



Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

Featuring collections from the Western Reserve Historical Society and
The Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives

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

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

Sub-series A: Alphabetical, 1914-1965, undated.

Reel

11

Box

4

Folder

250

American Zionist Emergency Council, "U," "V," and "W", 1939-1947.

Senator Vandenberg

Detroit people who know him
are:

Sam Luckoff

Ed Levy

} Detroit

see

Boa file 1946-47

Seymour Schilder

letter of 5-2-47

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION

271

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

A. N. WILLIAMS, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

JOSEPH L. EGAN, PRESIDENT

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

H543 51 8 EXTRA=BI NEWYORK NY 29 748P

DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER, THE TEMPLE=

1916 JUN 29 PM 9 30

EAST 105 ST AT ANSEL RD=

AS YOUR COLLEAGUES WE FEEL THAT YOU SHOULD BE OF THE
DELEGATION WHICH IS TO CONFER WITH THE PRESIDENT ON TUESDAY
INCLUDING THE MEMBERS OF THE AGENCY EXECUTIVE STOP THIS IS
DOUBLY DESIRABLE IN VIEW OF THE TRAGIC EVENTS OF TODAY
IN PALESTINE=

:WISE LIPSKY GOLDMAN GOLDSTEIN HALPRIN WERTHEIM
GELLMAN NOT PRESENT.

NT0 PC SG PC(

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Dr. W. Velikovsky

Ans'd

Aug. 12

526 West 113th Str.

New York 25

Monument 2-2225

August 9, 46.

Dear Dr Silver,

1. Seven years ago, during
the S. James Conference, I printed the
enclosed letter in Times of London.
Can this ^{cautioned} plan be of any help to-day?

2. It seems to me that an early
approach to the International Hague
Tribunal (instead of the United Nations
Council) may save time, if you can
find the legal form for a suit against
England.

3. A congressional investigation of the
influence of oil interests on the policies
of the State Department is long
overdue.

Very sincerely yours
W. Velikovsky.

P.S. Please confirm
the receipt of this letter

printed in

The Times (London) May 30 1939

To the Editor of the Times

Sir, - With reference to a leading article in a recent issue of The Times on a canton system in Palestine, May 1, as the original author of this idea, explain here my plan which was submitted to the Jewish Delegation of the Conference and brought up in the discussions.

This plan is based on the following principles: -

- 1) That Palestine should be divided into 10 cantons: four Jewish cantons (Valley of Jezreel, Shomron, Galilee, and a part of Judea, with Rehovoth as its centre), four Arab cantons (Nablus area, Hebron area, Acre area, and Jaffa), two mixed Jewish and Arab cantons where British interests exist (Haifa and Jerusalem).
- 2) Each canton should have its own autonomy to decide questions of immigration and land settlement; and it is supposed that the four Jewish cantons should have one common legislation.
- 3) A parliament in Palestine should have three delegates from each canton, two of whom would be selected from the national majority of the canton and the third from the national minority of the canton. The mixed cantons should have one English, one Jewish, and one Arab representative. The High Commissioner - an Englishman - appointed by the League of Nations should act as President of the Assembly. In this manner there should be 14 Jewish members, 14 Arab members, and three English members to balance.

In such a way domination by one side over the other would be impossible and both parties would have their independent National Homes. The British would retain supervision of the whole country and have a permanent control of their commercial and strategical interests (Haifa) and the Holy Places (Jerusalem).

There was a time in history when Cisjordan was already divided into 10 cantons, known as the 10 tribes of Israel. There must have been some feasible reason for such division of the land.

This proposition is even more than the suggested "meeting the Arabs half-way": -

- 1) Even admitting that Palestine was promised during the War to both peoples, the Arabs and Jews, the Arabs have already received 99 per cent. of the territory promised to them, even

excluding Palestine, whereas the Jews, if not Palestine, receive nothing.

2) Meanwhile the greater part of Palestine known as Transjordan was ceded to the Arabs.

3) The suggested cantonization of Palestine gives equal rights to the Jews and Arabs in the remaining part of Palestine, which was proclaimed as a Jewish National Home.

Yours respectfully,
Emmanuel Velikovsky,

Scripta Academica Hierosolymitana.
P.O.B. 194, Tel-Aviv, Palestine.



FOR CONTINUATION

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, Inc.

(Formerly: The League of Nations Association, Inc.)

Research Affiliate:

COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE



National Headquarters, 45 EAST 65TH ST., NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

Telephone: BUtterfield 8-8000

August 14, 1946

Dear Rabbi Silver:

The inhospitable attitude evinced by some groups in a few communities considered by the United Nations as a possible site for the World Capital cannot but create a feeling of dismay among Americans conscious of our responsibility to the world in this time of crisis. Here in our chosen instrument, the United Nations, is the one existing possibility of effectively channeling human activity into the pursuits of peace and along cooperative paths. And here, because of these incidents which have been exaggerated beyond belief by certain irresponsible interests, has been created a needless cause of disunity and of active unfriendliness.

My associates and I desire to counteract this unfortunate, untrue, but widespread impression of American inhospitality by means of the enclosed statement of welcome and fraternity. It will be presented to Mr. Paul Henri Spaak, President of the General Assembly, at its first meeting on American soil on September 23rd, 1946. At the same time we wish to mobilize support for a more generous and cooperative attitude, too little expressed in the press. Will you therefore join with me and a group of representative Americans in initially signing the enclosed statement? We propose to make possible a democratic participation in this gesture of welcome and fraternity by inviting hundreds of thousands of Americans of good will to subscribe at a later time.

I shall be very happy if you will join me and other representative Americans in this cooperative action. Please add your signature to the statement on the line provided and return it to me at this address. It may be less burdensome simply to sign and mail the enclosed post card authorizing me to include your name among the list of signers. I hope for your favorable response.

Sincerely yours,

Sumner Welles

OFFICERS

Honorary Presidents:

SUMNER WELLES

JAMES T. SHOTWELL

Honorary Vice Presidents:

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

JOHN W. DAVIS

MICHAEL FRANCIS DOYLE

GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR.

LOUIS FINKELSTEIN

FRANCIS J. HAAS

MANLEY O. HUDSON

FRANCIS J. McCONNELL

MRS. DWIGHT MORROW

MRS. FRANK DAY TUTTLE

President: WILLIAM EMERSON

Vice Presidents: MRS. EMMONS BLAINE

JOSEPH E. DAVIES

MRS. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW

Director: CLARK M. EICHELBERGER

Treasurer: FREDERICK C. MCKEE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, INC.

*Henry A. Atkinson	*Malcolm W. Davis	Melvin D. Hildreth	*Frederick C. McKee	*James T. Shotwell
*Mrs. Dana Converse Backus	Monroe E. Deutsch	Denison Bingham Hull	*Hugh Moore	S. Warren Sturgis
*Frank G. Boudreau	*Clark M. Eichelberger	Samuel Guy Inman	*Philip C. Nash	Arthur Sweetser
James B. Carey	*Victor Elting	*John I. Knudson	Claude Pepper	Thomas J. Watson
W. W. Chapin	*William Emerson	*Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw	James P. Pope	W. W. Waymack
Oscar Cox	Huntington Gilchrist	*Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont	Mrs. Joseph M. Proskauer	Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse
Mrs. Howard S. Cullman	Royal Arch Gunnison	*Chester LaRoche	Leland Rex Robinson	C.-E. A. Winslow
*Mrs. Harvey N. Davis	Emily Hickman	Morris S. Lazaron	Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt	Quincy Wright

*Member, Executive Committee

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

(The persons whose names are listed below are serving as individuals)

William G. Carr <i>Secretary,</i> Educational Policies Commission	William Green <i>President,</i> American Federation of Labor	Robert W. Kenny <i>President,</i> National Lawyers Guild	James G. Patton <i>President,</i> National Farmers Union	Anna Lord Strauss <i>President,</i> National League of Women Voters
Mrs. LaFell Dickinson <i>President,</i> General Federation of Women's Clubs	Mrs. William A. Hastings <i>Past President,</i> National Congress of Parents and Teachers	William P. Merrill <i>President,</i> Church Peace Union	Joseph M. Proskauer <i>President,</i> American Jewish Committee	Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse <i>President,</i> Women's Action Committee for Lasting Peace
Israel Goldstein <i>Co-Chairman,</i> American Jewish Conference	Margaret A. Hickey <i>Past President,</i> National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.	Philip Murray <i>President,</i> Congress of Industrial Organizations	G. Bromley Oxnam <i>President,</i> Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America	George F. Zook <i>President,</i> American Council on Education
			David A. Skeen <i>Immediate Past President,</i> Lions International	

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF SPONSORS

James Truslow Adams	Mrs. Henry P. Davison	Elinore M. Herrick	Julian Morgenstern	Kenneth Sills
Mrs. Warren R. Austin	Helen Gahagan Douglas	Mrs. Alfred F. Hess	E. K. Morrow	Moreland Griffith Smith
Roger N. Baldwin	Olin Downes	Norman Hill	John R. Mott	Adlai Stevenson
Margaret Culin Banning	Sheridan Downey	William Ernest Hocking	R. S. Mulliken	Rex Stout
Mrs. L. Allen Beck	Stephen Duggan	Hamilton Holt	Mrs. Burton W. Musser	Herbert Bayard Swope
Augustus W. Bennet	Frederick Sherwood Dunn	Hubert H. Humphrey	Walter E. Myer	C. Mildred Thompson
Bruce Bliven	Clarence A. Dykstra	Graham C. Hunter	John Lloyd Newcomb	Henry Toll
Mrs. Arthur Brin	Dorothy Canfield Fisher	Wiley Lin Hurie	Robert Norton	Henry St. George Tucker
Philip Marshall Brown	George B. Ford	Harold Ickes	Mrs. C. Reinold Noyes	Charles J. Turck
Cass Canfield	Harry Emerson Fosdick	H. V. Kaltenborn	James G. Nye	Arnulf Ueland
Harry Woodburn Chase	Mrs. Henry G. Fowler	C. H. Kauvar	G. Ashton Oldham	Rufus von KleinSmid
Everett R. Clinchy	Everett Fraser	Foster Kennedy	John J. Parker	Dan A. Wallace
Robert C. Clothier	J. William Fulbright	Dorothy Kenyon	Mrs. Charles Poletti	J. Raymond Walsh
Henry Sloane Coffin	Meta Glass	Alan K. Laing	David de Sola Pool	Hilda Watters
George S. Counts	Henry F. Grady	Hartman A. Lichtwardt	Arthur Upham Pope	I. D. Weeks
Donald J. Cowling	W. W. Grant	Thomas Mann	Jacob Potofsky	Lynn White, Jr.
Wayne Coy	John Raeburn Green	Mrs. Ruth H. Mathebat	William G. Rice, Jr.	Matthew Woll
Bartley C. Crum	Robert Hale	Mrs. A. J. McGuire	Richard B. Scandrett, Jr.	Chase Going Woodhouse
Virginius Dabney	J. Arthur Hamlett	Clarence W. Meadows	William Scarlett	Mary J. Workman
	Arthur A. Hauck	Frieda S. Miller	Guy Emery Shieler	Harry E. Yarnell

COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE

Chairman: JAMES T. SHOTWELL

Chairman, Steering Committee: CLYDE EAGLETON

Director: CLARK M. EICHELBERGER

Allen D. Albert	Philo T. Farnsworth	Arthur N. Holcombe	Francis E. McMahon	Josephine Schain
Mary Noel Arrowsmith	Charles G. Fenwick	Edward H. Hume	William P. Merrill	Harry Scherman
†Henry A. Atkinson	Charles W. Ferguson	Erling M. Hunt	Hugh Moore	Walter R. Sharp
Frank Aydelotte	George A. Finch	Samuel Guy Inman	George W. Morgan	Hans Simons
Ruhl J. Bartlett	Edgar J. Fisher	Oscar I. Janowsky	Laura Puffer Morgan	Preston Slosson
Clarence A. Berdahl	Denna F. Fleming	Philip C. Jessup	S. D. Myres, Jr.	Henry D. Smyth
†Frank G. Boudreau	Margaret E. Forsyth	Alvin Johnson	†Philip C. Nash	Eugene Staley
Phillips Bradley	Grace E. Fox	Anne Hartwell Johnstone	John W. Nason	Waldo E. Stephens
James B. Carey	Ernest Gibson	I. L. Kandel	G. Bernard Noble	Arthur Sweetser
Harry J. Carman	†Harry D. Gideonse	B. H. Kizer	O. Frederick Nolde	Elbert D. Thomas
Ben M. Cherrington	Huntington Gilchrist	John I. Knudson	Ernest Minor Patterson	Channing H. Tobias
John L. Childs	Virginia C. Gildersleeve	Hans Kohn	James G. Patton	Edgar Turlington
E. J. Coil	Arthur J. Goldsmith	Thomas W. Lamont	Claude Pepper	Henry P. Van Dusen
Kenneth Colegrove	†Carter Goodrich	Walter H. C. Laves	Ralph Barton Perry	Sarah Wambaugh
John B. Condliffe	Frank P. Graham	Katharine F. Lenroot	James P. Pope	Walter F. Wanger
Edward A. Conway	Roger S. Greene	Beryl Harold Levy	C. Eden Quainton	Edith E. Ware
Merle Curti	R. G. Gustavson	Frank Lorimer	Harry B. Reynolds	Thomas J. Watson
Marion Cuthbert	J. Eugene Harley	Elizabeth Lynskey	Leland Rex Robinson	Robert J. Watt
Mrs. Harvey N. Davis	Henry I. Harriman	†Pauline E. Mandigo	Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde	W. W. Waymack
†Malcolm W. Davis	Walter D. Head	Charles E. Martin	James N. Rosenberg	Ernest H. Wilkins
Monroe E. Deutsch	Marion Hedges	Herbert L. May	Michael Ross	Howard E. Wilson
John Foster Dulles	Michael Heilperin	F. Dean McCluskey	Chester H. Rowell	C.-E. A. Winslow
†Clyde Eagleton	†Emily Hickman	†Frederick C. McKee	George Rublee	Richard R. Wood
William Emerson	Melvin D. Hildreth			†Quincy Wright

†Member, Steering Committee

Washington, D.C., August 15, 1946
316 Evans Building

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Chairman
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Silver:

Today's press carried the information that the Jewish Agency for Palestine submitted a plan based upon an agreement, in principle, with the proposed federalization of Palestine. Past experience affords ample illustration of the hardships to which Zionist leadership has been put as a result of the existence of vague expressions in what purported to be state documents of high political significance. The Mandate itself is replete with statements which, from a viewpoint of legal draftsmanship, are anything but examples of clarity and directness.

As a rank and file Zionist, I deem it my democratic duty to call your attention to the need of devoting painstaking circumspection to the phraseology of any agreement and not to leave any essential details to an unknown fate.

Assuming that a satisfactory formula as to Jewish immigration into Palestine - answering the requirements of certainty, inclusiveness and particularisation both as to numbers and allocation of control - will be evolved, as a result of prolonged and general discussion of this subject in the past, no such assumption can be indulged in with regard to other matters which have not had the benefit of close scrutiny and analysis. Foremost among these are:

- (a) The regulations concerning land acquisition by Jews within the Jewish Province.

REMARK: Consideration must be given to the contingency that even upon the abrogation of the MacDonald White Paper land laws, Jews may still find that, as a practical matter, further acquisition of land even within the Jewish province will become impossible. It is not far-fetched to assume that, instigated by the Arab Higher Committee and the Arab League, Arabs in the Jewish province will proceed to purchase any and all land available to them rather than to the Jews. Political and social pressure will most likely be exerted to this end. Financially, such circumvention will be facilitated through the proposed grant of \$300,000,000 to the Arab states.

