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American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs. general,
1942.

D R A F T

OUTLINE OF ENLARGED PROGRAM FOR PUBLIC RELATIONS & POLITICAL WORK

Introductory Note: During Dr. Weizmann's recent visit, he drew our attention repeatedly to the urgent necessity of establishing in this country a substantial political fund. He point^{ed} out that during the first World War such a fund, amounting to 80,000 pounds (approximately \$400,000) was raised in London and expended by a political committee formed at that time, and he urged that a comparable sum should be raised here at once to be used primarily in the United States. At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Zionist Organization, it was the consensus of opinion that a fund of at least \$250,000 should be established, of which about \$100,000 should be contributed by the U.P.A., and the balance secured from other sources. A similar discussion took place at a meeting of the Emergency Committee with the same result. Mr. Neumann was requested to submit a memorandum outlining an enlarged program of activities with some indication of the manner in which such a fund may be used.

(2) This memorandum has been prepared accordingly. It is, of course, tentative, and designed to serve as a basis for discussion. The sums mentioned for the various departments of work, while based on a careful consideration of the needs, are nevertheless to be regarded as approximate estimates rather than as a definitive detailed budget. Furthermore, it is obvious that the implementation of the complete program could not take place at once. Time must unavoidably be consumed in detailed planning, preparation, organization, the finding of personnel, etc. On the other hand it would be a serious mistake to proceed piecemeal without reference to a general and comprehensive plan. It is suggested that the appropriate procedure would be to adopt a comprehensive program in principle, and make provision for the total sum which would be required eventually, even though the execution of certain parts of the program may be delayed.

(3) This memorandum does not attempt to deal either with questions of locale or the question of centralization versus de-centralization in the implementation of the program. Various parts of the program indicated may be undertaken by various organizations or the whole be carried on by one body, representing all organizations, i.e.,

the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs. In any case, centralized direction must be provided and safeguarded to avoid confusion, duplication and lack of co-ordination in this vitally important sphere of Zionist action. The outline of program and budgetary estimates follows:

I. General Central Direction and Administration: The various departments of work must be subject to central planning and constant supervision. A glance at the subsequent items will show that such central direction and administration will certainly require the services of a director, an administrative assistant, secretarial help and general office expenses such as rent, telephone, telegrams, stationery, etc. The estimated cost will be, approximately.....\$ 30,000

II. Research Bureau: Such a bureau should be established to work in close contact with the Zionist Library and Archives, as well as the American Jewish Committee research institute of the American Jewish Congress and other groups. It should seek out, assemble and make available in appropriate form, material for use in the press and on the air, for books and pamphlets, magazine articles, memoranda etc. A most important function of the Research Bureau would be the preparation of data, historical material etc., to re-inforce the Zionist case in connection with the post-war settlement. Special attention should be given to such questions as the economic possibilities of Palestine (absorptive capacity); political, social and economic conditions in the Arab countries; attempted Jewish colonization in countries other than Palestine, etc. The personnel of the bureau should consist of a research director, research assistants and stenographic and clerical assistants. It should also be in a position to purchase necessary books and periodicals. Estimated cost will be, approximately... 24,000

III. Publication and Distribution of Books and Pamphlets: A series of pamphlets should be prepared for and distributed to carefully selected mailing lists. In addition, several books dealing with the Jewish problem, Zionism, Palestine and the Near East should be published through commercial publishing firms. It will be necessary, however, to provide guarantees to publishers and for fees to authors. These authors should be, preferably, prominent non-Jewish writers and scholars, to whom material prepared by the Research Bureau would be made available. Proposed budget..... 20,000

IV. Press and Radio: Actual and potential friends of Zionism are to be found in most of the great newspapers and many magazines. The problem is largely one of establishing and maintaining regular personal contact, through visits as well as correspondence. This work has been begun but is proceeding at a snail's pace because of lack of personnel. The radio offers a medium no less important, and possibly more important, than the press. Here, too, the problem is largely one of contacts as well as the preparation of material and items for broadcast. The Press and Radio Bureau should be headed by a full-time director, with at least two assistants, chiefly for contacts. It requires stenographers and clerks. Provision must also be made, of course, for mimeographing, writing of feature stories, ~~piecing~~ pictures, and mats. Estimated budget..... 30,000

V. Public Relations in the Field: There are over 200,000 organized Zionists in the United States, but their habits and activities are not geared to political action. They represent, potentially, a great political force, and a special effort must be made to activate them as ^{Groups such as Bnei Brith Chapters, etc.} well as other pro-Zionist Jews. This can be done partly through existing machinery, - the paid personnel of the Zionist funds, institutions and organizations, - but it would be a mistake to expect too much from workers who have other exacting duties, such as membership and fund-raising. It is therefore necessary to create a special small organization devoted to the task of stimulating the Zionists everywhere ^{into} to action. It is proposed to provide a director and two or three field workers, all of whom should spend most of their time in the field, organizing local public relations committees, stimulating them and advising them constantly. The budget for this department must, therefore, also provide for considerable traveling expenses. Estimated requirements..25,000

VI. Political Bureau in Washington: It is essential to have a capable and full-time representative devoting his attention exclusively to regular contact with members of the House and Senate and Government officials. He should also establish and maintain contacts with members of various embassies and legations. Indeed it is doubtful whether one person will be sufficient. He will probably require at least one

assistant. In addition, one person should be engaged to deal exclusively with the American and foreign correspondents located in Washington, to arrange frequent press conferences and luncheons as well as for occasional addresses to be delivered before the National Press Club, etc.

Estimated budget..... 20,000

VII. American Palestine Committee: The membership of this Committee already numbers approximately 700 members. It can and should be increased to several times that number. Above all there is the task of making the Committee a live body. The members should be corresponded with, interviewed and some of them activized, from time to time. Personal contact with them will offer various clues to useful action in unexpected directions. Some fifty local chapters should be organized in as many centers throughout the country on the model of the Atlanta Chapter. Eventually, at the appropriate time, a national conference of Christian friends of Zionism should be organized.

Under the auspices of the American Palestine Committee, a monthly publication for non - Jews should be issued. Special memoranda, reprints of articles, etc., should be sent out. Lecture tours by Christian and Jewish speakers should be arranged among Christian groups, foreign policy associations, larger forums, etc. Special attention should be devoted to work in universities and academic circles. Professors of history and political science, government, etc., should be contacted, informed and drawn into the work. Under this general head may also be included the work of penetrating the numerous committees and organizations dealing with international affairs, post-war problems and the like. At present Jews are weakly represented in such bodies and such Jews as participate are mostly non-Zionists and anti-Zionists.

Obviously this field is one of large scope. It is proposed to organize these activities under the direction of one competent person who may be designated Secretary of the American Palestine Committee. An adequate staff must be provided. The monthly publication will require ten to twelve thousand dollars. For arranging, in due course, a National Conference of Christian Zionists a sum of 15 to 20 thousand dollars will be required. All in all, we should be prepared to expend in this field the sum of, approximately.....

VIII. Political Missions Abroad: It will probably be necessary to send special representatives to London, Cairo, Jerusalem and possibly to other parts of the British Empire, and to Latin America. It is a contingent item for which there should be included in the final budget the sum of 25,000

IX. "Political Action". This may also be regarded as a contingent item to cover such things as demonstrations, delegations to Washington from all parts of the country, a mass petition, etc. Under this head would also come sums which may have to be contributed from time to time to certain organizations. The Jewish Congress has, for example, voted a subsidy to the Free World Association. For these and unforeseen needs we should budget..... 30,000

T O T A L \$ 270,000

Conclusion: The total arrived at is large, but should not be beyond the capacity of American Jewry, which contributes, all in all, from four to five million dollars annually to Palestine alone. The Anti-Defamation League and the defense program of the American Jewish Committee consume hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. The National Conference of Jews and Christians have, according to the press, set up an organization with twelve paid regional directors to promote "good-will". The attainment of Zionist political objectives is certainly no less important. The above program assumes a great deal of work by volunteers, but experience proves that volunteers can only be activized through paid staff - at least among men.

