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MS-4787: Abba Hillel Silver Papers, 1902-1989.

Series I: General Correspondence, 1914-1969, undated. Sub-series A: Alphabetical, 1914-1965, undated.

Reel	Box	Folder
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## American Zionist Emergency Council, "C," D," "E," and "F", 1946-1947.

Western Reserve Historical Society 10825 East Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio 44106 (216) 721-5722 wrhs.org

AIR MAIL

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

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ה. ד. 92 JERUSALEM ז"ש חש"ו 92. ד. ח. ד. 92 ירושלים, י"ב שבט תש"ו 14.1.46

לכבוד הרב ד"ר א.ה. סילבר, נשיא ההסתדרות הציונית בארצות הברית , ניו-יורק.

ד"ר סילבר היקר,

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בעת בקורך בארץ-ישראל שוחחנו עמך על הענינים הבאים:

א. עזרת התנועה הציונית בארה"ב לפעולת " החלוץ" באמריקה וחיזוקה.

ב. עזרתכם לשי גור שליחים נוספים מהארץ לפעולה בנוער החלוצי.

ג. הקנמת משרד ארצי-ישראלי בארה"ב בהתאם לתקנון המשרדים הארצי-ישראליים שעובד בשעתו ע"י הקונגרט הציוני.

אני רוצה לקוות, כי מאז שובך לארצות הברית כבר מצאת אפשרות לטפל בענינים האלה, ואהה לך מאד אם תודיעני על מצב הענינים: מה נעשה בנרון זה והאם יכולים אנו מצדנו לקדם את הטיפול בשינור השליחים לפעולה בארצות הברית.

בכבוד דב, 127221 

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# Holy Blossom Temple

TORONTO

THE RABBI'S STUDY

July 2, 1946.

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

You may be interested in the response of the Canadian press to the Palestine crisis. I herewith enclose a clipping from the Toronto Daily Star, which has the largest circulation of any newspaper in Canada. It carries the complete text of an address which I made on Mr. Bevin's latest speech. Although, according to the paper, I spoke in Holy Blossom Temple, my address was actually given on a regular Sunday morning broadcast which I had been conducting throughout most of this last season.

There are three daily newspapers in Toronto. Their reaction to the Palestine problem is measured in a remarkably precise manner by their general political coloration. The Star' is the most liberal; the Globeand Mail"conservative but strongly tinged with British sentiment, although trying very hard to perceive the "humanitarian" angle of the Jewish suffering; the Telegram' is reactionary and attacked me bitterly in an editorial which appeared a day or two after the enclosed news story was published.

You realize, I am sure, the tensions created by the Palestine struggle in a country which is included in the British Commonwealth of Nations. I for one, however, have never permitted this to obstruct the communication to the public of the evasions, dishonesty and violation of international commitment with which the present British Government has stained its record.

Very sincerely yours, abraham L.

Rabbi Abraham L. Feinberg.

### COX, LANGFORD, STODDARD & CUTLER

OSCAR COX MALCOLM S. LANGFORD EZEKIEL G. STODDARD LLOYD N. CUTLER

1210 18TH STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON 6, D.C. TELEPHONE EXECUTIVE 6900 CABLE ADDRESS"OSCARCOX"

July 5, 1946

Dear Dr. Silver:

In addition to all the other things that you are doing about Palestine, you may possibly want to consider the idea of mapping out an additional campaign, using August 31, 1946 as the end target date on which the 100,000 displaced European Jews should be allowed to migrate to Palestine.

As you know, that is the date on which President Truman wrote to Prime Minister Atlee asking that this be done. Certainly in a year it can and should be done. By choosing such a specific target date and generating a good deal of public pressure towards getting the 100,000 admitted by that time, it should make it a little more likely that the objective will be accomplished.

It is, of course, not too soon to start on such an additional program of speeches in Congress, letters to the President, advertisements, etc.

Sincerely,

Docar lox

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

## July 7, 1947

Mr. Harry Shapiro American Zionit Emergency Council 342 Madison Avenue New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

Will you kindly send Dr. Silver a check for the following:

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Silver

BJK

Martin L. Deutsch

123-22 - 82nd Avenue Kew Gardens, L. J., N. Y.

August 8, 1916

Dr. A. Silver Zionist Organization of America New York, New York

Dear Dr. Silver:

For whatever it is worth, I had to write this letter immediately.

I am a veteran, President of the International Students League and a Columbia University student, who like thousand of ther Jewish boys are indignant over the British rape of the Jewish people.

While talking to a few college friends, not necessarily life long Zionists buttjust American Jewish boys who are angry, we came across an idea that we believe is worth exploring.

Atlee and Bevin have asked for American troops as a prerequisite f or admission of a hundred thousand Jews. Naturally an American President responsible to the American people every four years is reluctant to send American b oys overseas, especially where they are not needed.

Why n ot twist the lions tail? Would it not be an excellent move for President Truman to call for a special brigade of any where from fifty to one hundred thousand volunteers to go to Palestine and help the British police our homeland. I believe that it is unnecessary for me to go into detail about the difficult and embarressing position the British government would be placed in. As for securing volunteers, Dr. Silver I probably associate with the type of Jewish youth that is furthest removed from Jewish affairs ( with outstanding exceptions ). Yet nearly seventy-five % of the boys would volunteer if they realized how urgently they are needed plus some Gentile veterans.

I believe it would be a higher per centage among the general Jewish boys and girls of military age who would give up school or a job to help rebuild our homeland.

I hope that this suggestion will be given some consideration.

Respectfully yours,

P.S. There is another point, sometimes those who lead a movement loose touch with whatis needed to help the cause at a particular moment among the people. There is a need for the Jewish Agency or Z.O.A. to publish a black book that will bring forth the Zionist case and reveal the record of British atrocities and black di plomacy again st the Yishuv.

9-1-46 K.J. Edeisham Dutch Zonast Organization copy - some aller

MR. K. J. EDERSHEIM

MR. I. L. HAMBURG

ADVOCATEN EN PROCUREURS

POSTGIRO NR. 75922

TELEFOON MR. E. : 96852 TELEFOON MR. H. : 97881

" Private 96953

IN ZAKE:

AMSTERDAM-Z., the 1 st, September 1946. VAN MIEREVELDSTRAAT 11

DUTACH GROUP OF GENERAL ZIONISTS

To Dr. Abba H. Silver,

New York, Washington,

Cleveland.

Copy to Dr. Emanuel Newman.

#### Dear Dr. Silver,

We read your resignation as a member of the J. A. Executive and we want to inform you at once that we are placing ourselves behind you with all our strength in your struggle. While full of admiration for your firm attitude and deep Zionist conviction at the London Conference in August 1945, I have still the mos/ pleasant remembrance of our personal conversations on this occassion and I am sure that nobody could take the lead of our struggle better than you. We hope you will, without delay, take that lead, not only in the U. S., but all over the world. There's no hour to be lost.

General Zionist, the Dutch 2.0. as a whole - which includes the members of all parties - can be held to oppose strongly to every partition.

your resignation. We are duply shocked by what has happened and for which no condemnation is strong enough. Nevertheless, your resignation removed the strongest obstacle on Weizmann's way and we fear seriously that within three weeks the Executive will have definitely agreed to partition be it unauthorized and contrary to the London resolutions. We do not know the details of the conflicts and cannot, therefore, give any advice, yet we recommend to you to consider most seriously every chance to influence by your presence and that of your supporters the members of the Executive during the negotations. Not all of them are equally enthusiastic for partition and constant and positive influence still may change their minds. If you also think it advisable to convene a provisional meeting of non-partitionists f.i. at Paris during the London Conference, we shall be willing to take our part in the preparations.

The British are obviously trying to get some partition accepted by us before the opening of the U.N. Assembly on the 23 th, September, where the Mandate will have to be superseded by a trusteeship. <u>Probably many members will refuse to</u> vote for a trusteeship which is depriving the Jewish people of rights, obtained by the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate, In this respect our position possesses a strength, not to be underestimated, Mr. K. J. EDERSHEIM Mr. I. L. HAMBURG

ADVOCATEN EN PROCUREURS

POSTGIRO NR. 75922

TELEFOON MR. E. : 96852 TELEFOON MR. H.: 97881

IN ZAKE:

IR if we do not give up our rights.

Now we know the Dutch Z.O. to be in a very difficult position. The doors to their Government are open, they can very well represent our case, if necessary follow the Dutch delegation to New-York. They are publishing a leading article "Conflicting provisions in the Palestine Mandate?" in the Dutch Law Journal of this week, for the use of the Dutch Government and their delegation to New-York. But they feel unable to approach their Government at the moment, where they know rather sure the Executive is giving up our rights. Within two weeks, however, the delegations are leaving for New-York. This raised the questions I am asking you now:

- 1) The Zionist Federations are still bound by the London resolutions, which oblige us to fight for the establishment of Palestine, undivided and undiminished as a Jewish State, in accordance with the Balfour Declaration and the Palestine Mandate. Do the Z.O.A. intend, as long as contrary directives have not been given by the Executive (supposed they were competent to it) to pursue their political activities with the U.S.Governmen and Congress on the basis of the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate?
- 2) If so, would the Z.O.A. recommend Z.O.'s and Federations in other countries to approach their Governments on the same basis before the leaving of their delegations for New-York, if possible to follow these delegations? If so, it seems us necessary that the Z.O.A. would send with the utmost speed detailed advice to all Z.O.'s and Federations concerned: many of them will not have sufficient knowledge of the formal situation ( superseding of the Mandate, plural Trusteeship under Article 81 of the Charter, etc.).

This cannot, of course, be separated from the campaign in the Zionist world.

Wearge instantly that the 2.0.A. should take the initiative, in an encouraging and passionate appeal to the dejected Movement, the formation of a solid and interfractional organistion for the reservation of our obtained rights to the development of Palestine, undivided and undiminished, to a Jewish State. This appeal should be made and this organisation start with a solemn act and really world-wide publicity, if possible with participation from the outset of other Zionist bodies. It will not fail to have its influence on world opinion, if it becomes

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AMSTERDAM-Z., VAN MIEREVELDSTRAAT 11

#### To Dr. Abba H.Silver.

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MR. K. J. EDERSHEIM MR. I. L. HAMBURG ADVOCATEN EN PROCUREURS

POSTGIRO NR. 75922

TELEFOON MR. E.: 96852 TELEFOON MR. H.: 97881 AMSTERDAM-Z., VAN MIEREVELDSTRAAT 11

To Dr. Abba H.Silver.