- (b) The regulation of foreign commerce and the control of industrial organization and relations in the Jewish province.

REMARK: A situation whereby the British will continue to exercise supreme control over Jewish exports and imports, access to raw materials and tariff regulations must be avoided.

- (c) The right to maintain and receive diplomatic representation.

REMARK: Such an arrangement is not inconsistent with precedent. Thus, India is a member of the United Nations.

Sincerely yours,

Irving Silver
Irving Wilner

COPY

4 September, 1946

The Right Hon. George Hall, P.C.M.P.
Colonial Office
Downing Street, S.W. 1

Dear Mr. Hall:-

I have received your letter of August 26th and I thank you, on behalf of the Jewish Agency, for the invitation to participate in the conference called by His Majesty's Government for September 9th. I am only now in a position to give you a reply because, as you are aware, the Jewish Agency has been discussing the matter with the Foreign Secretary in Paris.

2. No one could be more anxious than the Jewish Agency to do everything possible in co-operation with His Majesty's Government to reach a satisfactory solution of the Palestine problem which would ensure lasting peace in that country so dear to us.

3. The present difficult phase of the Palestine problem is mainly due to the White Paper of 1939, which was condemned by the foremost statesmen of Great Britain and by the Permanent Mandates Commission, as incompatible with the Mandate.

4. The Balfour Declaration applied the policy of the Jewish National Home to the whole of Palestine, east and west of the Jordan. In view, however, of the desperate plight of the Jewish people, and of the world situation the Executive of the Jewish Agency decided to make a supreme sacrifice in order to facilitate an immediate and lasting settlement. We accordingly informed you, the Foreign Secretary and the Government of the United States of our readiness to discuss a scheme for the establishment of a viable Jewish State in an adequate area of Palestine. What this decision, involving a new territorial sacrifice for the Jewish people, means will be appreciated when it is recalled that already in 1922, the eastern part of Palestine, Transjordan, was excluded from the scope of the Articles of the Mandate referring to the Jewish National Home, thus reducing the area of their operation by two-thirds.

5. Beyond the scheme proposed by us no Jewish representative could go without being repudiated by the Jewish people. We are, therefore, unable, as we informed you and the Foreign Secretary, to accept the federal plan outlined by the Lord President of the Council in the House of Commons on July 31, 1946 as a basis for discussion. That plan would deprive the Jewish people of its rights under the Mandate in 85% of Western Palestine; it does not provide for genuine self-government; and it does not secure freedom of Jewish immigration and settlement.

6. The establishment of a Jewish State in a part of Palestine was first proposed by the Royal Commission on Palestine in 1937 and was accepted in principle by the Government of that day. The reasons put forward at that time are not less powerful today.

7. In our anxiety to assist in reaching a settlement, we suggested that before the Conference be called, informal talks should be initiated by His Majesty's Government to try and find common ground for agreement, without which a formal Conference would have less chance of success. In my letter of the 16th April, I also asked that the Jewish Agency be free to designate its own delegates and to choose, in consultation with His Majesty's Government, the other members of the Jewish delegation, it being understood that it would include representatives of other important bodies and organizations. I regret that His Majesty's Government have not seen their way to accept these suggestions.

8. In these circumstances, I must repeat that the Executive of the Jewish Agency, while anxious to participate in the Conference, can do so only on the basis of the scheme outlined in my letter of the 15th August.

Yours Sincerely,

Ch. Weizmann

in Eretz Israel:
c/o Dr.E.D.Goldschmidt
FROM Off Gaza Road, Rehavia C, Jerusalem.
ARNO WRAZLOWSKY
50 EAST 18TH ST., BROOKLYN 26, N. Y.
BUCKMINSTER 2-4689

Jerusalem, September 5th. 1946

TO

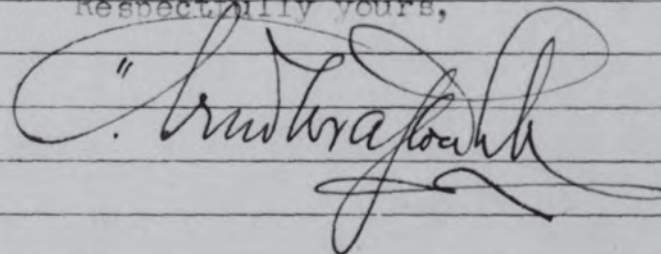
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Rabbi Silver:

I have pleasure enclosing copy of an article "The time calls for more than only dollars", which I am submitting today to the Editor of THE NEW PALESTINE for publication. I would like you to have knowledge of this article before it is printed.

I wish to extend to you and your family my most sincere good wishes for a Happy New Year and that we may see in the coming year the clouds lifting from our people and Eretz Israel.

Respectfully yours,



Enclosure.

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1220

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

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

H426 134=NEWYORK NY 22 515P

DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

DLR THE TEMPLE=

YOUR LETTER SEPTEMBER 18TH ARRIVED DURING MY ABSENCE IN WASHINGTON. FROM CONTENTS THAT LETTER EXPECTED TO SEE YOU IN NEW YORK MONDAY BUT LATER LEARNED THAT NO MEETING OF EXECUTIVE HAS BEEN CALLED FOR SEPTEMBER 23RD. THEREFORE WIRING YOU NOW AS FOLLOWS: I RECEIVED AN INVITATION FROM THE PRESIDENT ON WEDNESDAY EVENING SEPTEMBER 18TH TO SEE HIM IN WASHINGTON FOLLOWING DAY AT 1215 SEPTEMBER 19TH. CONFERRED WITH PRESIDENT AT APPOINTED HOUR. DEEM IT IMPORTANT THAT SMALL GROUP OUR LEADERSHIP SHOULD HEAR MY REPORT AND THAT WE TAKE COMMON COUNCIL AS TO IMMEDIATELY NECESSARY ACTION AT EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT. APPRECIATE CLOSENESS OF HOLY DAYS BUT BELIEVE YOU WILL AGREE WITH ME IMPERATIVE WE GET TOGETHER WITHOUT DELAY. SUGGEST MONDAY SEPTEMBER 23RD OR TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 24TH AT LATEST AS BEST SUITS YOUR CONVENIENCE PLEASE WIRE REPLY=

STEPHEN S WISE.

*telephoned 12.20 /
to Wise. agreed
to hold meeting
Tuesd. Sep. Oct. 1
Tanner ready to do anything*

.18 23 18 1215 19 23 24.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
NIGHT LETTER	NIGHT LETTER

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

Cable

WESTERN UNION

1207

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

\$ S F	CHECK
	ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
	TIME FILED

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

To DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN, President Jewish Agency

October , 1946 19

Care of or Apt. No. DORCHESTER HOUSE

Street and No. LONDON, ENGLA ND

Place

UNDERSTAND FROM EPSTEIN AGENCY INTENDS TO ISSUE STATEMENT ON CHIEFS DECLARATION.
REQUEST THAT NO STATEMENT BE ISSUED WITHOUT FIRST CONSULTING EMERGENCY COUNCIL
ON TEXT INASMUCH AS WE HAVE REFRAINED FROM ISSUING STATEMENT UNTIL WE KNOW MORE ABOUT IT
OUR ACTION IN NEXT FEW WEEKS MAY BE SERIOUSLY AFFECTED BY THE WRONG KIND OF
STATEMENT. PLEASE CABLE CLEVELAND.

SILVER

Sender's name and address
(For reference only)

Sender's telephone
number

October 2, 1946

Dr. Stephen S. Wise
40 West 68th Street
New York City

Dear Dr. Wise:

I am sure that it was never your intention to make unfounded representations at yesterday's meeting, and because of my great respect for you, I want to offer the correction at once. I have been a constant supporter of Mayor O'Dwyer, not only in the last election, but in the preceding campaign and a substantial contributor in the last campaign even though I arrived late in October from my trip to Palestine. You will undoubtedly recall that it was I who brought you and Dr. Goldmann to see Mayor O'Dwyer when he was the head of the President's Committee on Refugees.

When I stated yesterday that I am anxious for the Democratic Party to win the election, I meant every word of it, but believe me "lulling them to sleep" is no way to win this serious election. The administration has got to do something to redeem its pledges - and that's a good American doctrine, which should require no exemption just because it happens to affect Jews. To me the issue is clear - where the Zionist program is not only in thorough agreement with Americanism but even with the best interests of the Democratic Party of which I have been a lifelong supporter.

Very truly yours,

BAR/am

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION (43)

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

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

H8 INTL=CD LONDON VIA RCA 40/39 7

NLT DR AH SILVER=

THE TEMPLE =

1946 OCT 8 AM 7 49

REGRET YOUR CABLE ARRIVED AFTER AGENCY SPOKESMAN ISSUED
STATEMENT STOP IN ANY EVENT EARLIEST ISSUANCE STATEMENT
WAS NECESSARY TO COUNTERACT OFFICIAL AND PRESS REACTIONS
HERE WHICH OUR STATEMENT DEALT WITH PROMARILY=
WEIZMAN.

W. S. [unclear]
Jerusalem, Eretz Israel, October 9th. 1946

My dear Dr. Silver:

The implicit intent of the Balfour Declaration and of the Mandate was the Mandatory's obligation to facilitate and to bring about such conditions in the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home, that these would ultimately lead to the founding of a Jewish State. World Jewry did not one-sidedly extract this meaning from these documents. To the contrary, the Statesmen, who drew up or were consulted in the drawing up of both documents, publicly stressed time and time again, that the establishment of a Jewish State was not excluded, if the Jews responded to the opportunity of building their National Home in their ancient land. It was clear, that a Jewish State could not be proclaimed as long as Jews constituted a mere fraction of the population. The Mandatory's obligation, to facilitate the immigration into and the close settlement on the land in Palestine would therefore make into reality the prior requisite: a Jewish majority and a sound economic basis.

A perusal of the period since 1922 makes clear, that the present political crisis in Zionist affairs is not brought about by new facts or conditions, neither is it an outflow of the 1941 Biltmore platform. It is but the sequence of the friction between the Jewish Agency, representing the Zionists of the World, and the Mandatory Power, and which dates back to 1922, when the first inroads on Jewish rights, in accordance with the terms of the Mandate, were made. The first infractions were:

- #1 The so-called "administrative" divorce of Eastern Palestine (east of the Jordan) from the territory set aside for the Jewish National Home.
- #2 The limitation of free immigration into Palestine, revised to immigration based on "absorptive" capacity.

The first instance soon proved to be the loss of about two-third of the assigned territory and only recently, in violation of the Mandate, converted into an independent Arab State. The second infraction, while the Jewish Agency accepted in good faith the principle of immigration based on the absorptive capacity, it soon appeared, that political factors were more decisive factors, determining Jewish immigration, than was the economic absorptive capacity.

Throughout the years since 1922, these first inroads on Jewish rights were followed by various other limitations and restrictions, culminating with the restrictions of the 1939 White Paper, which at once forbade the purchase of land in 94% of the land area, and stopped any further immigration, after a five year period in which a total of 75,000 immigrants would be admitted. There remained no doubt, that the Mandatory Power had embarked on a definite program of whittling down and the gradual annihilation of the PRIME obligation of the Mandate. If the Mandatory Power would succeed in this mutilation of its own solemn promise and the promise of 52 sovereign nations as expressed in the Mandate of the League of Nations, it would mean no less than the total extinction of Zionist aspirations.

The political grounds, on which Great Britain has and continues to base its actions, are a clear fraud. In official statements, Great Britain has made clear that the promise of Arab independence, contained in the letter of Sir Henry McMahon to Hussein, Sheriff and Emir of Mecca, specifically excluded from the lands which would attain independence under Arab rule, the area of Northern Syria. At the Paris Peace Conference, after the first World War, Emir Feisal, the spokesman for the Arab people, in a letter to Dr. Chaim Weizmann, representing the World Zionist Federation, expressed his wholehearted agreement with Zionist aspirations for the rebuilding of their ancient homeland in Palestine and his readiness to cooperate with the Jewish people in their endeavor. The reservation in this letter, that his readiness and cooperation depended on the fulfillment of all legitimate Arab claims, could never be brought into play. All legitimate Arab claims and even some beyond (as in the case of Trans Jordanian) were realized to the full.

Oct. 9, 1946

It has been at all times within the Mandatory's power to make clear its unswerving intention to live up to the obligations which it had assumed, in letter as well in spirit. Contrary to its trust, it has endeavored to block the fulfillment of legitimate Jewish hopes and it resorted instead to the dishonorable device of building up Arab resistance, which has grown to an extent which it now finds difficult to control. It left little undone to suppress the Yishuv's growth and to break down, what Jews so patiently and at such great cost in life and treasure built.

To us in the Yishuv, and I count myself among them these past 90 days, the design is clear. We are to be brought into a mood of surrender to Great Britain's demands, because as it sees it, the Yishuv stunted in its growth and turned into a Ghetto, serves better in the scheme of Empire interests, that an Eretz Israel, highly developed economically, socially and culturally, which cannot but ultimately cause an upsurge among the people of the Middle East, which than may not be as amiable to serve the Empire's interest in the manner as the feudal ruling class in the Arab countries is now willing. Only we, here in the Yishuv, know how heavy the pressure is. All signs point to a further intensification, rather than a relaxing of this pressure. Nevertheless, the Yishuv will stand its ground.

If a group of less than three-quarter of a million of our people in the Yishuv, living in the turmoil and bearing the entire physical burden, does not waver in its determination to hold Eretz Israel open for the Jews of the entire world, do the Zionists in the Galut have the right to default in THEIR obligation? It is OUR obligation as well, to preserve for our people, for this generation and for those after us, an Eretz Israel where it will be possible for any and all of our people to come to and to settle. An Eretz Israel divided, be it on the scheme as it is now proposed or according the proposal of the 1937 Peel report, will NOT preserve for the Jewish People a land where this is possible. We must take in account, that not only our unhappy kinfolk in Europe must and will find a place here, but we must also reckon with the possibility that millions who now live in still hospitable countries, may ultimately have to find a home in Eretz Israel.

In the discouragement, that may take a hold of even the best of us temporarily, we may not give way to any of these schemes. We must remain to insist on the whole of Eretz Israel including the Negev. If we fail to stand by this basic Zionist view, we shall have failed to safeguard our inheritance; we shall, if we fail, doom to death generations who will come after us and possibly even in our own lifetime. The untruth of Great Britain's statements show nowhere more glaring than with regard to the Negev. It pictures this part of Eretz Israel a desolate wilderness, unable to sustain a greater population than it has now. The authentic and accurate facts about the Negev are, and I checked these during an extensive stay there: Of the total area of 11 million dunam, 5 million dunam of land are readily cultivable, while an additional 3 million can be made suitable for cultivation with proper, but considerable, soil improvement. While rainfall is very light, there is reasonable expectation that the question of water deficiency can be solved in various ways. The experience of three settlements, which were founded in the Negev about 3½ years ago, are sufficiently encouraging to assume, that on the lands in the Negev several million Jews can be settled. In the Negev between fifty and sixty thousand Bedouins are now eking out a bare living.

The pressure, to acquiesce in some scheme for partition, may become still greater. There have been intimations of a readiness to negotiate on the basis of partitioning. As a Zionist, on whom weighs heavily his individual and collective responsibility, I must warn against the acceptance of any plan for partition, be this on the scheme as presently proposed implying a loss of 85%, on the Peel scheme with a loss of 75% or on any kind of scheme which would mean the loss of any considerable part of Palestine area as it is now constituted.