TO: Mr. Emanuel Neumann

FROM: Mr. Israel Goldberg

ZIONIST HEADLINE BOOKS

I. FORMAT - The books should be pocket size and, say, 72 pages in length. Stock, antique, 60 lbs. Composition, a book font, with serif, 10 point on 12 point slug. Good margins with running heads. Animated diagrams rather than statistical tables. Covers should be handsome and distinctive and avoid imitation of other similar books. A two color cover is desirable if it does not involve too much extra cost.

II. TITLES - The following titles are offered and three or four could be selected for the first year's program:

1. AMERICA AND PALESTINE - An analysis of the economic, political and so to speak, sentimental interest of America in the Holy Land. A recounting of American interest, official and unofficial, in the Jewish National Home. Statements by presidents and others. Investments by American citizens in Palestine. Archaeological research by Americans in Palestine, etc.
2. PALESTINE AT WAR or "Embattled Palestine" - A graphic account of the strategic position of Palestine with a glancing reference to the past, particularly the First World War. A brief account of the Jewish Legion of the First World War. The war potential of the Jewish community of Palestine: manpower; industrial, agricultural and mineral resources; morale. Comparison of Palestine Jewish community with other Near East communities. The Jewish units at the different fronts. The movement for a Jewish army. Political considerations. Palestine and the post-war stability of the Near East.
3. JEWS AND ARABS IN PALESTINE - Arab-Jewish relations in history. Sociology of the Arabs in Palestine. Effect of Jewish developments on the Arabs: economic, social, cultural. Arab parties and factions. Intransigents and moderates. The bases of cooperation.
4. ROOM FOR MILLIONS - An analysis of the absorptive capacity of Palestine. Success of Jewish enterprise in expanding absorptive capacity. Brief account of the results of Jewish enterprise in Palestine in every field. The homeless Jewish masses and the promise of Palestine. Effect of Jewish enterprise on entire Middle East. Protection and promotion of Arab interests. Solution of the Jewish problem.
5. PALESTINE AND THE NEAR EAST - Panoramic sketch of the history, geography and present status of the countries of the Near East. The cohesive and divisive forces. Place of Palestine in the picture: geographic, economic, cultural and strategic. Palestine the highway of Occidental civilization. Actual and symbolic value of Jewish achievement in Palestine. Post-war problems and prospects.
6. PALESTINE REBORN - A graphic and glowing picture of the rebirth of a land and a people. Factual, statistical and diagrammatic but not lacking in pulse and élan. Tragedy of European Jewry and the promise of Palestine.

7. A CHRISTIAN LOOKS AT ZIONISM - Jewish and Christian relations in the past and present. The Jewish problem as it affects the nations. Palestine in Christian sentiment. What the Jews have already done in Palestine. What a Jewish Commonwealth would mean to the nations.
8. THE JEWS IN THE POST-WAR WORLD - A brief sketch of the history of the Jew in the European diaspora. The failure of the emancipation of the Jewish tragedy today. Palestine in Jewish hope and in pre-war reconstruction. The Jewish problem a world problem. Its solution a world necessity.

III. The above notes are merely suggestive and are not offered as anything approximating a table of contents. A good part of the material in each of these volumes will, of course, be identical, but the treatment will be different not only from the standpoint of quantity but also from the standpoint of style. Each book will have its own focus and leave its own impression. The style, in general, should be simple, journalistic, conversational and avoid over-statement and flamboyance.

IV. The writers should be preferably persons of reputation either as writers or public figures. The latter may be willing to be signatories to manuscripts prepared with their approval by us. Such persons of prominence should, in any case, prepare prefaces or introductions to the books. In some cases prominent writers would have to be assisted by relieving them of the work of research and gathering of material. From the standpoint of preparation, each book will present its own problem.

V. COST (Gross) - (a) Printing - 5,000 copies of a book of 72 pages and cover, composition, stock and binding like the F.P.A. Headline books, the cover in two colors, would cost about \$675. or 13½¢ a copy.

(b) Preparation of M.S. - The minimum to be figured as a writer's fee for a book of 72 pages should be \$250, and say, \$80 for diagrams and maps, making the total \$330.

(c) Editorial Work - For editing the M.S., preparing it for the printer, proof-reading and other work involved in seeing the book through the press, the cost estimated should be about \$100.

(d) Administration - Correspondence, postage, mailing, preparation of lists, collection of bills and general overhead should, I would say, be figured at another \$50.

VI. INCOME - The books will sell for not less than 25¢ a single copy. Bulk orders should be subject to a discount of 25 or 30 per cent, or at the rate of 18¢ a copy. The average selling price would be, let us say, 20¢. I think we may figure on selling 3,000 copies at this average price over a period of two years. The income then would come to about \$600.

VII. DEFICIT (Probable) - Items (a), (b), (c), (d) under GROSS COST add up to \$1,135. Deduct \$600 and the deficit would amount to \$535.

January 5, 1942

Mr. Emanuel Neumann
Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs
41 East 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Emanuel:

I am enclosing herewith a telegram which I received from Rabbi Armond E. Cohen of the Cleveland Jewish Center. The thought has undoubtedly occurred to you too, and it might merit looking into. You will have to learn from our State Department whether the adherence of the Jewish Agency would be welcome.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:EK
Enc.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Mr. Emanuel Neumann

January 14, 1942

FROM: Israel Goldberg

SUBJECT: COST OF PROPOSED QUARTERLY

Attached hereto you will find:

- (1) The specifications for the proposed Quarterly;
- (2) Three quotations from reliable firms.

One of the firms, the Haddon Craftsmen, Inc. prints the Menorah Journal, Pacific Affairs, The American Scholar and other high class magazines. The other two firms were highly recommended to me. The specifications, as you will note, call for a very handsome book of 128 pages and cover plus 6 pages of pictures on coated stock.

The quotations for 3,000 copies are as follows:

Davis, Delaney & Harris	\$1,730.00
The Haddon Craftsmen	\$1,200.00
Rogers, Kellogg, Stilson, Inc.	\$1,130.00

Including authors alterations we should figure that the 3,000 copies will cost us about \$1,200.

As for authors' fees, that is something very hard to determine in advance. But I think if we allow \$4.00 per page we are fairly safe. That would mean another \$500.00 or a total of \$1,700.00.

There should of course be added the cost of engravings, editing and administration. The latter would include the compilation of lists, correspondence, selling costs, etc. Probably the sum of \$250.00 for these items is not an underestimate. That would bring the grand total to \$1,950.00.

BUT

We can come down on the specifications:

- (1) We can make it 96 pages instead of 128 pages.
- (2) We can leave out the 6 pages of coated inserts and of course the engravings that go with them.
- (3) We might come down on the grade of stock.

With these retrenchments I think we can keep the total within \$1,700.00 per number or \$3,800.00 for a year.

From this total should be deducted certain receipts that can be counted upon from copies sold. It is of course very difficult to estimate the number, but I think it is fairly safe to assume that out of a distribution of 3,000 copies, there would be a sale of, say, 750, or an income of \$375.00 per number or \$1,500.00 a year if the selling price is 50¢ a copy.

The indicated annual deficit therefore on the undertaking would be about \$5,300.

December 18, 1941

SPECIFICATIONS FOR QUARTERLY

Print and Bind --- 1,000 copies and additional 1,000 per issue.

Trimmed Size --- 6 1/2" x 9 3/4", full trim.

Number of Pages --- 128 pages of text, plus 3 pages of coated inserts, plus cover.

Composition --- Straight composition; linotype; 96 pages in single column, 12 on 15; 28 pages double column, 10 on 12; 4 pages ads; cover composition to consist of straight type for front cover and pages 2, 3 and 4 of cover to be in nature of advertisements. There will be some select matter in 11 on 12 point in the single-column pages. The type page size will be 27 picas by 44 picas over all.

Engravings --- To be supplied.

Press Work, Text - One color from type, no bleed.

Press Work, Cover- One color, no bleed, prints on all 4 pages from type.

Press work, Illustrations --- 8 pages of illustrations to consist of halftones supplied printed in one color, no bleed, to comprise 4 leaves.

Stock, Text --- 70 lb. B. Grade, ivory.

Stock, Cover --- 65 lb. basis, Beckett cover.

Binding --- Smyth sewed in 16s, cover glued to backbone and trimmed flush, 2 four-page inserts to be placed in center of signatures and sewed with signature of text.

