



Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

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

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

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

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36

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883

Jewish Agency, "N," including copy of July 11, 1947 letter from
Jawaharrel Nehru to Albert Einstein, re: Palestine, 1947-1948.

MINUTE OF MEETING BETWEEN NACHUM GOLDMAN

AND EMANUEL NEUMANN

April 8, 1947

SUBJECT: ORGANIZATION OF U.N. WORK.

1. It was agreed that covering the capitals of U.N. countries was of most immediate urgency.
2. It was agreed that Mr. Eban be requested to visit France, Belgium and Holland at once; and that Mr. Berl Locker be requested to visit Denmark, Norway and Sweden at once. If Mr. Locker is unavailable, Mr. Eban is to cover Scandinavian countries as well.
3. The following Central American Republics are to be visited by Chaim Greenberg, accompanied by Mr. Tchornitzky: Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador, Costa Rica and Panama. Cuba and Haiti - under consideration.
4. Mr. Weiser is to be requested to visit at once, the Governments of Venezuela, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador
5. Mr. Nibashan is to cover Argentina, Uruguay and other countries as soon as we learn that he would be released by Keren Hayesod.
6. The Dominions.
 - a. The Union of South Africa will be visited by Major Comey
 - b. Canada will be visited when Mackenzie King returns from his vacation.
 - c. New Zealand
 - d. Australia to be visited either by Major Comey or by Perlsweig or by Silverman, M.P., to be decided after consultation with Shertok.
7. Oriental countries - under consideration. (It had been previously decided that Dr. Einstein be requested to write to Nehru. Mr. Greenberg undertook to deal with this).
8. Note was taken of the fact that Poland was recently visited by Isaac Greenbaum who has reported favorably on the situation.
9. Czecho-Slovakia. Dr. Goldmann would cable Jan Masaryk urging him to attend the special session of the U.N. on behalf of Czecho-Slovakia, if possible.
10. It was agreed that a system of circular letters containing instructions be instituted. Circular letters are to go to representatives of the Jewish Agency engaged in U.N. work, as well as to such local Zionists as may be involved in the work. Mr. Shertok is to be requested to draft ~~for us~~ ^{the first} memorandum or circular letter.

UNITED ZIONISTS-REVISIONISTS OF AMERICA

(New Zionists and Jewish State Party)

55 WEST 42nd STREET — NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

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May 15, 1947

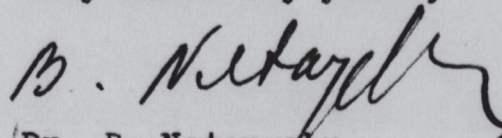
Mr. Harry Shapiro
Executive Director,
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

Enclosed is a copy of a cable which we received yesterday from our organization in South Africa. I shall appreciate it if you kindly forward the message it contains to Dr. Silver for his information.

Thanking you, I am

Very sincerely yours,



Dr. B. Netanyahu
Executive Director

BN:RL
Enc.

JOHANNESBURG 70 VIA RCA 13 1515 P1

LC BENZION NETANYAHU 55 WEST 42ND STREET NEW YORK CITY

TREAT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL STOP SMUTS INTERVIEWED LAST WEEK
INDICATED SYMPATHY JEWISH CASE AND THAT HE ADVISED ANDREWS
SOUTHAFRICAN REPRESENTATIVE UNO KEEP CLOSE CONTACT AGENCY
PARTICULARLY GOLDMAN FROM WHOM SMUTS RECENTLY RECEIVED MEMO-
RANDUM STOP SMUTS AND SOUTHAFRICAN SYMPATHY DISPLAYED BY ANDREWS
VOTE FIRST DAYS UNO MEETING STOP CONSIDER INADVISABLE ANDREWS
BE COMMUNICATION GOLDMAN AND FEEL SILVER BE WARNED ACCORDINGLY

EXECUTIVE ZIONIST REVISIONIST PARTY



U.S. CONFIDENTIAL

Neumann

COMMISSION ON PALESTINE SURVEYS

Administration Office

521 FIFTH AVENUE

ROOM 1903

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

June 5, 1947.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
c/o The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Dr. Neumann asked me to send you a copy of a cable which I attach herewith. The original of the cable has been found by a friend of Dr. Neumann in New York. It was probably lost by the Arab UN Delegation here.

Dr. Neumann will also hand over a copy of the said cable to Mr. Shertok.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

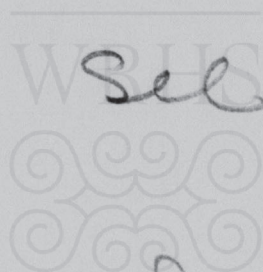
L. Ilutowcz
Leon Ilutowcz

LI:TP

see telegram signed

Edwards

The Waters luncheon
meeting - June 10th, 1947



Memo - June 10th - - -

New Delhi
11th July, 1947

My dear Professor Einstein:

I received your letter of June 13th 1947 some little time back and I read it with the care and attention which it deserved. It is a privilege and an honour to be addressed by you and I was happy to receive your letter, though the subject of your letter is a sad one.