-3-

IN ZAKE:

manifest, that the J.A., while negotiating on partition, do not represent the opinion of hundreds of thousands American Zionists and probably much more. It will have its influence on the Executive's attitude and it will give the Jewish people the feeling that there is again a strong political Zionist will. Perhaps it will even not be entirely unwelcome to the Executive. And towards Governments it will have a great moral strength, as it demands the upholding of our <u>once obtained rights</u> in the new statute for Palestine.

This movement should become as soon as possible an all-party movement and perhaps a forld Election List should be set up, if still possible. In 1937 we started too late and party discipline strangled us.

We are well aware that all this requires an efficient machinery, also in Europe and Palestine. It requires organisation, officials, money, travelling possibilities and constant information of the whole Zionist world, puposely kept in the dark. And before all: it requires the highest speed. The Executive as well as the British do all they can to place us before an accomplished fact within three, perhaps two weeks.

We are standing behind you, as we did always in the past. The coming weeks, if not the coming days will be decisive for our future. Do n't lose an hour. Your task is gigantic: to rally, to encourage the despaired Jewish people, to organise, to say the horrible truth, yet not to stiffen our Zionist adversaries and...to act with immense speed. Yet I am sure:you and the Z.O.A. will succeed.

Yours truly:

DUTCH GROUP OF GENERAL ZIONISTS:

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(K.J.Edersheim) Chairman.

Even in that event we should have to continue our efforts to prevent patification by the Zionist Congress.

September 24, 1946

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Dr. Abba Hillel Silver American Zionist Emergency Council 342 Madison Ave. New York City

Dear Dr. Silver:

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Some six years ago I was asked to revive the Zionist District which had existed in the Ocean Parkway section of Brooklyn. You will understand that it took considerable effort to build up a Zionist district in a community where great resistance prevailed.

Our experience proved very quickly that such resistance to participation in organized Zionist activities arose from two sources. On the one hand, the very great majority of individuals living in the community knew little or nothing about what Zionism represented. On the other hand, those Jews who were acquainted with Zionism were not interested in joining the movement, for as they expressed themselves, the policy of the organized Zionist groups was then a "do-little policy".

It is my pleasure to report that our constituency of Ocean Parkway has now greatly been heartened by what we consider the most positive plan that the Zionist Organization of America has introduced since its inception. I refer to the plan of the Emergency Council (so ably projected and expounded by those extremely capable and devoted Zionists Harry Shapiro and Abe Tuvim), to demand of the political leaders of the Democratic pafty, that promises to the Jewish people be kept and not made for the sake of political expediency.

In furtherance of this plan, two meetings were arranged in our community on August 31st and September 22nd, over which I presided. It was heartening to witness the fine and most favorable reaction. A truly militant spirit prevailed. The people in the community demand and want action. It is my belief that if the program, such as the one that has been initiated, is followed through fully and comprehensively, it may be possible for us to obtain the desired results immediate.y. If not, the minimum it will do, is to arouse American Jewry and deliver a strong warning to those politicians who are so liberal with their insincere promises.

I take it for granted that a thorough and comprehensive plan has been conceived to see to it that this program will be followed through to the very fullest, even to the extent of forming committees to knock on the doors of their fellow Americans to apprise them of their American duty and responsibility.

You may be assured that insofar as the almost 2000 members of the Ocean Parkway Zionist District are concerned, you and your colleagues will have our fullest support in furthering this plan of positive action. I feel too if I am to judge by the reaction of the Zionist leaders of the Metropolitan area, who attended a meeting at the Biltmore Hotel recently, that this plan will have the full and complete support of our fellow Zionists throughout the Metropolitan community.

My very best wishes for a Happy and Healthy New Year.

Simerely, Jack B. Cohen



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SA652 NL PD=TDS HOLLYWOOD CALIF 26 DOCTOR A H SILVER= 19810 SHAKER CLEVE:

=HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU AND YOURS MAILING TODAY TO NEW YORK TWENTY FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS MAY THIS NEW YEAR SPELL TRUE RELEMPTION AFFECTIONATELY =DAN FRISCH.

## COX, LANGFORD, STODDARD & CUTLER

OSCAR COX MALCOLM S. LANGFORD EZEKIEL G. STODDARD LLOYD N. CUTLER 1210 IBTH STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON 6, D.C. TELEPHONE EXECUTIVE 6900 CABLE ADDRESS"OSCARCOX"

September 30, 1946

Dear Dr. Silver:

It was good to get your note of September 27.

I have some information for you which I would like to talk to you about next time we are either together in person or on the telephone.

Sincerely yours,

Docar lot

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver 105 East Ansel Road Cleveland, Ohio CHAS. PASSMAN

Jerusalem Oct. 9, 1946 POB 334

Mrs. Rose G. Jacobs Freedom Village in Palestine NEW YORK

Dear Mrs. Jacobs:

I have been delaying replying to your letter of September 10th, 1946, to which was enclosed a copy of your letter to Dr. Granowsky, until I should have definite information to convey to you. However, under the circumstances, I decided to report to you the situation as it is so far.

Although since you left Palestine I have been very occupied with the affairs of the Jewish detainees in Cyprus, I can nevertheless assure you that I have not neglected the matter of Freedom Village. The trouble, however, has been that I was unable to get any one of the necessary people in the Keren Kayemeth and the Jewish Agency to discuss this subject.

I was primarily waiting for the return of Mr. Kaplan who, as you know, from the day he arrived in Palestine up till the night before Erev Rosh Hashana, he, as well as all other members of the Jewish Agency, Vaad, Leumi, etc., have been in constant conferences about the political situation and it was absolutely impossible to get any one to consider any other matter, no matter how important it may be.

On erev Rosh Hashana, I spent a few hours with Mr. Kaplan, discussing a number of important subjects, including Freedom Village. Mr. Kaplan was under the impression that after the decision taken the night before with regards to the participation of the Jewish Agency in the London Conference, he will be free for some time to attend to other business. Therefore at our conference we decided right after the Holiday to meet again on the subject of Freedom Village together with other interested parties and come to some concrete understanding which I could convey to you. Well, you know what happened. The next morning request came from London for two members of the Agency Executive of Palestine to come to London and within 24 hours Mr. Kaplan has left Palestine. I do not know how soon he will return and without Mr. Kaplan I do not wee that we can make much progress.

I have also had some conversations with Dr. Granowsky and will now report to you the position as it is today, as a result of my conversations with Dr. Granowsky and the one conversation with Mr. Kaplan.

#### 1. Land:

The Keren Kayemeth is holding in reserve the 500 dunams land near Naaman, which they are ready to allocate for the purposes of the Freedom Village project. However, they do not see any possibility of obtaining additional 500 dunams within that vicinity. As to your suggestion that the ex-servicemen who have established the colony near Shave-Zion should relinquish 500 dun. of the 900 dun. that they received from the Keren Kayemeth for their settlement, I regret to say that such a proposal could not come into consideration. The ex-servicemen have commenced the building of the colony on those 900 dun. and are not going to relinquish any part of it. This, of course, does not mean that the settlers in the ex-servicemen colony near Shave-Zion could not be incorporated in the Freedom Village scheme. In other words, those people can cultivate their holdings on the 900 dun. and work in the factory which will be built on a part of the 500 dun. near Naaman. It is only a question of working out details as to the program and interest of the settlers in the factory and the Freedom Village Organization and the construction of the plan of the colony.

I must say that I personally see a certain amount of difficulty in connecting up the colony which is being established near Shave-Zion with a factory which will be at a certain distance. However, I understood that you and Mr. Cohen do not see any real obstacle, as it could be arranged for the settlers to be transported daily from the colony to the factory and back.

In your letter to Dr. Granowsky you state that you do not see why 900 dun. or more have been allocated to a group of Veterans which consists of only 35 veterans at present to be extended up to 65 ultimately. From this I assume that you think that 900 dun. is too bigan area for such a colony, and therefore I must tell you that from my experience and knowledge, I think that the area is too small. The minimum area on which a family can possibly make a living is 25 dun. net of intensively irrigated land. The veterans who are settling at the colony near Shave-Zion have been planning to put up some workshops and it therefore may be possible to reduce their holdings to 20 dun. Therefore the 900 dun, gross would give enough room for not more than 40 families and not 65. Under the plan of the Freedom Village I was proposing that the holdings of each settler should be only 15 dun. net, which would give a possibility for a larger number of families on 900 dun., although you have to realize that the settlers will fight strongly against reducing the area of each holding, because they will claim that in the event of anyindustrial enterprise not turning out successful and having to depend entirely on agriculture, they will need land which may not be obtainable. and they will not be able to reduce the number of settlers, once established.

You further ask in your letter to Dr. Granowsky what is the role of Rassco in relation to the National Fund, as it affects your project. I wish to inform you that Rassco was formed years ago by the Jewish Agency as an Organization to deal with what has been called at that time middle class colonization. In other words, people that had money and wanted to settle on land near some large colonies, taking up some branches of farming, but not the intensive and difficult farming work that usually forms the plan of the regular Moshavim. At the beginning the settlers had to put in the greater part of the money and Rassco gave a small sum as a loan. The land in most of the cases was Keren Kayemeth land, although in some cases the land was purchased by Rassco and sold to the settlers.

Now that there is hardly any plafe for middle class settlers, as that type with funds do not come any more to Palestine, Rassco has been trying to extend its activities to all kinds of colonization work. For that purpose they took up options from the K.K.L. for certain areas of land. That 900 dun. near Shave-Zion, which is of course near Naharia, was pledged by the K.K.L. to Rassco and therefore Reassco is in charge of the colonization program of the veterans who are settling on that land, although in fact the colonization is to be carried out by the Colonization Department of the Jewish Agency, and Rassco is actually a fifth wheel to the wagon. Of course, there is no way of eliminating them, but what I told Dr. Granowsky and Mr. Kaplan is that one thing is to be made sure, that the colonization work does not become in any way more expensive by Rassco being in it.

Dr. Granowsky also told me that there are prospects of getting a tract of land, about 900-1000 dun. in the Sharon District which he would be ready to put at the disposal of the Freedom Village project. In general Dr. Granowsky is veryanxious to assist in carrying out the project and would be prepared to put any land they have at the disposal of the project. To regret, most of the land they have available does not come into consideration.

