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Series I: General Correspondence, 1914-1969, undated.

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American Zionist Emergency Council, "U," "V," and "W", 1945-1946.

August 30, 1945

My Dear Mr. Teller:

I have your letter of August 21 asking me to comment upon the memoranda transmitted with your letter which deal with the comments made by President Truman upon the Palestine situation on August 16.

I regret that any extended comment from me upon these memoranda would be impossible since I am not familiar with the details of the discussion in which President Truman engaged upon this matter at the Potsdam Conference.

I, therefore, can only repeat what I have frequently publicly stated, and that is that I most heartily support a policy on the part of the United States which will expedite and facilitate the creation of an autonomous Palestine capable of becoming a National Jewish Homeland and placed for an initial period under the International Trusteeship of the United Nations.

Nations. I further believe that every effort should be made to achieve this objective by negotiation with the Arab states rather than through imposition.

I am familiar with Dr. Lowdermilk's report as I am with the investigation made by Dr. Weizmann prior to the completion of Dr. Lowdermilk's report, and I am confident that emigration to Palestine does not represent any insuperable problem.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Sumner Welles.

FAST

DIRECT



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HEARTIEST GOOD WISHES FOR NEW YEAR WARM REGARDS

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AND MAY IT WITNESS FULFILLMENT OF OUR GREAT IDEAL.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

ברית הצה"ר בארצות הברית וקנדה

ZIONIST-REVISIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA, INC.

140 WEST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

WISCONSIN 7-2595

Sept. 12, 1945

VLADIMIR JABOTINSKY, 1880-1940
Founder, Zionist-Revisionist Organization
World Conference, Paris, 1925

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Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th St. at Ansel Rd.
Cleveland Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Mr. Samuel Rosen, a member of our executive committee is at present in Cleveland visiting his relatives.

Since he is in Cleveland, he is contemplating paying you a visit.

With best wishes for the New Year, I remain

Sincerely yours,

M. Giloni
General Secretary

MG:RSA

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SUMNER WELLES

West Street
Bar Harbor, Maine

September 18, 1945

My dear Dr. LeSourd:

I greatly appreciate your letter of September 12 and I am indebted to you for the trouble you have taken in giving me in such full detail the information I sought.

In view of your letter, I have informed Judge Sherbow of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, who originally extended to me the invitation to accept the Chairmanship of the Maryland Branch of the American Christian Palestine Committee, that I would be very glad to accept that position.

I am likewise happy to accept the invitation extended to me in your letter under acknowledgment to become a member of the Executive Council of the American Palestine Committee. Since it is impossible for me to leave here until the last days of the month, I am sorry to say that I cannot be present at the meeting of the Combined Executive Councils in New York on September 25. I hope it may be possible for me to attend future meetings of the Combined Executive Councils.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) Sumner Welles

Dr. Howard M. LeSourd, Director
American Christian Palestine Committee,
41 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York.

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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

September 27th
1 9 4 5

The Honorable
HARRY S. TRUMAN
President of the
United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. President:

I recently returned from an overseas trip, and I am grateful to you for making the trip possible. I believe every Congressman should be afforded the opportunity to visit Europe so that we may more intelligently approach the post-war problems.

I want to congratulate you on your forthright stand regarding the Palestine problem. I firmly believe that by reason of international law, tradition and history, Palestine is rightfully the home of the Jews, and no one group of people should obstruct this historic realization. I feel certain you will agree with me that widespread aggression of peoples in Europe for political, religious and racial reasons is one of the greatest threats to future world peace. All over Europe we saw misery, suffering and poverty, and I predict this winter will be one of the worst in the past 500 years. Unless America sends to the European countries all possible relief, especially fuel, medicinal supplies and some food, our country will be in danger of losing the newly won victory. Hungry people have no regard for peace treaties and Atlantic Charters or law and order. It is incumbent upon America to lead the fight in demanding that its Allied comrades permit the immediate immigration to Palestine of 100,000 Jews living under horrible conditions in concentration camps throughout Europe. Palestine has the facilities to accommodate the 100,000 Jews now seeking a haven there and at no cost to world society. We should not be swayed by the wishy-washy policy of the British Colonial Office. We have paid a great price for victory, and everywhere people appreciate the might and power of America. Let's exercise some of this power and might in granting justice to one of the most oppressed groups in all of Europe. It's our job to get the Jewish people to Palestine. Let us follow the words of His Holiness Pope Pius XII when he said "What St. Paul says of the human body has its application also in the international body politic: If one member suffer, all the members suffer with it (1 Cor. 12, 26)." I know you will not fail us.

In the interest of justice, I urge you to immediately

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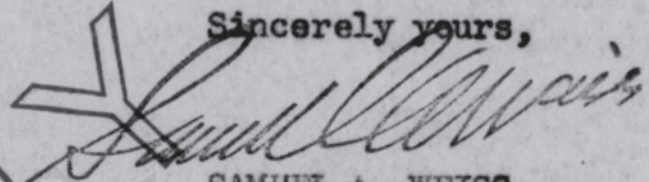
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

The Honorable Harry S. Truman
Page Two
September 27th, 1945

release the report of your appointee to study this problem, the Honorable Earl G. Harrison, Dean of the University of Pennsylvania. The American people want the facts and they have the right to know them.

With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,



SAMUEL A. WEISS

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C O P Y

T E L E G R A M

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1945 OCT. 3 AM 12:08

MESSRS. ABBA HILLEL SILVER & STEPHEN S. WISE CO-CHAIRMEN
ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL
342 MADISON AVENUE NYK

OPEN LETTER TO ATTLEE THIS EVENING POST DISPATCH WILL AROUSE
THE BEST ELEMENTS IN AMERICAN JEWRY BY ITS HIGH PATHOS,
MANLIHOOD OF DEMANDS AND SELFRESTRAINT OF HIGH MORAL LEADERSHIP.
IT IS THE WORTHIEST DOCUMENT ISSUED BY ZIONIST LEADERSHIP
SINCE THE FIRST CONGRESS ADDRESS BY HERZL. THE UNBELIEVING
WORLD WILL BE STIRRED BY ITS ANGUISH AND UNDERSTAND ITS VEILED
MEANING. THE OLD GOD IS WITH YOU TO THE BITTER END.

DR. ALEX S. WOLF

A letter dated October 5th, and published with permission of Dr. Wise and consul general Hudec.

Dear Mr. Hudec:

I find on inquiry that the paragraph to which you take exception in the "open letter to Prime Minister Attlee", which was signed by Dr. Silver and myself, was based on a dispatch sent by a news agency from Prague on September 19th. This dispatch alleged that seven thousand repatriated persons, of whom the majority were Jews, had committed suicide.

I should like to express my profound regret that this material was used so uncritically in the drafting of the letter and that an injustice was thereby done to Czechoslovakia.

It must, I think, be pointed out in all fairness that this paragraph contains no accusation against the people of Czechoslovakia, and it refers to the conditions resulting from the devastation wrought by the enemy. But I recognize that the words used are open to misconstruction, and that there ought in fairness to have been some reference to the consistently friendly attitude towards our aims of the Czechoslovak Government.

I accept unreservedly your judgement that this story is not true and I am glad and grateful for many reasons to be able to do so.

As you know, I have for many years given whole-hearted support to the cause of a free and democratic Czechoslovakia and was among the first of those who stood behind the late President Masaryk in his heroic and historic fight for the independence of your country. I am glad to be able to take this opportunity of reaffirming my faith in the great democratic tradition of your country, of which President Benes has been so distinguished and consistent an exponent.

I should like to add the assurance that I have taken steps to see that the paragraph about which you have properly complained shall be eliminated from all future reprints of the letter.

With renewed expressions of regret, I beg to remain,

Faithfully yours,

STEPHEN S. WISE.

October 8, 1945

The Honorable Samuel A. Weiss
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

My dear Congressman Weiss:

It was a great pleasure to be informed when I was in Washington that you planned to address the House. Since then I received the Congressional Record which contains your address as well as the reprint of the open letter to Prime Minister Attlee which you thoughtfully had inserted in the Congressional Record. Many thanks for your ready cooperation. I am sorry that I missed you in Washington at the dinner which was attended by the other Jewish members of Congress, but I understood that you were not in the city.

I hope that there will be many more Congressmen speaking up during the week to avert what might be a great catastrophe.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

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October 10, 1945

to H.L.S. from SSW

I thought you might care to show this to Dr. Silver. The writer, Richard Welling, is one of the finest citizens of New York. He is over eighty, long-time Civil Service Commissioner. Note how simply and pointedly he wrote to the President.

fe
Enc.

copied 10/23/45:MH



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October 5, 1945

My dear President Truman:

As a descendant and defender of Roger Williams, I
urge you to stand your ground for a Jewish Palestine and
press the issue with Britain.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD WELLING

Hon. Harry S. Truman
The White House
Washington, D.C.



October 12, 1945

Dr. Stephen S. Wise
40 West 68th St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Wise:

Last Saturday I wired Secretary Byrnes asking for an appointment for us to see him. I was informed that an appointment will be made for us in the very near future.

I have also been in touch with Mr. Ben Cohen whom we will see when we are in Washington.

Cordially yours,

AHS:BK

AMERICAN CHRISTIAN PALESTINE COMMITTEE

41 EAST 42ND STREET

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

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Executive Secretary

DR. CARL HERMANN VOSS

October 15, 1945

C O P Y

Miss Glora M. Wysner

Foreign Missions Conference of North America

156 Fifth Avenue

New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Miss Wysner:

We have before us an item from the New York Times of October 1st, 1945 referring to the vote of the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America registering "its protest against the name chosen for the conference of supporters of political Zionism to be held in Washington on November 1-2, namely the World Christian Conference on Palestine." And we likewise have your letter notifying us of this resolution adopted by your Committee on September 28th.

Our first reaction in reading these was one of fierce resentment, for the Foreign Missions Conference has, it seems to us, indulged in an act of gross impertinence. That opinion persists even at the present hour although we have waited several days to respond to your letter. It is utterly ridiculous for the Foreign Missions Conference to criticize the World Christian Conference on Palestine for using the name "Christian" and to protest because "it may be inferred from this nomenclature that all Christians are supporters of political Zionism."

Who conferred upon the Foreign Missions Conference of North America the right to determine what titles and phraseology are to be used by organizations composed of Christians? This is a bit remote from the purpose of your organization and certainly has nothing to do with foreign missions! In the New York City telephone directory there is a whole column of organizations which carry the name "Christian." Are you going to take them to task because they espouse a program supported by only a segment of the Christian churches? Or hold convictions shared by only a few Christians? Or contend for objectives to which your organization is opposed? Two of the organizations listed in the New York telephone book are the Christian Businessmen's Committee, Inc., and the Christian Missionary Alliance, including the Jewish branch of the latter. Do those two groups, one representing economic conservatism and the other standing for fundamentalist evangelism, reflect the attitudes of all Christians? Naturally not! Do you ask them to refrain from

using the term "Christian" because you and we find ourselves in disagreement with their programs? The question answers itself. Many groups using the term "Christian" should be attacked by us because they are at variance with everything for which we, as Christians, have stood. We refer to such groups as the Christian Mobilizers, the Christian Front, the Christian Patriots, and many another group which has perverted the term "Christian" for its own infamous and ignominious ends. Has the Foreign Missions Conference launched an attack on them? Not that we have noticed! Your ammunition would be put to better use if you would do battle with these fascist groups, for they are enemies of the kind of better world for which all Christians should strive. Why do you pick on our organization and remain silent in the face of the real enemy? Many people, who disagree completely with the program of the Foreign Missions Conference could justly complain because the term "Foreign Missions Conference of North America" implies an overall coverage of Foreign Mission groups, when in reality there are many on the Left and many on the Right (in both theology and politics) who have their own version of what foreign missions mean; thus they disassociate themselves completely from your organization. By your committee's criterion of criticism, your organization could be also criticized because its title might seem pretentious and misleading to these people.

Can it be said that the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America represents every Christian church? Of course not! The World Council of Churches, in turn, cannot be said to embrace Roman Catholicism and all Protestant denominations. You and your associates should know by now that it is fantastic to expect any organization, no matter how large and inclusive it may be, to include all groups and individuals who have any association with the words used in a name or with the ideologies implicit in that title.

The American Christian Palestine Committee, composed of almost 3,000 leading clergymen and more than 7,500 leaders in our political, social and economic life, has assented to our stated program (a copy of which we enclose). They enrolled as Christians who do favor a program in accord with the aspirations of Zionism, and with implementation of the Zionist program. Our platform clearly states that we are bent on abolishing the impediments to the realization of Zionist goal. We join in this endeavor with an overwhelming majority of the Jewish people both here and abroad who are in accord with the Zionist program. Within Christendom we Christians cannot claim even a semblance of such agreement on projects expressing the Christian faith.

We are fully aware that, as you state, "all Christians do not support" our view. We deeply regret the confused counsel within the ranks of Christians; but more than that we deplore the apathy of the Christian spirit and the lethargy of the Christian mind so characteristic of our own church people during these years of Jew killing. So far as we can gather, virtually nothing has been done by Christian groups on behalf of suffering Jewry in Europe save to express sympathy at infrequent intervals. Seven million dead Jews cry to us from their graves to reproach us for our sins of omission

and our sins of commissions.

We join you in regretting "that Christians are not more united in trying to do something constructive for the desperate Jews in Europe;" but we take issue with you when you regret "that the whole situation has been confused by centering the pressure in Palestine." The Palestine issue is, as Eduard Lindeman calls it, "An Acid Test of Democracy." Attention must be focused upon Palestine. Linked with the Palestine issue is the whole question of democratic rights everywhere in the world. As Reinhold Niebuhr reiterates with conviction and eloquence, this is a two-fold problem: (1) defend and extend democracy in order to insure a pluralistic society, and (2) insist upon the fulfillment of the international pledges and commitments concerning Palestine made to the Jewish people by 52 nations, including our own.