Delivery --- Printer to be supplied with addressed envelopes or wrappers, the printer then to insert and mail, 250 copies to be delivered to your office. Balance mailed from plant.

Terms --- To be agreed upon.

COPY

UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 28, 1942

Editor
New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I consider the New York Times the greatest newspaper in this country, but I am completely out of step with your editorial of January 22nd, "A Zionist Army". In the first place, no one proposes a Zionist Army. What is advocated is a Palestine Jewish Military Force. With bandit nations on the loose determined upon world wide enslavement, a military force to protect home and loved ones is no longer subject to quibbling controversy. One of Hitler's foremost objectives is the utter destruction of the Jewish people and that goes for Palestine as well as for Germany. It is not enough to hate Hitler passionately, he must be fought passionately by well equipped, well trained, well organized military forces.

Please do not encourage any people, black or white, Jew or Gentile, to not mobilize and arm under their own flag against their common enemy. Let's forego the Arab question for the duration. Either the Arabs are for the democracies or they are against them. If they are for the democracies, they will welcome a Jewish military force.

Sincerely,
(signed) Ed. C. Johnson
United States Senator

AN EDITORIAL

A Jewish Army

The New York Times yesterday opposed the creation of a Jewish Army. Specifically it opposed the recent resolution in Congress asking that we urge the British to permit formation of such an army.

It opposed it on what it called the "practical" grounds that the British Foreign Office is afraid the Arabs wouldn't like it and on the "theoretical" grounds that it would lead to demands for post-war creation of a Zionist State.

PM took its stand on creation of a Jewish Army as long ago as June 10, 1941. It demanded then that the Jews of Palestine should have the elementary right to defend themselves and fight for democracy under their own banners. This is no more than we have granted to the Czechs, the Poles, the Free French and a score of other peoples who are fighting under their own flags today in the battle against Fascism.

The Times never once mentions a Jewish Army. It calls it a Zionist Army. The Jews have never asked for the creation of a Zionist Army. They have asked for creation of a Jewish Army to serve under British or Allied command, wherever the need may take them. It would be recruited from the Jews of Palestine and from among

those Jews who, today, are men without a country because of Hitler's anti-Semitic laws.

The Arabs wouldn't like it. That is the theory of the British Foreign Office, the same Foreign Office that wouldn't believe the Grand Mufti was anti-British until he turned up in Berlin not many months ago. Did this appeasement policy keep Iraq from betraying Britain? Did it prevent the Shah of Iran from turning Quisling? Will it keep Fascist-minded Arab leaders from helping the Fascists whenever it is to their advantage to do so? The great mass of Arabs aren't excited about it. There are 12,000 Jews in the British Army now—bearing arms and drilling before the Arabs' very eyes—without causing the slightest unrest.

What PM considers the vital issue right now is the fact that there are 50,000 Jews, passionately anti-Nazi, who are ready to fight and die to defeat Hitler. We have no right to tell them: "You can only fight Hitler if you are willing to lose your identity as Jews." With Hitler threatening the Mediterranean again and the Japanese still having much their own way in the Far East, what we and our British allies ought to say is: "Here are the arms. Go to it."—ALEXANDER UHL.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 28, 1942

Mr. Emanuel Neumann
American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs
41 East 42nd Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Neumann:

I cannot tell you how pleased I am to receive your gracious letter of January 27th in which you tell me of the interest of your esteemed organization in the action I have taken in the matter of the resolution calling for American aid to the people of Palestine in raising an army for their defense.

I submitted this resolution to the House purely on my own initiative, after reading Dr. Chaim Weizmann's statement to the effect that he despaired of any action on the part of the British Government in permitting the Jews to raise a Palestinian army.

Although I may have been somewhat influenced by the work of the American Palestine Committee, of which I have been privileged to be a member, I consulted with no individual or organization at the time that I submitted the resolution. However, since then, I have been approached by several groups who are interested in this movement, and I feel very much encouraged in knowing that the American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs is interested, and I am sure that if we work together, we can accomplish very much more than I could alone.

For your information, I have written to every member of the House of Representatives in an attempt to sound out the possibility of passing that resolution. I am happy to say that I have received 54 letters showing not only sympathy but a definite approval of the movement.

If there is any further information that I can give you, please do not hesitate to call for it. And may I now express the hope that I shall have the privilege of seeing you frequently in the future, when together we may attempt the solution of this urgent problem.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) ANDREW L. SOMERS

January 28, 1942

Mr. Emanuel Hennemann
Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs
41 East 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Emanuel:

I believe that a campaign in the New Palestine should be inaugurated at once to smoke out Morris Raphael Cohen. His letter in the New York Times was about as contemptible a performance as I have ever read. Both he and his letter might be ignored. But he happens to be the Chairman of the Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems of the American Jewish Committee. As such, he will undoubtedly set the tone for the American Jewish Committee's attitudes towards Palestine in the negotiations now and after the war. In a sense he is the spokesman of the American Jewish Committee, and if his views as expressed in the New York Times are the views of the American Jewish Committee, American Jewry ought to know of it right away.

"No people", declared Professor Cohen, "will submit to being made a minority in their own land. Against such an attempt the Arabs will certainly fight, and in such a fight they will have the support not only of thirty million Arabs, but ~~all lovers of~~ ^{the cause of} ~~democracy and fair play.~~ ^{democracy and fair play.}" It is terrible for the Arabs to be a minority in their own land, but it is fitting and proper for the Jews to be a minority in their own land, and presumably, all lovers of democracy and fair play will agree to that.

Cohen lies, too, when he suggests that the Zionists are trying to popularize the idea "that the cruel sufferings of the Jews will ~~not~~ be removed by setting up a politically independent State in Palestine." No Zionist has claimed that the Jewish State in Palestine will remove all the sufferings of the Jews. This is a red herring -- the Atlantic Charter red herring which the New York Times, the British Embassy, and now the American Jewish Committee are trying to drag across the path of Zionism.

The Zionists are not opposed to the principles of the Atlantic Charter. They welcome it, as do all freedom-loving people.

January 28, 1942

The Zionists have always insisted on full rights for Jews everywhere. We did after the last war -- when Professor Cohen had not yet made up his mind whether he should become active as a Jew and put at the disposal of the Jewish people his colossal talents...

Zionism is the solution for the national homelessness of the Jewish people which is to a large degree responsible for their recurrent persecutions and sufferings.

It is in my mind important that we enter vigorously the arena of ideologic attack and defense. The desire for unity has blunted our weapons and our belligerency so that our opponents have now taken the offensive. Jerome Frank, the New York Times editorial, Cohen's significant letter are not isolated incidents. Behind the suave surface pleas for Jewish unity in war-time, the forces of assimilation, the bitter enemies of Zionism are deploying for a major attack. They are again draping themselves in the ~~armor~~ of American patriotism, and they are hoping to make -- as Jerome Frank has already suggested -- all Zionists in America patriotic suspects. "Zionists are not Americans, "only sojourners in America".... This is dangerous business.

I had thought at first that it would not be necessary to conduct a battle ~~of~~ Zionism among our own people, that we would be able to concentrate practically entirely upon the non-Jewish world. But this clearly is not the case.

The American Jewish Committee should be asked officially by the Zionist Emergency Committee whether the letter of Professor Cohen represents the official viewpoint of the American Jewish Committee, whether Professor Cohen consulted his associates of the Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems, or the officers of the American Jewish Committee before he issued that communication. If he did not, then surely the American Jewish Committee should make a public statement of the fact. Else its entire future work will be discredited.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BX

P.S. It would be helpful if such a statement from the American Jewish Committee would be issued before or during the sessions of the Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds which meets in Chicago over the coming week-end.

Charge to the account of _____

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FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

1-29-42

Emanuel Neumann
Emergency Committee Zionist Affairs
41 East 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

GREATLY REGRET UNABLE TO CHANGE LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS. WILL BE UNABLE
TO ATTEND MEETING NEXT WEDNESDAY. KINDEST REGARDS.

SILVER

Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

41 EAST 42nd STREET
ROOM 1121
NEW YORK CITY

January 30, 1942

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Abba:

I hasten to reply to your letter of the 28th about Morris Raphael Cohen. It came just before a meeting of the Office Committee and I read it out. I am also taking the liberty of circulating copies of it among a few key people, like Judge Levinthal, who were not present at the meeting.