I hope, that the American Zionists at their forthcoming annual Convention will take

Oct. 9, 1946

a strong stand against any dismemberment of Eretz Israel; that they, to the contrary, will harness all their power to carry on, with renewed vigour, the struggle, and will not lag in their efforts, untill the Jewish banner victoriously will rise over an truly and unimpaired Eretz Israel.

Our generation may not and shall not go down in history to have proved unworthy of the trust reposed in it.

Respectfully,

Arno Razlowsky
Arno Razlowsky



Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, President
Zionist Organization of America
41 East 42nd Street
New York N.Y., U.S.A.

התאחדות עולי ביכור לובקיה

הלשכה לעזרה משפטית

חיפה

ת.ד. 2147

כ"ו תשרי תש"ז (21.10.46)

לכבוד

הד"ר אבא הלל סילבר,

ניו-יורק.

א.נ.

בהסתמכנו על מכתבנו מיום 7.9.45 ו-5.12.45 ותשובת כב' מיום 16.12.45 מירושלים הרינו מתכבדים להמציא לו רצ"פ העתק של תזכיר אל הקונגרס הציוני.

נכיר תודה מרובה לכב' אם יענין בתכנו של התזכיר ויתמוך בהצעתנו הכלולה בו.

בברכת ציון ובכבוד רב

בשם הלשכה לעזרה משפטית

ציון 16/11

יו"ר הלשכה.



הוספה.

העתק
הסוכנות היהודית לארץ-ישראל

רחובות, 18.12.44

לכבוד
ד"ר מ. וינרשטיין,
רח' בר גיורא, 19,
חדר הכרמל - חיפה.
ד"ר וינרשטיין הנכבד,

פרופ. וייצמן בקשני להודות לך על מכתבך אליו והפרטים המעניינים שכתבת לו על פעולות לשכתכם. הנשיא מעריך את חשיבות עבודתכם זו ומאחל לכם הצלחה בדרככם. זמנו בארץ מוגבל וסלא טודות צבוריות ועיכ מסופק הוא אם יוכל להפנות ולהפגש אתכם. במקרה, שיוכל לעשות כן, אודיע לך על התאריך למפגש.

בכבוד רב
(חתימה)
המזכיר.

העתק.

ד"ר מ. וינרשטיין
רח' בר גיורא 19
חדר הכרמל, חיפה.

י"ג כסלו תשי"ח (29.11.44)

לכבוד
הפרופ. חיים וייצמן,
רחובות.

א.ב.

הריני מבקש לתת לי אריון של חצי שעה, אם כי ידוע לי היטב מה רבה המעמסה הרובצת על כבודו ומה קשה לו להפנות אף לחצי שעה. ובכל זאת ברמה לי שבקשתי לפחות האויה לשקול.

הנדון הוא ששח מונח של פעולה ציונית, שבו השתדלתי לתקן משהו-בעזרת כמה חברים - , ובחצלתה מסוימת, דחיינו: חדוש יחס הכבוד אל מצווה המוסד הציוני ככלל ובנוהג במוסדות הלאומיים בפרט.

אחת ההוצאות המעשיות של השתדלותנו היה יסוד הלשכה לעזרה משפטית ליד ההתאחדות פולי צ' כוסלובקיה, לשכה שפעולתה התנהלה אך הבתנדבות ושבה אני משמש יושב ראש.

שתיים היו חשבונות העקריות ליסוד הלשכה: א) הרצון להרגיל את הקהל להגיב על קלקות במלחמה בהן במגרת ההסתדרות הציונית ולא בהשלת השד ודאי כללי או בהסתלקות מכל פעולה ציונית; ב) הרצון להקים מוסד הפעל שלא על סנת לקבל פרט לטובתם של אלה שעוות דינם או קופחו זכויותיהם, אם יש בזה מסום פגיעה בעניינים יהודיים צבוריים.

הלשכה קימה זה ארבע שנים ושפלה במשך תקופה זו ב-50 מקרים ויותר. הכל מעריצים את פעולותיה מבהינה עקרונית ולהלכה.

אולם למעשה נתקלים אנו בשיטות פורמליסטיות ובירוקרסיות, שפשו כאן, באטיות מפרכת ובפחדנות לנזכה קשיים ארעיים, ולעתים קרובות תשכה האמת הפשוטה שאין לחדש את כחה של ההסתדרות הציונית ואת האמון בה אלא אם כן תקודש מלחמה על הפוגעים ביסודות המוסריים של הציונות לא להלכה בלבד אלא גם למעשה, בכל מקרה ומקרה, וזאת בת יפות הדרושה, ללא שטשוש דברים מסכות מפלגתיות או אישיות.

כונתי היא לתאר לכבודו את דחיפות העניין לאור דוגמאות קולות אחדות, ואני מקווה שכבודו בתקף סמכותו יתקן את הפעוה.
אכיר אפוא תודה מרובה לכבודו אם יואיל לקבוע לי את שעה הראיון ואת מקומו.

בברכת ציון ובכבוד רב,

התאחדות עולי ג' כוסלו בקיפה

הלשכה לעזרה משפטית

ח' פה

ת.ד. 2147

כ"א חשו"ת תש"ז (16.10.46)

לכבוד

משרד הקונגרס הציוני,

באז"ל.

א.נ.

הרינו מבקשים למסור את התזכיר הזה לנשיאות הקונגרס, ע"מ להעבירו אל הועדה המחאימה לשם דיון בתכנו.

הפרופ. חיים וייצמן, נשיא ההסתדרות הציונית, הטעים במכתבו אלינו מיום 18.12.44 (הוספה א') את חשיבותו של הענין הנדון. מכתבו היא תשובה למכתב היו"ר שלנו אליו מיום 29.11.44 (הוספה ב').

כפי שנשתדל להסביר בקצור נמרץ, נראה לנו חדוש הפעולה הציונית במקצוע הנדון כצו השעה דוקא לאור מצבנו המדיני.

בשנים האחרונות התקדמה חנוענו; מוסדותינו הלאומיים ידעו ליצג אותה כלפי חוץ בכבוד וביעילות ויצרו חזית מאוחדת נגד ההתקפות הבאות עלינו.

אולם להישגים אלה אורבת סכנה מבפנים; וכל מי שפעיל בשורות ההסתדרות הציונית, יעמוד על גדל סכנה זו.

הכונה היא לירידת ערכו של יסוד הסתדרותנו: מוסרה ופעולה נמרצת במקרה של הפרת מצוותיו.

לפני שנציע את הצעותינו לחקון המצב, נזכיר מקרים אחדים מני רבים שנוזדמנו לנו במשך שש שנות פעולתנו, ע"מ להראות למה עלול להביא המשך שיטת "שב ואל תעשה".

א) חברת הקרקעות המנחיל בע"מ, שדרות רוטשילד 59, ת"א, שבראשה עמד בשנת 1925 מר יהושע סופרסקי, פתחה אז פעולה תעמולתית ערה בצ'כוסלובקיה ובאוסטריה, כדי להניע את ציוני הארצות הללו שיקנו ממנה מגרשים לשם חזוק הבית הלאומי.

הגב' סופיה כהן מטשן הצ'כית, ציונית ותיקה, קנתה מאת החברה הנ"ל מגרש על הר הכרמל במחיר 200 לא"י ושלמה את תמורתו במזומנים מתוך אמונה שפעולה המתנהלת בסיסמת הציונות ובהנהגה ציונית ודאי תתנהל בישר.

אולם חב' המנחיל השתמשה באמון זה כדי למכור את מגרשיה של הגב' כהן שנית ולמעול בתמורתם.

לאחר שנחברו לנו פרטים אלה, פנינו אל בית דין הכבוד של ההסתדרות הציונית בדרישה להעמיד את מר סופרסקי בחזית יו"ר חב' המנחיל אותה שעה למשפט. את תביעתנו הגשנו בשנת 1940, אולם המוסדות המספלים בדבר ידעו ע"י תחבולות שונות לדחות את הטפול בתביעתנו משך שנתיים, ורק לאחר שפנינו אל כמה מוסדות, ניתן פסק דין ופורסם בדפים ביום 2.7.42 (מס' 508/14).

ה' סופרסקי זוכה מהאשמה הואיל ובאפן אישי לא נמצא אשם במעילה. עם זאת צוין בפסק הדין כי חובה ציונית היא להסתיג מחב' המנחיל ב פ ו מ ב י אם לא תחקן את המעוות.

דרשנו, בהסתמכנו על פסק דין זה, מאת נסוכנות היהודית לנקוט באמצעים נגד חב' המנחיל, בהתאם לפסק הדין, אולם הנסוכנות מתיחסת אל כל הענין באדישות גמורה. פנינו אל הועד הפועל הציוני, אולם זה לא נזקק לענין עד היום הזה.

./.

וכך, לפחות פסק הדין המחייב, ולמרות ההיזק לשם הציונות, יכולה חברת המנחיל להחזיק במעילה, ללא הפרעה מצד מוסדותינו הלאומיים.

ניזוקו יורשיה של הגב' כהן, אשר בינתים נרצחה ע"י הנאצים, והצבור הציוני מתמלא התמרמרות בראותו שאין מוסד נוקף אצבע כדי לתקן מעוות זה שנעשה תוך שמוש בשם הציונות.

ב) גרוע מזה הוא מקרה שני של הפקעת שערי מגרשים, שנודע לנו לא מזמן, ומוסדותינו הלאומיים משתמטים ממלוי תפקידם מתוך אמתלאות פורמליות.

ע"ס תלונתו של מר יעקב שנצר, ירושלים, בררנו את העניין וקבענו כי חברת הפלס בע"מ, רח' אלנבי 120, ת"א, מכרה בשנות 1938-1939 מגרשים לציונים בצ'כוסלובקיה, תוך שמוש בנמוקים ציוניים.

לא זו בלבד שחברת הפלס הטעתה את הקונים בדבר ערכם של המגרשים ומקומם, אלא אף רמתה אותם בקשר למדתם ולמספרם. בפעולות אלו השתמשה החברה הנ"ל במכתב המלצה מטעם הלשכה הראשית של הקרן הקיימת בירושלים.

ציונים ותיקים כגון ד"ר הלל שחטל, אד"ר אליהו אורבך, ~~במסג~~ וק. רופין, בהסתמכם על חוות דעתו של יהושע חנקין ז"ל, מחו בפני הקה"ל והסוכנות היהודית. הנזק הנגרם ע"י מעשים כגון מעשי "הפלס" למוסדותינו הוא ברור, ובכל זאת מצטדקת גם במקרה זה הסוכנות היהודית לא"י בנמוקים בורוקרטיים חסרי שחר ואינה מתערבת בדבר.

ג) הפרופ. חיים פיק, חבר הוועד הפועל המצומצם, חויב ביום 21.2.44 ע"י בית דין הכבוד של ההסתדרות הציונית העולמית בהתנהגות שאינה הולמת עסקן ציוני; במקרה צבי וכס, נאשם, נוסף לכך, במעילה בהמחאת כסף שהופקדה בידו בתקף מעמדו בהסתדרות הציונית.

משפט הכבוד הולך ע"י בית דין הכבוד ונערך רק לאחר כמה תלונות - דבר שאינו עשוי לחזק את אמון הצבור במוסדותינו, שנחזקו בלאו הכי.

יש להצטער על כך שניתן לנאשם להמשיך במלוי תפקידו, אעפ"י שגם החיוב בדין וגם ההאשמה השניה נודעו למוסדותינו רשמית.

ד) ע"ס כמה עדויות שנרשמו בכתב דרשנו מאת הסוכנות היהודית לא"י לפתוח משפט דיסציפלינרי נגד שנים מפקידי מחלקת העליה שלה בחיפה, באשמת התנהגות בלתי-מתאימה וקשה כלפי עולים חדשים, עד כדי כך שאחד הפקידים גער בעולה במלים אלו: "מי קרא לך לבוא הנה; מדוע לא נשארת אצל היטלר?"

גם כאן נעשה הנסיון לסכל כל נסיון של טפול בהאשמה ע"י ~~שמש~~ גרימת קשיים פורמליים. התוצאה היתה בהתאם לכך.

מקרים כאלו אינם מועטים ומכבידים על פעולה חנוכית בקרב העולים החדשים, פעולה חנוכית ציונית שיטתית המכוונת להפוך את העולים לציונים ללא סייג ולהשריש אותם בארץ.

יחס מוסדותינו לעתים אף מונע כל פעולה ציונית. נוהג פורמליסטי ובירוקרטי, יחד עם אטיות הטפול, מזיקים לכבוד מוסדותינו ונותנים פתחון פה לכל מגמה שלילית.

הגיעה השעה לחסל שיטות עבודה אלו. דרושה ההכרה כי רק ע"י מלחמה בלתי-פשרנית בתופעות הירידה המוסרית יחודש אמון הצבור במוסדותינו, ולא ע"י שטוש דברים והשאפה לנוחיות, התחשבות אישית או מפלגתית שלא במקומה והשתמשות מהחלטות בלתי-נעימות.

אין למנוע תוצאות מזיקות אם כלפי חוץ פונים אל רגש הצדק והישר וכלפי פנים סובלים פשעים חמורים ואף מנסים לטשטשם.

החזקה בשיטות המתוארות עלולה להביא לידי כך שכבוד מוסדותינו יחולל ובוזה ייפגע גם כחם המדיני, ולא יהיה לנו המשקל הדרוש לנו במאבקנו הנוכחי.

לכן אנו מקוים שהקונגרס יקים מוסד פקוח או באפן אחר ידאג לכך שיחוסלו התופעות המתוארות לעיל, ותחודש מסורתנו הציונית שעליה מושחתת הסתדרותנו ושהיא נתנה לה משקל מוסרי.

מן המותר לציין כי ברצון נתן למוסד מוסמך מטעם הקונגרס לעיין בכל תיקינו, נמסור לו כל ידיעה שבידינו ונעשה כל פעולה שתדרש מאתנו, שלא על מנת לקבל פרט.

בברכת ציון ובכבוד רב

בשם הלשכה לעזרה משפטית

3 יר 16:16

יו"ר הלשכה.



2 הוספות.





NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, INC.

1819 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 23, N. Y. • CIRCLE 6-3175 • CABLE: COUNJEW-N. Y.

Contemporary Jewish Affairs • International Relations and Peace • Service to Foreign Born • Social Legislation • Social Welfare • Overseas Service

MRS. JOSEPH M. WELT
National President

November 5, 1946

Mr. Abba Hillel Silver, Pres.
Central Conference of American Rabbis
5017 Washington Ave.
St. Louis 8, Mo.

Dear Mr. Silver:

One of the main tasks facing the General Assembly of the United Nations now meeting in New York is that of setting up the International Refugees Organization to deal with the problem of displaced persons. We, in the United States, can well be proud of the fact that it was our government which pressed for the formation of the IRO and which insisted that all nations recognize that no person be forced against his will to return to his former country.

But the only way in which the problem of the displaced persons can ultimately be solved is by finding homes for them. President Truman has twice called for early action by all nations to bear their proportionate share in facilitating the re-settlement of these homeless war victims. Here again the United States must set an example for the rest of the world by taking quick and decisive action. In order to insure public support of such action, there must be a clear understanding of the issues involved.

Knowing of your vital interest in this problem, the National Council of Jewish Women invites you to a meeting, to be held on Tuesday, November 26th, at 2 PM at the YWCA, 17th and K Streets, N. W., Washington, D.C., at which time Mr. Earl Harrison will outline the present displaced persons problem and help us to formulate effective programs for our own organizations. In addition to serving as United States Commissioner of Immigration and as American Member of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, Mr. Harrison was appointed by President Truman to survey and report on conditions in displaced persons camps in the American Zone in Germany. His knowledge of the problem will undoubtedly contribute to our own understanding of the basic issues involved.