Some liberal Christians seem to think that they are doing the Jews a service by opposing Zionism. In reality, these decidedly illiberal Christians align themselves thereby with reactionary forces here in the United States and with feudal reaction in the Middle East. They are undermining the democratic way of life; furthermore, these Christians link themselves with a splinter movement within Jewry, the anti-Zionist contingent which is a negligible but powerful and vocal minority who have the effrontery to claim they speak on behalf of American Jewry.

The newspaper account in the New York Times which may not be accurate, stated that your Committee protested because our Conference "disregarded the position of Arab residents of Palestine." If this statement is correctly reported, then permit us to inform your Committee that its members have not read our statement of principles. We have always been fully aware of Arab rights in Palestine as have the Jewish people through the past quarter of a century. The Jewish Agency has constantly reassured the Arabs, that full religious, political and social rights would be guaranteed to all inhabitants of Palestine, including the Arabs. Arab residents in Palestine have not suffered by Jewish colonization. As all objective studies show, the Arabs have indeed benefited more in Palestine than anywhere else in the Middle East. Witness the growth of Arab population in Palestine from 600,000 to 1,200,000 during the past 25 years and their greatly improved economic status.

This tender solicitude on your part for the Arab residents of Palestine and this utter disregard of Jewish rights, legal and humanitarian, is, we must admit, not unique in the foreign missions movement. It is quite in consonance with the attitude of foreign missionaries in the Middle East, who ignore the accomplishments of the Zionists and close their eyes to what Zionism could achieve as a stabilizing, creative factor in the Mediterranean world and as an aid in building a democratic Arab federation. Intent solely on currying favor with British colonial officials and appeasing Moslem overlords, these missionaries of the myopic mind ignore the facts of improvement in the Arabs' status due to Zionist achievements of the past quarter century. They invoke the bugaboo of the "long suffering, persecuted Arab resident in Palestine." What a perversion of the truth these misguided

missionaries foster! And how duped they are in seeking to curry favor with the Moslem world by condemning Zionism and all that it connotes in creative democracy for the Middle East!

When you receive inquiries from "individual Christians as well as representatives of Christian groups" concerning our Washington Conference, you may inform them that this World Christian Conference on Palestine represents not only ten thousand leading Christians in the United States but 19 similar Christian committees in Central and South America, England and the Dominions of the British Empire, as well as several countries on the European continent. At least some Christians are concerned about the sufferings of the Jewish people and the promises made to them to establish Palestine as a Jewish national homeland.

We are sending copies of this letter to our own members, as well as to certain people interested in the foreign missions movement.

Sincerely,

HOWARD M. LESOURD
Director, American Palestine Committee

CARL HERMANN VOSS
Executive Secretary, Christian Council on Palestine

(Co-Directors of the American Christian Palestine Committee)

OPINION

A Journal of Jewish Life and Letters

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October 17, 1945

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

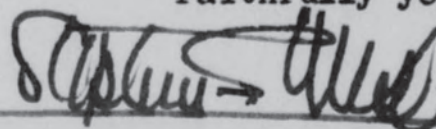
Dear Dr. Silver:

I send you herewith a copy of the October issue of
OPINION. You will find its leading article under the title
"Groups and Parties" by Harry Sacher of London, formerly of
the Zionist Executive of Jerusalem.

Mr. Sacher writes trenchantly on the whole problem of
"Groups and Parties" and OPINION would be very grateful if
by the first of November you would be good enough to send a
Statement of 200 to 300 words giving your own reaction to the
significant proposal of Mr. Sacher.

With cordial greeting and thanks in advance for whatever
you may feel moved to write,

Faithfully yours,



Stephen S. Wise

October 22, 1945
(dictated 10/19/45)

The Rev. Robert E. Romig
913 Comstock Avenue
Syracuse 3, New York

Dear Bob:

It was certainly grand to see you the other day, if even for those few short moments. I was so sorry that our time together was so disjointed, but it was grand to be with you at the dinner in the evening.

I have canvassed the field thoroughly and talked to a number of folks about the possibility of your coming with us in our work. I find that everyone like you exceedingly and were all favorable disposed. The unfortunate part about it is that our plans are rather nebulous at present and the financial wherewithal is just not available. We may have to retrench. The complicated political situation the the present moment makes the future very cloudy and indefinite. Thus I would urge you not to hold off any other offer in expectation of working on this particular project, as we had discussed the matter last week, but rather accept something else if it should seem desirable. It is possible that at a later date something along this line may be open, but at present nothing is open.

Most cordially,

CARL HERMANN VOSS
Executive Secretary

October 25, 1945

Dr. Carl Herman Voss
American Christian Palestine Committee
41 East 42nd St.
New York 17, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Voss:

You may wish to get in touch with the Rev.
Dr. Robert Romig concerning whom Rabbi Friedman has
written to me in the enclosed letter.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK

Enc.

P.S. The report released by the Foreign Missions
Conference of North America is a vicious one.
Some effective way should be found to reply
to it and leaders of Christian thought should
repudiate it.

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This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NA314 7=XJ NEWYORK NY 26 1058A

DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER, THE TEMPLE=

EAST 105 ST AT ANSEL RD CLEVE=

HAVE CALLED MEETING FOR MONDAY NOON REGARDS=

MEYER WZISGAL.

DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED 26 AM 11 12



440150

MW 114
med

MRS. SAMUEL S. WOLFF
6322 SOUTH ROSEBURY AVENUE
ST. LOUIS 5, MISSOURI

Oct. 28, 1945

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Re: National Hadassah Convention.

Mrs. Babette Lipsitz and I raised several points at the convention but received no support and no satisfaction.

1. We suggested that the national organization reflect the opinions of its constituents,

2. We urged greater co-operation between Hadassah and the new Z.O.A. and the Emergency Council.

Hadassah is working toward the appointment of two members to the Jewish Agency.

Will it help to organize an Hadassah policy committee and if so, whom can we contact that would be sympathetic to our views - and yours.

Is it possible to obtain a copy of the minutes of the London conference?

Is it true that Hadassah was willing, in London, to withdraw its request for a representative on the Agency provided you and Rabbi Wise were withdrawn? This was denied in Chicago.

When were you asked to speak at the convention?

Is it true that you said, "If a Hadassah

MRS. SAMUEL S. WOLFF
6322 SOUTH ROSEBURY AVENUE
ST. LOUIS 5, MISSOURI

-2-

member were put on the Executive that you would not serve?

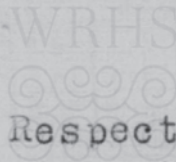
We are interested in strengthening the unity between all Zionist ranks in America. We want past grievances forgotten and we wish to prevent future rifts.

Please answer these questions so that we may approach our National Hadassah fortified with facts.

Thank you.

Respectfully yours,

Sarah Wolff



Dr. I.B. Berkson

Dr. Carl Hermann Voss

October 30, 1945

Will you begin work on the pamphlet by which we are going to answer our foreign missionary friends. I have just sent a memorandum to Harry Shapiro telling him of our plans and describing the project in the following paragraph:

"Incidentally, as I mentioned to Bea Cohen on the telephone, I am working with Berkson on the preparation of a booklet or pamphlet which will answer the Foreign Missions Conference and their anti-Zionist cohorts. This will take some time but it is under way. What we plan to do is this: ~~work up a~~ ^{work up a} booklet which will state briefly that we have been attacked although we in turn had not led the attack and now we must answer them. Thus I will put this book out under a by-line and will secure the signatures of a number of people like Atkinson, Niebuhr, Poling, Lindeman, etc., to add to the book saying that this is something to which they give their names and this is a retort to which they subscribe. LeSourd will write the introduction which will be as brief as possible. The answers will be pithy and factual, countering each of the misstatements which have been made in such abundance in the attacks on our work of late."

My secretary is securing from the Foreign Missions Conference the statement itself. Dr. Atkinson tells me that it was altered to some extent before they finally accepted it. You will note from the attached copy of the Information Service of the Federal Council of Churches that our friend Johnson gave considerable space to the document. This will give you an idea of the amount of publicity it received among Protestant groups, and likewise, give you an indication of what parts were considered most significant. Thus this sort of thing is what we plan to attack. In other words I want to answer Gloria Kysner, the Federal Council, and the Foreign Missions Conference. Note the enclosed item from the World Telegram which is in itself indicative of what these people are trying to do.

When I return from Washington the week after this, I shall be in touch with you concerning this project. We must not delay too long. The attack has been made and we must answer it as soon as possible.

Copy-Mr. Shapiro
Miss Schwartz
Dean LeSourd
Mr. Tuvim

October 31, 1945

Mr. Edward Willcoff, President
St. Louis Zionist District
Caradine Hat Company
No. 2 South Fourth St.
St. Louis 2, Mo.

My dear Mr. Willcoff:

Thank you for your thoughtfulness in writing to me. Please convey my appreciation to the other friends who signed the communication. I have forwarded it to New York and I feel confident that the Committee will take the contents of your letter into earnest consideration.

I shall look forward to seeing you all at the ZOA Convention. Please convey my warmest greetings to Mr. Israel R. Goodman of whose distinguished Zionist services I am very well informed.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK

CARL HERMANN VOSS

October 31, 1945

My dear Dr. Silver,

Thanks for your phone call Monday. I appreciated all that you said about my broadcast on Sunday.

The letter from Rabbi Friedman was of interest to LeSourd and myself, especially because we had been in touch with Romig the previous week of October 15th when he was in New York and was able to attend the Greater New York Conference of the American Christian Palestine Committee. He sat next to me at the dinner, taking Dr. Atkinson's place on the dias. Dr. Atkinson was prevented from coming due to illness. Romig is chairman of our Syracuse American Christian Palestine Committee, and while we were in Syracuse he made mention of his desire to work with us as one of our associates on the field. We had little time to talk with him then and urged him to come to New York. This he did but the time was rather limited due to the hectic schedule of the conference itself. I did have a chance to discuss the question with him at length and I sent him over to see Harry Shapiro, who talked with him a long time. He likewise had come in to see Phil Bernstein at the suggestion of some of his friends in Syracuse and Rochester, and Phil phoned me concerning Romig, telling me about his (Phil's) very favorable reaction to him. Both Harry and I were likewise favorably disposed, but neither LeSourd nor Tuvim considered him to be the type of man we needed on the field to carry on this work. LeSourd spoke to him at some length Tuesday night of October 16th following the banquet, and told him then that he doubted very much whether there was a place available. Then both Howard and Abe went off to Washington and asked me to let Romig know in tactful fashion that there was nothing open at present. I agreed that we must write him definitely because he had asked me to let him know one way or the other. I must admit that I was about 85 percent for him and only about 15 percent of my reaction could be described as indecision and uncertainty. His personality is not negative, but on the other hand he does not make the positive approach which is so greatly needed. As one person said, he just lacks "oomph" which you may remember is the favorite expression of William Powell and Myrna Loy.

There is a further consideration which looms large. I refer to the salary he now receives which is equivalent to \$6500-\$6800 (i.e. \$5600 salary, and a parsonage). He would need more were he to live on this scale and take up residence in New York. We felt this was rather high for a man coming into the work for the first time. And now after this long explanation, may I resort to a swifter expedient and send you a copy of the letter I wrote to Romig of couple of days later?

CARL HERMANN VOSS

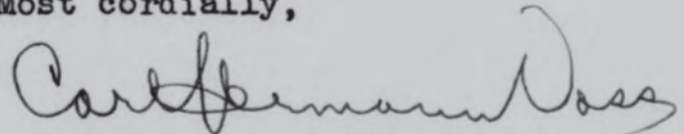
-2-

I fully agree with you about the necessity of making a frontal attack on the whole problem of the Foreign Missions movement and the Federal Council's attack. I am getting ready to leave for the Washington Conference and thus I shall send you a copy of a memorandum I sent yesterday to Professor I. B. Berkson, which explains what I am planning. I have not had a chance to discuss this with LeSourd. I had asked him to come back from Washington this week to discuss this with Atkinson and myself, but apparently he was involved in activities down there and could not return. I hope to talk it over with him later this week.

Likewise I am sending you with this letter an offset copy of the letter which Le Sourd and I wrote to Glora Wysner. We are sending this out to all our ACPC chairmen across the country, to all the members of the Christian Council on Palestine, and to our liaison representatives of the Emergency Council and American Palestine Committee, as well as to all local chairmen of the Emergency Council -- about 5,000 in all. I agonized over this letter for about ten days and then wrote the final draft, securing LeSourd's signature to add to mine. Thus we are beginning an attack which must be continued without ceasing.

Best wishes to you always in all that you do.

Most cordially,



Enclosures

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th Street at Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

FYI

732 Southern Building,
Washington, D. C.
November 1, 1945

Honorable Sumner Welles
Oxen Hill, Maryland

Dear Mr. Secretary:

As one who once had the great privilege (and pleasure, too) of serving under you in the State Department, as a Jew, and as an ardent advocate of Palestine as a Jewish homeland, may I express my great appreciation of your article yesterday on Palestine.

I sincerely trust that all of your former associates in the Department will read what you have written, particularly those in the Near East Division, and be influenced by your thinking.

During the years I served in the State Department, Mr. Secretary, I did not believe that there was anti-Semitism in the Department, but in recent years as I have observed the consistent hostility of Foreign Service Officers to the Jewish homeland in complete disregard of the frequently expressed attitude of the American people, the several Presidents, and their legislative representatives, I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that anti-Semitism does prevail in the Department to a dangerous degree. And this, as you know, is tragic. Unhappily, it appears as if the Near East Division over the years has been eager at all times to swallow, hook, line and sinker, all of the British Colonial Office propaganda, as well as the Arab propaganda against Jewish aspirations in Palestine. I am sure that were it not for this attitude of Departmental personnel in the past the cause of the Jewish homeland would be infinitely further advanced, and perhaps hundreds of thousands of lives might have been saved had our government taken steps to protest against the infamous White Paper policy of the British government. The Department, as you may recall, held, at least unofficially, if not publicly, that this

Honorable Sumner Welles

November 1, 1945

government had no concern with the imposition of the White Paper, despite our 1924 Convention with Great Britain. In the light of the official figures in the indictment against the German war criminals, that 5,700,000 Jewish lives were sacrificed by Hitler and his satellites, I feel that the State Department's hostility to Palestine in recent years is indeed a black chapter.