I agree with you entirely, particularly with regard to the importance of ideological discussion and perhaps the New Palestine will do something about it. As for the American Jewish Committee, the opinion expressed at our Office Committee meeting was that we should think this matter out before making demands upon them to repudiate Professor Cohen. I will try to advise you further.

Too bad you cannot come and address our Carnegie Hall meeting. I hope it will be a good one. Senator Pepper's speech will be broadcast. I am enclosing a copy of a letter from Congressman Somers, who introduced the resolution which was referred to in the Times editorial. We are working overtime here, getting a number of things under way. Senator Wagner has made a poll of the American Palestine Committee by telegram, and the responses have been coming in, in a most gratifying manner. They are 97% affirmative in support of the Jewish Army. We will get out a press release about it shortly.

Did you see the PM editorial? It appeared a day after the Times editorial, on the basis of a memorandum I wrote out for the editor of PM, the evening following the appearance of the New York Times editorial.

With warmest regards, I am as ever

Yours

Emanuel

Emanuel Neumann

THE FOLLOWING IS A TRANSCRIPT OF THE "ANSWERING YOU"
PROGRAM OF FEBRUARY 1, 1942, BROADCAST BY THE BRITISH
BROADCASTING CORPORATION TO THE U.S.A.

MR. BENTWICH'S REMARKS SHOULD PROVE OF PARTICULAR
INTEREST.

Maxted: And now, let's go on to the second half of the program.

Let's start with Palestine. Mrs. Sadie Suchman, of
184-19 64th Ave., Flushing, L.I. asks: "Why did the British
Government refuse the offer of the Palestine Jews to supply
an army? Now, we've invited Mr. Norman Bentwich to give the
reply. Mr. Bentwich is now an officer in the Royal Air Force,
but as a former Attorney-General in Palestine and Professor
of International Relations at the Hebrew University in
Jerusalem, we feel his views are particularly interesting.

Bentwich: The answer is simple. The position between Arabs, Jews
and British in Palestine, is still delicate and the Govern-
ment are naturally anxious to do nothing that might compli-
cate it. As a former official of the Palestine Government,
I can understand the difficulties.

Maxted: I seem to remember you've been in Jerusalem since the war.

Bentwich: Yes, I have, and I found that the war happily brought peace
to Palestine where an Arab revolt had raged for three years.

Maxted: And what has been the attitude of the Arabs during the war?

Bentwich: The great majority have been loyal and cooperated with the
British Forces.

Maxted: What about the Jews?

Bentwich: The Government has encouraged the Jews in Palestine to join
the British Forces and there's been a good response. Over
10,000 Jews are now in the Air Force and in the Army and
they have done signal service in Libya, in Crete and in Syria.

Minister of South Africa, General Smutz declared that at the end of the war, the settlement of the Jewish question and the National Home should be incorporated in the larger scheme of consideration in the Middle East.

Maxted: What was the feeling about it in Palestine when you were there?

Bentwich: I was there in the spring of 1940 and I was thrilled by the good relations which had been restored between the Arabs and the Jews. We shall, I believe, cooperate with the Arabs in the whole Arab region. That corner of the world, which was half of our civilization which was once most populous, is today half empty. There is room for millions more. Jews and Arabs can help each other, and Jews can bring much that the Arabs need.

Maxted: Miss Gardner asks whether Britain will give consideration to the Jews.

Bentwich: My answer to that is that the future of Palestine is not just a matter for the British Government alone. Your President, for example, is deeply interested in Palestine and the recent conference of the Palestine Appeal in your country received most encouraging messages from your Secretary of the Navy, your Secretary for the Treasury and your Ambassador in London. You asked about the Peace Settlement, Miss Gardner, so let me say this - I hope that at this Peace Settlement, not only Sovereign States, but nationalities which are not states, will be heard in the International Assembly, and will, I hope, be founded a true League of Nations, not just of states, and the Jews, the oldest Nationality in the world, should play their part in it.

Maxted: Thank you, Mr. Bentwich.

END

There are special Jewish companies in fighting regiments, a Jewish group of stevedores and a number of Jewish companies of the Pioneer Corps and of course, there are tens of thousands of Jews in the armies of our allies, including your own armies, Mrs. Suchman. It is very disappointing to Jews of course, not to be able to fight under their own flag like other peoples, with their own badge and as a recognized ally in the struggle against the Axis, but they can fight as soldiers of humanity and that is no mean citizenship. They will make the sacrifice of national pride and prestige, for the sake of the greater cause.

Maxted: Thank you Mr. Bentwich. And perhaps, you'd answer this question from Miss Roslyn Gardner, of 1518 West 9th St., Austin, Texas, who asks: "A great interest of mine and many other Jews is, what is to become of my people and their country, Palestine?" Mr. Bentwich:

Bentwich: Your people, Miss Gardner, are my people and I am full of hope about the future of the Jews and of Palestine, after the war, when the Kingdom of Babel will be blotted out. I like to remember today the advice which Moses gave to the children of Israel at the Red Sea when they came out of Egypt. "The Lord will fight for you and ye shall hold your peace." Our Prime Minister and many members of the British Cabinet are tried friends of the Jewish National Home in Palestine and they will have regard for the services which the Jews are rendering to the Allied Cause. Mr. Churchill wrote recently: "Assuredly in the day of Victory, Jewish sufferings and their part in the Victory will not be forgotten." And the Prime

ADDRESS OF CONGRESSMAN JOHN EDWARD SHERIDAN
DELIVERED AT CARNEGIE HALL WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1942.

I need not tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that one of your local newspapers recently published an editorial against the formation of a Jewish Military Force in Palestine. That editorial provoked every fair-thinking man, regardless of his race, faith or creed. We are at war. The world is at war. What we do to win starts with what we think. To achieve victory we must have the confidence that comes of honest understanding. Yet not one of us is foolish enough to believe that questions shall not arise as we march on together.

I intend to answer to-night some of the questions that have arisen in that editorial. Does the editorial writer challenge the motive of my distinguished colleague in Congress, Congressman Somers, who, like myself, is a member of the American Palestine Committee, when he entered his resolution? If the writer does, then he had better meet with Congressman Somers and appreciate the Congressman's sense of justice. Then, this editorial writer bases his opposition to a Jewish Army on the British position that an Arab uprising might occur and disrupt the control of the Mediterranean. It is my sincere conviction that the umbrella of appeasement has been placed in the archives to gather dust. We once tried to appease by shipping oil and scrap iron which came back to deal death and destruction to American youth. Remember Pearl Harbor!

Another objection raised - that it would create a Zionist State as one of the official aims of the United Nations now fighting the cause of democracy; that this purpose was questioned by many, including some of the Jewish faith. I wonder if that some is not the publisher of The New York Times. Since when does a small minority determine the principles of the rest, notwithstanding a powerful newspaper to the contrary. My interpretation of the Roosevelt-Churchill Charter is not only that the Jews and other national minorities be permitted to live peacefully and happily in every nation, and to enjoy full rights of other citizens, but also to defend the little tracts of land people call their homelands.

How many of you have viewed the results of their efforts - of the Jews of Palestine - their toil, their sweat, their blood, in developing the waste lands through irrigation, installation of hydro-electric power. It is that they want to defend, and what it represents to the civilized world - to defend it under their own banner. A denial of that right constitutes a violation of the international obligations you and I have accepted under the Atlantic Charter.

Let us pause for a moment to determine the reasonableness of the request. Do we have precedents? Have we not followed the glorious pages of history being written by military forces of the Poles, the Czechs, the Free French, the Norwegians, fighting to liberate their homelands - which the Jews of Palestine now ask the right to defend as their contribution to the war?

separate but integral part of the Allied Armies.

Let us scrutinize the last objection, the "shortage of equipment". Have we not, the United States of America, become the arsenal of the world? The recent success of the British in North Africa was due, in major part, to the excellent performance of American tanks and equipment given the English under the terms of the lend-lease bill. How much greater might that success have been and the gains held that have been lost in the last 72 hours if the 136,000 Jews of military age in Palestine had been equipped to defend their homeland and the British forces there now, released to hold the gains in Africa.