With regards to the Sharon, I personally think that land in that section would be more favourable for the project. However, I understand that Mr. Cohen is insisting that the factory must be somewhere in the Hafa Bay area. I am not competent to express an opinion on the subject, as I do not know the details of the factory project, but it is only a question of the transport of the raw material and the finished products from and to the Harbour, I can say that the real expense is the loading and unloading, while the cost of transport from some point of the Sharon to the harbour of Tel Aviv or even to the harbour of Haifa will not involve a great expense, and may probably be cheaper than the transportation of the supplies from a factory put up hear Naaman and the daily transport of the workers from the colony near Shave-Zion to the factory and back, even without counting the loss of time of the settlers.

#### 2. Colonization:

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From my conversation with Mr. Kaplan I understood that Mr. Horowitz with whom you and Mr. Cohen had some conferences, did not give Mr. Kaplan a proper report as to the project and requirements, as he had a completely wrong impression on the entire subject.

I explained to Mr. Kaplan the developments up to the time you left Palestine and the requirements with regards to colonization. I told him that with regards to Freedom Village, its success will depend a great deal on the Jewish Agency providing the entire colonization budget for housing, equipment, irrigation, installation, etc. at one time and not during a period of years, as it is being done elsewhere. Mr. Kaplan told me that if Freedom Village is to be put up as a completely new colonization project, the Jewish Agency is not at all at present in a financial position to enter into it, but if the settlement of the ex-soldiers near Shave-Zion could come into consideration the matter would be easier. For that settlement the Jewish Agency had already agreed to appropriate for this year the sum of LP 20,000 and further budgets for the succeeding years.

We estimate that the minimum cost of a holding for a family exclusive of the land would amount to LP 2000. Taking 50 families as a unit, it means expenditure of at least LP. 100,000, against which as stated before, there is an immediate budget of only LP. 20,000. I discussed with Mr. Kaplan the question of the possibility of taking a loan for a few years to be repaid from the funds collected in America, so as to enable to provide all the funds necessary to put up the colony at as short a period as possible. Mr. Kaplan thought that that may be possible, but wanted to give this matter more consideration and we decided to meet again and go into the details of the colonization project. However, as stated before, that meeting did not materialize. I do not know how soon Mr. Kaplan will be back and until he comes I can do nothing more in this respect, except meet with the ex-soldiers of the settlement near Shave-Zion and discuss with them the Freedom Village project and their incorporation into it. However, for that purpose I need a great deal more information than I possess. I must confess that while I met Mr. Cohen once and spoke to you a few times, I lack all the details particularly with regards to the factory, its capacity, tonnage or raw materials which will have to be imported, tonnage of finished products, the amount of labour required, the compensation that will be paid to the settlers, etc. as well as the arrangements with the settlers with regards to their working in the factory and the development of their agricultural holdings.

If you wish me to continue dealing with this subject, it is necessary that as much detailed information as possible be forwarded to me by air mail at once.

Sincerely yours Charles Passman.

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October 29, 1946

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver The Temple East 105th Street Cleveland, Ohie

My dear Chief:

IC:AG

I wish to congratulate you most heartily for. your two brilliant addresses at the Convention and for the inspiring leadership you are giving our movement.

I have served as Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Herzliah for the past three years in an honorary capacity. Having difficulty in securing a campaigner at this time when there is a great demand for expansion, I have assumed the management of this campaign on a temporary basis until this Spring. I was delighted to learn that you have honored Herzliah by accepting the Henorary Chairmanship of the Campaign.

We were successful in interesting a group of friends in Brooklyn to head the Campaign there, namely, Rabbi Harry Halperin and Jack Goodman. For the Long Island section we have acquired the cooperation of Benjamin Doft and Ben Friedman. We are also organizing the Brenx and we are in the process of completing the National Campaign Committee which is to be headed by Herman Weissman.

I know how busy you are especially prior to your leaving for the World Zionist Congress. However, I hope that you will be so kind and give me a few minutes of your valuable time when you are here to report to you of the progress thus far made and the plans advanced.

With Zien's greetings and warm regards, I am,

Simcerely yours,

var Grand

Isaac Carmel

ISRAEL MATZ Hon. President WILLIAM SALZMAN Hon. President JACOB H. COHEN President JOHN L. BERNSTEIN Vice-President MENDEL HABER Vice-President ISAAC CARMEL Secretary LOUIS RIMSKY Treasurer PROF. CHAIM TCHERNOWITZ Chairman Board of Education MOSES FEINSTEIN Dean

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JOSEPH WEISS

November 6, 1946

The Honorable Michael A. Feighan House of Representatives Washington, D.C.

My dear Congressman Feighan:

I was delighted to read this morning of your re-election to the Congress of the United States. I know that many others share that deep sense of satisfaction with me. I trust that you will find much happiness in the years which lie ahead, and in the opportunities for service which the office to which our citizens have now re-elected you, will afford you.

It is good to know that you will continue your fine work in Washington.

Most cordially yours,

AHS: BK

November 6, 1946

Mr. Charles Passman P.O.B. 334 Jerusalem, Palestine

Dear Mr. Passman:

. . .

Mrs. Jacobs showed me your letter of October 9th and I wish to thank you for your kind interest and attention to the problems of Freedom Village. We had just formulated a letter to Dr. Granowsky asking for an explanation of the delay in consummating arrangements for land for Freedom Village when your letter arrived.

Mrs. Jacobs returned from Palestine at the end of August. We had at that time completed fabricating two factory buildings for the Jordan almond plant. We have kept them in storage for three months in expectation of receiving from Palestine word that land and facilities would be provided in accordance with our discussions. However, no such assurances have been received and it cannot be estimated now how soon they may be received. We have therefore decided to dispose of these buildings and to order duplicates if and when we can arrive at a mutually agreeable understanding with the Jewish National Fund and with the Colonization Department of the Jewish Agency concerning Freedom Village.

Replying to the points in your letter, I wish to say:

Land: The 500 dunams near Naaman, alone which would be allocated to Freedom Village would hardly suffice for carrying out the agricultural-industrial concept contemplated. In accordance with your standard - 15-20 dunams per family - 500 dunams would hardly be adequate for more than 20-25 families considering factory site, roads, etc. It would certainly not be possible to carry out any part of our plan successfully with such a small group; nor would the effort be warranted.

As for combining with the Shave-Zion settlement, on the basis of serving their settlers with employment in our factory, that would not be acceptable to us. Our concept of the settlement is a unit, centering around the industry and agriculture, and in which the settlers would be completedly integrated.

Differing objectives of each settlement - Shave-Zion and Freedom Village would tend only to confuse purposes rather than promote success for either. However, if we could have the tract of land near Naaman plus the 900 dunams in Shaaron (or even a major part of this tract), the plan for Freedom Village could be undertaken. Of course the distance between the two villages should not be greater than a 20 or 25 minute bus ride, so that workers could be transported daily to and from Naaman. A plan might be devised whereby a small number of families would be settled in Naaman around the factory building, where artificial fisheries might be developed. The remaining families, possibly increasing the total number beyond fifty, could be settled in Shaaron where the agricultural pursuits could be carried on. Thus cross feeding between the two sections might be effected.

The Shaaron district alone, however, would not attract us, even though the acreage would suffice both for the factory and agriculture. For present and future reasons, we would be reluctant to consider any site not in the Haifa Bay vicinity for the factory.

#### Colonization:

4 ...

The reason that the basic requirements of the Village should be set, preparatory to launching the industry, is that unlike the experimental nature of most of the/kibbutzm which are financed from workers' savings, or with wholly borrowed capital, Freedom Village would be starting out with a substantial capital, an industry of some size, experienced management and an assured market for a period. It would be utterly impossible to operate such an industry in a settlement which was primitive as regards physical utilities, or which would be building slowly, dependent on assistance as and when given.

It is essential that we shall know, in advance of establishing the industry that the amount which the Colonization Department estimates is needed for settling the determined number of families, will be loaned for the settlementment and made available as building progresses. Whether the Agency will borrow the money against future Keren Hayesod collections or if and how "Rassco" shall be employed to build houses, to install utilities or to supervise the establishment of workers in subsistence farming at the expense of Colonization Department, are matters which the Colonization Department should determine, if, indeed "Rassco are needed at all for those purposes. We would not negotiate these matters with "Rassco".

It is also essential that the decision of the Jewish National Fund and Colonization Department of the Jewish Agency shall make these decisions now and shall communicate them to us promptly - certainly not later than December 31, 1946. The Jordan almond industry in the United States is based on contracts for purchasing raw materials and for the sale of the products being made at certain seasons of the year. Failure to secure the decisions referred to above before December 31st, would fesult in loss of the 1947 business year to Freedom Village Industries. The project would therefore have to be postponed indefinitely.

Regarding the volume of raw materials and finished products to be transported, also on the subject of the number of workers for the Jordan almond plant, and the aggregate amount of wages to be paid to workers, the plan was to manufacture one million pounds of Jordan almonds during the first year of operations. That would require 500,000 lbs. of almonds and the same quantity of sugar. Aggregate wages to workers direct and indirect would be approximately \$200,000. The number of employees to whom that amount would be paid would depend upon individual rates of pay and the number of hours per worker that would be fixed. These are matters which our technicians would determine, in the light of the situation existing at the time that operations commenced. Annual net profit would be around \$100,000, on a normal operation of this volume.

Much as we would like to go forward with the plans for Freedom Village, our decision to do so depends entirely upon the speedy cooperation of the agencies involved. Should arrangements for the site, amelioration of the land and colonization be consummated in time so that we shall not lose the 1947 sales in the U.S., we would reorder the buildings now. Because of the delays that have already occurred, our guarantee of sales of the output would have to be for a three year period only. Changing economic conditions make it more difficult to introduce Palestine Jordan almonds into an increasingly competitive market.

I believe Freedom Village would be a significant contribution to Palestine both as regards aid in the immigration situation and industrialization of the country. I believe also that our procedure, different from the accepted patterns heretofore followed, merits the cooperation of the Jewish National Fund and the Jewish Agency. However, we have no intention of resotting to customary presence for getting such action.

May I again express my hearty thanks to you for your interest and attention and help in trying to bring Freedom Village project into reality. Should it not materialize, the fault will be neither yours nor ours.