With my kindest personal regards and again my thanks,
I am,

Very sincerely,

IRS:cw



W. Epstein

November 5, 1945

World Committee on Palestine,
41 East 42nd Street,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Friends:

The few days I spent in Washington among you were some of the happiest I ever had. You have inspired me with new hope, and it looks like I am thoroughly in love with all of you. It may sound strange, but this is what I feel.

We all are attaching the greatest importance to the work you are doing and can visualize the results thereof, and this is why I shall permit myself to make a few suggestions:

1. Publicity

You know, of course, that the event should have the widest possible publicity, and it looks as though the press has not yet given it the necessary attention. I should suggest that besides the booklet which you will probably print with all the speeches, the essential extracts of the following speeches and other items should be widely circulated:

- (a) A Who's Who of the Delegates.
- (b) Bolivia's and Peru's, and Costa Rica's messages and resolutions.
- (c) Cuban Senate's resolution.
- (d) The strong requests of the Latin-American resolutions for immediate action placing the Palestine Mandate under the United Nations. (As this request has caused a long discussion with the representatives of the British Commonwealth, an immediate intervention of Mr. Epstein, Mrs. Yarden and myself was necessary to clarify the Jewish policy on the subject. I believe Mr. Epstein must be consulted before the release to the press of this request, which was finally withdrawn.

Professor Friedrich's speech and endorsement of the Latin-American request should in this case be published in connection with the above. Besides, his views of the Arab situation and on political, social, and economic aspects of future Palestine as an outpost of progress directly related to the United States and this country's policy of peace and social justice.

- (e) Interesting extracts of the speech of Reverend Frederick Brown Harris (Peace in Palestine in a restored Jewish homeland means peace on earth.), and of Dr. Atkinson's exposition on justice.

November 5, 1945

(f) I attach great importance to the excellent exposition of Dr. Kenneth Evans, of a religious Christian nature. His arguments are very modern, very explicit, and certainly in agreement with the Anglo-Saxon and Latin-American public opinion. They prove that the American clean way of living and thinking must be fostered to achieve a lasting understanding and peace among mankind and that the Jews in the Middle East are the representatives of this progress. And that a new spirit will emerge from Palestine for the good of all mankind.

(g) Extracts of Bernstein's message, which is both sad and impressive.

NOTE: In connection with these speeches, I wish to note that I was trying to get Dr. Evans' address in writing, but I found that there were no stenotypists or stenographers available. May I suggest that all the secretarial work in the next conference be provided. It will be necessary to have at least two stenographers in Spanish, and two in English for a double-check in the conference room; three Spanish and three English stenographers outside the conference room, typewriters, and all stationery equipment which is to be made available immediately.

Mrs. Yarden's time should not have been taken up for interpreting, but for correlating the work between the Latin-American delegates, and so I suggest that for future conferences you secure the services of a first-class interpreter familiar with the subject and a translator in the secretarial room.

There were no messengers available at the conference. You would need at least four -- two Spanish and two English-speaking.

In a word, there was no secretary at the conference.

I am not going into further discussion of the speeches at the banquet with the exception of the one made by Senator Brewster. If you will analyze Dr. Evans' speech and that of the Senator, you will find they concur in their views, Senator Brewster stating the same in political terms.

Since the strong appeals of Mr. Green, Dr. Poling, Senator Wagner, Mr. Marsh, Mrs. Wingate, and Senator Roebuck have been stenotyped, you will probably have ample opportunity to publish extracts from them in a booklet, issued under the auspices of the World Committee for Palestine.

I believe you should have a weekly letter carrying news summaries of important events as, for instance, today's article about the opening of new offices of the Arabs in New York and San Francisco, which appears in the New York Times. (There appears also an article on the Arab views which could be efficiently answered in this circular letter.)

I believe that at the next conference you should have more efficient press coverage, under intelligent Gentile and Jewish guidance.

November 5, 1945

2. Radio

I suggest that you create a special department for Latin-America with a proper budget and a complete Western Hemisphere hook-up transmission once a week. My experience with Latin-American matters obliges me to take up very seriously the matter of budget. You should include in your budget an allowance for these countries in connection with radio, literature, and moving pictures.

May I also suggest that you have some prominent Catholic clergymen speaking in Spanish on their radio programs. A permanent representative or assistant to coordinate all this cultural work and to keep in close contact with the Latin-American countries will be of invaluable service to you. Such representative should be in close contact with each pro-Palestine Committee.

In connection with the next conference, there should also be a small efficient reception committee for the delegates.

3. Moving Pictures

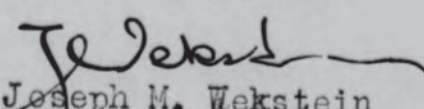
I wish to stress that it is very important that newsreels be taken of festive occasions, like the luncheon and the evening banquet, and when outstanding speakers address the delegations in the Conference room. In this connection, please note that for Latin-America it is especially important to have two or three figures high in the Catholic church speaking in English and Spanish.

You should have at the conference several photographers with the proper attendant. This is very important for Latin-American work. The table arrangements should be made in such a way that outstanding Zionist leaders would sit among the most important guests invited, in order to have the opportunity of talking to them on the subject.

I understand that you will have the next conference in Houston. Since I have some Gentile friends in Texas, if I may assist you in any way, please let me know. My address for the next five days is at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C. After the 11th of November, the Hotel New Yorker, in New York City, and after the 20th, Box 2170, Mexico City, Mexico.

I would like to apologize for my pretty poor English, and assure you that I was trying very hard to make this a combination of a love and business letter. And let me express to you again my deepest appreciation and my heartiest thanks for the work you are doing. It is marvelous!

Sincerely yours,


Joseph M. Wekstein
The Mayflower Hotel
Washington, D. C.

JMW/mp

November 5, 1945

JOSEPH M. WEKSTEIN, President,
MEXICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

November 6, 1945

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
19810 Shaker Boulevard,
Shaker Heights,
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

In connection with the World Conference Pro-Palestine and my enclosed letter to its Committee, please consider the following suggestions:

(1) I stress the importance to have full support of the American Film Industry. I may suggest that you create a special department just for this purpose. This will be the best method of reaching the public.

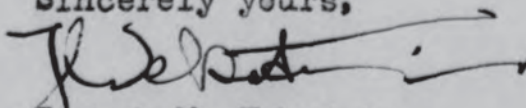
(2) I understand that it will be hard to have the Catholic Church work in concurrence with the Protestants. Dr. LeSourd mentioned to me that he had some prominent Catholic figures and arrangement for newsreels should be made to have their pictures and speeches recorded for Latin-America without the presence of Protestant members. This can be accomplished by proper preparation.

Note - The American-English sound pictures for Latin-America come with Spanish titles so that they would be suitable for Latin-America, but it would be still better to have, besides the American Catholic clergy, some Spanish-speaking clergy. The effect of this would bring immediate results.

(3) The relatively poor assistance at this World Conference reflects the tragic situation in Europe, -- we didn't have it's representatives; we can only rely on our Western Hemisphere support. We should endeavor to make people international-minded and give all possible assistance to our Latin-American friends, both Jew and Gentile. In a word, we should take all the advantage possible of the little human elements we have left after the terrible tragedy of the last war for the cause which we are fighting for.

(4) We need the assistance ^(at the next World Conference) of the greatest number possible of worthy prominent Jews of America, Latin-America, Canada, Britain and other countries by special invitation of the Christian Committee. This element should be composed of those who are Zionist-minded but not active at present, especially the wealthy and influential Anglo-American Jewish leaders, as well as Latin-Americans and other countries from wherever possible. They should be properly prepared in advance. The assistance at the international meeting will be a great help to break down their local-mindedness and to gain their full support.

Sincerely yours,


Joseph M. Wekstein
556-A Mayflower Hotel
Washington, D. C.

CC: Mr. Harry Shapiro
CC: Mr. Abe Tuvim

Encl.

November 8, 1945

Mr. Joseph M. Wekstein
556-A Mayflower Hotel
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Wekstein:

Permit me to thank you for your kind letter of November 6 which I read with a great deal of interest. Many of your suggestions seem to me to be very helpful and I am sure that they will be given serious consideration.

I believe that the World Conference Pro-Palestine which was held in Washington was very successful considering that it was the first meeting of its kind and the fact that so many difficulties have to be overcome. It was a good start.

With all good wishes, I remain,

Very cordially yours,

AHS:spr

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

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NL = Night Letter
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Ship Radiogram

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NC211 DL PD=XJ NEWYORK NY 9 134P

DR ABBA HILLIL SILVER, THE TEMPLE=

EAST 105TH ST AT ANSEL ROAD CLEVE=

1945 NOV 9 PM 2 18

DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED TELEGRAM

275 BECAUSE OF SHABBAT AND RABBINICAL COMMITMENTS
TOMORROWS MEETING HAS BEEN CHANGED TO FUR OCLOCK WILL
THEREFORE CALL YOU ABOUT 7 PM REGARDS=

MEYER W WEISGAL.

Be 0150

No.	To	<i>Adse</i>
By <i>14</i>	At <i>239P</i>	To Be <i>MLD</i>

7 PM 275.

12-23-45

Union Leader
(telegram)

See

See Githin



[December 1945]

C
O
P
Y

UNITED STATES SENATE
(Vandenberg)

Mr. Leo R. Sack,
American Zionist Emergency Council,
1720 - 16th Street, N. W.,
Washington 9, D. C.

My dear Leo:

Thanks very much for your thoughtful and generous
note of December 18th.

I have been glad to help. Some day this great
Zionist adventure will totally triumph.

With warm personal regards and best wishes,

Cordially and faithfully.

(signed:) A. H. Vandenberg

R

C
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Y

SUMNER WELLES

250 Via Bellaria,
Palm Beach, Fla.
January 5, 1946.

My dear Dr. Wise:

I greatly appreciate your letter of January 2, and in particular the friendly message which it contains.

Since it seems to me that it would be more appropriate for a copy of my statement to be transmitted to the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry by the headquarters of the Maryland Committee rather than by myself, I have written to Judge Sherbow in Baltimore advising him of your suggestion and telling him of my feeling in this regard.

I have, needless to say, been deeply disturbed by recent developments with regard to Palestine. I can only hope that effective action may be taken at the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization in London so that the question may be dealt with by the U. N. O. at the earliest possible date. I see no other hope for an equitable and speedy solution.

Please remember me to Mrs. Wise and with my warmest personal regard, believe me

Yours very sincerely,

/s/Sumner Welles

Dr. Stephen S. Wise,
Chairman, American Zionist
Emergency Council,
342 Madison Avenue,
New York 17, N. Y.

lm/1/16/46.

C
O
P
Y

FREE SYNAGOGUE
40 W. 68 St.
New York City

January 17, 1946

Mr. Harry L. Shapiro
342 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Shapiro:

Here is a nice note from Niebuhr. I wrote to Thank him after the wonderful report I had about his service from Captain Tulin. Note what he says about his expense coming to \$17. You will, of course, be good enough to send him a check without delay. Thanks very much.

I must tell you that I saw Lt. Col. Joseph Nelson, whom Dr. Silver met on the plane returning home. He is ready to work with us and be of use, but not ready to take any position. He is not free to do so at present, because his terminal leave does not expire until May. It is well for us to have his address. For the present he lives with his brother-in-law, Rabbi Simon Kramer, 1895 University Avenue; phone - Tremont 2-3757. He confirms all our suspicions and fears with regard to the shutting out of Jews from opportunities of employment in the Saudi-Arabia Airport.

Faithfully yours,

Stephen S. Wise (signed)

copied 1/18/46:MH

C
O
P
Y

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
Bway at 120 St.
NYC

Dear Rabbi Wise:

I'm glad I could be of service in Washington. I had quite a good time with the committee. The outcome was rather ironic for if Coffin and Hocking had been there the committee would not have heard me, the chairman declaring that Coffin and Hocking had a prior right to the time.

I suppose the Christian Council will cover my expenses. I paid for one trip and taxis all coming to \$17.00.

Your cordially,

R. Niebuhr (signed)

*American Committee for the
Weizmann Institute of Science*
INCORPORATED



342 MADISON AVE.
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 2-8803

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SAMUEL J. ZACKS
SAMUEL ZEMURRAY

January 17, 1946

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I am sending you herewith a copy
of the minutes of the Board meeting held on
November 28th, 1945 at the Essex House. Due to
the pressure of other duties, the minutes have
been delayed. I hope you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

Gottlieb Hammer
Secretary

November 27, 1945

Exhibit A
Schedule 1

WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

	<u>PLEDGE</u>	<u>CASH</u>	<u>ON CALL</u>
New York City	\$244,894.55	\$55,236.21	\$ 45,000.00
Alabama	1,280.00	1,280.00	
California	100.00	100.00	
Colorado	100.00	100.00	
Connecticut	600.00	600.00	
Delaware	200.00	200.00	
Florida	710.00	710.00	
Georgia	350.00	350.00	
Illinois	55,825.00	14,825.00	30,000.00
Indiana	105.00	105.00	
Iowa	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Kansas	610.00	610.00	
Louisiana	500.00	500.00	
Maryland	425.00	425.00	
Massachusetts	174,474.00	23,909.00	60,000.00
Michigan	31,045.00	15,129.50	
Missouri	24,955.00	14,090.00	
New Jersey	25,550.00	550.00	
New York	6,115.00	1,115.00	
North Carolina	150.00	150.00	
Ohio	7,635.00	135.00	
Oklahoma	3,577.50	3,577.50	
Pennsylvania	101,692.50	1,692.50	
Rhode Island	1,000.00	1,000.00	
South Carolina	10.00	10.00	
Tennessee	5,050.00	50.00	3,000.00
Texas	50,000.00	6,855.00	5,000.00
Virginia	227.00	227.00	
Washington, D.C.	26,825.00	6,625.00	10,000.00
Wisconsin	10,100.00	100.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$776,105.55	\$ 152,251.71	
Organizations	100,000.00		35,000.00
Canada	100,000.00	50,000.00	
England	20,000.00	20,000.00	
Latin America	50,000.00	2,300.00	18,000.00
Virgin Islands	400.00	400.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,046,505.55	\$ 224,951.71	\$ 206,000.00

WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

AS OF NOVEMBER 27, 1945

A S S E T S

Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$ 45,875.55	
U. S. Treasury Bonds	40,000.00	
Canadian Account	50,000.00	
English Account	20,000.00	
Pledges on Call	<u>206,000.00</u>	
<u>Total Assets</u>		\$361,875.55

LIABILITIES

Advance Payable:		
Weizmann Research Foundation	\$ 10,000.00	
Withholding Tax Payable	<u>150.00</u>	
<u>Total Liabilities</u>		<u>10,150.00</u>
	<u>SURPLUS</u>	\$351,725.55

WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
RECONCILIATION OF SURPLUS ACCOUNT

CONTRIBUTIONS

Cash Received to 11/25/45	\$224,951.71
Pledges on Call	<u>206,000.00</u>
	\$430,951.71

LESS

Administrative Expenses	\$44,226.16	
Remittances to Palestine	<u>35,000.00</u>	<u>79,226.16</u>
Balance - Surplus Account 11/25/45		\$351,725.55

WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, INC.