I should like to make it perfectly clear that this is to be purely an informational meeting. Neither organizations nor individuals will be asked to commit themselves in any way to joint policies or programs. However, no important national organization can divorce it self from consideration of this vital humanitarian concern. I am, therefore, looking forward to seeing you or a representative of your organization at this meeting and benefiting from your contribution to it.

Please let me hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Mildred J. Welt

Mrs. Joseph M. Welt
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

MGW:MN

EIGHTEENTH TRIENNIAL CONVENTION

DALLAS, TEXAS

NOVEMBER 3 - 8

"Faith and Humanity — Unity and Peace"

NATIONAL OFFICERS

HANNAH GREENBAUM SOLOMON
Founder (1858-1942)

MRS. JOSEPH M. WELT, Detroit, Michigan
President
MRS. OSCAR S. MARX, St. Louis, Mo.
First Vice-President
MRS. BENJAMIN SPITZER, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Second Vice-President
MRS. KARL J. KAUFMANN, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third Vice-President

MRS. EDGAR MENDERSON, Cincinnati, Ohio
Fourth Vice-President
MRS. MORTIMER BRENNER, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Recording Secretary
MISS AIMEE STONE, Philadelphia, Pa.
Financial Secretary
MRS. HERMAN B. LEVINE, West Englewood, N. J.
Treasurer; Chairman of Executive Committee

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MRS. ARTHUR BARNETT, San Francisco, Calif.
MRS. SAMUEL BERCH, Los Angeles, Calif.
MRS. CLARENCE P. BEROLZHEIMER, Chicago Heights, Ill.
MRS. MORTIMER BRENNER, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MRS. MOISE CAHN, New Orleans, La.
MRS. JACOB DASHAW, Baltimore, Md.
MRS. MAXWELL EHRLICH, Staten Island, N. Y.
MRS. IRVING M. ENGEL, New York, N. Y.
MRS. MANUEL M. ESKIND, Nashville, Tenn.
MRS. THEOPHIL FEIST, Tacoma, Wash.
MRS. BENJAMIN GARFUNKEL, New York, N. Y.
MRS. SAMUEL R. GLOGOWER, Detroit, Mich.
MRS. NORMAN S. GOETZ, New York, N. Y.
MRS. SAMUEL GOLDING, West Hempstead, N. Y.
MRS. MAURICE L. GOLDMAN, San Francisco, Calif.
MRS. JOSEPH H. GROSS, Cleveland, Ohio
MRS. HERMAN HANDMAKER, Louisville, Ky.
MRS. JULIUS HARRISON, New Haven, Conn.
MRS. ROBERT J. HEILBRUN, Rochester, N. Y.
**MRS. A. HOLLENBERG, Winnipeg, Canada
MRS. CHARLES HYMES, Minneapolis, Minn.
MRS. STEPHEN KAHN, Dallas, Texas
MRS. KARL J. KAUFMANN, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MRS. JACOB LOEB LANGSDORF, Philadelphia, Pa.

***MISS JO JORDAN, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MRS. EDMOND M. LAZARD, Los Angeles, Calif.
MRS. GERSON B. LEVI, Chicago, Ill.
MRS. HERMAN B. LEVINE, West Englewood, N. J.
MRS. SAM LEVY, Denver, Colo.
*MRS. HAROLD LORIE, Toronto, Canada
MRS. ALVIN MARGOLIUS, Norfolk, Va.
MRS. OSCAR S. MARX, St. Louis, Mo.
MRS. ALBERT J. MAY, New York, N. Y.
MRS. EDGAR MENDERSON, Cincinnati, Ohio
MRS. LOUIS MORGANSTERN, West Hartford, Conn.
MRS. LOUIS MYERS, Kansas City, Mo.
MRS. MAX H. NATHAN, Houston, Texas
MRS. LOUIS S. RAPPAPORT, West Englewood, N. J.
MRS. HARRY M. RUBIN, Charleston, S. C.
MRS. WILLIAM H. SAHOD, Chicago, Ill.
MRS. LEON SHONFIELD, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MRS. SIMON E. SOBELOFF, Baltimore, Md.
MRS. THEODORE SONNENFELD, Slingerlands, N. Y.
MRS. BENJAMIN SPITZER, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MISS AIMEE STONE, Philadelphia, Pa.
MRS. FLORIAN A. STRASSBURGER, Montgomery, Ala.
MRS. JOSEPH M. WELT, Detroit, Mich.
MRS. JOSEPH WOHL, Tampa, Fla.
MRS. JULIUS WOLFF, New York, N. Y.

*President, National Council of Jewish Women of Canada
**Vice-President, National Council of Jewish Women of Canada
***President, National Council of Jewish Juniors

NATIONAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN AND VICE-CHAIRMEN

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman—MRS. HERMAN B. LEVINE
West Englewood, N. J.

Vice-Chairman—MRS. IRVING M. ENGEL
New York, N. Y.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Chairman—MRS. OSCAR S. MARX
St. Louis, Mo.

Vice-Chairman—MRS. LOUIS MORGANSTERN
West Hartford, Conn.

CONTEMPORARY JEWISH AFFAIRS

Chairman—MRS. ALBERT J. MAY
New York, N. Y.

Vice-Chairman—MRS. ERWIN K. GUTMANN
Jersey City, N. J.

EVENING GROUPS

Chairman—MRS. EDGAR MENDERSON
Cincinnati, Ohio

Vice-Chairman—MRS. JULIAN NADELMAN
Richmond Hill, N. Y.

FINANCE

Chairman—MISS AIMEE STONE
Philadelphia, Pa.

Vice-Chairman—MRS. JOSEPH BERGER
South Orange, N. J.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND PEACE

Chairman—MRS. MAXWELL EHRLICH
Staten Island, N. Y.

Vice-Chairman—MRS. MICHAEL LEVINE
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

MEMBERSHIP

Chairman—MRS. HARRY M. RUBIN
Charleston, S. C.

Vice-Chairman—MRS. COLEMAN C. HANAU
Yonkers, N. Y.

OVERSEAS

Vice-Chairmen—MRS. IRVING M. ENGEL
New York, N. Y.
MRS. GERSON B. LEVI
Chicago, Ill.

PERSONNEL PRACTICES

Chairman—MRS. BENJAMIN SPITZER
Brooklyn, N. Y.

POLICIES

Chairman—MRS. BENJAMIN SPITZER
Brooklyn, N. Y.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Chairman—MRS. JACOB LOEB LANGSDORF
Philadelphia, Pa.

Vice-Chairman—MRS. HIRAM ELLENBEIN
Jersey City, N. J.

REGIONAL CONFERENCES

Chairman—MRS. THEODORE SONNENFELD
Slingerlands, New York

Vice-Chairman—MRS. FLORIAN STRASSBURGER
Montgomery, Alabama

SECTION SERVICE

Chairman—MRS. CHARLES HYMES
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Vice-Chairman—MRS. ROBERT ENGLANDER
Woodmere, N. Y.

SENIOR-JUNIOR RELATIONS

Chairman—MRS. MORTIMER BRENNER
Brooklyn, N. Y.

SERVICE TO FOREIGN BORN

Chairman—MRS. IRVING M. ENGEL
New York, N. Y.

Vice-Chairman—MRS. CHARLES K. FEINBERG
Newark, N. J.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Chairman—MRS. EDMOND M. LAZARD
Los Angeles, California

Vice-Chairman—MRS. I. LEE LEVY
New York, N. Y.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Chairman—MRS. GERSON B. LEVI
Chicago, Ill.

Vice-Chairmen—MRS. JULIUS WOLFF
New York, N. Y.
MRS. HAROLD E. BECKMAN
White Plains, N. Y.

WAYS AND MEANS

Chairman—MRS. SIMON E. SOBELOFF
Baltimore, Md.

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION (28)

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

H260 35 GOVT=PH NEWYORK NY 12 426P

19/6 NOV 12 PM 5 44

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

WHEN YOU REACH NEW YORK THURSDAY SUGGEST YOU PHONE ME AT PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL AND WE WILL FIND MUTUALLY AGREEABLE TIME TO MEET. I CANNOT ANTICIPATE MY DAILY UNITED NATIONS ENGAGEMENTS AHEAD OF TIME. BEST REGARDS=

SENATOR A H VANDENBERG.

NO ADS SENT IT PER CY H

WELCOME SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION

1201

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

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

NA887 INTL=CD LONDON VIA RCA 296

NLT RABBI ABBA HILLEL=

DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED TELEGRAM

SILVER THE TEMPLE CLEVE=

Ansel & 105th St

DEEPLY GRATEFUL YOUR MESSAGE STOP HOPE SEE YOU BASLE WHERE
SHALL ALL NOW MEET UNDER HAPPIER AUSPICES STOP WARM REGARDS=
WEIZMANN.

Ga 6/50

No.	To
EJ 1007a	BK Mld
	7/25/7

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
NIGHT LETTER	NIGHT LETTER

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

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

\$	CHECK
	ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
	TIME FILED

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

NOVEMBER 12, 1946 19

To SENATOR ARTHUR J. VANDENBERG

Care of or Apt. No. PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL

Street and No. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Place

HAVE HEARD FROM SENATOR TAFT. PLEASED THAT YOU WILL BE ABLE TO SEE ME.

I WILL BE IN NEW YORK THURSDAY STOPPING AT THE COMMODORE HOTEL. WILL BE

PLEASED TO SEE YOU AT TIME AND PLACE CONVENIENT TO YOU. PLEASE WIRE

ME CARE OF TEMPLE CLEVELAND. KINDEST REGARDS

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

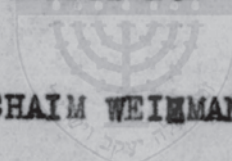

Sender's name and address
(For reference only)

Sender's telephone
number

C O P Y

Lugano NOVEMBER 23, 1946
EMANUEL NEUMANN

HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS YOUR ELECTION WISH YOU AND
KERYESSOD EVERY SUCCESS STOP. GREATLY MOVED AND OVER JOYED
VOTE YOUR BOARD EXTEND HEARTIEST THANKS TO ALL STOP THIS
EVENT AND YOUR KIND CABLE BRINGS TO MIND DAYS OF ARDUOUS
LABOUR WHEN WE FIRST ESTABLISHED KERYESSOD AND TOGETHER
TOURED WHOLE COUNTRY MEETING OFTEN SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES WHICH
GRADUALLY OVER COME STOP YOUR VOTE ENSURES ERECTION SCIENTIFIC
CENTRE WHICH AM SURE WILL JUSTIFY CONFIDENCE EXPRESSED BY
YOU AFFECTIONATELY



CHAIM WEINMANN

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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

149 INTL=CD NATHANYA VIA RCA 29 JAN 16

NLT RABBI ABA HILLEL SILVER=

THE TEMPLE CLEVE=

FOUNDED ON YOUR NAME SETTLEMENT SHUNATH NEVER ABA OF
GENERAL ZIONISTS NEAR NTHANYA HEARTIEST GREETINGS

HISTADRUTH HAZIONIM HAKLALIIM NATHANYA=

ISRAEL WALLACEH.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
NIGHT LETTER	NIGHT LETTER

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

WESTERN UNION

1207

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

\$	CHECK
S	ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
F	TIME FILED

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

1-22-47 19__

To ISRAEL WALLACEH

Care of or Apt. No. HISTADRUTH HAZIONIM HAKLALIIM NATHANYA

Street and No. PALESTINE

Place

DEEPLY HONORED BY YOUR ACTION IN FOUNDING SETTLEMENT IN MY NAME. PLEASE

CONVEY TO ALL MY PROFOUNDEST APPRECIATION. WARMEST GREETINGS AND ALL GOOD

WISHES.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

Sender's name and address
(For reference only)

Sender's telephone
number

From One Parson to Another

An American Clergyman Writes to a British Clergyman

By Carl Hermann Voss

• Dr. Carl Hermann Voss is extension secretary of the Church Peace Union and World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches. He is chairman of the executive council of the American Christian Palestine Committee.

DEAR . . . Thank you for your interesting letter of December 17 and its enclosures, which came during the Yuletide Season. May I try to be equally sincere and candid in my answer.

Like you, I should consider "some measure of compromise inevitable," but not, I beg you, at the further expense of the Jews who not only have had Transjordan cut off from the "Palestine" envisaged in the Balfour Declaration, but have been confined in a "restricted" Palestine as outlined by the 1939 White Paper.

Like you, I would "strongly recommend a careful study" of the Report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry; but I deplore the fact that the report was so coldly received in Britain, and I look with despair on the Anglo-American Cabinet Committee and its incredible Morrison-Grady scheme of federalization which violated the basic premises of the Inquiry's Report whose recommendations it was ordered to implement.

In all earnestness, may I say that I see no possibility of "a peaceful solution of this most difficult problem of human relations," as you describe it, as long as our basic misunderstandings prevail.

When the British Council of Christians and Jews adopted the resolution you sent me in which "certain irresponsible Jewish groups" in Palestine were condemned for engaging in terrorist activity, it had, I was relieved to read, the grace to note that the crimes were committed by "a numerically insignificant minority." The resolution, proposed from the chair by the Archbishop of Canterbury, declared the acts of terrorism to be "fundamental violations of the spiritual and ethical principles common to Judaism and Christianity."

But the resolution omitted some things. Are not acts of tyranny of the

British military regime in Palestine also "fundamental violations of the spiritual and ethical principles common to Christianity and Judaism?"

I refer to the way in which refugees, who tried to enter their legitimate national home, were clubbed and gassed; to the arbitrary arrest and the detention of democratically elected leaders of the Jewish community without charge or trial; to the looting and wanton destruction of property by armed troops; and to the unilateral breach of international covenants. Yes, terrorism is reprehensible, but it is no less reprehensible to provoke terrorism by injustice. The bombing of the King David Hotel and the flogging of British soldiers were tragic and deplorable, yet are the logical result of British policy in Palestine. The terrorists in Palestine are not the first to resort to direct action against what they construe to be British misrule. The pattern was set for them by the Sinn Feiners in Ireland, by the resistance movement of the nationalists in India, and by such stalwarts as the Minute Men of Lexington and the instigators of the Boston Tea Party.

IT seems to me that a good deal of over-sensitivity enters into the reaction of some of your people to what is being said and done in America. No reasonable person should expect our people and yours to see eye to eye on everything. Such a situation would have within it a stagnation of clear thought and expression. You may remember that about two months ago *The Manchester Guardian* (Nov. 12, 1946) remarked: "What in fact is the moral basis of our Palestinian policy? We are not carrying out the terms of the original mandate. We are not noticeably approaching the day when Palestine will be independent. And we are not offering to make it a trust territory under the United Nations. It is no use simply feeling aggrieved."

Our British friends should realize that they are largely responsible for the state of mind which prevails in America today. It is not enough to find fault with the results emanating

from a given cause. The cause *itself* is, I believe, the very core of the problem.

The remarks of Mr. Neville Laski and his expressions of horror and outrage over some of the things that are being said in America about your country and its government are, I would venture to say, in rather bad taste. Lately, some very harsh things have been said about our country and our government in your House of Commons and in your newspapers. But no one here has taken up the sword either in attack or in defense. We take it for granted that, whether you are wrong or right in your evaluation of American policies, we have no right to attempt to take away your privilege of being critical. Any other attitude would spell disaster for our peoples. Likewise we take it for granted that you may not take away our right to be critical of your policies.

IT would be more fitting for Mr. Laski and others of the same mind to look into their own consciences and endeavor to square them with the actuality of Britain's present attitude toward the Jewish people. To claim that the British people have always been "the best friends" of the Jews is to beg the issue. Even the British Labor Party does not deny that it has taken a somersault on the Palestine issue.