Let us release lend-lease equipment to a Jewish Military Force before it is too late.

So it is especially fitting for us here tonight to examine broadly, in the light of America's Bill of Rights, the new Bill of Freedoms of our great President. It specifies our freedom's guarantee to man to realize for his home and for his family and property the benefits issuing from a free life. It imposes new obligations, devotion to a cause close to the heart of free peoples. We are working together for victory. We have seen here tonight facts that have been wrongly understood by some people. You must start not with what people ought to think but with what people actually think. Opinions do not change of themselves. They are changed by contacts. America possesses the power to crush the forces that work against freedom of speech, of worship. We, the people of America, have in our hand the solution of the problem of the Jewish people in Palestine. Was there ever a better opportunity to give these Jewish people the understanding that they ask. So give them the understanding they ask, - not some sympathy - but the engines, the tanks, the bombers, the necessary equipment that is part of the system of freedoms and code of equalities built up by generations of American heritage.

Here tonight is the idea. Develop it through gatherings far and near. Give it the benefit of all you possess. Make available our accumulated experience. Banish selfish differences. Let us unite our efforts! It is a job we must and will do. Our harmony here with their purposes will find acceptance there in the British Empire.

Then let us turn to that great world leader in the White House, Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, with our cause which is just and I know he will not let us down. So that in the world of tomorrow, with dignity and respect, the people that has suffered more than any other people on God's earth, can point to that Jewish Military Force that had a rendezvous with destiny and wrote an indelible page in the history of the biggest cause of our times - World Peace - fought with confidence, justified by history.

EXCERPTS FROM ADDRESS BY SENATOR CLAUDE PEPPER DELIVERED AT

CARNEGIE HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4th, 1942.

Today Armageddon is being fought. The forces of good and evil are arrayed in mighty hosts and are fighting to the death. There are no neutrals in this climactic battle. As the Master long ago said "Those who are not with us, are against us." This mighty battle line stretches around the circumference of the globe. It touches every sea and every shore. It touches every nation, every people, every creed; it touches every man, woman and child.

There must be a place in the lines of the hosts of the Lord with whom we fight, for every honorable friend. They all deserve a place in the trenches. Who, more than the Jews, deserve the honor of the battle's scars? A place where the firing is! Were they not singled out and persecuted most of all? Were they not made the victim of the murderous attack which those devilish forces hurled against the race of man? Were they not made the excuses for the unbridled assault upon the integrity of the human race which was hurled by these demoniacal forces? Have not their tears flowed in streams? Their wasted bodies been strewn across the continent? Their homes, their virtue, violated; their possessions stored in the corrupt warehouse of their looters? How then can the Jewish nation, the Jewish National Home, be denied a chance to fight in the lines, be denied the honor of returning a few of the wicked blows which they have so patiently borne?

All of us who make the policy of the united nations must remember the big things for which we are fighting, but we must not forget the right of little nations, too, to be vindicated, to have a chance to get at their mortal enemy, to thrust their bayonets, to shoot their guns, to loose their eagle-like planes at this heinous hand of tyranny which has been clutching at their throats and tearing them in brutal fragments apart.

Let all nations take their place and have an opportunity to perform their honorable part in this mighty victory which lies over the hill.

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A very great matter of principle is involved in the decision of whether or not the Jewish nation is to be permitted to have a part in the battle line of the United Nations - banded together for the destruction of tyranny and godlessness. It involves the good faith not only of an empire but of the United Nations themselves in the war they wage.

There has been no doubt in the minds of impartial men in any part of the earth that the intent - indeed the purpose - of the Balfour Declaration was to establish in Palestine a Jewish Nation. We are now presented with a question which will cause us to determine whether in fact a Jewish Nation has been established in Palestine or whether the Palestine settlement is merely an eloquently

institution wherein the patients are treated with consideration but not as free men, fighting their way, beside other fighting men, toward the realization of their destiny.

In times like these, when we war against bad faith as well as bad minds in international affairs, the United Nations, and no member of that great federation can afford to lay open to question its own good faith.

Nor can the battle to which the United Nations have pledged their all-out effort with uncompromising determination be fought upon a policy of appeasement, with anybody. Every nation is alike vitally interested in the outcome of the struggle for upon that outcome shall depend the destiny of every nation and every people. Every nation and every people therefore would best ask itself whether it can afford not to take its place beside the United Nations now engaged in a death struggle with that evil enemy. Likewise, the United Nations of necessity must answer the question "can we refuse any nation, any people, seeking to join us, an honorable place at our side?" Surely we are strong enough; surely our aims are clear enough; surely our principles are well enough defined for us to be able to accept the hands of friends in a fighting comradeship without embarrassment at anyone's displeasure.

Who more than the wandering Jew deserves a home? Who more than he would want to protect it, to defend it, to fight for it? The history of the Jewish nation has justified the confidence of all those who trusted the Jewish people, to accept a home and to build it into a great monument to the race. Today the Jewish National Home in Palestine is a nation, a people, a soil, a sentiment, a dream. It is an honorable member of the family of nations. In fact, it deserves the privilege of fighting in the family of nations.

Practical difficulties do not justify compromise with vital principles. The era of appeasement is dead, and now, thank God, men and nations fight for something because it is right. If there are not enough supplies in Palestine for a Jewish National Army, then let us open the storehouses of America's lend-lease and give them their share of what we make, according to their needs in their part of the line. If they have not enough money, let us give them the same access to our treasury which other nations have justly enjoyed, corresponding to their needs. No foe would invite the attack of so brave a force, no friend can afford to turn down such valiant aid.

It is not too much to say that the United States, which, fighting by Britain's side, made possible the establishment of the Jewish National Home, should now assume her just responsibility for its preservation and its vindication.

It is indeed not far fetched to conceive that the United Nations as the moral successors of the League of Nations - are the dominant moral force which must order the earth, and that the consensus and the conscience of

the United Nations must be their dominating and paramount policy.

The Mandate, therefore, which any nation might hold formerly under the League of Nations, might not unfairly therefore be said to be held under the United Nations.

I believe, therefore, that not one of those nations in this great fraternity can deny to the Jewish Nation the realization of its own aspirations -- can turn down this most persecuted of all people's prayer, for the bitter of the war and the sweet of the victory.



February 4, 1942

Mr. Emanuel Neumann
Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs
43 East 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Emanuel:

I had a talk in Chicago with Mr. Waldman of the American Jewish Committee. He expressed great indignation at Professor Cohen's letter. Cohen had not consulted his Institute or the American Jewish Committee. He inferred that a letter from us requesting the American Jewish Committee to announce that it was not party to the letter might not be unwelcome.

James Rosenberg told me that the question of the Jewish Army had come up at a meeting of the American Jewish Committee, that an effort was made by some to put the American Jewish Committee publicly in opposition to the Army, but that no action was taken and a committee was appointed to study the matter further. It might be well for you to get at the facts in this situation.

I took occasion in Chicago at the Assembly of the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds, when I spoke on Palestine, to give the reasons why we were insisting on a Jewish Army. The reaction, I thought, was good. At one of the earlier sessions, Eddy Warburg took occasion to make some uncalled for digs at Jewish Nationalism, at "embarrassing our Allies", etc. -- the only speaker during the entire Assembly who went out of the way to take a slap at Zionism.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:HK

File: UPA-USA - 1941-1942
Folder: Emergency Committee

February 5, 1942

Mr. Emanuel Neumann
Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs
41 East 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Emanuel:

And so now Norman Bentwich has come out as a stooge for the Colonial Office. He, too, makes the grandiose act of self-sacrifice for the Jewish people -- when nobody has asked him to do it. The Jews are now to sacrifice their national pride and prestige (as if that is all that is involved) for the sake of the greater cause. After the war, we shall be asked to sacrifice the "Zionist" State (the new name for the Jewish Homeland) for the sake of peace in the Near East or world peace generally. Everybody is either sacrificing us or is asking of us to sacrifice ourselves...

What is behind Professor Bentwich's betrayal?

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

TO: The members of the Office Committee

February 12, 1942

FROM: Arthur Lourie

At the request of Mr. Charles Bess, I attach exchange of correspondence between himself and the Secretary of the Committee.