With kind regards, I am

Very sincerely yours, Frank Cohen

FC:hm

FRANK COHEN 521 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 17. N. Y.

November 8, 1946

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver The Temple Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

1

.

I believe you may be interested in these enclosures in view of your concern in Palestine affairs.

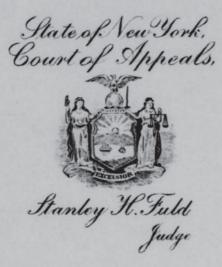
I assume that you are informed about our plans for Freedom Village.

I would appreciate your comments.

Sincerely yours, Front Cohen

Frank Cohen

FC:hm encs.



November 18, 1946

Dear Dr. Silver:

I deeply appreciate your message of good wishes and write these few lines to express my thanks.

Sincerely yours, 20 Stanes 1the

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver The Temple Cleveland, Ohio

Foreign Service American Consulate 12-12-46

sel John H. Lehrs

January 2, 1947

Mr. Abe Tuvim American Zionist Emergency Council 342 Madison Avenue New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Tuvin:

Kindly send Dr. Silver a check for the following:

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Silver

BJK



41 EAST 42nd STREET

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

VAnderbilt 6-3780

January 7, 1947

NATIONAL

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver The Temple Ansel Rd. & E. 106th St. Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Mr. Theodore Strimling of Los Angeles, who served as Treasurer of the Committee that made the appeal for the Jewish National Fund on board the S. S. Queen Elizabeth, has turned over to us the sum of \$1,140.50.

We acknowledge with deep appreciation your gift of \$100.00, for which our receipt is enclosed herewith.

In addition to the above sum, Mrs. Bessie Blaufarb was instrumental in raising \$500.00 from a small group of friends, including non-Jews, on the return voyage. This makes a total of \$1,640.50 that has been made available for Geulath Ha'aretz. This amount will be increased when a few outstanding pledges raised on the ship will be remitted to us.

It was a pleasure to be associated with you in this effort on behalf of the J.N.F. Welcome home! The J.N.F. sends its thanks and cordial greetings to you.

Sincerely yours,

MENDEL N. FISHER

Executive Director

MNF:SS Encl.

PRESIDENT MORRIS ROTHENBERG

HONORARY PRESIDENT

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# American Zionist Emergency Council

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization of America Mizrachi Organization of America Poale Zion-Zeire Zion of America Zionist Organization of America 342 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 17, N. Y. MUrray Hill 2-1160

January 9, 1947

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver The Temple Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

In the interests of speed I am sending the uncorrected galleys of the Crum book. The title, it now appears, is to be changed to "Let The Living Go! The story of a Palestine mission" instead of "Behind The Silken Curtain; The story of a Palestine mission". Simon and Schuster salesmen reacted rather apathetically to the original title.

These galleys lack various interpolations which are being made, as well as two inserts, one dealing with the experiences of the Buxton subcommittee in Austria and Poland, and the second dealing with the Buxton subcommittee experiences in Baghdad and in Riyadh where the subcommittee had an audience with Ibn Saud. In this latter insert I propose to add several paragraphs dealing with meditations on oil and its role in the Palestine problem.

Abe Tuvim suggested getting this to you immediately even though not in final shape so that you might have an opportunity to look through it over the weekend. Perhaps he is optimistic: it has never appeared to me that hours are any more elastic on weekends than at other times.

With best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harstrame

Gerold Frank

GF:SR Enc

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED         DOMESTIC         CABLE         TELEGRAM         ORDINARY         DAY         LETTER         URGENT         SERIAL         DEFERRED         NIGHT         LETTER         Patrons should check class of service         desired; otherwise the message will be	T 1207 \$ CHECK ACCOUNTING INFORMATION S TIME FILED
transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram. PRESIDENT	
Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to	1-16-47 19
To Jeon R. Jenen	1-16-4/ 19
Care of or Apt. No.	
Street and No. Toledo, Oluo	
PlaceARCHIVES	
Trust that you will itten	d meeting
Desentutive hert monday	. I mpollet
alt our people bethere in!	field thee.
Kindest regards	0 )
- jilver	

Sender's name and address (For reference only) Sender's telephone number

Plugat Aliyah

1140 BROADWAY • ROOM 806 • NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL 5-7613

January 22nd, 1947

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver Zionist Organization of America 41 East 42nd Street New York, New York

Dear Dr. Silver:

You are cordially invited to a farewell party which Plugat Aliyah is giving for two of its chaverim, Nat Cohen and Rachel Weiner, who are sailing for Palestine, next Tuesday, January 28th.

The party will be held at the Nola Studios, 1657 Broadway in New York City, this Sunday, January 26th at 7:30 p.m.

We hope that you will be with us to bid shalom to Nat and Rachel. Leaving for Eretz is something they have worked for for many years, and I know they both want to have their friends with them to share this happy occasion.

We look forward to greeting you Sunday night.

With Zion's Greetings,

ale Cake

Abe Cohen Committee Chairman

AC/db

206

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED         DOMESTIC       CABLE         TELEGRAM       ORDINARY         DAY       URGENT         LETTER       URGENT         RATE       SERIAL         DEFERRED       NIGHT         NIGHT       LETTER         Patrons should check class of service         Gesired; otherwise the message will be         transmitted as a telegram or         ordinary cablegram.	STER NION A. N. WILLIAMS PRESIDENT	1207 \$ CHECK ACCOUNTING INFORMATION S F TIME FILED
Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, a		
To Nat Cohen & Rachel Weiner		1-26-4719
Care of or Apt. No. Nola Studios 1657	Broadway	
Street and No New York, N.Y.		
R' K R		
Place	CO IU	
REGRET CANNOT BE WITH YOU AT	FAREWELL PARTY ON THE O	CCASION OF YOUR
DEPARTURE FOR PALESTINE. IS	END YOU ALL MY GOOD WIS	HES FOR WELL BEING
AND A HAPPY CAREER AS CHALUTZ	IM IN ERETZ YISRAEL. I	TRUST THAT YOU WILL BE
THE VANGUARD OF MANY WHO WILL	FOLLOW YOU. SHALOM	
	ABBA HILLEL	STLVER
		and the second second second

4

15

Sender's name and address (For reference only)

January 27, 1947

Mr. Harry Shapiro American Zionist Emergency Council 342 Madison Avenue New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

Kindly send Dr. Silver a check for the following:

Long Distance calls, telegrams -- office -to January 15 .....\$16.77

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Silver

BJK

February 2, 1947

Mr. Harry Shapiro AmericanZionist Emergency Council 342 Madison Avenue New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

Dr. Silver is dividing the expense of his trip to New York on the 29th between the Emergency Council and the Jewish Agency inasmuch as he attended a meeting of the Jewish Agency on that day also. The Emergency Council's share of the expense will therefore be \$25.

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Silver

BJK



The fline time .....

date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

A.FB433 NL PD=SANFRANCISCO CALIF 18 RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER= Temple :CLEVE= E115-4-ansel

WILL BE IN CLEVELAND TO ADDRESS LAWYERS GUILD FEBRUARY 28 BUT WILL HAVE TO BE IN CHICAGO FOLLOWING DAY. AM MOST EAGER TO SEE YOU=

BARTLEY C CRUM.

44

28 ...



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

WASHINGTON, D. C. FRANKLARY 14, 1947

HRS. JUDITH EPSTEIN HADASSAN 1819 BROADWAT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

HAVE NOT RECEIVED YOUR LETTER. WILL BE PLEASED TO ARRANGE A SMALL MEETING HERE ON MONDAY IF TIME WILL PERMIT, IF NOT WILL HAVE MEETING IN HEAR FUTURE. REGARDS.

ARRA HILLEL SILVER

Mr. Harry Shapiro American Zionist Emergency Council 342 Madison Avenue New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

The expense involved in Dr. Silver's visit to Washington on February 17 and 18 amounted to \$50.

Telegrams and long distance -- home phone -to Feb. 15 ..... \$24.38

with best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

BJK

Secretary to Dr. Silver

# February 27, 1947

Mr. Harry Shapiro American Zionist Emergency Council 342 Madison Avenue New Yorky N.Y.

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

The expense involved in Dr. Silver's trip to New York on February 24 amounted to \$40.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Silver

BJK

# COX, LANGFORD, STODDARD & CUTLER

OSCAR COX MALCOLM S. LANGFORD EZEKIEL G. STODDARD LLOYD N. CUTLER

1210 18TH STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON 6, D.C. TELEPHONE EXECUTIVE 6900 CABLE ADDRESS"OSCARCOX"

March 3, 1947

Dear Dr. Silver:

Your excellent idea has been passed on to the White House.

In addition, a good many of the key people in the press and radio were sensitized to the basic problem. I assume that you saw the editorials and the series of columns in papers like the Washington Post last week. Spanel also pitched in by republishing the editorial in the Post as an advertisement all over the country.

Sincerely, Docar Lox

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

March 3, 1947

Mr. Harry Shapiro: American Zionist Emergency Council 342 Madison Avenue New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

Long distance calls on office phone - , through February 14 amounted to \$24.05.

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

BJK

Secretary to Dr. Silver

SOLOMON COHEN ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR 11 WEST 42ND STREET NEW YORK CITY

PHONE LONGACRE 5-6880

March 10, 1947 My dear abba: -I know it will Please you to know that thanks to your intervention three telegrams sent by Dr. Pernsten in your name to the ferrice agency in forusalen, my neshew received a certificate and is now in Cafestine. I am deeply grateful. pleasant Trip and for a successful meeting in fernsalen I see where Witzman, The arch champion of finist discipline in 1921 m cleveland is now really to assume leadership in sparte I his reputiation by the Congress Hasn't that great feader brought no enough disasters heretopae? The bags in which anna joins me

MRS. A. RICHARD FRANK 1540 Lake Shore Drive Tear. 10, 1947 Chicago 10, Illinois blear Raddi Selver, I read mitle interest, your aus mer to hallace plend. It is a challenging response, but it seems to me to containe a serious mennes servey. You say that he is concer in this definition of the goal of the Zionists - the setting up Za genisk stake. Laken un the aspece you state: - " The "militaeet Zionists ask for nothing more than the faith ful Absence of the liter + the

MRS. A. RICHARD FRANK 1540 Lake Shore Drive Chicago 10, Illinois

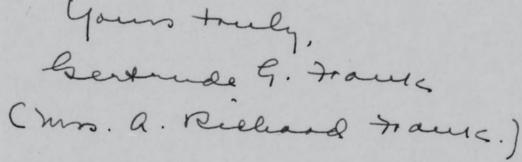
Jonemous paragoople, you unply that this means "to facelitabe Jemeste une gradeou into the country , the close seclement of the Jers on the soil. It is my un pression that the Conference heed at the Waldory several years ago passed a Realution I for the abolition of the Wente Paper and under your leadens trip, (2 a demand for the Establiste. ment of a genote stake.