It is extremely difficult for us to understand certain aspects of a new British orientation with regard to Jewish affairs generally and with Palestine in particular.

I refer particularly to the gross vulgarities expressed by some of your generals in Palestine and to the anti-Jewish sentiment which has recently been generated by your press and some public officials with regard to the so-called "terror" invasion of Britain by Jews, despite the very clear evidence that this was not based in fact.

How do you expect us to react to the policy which seeks to appease the Arabs at the cost of honor and integrity? We know how much and how willingly the Jews of Palestine sacri-

ficed in the war. We know that they created an "arsenal for democracy" in the Middle East. We know, too, the part that the Mufti and other Hitler hirelings played in promoting the vicious doctrines of the Nazis. Can you, in the light of these facts, not understand why we are inclined to be extremely critical of your colonial policy and the people who seek to carry it out, and to condemn at the same time our own government for the part it plays in this vicious circle which is so inhuman and unchristian?

I need not recount to you the unspeakable tragedy which has befallen the Jewish people. You are conversant with every argument and counter-argument. I can only say that, to the average American mind, the case is almost over-simple. Of the eight and a half million Jews who once lived in Europe less than a million escaped to other continents. Six million were murdered. Approximately one and a half million Jews in Europe were spared the veritable Gehenna so viciously contrived for them by Hitler. To have sympathy for these survivors and to desire for them an opportunity to rebuild their shattered lives is basic to the thinking of most Americans. The average American is unwilling to accept any alibi that will bar the entry of these Jewish derelicts from the land of their choice—the land which was promised to them by Britain and to which 51 other nations gave their approval through the League of Nations.

It should be obvious to our British friends, as it is to us, that *there is no other solution*. It is easy to talk about "the importance of a speedy settlement of the displaced Jewish communities of Europe." But this is an empty and meaningless phrase regardless of the words in which the thought is dressed. Where, pray tell me, are they to go? The truth is: *there is no place for these Jews to go*. There is no nation or group of nations ready to take them in. The United States has, I know, been most remiss in opening its gates. This inaction on our part I deplore and constantly protest.

The bitter reality is that a callous, brutal world seeks to deny them this last hope. Yes, there are "reasons" for this. I realize that it is unlike the British people to turn a deaf ear to these pleadings in the light of their past commitments. I understand that there are "Empire interests" to be guarded; but I cannot accept the con-

clusion that these impoverished remnants of a people so brutally massacred while the Christian world turned its head away, are to be sacrificed to other "interests" which deny not only fundamental and legal pledges, but basic human considerations.

It should interest you to know that Britain is not the only object of attack on the Palestine issue. Our own government has been under severe criticism for its failure to implement its pledges and promises, and for what is commonly agreed to be the British orientation of our State Department with regard to British colonial policies. From what I can gather, these critical attacks are to be not only continued, but intensified. Great numbers of Americans—Jews and Christians alike—will not abate their pressure for a solution of honor and justice.

To many of us, this is a sorry situation. Not only are we dismayed by the continued failure to solve the problem of Jewish national homelessness; we are equally distressed by the growing wave of anti-British feeling in America.

None of us likes to see the anti-British ads in our newspapers or the countless numbers of anti-British editorials. In so many ways, and for so many good purposes, our destinies have been and will continue to be thrown together. It is, therefore, all the more regrettable to realize that Britain is continuously increasing the number of its critics on our shores. Yet, this cannot be explained as coming from people who lack ethics or have bad manners. The deeply emotional and humanitarian aspects of the Jewish problem have found a special place in the hearts of our people.

In the case of the Jewish people this is, of course, even more pronounced and understandably so. How else are they to cry out against injustice? I have always been of the impression that the Jewish people are basically friendly to Britain. I have seen and heard their leaders express hopes and convictions that Britain would ultimately do the right thing. I have known them to fight tenaciously against small segments of their own people who expressed doubts as to Britain's integrity in the matter of Palestine. But, my friend, the cup overfloweth. Some of these very men have lost the confidence which dominated them, and the hope which helped them keep their faith. Therein lies

the greatest danger of all.

Is history to repeat itself? Are the germs of anti-British feeling to be as deeply lodged in the hearts and minds of the Jewish people as they were in those of Ireland? Is there to be a day when Britain and America will need a friend in the Middle East,—just as Britain needed a friend on the coast of Ireland during the last war,—and find no welcome? It will be too late then to examine even the causes. The harsh reality is too unwholesome to contemplate.

DR. REINHOLD NIEBUHR, professor at Union Theological Seminary and one of the great religious leaders of our country, wrote an article for the London *Spectator* during his recent visit to your country. In it he enumerated what he called "indictments" against British policy. He prefaced his article as follows: ". . . there is a wide gulf between British and American opinion on the question of Palestine, quite apart from Jewish sentiment, and . . . non-Zionist Jews have become almost as embittered as the Zionists. Since, in my opinion, Britain has a greater fund of both wisdom and experience in international relations to draw on than my own nation, and since I set great store on the leadership of Britain in the reconstruction of the shattered world, I regret the more that upon this issue she is dissipating her influence in the liberal circles of America."

Surely, Dr. Niebuhr cannot be accused of observations and actions which are inimical to the interests of Great Britain and, therefore, of the United States. I believe that his carefully-reached conclusions on the Palestine issue are characteristic of the motives which impel all Americans to voice their protest,—be it in the form of articles in the newspapers, or strongly-worded advertisements.

I know that this letter is overly long. I know that I need not apologize to such a good friend as you, for I am confident that you would expect me to "talk my heart out" just as you did in your letter to me. I hope and pray that the New Year will bring a deep and abiding resolve to remove the causes which may make for a growing enmity among our people and yours. Basic among these is the Palestine issue. Its solution is in the keeping of your people and government. America will help. Of that, I am certain.

AMERICAN CHRISTIAN PALESTINE COMMITTEE

41 EAST 42nd STREET

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

• MURRAY HILL 2-4917 •

FOUNDERS AND HONORARY CHAIRMEN

Hon. Robert F. Wagner
Rev. Dr. Henry A. Atkinson

CO-CHAIRMEN

Hon. Owen Brewster
Hon. James M. Mead
Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling

VICE-CHAIRMEN

William Green
Eric A. Johnston
Hon. Fiorello H. LaGuardia
Hon. John W. McCormack
Hon. Warren G. Magnuson
Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr.
Dr. Daniel L. Marsh
Bishop Francis J. McConnell
Philip Murray
Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde
Hon. Arthur H. Vandenberg
Hon. Sumner Welles

SECRETARY

Hon. Helen Gahagan Douglas

TREASURER

Dean Alfange

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Rev. Dr. Carl Hermann Voss
Chairman
Father George E. Ford
Prof. Carl J. Friedrich
Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes
Prof. Eduard C. Lindeman
Mrs. Walter Clay Lowdermilk
Edgar Ansel Mowrer
Prof. Reinhold Niebuhr
Robert E. Smith
Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Prof. James Luther Adams
J. M. Blalock
Dr. John W. Bradbury
Hon. Oscar Chapman
Rev. Karl M. Chworowsky
Hon. John M. Coffee
Rev. Dr. Clark Walker Cummings
Rev. Dr. Albert E. Day
Hon. Everett M. Dirksen
Mrs. Walter Ferguson
Hon. Daniel J. Flood
Judge John Gutknecht
Prof. S. Ralph Harlow
Rev. David R. Hunter
Dean Sidney Lovett
Dr. Walter Clay Lowdermilk
Prof. Halford E. Luccock
Rev. Dr. Leslie T. Pennington
Hon. Claude Pepper
Hon. Frank A. Picard
Miss Daphne Robert
Rev. Dr. Harold Paul Sloan
Hon. Elbert D. Thomas
Prof. Paul Tillich
Rev. Dr. Howard B. Warren
Prof. Henry N. Wieman
Dr. Mary E. Woolley

Dean Howard M. LeSourd
Director
Vasil D. Furnad
Extension Secretary

February 3, 1947

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Dr. Silver:

Both Howard LeSourd and I are anxious for you to meet with the executive committee of the American Christian Palestine Committee and talk with them. The need is great. The minds of even our closest friends have become confused by some misguided souls who want to counsel them on what they think is the Zionist line. Give us a date in the near future, won't you?

May I say that it is absolutely imperative for you also to meet with some of the Christian friends of Zionism at regular intervals? I cannot exaggerate the urgency of this. To me there is a great need for you to be in New York at least four days out of every week, and to spend at least one of those four days each week in meeting with non-Jewish supporters of Zionism to whom you have been misrepresented.

Please do not think I am unaware of the tremendous burden which is yours. On the contrary, I am awed by the ease with which you carry these legion responsibilities. A lesser man would crack within a month. But I feel impelled to ask you to add these Christian contacts as one more responsibility. I think the matter is extremely important, especially at this critical junction. Methinks that if you were to have a cup of tea with a Niebuhr or a Lindeman, it would be far more valuable than a spate of pamphlets and speeches from the rest of us.

Most cordially,

Carl Hermann Voss
CARL HERMANN VOSS, Chairman
Executive Council

ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, MICH., CHAIRMAN
ARTHUR CAPPER, KANS.
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR., MAINE
ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS.
H. ALEXANDER SMITH, N. J.
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, IOWA
HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., MASS.
TOM CONNALLY, TEX.
WALTER F. GEORGE, GA.
ROBERT F. WAGNER, N. Y.
ELBERT D. THOMAS, UTAH
ALBEN W. BARKLEY, KY.
CARL A. HATCH, N. MEX.

C. C. O'DAY, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

February 17, 1947.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Silver:

This will acknowledge your note of February 12th.

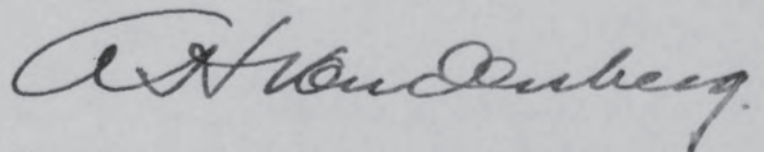
It goes without saying that I share your disappointment regarding developments at London. On the other hand, perhaps it is just as well that this controversy should head toward the United Nations for settlement if there is no other way out. There must be a conclusion to it somewhere. I am frank to say, however, that I still prefer an immediate determination of the issue on the basis of the viable partition of Palestine.

Since our last talk upon the subject, I have found the occasion to re-emphasize this view to our own State Department and through it to the British foreign office.

Thanks for your last visit. You are always welcome.

With warm personal regards and best wishes,

Cordially and faithfully,



CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION (03)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

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

H163 PD=FB NEWYORK NY 19 419P

1947 FEB 19 PM 5 07

ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

THE TEMPLE=

DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS COMMITTEE IS CELEBRATING DR STEPHEN WISE'S 73RD BIRTHDAY MARCH 17TH AT A PUBLIC DINNER WHICH IS BEING ADDRESSED BY SUPREME COURT JUSTICE WILLIAM O DOUGLAS AT THE WALDORF ASTORIA NEW YORK NO SOLICIATION OF FUNDS OUR SOLE OBJECTIVE IS PERSONAL TRIBUTE TO DR WISE IN WHICH WE BELIEVE REPRESENTATIVES REFLECTING ALL SHADES OF OPINION WILL WISH TO PARTICIPATE I KNOW YOU WILL WANT TO LEND YOUR NAME AS ONE OF THE HONORARY SPONSORS WE ARE RESERVING A SEAT ON THE DAIS FOR YOU IF YOU CAN ATTEND AS AN HONORARY GUEST PLEASE WIRE COLLECT AFFECTIONATE REGARDS=

LOUIS NIZER CHAIRMAN 1834 BROADWAY.

re
Wise, Stephen S.

73 1834 ALSO 17.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
NIGHT LETTER	NIGHT LETTER

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

WESTERN UNION

1207

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

\$	CHECK
S	ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
F	TIME FILED

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

To CARL HERMAN VOSS

FEBRUARY 24, 1947 19

Care of or Apt. No. AMERICAN CHRISTIAN PALESTINE COMMITTEE

Street and No. 41 E. 42nd St. - N.Y.

Place WRHS

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

I SHALL BE IN NEW YORK NEXT MONDAY FOR MORNING AND LATE AFTERNOON MEETINGS. I AM
WONDERING WHETHER YOU CAN ARRANGE A MEETING OF MEMBERS OF YOUR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WITH
ME FOR LUNCHEON THAT DAY. THIS MIGHT GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO TALK OVER THE
THINGS WHICH YOU BROUGHT TO MY ATTENTION IN YOUR LETTER FEBRUARY 3.
KINDEST REGARDS

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

Sender's name and address
(For reference only)

Sender's telephone
number

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

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

H133 DL PD=NOH NEWYORK NY 21 1244P

1947 FEB 21 PM 2 08

DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

THE TEMPLE=

REGRET EXCEEDINGLY ABSENCE FROM CITY OF LEADING EXECUTIVE MEMBERS SUCH AS LESOURD AND TAKINSON ALONG WITH PRIOR ENGAGEMENT OF MY OWN ON MONDAY PREVENTS ARRANGING LUNCHEON MEETING WITH YOU. WOULD APPRECIATE IT VERY MUCH IF WE COULD SET ASIDE AND EVENING WHERE OUR EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND OTHER LEADERS IN ADVISORY CAPACITY MIGHT MEET TO DISCUSS ISSUES AT LENGTH. NEED FORTNIGHTS TIME TO GIVE AMPLE NOTICE TO GATHER SUCH A GROUP. PLEASE PHONE ME MONDAY CONCERNING POSSIBILITY OF ARRANGING SUCH A DATE. WARM REGARDS YOU AND MRS SILVER=

CARL HERMANN VOSS.

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION

1201

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

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

H44 GOVT PD=SN WASHINGTON DC 9 955A

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

1947 APR 9 PM 12 15

WIRE "BEST I CAN DO IS SIX PM WEDNESDAY" SENT YESTERDAY
TO COMMODORE HOTEL. RETURNED UNDELIVERED. REGRET WE
MISSED CONNECTIONS=

SENATOR A H VANDENBERG.

PM.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
NIGHT LETTER	NIGHT LETTER

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

WESTERN UNION

1207

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

\$	CHECK
S	ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
F	TIME FILED

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

4-9-47

19

To SENATOR A H VANDENBERG

Care of or Apt. No. U.S. SENATE

Street and No. WASHINGTON, D.C.

Place

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TELEGRAM. REGRET THAT I LEFT NEW YORK BEFORE YOUR MESSAGE

ARRIVED. WOULD IT BE POSSIBLE FOR YOU TO SEE ME NEXT TUESDAY OR WEDNESDAY?

RATHER IMPORTANT. ALL GOOD WISHES

A H SILVER

Sender's name and address
(For reference only)

Sender's telephone
number

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION (27)...

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

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

WM21

W.SND45 GOVT PD=SN WASHINGTON DC 10 1127A

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER = *the Temple*

CLEVE = *ansel x 8105*

ANSWERING YOUR WIRE. I WILL DO THE BEST I CAN NEXT TUESDAY
OR WEDNESDAY WHEN YOU ARE HERE =
SENATOR A H VANDENBERG.

500150

By	14	To	BR
	1155A	To	MD

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

TELEGRAM FROM SENATOR VANDENBERG
12:00 noon -- 4-10-47

ANSWERING YOUR WIRE I WILL DO THE BEST I CAN NEXT TUESDAY OR WEDNESDAY
WHEN YOU ARE HERE.

SENATOR A H VANDENBERG



COPY FOR: DR. SILVER

SUMNER WELLES

Oxon Hill Manor
Oxon Hill, Maryland

April 25, 1947

My dear Dr. Akzin:

I have read your letter of April 23 with the greatest of interest and with a very keen appreciation of the urgency of the problems to which you refer in your letter.