Mr. Arthur Lourie
American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs
41 East 42nd Street
New York City

February 4, 1942

Dear Mr. Lourie:

I have been absenting myself from meetings of the Emergency Committee because, by reason of reports which had been reaching me, I understood that my continuance as a member of the Committee was under discussion, and I did not wish to embarrass the members of the Committee.

However, I have continued to receive notices of meetings, and this morning I received, I presume by error, a notice of a meeting of the Public Relations Committee to be held on February 9th.

Will you kindly advise me officially regarding my status on the Committee, if any.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) Charles Bess, Chairman
Board of Directors

Mr. Charles Bess
Board of Directors, Keren Hayesod
420 Lexington Avenue
New York City

February 5, 1942

Dear Mr. Bess:

Thank you for your letter of February 4. As you will have seen from the minutes of the meeting approving provisional new by-laws for the Committee, it is the duty of the four organizations to nominate their representatives on the Committee and notice has been sent to them accordingly. Two of the organizations, including the ZOA, have still to inform me as to who are to represent them.

Pending these nominations and the final confirmation of the by-laws I am proceeding on the assumption that the membership of the Committee continues as hitherto.

As regards the notice of the Public Relations Committee to be held on February 9th, I have made inquiries and find that the notice was apparently sent you in error. That committee, as you probably know, has a personnel of its own and includes only certain members of the Emergency Committee as well as individuals who are not members of the Committee at all.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) Arthur Lourie

TO: Mr. Charles Bess
FROM: Mr. Arthur Lourie

February 11, 1942

I am sending you herewith by special messenger the copy of the letter of February 5 which does not seem to have reached you.

Mr. Arthur Lourie
American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs
41 East 42nd Street
New York City

February 11, 1942

Dear Mr. Lourie:

I have and thank you for your letter of the 5th instant which was delivered to me this morning by hand.

I tender hereby my resignation as a member of the Emergency Committee effective at once. I do this because the by-laws to which you refer do not provide for representation of the Keren Hayesod. I regard this an unwise, unnecessary and unwarranted change concerning which I shall ask the Keren Hayesod to take appropriate action.

Kindly bring my letter of the 4th, your reply of the 5th and this letter to the attention of the American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Charles Bess, Chairman

Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

41 EAST 42nd STREET
ROOM 1121
NEW YORK CITY

February 5, 1942

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Abba:

I hasten to reply to your letter of the 4th.

1) I am bringing before our Office Committee, at its meeting tomorrow, the contents of your first paragraph regarding your conversation with Morris Waldman. I do hope our Committee will take action along the lines you have suggested.

2) We know about the discussion at the meeting of the American Jewish Committee. Mrs. Pool is a member of the sub-committee of three which they have appointed to look into the question of the Jewish army.

3) I read in the newspapers about your speech in Chicago and am delighted to hear that the general reaction was good.

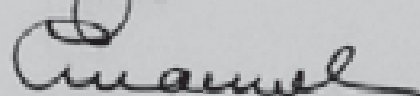
4) Our mass meeting last night at Carnegie Hall went off beautifully. Senator Pepper and Congressman Sheriden made excellent speeches, copies of which I am sending you.

5) The latest that I have heard is that the London Times gave out an editorial the other day supporting Zionist demands re: a Jewish army.

6) In a few days the papers will carry a release from Senator Wagner reporting on some 200 message he has received in endorsement of the Jewish Army proposal. We hope to continue to carry on the campaign. If only the Zionist districts throughout the country would come alive on this issue!

With warmest regards, I am, as ever

Yours



Emanuel Neumann

C O P Y

LONDON

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER
THE TEMPLE
CLEVELAND OHIO

MY HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS UPON YOUR ELECTION
AS COCHAIRMAN WITH DR WISE OF THE AMERICAN EMERGENCY
COMMITTEE FOR ZIONIST AFFAIRS AND AS CHAIRMAN OF ITS
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IT IS AN EVENT FRAUGHT WITH
SIGNIFICANCE FOR OUR CAUSE AT THIS CRITICAL MOMENT
WHEN THE ZIONIST WORLD LOOKS TO AMERICA AND AMERICAN
ZIONISM FOR POLITICAL SUPPORT STOP I AM CONFIDENT THAT
YOU WILL PLACE UNRESERVEDLY AT THEIR THE DISPOSAL OF THE
CAUSE YOUR GREAT GIFTS AND THE QUALITIES OF VISION COURAGE
AND STATESMANSHIP WHICH YOU POSSESS AND WHICH THE MOVE-
MENT REQUIRES WARMEST GOOD WISHES FOR SUCCESS OF YOUR
WORK AND CORDIAL REGARDS

CHAIM WEIZMANN

CONFIDENTIAL

C
O
P
Y

COMMITTEE FOR A JEWISH ARMY
535 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

February 9, 1942.

Mr. Arthur Burie, Secretary
Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs
41 East 42 Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Lourie:

Your letter of January 28th has been submitted to our Executive Committee, which has instructed me to communicate to you the following:

The Committee for a Jewish Army cannot bring itself to believe that your letter represents the considered views of the Zionist leadership in this country. In the light of the various conversations which our representatives have had with Mr. Emanuel Neumann, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Mr. Louis Lipsky, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Judge Louis Levinthal and Mrs. Rose Halpern, your conclusions appear quite inexplicable. They stand in direct contradiction to the views expressed by them in the course of our conversations, which gave us the impression that we are on the road to a friendly understanding.

The correspondence between our two Committees provides clear evidence that your representatives and ours did agree on the cardinal points upon which a united action for the work toward a Jewish Army could proceed in harmonious and effective cooperation. The only point on which further negotiations were to be held was the formula fixing the representation of your Committee on our Committee. Your representatives, time and again, referred to this missing link in the suggested bridge of cooperation between our two Committees as a technical matter, and asked us to propose a formula on the basis of which the conversations could be successfully concluded.

Our letter of January 14th clearly and unequivocally did present such a formula which we were sincerely convinced would meet with your approval. You will recall that in this letter we offered your Committee equal representation on a Committee of Policy as well as in the various executive positions on our Committee.

In making this most generous offer we were prompted by but one desire: to achieve unity, which the Jewish Army movement so sorely needs. Our letter of January 14th, however, made it very clear that, since we are a non-partisan, non-sectarian body, our Committee could not submit to control by your Committee, which is a strictly Zionist body, while nothing prevented your Zionist Committee from accepting representation on our Committee -- representation which would give you a full share in the leadership of our work.

The situation in Palestine is once more approaching a grave military crisis. The entry of the United States into the war unquestionably has greatly augmented the potency of the demands for a Jewish Army in the Allied fighting forces. Today, as at the commencement of our negotiations, we still hold that those who believe in a Jewish Army can, irrespective of their organizational ties and affiliations, work most effectively and aggressively through such a body as our Committee for a Jewish Army.

February 9, 1942

Mr. Arthur Lourie

Our Committee therefore, cannot agree with your conclusion that no purpose would be served by continuing these negotiations. A very definite purpose would be served if we were to reach agreement. That purpose would be a united action which would do away with friction between our two Committees -- friction that is liable to delay the successful culmination of the work in which, we believe, you are as deeply interested as our Committee.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Gabriel Wechsler

GABRIEL WECHSLER
National Secretary

GW:b



C O P Y

February 10, 1942

Mr. Meir Grossman,
243 West 70th St.,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Grossman:

I am directed by the American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs to communicate with you with regard to the followings:

From reports which have appeared in the press the Committee has learned that you have accepted appointment to the position of Executive Vice-Chairman of the Committee for a Jewish Army. As you know, the Emergency Committee had been in negotiation with the Committee for a Jewish Army with a view to reaching an agreement for unified action on behalf of the Army cause. As the Committee for a Jewish Army was not prepared to accept the principle that ultimate responsibility for the conduct of the campaign on behalf of a Jewish army must be vested in the duly constituted Zionist authorities, these negotiations have proved abortive. The decision to discontinue further discussions was taken at a meeting of the Office Committee at which your presence was invited but which you did not attend.

In view of the above, the Emergency Committee would appreciate an explanation of how it is proposed to reconcile your Executive position as a member of the Committee for a Jewish Army with participation in the proceedings of the Emergency Committee.