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

October 1, 1944 to October 31, 1945

DISBURSEMENTS

Publicity Fees	\$ 3,300.00
Salaries, Clerical	3,425.61
Salaries, Administrative	3,050.00
Community Service	5,378.29
Postage	2,100.67
Miscellaneous Expenses	618.13
Travel	2,028.74
Office Expenses and Printing	452.60
Direct Mail Costs	2,056.17
Publicity Expenses	2,637.89
Telephones	724.91
Telegraph and Cables	532.58
Rent and Light	900.00
Plans, Pictures, etc.	200.00
Scientific Planning Committee	1,027.75
Functions	1,227.20
Auditing	250.00
Architect's Fees	2,100.00
Weizmann Book Expenses	7,957.68
Total Disbursements	\$ 39,968.22
Reserved for Expenses - November 1945	4,257.94
<u>T O T A L</u>	\$ 44,226.16

MINUTES

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1945, AT 12:30 P.M., AT THE ESSEX HOUSE.

PRESENT: Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Edmund I. Kaufmann (Presiding), Maurice Boukstein, Albert K. Epstein, Gottlieb Hammer, Harry Levine, Morris Rothenberg, Lewis Ruskin, Dewey D. Stone, Meyer W. Weisgal, Stephen S. Wise, Samuel J. Zacks, Samuel Zemurray.

BY INVITATION: Ernst Bergmann, Josef Cohn, Herman J. Getzoff

REGRETS: Andre Meyer, Louis E. Levinthal, Paul Uhlmann

ABSENT: Fred M. Butzel, Sol Eisenrod, Israel Goldstein, Louis Lipsky (in Palestine), Henry Monsky, Abba Hillel Silver (in Palestine).

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The meeting opened with a few words of greeting from Dr. Weizmann who said: "I want to give expression to my deep joy--if you can speak of joy--and satisfaction about yesterday's meeting and the results, and although Mr. Kaufmann did mention Meyer's part in the dinner, I want to say again that nobody else could have done the job as Meyer did. It was a labor of love. May God give him strength. I also would like to give my expression of thanks to all those who have so generously and so lovingly contributed to this fund and made it possible to start the Institute. We are starting it at a time when we are passing through a black cloud. We have lost 6,000,000 Jews in the world, and the world has been more or less professing that it has been helpless to solve the problem of the remaining Jews and what is going on in Palestine. Those who have seen the Yishuv, 600,000 Jews, know that it can stand against millions. They are ready to fight and lay down their lives. Yesterday's meeting had a great moral sense. We know here is an act of faith, what we call in yiddish dafke, in spite of it, we shall go on. That's why I wish you every good luck and our common endeavor will go down to the honor of the American Jewish community and to the benefit of Palestine, and I may say not only to the Jews of Palestine but to everybody else."

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES: The secretary presented a detailed report of activities from February 22, 1945, to November 27, 1945. He announced that the following additions had been made to the Board of Directors: Henry Monsky, of Omaha; Sol Eisenrod, New York City; Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland; Fred Butzel, Detroit. He also reported that on March 28, 1945, our official tax exemption was received from the U. S. Treasury Department, and that all Contributions to the Institute will be tax-exempt.

The following financial report was submitted by the secretary as of November 27, 1945: In cash and pledges, there is a total of \$1,046,505.55. In addition, there was pledged at the dinner by three gentlemen from Canada the sum of \$150,000, making the total \$1,196,505.55. Mr. Hammer read the list of communities which had conducted fund-raising activities to date (Exhibit A). He announced that we had cabled to Palestine the sum of \$35,000.00, and that there was available today, on call and in cash, the sum of \$331,000.

Mr. Weisgal added that Mr. Hammer's report was very conservative and that it took into account only those sums which have been undertaken by responsible people.

Up to now, we have been operating with practically no fund-raising staff. However, Mr. Weisgal announced that we have engaged Mr. Herman J. Getzoff in this capacity, and that he was confident that he would prove to be a very fine asset for the work of the Institute.

Mr. Weisgal expressed his thanks to the members of the Board for their zeal and enthusiasm in connection with the dinner held at the Waldorf the previous evening. He announced that a capacity audience was present and that we had returned about 1,000 tickets due to lack of space.

Continuing with his report on the activities of the Institute, Mr. Weisgal reiterated the fact that the Board had decided a year ago that our job had to be done in a small and limited way. Our expenditures represent only about 4% of the income. We could continue in this way and were able to achieve what we did especially because of the efforts of Harry Levine and Dewey Stone. However, without the voluntary help of people on the Board and the prestige and influence which they can lend, it cannot be done. Mr. Weisgal urged all the members of the Board to assume definite responsibilities in the various regions in order that we may achieve the maximum without great expenditures. He announced that in Philadelphia, three men, Simon Newman, Fred Mann, and Walter Annenberg, had assumed the responsibility for raising \$100,000 in that community.

Mr. Zemurray, after hearing the report, announced that he would pledge \$25,000 to the Institute himself. He asked to be released from the Chairmanship of the Board, in view of the fact that he is preoccupied with other urgent affairs but expressed a desire to remain on the Board and to aid in our efforts as much as possible.

ELECTION OF
OFFICERS AND
DIRECTORS:

The following officers were nominated for the ensuing year:

President	Edmund I. Kaufmann
Chairman of Board	Dewey D. Stone
Chairman of Executive Committee .	Harry Levine
Treasurer	Andre Meyer
Associate Treasurer	Harry Levine
Executive Vice-Chairman	Meyer W. Weisgal
Secretary	Gottlieb Hammer

Upon motion duly made and seconded, a unanimous ballot was cast for the entire slate. Approved.

In order to give strong representation to the various communities throughout the country and to intensify the efforts locally under the direction of the officers of the committee, the following were nominated as Vice-Presidents: Samuel J. Zacks, Canada; Lewis Ruskin, Midwest; Rabbi Joshua Liebman, New England; H. P. Taubman, Southwest; Mortimer May, Southeast.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, a unanimous ballot was cast for the entire slate of Vice-Presidents. Approved.

It was recommended that additional vice-presidents be elected for other sections of the country.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the Executive Committee was empowered to elect additional vice-presidents. Approved.

The following members of the Board were nominated for re-election to the Board: Fred M. Butzel, Sol Eisenrod, Albert K. Epstein, Israel Goldstein, Louis E. Levinthal, Louis Lipsky, Henry Monsky, Morris Rothenberg, Abba Hillel Silver, Paul Uhlmann, Meyer W. Weisgal, Stephen S. Wise, Samuel Zemurray.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, a unanimous ballot was cast for the entire list of Board members. Approved.

The following additional members of the Board of Directors were nominated: Harold Goldenberg, Minneapolis; Charles Wolf, New York; Fred Mann, Philadelphia; Simon Newman, Philadelphia; Hyman Grover, Canada; Samuel Lunenfeld, Canada; and Mrs. Rebecca Shulman, New York, representing Hadassah.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, a unanimous ballot was cast for the nominees. Approved.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the By-Laws were amended to conform with the action of the Board.

FUTURE PLANS: Mr. Weisgal indicated that it was the intention of the Committee to continue until at least \$1,000,000 in cash was raised. In addition to that, there will, of course, still be outstanding pledges. Plans are being made to form various memberships, and this will constitute an important function of the committee.

FINANCING OF THE INSTITUTE: The Board was reminded that at a previous meeting of the Board, it was decided that whatever funds are raised for the Institute, only one third of that money is to be used for building and equipment, and the balance is intended for endowment and maintenance. This would mean, in effect, that if \$3,000,000 were to be raised, we would have \$1,000,000 for building and \$2,000,000 for maintenance and endowment. In this connection, Dr. Weizmann commented that he believed it would be a serious mistake to lock up funds in the form of endowment, since we do not know what money will be available in the next two or three years, and we may be in for a period of inflation. He believed that it would be wiser to invest the money which was not needed immediately for building and equipment in good securities. He said that the annual requirement for the next five years from the time we start operations together with the Daniel Sieff Institute, should be about 40,000 LP, provided the pound stays where it is now. If Europe could provide 10,000 LP of this budget, we would need another 30,000 LP annually for maintenance. Dr. Weizmann stated that the budget of the Daniel Sieff Institute for the year 1945 was 20,000 LP, of which the Research Foundation (Chicago) provided 12,000 LP, and 8,000 LP came from England.

RELATIONSHIP WITH RESEARCH FOUNDATION: Mr. Ruskin reported that since the inauguration of the Institute in November 1944, the Weizmann Research Foundation has ceased all activities, and the budget of the Sieff Institute would be provided by the American Committee. He said that the Research Foundation has about \$25,000.00 in cash at present and he suggested that the \$10,000 advanced to the American Committee in November 1944, be liquidated by showing that this sum was actually a remittance to the Sieff Institute by the Weizmann Research

Foundation, thereby wiping out the debt of the American Committee to the Research Foundation. He further suggested that the American Committee take over the obligations of the Research Foundation and that the Foundation transmit to the American Committee the bulk of its liquid assets, leaving a small sum in Chicago to maintain the corporate existence of the Research Foundation.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was decided that the suggestions made by Mr. Ruskin with respect to the relationship between the Weizmann Research Foundation and the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute of Science be implemented. Approved.

THE INSTITUTE: Dr. Bergmann was called upon to discuss the plans for the building of the Institute. He said that the general idea was to create three new institutes: Physics, Physical Chemistry, Biological and Plastics Research. There are two reasons for not starting all the buildings at once. First of all, the price of construction is now exorbitant. However, one should not wait with all three buildings for a better economic situation. We should start with one building. Experience in scientific institutions of this kind shows it is good to start with a small nucleus so that a better and more solid construction can be built. It is his suggestion that one new building to house the physics and physical chemistry department should be constructed. Dr. Bergmann outlined the detailed plans for the operation of the Institute, the personnel, etc. He announced that the following persons had been invited to accept appointments with the Institute: Prof. Ernst Chain, Prof. Chaim L. Pekeris, Dr. Kurt Stern, Prof. David Rittenberg, Dr. Ben Segal. Dr. Bergmann pointed out, however, that it would be premature at this time to make public announcement of these acceptances. In addition, it is intended to employ a number of junior scientists, most of them to be recruited from the Hebrew University.

Dr. Bergmann informed the Board that we had obtained the permission of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute for Dr. Rogers, its President, to put at our disposal suitable laboratory space for one year, where we will be able to train people under the supervision of the staff of the Polytechnic Institute. These people will also be trained to repair the machines, and they will then go immediately to the Institute in Palestine.

CORNERSTONE LAYING: It is the intention of the Committee that the cornerstone for the Institute should be laid this Spring. All of the aforementioned professors will be in Palestine at that time. It was also suggested, Dr. Bergmann reported, that this ceremony should be connected with a scientific symposium on the suggested subject of "How will our science look in ten years?" The discussions should then be published as the first volume of the publications of the Institute. Dr. Bergmann announced that Dr. Proskauer, of the Interscience Publishers, Inc., has volunteered to publish on his own whatever publications the Institute may desire. He will also put at our disposal all of the publications of his company.

Mr. Weisgal recommended that we lay plans immediately for the cornerstone ceremony and the pilgrimage to Palestine, since this act in itself will help in creating the necessary public sentiment for our work. It is expected that about 100 people will proceed to Palestine for this ceremony, about twenty-five of whom will

be scientists, and the rest people of means and influence. This act may net us one-half million dollars. It was decided that this activity should be planned and reported to the whole Board as soon as possible, and operations begun. Mr. Zacks promised to communicate with Mr. Kaufmann very shortly concerning the availability of a Canadian ship for the purpose of this pilgrimage. Mr. Zemurray also offered to give us his assistance in this matter.

EQUIPMENT With reference to the procurement of equipment, Dr. Bergmann in-
PROCUREMENT: formed the Board that the Scientific Planning Committee, under Prof. Mark, and his assistants at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, had gone into the matter very thoroughly. A proposal that the immediate procurement of the equipment which required in some cases at least a year for manufacture and delivery, had been submitted. This proposal totalled \$32,000. It represents the Planning Committee's judgment on the best available and most economic instruments that could be procured at this time. It also represents the minimum requirements of the Institute to enable it to commence operations as soon as the building was complete. Mr. Levine recommended that we try to purchase available and suitable equipment from the Government surpluses.

Dr. Bergmann suggested that Dr. Weizmann should be empowered to discuss with architects in Palestine the building program, for which he has a detailed outline both for the building and equipment of a physical chemistry institute.

Upon motion made and seconded, Dr. Weizmann was authorized to discuss with architects in Palestine the equipment and building program for the Institute. Approved.