I had the pleasure of talking at some length with Mr. Shertok when he was good enough to come to see me two days ago. I told him that I intended to write a further article on the Palestine situation for syndicated publication a week from Wednesday and that I shall do what I can in that article to emphasize the question raised in the next to the last paragraph of your letter under acknowledgment. I shall, of course, likewise continue to do what I can to be of service in furthering a just and permanent settlement which, to my mind, is now more than ever of primary importance if greater tragedies than those which we are now unfortunately witnessing are to be averted. I explained to Mr. Shertok in some detail the precise steps which I intended to take and I am sure that he will inform you and your other associates accordingly.

With my kind personal regards, believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

(signed)

Dr. Benjamin Akzin,
American Zionist Emergency Council,
342 Madison Avenue,
New York 17, N.Y.

RALPH W. SOCKMAN
President
HENRY A. ATKINSON
General Secretary

CARL HERMANN VOSS
Extension Secretary
A. WILLIAM LOOS
Education Secretary
JOHN R. INMAN
Assistant Secretary

CHARLES L. MARBURG
Vice-President and
Chairman Executive Committee
ARTHUR J. BROWN
Treasurer

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

Founded by Andrew Carnegie

TRUSTEES

DR. HENRY A. ATKINSON
DR. HERBERT C. F. BELL
REV. ARTHUR JUDSON BROWN
PROF. CHARLES G. FENWICK
REV. GEORGE B. FORD
DEAN CHARLES W. GILKEY
MOST REV. FRANCIS J. HAAS
PRES. HAMILTON HOLT
BISHOP IVAN LEE HOLT
DR. JAMES R. JOY

DR. JOHN I. KNUDSON
REV. MILES H. KRUMBINE
DR. HENRY GODDARD LEACH
BISHOP FRANCIS J. MCCONNELL
REV. CHARLES S. MACFARLAND
RABBI LOUIS L. MANN
CHARLES L. MARBURG
REV. WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL
HENRY MONSKY

DR. JOHN R. MOTT
REV. ROGER T. NOOE
RT. REV. G. ASHTON OLDHAM
REV. LESLIE T. PENNINGTON
FRANCIS T. P. PLIMPTON
HON. CARL SHERMAN
REV. RALPH W. SOCKMAN
DR. ROBERT E. SPEER
COL. CHARLES D. TREXLER
PROF. D. ELTON TRUEBLOOD

April 30, 1947

70 FIFTH AVENUE
New York 11, N. Y.

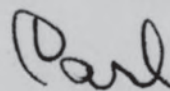
Cable Address: "ECCLEPAX, NEW YORK"
Telephone: ALGONQUIN 4-2720

My dear Dr. Silver:

Thanks ever so much for coming to our executive meeting yesterday. You have no idea what it meant to all who were there to have you present and to clarify the issues for them. In the case of several men's minds, you performed a welcomed cure, for the confusions and prejudices which they had would not be exorcised; and your convincing presentation did the job!

As you yourself said, we must repeat this procedure often, at least every few weeks. During the summer it will be a bit difficult to get some of these men together, but even if we can have four or five for a brief luncheon, the experience will certainly be worthwhile. Thanks again.

Most cordially,



CARL HERMANN VOSS
Extension Secretary

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, MICH., CHAIRMAN
ARTHUR CAPPER, KANS. TOM CONNALLY, TEX.
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR., MAINE WALTER F. GEORGE, GA.
ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS. ROBERT F. WAGNER, N. Y.
H. ALEXANDER SMITH, N. J. ELBERT D. THOMAS, UTAH
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, IOWA ALBEN W. BARKLEY, KY.
HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., MASS. CARL A. HATCH, N. MEX.

FRANCIS O. WILCOX, CHIEF OF STAFF
C. C. O'DAY, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

May 10, 1947

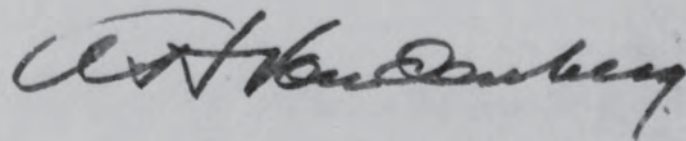
Mr. M. Manuel Merzon
2615 Taylor
Detroit 6, Michigan

My dear Mr. Merzon:

This will reply to your letter of May 8. It is impossible, within the necessary limits of this letter, for me to canvass in detail the latest developments in the Palestine situation. But I am very glad to give you my general point of view - apologizing for the necessary brevity.

I continue to believe that the long-promised "Jewish Homeland" in Palestine must be brought to earliest possible fruition. I am hopeful that the present appeal to the United Nations may be the final and successful means to this end. I have urged that the Jewish Agency be given full right to speak for Zionism before the U. N. Council and this right has been accorded. I am urging that the Commission of Inquiry shall be composed exclusively of neutral states - pursuant to the desire of our chief American spokesmen for the Zionist movement. I think that most of these Jewish spokesmen now believe that the best ultimate answer is an honest and equitable partition from which an independent and adequate Jewish state shall arise. Speaking generally, this is my own view. I can only add that I am in constant touch with Dr. Silver who is the chief American spokesman for the Zionist cause and I shall continue to help in any way I can.

Cordially and faithfully,



r_m

ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, MICH., CHAIRMAN
ARTHUR CAPPER, KANS. TOM CONNALLY, TEX.
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR., MAINE WALTER F. GEORGE, GA.
ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS. ROBERT F. WAGNER, N. Y.
H. ALEXANDER SMITH, N. J. ELBERT D. THOMAS, UTAH
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, IOWA ALBEN W. BARKLEY, KY.
HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., MASS. CARL A. HATCH, N. MEX.

FRANCIS O. WILCOX, CHIEF OF STAFF
C. C. O'DAY, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

May 19, 1947.

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

My dear Dr. Silver:

Thanks for your letter of May 16th.

I am glad you are substantially satisfied with the outcome in the United Nations. It has seemed to me that you have made very substantial progress in the right direction. I emphatically urged not only that the Investigating Commission should be composed exclusively of neutral states, but I also emphatically urged that the Jewish Agency should be permitted to appear in behalf of the Zionist interest in Palestine. I am happy that both of these results worked out.

It seems to me that we are slowly but surely crystallizing the plans which ought to produce a satisfactory Palestine partition. As you know, this has been the basis of my own thinking for a long time. The sudden and unexpected interest which the Soviet Union has expressed in this objective is highly significant. If we could now have aggressive American leadership in the same direction, it seems to me that - at long last - there ought to be an answer to our dreams.

I congratulate you upon the fine personal showing which you made in behalf of the cause. I am sure I do not need to tell you that I continue to be at your service in any way I can be helpful.

With warm personal regards and best wishes,

Cordially and faithfully,

Arthur H. Vandenberg

May 28, 1947

Memorandum

To: Dr. A. H. Silver
From: Mr. E. Neumann

I am enclosing letter received from the United Labor Zionist Party. This is the result of a talk I had with these people a few days ago. Kind regards.

EN:BW



United Labor Zionist Party

of the United States and Canada

305 BROADWAY, Room 410

NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

Central Committee

דעם 26טן מאי, 1947.

אחדות העבודה-פועלי ציון

אין די פארייניקטע שטאטן

און קאנאדע

צענטראל-קאמיטעט

287

באלד צו פארעפטלעכן

אחדות העבודה-פועלי ציון פארטיי פראטעסטירט קעגן בן גוריון'ס

ארויסטריט פאר דער צעטיילונג פון ארץ ישראל

אין שייכות מיט דער רעדע, וואס בן גוריון, פארזיצער פון דער עקזעקוטיווע פון דער יידישער אגענץ האט געהאלטן אויף דער פלענארער סעסיע פון דער אסיפה הנבחרים, וואס איז לעצטנס אפגעהאלטן געווארן אין ירושלים, אין וועלכער ער האט נאך אמאל פארגעשלאגן די צעטיילונג פון ארץ ישראל, האט די פארטיי אחדות העבודה-פועלי ציון ארויסגעגעבן א דערקלערונג, אין וועלכער זי ווייזט אן, אז בן גוריון'ס רעדע איז אן אפטייך פון די באשלוסן פון דעם 22טן ציוניסט'ישן קאנגרעס אין בא-זעל. אחדות העבודה-פועלי ציון פאדערט אויף די עקזעקוטיווע פון דער יידישער אגענץ צו זארגן פאר דעם, אז די ארויסטריט פון אירע פארשטייער זאלן ניט זיין אין ווידערשפרוך צו דער פאליטישער ליניע וואס די דעמאקראטיש-דערוויילטע אינסטאנצן פון דער ציוניסטישער באוועגונג האבן אנגעצייכנט. די דערקלערונג ליענט זיך:

„לויט מעלדונגען אין דער פרעסע, האט בן גוריון, אין זיין רעדע פאר דער אסיפה הנבחרים, פון דאס נ"י פארגעשלאגן חלוקה ווי א לייוונג צו דער ארץ-ישראל פראגע. היות די מעלדונגען זיינען ניט אפגעלייגט געווארן, האבן מיר א רעכט אנצונעמען, אז בן גוריון איז ריכטיק ציטירט געווארן - אגב האט ער זיין פארשלאגן איבערגעזערט אין א רעדע פאר דעם יוגנטלעכן ארבעטער-ראט „עלמות" - און מיר דריקן אויס אונדזער פראטעסט קעגן אָט דעם קלאָרן אָפּטייך פון די באשלוסן פון דעם 22טן קאנגרעס אין באזעל. וואס פארא מינונגען בן גוריון זאל ניט האבן פערזענלעך, וואס עס זאל ניט זיין דער איינשטעל פון זיין פארטיי, - איז ער מחויב, ווי דער פארזיצער פון דער עק-זעקוטיווע פון דער יידישער אגענץ, דורכפירן די פאליטישע ליניע, ווי זי

פון די דעמאקראטיש-דערוויילטע ציוניסטישע אינסטיטוצן. די דאזיקע ליניע,
זי איז אונגעצייכנט געווארן אין באזעל, דערלייבט קיינעם נישט צו מאכן
חלוקה-פארשלאגן אינעם נאמען פון דער ציוניסטישער באוועגונג.

„באזונדערס באדויערנטווערט איז וואס בן גוריון איז נאך אמאל ארויסגעקומען
מיט זיינע אלטע חלוקה-פלענער גראד אין דעם מאמענט, ווען די אפיציעלע
קאמיסיע, וואס „און“ האט באשטימט צו שטודירן די ארץ ישראל-פרובלעם,
הייבט אן איר ארבעט. עס איז די פליכט פון דער עקזעקוטיווע פון דער
יידישער אגענץ פאר דער קאמיסיע קלאר אויפצעהילקען די יידישע ניטן, אינ-
טערעסן, רעכט און אספיראציעס אין ארץ ישראל, און נישט צוצעטומלען זי
און די עפנטלעכע מיינונג מיט פארשלאגן וואס די ציוניסטישע באוועגונג האט
בפירוש צוריקגעוויזן.

„עס איז שוין, לידער, נישט דאס ערשטע מאל אז אפיציעלע ווארטזאגערס פון
דער ציוניסטישער ארגאניזאציע פארנעסן, אז זיי רידן נישט בלויז פאר זיך,
נאר אין דעם נאמען פון דער גאנצער באוועגונג וואס זיי פארטרעטן. פאדערן
מיר דעריבער פון דער עקזעקוטיווע פון דער אגענץ, אז זיי זאל זארגן פאר
דעם, אז די ציוניסטישע געזעלשאפטלעכקייט זאל מער נישט געשטעלט ווערן
פאר אזעלכע סורפרייזן, ווי דער, וואס בן גוריון האט איר איצט צוגעטראגן.“

צענטראל קאמיטעט

אחדות העבודה-פועלי ציון

פ.ל. גאלדמאן, סעקר.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
NIGHT LETTER	NIGHT LETTER

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

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

\$	CHECK
\$	ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
F	TIME FILED

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

5-31-47 19

To SUMNER WELLES

Care of or Apt. No. WXON HILL MANOR

Street and No. OXON HILL, MD.

Place

I AM TO BE IN WASHINGTON THIS MONDAY. IT WOULD GIVE ME GREAT PLEASURE IF I COULD

SEE YOU LATE IN THE AFTERNOON OR IN THE EVENING. PLEASE WIRE THE TEMPLE CLEVELAND.

KINDEST REGARDS

ABBA HILLEL SILVE

Sender's name and address
(For reference only)

Sender's telephone
number

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

(19)

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

RTDTS154PD=VA==VIA TS CLN=WASHINGTON DC 31 2187 MAY 31 PM 7 57

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

THE TEMPLE RTE DY CLEVE=

DELIGHTED TO SEE YOU AT 4 OCLOCK MINDAY AFTERNOON=

SUMNER WELLES.

4

STATEMENT

UNITED LABOR ZIONIST PARTY

RECEIVED
JUN 4 1947
AHS.
ANSWERED

It is with real satisfaction that we inform the Jewish Community that the Left Poale Zion Party and Achdut Ha-avodah (Labor Unity), which merged about a year ago in Palestine, have now also amalgamated in America and will henceforth function in the United States and Canada as one party, under the name of "United Labor Zionist Party". (in Hebrew and Yiddish "Achdut Ha-avodah-Poale Zion".)

The programmatic basis of the union is the declaration adopted by the Palestinian Party at its Unity Conference in April, 1946, of which an abridged version is given below.

The union of the Left Poale Zion and Achdut Ha-avodah brings together into one organizational framework two parties which have for decades been working for the realization of Socialist Zionism. The union consolidates the ranks of those Labor Zionists who are aware of the significance of the class-struggle in the building of the Jewish national homeland, and who realize that this national homeland of the Jewish people can exist permanently only in a world of social justice.

The union will strengthen the hands of the Palestinian Achdut Ha-avodah Poale Zion Party, the party which supplies the leadership of the Kibbutz Hameuchad, the largest organized body of Collective settlements in the Yishuv; the party whose members are at the helm of the Haganah and of the disciplined

resistance-movement; the party whose representatives are now active among the remnants of European Jewry and on the high seas, leading the Aliyah to Palestine by all direct and indirect routes; the party which is the only labor force in the Yishuv to oppose the vacillating policy of Zionist leadership in recent years, and which demands of the Zionist organs and uncompromising struggle against the British White Paper regime in Palestine.

Together with the Palestinian Party, The United Labor Zionist Party will strive for organic unity of the entire Zionist-Socialist movement. At the same time it will support the struggle of the party in Palestine for the democratization of the Histadrut and for the retaining of its class-character and pioneering zeal. True to the traditions of militant Jewish labor, the United Labor Zionist Party will pay due attention to the questions and problems of the Jewish Community in the United States and Canada, it will serve the needs of American Jewish workers in every field of social endeavor. Organized Jewish labor must occupy the place in American Jewish communal life to which it is entitled.

The United Labor Zionist Party will develop and support a broad program of Halutsism among the Jewish youth in America with the aim of preparing it to contribute its share to the up-building of Palestine on a basis of political progress and social advancement. The Party will devote particular attention to the organization of women's clubs and intellectual groups.

The Yiddish language organ of the former Left Poale Zion Party, the "Proletarisher Gedank", will now be the organ of the United Labor Zionist Party, and will appear bi-weekly under the name "Unser Veg". (Our Way). The office of the Party will be at 305 Broadway, Room 410, New York 7, N.Y. 3

The United Labor Zionist Party calls upon all those who agree with its program to join its ranks and to support its activities politically and financially.