MRS. A. RICHARD FRANK 1540 Lake Shore Drive Chicago 10, Illinois Serbre quent statements 1 acteous of yours o other "melitaet " grounds have man tarred emphases on section 2 2 the resolution in spite of the fact that many people who are also succeed seeking a just solution for the genich problem are convenced that that attitude to detaimental to the carrying through of section 1. , myself, and co bemildered by propaganda o counter. propa. ganda on the subject that I smeng deggely between zonern 8

MRS. A. RICHARD FRANK 1540 Lake Shore Drive Chicago 10, Illinois auti-Zionism. I muld, there. fore, greatly appreciate a clarifying litter frame you -Is your stakement in the article a mis representation or base you a your foclomens recently receded from your former poertion? On do you anade the question of your stand a that of your followers by citing the Palastine Jam? What, in your opinion, has been the effect of the demand for State hoad on furthering on

MRS. A. RICHARD FRANK 1540 Lake Shore Drive Chicago 10, Illinois

obstructing The more moderate section of the haldory Resolution? Fleare believe That my m. tention is not to headle but to Sam what I know ledge I can on the setal usue much cm. fonts us.



March 13, 1947

Mrs. A. Richard Frank 1540 Lake Shore Drive Chicago 10, 111.

Dear Mrs. Frank:

Your letter of March 10 to Dr. Silver arrived after his departure for Palestine where he will attend meetings of the Executive of theJewish Agency and the Actions Committee. He plans to be gone for about two or three weeks. I shall be pleased to refer your letter to his attention when he returns to Cleveland.

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

BJK

Secretary to Dr. Silver

March 18, 1947

Mr. Harry L. Shapiro American Zionist Emergency Council 342 Madison Avenue New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

Kindly send Dr. Silver a check for the following:

Office telegrams - cables -- to March 15th ..... 27.35

\$99.26

with best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

BJK

Secretary to Dr. Silver

P.S. I hope you haven't forgotten the stationery. I'd like some before Dr. Silver returns from Europe.

> A gentleman here wishes to make a contribution to the Haganah. Can you give me the address of the organization so that he may send his contribution direct?

March 27, 1947

Mr. Harry Shapiro American Zionist Emergency Council 342 Madison Avenue New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

Kindly send Dr. Silver a check for the following:

Long Distance calls to March 15 - office telephone .....\$41.01

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

BJK

Secretary to Dr. Silver

#### April 3, 1947

Mrs. Frank E. Cohen Esco Foundation for Palestine, Inc. 521 Fifth Avenue New York 17, N.Y.

My dear Mrs. Cohen:

Upon my return from Palestine, I found on my desk the two volumes, "Palestine," published by the Esco Foundation for Palestine which you graciously sent me. I wish to thank you for your thoughtfulness in making available this impressive and monumental work to the world. It will be a valuable source of authentic information to every me interested in the subject. I wish also to thank you for the courtesy of sending me complimentary copies of the volumes.

I trust that you and Mr. Cohen are well, and I hope I may have the pleasure of seeing you again in the near future. With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

# April 10, 1947

Mr. Harry Shapiro American Zionist Emergency Council 342 Madison Avenue New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

Kindly send Dr. Silver a check for the following:

\$25.21

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

BJK

Secretary to Dr. Silver



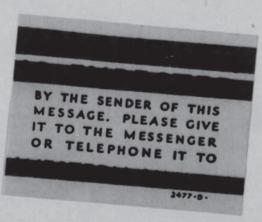
NB208 PD=NEWYORK NY 18 1101A RABBI ABBA H SILVER=

TEMPLE ON THE HEIGHTS CLEVE=

WILL GLADLY MEET YOU NEW YORK TUESDAY FOUR P.M. PLEASE WIRE APPOINTMENT PLACE TO ME HOTEL CLARIDGE LAKEWOOD N.J.=

FINEMAN

P. M ..



THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED DOMESTIC CABLE TELEGRAM ORDINARY DAY LETTER URGENT SERIAL DEFERRED NIGHT LETTER LETTER	TERN JION	CHECK S ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
Patrons should check class of service desired: otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram. Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which an Professor Hayim Fineman To	N. WILLIAMS PRESIDENT The hereby agreed to 4-12 -	-47
Care of or Apt. No. Poale Zion Street and No. 45 E. 17th St.	AMERICAN JEWISH	`
Place New York		
AGENCY HAS SHIFTED A MEETING WHICH TUESDAY AFTERNOON. KINDEST REGARDS	IT HAD SCHEDULED FOR MONDA	
	A H SILVER	
		, .
Sender's name and address		Sender's telephone number

(For reference only)

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED DOMESTIC CABLE TELEGAVY ORDINARY DAY LETTER URGENT RATE	EST	ER	N 1207 \$	CHECK
SERIAL     DEFERRED       NIGHT     NIGHT       LETTER     LETTER       Patrons should check class of service       desired; otherwise the message will be       transmitted as a telegram or       ordinary cablegram.	JNJ A. N. WILL PRESIDEN		s f	TIME FILED
Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back her To	reof, which are hereby	agreed to	4-18-47	19
Care of or Apt. No. <u>Hatel</u> Chun Luberro Street and No. <u>New York, N.Y.</u>	ann.J.	AMERICAN JEWISH A R C H I V E S		
Place	<u>(290)</u>	THE REAL		
WILL BE PLEASED TO MEET YO		UR P.M. COMMOD	ORE HOTEL. REGARD	S
Sender's name and address (For reference only)			Sender's telepho number	one

You Are Cordially Invited to Attend the

# TRIBUTE DINNER

## In Honor of

# HON. BARTLEY C. CRUM

Sunday Evening, April Twentieth Nineteen hundred and forty=seven

at the HOTEL COMMODORE NEW YORK

> Tendered by BNAI ZION

and the NATIONAL SPONSORS COMMITTEE

R.S.V.P.

Dietary Laws Observed



# We Honor Bartley C. Crum by Serving the Cause of Eretz Israel

J This dinner, tendered by Bnai Zion and a National Sponsors Committee, to Hon. Bartley C. Crum, of San Francisco, the distinguished member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, will be our tribute to a sincere friend of the Jewish people.

J Bartley C. Crum's evaluation of and attitude toward Jewish achievements in Palestine are widely recognized and appreciated. An outstanding lawyer and a noted liberal, he is the author of the forthcoming book *Behind the Silken Curtain*, to be published by Simon & Shuster, which is described as a fascinating account of Anglo-American diplomacy in Palestine and the Middle East.

J Our guest of honor has indicated that the tribute he would appreciate most would be the advancement of the cause for which the current struggle is being waged. In accord with his wishes, the proceeds of the dinner are dedicated to the redemption of Palestine's soil by the Jewish National Fund.

J Today, as in the past, the program of the Jewish National Fund—the acquisition of the soil of Eretz Israel as the inalienable property of the Jewish People—is a basic part of the defense of the Jewish National Home, indispensable to its development as a free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth.

# Hon. Bartley C. Crum Dinner Committee

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Secretary

Mendel N. Fisher

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LILIAN G. ROSSE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

STATE OF NEW YORK EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT ALBANY

April 30, 1947

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver Chairman, American Zionist · Emergency Council Temple, East 105th Street at Ansel Road Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Governor Dewey is out of the city for a short rest following the end of the legislative session and the thirty-day bill period and I am therefore taking the liberty of acknowledging your letter of April 25th.

Your letter will be brought to the Governor's attention as soon as he returns to the office.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours, Lican & Dasse

LGR:rva

# COX, LANGFORD, STODDARD & CUTLER

OSCAR COX MALCOLM S. LANGFORD EZEKIEL G. STODDARD LLOYD N. CUTLER

1210 IBTH STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON 6, D.C. TELEPHONE EXECUTIVE 6900 CABLE ADDRESS"OSCARCOX"

May 2, 1947

Dear Dr. Silver:

Thanks to you and your great efforts, some progress has been made with the U.N. on giving the Agency a fair opportunity to be heard.

Emphasis should doubtless be kept up on what is the fact: Any discussions in connection with the Committee to inquire into the Palestine problem may last for some time and go into many questions both of fact and opinion. It is only fair that since the Arab States have an opportunity to discuss these problems and make statements on them, the Agency should also have a just opportunity to reply to them, whether or no the Agency is actually given the right to vote.

It is quite clear from the United Nations Charter that even if Palestine is not considered to be a state and entitled to a vote, the General Assembly has the power to admit the Agency as the representative of Palestine for the purposes of participating in the discussion. This is particularly important, as you have pointed out, because the Arab States may well use the General Assembly as a sounding board for its propaganda. There ought to be an opportunity to refute their statements.

If an opportunity is afforded to the Agency to participate, there is one central point that it may want to make with reference to the appointment of the Committee: The frame of reference of the Committee should, to my mind, draw a sharp distinction between the immediate and emergency problems relating to Palestine and those, such as the constitutional issue, which are much more long-range. The instructions to the Committee should clearly ask them to report separately, with their recommendations, on the short-range and long-range problems. As you know, the problem of admitting immigrants to Palestine is now and has been for some time a critical and emergency problem. The solution of this should not await the long-term solution which has not been achieved in the last thirty years. II assume that you saw the editorial in today's Washington Post.

Sincerely,

Oscar lop

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

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H233 PV=WUX NEWYORK NY MAY 2 509P RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER= 1947 MAY 3 PM 2 33

BEHAVIOR ZIONIST DISTRICT 95 GRACELY CONCERNED ALL ZIONISTS GROUPS HAVE BEEN WAITING BEFORE WIRING YOU FOR ACTION BY ZOA AND AM SURPRISED YOU HAVE DONE NOTHING REGARDS= HAVIM FINEMAN.