Upon motion made and seconded, the Scientific Planning Committee was authorized to proceed with the procurement of equipment, as represented by the statement for \$32,000.00, subject to final approval by the Executive Committee.

ADMINISTRATION Dr. Bergmann also discussed the administration of the Institute,
OF INSTITUTE: although he said that those plans are not entirely clear as yet, but he believed that each department should have assigned to it a budget, and that each department will be autonomous. The Sieff Institute too will have this same autonomy.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Upon motion made and seconded, it was agreed that the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Chairman of the Board, the Executive Vice Chairman, the Treasurer and Secretary and such other members as may be co-opted by the above shall constitute the Executive Committee which is authorized to act between meetings of the Board and is to meet at least once a month. Approved.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

GOTTLIEB HAMMER
 Secretary

Dr. Silver
January 25, 1946

Mr. Pierre van Paassen
16 Prescott
Bronxville, New York

Dear Mr. van Paassen:

There has been sent to you under separate cover a copy of Frank Gervasi's "TO WHOM PALESTINE?", which I know you will be anxious to read. The book will be published by Appleton-Century on February 15.

Written as it is in a popular style by a slick magazine writer, it is the kind of book that can do our Movement a great service and it should be brought to the attention of as many readers as possible. I know that despite whatever temporary differences of whatever nature may exist between yourself and some of our Zionists, you will be eager to help us publicize this work. It would be helpful if you would write a paragraph or two and say some nice things about Gervasi's book. We shall probably use these as "blurbs" in advertisements in the press and in the magazines, and we should receive your statement as soon as possible.

Incidentally, it is regrettable that you were unable to keep the appointment we had in New York some time last Fall prior to our New York Christian Conference, and I am still of the opinion that all the misunderstandings can be cleared up and that you should be doing your share of crusading for the cause. Perhaps we can get together soon and speak further about this. Do let me hear from you.

With kindest regards.

Cordially yours,

Harry A. Steinberg

QS: jm

C
O
P
Y

Mrs. Israel M. Ulian
26 Otsego Road
Worcester 5, Mass.

January 27, 1946

Dr. Abba H. Silver
New York

Dear Dr. Silver,

As a member of the Worcester Zionist Emergency Council, I want to talk frankly with you about the recent Foreign Policy Program which Mr. Ben-Horin presented here. Several of my friends agree with my feeling in the matter, so that you may consider this as not entirely a personal opinion, but one which is representative of a group of thinking Zionists.

For a non-Jewish audience, of high intelligence, we feel that the speaker confused the issue in the minds of people who are only vaguely interested in the problem of Palestine.

Mr. Ben-Horin, though he gave a brilliant talk, failed to appreciate that the audience had first been assuaged by Mr. Totah, the Arab defendant. Ben-Horin, instead of cultivating the sympathy of the audience, ran rough-shod into the argument, and only antagonized his listeners. What he said was true, but the way he said it was not convincing. I'd like to enumerate the outstanding faults of the Zionist approach as Ben-Horin gave it.

1. Too much emphasis on the political rights of the Jew without first giving the world political picture.

2. Too much stress and time allotted to the anti-Semitism which forces us into a need for a majority in Palestine. That is a negative way to prove the need, especially in the eyes of the non-Jew.

3. Too detailed account of Arab, British, Jewish historical associations and diplomacy. This detail only obscured the larger issue of "Why do the Jews need Palestine today?"

4. Too sarcastic and distasteful explanation in answer to the question "Why are there Jewish Anti-Zionists". After all the non-Jews of America have their various political parties, why are not the Jews entitled to the same freedom of thought?

I, as an active member of Hadassah, am working for Palestine as a National Homeland. I feel that the attitude of militant, bigoted nationalism will never persuade the world to help us in our efforts. Neither must we shrivel and cringe. Let us be straight-forward, but tactful, and above all let us work on the assumption that the world today wants justice for all peoples, therefore it will recognize our claim for Palestine.

Sincerely yours,

copied 2/4/46:MH

Bertha M. Ulian (Mrs. Israel M.)

January 29, 1946

My dear Dr. Wischnitzer:

Permit me to thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending me a reprint of your article "The Road Ahead", which appeared in the **MEMORAH JOURNAL**. I know that I shall read it with pleasure and profit as I read everything that you write.

I assume that the sentence on the last page, "The traditional primacy of the intellect and the spiritual ideals must be reasserted in American Jewry", is the key to your article. If so, I should like to add a very fervent **AMEN!**

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

Dr. Mark Wischnitzer
87 Hamilton Place
New York 31, N. Y.



February 6, 1946

Mrs. Israel M. Ulian
26 Otsego Road
Worcester 5, Mass.

My dear Mrs. Ulian:

Let me thank you for your letter of January 27,
which I read with interest.

I was not, of course, present at the meeting and cannot comment on your reactions to Mr. Ben-Horin's address. Mr. Ben-Horin sent me yesterday extracts from a letter which he received from Prof. Dwight E. Lee of Clark University in Worcester, who is as you know President of the Foreign Policy Association there. He writes "I hope the Providence Meeting went off as well as our Worcester Session. Everyone told me that it was a most successful meeting from the point of view of the members."

It is rather difficult to know what reactions impress what people in the presentation of the Zionist case.

With all good wishes and thanking you for your kindness in writing to me, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:GR

C O P Y

CONSEJO SIONISTA DE EMERGENCIA

Hamburgo Num. 138

Tel. Eric. 11-03-13

MEXICO, D. F.

Feb. 8, 1946.

Mrs. R.S. Yarden,
World Committee for Palestine,
1706 G Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Yarden:

I advised Dr. LeSourd that I was going to the Houston conference, but unfortunately I am stricken with a bad cold and will not be able to go.

I appreciate very much the letters from Dr. Silver and Mr. Epstein; and thank you very much for all you have done and are still doing.

I expect Dr. LeSourd will find for himself how the situation in Mexico stands; and that thereafter you will understand that your strong demands of me are not justified.

I spent three months full time exclusively on our cause, neglecting everything else and spending over 6,000.00 dollars on the Emergency Council of Mexico without getting even one cent in help. Or do you think that I got any money from our fellow Zionists? The only contribution they have made has been to fight among themselves. During my seven weeks' stay in the States, nothing was done here; and the last six weeks were misused by what they call a reorganization. I will help Dr. LeSourd with the Pro-Palestine Committee.

As far as the official government representation for Palestine at the UNO is concerned (am referring particularly to your letter of Jan. 30), nothing can be done until Fabela will or will not be elected a member of the World Supreme Court. This should take place in London, where he is at present. And as he and the Foreign Relations Secretary of Mexico are afraid that by bringing up any issue about Palestine, England and the Arabs will be against his election to the court, they will not tackle anything on Palestine until after the election.

Fabela called me up before he left for London. He explained why he did not go to Washington. He will, if elected to the World Court, help; I personally expect him to be elected within a short time.

I worked on the Foreign Minister Castillo Najera, and had Castro Leal see him on behalf of the Pro-Palestine committee. He confirmed Mexico's favorable viewpoint for us, and explained that there are several matters of Mexico pending in the UNO. But as soon as the question will come up, we can count on this country's support. I will arrange a meeting between Castillo Najera, Dr. LeSourd and Castro Leal.

With the latest news regarding the attitude of Russia, I had indications here, ten days ago at a meeting of the Histadrut (Toledano was invited), of something happening. Toledano devoted a large part of his speech to the subject of the need of good relations between the Jewish and the Arabian workers, working hand in hand in Palestine. For Toledano, this was a new attitude; and yesterday, after we got news of the Russian policy, I had a long talk with him.

Ever since my return, I have been urging him to get his letters off to the different groups of the Confederation of Latin American Workers throughout the different Latin American countries. His delay is now more easily explained. However, he promised me that he would issue and forward to his groups an appeal in support of a democratic state in Palestine in terms of the American Senate resolution. I will do some more pushing about that and will let you know the results.

Let me know what is the impression about Russia's stand in Washington on the Palestine question.

Two things can be done in Mexico:

1. - The official representation of Mexico in behalf of Palestine. I will get that.
2. -(a) Work on the Latin American Federation of Labor,
(b) Same labor groups to work on their respective governments
(c) Constant contact and work on Latin American ambassadors in Mexico. In connection with this, and this I believe very important --- a regular residence with social entertaining. This would be the real thing to have.
(d) Special envoys of the labor groups and of the Latin American embassies to such countries where the situation is weak or uncertain.
(e) Press coverage with cabled news and editorials of prominent Latin American writers. Press conferences for distinguished guests.
(f) Mass meetings to arouse public opinion.
(g) Conferences on the style made in the United States.
(h) Motion pictures in public movies.
(i) Radio, local and Latin American hook-ups.

You are probably laughing by now, as it seems almost impossible to get the Agency into such an undertaking, which would cost from 60,000 to 80,000 dollars. Besides that, it would require some able people to do the PUSH-PUSH-PUSH.

I have not written to Meyer Weisgal. What good would have come of that after he told me to advance the money and that he was interested in raising money in Mexico for the Weizman University. To raise money here, even for program No. 1 --- that is, Mexico's representation in behalf of Palestine at the UNO -- is impossible. Even were I to rescind, which I already did, the debt of 6,000,000 dollars of the Emergency Council, you could not raise the money except by means of a stick-up method when dealing with our good and devoted Zionists.

If you expected to hear about the meetings, activities, press conferences, etc., just forget about that. The only meetings will be the ones which I will have with high government officials and these will be quiet, --- no press, no pictures, no radio work.

Yours very sincerely,

J. Wekstein (Signed)

CONSEJO SIONISTA DE EMERGENCIA

HAMBURGO NUM. 138

TEL. ERIC. 11-03-13

MEXICO, D. F.

Feb. 8, 1946.

W. Epstein
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1706 G. Street, N. W.,
Washington t, D. C.

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CONSEJO SIONISTA DE EMERGENCIA

HAMBURGO NUM. 138

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MEXICO, D. F.

- 2 -

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MEXICO, D. F.

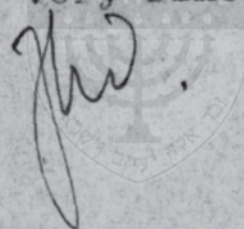
- 3 -

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Yours very sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink is written over a circular stamp. The stamp contains the text "AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES" around the perimeter and a menorah in the center.

CONSEJO SIONISTA DE EMERGENCIA

HAMBURGO NUM. 188

TEL. ERIC. 11-03-13

P. O. Box. 2170

MEXICO, D. F.

Naples 30.

Feb. 8, 1946.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
East 105th Street at Ansel Road,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver:

Allow me to express my hearty thanks
for your appreciative letter.

I feel I have done only the duty of a soldier
in this war we are waging. It is the obligation of
every Jew; and it should be and will become the
obligation of every non-Jew under your driving
leadership. My contribution would not have been of
any value had it not been supported by your grasp-
ing foresight and approval.

Under the auspices of the World Committee for
Palestine and the American Emergency Council, Mexico
could be made into a leader of Latin America on the
Zionist question. This would require an undertaking
which takes able people and money (please see endorsed
copy), and this is something the Agency will not
furnish.

The present lack of interest in political work of
the local Zionists is precisely a reflection of the
same attitude displayed by the Agency; and were it not
for Mrs. Yarden's constant pushing, nothing would be
done.

I expect Dr. LeSourd in Mexico soon. He will
check on the situation, and will be able to say what
can and cannot be done under present circumstances.

With very best regards to you and Mrs. Silver,

I remain, yours respectfully,

J. Selinger

JOE WEINGARTEN
HOUSTON, TEXAS

Feb. 26, 1946.

3/7/46
om

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
Zionist Organization of America,
1720 - 16th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Friend Silver:

Please pardon me for not having acknowledged your letter of February 7th sooner, but have been out of the city for several days.

Regarding the Expansion Fund, I realize its importance, but frankly, the most important thing in my mind at this time is the success of the drive, and I want to give to this as much as I possibly can and while I am not pleading poverty by any means, nevertheless our business is not the type that has had the benefit of swollen war profits; as a matter of fact, only one year during the war did we even approach our pre-war earnings.

Under the circumstances, I am going to have to consider first things first, and see how we come out on the drive and what position I will be in at that time. However, in the meantime I am enclosing a check for \$250.00 which I hope will be of some help, even though it is not a thousand bucks.

It is my impression that the American Christian Palestine Committee gets its revenue from this source. Am I right? We have just had a meeting here, as you probably know, and I was very much impressed by the high plane on which their activities are being carried on.

It was a swell meeting!
Hoping that you are in good health once more and with warm personal regards, I am

JW:b

Sincerely yours,

Joe Weingarten

WEAF and Network
6:45 to 7:00 P.M.
Eastern War Time

A presentation of the
National Broadcasting
Company

*Should be answered by Dr. Pool
Please give him suitable answer
draft of*

"RELIGION IN THE NEWS"

by

WALTER W. VAN KIRK

VOL. XIV No. 22

Saturday, March 3, 1945

I bring you a story from Cairo. It's a story about the Arabs. Representative leaders of the Arab countries have been meeting in Cairo. Their purpose has been the establishment of an Arab League. This is something new and it may have historic significance for the world of religion. While the Conference was in session, Egypt, Syria and Lebanon declared war on the Axis. This, in itself, is bound to heighten Arab sensitivity to the many issues that will be discussed at the United Nations Conference which is scheduled to get under way in San Francisco next month. The fact that the Arab countries are now lined up against the Axis has little bearing upon the prosecution of the war in a military sense. But it vastly increases the sense of solidarity within the Mohammedan world and this in turn may well have a bearing upon the making of the peace. Latest reports from Cairo indicate that the Charter of the proposed Arab League has been all but completed. Nineteen of the twenty articles by which the proposed League is to be constituted, have reached the final drafting stage. If, and when, the Arab League is established there will result repercussions both political and religious. On the political side it will be well to bear in mind the statement of the President of Syria who, in announcing Syria's declaration of war, emphasized the determination of all the Arab countries to work together to insure the full sovereignty of all of them. On the religious side there is likely to result a new sense of spiritual cohesion among and between the Mohammedans of the various Arab states. It is in the Moslem countries where resistance to the world mission of Christianity has been most pronounced. The Arab League will invest the Moslem world with a new sense of loyalty to Mohammed and a new sense of commitment to the Moslem faith. This means, of course, that the difficulties of Christian missionaries in Moslem lands will be vastly increased. The bearing of the Arab League upon the Jewish question in Palestine invites speculation. Prior to the convening of the Cairo Conference it had been reported from Jerusalem that Arab leaders had come to realize that concessions would have to be made to the Jews in Palestine. It is believed that if the Arabs will show a sympathetic understanding of the plight of the Jews in Europe, and will recognize the need for some further, if limited measure of assistance through the admission of refugees into Palestine, they, in turn, may enlist wider appreciation of their own nationalist aspirations. It is altogether likely, therefore, that at Cairo, consideration has been given to some sort of arrangement that may resolve the dispute deriving from the immigration needs of the Jewish people and the corresponding reluctance on the part of the Arabs to any considerable influx of Jews into Palestine. Perhaps I shall have something more to report on this at a later date. Meanwhile, keep your eyes and

ears open for news from Cairo. The Mohammedans are making history and the new Arab League which is being fashioned in Cairo will influence both politics and religion in the Middle East for a long, long time to come.

The Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City was the scene of an unusual service of worship when five thousand people and the official representatives of thirteen of the United Nations gathered in that nationally known sanctuary to thank God for the promised triumph of right and freedom. From his bed of illness in St. Luke's hospital, the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning sent a message to the Cathedral meeting in which he hailed the accomplishments of the Russian people during the long and agonizing years of the war. Bishop Manning is reputed to be a very conservative bishop. But what he said about Russia can hardly be described as the language of the dyed-in-the-wool conservative. "Americans are always attracted by new and wonderful things," the bishop said. "The Soviet Union is just such a thing, vigorous, brave, realistic, and, often, most disturbing. We have seen this mighty nation grow in strength and fellow feeling. We have seen the onward sweep of her armies, and now we await her triumph on the Eastern Front. The tremendous successes of the Red Army," Bishop Manning continued, "are not as important as the incredible sacrifices and disciplines taken on by the Russian people to make those victories possible. For this resurrection of the spirit of Holy Russia I, as a Christian Bishop, give profound thanks. Friendship with such people is more than a political expedient - it is a moral obligation." The good bishop may be a conservative in an ecclesiastical sense, but certainly he can't be tarred with the stick of conservatism when it comes to America's future dealings with the Kremlin.

And while I'm on the subject of Russia I would like to report that the Archbishop of Canterbury has asked Alexei, newly enthroned Russian Patriarch to accompany other Orthodox dignitaries to London as guests of the Anglican Church. In a special greeting to Alexei on his elevation as supreme head of the Russian Church, the Archbishop of Canterbury prayed that God would grant the Patriarch many fruitful years of service to his beloved church and nation. The visit to London of a representative group of Russian bishops would make headlines in the secular and religious press, since it would mark the beginning of a period of close collaboration between the Orthodox and Anglican communions. It has also been announced in London that Dr. Hewlett Johnson, dean of the Chapter of Canterbury, would visit Russia in April at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Dr. Johnson's trip has been approved by the Archbishop of Canterbury and it is planned, of course, that the Dean will enter into a series of conversations with the newly enthroned Russian Patriarch.

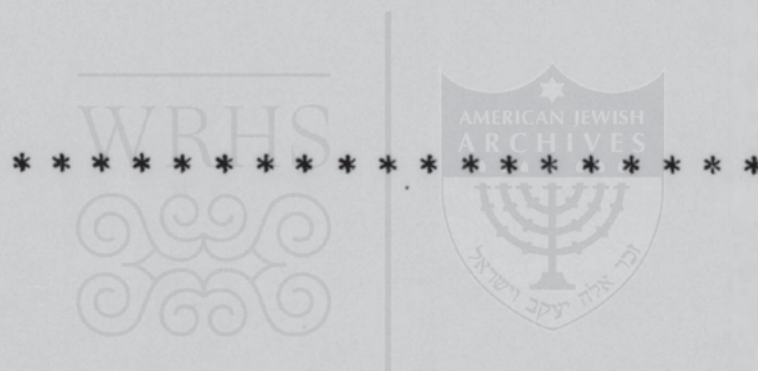
The President's report to Congress on the Yalta Conference was listened to with genuine interest by the religious leadership of the nation. It was when the President spoke of the forthcoming United Nations Conference at San Francisco, that he touched upon a theme which is agitating the minds of the churches, Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish. These churches are determined that the United States shall abandon its historic policy of isolation and cooperate with other nations in the creation of some form of world government. When the President told the Congress and the nation that America will have to take the responsibility for world collaboration or bear the responsibility for another world conflict, he expressed a judgment that will be echoed in religious and ecclesiastical assemblies

from one end of the country to the other. Not in my lifetime have the three great faiths been so united upon any issue as that which deals with American responsibility for the maintenance of a just and durable peace. I can assure the President that the Christian thinking people of the United States will be watching the Conference at San Francisco. The churches will not be represented at the Conference in an official sense. But they will be there in another and in a still more important sense.

Both the Roman Catholic hierarchy and the Cleveland Conference of the Protestant churches on a Just and Durable have made certain suggestions and recommendations looking toward the improvement of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. Both Protestants and Roman Catholics are united in their conviction that the Charter of the general international organization to be formulated at San Francisco should include provisions touching upon human rights and fundamental freedoms and the placing of all mandated territory under some form of international control. These churches realize that the organization to be instituted at San Francisco will not be consistent in every respect with their conception of an ordered world society. But once they are convinced that the Charter that will be drafted there points away from power politics and spheres of influence and military alliances and toward a society of free nations under law they will, I believe, support the decisions arrived at with their prayers and with their influence in the area of political conduct. They will do this in the expectation that once a beginning is made in the creation of world government, opportunities will be forthcoming in the years ahead to bring the San Francisco Charter more nearly in accord with Christian principles. The San Francisco Conference may well prove to be the most significant gathering of the nations in two thousand years of Christian history. Right now, in every church and synagogue throughout the country, preachers, priests and rabbis should be leading their congregations in a study of the Proposals that were agreed to at Dumbarton Oaks, since these are the Proposals that will constitute the agenda when the delegates of the United Nations meet around the Conference table in San Francisco. If the religious thinking people of this country do not act now, it will avail them nothing to cry and protest if, in another twenty five years the peace of the world is shattered. It has fallen to our lot to be living in one of the most fateful hours of history. Churches have resolved for peace. They have petitioned for peace. They have prayed for peace. Now is the time for the churches to work for peace and to undergird the framework of the organization to be set up at San Francisco with moral and spiritual foundations. It will be my purpose in the weeks ahead to make Religion in the News the radio mouthpiece of the churches of all faiths as they participate in the unfolding drama of bringing an ordered world society out of the chaos and anarchy of war.

Here's a story about Christian cooperation that will make you sit up and take notice. It has to do with the new Cathedral that is being planned for war bombed Coventry, in England. I have already reported on the earlier plans for the rebuilding of the Cathedral which will remain a purely and definitely Anglican Church, but with which there will be associated a Chapel of Unity and a Christian Center of Service to the Community which will belong to the Free Churches and the Church of England, jointly. What is new about this story is the completion of the Constitution for the Christian Center, through which the vision of Christian unity can be put into practical action. The Constitution has been unanimously approved by the Cathedral Council and the Free Church Federal Council. The object of the Christian Center as set forth in the Constitution is "to use the combined

powers of the Church of England and the Free Churches to strengthen their life and work among the people of the County of Warwick within the diocese of Coventry." There will thus be joined the material and moral resources of the Free Churches and the Anglican Church in the new Coventry of tomorrow. The Chapel of Unity is a new departure, in that it will be a place of worship belonging equally to the Church of England and the Free Churches. It may be that a hundred years from now students of church history will point to the Coventry Cathedral Christian Service Center with its Chapel of Unity as marking the most significant religious gain to England to come out of the great World War. This would not be the first time when out of the ashes of a dead past there emerged first in dim outline and then with bolder stroke and vision the framework of a new and better Christian society.



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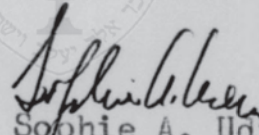
March 8, 1946

Dr. Aba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland Ohio

My dear Dr. Silver:

Among the photographs which we received from Palestine was one that showed you at the Hanukah celebration. I was very much interested in this photograph. I am hereby enclosing two copies for you.

Very sincerely yours,


Sophie A. Udin
Director and Librarian

sau: ng
Enc.

WEAF and Network
6:45 to 7:00 P.M.
Eastern War Time

A presentation of the
National Broadcasting
Company

"RELIGION IN THE NEWS"

by

WALTER W. VAN KIRK

VOL. XIV No. 23

Saturday, March 10, 1945

This should be answered by SP

Last week I reported that an Arab League was in the process of formation. That League has now been established, the first of its kind in history. The draft constitution of the League was signed in Cairo. Among the delegates signing was one who represented the various Arab parties of Palestine. Other non-sovereign Arab peoples, notably those of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania, had sent delegates to Cairo to bring their particular problems to the Arab League's attention, but the Palestinian delegation was the only one treated on an equal footing with the sovereign Arab states, and allowed to sign the draft constitution. "We do not need to say," one commentator remarked, "that any agreement among the Arab states neglecting Palestine is doomed to certain failure." The Arab line of argument at Cairo was that Palestine is still predominantly Arab and has a two-thirds Arab population, but the Palestinian Arabs as a group were said to lack any organization competent to speak for them officially. Hence their adherence to the newly created Arab League. It was freely predicted in Cairo that the present form of the League is only the first step looking toward the political consolidation of Islam and that sometime later all of the Arab populations of North Africa will be included in the League. On the question of grouping, or even amalgamating certain smaller Arab states, one Arab political writer is quoted as saying that, since the great powers favored the general idea of federations, such groupings would probably be approved as an aid toward the maintenance of world order and peace even if they entailed the sacrifice of certain rights by some of those concerned. I anticipate that the creation of this Arab League will have political and even religious consequences that cannot now be clearly foreseen. One of these consequences, however, is already discernible in the demands of Jews of Middle East Zionist circles that they be allowed representation at the peace conference. The view is held that the Jews of Palestine will be in no position to protect their interests at the conference if the Arab nations are to be represented while they - the Palestinian Jews - are only indirectly represented. The Arabs of Palestine are now said to have the backing of all the Arab states, since their representatives were permitted to sign the draft constitution of the Arab League, the members of which are pledged to work for their mutual interests.

The Russian Orthodox Church in America will presently return within the fold of the Mother Church in Russia. The plans for this reunion were agreed upon during the recently held meeting of the Holy Synod in Russia. It is reported that the agreement will be ratified at a Conference of the Russian Orthodox Church in America to be convened in this country, probably in June. One of the purposes

of the forthcoming Conference will be to elect a supreme head of the American Church who will have jurisdiction over the entire Russian Orthodox communion in the United States. It is reported that the American delegates who went to Moscow to attend the coronation of the new head of the Russian Church have agreed to the conditions outlined by Patriarch Alexei for complete canonical accord between the Moscow Patriarchate and the Church in America. The conditions included general acceptance of the spiritual seniority of the Patriarch of Moscow and an agreement that the churches in America will be safeguarded from any attempts "to exploit them for purposes of anti-Soviet propaganda." Also of interest to Western Christendom is a message of greeting and goodwill from Patriarch Alexei to Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, President of the Federal Council of Churches and a second and similar message from the Russian Church head to the Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker. It is also reported from London that Metropolitan Nicolai, second-ranking prelate of the Russian Orthodox Church has been appointed by Alexei to head a delegation which will visit England shortly. Thus are the bonds of friendship forged between the Russian Church and the non-Russian churches of the West.

Now for something different in Religion in the News. My good friend, Max Jordan, of the National Broadcasting Company, who is also one of the outstanding Christian laymen of America is now in Europe. I have asked Mr. Jordan and he has agreed to tell us something of what he is seeing and hearing in Europe.

Balance of program given by Dr. Max Jordan, reporting from "somewhere on the Western front."

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Dr. A. Silver

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לודגדג קאטן אגאן רעל!

[illegible]

JOE WEINGARTEN
HOUSTON, TEXAS

April 15, 1946

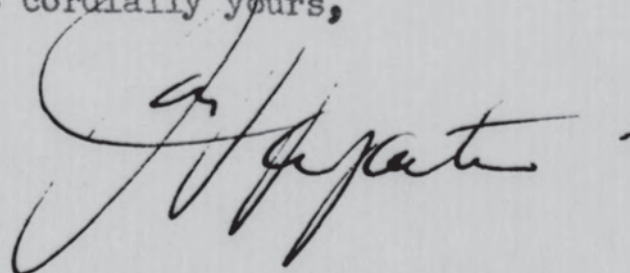
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
Zionist Organization of America,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Friend Silver:

I am indeed happy to learn of the fine success of the dinner given in your honor, and sorry I could not have been there to participate in same. This dinner was truly worthwhile, inasmuch as such a substantial amount was raised for such a vital project as the Jewish National Fund, and at the same time, did honor to one of our truly great men, who has sacrificed and done so much in the interest of his people. May you live long and happily.

JW:b

Most cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joe Weingarten", written in a cursive style.

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May 2, 1946

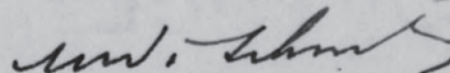
Rabbi Abba Hilel Silver
The Temple
Ansel and E. 105th St.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I am sending to you, under separate cover, a copy of my study on Traditional Institutions in Palestine, which has just appeared.

I would appreciate any comments or suggestions that you may care to make.

Sincerely yours,



MARK WISCHNITZER

mw;hsm

ARNO WRAZLOWSKY

Capt.