Unity-Manifesto of Achdut Haavodah and Left Poale Zion in Palestine, April 23, 1946.

We bring you a message of unity. Two branches of the Socialist Zionist movement have met and consolidated their forces. Appreciative of revolutionary values of this movement; loyal to its ideals of national regeneration and social liberation; tried in the crucible of suffering and struggle in the interests of the Jewish people; imbued with the spirit that gave strength to Jewish workers and toilers the world over; holding high the torch of the pioneering creativeness of the Palestinian workers which led to their achievements in cooperative colonization in collective agriculture and industrial organization, in Jewish self-defense and resistance in Palestine and in the Diaspora; drawing sustenance from the treasures of Jewish culture, from Jewish folklore and the revival of the Hebrew language; true to the precepts of international solidarity and proletarian revolution, - Achdut Haavodah and Marxist Poale-Zionism bear the

tidings of the organic unity of Palestinian labor.

The whole world has been shaken to the very foundations of its social and political structure. It is breaking up under the impact of the mighty and incessant collision of two forces; the force of capital and the force of labor. The Jewish diaspora is a shambles, beaten and confused. We stand before the open abyss of our catastrophe determined not to give way to despair.

Our prime concern now is the fate of Zionism, the future of our people and Palestine caught in the net of international rivalry, imperialist brigandry and chauvinistic chicanery. Beset by hostile forces, which are attacking us with all the means at their command, we have to fight against the anti-Jewish policies pursued by British imperialism, against its program of strangling Jewish immigration and colonization, of fomenting national hatreds among Jews and Arabs, and of carrying on a campaign of terror and bloody oppression against the Yishuv.

The fate of the scattered, persecuted and homeless Jewish people has become the most vivid expression of the depravity, craftiness and tyranny of the present world. Zionism is the liberating revolution in the life of the Jewish people, and its full realization is linked with profound revolutionary changes on a national and international scale. The leadership of Jewish labor in the Yishuv and Zionism is a driving force, as well as an

instrument of implementation, in our struggle for national and social liberation.

In this struggle we must mobilize all our forces in order to achieve the aims before us. These aims are:

Rescue of Jews, and their transfer to a life of labor, dignity and independence; struggle in every way and with all the means at our disposal for free Jewish immigration and unhindered settlement.

The realization of the ideal of a Jewish State on a social order of international solidarity, of the closest cooperation with the Arabs who live in Palestine and good neighborly relations with the Arabs of the other countries; on a social order in which there is no room for national oppression and economic exploitation of class by class; on a Socialist order.

Chart the Zionist Course in a manner that will retain for the Jewish people its freedom of action while aligning it with the genuine democratic forces on the international arena.

Oppose the partition of Palestine, and struggle for the defence and extension of our rights through international regulation rather than through unilateral British action.

Protect trade-union unity and strive for the organic unity of world-labor.

Forge a disciplined and unified defense-force to guard the Yishuv, the Aliyah, the immigration declared illegal by the illegal English regime in Palestine, and to watch over relations between Palestine and the neighboring countries.

Increase the scope, authority and the independence of the Histadrut, strengthen its trade-union and colonizing arms, advance its political and social aims, broaden its educational and cultural activities, fortify its democratic foundations threatened by a growing bureaucracy, and enhance its achievements in the field of mutual aid and social service.

Foster the training of Halutzim in the galuth, and raise the cultural and political level of the working and student youth in Palestine.

Guard the class character of workers' and cooperative effort in agriculture and industry.

In the face of these objectives it is imperative to renew the faith and strengthen the morale of the Palestinian workers by uniting them all in one, all embracing political party.

We must remove all existing barriers carrying the banner of pioneering and progressive Labor Zionism, forward to the fulfillment of our aims and aspirations.

Broadcast by
SUMNER WELLES

Sunday, June 8, 1947

Over Station WOL

7:45-8:00 PM

The United Nations Commission of Enquiry on Palestine has now officially been constituted. It has commenced the research required to enable it to make its recommendations to the Assembly of the United Nations next September. There are certain major questions involved which deserve very careful consideration on the part of public opinion in this country.

As you will remember, this Commission is made up of the representatives of smaller powers, none of which have any direct or selfish interest in the Palestine question. The delegates selected are all of them men of outstanding capacity and character. It should be possible for such a Commission, in view of the many previous enquiries which had been undertaken, to agree upon its final recommendations even within the brief period of three months allotted to the Commission for its task.

We cannot fail to recognize the measure of the responsibilities which this Commission has assumed. While it is true that the Commission can only recommend a solution of the Palestine problem to the United Nations Assembly, and while it is equally true that, under the terms of reference stipulated by the British Government as the mandatory power, the Assembly itself is only called upon to give an advisory opinion, the Assembly, when it speaks, will speak as the mouthpiece of free public opinion throughout the world. If the decision finally reached by the Assembly is based upon justice, and fully recognizes the humanitarian issues which are at stake, it is inconceivable that the British Government could reject the recommendations made. But the United Nations as an organization must at the same time be prepared to assume the burdens which will inevitably arise in carrying out the provisions of any equitable solution.

It must be remembered that the Assembly next autumn will be confronted with innumerable other urgent matters because of the grave world situation which we now confront. A majority of the members of the Assembly will therefore be all the more likely to adopt without question the findings of this Commission of Enquiry. It is for that reason all-important that the recommendation of the Commission should be so convincing in its nature, so just, and so practicable as to leave little room for legitimate discussion when the Assembly meets. The recommendation of the Commission of Enquiry will afford the one great chance which the United Nations possess of finding a final solution for the problem of Palestine, and of thus eliminating one of the gravest menaces to world peace which have arisen since the war.

It is, of course, obvious that, if such a final solution is found next autumn, it must be a solution which will receive the approval and the positive support of the major powers. Even from the most optimistic standpoint, any solution of this highly controversial question must have force behind it if it is to be successfully carried out. No solution is going to be satisfactory to all of the interests involved. The peace of Palestine and the individual security of the present and future residents of Palestine must be safeguarded. The force made available must be force which is authorized by the United Nations. But as we all know, the Security Council has not as yet any international police force under its control. The only force which the United Nations can use in Palestine must consequently be troops offered for that purpose by the major powers.

For that reason it would be wholly unrealistic for the Commission of Enquiry to recommend a solution to the Assembly, and for the Assembly to adopt such a recommendation, only to find afterwards that the great powers were not willing to share in the responsibilities involved.

In her present critical situation, Great Britain cannot be expected to agree to assume military or financial obligations which are beyond her capacity to meet. The answer to this problem is to be found in the willingness of the great powers jointly to share in the peace-enforcement obligations which may arise. It is, therefore, essential that the members of the Commission of Enquiry, before they reach their final conclusions, should know clearly and specifically what the Palestine policy of each of the great powers really is.

On May 14, last, the Soviet Government for the first time definitely announced its policy on the Palestine question. The statement made by Mr. Gromyko, the Soviet delegate to the Special Session of the Assembly, was in

many ways sensational. It constituted an official Soviet admission that the Jewish claim to statehood was not only reasonable, "but justified." The Russian Government announced as well that in its view the problem of the Jewish refugees in Europe was intimately connected with the problem of Palestine, and it recognized the existence of a Jewish National unit in Palestine. Finally, the Soviet Government announced that in its view there were two alternative solutions for the problem: first, the establishment of a bi-national state in Palestine in which Jews and Arabs would enjoy equal rights, and secondly, a partition of Palestine which would bring about the creation of two independent states, one Jewish and the other Arab.

In many ways this represents a change in the position which the Soviet Union had hitherto maintained with regard to Palestine. It is the statement of a constructive policy which has had profound repercussions in the Near East. It can only be construed as meaning that, should the Commission of Enquiry recommend either one of the two solutions advanced by the Soviet Government, Moscow will be prepared to join in the responsibility for carrying out such a solution.

Whatever the basic reasons may be for the Palestine policy now adopted by the Kremlin, it has certainly become clear that Russia is not using the Palestine issue as a means of catering to the extreme Arab nationalists. Those individuals in this country who have long been insisting that, if the American Government officially favored the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine, it would drive the Arab States into the arms of the Soviet Union have been made to appear rather foolish.

The danger now is that these same individuals in the United States, who have been strenuously opposing all fair solutions of the Palestine question, will try to make public opinion believe that Zionism is pro-Communist, and that the creation of an independent Jewish State will be of direct advantage to the Soviet Union in the pursuit of its expansionist policies.

Nothing, of course, could be more wholly counter to the truth. In the first place, the leaders of Zionism are altogether democratic. The controlling elements among the Jewish people in Palestine are striving to secure the creation of a political system in Palestine under which individual liberties will be safe. The economic system which the Jews in Palestine have built up is based on free enterprise and upon voluntary initiative. The present economic structure in Palestine could not survive under compulsory regimentation. It would be destroyed by any kind of Soviet Communism. Of this the Jewish people as a whole are altogether aware. The Labor movement in Palestine is strongly anti-Communist. It should be emphasized as a significant fact that, when elections were held last year for the Jewish National Assembly, the Communist vote represented a tiny majority. And this took place at the very moment when the Communist Party was rapidly increasing its strength in every one of the democracies of Western Europe. In the larger sense, the Jewish people, because of their own tragic experience, know better than any other people the evils resulting from all forms of totalitarianism. They know that the triumph of their own aspirations and of their own ideals must inseparably be linked with the ultimate triumph of our Western form of democracy.

Because of the clear-cut statement of policy made by the Soviet Union, the members of the United Nations Commission of Enquiry are already in a position to know what the attitude of Moscow will be with regard to whatever solution they may recommend for the Palestine problem. There is every reason to believe that the position of France will be essentially the same.

The attitude of Great Britain is, however, far less clear. We know from official statements made by leading members of the British Government that Great Britain will regard the proposals to be offered next September by the United Nations Assembly merely as recommendations. Mr. Bevin, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has recently gone out of his way to placate the Arab nationalists. We also know that, because of the present contest of power politics in the Mediterranean, the British Government will not be readily dislodged from Palestine unless public opinion in all of the other free democracies is united behind a solution which will grant the Jewish people an independent state and a permanent home within it for the European refugees.

It should by now be plain to all of us that the final decision will depend very largely upon the position taken by the United States.

Yet our government until now has been either unable, or unwilling, to give the slightest indication of what its own policy with regard to a Palestine solution may be.

There is no feature of the policy announced by Mr. Gromyko which differs in any important question of principle from the pronouncements which have from time to time been made by the United States Government during the past twenty-five years. It is, therefore, entirely possible for the United States and the Soviet Union to work together for a Palestine settlement in a spirit of cooperation that is altogether distinct from the growing antagonism which enshrouds their approach to European reconstruction.

What is now required, however, is for the United States Government to make its own position as plain as that of the Soviet Union. The members of the Commission of Enquiry must know before their proposals are finally rendered what the attitude of each one of the major powers is going to be with regard to those proposals. They cannot proffer recommendations to the Assembly until they have reason to be confident that those recommendations actually represent a final solution for this bitter and long-continued dispute.

Here again, as has so often recently been the case, the United States is offered a magnificent opportunity for constructive and enlightened leadership. If we take a positive, rather than a negative, attitude, we will have a chance to help the nations of the world to find a lasting settlement for a dispute which would endanger the peace of the Near East, should it be permitted to continue. Our country can at the same time thus help to satisfy the just needs of the most tragically afflicted people in the history of the modern world.



FAST

DIRECT

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
FOREIGN		DOMESTIC	
FULL RATE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		FULL RATE <input type="checkbox"/>	
CDE <input type="checkbox"/>		DAY LETTER <input type="checkbox"/>	
DEFERRED <input type="checkbox"/>		SERIAL SERVICE <input type="checkbox"/>	
RADIO LETTER <input type="checkbox"/>		NIGHT MESSAGE <input type="checkbox"/>	
PRESS <input type="checkbox"/>		NIGHT LETTER <input type="checkbox"/>	



RADIOGRAM

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
TO ALL THE WORLD - BETWEEN IMPORTANT U. S. CITIES - TO SHIPS AT SEA

TO OBTAIN THE
BENEFIT OF RCA
DIRECT SERVICE
THE VIA "RCA"
MUST
BE INSERTED BY THE
SENDER
OF THE MESSAGE

Send the following Radiogram subject to the conditions, regulations and rates as set forth in the applicable tariff of RCA Communications, Inc., and on file with the regulatory authorities.

COPY OF CABLE RECEIVE TODAY FROM WEIZMANN

FATFA588/GBK1143/SGX208 GHB LONDON 17 24 1405

LC RABBI A H SILVER JEVAGENCY NEWYORK

REGRET SHALL NOT BE ABLE ATTEND PARIS MEETING REGARDS

WEIZMANN

GBK1143/SGX208 AH

FULL-RATE MESSAGE UNLESS MARKED OTHERWISE

Sender's Name and Address

(Not to be transmitted)

Form 100-50-TA 248-S



Via



C
O
P
Y

[undated]

AMERICAN CHRISTIAN PALESTINE COMMITTEE
41 EAST 42nd STREET NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

• MURRAY HILL 2-4917 •

FOUNDERS AND HONORARY CHAIRMEN

Hon. Robert F. Wagner
Rev. Dr. Henry A. Atkinson

CO-CHAIRMEN

Hon. Owen Brewster
Hon. James M. Mead
Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling

VICE-CHAIRMEN

William Green
Eric A. Johnston
Hon. Fiorello H. LaGuardia
Hon. John W. McCormack
Hon. Warren G. Magnuson
Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr.
Dr. Daniel L. Marsh
Bishop Francis J. McConnell
Philip Murray
Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde
Hon. Arthur H. Vandenberg
Hon. Sumner Welles

SECRETARY

Hon. Helen Gahagan Douglas

TREASURER

Dean Alfange

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Rev. Dr. Carl Hermann Voss
Chairman
Father George B. Ford
Prof. Carl J. Friedrich
Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes
Prof. Eduard C. Lindeman
Mrs. Walter Clay Lowdermilk
Edgar Ansel Mowrer
Prof. Reinhold Niebuhr
Robert E. Smith
Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Prof. James Luther Adams
J. M. Blalock
Dr. John W. Bradbury
Hon. Oscar Chapman
Rev. Karl M. Chworowsky
Hon. John M. Coffee
Rev. Dr. Clark Walker Cummings
Rev. Dr. Albert E. Day
Hon. Everett M. Dirksen
Mrs. Walter Ferguson
Hon. Daniel J. Flood
Judge John Gutknecht
Prof. S. Ralph Harlow
Rev. David R. Hunter
Dean Sidney Lovett
Dr. Walter Clay Lowdermilk
Prof. Halford E. Luccock
Rev. Dr. Leslie T. Pennington
Hon. Claude Pepper
Hon. Frank A. Picard
Miss Daphne Robert
Rev. Dr. Harold Paul Sloan
Hon. Elbert D. Thomas
Prof. Paul Tillich
Rev. Dr. Howard B. Warren
Prof. Henry N. Wieman
Dr. Mary E. Woolley

Dean Howard M. LeSourd
Director
Vasil D. Furnad
Extension Secretary

(THE LETTER BELOW WILL BE SENT TO 100 PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE ARTS PROFESSIONS.)

We whose names appear below are acquainted with the aims and purposes of the AMERICAN ARTS COMMITTEE FOR PALESTINE and have given our approval to the attached statement.

It is planned to publish this statement in the trade press of the various branches of the entertainment industry over the signatures of 100 prominent members of the arts professions.