# COX, LANGFORD, STODDARD & CUTLER

OSCAR COX MALCOLM S. LANGFORD EZEKIEL G. STODDARD LLOYD N. CUTLER

1210 18TH STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON 6, D.C. TELEPHONE EXECUTIVE 6900 CABLE ADDRESS"OSCARCOX"

May 6, 1947

#### Dear Dr. Silver:

When you are next in Washington, I would like to talk to you about the desirability of mapping out a strategic program from now until through September when the Committee of Inquiry makes its report, and, if you agree on the desirability, what sort of a program should be formulated.

Sincerely, Oscar lof

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

#### COX, LANGFORD, STODDARD & CUTLER

OSCAR COX MALCOLM S. LANGFORD EZEKIEL G. STODDARD LLOYD N. CUTLER CHARLES C.GLOVER III

PHILIP B. BROWN

1210 18TH STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON 6, D.C. TELEPHONE EXECUTIVE 6900 CABLE ADDRESS"OSCARCOX"

PHILIP KIDD

May 9, 1947

#### Dear Dr. Silver:

As part of the strategic program which you started off so ably in your speech before the U.N. you may possibly want to consider one relatively small idea—Increased circulation of Bart Crum's book, particularly to a selected group of individuals.

If satisfactory to you, I think I can arrange to get the book sent to the right people on the Committee of Inquiry as well as to the United Nations Political Committee and General Marshall.

I should think it would also be a good idea to get Bart Crum's book out as soon as possible in the 25¢ edition. Usually the publisher of the original higher price edition is reluctant to allow this to be done until the sales of the higher price edition have run their course. However, since this is a matter of such important public interest, the publisher, on Bart Crum's request, might agree to allow a 25¢ edition to come out as soon as possible. I understand Bart is in New York, and you may want to raise this question with him.

Sincerely,

Rocar lox

Dr. Abbs Hillel Silver American Zionist Emergency Council 342 Madison Avenue New York 17, N. Y. C O P

WALDO FRANK

Truro, Massachussetts

May 9, 1947

Dear Dr. Silver:

I feel moved by your speech before the United Nations (the text was printed in full in the Herald Tribune) to tell you how deeply I admire it. It is a great utterance, worthy of the noble cause for which it was given and of the historic occasion. Its serene dignity, replete with controlled passion and love, should move the nations and their representatives if th re is humanity and justice in them.

As you may possibly know, although I have never been an anti-Zionist I have not played an active part in your movement, principally because I have felt that whatever knowledge and vision of Judaism I possessed needed to be applied to the cultural and spiritual problems of the Jew in the Diaspora. I still feel that this is my principal function, inso far as I have one as a Jew. But the events of recent years have moved me to a more active advocacy of Zionism. I have become convinced that there is already a nation in Palestine; and not alone by the heroic achievements of the Palestinian Jews and the hunger of innumerable Jews in Europe to make that nation. If there is any way in which you feel that my voice can be of service, I wish you would tell me.

With best wishes and warm esteem,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Waldo Frank

May 12, 1947

Dr. Hayim Fineman Poale Zion 45 E. 17th Street New York, N.Y.

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My dear Dr. Fineman:

Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of May 3 with reference to the action of Zionist District 95. I assure you that the matter is not being over-looked, but we did not wish to make martyrs of them at this time and give them the excuse for breaking into the press at the time when the UN is in session, which might prove harmful to us. Action will be taken at the proper time.

"ith all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

May 12, 1947

Mrs. A. Richard Frank 1540 Lake Shore Drive Chicago 10, 111.

My dear Mrs. Frank:

Please pardon the long delay in answering your kind letter. I have been extremely busy with the preparation of our case before the UN.

If you will read the address which I delivered last Thursday before the UN, and which was published in full on Friday in the "New York Times" and the "Herald Tribune" I think you will find the answers to your questions.

"ith all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

May 16, 1947

Mr. Oscar Cox 1210 18th Street, N.W. Washington 6, D.C.

My dear Mr. Cox:

Thank you very much for your recent letters. I have referred to the Executive the suggestion contained in your letter of May 9 concerning the possibility of getting Crum, etc. either to testify before the UN Committee, or to submit a statement.

"ith reference to Crum's book -- we have given it extensive distribution and have placed it in the hands of a great number of people in Government, in Congress, among the delegates to the UN, etc. We are taking up for consideration the question of a twentyfive cent edition.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

### Cox, Langford, Stoddard & Cutler

OSCAR COX MALCOLM S. LANGFORD EZEKIEL G. STODDARD LLOYD N. CUTLER CHARLES C. GLOVER III PHILIP B. BROWN 1210 IBTH STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON 6, D.C. TELEPHONE EXECUTIVE 6900 CABLE ADDRESS"OSCARCOX"

> PHILIP KIDD OF COUNSEL

May 19, 1947

Dear Dr. Silver:

I appreciate very much your letter of May 16th.

I do hope that there is a chance of getting Bart Crum to testify before the U.N. Committee, and I appreciate your referring my suggestion to the Executive.

Crum's book is so good that I do hope the 25¢ edition can be put in the works soon.

Sincerely yours,

Decar lop

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver East 105 Ansel Road Cleveland, Ohio COX, LANGFORD, STODDARD & CUTLER

1210 18TH STREET, NORTHWEST WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

May 17, 1947

Dear Dr. Silver:

It was good to get your letter of May 15th.

When you are next in Washington, I would like to talk to you about the strategic program that I wrote to you about.

Sincerely, Oscar Cop

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

## CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE UNIVERSITY CIRCLE CLEVELAND, OHIO

#### June 2, 1947

American Christian Palestine Committee 41 East 42nd Street New York 17, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I am a professor of history and would like to have an opportunity to visit the Near East. I have long been interested in international relations and problems of world organization and feel that Near Eastern problems are of growing importance. As a non-Jewish "Zionist" I am interested in Palestine and would like an opportunity of examining the situation there first hand.

Moreover Case is one of the leading engineering schools of the country and engineers are going to play an increasingly vital role in the affairs of the Near East in the future. It is very important that they have a clear understanding of its problems. It is my duty to see that our graduates have an understanding of the contemporary world and its problems.

One's words naturally carry greater weight if he has had the opportunity to visit first hand the regions whereof he presumes to speak. The cost of such a trip to me would be prohibitive if undertaken purely as a private venture. Moreover there is the matter of added prestige if one can tie in with some sort of group.

I am wondering if you may know of any opportunities that would take care of at least part of the expenses of such a trip. I might add that 1 would like to go this summer if possible.

I shall sincerely appreciate any suggestions you may be able to make.

Very sincerely yours,

Stanton Ling Davis, PH.D. Associate Professor of History

June 5, 1947

Mr. Harry Shapiro American Zionist Emergency Council 342 Madison Avenue New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

Kindly send Dr. Silver a check for the following:

Long Distance calls - service charge only for two months ending May 15.....7.48

\$14.73

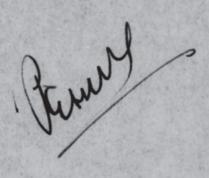
With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

BJK

Secretary to Dr. Silver

COPY: DR. SILVER, CLEVELAND



June 5. 19 47.

Dr. Emanuel Neumann, 521 - 5th Ave., Room 1903, New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Neumann:

Dr. Joe Brin, of Boston, a very dear friend of ours, was here today.

The attached editorial, which I drafted and which Brin re-edited, has been dispatched for the next issue of the paper. I hope it will appear. It deals with the latest event. I hope more will follow later in the same publication.

Sincerely yours,

Mendel N. Fisher.

MNF:dl Encl.

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1288 Troy Avenue Brooklyn, N.Y.

June 16, 1947

Rabbi Dr. Abba Hillel Silver c/o American Zionist Emergency Council 342 Madison Avenue New York 17. N.Y.

My dear Rabbi Silver,

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I just arrived from London, England, where I worked together with Mr. Joseph Leftwich at the United Jewish Relief Appeal.

I was a very successful social worker and I would like to do something on a similar line in this country.

My friend Mr. Leftwich was kind enough to give me a letter of introduction to you which I would be pleased to hand over to you at the next opportunity. May I ask you to kindly grant me an interview when you are in New York. Any time you ay suggest will be convenient to me.

I have much pleasure in enclosing herewith a photostat of my reference issued by the United Jewish Relief Appeal.

May I point out that I am not in need of any financial support, but being a newcomer, I feel sure your advice will be of a great moral value to me.

Looking forward to hear from you, and thanking you in advance, I am,

Respectfully yours,

David Drenger

P.S. Copy sent to Cleveland, Ohio

June 23, 1947

Mr. David Drenger 1288 Troy Avenue Brooklyn, N.Y.

10 -

My dear Mr. Drenger:

Thank you for your letter of June 16. I shall be busy the next few weeks with various conventions and then I shall leave for a vacation. Thus, while I should be very happy to see you, it may be some time before I have the opportunity. May I suggest that you go up to see Mr. Abe Tuvim of the American Zionist Emergency Council, and have a talk with him. You might find that very helpful.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS: BK

## CONTEMPORARY PALESTINE

Geographical Sketch

K. Serezhin

The bloody events in Palestine have once again drawn attention to this tiny country. Our usual ideas of Palestine are gathered from the geography books of school days and are associated with Biblical legends, Arab conquests, crusades and religious shrines which are objects of veneration to millions of Mohammedans, Jews and Christians. But nowadays the newspapers are full of reports of the action of British aircraft and tank units near the blue waters of the Sea of Galilee, of bridges blown up on the River Jordan, of mysterious kidnappings, and of machine-gun fire near the Wailing Wall.

Is it by chance that this small country, which is not particularly blessed with natural resources, has become an arena of bitter warfare, a nodal point of political, military and diplomatic intrigue?

Let us take a glance at the map. In the southeastern area of the Mediterranean, where the coast line forms an arc which straightens out to the north, lies a narrow strip of territory hemmed in on the east by a range of low mountains. Its eastern boundary stretches north to south from the Lebanon-Syrian border to the Sea of Galilee, along the River Jordan to the Dead Sea and then to the small strip of land on the Gulf of Aqaba, an arm of the Red Sea, on which the borders of Egypt, Trans-Jordan and Saudi Arabia converge.

Present-day Palestine is many times larger than ancient Judaea and occupies an area of 26,300 sq. kilometres, with a population of 1,800,000.