50 EAST 18TH ST., BROOKLYN 26, N. Y.

May 5th.1946

My dear Dr.Zucker:

Reading and rereading the recommendations,contained in the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry,I feel more and more,that the wisest course for us is to remain calm,but continue to state from time to time,that the report denies to us the clear and unmistakeable intent of the Balfour Declaration and of the Mandate,and that the final solution of the Jewish problem is left unsolved.

I am of the opinion,that the report,if accepted by both Governments,cancels the 1939 White Paper. It not merely advocates the immediate admittance of 100.000 of our people,but it furthermore states,that for future immigration the Mandatory must be guided only by the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate,which aimed to facilitate Jewish immigration and close settlement on the land.

Removal of the land purchase restrictions is emphatically declared to be essential, and the existing restrictions to be completely in defiance of the letter and spirit of both documents. It furthermore rejects the declaration in the 1939 White Paper, that Palestine by 1949 be declared an independent State,which under the than existing ratio of Arab and Jewish population would have meant an Arab State. What the report recommends instead,is nothing that can be done in a hurry or that carries a deadline. We won't lose anything if we let this simmer for the time being.

There are presently a number of factors in our favor.In my estimation,England will not be able to withstand the pressure,which the United States will exert,to bring two clauses of the report into effect,namely 1^o to permit the 100.000 to enter as soon as this can be arranged,and 2^o to remove the land purchase restrictions. As I further see it shaping up,the Arabs are going to make some terrible blunders. Had they been clever,they would have accepted the report,with the proviso,that these 100.000 would be absolutely the last immigration they would "permit".Taking the stand as they did,they not only turned public opinion in England and the United States against themselves,but if they go further and go on the "war path" or raise the question in the U.N.O.,they will pile one blunder on top of another.The Middle East is a pretty touchy subject to England,and it certainly would not like to see Soviet Russia's finger in that pie.It may well cause a reversal of England's Arab policy,and this would not be harmful to us.

I supported you in your efforts,because I resented the treatment which you received at the last Convention in the Political Actions Committee,of which we were both members.To my way of thinking you were at least entitled to a hearing. We did get a fair opportunity to lay the plan before the Emergency Committee on March 19th. While the meeting with the Tulin Committee was not entirely satisfactory,on the basis of the information given by Capt.Tulin we decided to suspend our action indefinitely. I now feel,that no action should be further taken by us. We cannot at this time,nor can we in the near future,confront the responsible Zionist leadership with any program of action,for which we do not have the prior approval of the ZOA or the Emergency Council.

Most cordially yours,

AW

Sharon, Pa.

Sharon, 10th May 1946.

312P

פירק א. ה. סי. ז

קאזאל 3.

J. H.

צו שלטון בית 2 שלטון לא ביתק אדירק ואקומק.

שמות ית שמדק 3/1 ביטבר, למתי את קולק און רבו ירושלים לאתר אמרמא

מבדתי חיים ושלום, ויבדלו אל צמח בקר לם הוקדש השלום לפני הבורא האל והאנוניא
בן השלום ונצחון אליהם ואהבה, רוחם יתן, כלומר יאמי במעצמו, רחמי עליהם

והקרה אכל פדולתהך והשלמ'ך, כנשיא ההסתפסות הציונית במעלה הציונה; ואחרי
שפירי-נשף נמצאו בזה בדיק השלמה אטלונתו, חנו זמנית לבפוח אמוצנו
האמיתים דגיד נחמנו לבקור כלח.

העני סמ'ק וזכור שכל' עוקב מקריב אחיו כל פד. חג המולד/אור מועצו,
ויאלץ א זכורו את כל המנחם למ אלפני ואלפנים.

ה. אלקה, הנהגה לשונה עם כ"ב דממן פשוט, ונאמר לו ביום הזה אלהי אמת

מחשבה, מחשבה ואישיה. יחשוב שזה אכזב אצלי עם כל' ברוח, ואולי אני אקם כלב
יפה מזה. וישלח פטים רבים אקם הברוא יחשוב.

פייגל מנחם אלקלע' קאזבלאזש שטאמט יחזקא בערבער זעטירע 15, ווארשע אקטאבער 1914

אם נחשב 'שני' שני' , נבין אם חסר נדב'.

אני אדם צעיר, בן 26 שנים, ואהבתי בילדותי, על האמירה הזאת, בסיכנות
החפצים ביהושקים. מאז 32 שנים אהבתי בילדותי, אהבתי את כל זלעזע האמירה
ויכול להיות זה.

אני מקוה לשמור את כל דבר, כי צדדתי לך ולך, ואהבתי את כל דבר זה.

בכ"ז אהבתי

למחבר וכל



Full Text of Address by Mr. Sumner Welles at Inaugural Dinner of the Maryland Christian Palestine Committee marking the closing session of the two day Christian Conference on Palestine comprising 26 functions addressed by fifteen speakers of national repute. The Dinner, held at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Tuesday evening, May 14th was given in honor of Mr. Welles, Chairman of the Maryland Chapter of the American Christian Palestine Committee. Other speakers included U.S. Senator Owen Brewster, Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, Rev. Daniel A. Poling, and Prof. William E. Rappard, of Geneva, Switz.

- - - - -

I am grateful for the privilege of addressing the Maryland Christian Conference on Palestine tonight.

I accepted the honor of the Chairmanship of the Maryland Chapter of the American Christian Palestine Committee some months ago. I accepted this designation because of my belief that every effort should be made impartially and objectively to lay before the people of the United States the basic issues involved in the great problem of Palestine.

For this problem has given rise to one of the most dangerous and controversial questions which the world now confronts. Far more than that, in this problem of Palestine we are challenged by the fundamental issues of right, of justice, and of freedom. And our hope of a peaceful world order depends upon the willingness and the ability of the Governments of the United Nations now to decide the questions with which they are faced in accordance with these standards of right, justice and freedom.

We meet together tonight at a time of grave perplexity. The publication of the final recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee on Palestine has created a crisis, the gravity of which could hardly be exaggerated. To all those who, like myself, believe that Palestine must become not only the promised National Jewish Homeland, but also an independent Commonwealth into which the entrance of the Jewish people who wish to make that holy land their permanent home must never be restricted, save insofar as economic limitations may require, the Report of the Committee represents inevitably a matter for deep disappointment and for even deeper concern.

This, however, is not the moment for recrimination and inflammatory utterances. Nor is it a time for resignation and supine discouragement. It is, on the contrary

a time for renewed faith, for measured judgment, and for constructive action.

I am one of those who are convinced that in this tragically darkening world of the present moment the safety of the United States, and our chance of constructing that kind of a free world order for which we Americans have fought, depend to a very considerable extent upon the willingness and the capacity of the English-speaking democracies to strengthen that cooperative relationship which was forged in the fires of war. I do not hold with those who insist that all that we have in common with the other English-speaking democracies is ~~strengthened that cooperative relationship which was forged in the fires of war.~~ I do not hold with those who insist that all that we have in common with the other English-speaking peoples are our language and our traditions. I believe that we also possess a common heritage which is more highly to be prized than any other. That is the heritage of our common conviction that the individual is not born to serve the state, but that the state is created to promote the welfare of the individual. It is the heritage of our common passionate faith in the sanctity of human freedom.

And it is the abiding conviction of all of the peoples of the English-speaking democracies that the world order which today they seek must be founded upon those same principles of liberty which they have so firmly established in their individual forms of government.

But that belief which I and others held need not blind us, nor does it blind us, to the tragic chapter of history which is represented by the manner in which successive British Governments have dealt with the problem of Palestine during the past thirty years.

The Balfour Declaration of 1917 was a courageous act of enlightened statesmanship. No subsequent attempts to distort or to limit the terms of that Declaration can change the fact, as the testimony of the statesmen responsible for its proclamation has made clear, that that Declaration gave official assurance that the British Government would establish in Palestine a National Home for the Jewish people and facilitate the successful achievement of that objective with all that therein was

implied.

There has been no sorrier manifestation in recent British history than the Palestine White Paper of 1939. As Mr. Winston Churchill then said, that action constituted "an act of repudiation, a plain breach of solemn obligation." To use his words, "an engagement into which Great Britain had entered before the world was set aside for reasons of administrative convenience."

And I regret to say that during the years of the war and even during recent months I cannot find that British policy with regard to Palestine has been any more courageous, any more enlightened, or any more in keeping with the solemn engagements into which Great Britain originally entered in 1917 than it was at the time of the issuance of the White Paper of 1939.

Whatever the legal quibbles which are advanced in extenuation may be, and however much we here in the United States believe in the great principle that dependent peoples should be granted their full autonomy or independence as soon as they are able to accept those responsibilities, I cannot regard the recent decision of the British Government to proclaim the independence of Transjordan as other than a breach of the spirit as well as of the letter of the obligations which were assumed when it obtained the Palestine Mandate. We need not minimize the pressing difficulties and the grave dangers with which Great Britain is today confronted. But I do not believe that the step so taken will lighten those difficulties.

The appointment of the Anglo-American Committee could scarcely have been expected to result in any practical or constructive accomplishment. Commission after commission had already been appointed in the past by British Governments to investigate the situation in Palestine and to recommend policy with regard thereto. There was no far-sighted member of the Executive or Legislative branches of the Government of the United States who had studied the problem of Palestine -- and as we all know members of our Congress have gone to Palestine for that purpose -- who had not already reached a conclusion as to the nature of the solution which should be sought. Under such conditions what could the appointment of this new commission really accomplish other

than to make it possible to postpone decisions? And these were months, as we so sadly know, when the pitiful survivors of the Nazi massacres, uprooted from their homes in every part of Europe, were still being compelled to live in intolerable conditions, in concentration camps, with no hope left to them except the possibility that they might be permitted to emigrate to Palestine, or to some other distant shores, and thus procure safety and the chance to make a fresh start in life.

There was not the slightest doubt on the part ^{of} either of the Government of the United States or of the British Government when the Committee was appointed of what conditions in Europe really were. We already knew in horrible detail of the millions of persons of the Jewish faith who had been exterminated by Hitlerism. We know the number who had survived. We knew that the poisons engendered by Nazism had made it impossible for an overwhelming majority of these survivors to return to the homes of their origin. We knew that the only possible solution for their plight, under present world conditions, lay in their chance to leave Europe for new places of security and of hope.

We all know what the Committee has now recommended. ⁱⁿ Has it/ reality advanced the basic solution of the great problem which the world confronts? Has it in reality done more than call attention once again to the suffering of the refugees in Europe? Has it in reality done anything other than to confuse public opinion with regard to the real issues involved in the determination of the future of Palestine?

I know many of the American members of the Anglo-American Committee. I know that they are men of the highest character, of truly liberal convictions, who are incapable of framing or of signing a report in which they themselves do not believe. I do not question either their motives or their judgment. What I do question is the wisdom of our own Government in asking them at this time to assume these responsibilities.

And after this tragic loss of time, now that the Report of the Committee has been rendered, there is taking place precisely that phenomenon which could so readily have been anticipated when the Committee was appointed.

The Government of the United States publicly approves that portion of the Report which recommends that 100,000 certificates be authorized immediately for the admission

into Palestine of Jewish refugees. It refuses to make any comment upon those portions of the Report which contain what in my judgment are those tragically mistaken recommendations with regard to the future status of Palestine. In other words, the Government of the United States in May, 1946, reiterates its recommendation of August, 1945, that 100,000 Jews from among the survivors of the Jewish people of Europe be permitted to enter Palestine.

The British Government officially states that it must obtain American assistance both in armed force as well as in money if this provision of the Committee's recommendation is to be carried out. In consequence of the rest of the Report, it has however obtained moral support for the position which it has recently taken with regard to its authority to continue to restrict immigration into Palestine, and with regard to the future status of Palestine.

While it is true that the Committee includes in its report certain recommendations which are desirable and encouraging, notably those which have to do with the problem of land tenure, can anyone maintain that, insofar as the basic questions are involved, we are not back precisely where we were eight months ago?

As a result of the Committee's Report, new and immediate dangers have also arisen. The report has resulted in a serious outburst of chauvinism throughout the Arab and the Moslem world. Fortunately, this outburst has been met, except in a few extremist quarters, with restraint and true wisdom on the part of the leaders of Zionism, and of those who support the ideal of a true National Home for the Jews.

The Report has also given rise to a danger of another character. That is the danger which has already made itself evident in many sectors of our own public opinion here in the United States. It is due to the belief of ~~any~~ ^{many} well-intentioned people that, if a report of this character is assailed by the two parties to the controversy with which it undertakes to deal, such a report must on the whole be sound and wise. We cannot permit public opinion to crystallize its thinking in such a way.

Except for those reasons of domestic politics and of time-serving expedience with which, unfortunately, we are familiar, there was no justification for the appointment

of the Committee. Nor is there any justification for assuming the validity of its recommendations.

There was never any justification for believing that a Committee representing only two powers could undertake to reach final and definitive conclusions as to a rightful solution for the problem.

Many months ago I made this public statement of my own conviction as to the most practicable method of finding a solution. I said:

"The Commonwealth will only come into being when the United Nations Organization decides, as it must, that the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine is essential to world peace and to world stability. Unless the International Trusteeship Council to be set up by the United Nations Organisation is charged with the obligation of carrying out such a decision, a Commonwealth of Palestine will continue to be an ideal and not a reality. Only the United Nations Organization itself, representing the concerted determination of the free peoples of the world, will possess the necessary authority to achieve a final solution of the Palestine problem.

"The British Government should, under Article 77 of the United Nations Charter, transfer its mandate over Palestine to the International Trusteeship Council as soon as the Council is established.

"From the moment the Council assumes jurisdiction, the United Nations Organization should make available whatever armed force may be required to give assurance of security to all inhabitants of Palestine.

"The Council should thereupon summon representative Jewish and Arab leaders for consultation as to the most desirable solution.

"Should it prove impossible for the International Trusteeship Council, after full consultation with both Jewish and Arab leaders, to obtain their agreement to whatever solution it considers most equitable and desirable, the United Nations Organization should nevertheless decree that its decision be carried out.

Once this step has been taken, the International Trusteeship Council should set

up a broadly representative provisional government in Palestine and entrust it with all necessary authority until such time as free elections can be held and an independent and democratic government can commence to function.