I appreciate very much what you say about the recent decision of India's Constituent Assembly to abolish untouchability. This indeed has been our policy for many years past and it is a matter of deep satisfaction to us that what we have been trying to do in many ways will soon have the sanction of law, as embodied in the constitution, behind it. You say very rightly that the degradation of any group of human beings is a degradation of the civilisation that has produced it. Ever since Mahatma Gandhi began to play a role in Indian politics and social affairs, he has laid the greatest stress on the complete liquidation of untouchability and all that goes with it. He made it part of our freedom struggle and emphasised that it was folly to talk of political freedom when social freedom was denied or restricted for a large number of persons.

You know that in India there has been the deepest sympathy for the great sufferings of the Jewish people. We have rejected completely the racial doctrine which the Nazis and the Fascists proclaimed. Unfortunately, however, that doctrine is still believed in and acted upon by other people. You are no doubt aware of the treatment accorded by the Union of South Africa to Indians there on racial grounds. We made this an issue in the United Nations General Assembly last year and achieved a measure of success there. In raising this question before the United Nations we did not emphasise the limited aspect of it, but stood on the broader plans of human rights for all in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

What has happened in recent years, more especially since the rise to power of Hitler in Germany, was followed by us with deep pain and anxiety. You are quite right in thinking that India has mourned the horrors which resulted in the death of millions of Jews in the murder machines which were set up in Germany and elsewhere. That was terrible, enough, but it was still more terrible to contemplate a civilisation which, in spite of its proud achievements, could produce this horror.

I need not assure you, therefore, of our deepest sympathy for the Jews and for all they have undergone during these past years. If we can help them in any way I hope and trust that India will not merely stand by and look on. As you know, national policies are unfortunately essentially selfish policies. Each country thinks of its own interest first and then of other interests. If it so happens that some international policy fits in with the national policy of the country, then that nation uses brave language about international betterment. But as soon as that international policy seems to run counter to national interests or selfishness, then a host of reasons are found not to follow that international policy.

We in India engrossed as we have been in our struggle for freedom and in our domestic difficulties have been unable to play any effective part in world affairs. The coming months, and possible years, will not free us from

these grave problems of our own country; but I have no doubt that we shall play progressively more important part in international affairs. What that part will be in future I can only guess. I earnestly hope that we shall continue to adhere to the idealism which has guided our struggle for freedom. But we have seen often enough idealism followed by something far less noble, and so it would be folly for me to prophesy what the future holds for us. All we can do is to try out utmost to keep up standards of moral conduct both in our domestic affairs and in the international sphere.

The problem of Palestine, you will no doubt agree with me, is extraordinarily difficult and intricate. Where rights come into conflict it is not an easy matter to decide. With all our sympathy for the Jews we must and do feel that the rights and future of the Arabs are involved in this question. You have yourself framed the question: "Can Jewish need, no matter how acute, be met without the infringement of the vital rights of others?" Your answer to this question is in the affirmative. Broadly put, many may agree with you in that answer, but when we come to the specific application of this answer, the matter is not at all simple.

But, legalities apart, and even apart from the many other issues involved, we have to face a certain existing situation. I do not myself see how this problem can be resolved by violence and conflict on one side or the other. Even if such violence and conflict achieves certain ends for the moment, they must necessarily be temporary. I do earnestly hope that some kind of agreement might be arrived at between the Arabs and the Jews. I do not think even an outside power can impose its will for long and enforce some new arrangement against the will of the parties concerned.

I confess that while I have a very great deal of sympathy for the Jews I feel sympathy for the Arabs also in their predicament. In any event, the whole issue has become one of high emotion and deep passion on both sides. Unless men are big enough on either side to find a solution which is just and generally agreeable to the parties concerned, I see no effective solution for the present.

I have paid a good deal of attention to this problem of Palestine and have read books and pamphlets on the subject issued on either side; yet I cannot say that I know all about it, or that I am competent to pass a final opinion as to what should be done. I know that the Jews have done a wonderful piece of work in Palestine and have raised the standards of the people there, but one question troubles me. After all these remarkable achievements, why have they failed to gain the goodwill of the Arabs? Why do they want to compel the Arabs to submit against their will to certain demands? The way of approach has been one which does not lead to a settlement, but rather to the continuation of the conflict. I have no doubt that the chief difficulty has been the continuation of British rule in Palestine. We know, to our cost, that when a third party dominates, it is exceedingly difficult for the others to settle their differences, even when that third party has good intentions -- and third parties seldom have such intentions!

It is difficult for me to argue this question with you who know so much more than I do. I have only indicated to you some of my own difficulties in the matter. But whatever those difficulties might be, I would assure you, with all earnestness, that I would like to do all in my power to help the Jewish people in their distress, in so far as I can do so, without injuring other people.