Sincerely yours,

AL/LB

Arthur Lourie.

February 10, 1942.

TO THE OFFICE COMMITTEE:

A meeting of the Office Committee will take place on Friday, February 13, 1942 at 1:15 p.m. at 41 E. 42nd Street. It is hoped you will be present.

ATTACHED:

1. Minutes of February 6 meeting
2. Copy of February 9 letter from Jewish Army Committee
3. Copy of communication received by Hadassah from Miss Szold.

AN OPEN LETTER TO LORD HALIFAX

By HENRY MONTOR

My Lord:

Since this is not Oriental India, where once you were a successful Viceroy, but the United States of America, where you have long ago discovered the abrupt ways of democracy, I come to the point at once.

There is in the United States a substantial body of Jewish public opinion which is deeply dissatisfied with the conduct of Great Britain with respect to the Jews in Palestine. I have not measured the strength of that opinion but can only submit that it is widespread and needs only to be touched off by an imaginative leadership to flame high as a burning oil pit.

What are the causes of that dissatisfaction? Your secretaries have too often passed on to you the contents of memoranda and you have too often had conferences with spokesmen voicing embitterment to be unacquainted with the facts. They need only be outlined.

1. Prior to the outbreak of war in 1939, officials of the British Government in Palestine acted either as though the Jews there were transients with limited rights or colonials of limited intelligence. The Chamberlain White Paper was the supreme expression of that attitude. It meant restriction of immigration, of land purchase, of fundamental rights of citizens returning to their homeland. Open opponents of the White Paper, including Winston Churchill, condemned it as violative of every British pledge to the Jews. In some quarters it was condoned as necessitated by the policy to keep the world "at peace". Even some friends of the Jews were lured by that argument. They contended that Jews ought not force their views with respect to Palestine if in the withholding of their rights peace might be safeguarded. That there was no peace is a cliché.

2. There has been no official withdrawal of the Chamberlain White Paper since 1939, even though the bankruptcy of every international policy followed by Great Britain before that period is sustained by the ledger of history. The men who were the advocates of Zionism when they were in the opposition are conspicuous by their silence now that their names appear on official Government stationery. Through the international corridors whispers are allowed to float that echo of silent promises, of confidential sympathy, of potential advocacy. But the acts are stentorian. There are thousands of young, capable Jews who could be assisted to reach Palestine from Europe. The Jewish Agency has submitted statistics to show that the war needs of Palestine require more men for agricultural and industrial labor. The answer on the six-month schedule application for immigration certificates is yet to be heard. Jews of Palestine have enlisted in the British Army. The number approaches 15,000. Many stay aloof despite the urgings of Jewish Agency officials. They wonder why the shedding of their blood must leave them nameless heroes. They are Jews returned to the Jewish National Home. They want to be part of a Jewish Army. The most barefaced pretexts are preferred as to why a Jewish Army cannot be established, even though under British Command.

3. The Czechs, the Poles, the Free French, the soldiers of other Allied armies stir the imagination of free people everywhere as their exploits are recorded in newspaper and on the air. But nowhere does an account appear of the participation in the Middle Eastern warfare of the Jews of Palestine. What leprous scabs are theirs that their name must nowhere be spoken, Tel Aviv Street in Tobruk that memorializes the steadfastness of Jews in the defense of that fortress, the flag that was planted at Eritrea, by the pioneers of Galilee, the sun-baked veterans who scoured the Ethiopian mountain fastnesses under Captain Wingate, the 1,600 who guarded the beaches of Greece and did not bemoan their fate as prisoners at Corinth, being consoled by the escape of their comrades -- these, and many more, must they all be buried as the Unknown Soldier? To be buried as unknown when their identity, their gallantry and their Jewishness are known -- this must corrode the good will of even the most admiring friend of Britain. But censorship reaches out to the Hebrew and English press of Palestine, to the correspondents at Cairo and London and a score of other communication centers.

4. And what are the reasons for all this? Your less diplomatic spokesmen have said that you do not want to offend the Arabs of the Middle East. Also that you wish to give no encouragement to the Jews lest they may count upon an autonomous existence in Palestine after the war.

Democracy in America has taught us to think for ourselves and, as a free people, to speak our thoughts. We have no confidence in the diplomacy of Britain, no matter how greatly we admire the free institutions of your country. We in America remember that Henry L. Stimson is Secretary of War today because ten years ago you would not listen to him as Secretary of State in the matter of the Far East. The murder of decency in international affairs has left its entrails across the history of a decade. Every enemy of Zionism whom your Government encouraged and nurtured has risen to expose himself as your enemy today. Have Egypt, Iraq, Iran and Saudi Arabia sent you their warriors for the democratic battle front in appreciation of the limitations you placed on Jewish immigration and land purchase? How many more sacrifices of Jews must you offer to convince yourself that you are worshipping at the wrong shrine?

Astute British diplomats in London and Washington are counting on two assumptions; first, that Hitler has so reduced the value of the Jews in the eyes of the world that any objections from them can be disregarded; and, second, that since the U.S.A. and Britain are allied in this war, Jews will not dare to criticize Britain for fear of being called unpatriotic. Insofar as the first assumption is concerned, worth is the value a people places on itself. It is not conferred by others. As regards the second assumption, no self-respecting Jew fears being called unpatriotic in criticism of injustice.

5. The future counts more than the present. It is in eager search for the future that Jews wish to make every contribution to the present struggle. But if for those who think in terms of future for their people and not merely in terms of their petty personal safety there is no hope, no plan, no future -- what shall animate their reticence when they see ingratitude or what shall withhold their anger when they fear baseness?

Wars can be won even with realism. The Messiah will not enter on a white donkey when the American and British flags fly in Berlin. There will still be hate for Jews -- as presumably there will still be other ills, of an economic, social and political character.

But to the extent that it is possible intelligent people are planning for a minimum of such ills. If some degree of self-determination is to be provided for the Jews of Europe, barometer and scapegoat for every tornado, they must have a place to be where they can be Jews without suffering for it. History, instinct, experience -- all point to Palestine as that place.

Is Great Britain, which today is trustee for the establishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, prepared to show the way to the new era of international integrity by making clear its intention to honor its pledge -- more, to pledge its honor that freedom shall be vouchsafed the Jews in Palestine as to others elsewhere?

To remain silent, to accumulate the acts which reveal hostile rather than sympathetic intentions, to trust to wartime hysterics to keep critics silent -- none of these win confidence or give incentive to people who stand at the last frontier of hope.

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EDITORIAL from CONGRESS WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

Feb. 13, 1942.

The Congress Weekly learns that the American Jewish Committee is annoyed by an editorial in its last issue, in which we undertook to question the claims to leadership of the American Jewish Committee on the basis of the views defined by its President.

We are not concerned at this time with any surprise or resentment felt by any of the officers of the Committee. The Congress Weekly wishes to lay down one important and almost forgotten principle in American Jewish life. Nothing is more necessary in Jewish life than frank and open criticism. The "hush" policy has obtained much too long. By way of illustration, Congress Weekly must comment with deepest regret upon the showing of the American Jewish Committee at the recent Chicago meeting of the Council of Jewish Welfare Funds. Instead of having a frank and forthright statement of the position of the American Jewish Committee, its Secretary offered a plea which was nothing more than an attempt to shift responsibility and to seek justification of postponement of a decision which that conference would have wished to take.

We are not especially concerned at this time with the Chicago meeting, not even with the extraordinary showing of unanimity in that body on behalf of such unity as the American Jewish Congress has insisted upon as basic to any concerted effort among the Jewish defense organizations in the country. What we are concerned about is the right to speak forth in candid and frank fashion about tendencies and trends in American Jewish life. Truth will come to be understood and recognized only in the wake of such criticism and objective evaluation.

Time and again the American Jewish Committee has stated by its leading representatives that the American Jewish Congress is not engaged in Jewish defense work. That is a palpably erroneous and misleading statement. It proudly admits that it does no "civic protective work" - whatever that euphemism may mean - but it does at least as much as any other organization in America in defense of Jewish interests, Jewish rights and the Jewish name in America.