"As soon as the Council is entrusted with a trusteeship over Palestine, unrestricted immigration should be permitted. Immigration should thereafter be interrupted only if the International Trusteeship Council or the future Government of Palestine decides that such restriction is temporarily required for economic reasons."

Due in great part to the postponement by the British Government of the submission of its League of Nations Mandates to the new International Trusteeship Council, that Council cannot be established in legal ^{form} until after the meeting of the United Nations Assembly next September. For that reason, because of the acute danger which has now arisen, the Security Council of the United Nations should at once take cognizance of the situation existing in Palestine, as provided by the terms of the United Nations Charter. It should thereafter take such action as may be required so that the peace of Palestine can be safeguarded while refugees from Europe are being admitted, and until such time as the Trusteeship Council can assume its full responsibility.

It will, of course, be said that the Security Council has as yet no armed force at its disposal. It will also be said that the British Government continues to be the sole recognized authority in Palestine, unless and until it enters into an agreement with the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations by which it relinquishes that authority in whole or in part. But these objections constitute obstacles only if the interested powers are determined to have recourse to technicalities in order further to delay measures which in our judgment here tonight are so urgently necessary. I can well understand the reluctance of our Congress to agree that American military forces be utilized merely to assist the British Government as Major Attlee has suggested. But I cannot believe that that reluctance would persist if our Government were called upon by the Security Council of the United Nations to assist in an endeavor which is obligatory if world peace is to be maintained.

In our thinking upon the problem of Palestine, some of us here in the United States are too apt to be guided by the beliefs and concepts which are inbred in us

because of our fortune in being citizens of the United States. We remember that from the earliest days of our independence men and women of the Jewish faith have been fellow-citizens. We remember that among them many have been outstanding because of the great contribution which they have made to the building and to the growth of this country. We remember that these fellow-citizens of ours are as much a part of the fabric of American life as any other American citizens. We know that our whole manner of being is founded upon a civilization which makes no distinction between individuals because of their race or creed. We know, that, if we ever depart from that principle, the free institutions of which we are so justly proud will disintegrate.

For these reasons it is difficult for many of us to believe, now that Nazism has been overthrown, and now that the United Nations are pledged by their Charter to bring about a universal observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, that there/ can exist any reason why the Jewish sufferers in Europe should not freely and willingly return to their former homes.

Yet, repugnant as they are, American public opinion must be compelled to recognize the following facts. That hideous race prejudice, fostered by Hitlerism, has not yet been eradicated from Europe. Tragically enough, it is not only in Germany where it is still extant. It is also to be found in acute form in many of the other countries of Europe. Even at this moment in some of the countries of Eastern Europe it is threatening to bring about a new exodus. The United Nations must, and I believe will, eventually bring about the final extirpation of this poisonous relic of Hitler's barbarity. But in the meantime it is too much to ask of these pitiful survivors in the camps of Europe that they be forced not only to return to places which mark the scenes of deepest tragedy, whence their loved ones have gone to a hideous death, where their homes have been destroyed and their possessions stolen, but where they also will find no welcome and no real opportunity to live without discrimination and with assurance of security.

The Report of the Committee fixes the number of Jewish survivors whose emigration

from Europe should be facilitated at half a million. From all of the information in my possession I believe this figure should be set at a far greater amount. One of the great mysteries of the post-war planning of the United Nations lies in the fact that when, by the vision and foresight of President Roosevelt, all of the necessary machinery was installed as far back as 1938 by means of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, not one single constructive plan has so far been carried out in order that this great human problem might now be in process of solution. Yet there are many countries in the world, with vast unpopulated territories and great undeveloped natural resources, where the majority of the men and women now anxious to leave Europe could find a safe home, and where they could contribute greatly to the development of those countries.

But it is precisely because no such plans have been adopted that the refuge which Palestine affords becomes more and more indispensable. The free peoples of the United Nations must accept their joint responsibility for those conditions which have made it possible for a world to exist in which there can be refugees.

We here in the United States have an inescapable moral obligation to contribute to the solution. We have, I think, an equally inescapable moral obligation to lend the full support of our Government within the United Nations for the furtherance of that kind of a solution which will mean that those men and women of the Jewish faith throughout the world who wish to make Palestine their permanent home shall be afforded the opportunity of doing so freely. This Government must at the same time press for the establishment of a free and democratic Commonwealth of Palestine which will afford security and equal rights to all of its citizens, whatever their faith and whatever their race may be.

If the United Nations assumes its just responsibility, establishes a Trusteeship over Palestine, and permits the immigration into that country of those who desire to settle there, Palestine in all probability will in the future possess a majority of citizens of the Jewish faith. I believe that that is its rightful destiny. In that event, I have no fear that the holy places which are sacred to Christians, to Jews,

and to Moslems alike will not always be open to all believers. Nor have I any reason to doubt that those who for so many long centuries have suffered persecution and discrimination will not wish to give an example to the world by bestowing equal rights without discrimination upon all citizens of Palestine, of whatever race or creed.

Nor do I fear that the kind of nationalism which is represented by the passionate desire of many millions of Jews in many parts of the world that the land of their forefathers once more become a national home for the Jews can ever permanently prejudice international understanding. Nationalism of the kind which is evidenced by a belief in the superiority of any people, and in the right of that people to dominate and to control other peoples, is the kind of nationalism which makes for war. But the longing of a great people for the reconstruction of their ancient home, so that within it their homeless and suffering brethren can find shelter and a new life is not a kind of nationalism whose fulfillment can do other, when the immediate clouds of the present are dispelled, than further the eventual reign of peace.

I have long believed that the economic federation of the countries of the Near East would advance peace and stability in that distraught region. I have long believed that the eventual inclusion of an independent Palestine in such a federation would make for the prosperity of the entire area, would do much to raise living standards in all of the Near Eastern world, and would greatly help to assuage that bitter feeling of antagonism which now darkens the relations between the Arabs and the Jews. But I have been equally convinced that objective cannot be achieved if the attempt continues to prevent the Jewish people from immigrating into Palestine, and thus artificially and unjustly to perpetuate a Jewish minority in Palestine.

In the annals of our modern civilization no greater wrong has been perpetrated than the attempt of powerful nations to prescribe the Jewish people. We here in the United States must help to find the means of solving the immediate problem now presented. It must be solved in such a way that in the years to come, in the place of the Palestine which today is rent with contention, with disorder, and with misery, we

shall see a Palestine which will be a model and an example for the civilized community of nations.

If our Government pursues a policy which will help to bring that to pass, we Americans will have reason to be proud of the part which we shall have played. For what is here at stake is truly the establishment of liberty. It is the grant of liberty to hundreds of thousands of people who have never known its blessings, and whose forefathers in Europe have not known them throughout the centuries which have passed. We Americans can never afford to deny our own heritage by failing to recognize that the growth of liberty throughout the world will redound to the benefit of all humanity. We must not resign ourselves to the disenchantment which grows in the spirit of man when men come to believe that liberty does not matter very much. For I think this war has taught us the stern lesson that the Almighty will deal good or ill fortune to nations in the measure in which they themselves are disposed to sacrifice what may be required of them in the cause of liberty.



May 15, 1946

Mr. Sam Weber
542 So. Oakland Avenue
Sharon, Pa.

My dear Mr. Weber:

Thank you for your kind letter of May 10.

I shall be very happy to see you here in Cleveland but my schedule for the next week is very crowded. I will be away from Cleveland most of the week. Perhaps you can come in to see me on Monday or Tuesday, May 27 or 28, but I would suggest that before you come you telephone to make sure that I am in the city.

With all good wishes, I remain

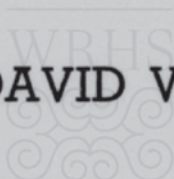

Most cordially yours,

AHS:GR

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE

TESTIMONIAL DINNER

IN HONOR OF

 
DAVID WERTHEIM

TUESDAY, MAY 28th, 1946

6:30 P. M.

HOTEL COMMODORE

LEXINGTON AVENUE AND 42nd STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Informal

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Chairman

BENJAMIN TELLER

Secretary

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D. L. Meckler
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Kieve Skidell
Abrahm Snyder
Dr. S. Sokol
Dr. Arie Tartakower
Irving Warshawsky
Ralph Wechsler
Meyer W. Weisgal
Dr. Stephen S. Wise

ARNO WRAZLOWSKY

50 EAST 18TH ST., BROOKLYN 26, N. Y.

June 3rd.1946

My dear Dr.Silver:

I had hoped to have the opportunity to speak with you this afternoon after the meeting held in the Commodore Hotel. You were however called away before the meeting was over, for an important telephone call, as Dr. Emanuel Neuman informed me.

I wish to thank you for your valued letter of May 15th. I appreciated greatly, that you forwarded my letter to the Nominating Committee, which Committee subsequently placed my name in nomination.

As I have advised you, I am leaving June 27th. for Eretz Yistoel. All arrangements for passage and visas have been completed. I have no plans for any commercial activity other than the project for the sale of Palestinian products in the United States in cooperation with a large group of Zionists, and the purchase of certain articles for the Jewish National Fund, which they used to purchase there before the outbreak of the war.

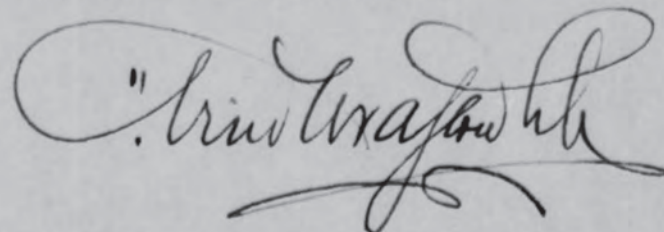
My time is entirely free for observing and learning, and the writing of articles for an Anglo-Jewish paper and which I may also submit to the New Palestine or Palestine News Reporter. I believe however, that during my stay there of one year I could be useful to the Zionist Organization of America in some other manner. If this is indeed so, I would be glad to have you tell me what I can do and I am of course entirely at your disposal for whatever assignment you wish to give me.

I hope, that you will find it possible during your next stay in New York City to see me for a short time, and which I hope will be before June 27th.

Respectfully yours,

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, President
Zionist Organization of America
Cleveland, Ohio

W:Z



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CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
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SERIAL	DEFERRED
OVERNIGHT TELEGRAM	NIGHT LETTER
SPECIAL SERVICE	SHIP RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

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ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

6-7-46

WANT A REPLY?

"Answer by WESTERN UNION"
or similar phrases may be
included without charge.

The Hon. Kenneth Wherry
U. S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

WRHS



MAY I EXPRESS TO YOU THE PROFOUND GRATITUDE AND APPRECIATION
OF ALL OF US FOR RISING TO THE DEFENSE YESTERDAY ON THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE
IN BEHALF OF THE HOMELESS REFUGEES AND THEIR RIGHT TO MIGRATE TO
PALESTINE. YOU SPOKE ~~TO~~ FOR THE CONSCIENCE OF AMERICA. KINDEST REGARDS.

Abba Hillel Silver

MEMORANDUM

HADASSAH

TO Mesdames Pool, Halpern, Epstein

FROM Mrs. Wyzanski

DATE

June 8, 1945

Professor Arthur Pope of the Aranian Institute which is, as you know, developing into a Near East institute, called me again. He is on his way to Russia having been invited by the Russian Government for some centennial university celebration. He is, and has been for a long time, eager to develop in his institute a Jewish Department showing the cultural contribution of Judaism as it emanates from Palestine and the role of Modern Jewish Palestine in the Near East today. He has a first class Russian-Jewish professor who would be able to teach on this subject and he is eager to have a good Jewish library and eventually to teach Hebrew at the institute too. He cannot understand why we are not more interested in this project which would be of such importance for post-war relations. He is very discouraged, having received only eight books. from Hadassah.

He needs \$2600. - \$1800, the salary of the professor and \$800 for the establishment of a Jewish library. He wants us to help him find an individual or a foundation, or an institute that will finance this part of his institute. I feel equally embarrassed that he does not receive more help from the Jews in whose interest his project is.

C
O
P
Y

Memorandum

HADASSAH

TO Mesdames Pool, Halpern, Epstein

DATE June 8, 1945

From: Mrs. Wyzanski

Professors Arthur Pope of the Iranian Institute which is, as you know, developing into a Near East institute, called me again. He is on his way to Russia having been invited by the Russian Government for some centennial university celebration. He is, and has been for a long time, eager to develop in his institute a Jewish Department showing the cultural contribution of Judaism as it emanates from Palestine and the role of Modern Jewish Palestine in the Near East today. He has a first class Russian-Jewish professor who would be able to teach on this subject and he is eager to have a good Jewish library and eventually to teach Hebrew at the institute too. He cannot understand why we are not more interested in this project which would be of such importance for post-war relations. He is very discouraged, having received only eight books from Hadassah.

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copied 6/13/45:MH

*matter deferred
till July 15th*

WEIZMAN HOUSE

REHOVOT
PALESTINE

ת.ד. 56 פ.ו.ב.
חלפון 256 TELEPHONE

בית ווייצמן
רחובות
ארץ-ישראל

June 11, 1946

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
342 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

My dear Silver:

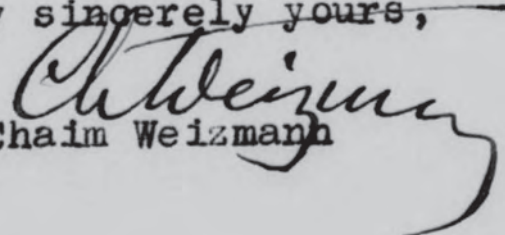
I am deeply appreciative of your message of greeting on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the new Institute. I regret indeed that you were not able to participate in the inspiring and significant proceedings of the day.

As you know, the work on the Institute has already begun and we are now looking forward to its unhindered completion a year hence.

I sincerely hope that you will be with us at the dedication exercises of the new building.

Again, my thanks and best wishes to you.

Very sincerely yours,


Chaim Weizmann