We invite you to join with us as a signatory to this statement. If the statement meets with your approval and you would care to join with us, please telephone your approval to

Sincerely yours,

Annabella
Lew Ayres
Max Band
Stanley Bergerman
Eddie Cantor
Norman Corwin
Philip Dunne
Charles Einfeld
Howard Estabrook
John Garfield
Dorothy Gish

Morton Gould
Charles Grayson
Rita Hayworth
Judy Holliday
Arthur Hornblow
John Huston
Sam Jaffe
Oscar Karlweis
Jacob H. Karp
Gene Kelly
Sol Lesser
David L. Loew

Lewis Milestone
Paul Muni
Dudley Nichols
Arch Obeler
Robert Riskin
Dore Schary
David O. Selznick
Frank Sinatra
Harry Sherman
Rudy Vallee
Walter Wanger

[undated]

American Arts Committee for Palestine
Room 707
41 East 42nd Street
New York, N. Y.

We of the arts professions are aghast at the frightful toll taken by the tragedy which has befallen the Jewish people of Europe.

6,000,000 Jews have died at the hands of their Nazi persecutors.

1,400,000 survivors remain - most of them disinherited economically, socially and politically.

We wish to join in the effort to help these tortured and displaced survivors find security and dignity in the land of their choice. Recognizing that the vast majority of these people want to build permanent homes for themselves and their children in their ancestral home of Palestine, we announce the formation of a body to be known as the AMERICAN ARTS COMMITTEE FOR PALESTINE to aid in this objective.

Through this organization we shall inform the American people of the relevant facts and circumstances to the end that an aroused public opinion will compel the governments concerned to take the much-promised action long overdue these harassed people.

We appeal to members of all branches of the arts to join with us actively in this great cause.

I agree with the principles of the American
Arts Committee for Palestine and hereby indicate
my approval of its purposes.

(Signed _____)

Note: The American Arts Committee for Palestine is sponsored by
the American Christian Palestine Committee

The Yishuv has now been in the throes of a political crisis of steadily increasing intensity for a period of nearly one year. The end of the crucial period, which will test every fibre of its strength, may still be far off. In time to come, the period through which the Yishuv now passes, may be recorded as one of the most critical and for Zionism, one of the most decisive periods.

The unalterable and irresistible will of World Jewry, to recreate a Jewish Nation and to build anew in Israel's ancient land a legally recognized Homeland, has now definitely met up and clashed with the ill intent of the Mandate holding power, to destroy, in substance, the rights derived from the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate of the League of Nations, entrusted to England as a sacred task to execute. The effect of the policy now pursued by the Mandatory power would, if successful, crush the ancient hopes and aspirations, which our People preserved throughout untold centuries of oppression and suffering in the Galut.

I have now been in the Yishuv's midst for several months. One fact stands out from the many impressions which I have gathered, after speaking with many of our people of high and low status, throughout the lengths and breadths of the land: There is no feeling of helplessness nor of frustration in the Yishuv. Every man and woman here is conscious of his and her individual and collective obligation to our people as a whole; it will not buy its security nor a peaceful existence at the price of inflicting suffering and the destruction of the sole remaining hope of large segments of our people in the Galut, whose desperate need for a home for themselves and their children remains as acute as before. The Yishuv is not unaware, that Eretz Israel, at some time in the future, may also have to provide a home for other large groups of Jews, now living in still "hospitable" countries, but where the ugly outlines of anti-Semitism has cast its dreaded shadow already and in time may constitute one more threat to our People's survival.

The Yishuv is geared and fully prepared to play the roll, assigned to it by history. Its determination, to hold the land of Israel as trustee for all our People, is unshakeable. It searches to still further bolster its strength by such measures, as will ultimately and unexonerably lead to the fulfillment of Jewish hopes and needs. In this search to add to its strength, it unhesitatingly will weed out any weakness that may have cropped up through the times in the upbuilding process. It entertains no doubt, that only by its own strength will it survive. It will not relinquish a single inch of the gains, so painfully and costly attained through the heroic efforts of a generation of pioneers, and often paid for with Jewish lives.

American Jewry's support for these many years, since the rebuilding of Eretz Israel could be undertaken under suitable auspices, has been admittedly generous and has played a great part in turning into a reality, what our People dreamed of for endless days and nights. Eretz Israel would not be today what it is, if not for American Jewry's generous and continuous support. This support has not been limited to substantial contributions to Zionist National Funds (Keren Kayemet and Keren Hayesod); it likewise has been extended in generous measure in behalve of humanitarian and cultural purposes. I need no more than point out the great humanitarian services rendered by Hadassah, the Women Zionist Organization, whose labor of love, caring for the sick and destitute, the stamping out of the dreaded diseases, which plagued this land, has turned Eretz Israel into an oasis of health and hygiene; nor may remain unmentioned the untiring efforts of American Zionists, who brought about the founding and are still partly maintaining and further extending the scope of the Hebrew University, which shares in no small way in the credit of our efforts to raise Eretz Israel culturally to the height of Western civilization. American Jewry's contributions in many other fields could be cited as proof of its sympathy with Zionist aspirations.

The Yishuv fully recognizes the political support, which American Zionists have lent to the Zionist movement, dating back to before the issuance of the Balfour Declaration. It recognizes, without reservation, if not for the political strength which American Zionists marshalled time and time again, the Mandatory's failure to live up to its sacred trust which it accepted under the Mandate, may well have caused by this time a total liquidation of the aims of Zionism.

In one respect however the Yishuv keenly feels the lack of understanding of American Zionists, that the participation of American Jewry in the historical process of attaining Statehood and rebuilding the land from a state of waste to one of thriving with agricultural, manufacturing and trading enterprises, cannot be limited to a participation in dollars exclusively. American Jewry must now assume active participation in these rebuilding and upbuilding processes, which it thus far has shunned and left to perform by Jews of other countries. The need of American active participation exists since the day the Yishuv's task began; the need for it now is the greater, after millions of our People perished in Europe's gas chambers and crematoria, leaving a mere remnant of this once important community, bereft of those priceless qualities, which made our earlier pioneers overlook hardship and danger and every field of waste land and malaria ridden swamp a challenge to conquer. The small residue of European Jewry, which we now lovingly welcome at our shores, to whom we are eager to make good and make forget that what a cruel fate inflicted on them during many years of indescribable suffering, these men and women lost during these years of hardship the vitality, fire and inspiration, those precious ingredients which crowned the efforts of our Halutzim with everlasting glory.

The Yishuv must now call on young American Jews, men and women alike, to rise to the need of the moment and take their place in Eretz Israel. The continuance of the task, so excellently begun but still unfinished, can be carried through with unstinted tempo only with the infusion of young men and women, in whom is instilled the pride of builders of a Nation. The Yishuv must have, in addition to those that are coming here after years spent in concentration camps, young, healthy and spirited young men and women, who come here on their own free will and by choice, with the pride and the urge, to build further on the foundations, so well laid by their predecessors. Eretz Israel has not as yet grown out of the pioneering stage. The greater part of the land still awaits the loving caress of hands, bent on undoing the destruction caused by thousands of years of neglect. The economic structure of the Yishuv will readily absorb scores of young men and women, and give full satisfaction to their creative ability in many varied fields of endeavor; skilled technicians possessing knowledge of modern American production processes can greatly help and stimulate further the Yishuv's young and growing industries and put them on an efficient and competitive basis; our young men and women of higher learning should find their niche in the National Institutions, which, while lacking the official status, have nevertheless assumed all inward indications of a Jewish National Government.

This is the message, which many thoughtful people in the Yishuv with whom I discussed the problems which confront the Yishuv, asked me to convey to the American Zionists. The Yishuv has indicated the task, it now awaits eagerly the response. This message is of particular concern to the General Zionists, members of the Zionist Organization of America, and of its affiliated and auxiliary bodies. The General Zionists comprise the largest body of organized Zionists and unless it gives ear to the wants of the Yishuv, it cannot feel that it fully understands its responsibilities which it as the largest and in every respect most powerful body of Jews outside Eretz Israel, carries. It must, with a deep sense of responsibility and obligation, accept this call, grateful for the opportunity. There is nothing that would hearten and strengthen the Yishuv more, than an influx of young American Jews and Jewesses. I commend this plea of the Yishuv for serious consideration to the responsible Zionist leadership in the United States.

To the Representatives of the Member Nations meeting
in the General Assembly of the United Nations:

On October 24th, 1945, the Charter of the United Nations came into being. On that day the world witnessed a great climacteric in the age-old struggle of mankind to blot the scourge of war from the face of the earth.

Since then things have not been easy. The wreckage of the European continent and of ancient lands in the Far East; the miseries of great populations scattered throughout the world; the inevitable social and economic dislocations consequent upon a great war fought against a ruthless foe; all this has not made the path easier. Above all, the records of centuries which have raised historic barriers between nations are not easily forgotten nor quickly discarded. It is not surprising that this New World, struggling to be born, has its attendant birthpangs.

But one fact is of transcendent importance and may, in the end, provide substantial compensation for the supreme tragedy of this great world war. Out of all these miseries of mankind, the wreckage of storied places and the toll of our best youth, has come the United Nations. Here mankind has plotted a path to universal peace for our own and for succeeding generations. And here, if we follow this path with all the strength and the fidelity given us by God, we shall yet reach the goal.

No one can say that this path is easy nor can any one say that it will become less difficult as we follow it. But it is the one hope of those of us who live today and it is the one existing chance for generations yet unborn that we and they shall escape the scourge of war. Those things which are divisive unite us the more from their very being. For from them stems the necessity for substantial unity if this world as we know it is to be saved and if humanity is to continue its age-old march to higher levels of life and achievement.

The destiny of mankind lies in the charge of the members of the United Nations. In this immemorial quest for peace we welcome you to America. We welcome you as our guests and as our brothers. We speak in the name of millions of Americans who, though lacking the opportunity to join in this affirmation of brotherhood, are in spirit with us. We wish you Godspeed in your labors for peace between men, and unity among nations.

Signed

[undated]

THE HOLY WAR AND THE KORAN

Arab leaders threaten the State Department in Washington and the Foreign Office in London with a "holy war" if immigration barriers are lifted and the Jews admitted to Palestine; they threaten that Moslem from China to Morocco will participate in this holy war. Such a war is but an Arabian Nights fantasy; these leaders do not speak for the Arabs of Palestine, the mass of the poor peasants, much less for the Moslems of the entire world. The most they can do is to incite mob in Tripoli or Damascus to make a pogrom. But it is worth while to notice that a holy war must be called in the name of the Holy Koran. So what does the Koran say?

"Moses said to his people, O my people! remember the favor of God towards you when He made amongst you prophets, and made for you kings, and brought you what never was brought to anybody in the worlds. O my people! enter the Holy Land which God has prescribed for you; and be not thrust back" (The Chapter of the Table, tr. by Palmer).

Moses (Nabi Musa) is the most frequently mentioned prophet and authority in the Holy Koran. All that he said and did is regarded as holy by the Koran.

The Holy Koran says in the name of the Lord: "We saved you from Pharaoh's people who sought to wreck you evil and woe, slaughtering your sons... In that was a great trial for you from your Lord" (Ch. of the Helper). The baseness of the king of Egypt who opposed the Jews and their leader Moses in their attempt to go the Holy Land is proverbial in the Koran; no curse is spared for him and his advisers for his making difficult the return of the Jews to freedom and to their land; and this curse is repeated more than fifty times in the Koran. What do the present rulers of Egypt do? Does not today the story repeat itself?

The Jews of Palestine were the only nation that dared to oppose Rome at the height of its power; after a terrible struggle, described by Tacitus and Josephus Flavius, they were driven from their country, where they had lived for sixteen centuries. The following verse of the Koran fits them as well: "They have been wronged...who had been driven forth from their homes undeservedly, only for that they said: Our Lord is God" (Ch. of the Pilgrimage).

The Jews suffered centuries of persecution. "And we wished to be gracious to those who were weakened in the earth, and to make them models, and to make them the heirs; and to

establish for them in the earth; and to show Pharaoh and Haman and their hosts what they had to beware of from them" (Ch. of the Story).

The promise of the Lord to the children of Israel will be fulfilled. "And we gave an inheritance unto the people who had been weak... and the good word of the Lord was fulfilled on the children of Israel, for that they were patient" (Ch. of al-Araf).

"And we said to the children of Israel: Dwell ye in the Land; and when the promise of the hereafter comes to pass, we will bring you in mixed crowd" (Ch. of the Night Journey).

Is the time now? "No nation can anticipate its appointed time, nor keep it back" (Ch. of the Believers).

Should the Arabs who have three hundred underpopulated countries of the size of Palestine allow their kinsmen, also Semites, also children of Abraham, to return in peace? Therefore "O ye who believe! be not like those who annoyed Moses" (Ch. of the Confederates).

If the living and the dead are counted, Jews are already are the majority in Palestine: "The contention about numbers deludes you till you visit the tombs" (Ch. of Numbers). Besides the millions of graves of the Jews who lived there from the dawn of history through the ages of the patriarchs, judges, kings, prophets, and zealots, millions of other Jewish graves cover the country, graves of all those who through all the centuries of persecution came to die in the Holy Land.

"God did take a compact from the children of Israel" (Ch. of the Table); and the Holy Koran says also: "God breaks not his covenant" (Ch. of the Heifer).

"And we made the children of Israel to inherit the Book, as a guidance and a reminder to those endowed with minds. Be thou patient then; verily, God's promise is true and ask thou forgiveness for thy sins" (Ch. of the Believer).

~~"Before it was the Book of Moses; a model~~

"And we did bring to the children of Israel the Book and judgment and prophecy" (Ch. of the Kneeling

"Before it was the Book of Moses, a model and a mercy; and this is a Book confirming it in Arabic language" (Ch. of El-Ahqat).

As every one knows in the Book of Moses, the Holy Land is described more than a hundred times as the land given to the Jews and to their posterity.

Are the Jews according to the Scriptures and the Koran expected to return to Palestine or not?

"Do ye then believe in part of the Book and disbelieve in part?" (Ch. of the Heifer).

Is it to be a Holy War against the Koran?

C
O
P
Y

Honorable Sumner Welles
Oxon Hill Manor
Oxon Hill, Maryland

Dear Mr. Welles:

I am writing in connection with the cause which has caused us a great deal of anxiety and stories which you have undoubtedly might be interested in the enclosed the White House, another made by the Agency, a telegram which reached us from Mr. Ben-Gurion, Chairman of the Paris.

Since your speech in Baltimore awaiting every radio broadcast and that you would discuss the Paris you might be doing once you almost that you have since

DOCUMENT DAMAGED

Mr. Sumner Welles

45 East 65th Street

New York 21, N. Y.

C
O
P
Y

UNITED STATES SENATE

Mr. M. Manuel Merzon
2615 Taylor
Detroit 6, Michigan

My dear Mr. Merzon:

This will reply to your letter of May 8. It is impossible, within the necessary limits of this letter, for me to canvass in detail the latest developments in the Palestine situation. But I am very glad to give you my general point of view -- apologizing for the necessary brevity.

I continue to believe that the long-promised "Jewish Homeland" in Palestine must be brought to earliest possible fruition. I am hopeful that the present appeal to the United Nations may be the final and successful means to this end. I have urged that the Jewish Agency be given full right to speak for Zionism before the U. N. Council and this right has been accorded. I am urging that the Commission of Inquiry shall be composed exclusively of neutral states -- pursuant to the desire of our chief American spokesmen for the Zionist movement. I think that most of these Jewish spokesmen now believe that the best ultimate answer is an honest and equitable partition from which an independent and adequate Jewish state shall arise. Speaking generally, this is my own view. I can only add that I am in constant touch with Dr. Silver who is the chief American spokesman for the Zionist cause and I shall continue to help in any way I can.

Cordially and faithfully,

(Signed) A. H. Vandenberg