Small as this territory is, it is distinguished by its abounding natural contrasts. Here we have the flourishing Plain of Esdraelon, alkaline deserts on the eastern slopes of the Judaean Hills and on the shores of the Dead Sea, grassy plains merging into desert in the south, and hilly ranges. It is these differences in natural conditions that explain the different densities of population in the various parts of the country. The southern part of Palestine, an area of about 8,000 sq. kilometres, has an average population of one person per sq. kilometre; but in the valleys where the country's agriculture is mainly concentrated, the average is about 85 persons per sq. kilometre, and in the hills about 60 per sq. kilometre.

The orange, lemon, grape, banana and diverse cereals ripen in the valleys. Fodder crops grow on the irrigated lands. The olive and other fruit trees are cultivated in the hills. But in the semi-desert plains, owing to the absence of irrigation, agriculture is practically impossible. Only in the northern part of this area is barley cultivated extensively. In the southern part the chief pursuit of the population is camel breeding. The Bedouins that inhabit this zone lead a nomadic or semi-nomadic existence.

The Palestine seacoast lies at the centre of the world trade routes passing through the Eastern Mediterranean. Here, in the immediate vicinity of the Suez Canal, large ports sprang up in the period between the two world wars: Haifa, the British naval base of Jaffa, and the new Jewish port city Tel Aviv, which now plays an important part in Palestine's economic life. Tel Aviv is one of the most noteworthy towns in Palestine. In less than two decades it grew from a modest suburb of Jaffa into a city of concrete with over 200,000 inhabitants. Its architectural aspect, its broad arterial thoroughfares, well-planned streets and modern-style buildings testify to its recent origin.

Tel Aviv is the financial and commercial centre of Palestine. It is the seat of some fifty banks, of the head offices of import and export firms, of industrial corporations and co-operative societies. Diamond cutting is one of its principle industries. The crude stones are imported from South Africa, to be distributed as finished and polished. gems to all parts of the world. There are also quite a number of industrial establishments, and in 1942 Tel Aviv gave employment to 50,000 Jewish factory workers.

Tel Aviv is the product of Jewish capitalist immigration. It is a show city, a symbol, as it were, of the Zionist paradise. But its modernity and smartness are not matched by the other Palestinian cities. Tel Aviv's expenditure on public services exceeds that of twenty-three other muncipalities of Palestine put together. Haifa and other towns, on the other hand, present a picture of slums, dirt and poverty. This is especially true of the quarters inhabited by workers.

The ancient towns of Palestine that continue to this day to hold an important place in the political and cultural life of the country are situated at some distance from the coast. The capital, Jerusalem, a city of hoary history, represents an intricate mixture of nationalities and languages. Today it has a population of over 150,000. The most hallowed shrines of Christians, Mohammedans and Jews are to be found in Jerusalem.

Jerusalem is the political centre of Palestine. Here are located the various government offices, the headquarters of the leading political parties, the editorial offices of newspapers, the administrations of the religious denominations. It is the residence of the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the British forces. It has quite a number of industrial establishments.

Jerusalem is the seat of two organizations which arose as a direct result of Palestine's mandatory status, viz., the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the Arab Higher Committee. The former was created in connection with the mandate for Palestine granted to Great Britain by the League of Nations and is a public body which represents the interests of the Jewish population before the mandate authorities. The second organization arose out of a bloc of several Palestinian Arab parties.

. .

For hundreds of years the peoples of Palestine, split though they were into dozens of different religious communities and sects, lived harmoniously side by side, sharing the vicissitudes of fortune, peacefully tilling the soil, trading and pursuing their crafts.

This diversity of religious groups and sects is characteristic of present-day Palestine too. The three principal religious groups — Mohammedans, Jews and Christians — which comprise the majority of the population, are divided into numerous small groups with markedly different customs and traditions.

Even such past masters in the art of stirring up national enmity as the Turks were unable to foment dissension and strife in this country which for so many centuries had been the object of ruthless Turkish exploitation. But the situation has radically changed since Palestine's occupation by the British in 1917. The British troops entered Palestine on the plea of military necessity, British political leaders having preliminarily promised the Arabs, who then constituted the overwhelming majority of the population, independence and national sovereignty after the end of the war. But in that same year, 1917, the British government published a letter to the London banker, Lord Rothschild, subsequently known as the Balfour Declaration, in which it promised to create a "Jewish National Home" in Palestine.

The real purpose of this project was no secret.

"...British interests in Palestine," writes the British Labour Monthly, "were not those of a philanthropic friend of oppressed Jewry. Britain saw Palestine as the strategic centre covering the Middle East and the Suez Canal, with the great natural harbour of Haifa offering a useful alternative to Alexandria, and as an outlet for the oil of Iraq. While British imperialism planned to use the Jews as a counter against the Arab demand for independence and so maintain its dominant position in Palestine, the leading British Zionists were its willing tools.

"It is against this background that both the development of the Jewish National Home in Palestine and the growth of the Arab national movement in Palestine and the neighbouring countries must be considered."

Palestine was converted into a principal British strategical base in the Arab East. A first-class naval port was established at Haifa, on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean. The protected waters of the harbour have an area of 120 hectares, and the depth in a great part of the bay exceeds 10 metres. A network of military aerodromes, numerous military barracks, highroads and railways of purely strategic importance was built. These railways enable British troops to be shifted from any part of Palestine to the borders of Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, and Saudi Arabia, and ensure the maintenance of complete British control over the Suez Canal irrespective of whether British troops are stationed on Egyptian territory or not.

Palestine is occupied by British troops. Their numbers are inferior only to those in one other country — neighbouring Trans-Jordan, where there is one British soldier to every two inhabitants. The "independence" of the Arab population of Trans-Jordan, numbering 300,000, is guarded by 150,00 Britishers, not counting the native troops under British command. The number of British troops stationed in Palestine is about 60,000, in addition to which there are 15,000 police, thus making one British soldier or policeman to every 24 inhabitants.

The settlement of Jews in Palestine through the medium of the Zionist movement pursued one main purpose, namely, to strengthen the rule in that country of the British who were in constant fear of Arab revolt. The Zionist leaders placed the interests of the Jewish people at the service of British imperialism for the promotion of the latter's political aims. Ban Gurion, Chairman of the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, declared at a Zionist congress in 1938 that anyone who betrayed Great Britain betrayed Zionism.

It was these political aims too that governed the form of organization of the Jewish settlements. In 1920 a Jewish Foundation Fund was started on the contributions of big Jewish capitalists, which, together with the Jewish National Fund, formed earlier, largely provided the means for the creation of agricultural settlements of Jewish immigrants in Palestine. The regime of these settlements is such that the settlers are kept in life-long bondage and in complete dependence on the powers-that-be. The "collective way of life" was the specious slogan which enabled the organizers of the immigration to maintain complete control over the settlers.

The settlements have been turned by the reactionary leaders of the Zionist movement into an instrument of propaganda of race hatred and chauvinism, into hotbeds of anti-democratic agitation, while large funds from Zionist sources have been used for the creation of military squads and armed terrorist groups.

It is not surprising that the percentage of re-emigration has been so high, especially in the years prior to the establishment of the Nazi regime in Germany. In 1923, 7,420 Jews entered Palestine, while 3,500, or 47 percent of this figure, left the country; in 1927, there were 5,000 departures as against 2,713 arrivals (187 per cent). Even today, after the war and the Nazi terror in Europe, and in spite of the very intense propaganda in favour of Jewish settlement in Palestine, a distinct desire is to be observed among certain sections of the Jewish immigrants, and especially among the labouring element, to return to the "old country" in Europe.

Owing to the penetration of American capital into the Middle East and the playing-up of pro-Zionist slogans by certain American political leaders, British influence has been declining in certain Zionist quarters of late. On the other hand, the tactical manoeuveres of British diplomacy and the promises given (for the umpteenth time!) to the Arab leaders are arousing deep resentment among the Jewish population.

In the twenty-five years in which Great Britain has held the mandate over Palestine and promised to build a Jewish National Home normal conditions of existence have not been created for the Jews of Palestine, nor has peace been guaranteed among her peoples. Quite the opposite. Everything has been done to set these peoples against one another. By creating extensive privileges for the big capitalist organizations which control Jewish immigration into Palestine, the British authorities helped them gradually to oust the Arab peasants from the most fertile lands. The Jewish agricultural communities, supported by subsidies, possessing farm machinery and united in monopolist organizations for the sale of their produce, have become serious competitors to the Arab peasant, the fellah, with his primitive implements of tillage and his almost medieval agrarian and property status. The fellah has to surrender from 33 to 40 per cent of his harvest to the landowner as rent (66-75 percent if he uses the landowner's implements), he is burdened with numerous feudal duties (cultivation of the owner's land without pay, deliveries in kind, etc.), and he is being gradually ruined by the competition of the new producers.

The Arab landowners have found it easy to turn the discontent and resentment of the Arab peasant, who suffers under a double yoke -- that of the foreign imperialist rulers and that of the native feudal owners -- into the channels of national enmity.

The British authorities did nothing to counteract the chauvinistic and antipopular propaganda of the reactionary Arab leaders. Although some of these leaders had obvious ties with German and Italian fascists, the British authorities encouraged everything that tended to foment national dissension, and only interfered when British interests in Palestine were directly threatened. The externally fostered strife between Arabs and Jews has created a situation of extreme instability and constant alarn. This situation is used as a pretext to justify the fact that, contrary to the direct purpose and intention of the mandate, there are to this day no representative institutions in Palestine, and neither the Arab nor the Jewish population has even a nominal share in the administration of the country. The British High Commissioner was and is complete master in Palestine, and personally or through his officials directs all her affairs, possessing a power which can only be compared to the prerogatives of the satraps who ruled the provinces of the Oriental despots of ancient times.

The "constitution" of 1922, which would have allowed the Palestinians at least a semblance of administrative authority in their own country, has not yet been put into operation and the "representative bodies" consist of an interim council under the High Commissioner who himself appoints the members.