The world is in a sorry mess and the appetite for war and destruction

has not been satisfied yet. Here in India we stand on the verge of independence for which we have struggled for so long, and yet there is no joy in this country at this turning-point in our history and there will be no celebrations of this historic event next month, for we are full of sorrow for what has happened in our country during the past year and for the cutting away of a part from the parent country. This was not how we had envisaged our freedom. What is most distressing is the background of all these events, the bitterness, the hatred and violence that have disfigured the face of India in recent months. We have a terribly hard task before us, but we shall face it, of course, with the confidence that we shall overcome these difficulties, as we have overcome others in the past.

I have shared your letter with Mahatma Gandhi and some other friends.

Yours very sincerely,

/s/ Jawaharlal Nehru



Emanuel Neumann

letter re Latins-Am.

Jew. Agency

see

Dr. H. Mibashim 7/22/47

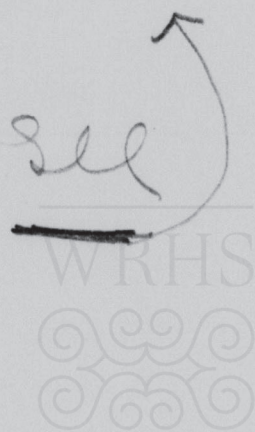
Emanuel Kaumann

letter July 23, 1947

to

Dr. Moshe Sneh letter

see



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

WESTERN UNION

CABLEGRAM¹³¹

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

LC	Deferred Cablegram
NLT	Cable Night Letter
	Ship Radiogram

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)N6 INTL=N NAHARIYA VIA COMMERICAL 20 8

NLT RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER

JEWISH AGENCY NYK (16 EAST 66 ST)=

1947 OCT 8 AM 7 44

ANS

THANKS FOR CONTINUING DEMAND TO INCLUDE WESTERN GALILEE INTO
JEWISH STATE:

=NAHARIYA=

10-16-47

Dr. B. Netanyahu

see folder

United Zionists - Renaissance



**SERVICE OF PRAYER
FOR PALESTINE AND THE UNITED NATIONS**

by

THE NEW YORK BOARD OF RABBIS

WRHS on



Wednesday, March 31st, 1948

at 11:00 A. M.

at

**TEMPLE ANSCHE CHESED
West End Avenue and 100th Street
New York City**

S E R V I C E

1. National Anthem.....Cantor Adolph Katchko and Congregation
2. Invocation.....Rabbi David de Sola Pool
Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue
3. Greetings.....Rabbi Joseph Zeitlin
Temple Ansche Chesed
4. Mah Tovv (page 2)Cantor
5. Responsive Reading—Psalm 145 (p. 34).....
Rabbi David J. Seligson
Central Synagogue
6. Shomer Yisrael (p. 79).....Rabbi Louis C. Gerstein
Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue
7. Scriptural Reading—Ezekiel 36.....Rabbi Morris M. Goldberg
Temple Shaare Zedek
8. Prayer for the United Nations.....Rabbi J. X. Cohen
Free Synagogue
9. Introductory RemarksRabbi Theodore N. Lewis
Progressive Synagogue
10. Preacher.....Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple, Cleveland, Ohio
11. El MolehCantor
12. Alenu and Kaddish (p. 93).....Rabbi Joseph Zeitlin
Temple Ansche Chesed
13. Benediction.....Rabbi Abraham M. Heller
Flatbush Jewish Center
14. Hatikvah

THE NEW YORK BOARD OF RABBIS
(Formerly New York Board of Jewish Ministers)
Founded 1881

Rabbi Theodore N. Lewis, President

Rabbi Simon G. Kramer, Vice-President

Rabbi Morris M. Goldberg, Treasurer

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C O P Y

[H.D.]

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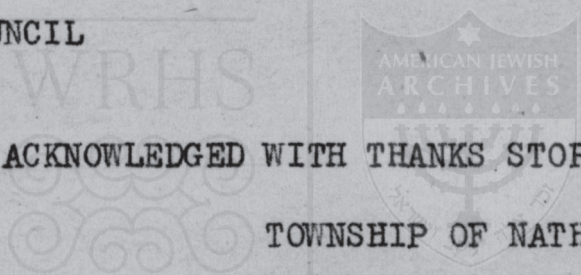
Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

HXFL 105 NATHANYAPALESTINE 25 8 1145 WU

NLT RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER
CHAIRMAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL
NEW YORK

YOUR CABLE BENAMMI 6TH AUGUST ACKNOWLEDGED WITH THANKS STOP CONTENTS MUCH APPRECIATED.

TOWNSHIP OF NATHANYA



Emanuel Neuman letter
to Gottlieb Hammer

re:

Americans for Hagana

see folder on