The absence of all guarantees of human rights, the wholesale arrests, the police terror, the ramified network of concentration camps and the introduction of the curfew now in one part of the country, now in another have long ago turned Palestine into a classical example of the police-ridden state. Such examples the British reactionaries are always searching for everywhere except, of course, the British Empire. Only very recently the 200,000 inhabitants of Tel-Aviv were forbidden to appear in the streets for twenty-four hours; during this period British aircraft hovered over the town, tanks rattled through the streets and squade of soldiers and police broke into the homes of peaceful citizens, conducting searches and arrests which reminded many of the Jews who had been through the Nazi terror of the "lapanki" in the Warsaw ghetto. During one day, June 29, over 3,000 persons were arrested.

In the thousands of years of Palestine's history countless conquerors have swept the land. The Arabs established themselves most firmly of all, assimilating the aborigines and imparting to the country the characteristic features of the Arab East. One of these features is the predominance of agriculture in Palestine's economy, although industrially she has outstripped some of her neighbours.

The chief pursuit of the Arab farmers is cereal growing, of the Jewish farmers fruit growing. Palestine is primarily a fruit growing country. She may be said to be a vast orange grove. Oranges were the main item of Palestinian export before the war.

Before the war exports of citrus fruits accounted for 75 per cent of the total exports. The big capitalists who have monopolized the sale of fruits and vegetables make huge profits. Even during the war the annual sales of the Tnuvah Society, which has monopolized the trade in agricultural produce in the Jewish sector, amounted to LP 1,000,000.

Palestine's industry is completely under the sway of foreign capital. All the main branches have been monopolized by a handful of corporations and trusts connected with foreign capital. During the war the British turned Palestine into a huge pharmaceutical factory which supplied the whole Empire. Thousands of Jewish pharmacists took refuge in Palestine from Nazi persecution and brought with them their secrets and skill. The chemical and phamraceutical industry is chiefly centred in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem and is based on the utilization of the mineral resources of the Dead Sea. The exploitation of the Dead Sea is carried on by the Palestine Potash Co., whose shares are owned by British chemical concerns \* and which holds a 75-year concession. In recent years the entire product of the Dead Sea plants went to supply the British army. The Palestine Electric Corporation has a monopoly on the production and distribution of power through-out the country. Palestine's financial affairs are controlled by a handful of banking corporations, mostly owned by British capital. The official bank is Barclays (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), London. It has virtual control of the country's currency.

To strengthen their political domination in Palestine, the British did everything to counteract the development of mass democratic organizations, and persecuted the trade union movement.

The present aggravation of the permanent crisis in Palestine has laid bare the imperialist policy of Britain's ruling circles, who are striving to preserve their hold on the country in detriment to the vital interests of its population. Both among Arabs and Jews a powerful protest movement is developing against the traditional British policy in Palestine, for the independence of the country, for the democratization of the political system and the opportunity of free and unhampered development for the Palestinian people.

Forty years ago, Col. T. E. Lawrence, the British Arabist and intelligence officer, wrote that Palestine was being gradually transformed "from a museum into a laboratory." The experiments in British colonial policy carried out in this laboratory have cost the people of Palestine immense sacrifice in life, blood and tears. The time has obviously come to stop these experiments.



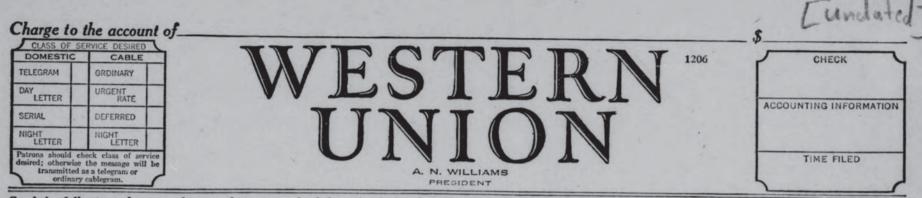
## A SUGGESTED DRAFT OF A STATEMENT TO BE ISSUED BY GOVERNOR DEWEY

The opening of the United Nations Assembly specially called to consider the Palestine question has brought us to the point at which the United States Government may be expected to take a vigorous stand before that body in pursuance of the wellknown and often-proclaimed American policy on Palestine.

[undated]

It has been wrongly insinuated from time to time that American expressions of support to the Jewish National Home, a support which was affirmed by every President since Woodrow Wilson, confirmed by a formal treaty, twice approved by the Congress of the United States, and advocated by both political parties, are the results of mere partisan electioneering maneuvers. Now that American foreign policy is more firmly ankered on bi-partisan agreement than ever before, and the Palestine question has entered on a critical stage, the time has come to prove that the pronouncements which were made on this question are no mere lip service, but truly represent the policy of our government. It is now the privilege and responsibility of the national Administration to translate these pronouncements into action. In doing so, it will enjoy the full support, I am sure, of the Republican Party.

The situation admits of no delay. The governments of the world, accustomed to look to the United States for guidance on many international questions, and impressed by the vigorous stand which our country has been taking lately in defense of the policies which it favors, will watch, from the very beginning of the United Nations sessions, what the attitude of the American delegation will be. Any indication that our representatives are hedging or are seeking to withdraw from the publicly finounced American policy to an attitude of hesitant neutrality would be quickly noted by foreign governments. If our government does not wish the Palestine question to become bogged down, and the policy publicly favored by it to be defeated, a clear and positive stand must be taken by it from the very beginning.



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

COPY

NBM 164 71-DETROIT MICH 9 104P RABBI ABBA HILLES SILVER AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL 342 MADISON AVE NYC

YOUR UNCONDITIONAL OPPOSITION TO ANY PARTITION PLAN IS ENCOURAGING AND WHAT THE WHOLE OF JEWRY EXPECTED FROM A LEADER STOP ANYONE WHO SUBRENDERS TO ANY PARTITION PLAN IS EITHER STUPID UNINFORMED OR A TRAITOR TO BOTH ZIONISM AND JUDAISM STOP PALESTINE OR JUDAISM CANNOT LIVE IN PARTITION STOP WE HAVE THE SACRED RIGHT AND DUTY TO EITHER LIVE OR DIE AS WHOLE JEWS IF OUR CHILDREN ARE TO LIVE AS JEWS

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FOR VICTORY

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"EDUCATION IS KNOWLEDGE AND KNOWLEDGE IS POWER"

## Feller LEAGUE FOR NATIONAL UNITY INC.

A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION TO PROMOTE PERMANENT PEACE ERADICATE PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION

> BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL 673 BROADWAY, NEW YORK SPRING 7-2600, EXT. 537

ABRAHAM FELDER FOUNDER AND PRESIDENT

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

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ATTENTION - CITY DESK

British Prime Minister Clement Attlee and Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin are resorting to tatics as bad as those practiced by Hitler and Goebbels in their furtherance of terroristic activities in Palestine, declared Abraham Felder, President and Bounder of the League for National Unity at a meeting of the PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. KILPATRICKLeague held Tuesday, July 2nd at the Broadway Central Hotel.

> "The United States House and Senate should not grant a penny of loans to Great Britain as long as these men are in power," continue Mr. Felder. "They cannot be trusted. Their policies are shamelessly contrary to all democratic principles. If their actions in Palestine are not curbed immediately democracy everywhere must suffer. We Americans who love liberty and equality cannot stand idly by and watch the inhuman, barbaric treatment being inflicted upon the Jews in their national homesland, Eretz Israel, that land which God himself pr mised the Jews. We must join with citizens of all

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VINAL TIBBETS

## League for National Unity - Page 2#

the liberal countries of the world and raise our voices in strong protest. The conscience of Christian people everywhere must be awakened to the tyranny which lies in store for the Hews if they do not recover their homeland. "Britain has surely sunk to degrading depths when it can countenance such actions. It is chameful indeed to see a country which claims to be a democracy, a country which hasproduced such great men as Lloyd George, Lord Balfour, Bieckensfield and Israel Zangwill, so outrage the principles for which those men fought".

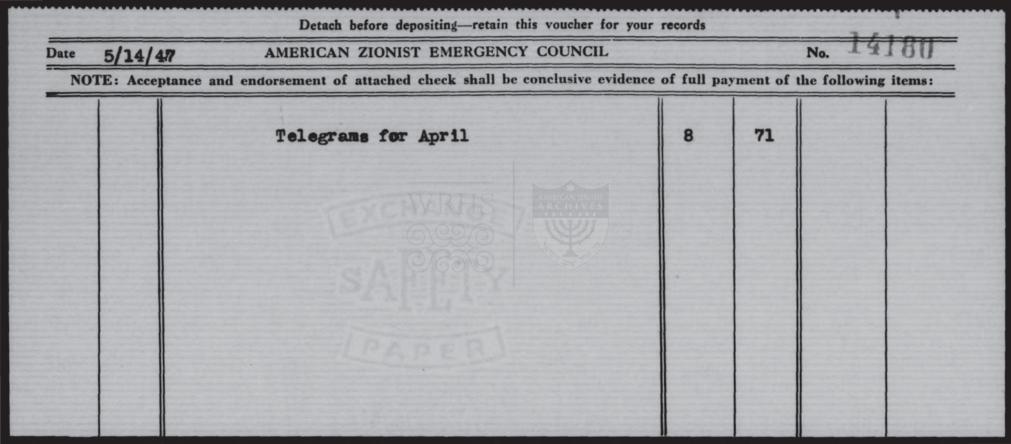
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, President of the Zionist Organization of America, who has been conferring with President Truman in Washington, reported to the League that the President of the United States wished to be put on record as completely repudiating Britain's shameless efforts to implicate the United States overnment in its recent military activities in Palestine. "The President wishes it knows," said Dr. Silver, "that such activities were undertaken without his knowledge or consent. We must conclude that the situation in Palestine is the result exclusively and unilaterally of British acts of aggression. The President has promised that recent events in Palestine shall in no way interfere with the trasfer of 100,000 Jewish immigrants from Europe as rapidly as is practicable. For the President's immediate concern and interest in expediting this entry we are deeply grateFuly".

Or Silver which I send to all peper and also to Rodio stations I delivered then in person It would be a great pleasure for us of you would recept a Hoursey President for the League for Motion Mutthe where I gave my life and every my Time and movey for a lifestime I have The same sentiment and love for our people because sints is to the and my great desire is to bring and believe Mrsl, Bird Most, pr that it is up to us because P. Dr Provid A. S. Asp 25 p.2. or Mrsl, As reams and page

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	4/16/47	AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL			No.	394-
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		NOTE: Acceptance and endorsement of attached check shall be conclusive evidence of full payment of the following items:					
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Date 3/26/47 AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL No						
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