Public life invites public criticism. Leadership in great organizations makes necessary the utterance of undisguised truth-speaking. The American Jewish Congress understands that and has been the uncomplaining victim thereof. When will the American Jewish Committee come to regard criticism not as revolutionary or as diabolical but as one of the necessary concomitants of a truly democratic Jewish life in America?

2-19-42

1:35

Halifax telegraphs impossible receive
us tomorrow and fix appointment
next Tuesday 11 a.m. which we
feel constrained to accept.

Regards

Ernest Kennan

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THE TEMPLE CLEVELAND OHIO=

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APPOINTMENT NEXT TUESDAY ELEVEN AM WHICH WE FEEL CONSTRAINED TO
ACCEPT. REGARDS=

EMANUEL NEUMANN. **

1942 FEB 19 PM 12 56

Feb 19 10 1350 BK med

Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

41 EAST 42nd STREET
ROOM 1121
NEW YORK CITY

February 19, 1942

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Abba:

I am enclosing a memo that I am sending to Montor, which explains itself.

This is not the first time that the U.P.A. has sent out a batch of material to members of Congress. Quite obviously, such a step is not directly related to fund-raising but is a purely political or public relations job. I wouldn't mind it; on the contrary, I would welcome such initiative if it didn't carry with it the danger of overlapping and annoying these people by uncoordinated action. Why can't the U.P.A. office consult us who are here on the same floor before sending material to members of Congress? It would take only a telephone call to avoid duplication, etc.

Members of the Office Committee as well as Mr. Ben-Gurion have taken exception to Montor's publishing an Open Letter to Lord Halifax. It is felt that he cannot dissociate himself from his official position and that before publishing a letter of that sort, he ought to consult the Emergency Committee or its officials. How do you feel about it?

I hope that Mr. Welles gets the priority for your flying, as he promised yesterday to try.

As ever,

Faithfully yours,

Emanuel Neumann

Emanuel Neumann

*Dictated before
our telephone conversations.*

EN:BP
Encl.

February 19, 1942

Mr. Emanuel Neumann
Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs
41 East 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Emanuel:

I am sorry that the interview with Halifax is being postponed to next Tuesday. I would have been very happy to join with you in calling upon him tomorrow. I shall be in San Francisco on Tuesday addressing the national convention of the American School Administrators and also in the evening a mass meeting of the San Francisco Zionists.

I am glad that Welles has promised to facilitate the obtaining of a priority on the Clipper. Have you been in touch with the Passport Bureau? I have not yet received the passport. I do not know who is looking after the British visa. Perhaps when you are at the British Embassy next Tuesday you might speak of it to the proper authorities.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:DK

RESOLUTION ON JEWISH MILITARY FORCE

as recommended by the Office Committee
for adoption by the full committee

February 19, 1942.

BE IT RESOLVED,

That the American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs representing the officially organized Zionist movement in America, records its wholehearted endorsement of the proposal for the formation in Palestine of a Jewish military force to fight side by side with Great Britain, the United States and the other United Nations. The Emergency Committee will use its best efforts to secure for the Jews of Palestine the right to raise such a military force, to comprise Palestinian Jews, including those already serving with Jewish units in the Near East, and such Jews from other countries, including stateless Jews, as may be legally free to enlist in such a Force.

~~Emergency~~ Committee for Zion. Affairs
Minutes of May 5, '42

1942

Neumann reports on APC Dinner for May 25
Milton Steinberg & Phil Bernstein doing good work
among Christian clergy.
1942 Howlandville to write book

Get copy of Pategorshy memorandum
1942 on his resignation — March 30, 1942

(Memo on Sinking of Struma —
1942 March 3, 1942)

Boycott of Zionist effort illustrated
(1941-1942) by fumbling on Jewish Army
: same

~~Get all minutes of Emergency Committee~~
1941? Breckenridge long testimony on refugees to U.S.
1942?

(1941) Get copy of statement submitted by
Jewish delegation to the Brit. Ambassador
March 13, 1941

February 20, 1942.

To the Members of the Office Committee:

There will be a meeting of the Office Committee
Thursday , February 28, at 4:30 p.m. at 41 East 42nd Street.

Please note enclosures of By-Laws and Resolution.

A. Lourie.

Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

41 EAST 42nd STREET
ROOM 1121
NEW YORK CITY

February 20, 1942.

To: The Members of the
American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

From: Mr. Arthur Lourie

It will be recalled that at the meeting of the American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs held on January 8, 1942, a set of by-laws was adopted, subject to editorial changes which were to be considered by the drafting sub-committee and confirmed by the full Committee.

The revised by-laws were submitted for final confirmation at a meeting of the Committee called for last night, February 10. After consideration of the by-laws by those present, in view of the lack of a quorum it was unanimously agreed that the revised by-laws be circulated to the constituent organizations, and in the event of no objections being recorded by the said organizations within one week of notification of the revisions as approved at last night's meeting, the by-laws shall be deemed finally confirmed.

I append copies of the by-laws in their present form. If it is desired to record any objection to these by-laws you are kindly requested to let me have such objection in writing on or before March 1st.

Note: Kindly reserve the evening of Wednesday, March 4th for a meeting of the full Committee. Further notice will be sent shortly.

Also attached is copy of Resolution on Jewish Military Force which will be presented at the next meeting for final confirmation.

BY-LAWS

AMERICAN EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR ZIONIST AFFAIRS

ARTICLE I

NAME - The name of the Organization shall be the AMERICAN EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR ZIONIST AFFAIRS.

ARTICLE II

PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS - The AMERICAN EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR ZIONIST AFFAIRS (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) shall engage in such activities as it may deem advisable in the interest of the Zionist cause, more particularly in the field of public relations; while framing its own policies in relation to the work it carries on, its activities shall be those which are of common interest to the four American Zionist Organizations represented in its composition.

ARTICLE III

Section 1 - MEMBERSHIP - The Committee shall consist of the following twenty-six persons:

- (a) Five members designated by the Zionist Organization of America;
- (b) Five members designated by Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America;
- (c) Four members designated by Poale Zion;
- (d) Four members designated by Mizrahi Organization of America;
- (e) Eight members named at large as follows:

Dr. Solomon Goldman
Dr. Israel Goldstein
Mrs. Rose Jacobs
Mr. Louis Lipsky

Judge Morris Rothenberg
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
Mr. Robert Szold
Dr. Stephen S. Wise

Section 2 - Members designated under groups (a) (b) (c) and (d) shall ordinarily be designated for a period of one year, but each of the organizations concerned shall be entitled to change its representatives on giving two weeks' notice. Each of the said groups (a) (b) (c) (d) shall be entitled to designate alternates to attend meetings of the Committee and to vote in the place of any of their duly appointed representatives.

The Zionist Organization of America shall be entitled to nominate three alternates;

Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of American, shall be entitled to nominate two alternates;

Poale-Zion shall be entitled to nominate two alternates; and

Mizrahi shall be entitled to nominate two alternates.

Notice of appointment of such alternates shall be filed in advance with the Secretary. Alternates shall further be entitled to attend any meeting of the

Committee as observers without vote. If any member designated by any of the four Organizations herein before referred to shall cease to be a member of the Committee, he may be replaced by the Organization which designated him. Group (e) members shall be permanent members of the Committee and shall serve throughout the Committee's existence. If any member of the Committee shall fail to attend three successive meetings, without an excuse acceptable to the Committee, his seat may be declared vacant by the Committee.

Section 3 - The Committee may by resolution invite representatives of other Zionist groups to attend its sessions as observers without vote. Representatives of all Zionist groups entitled to sit at Emergency Committee meetings in the capacity of observers may submit written applications for full membership. All members of the Committee are to be given two weeks' notice of such application, which may be approved by a majority vote of the members of the Committee.

ARTICLE IV

OFFICERS - The officers of the Committee shall consist of a Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer, and such other officers as the Committee shall, from time to time, elect.

ARTICLE V

Section 1 - MEETINGS - Regular meetings of the Committee shall be held at least once in every month. Special meetings may be held from time to time as may be determined by the Committee, or upon call of the Chairman or upon written request of seven members of the Committee. Notice to all members shall be sent three days in advance of each special meeting.

Section 2 - A quorum shall consist of ten members.

ARTICLE VI

Section 1 - OFFICE COMMITTEE - Between meetings of the full Committee, the business of the Committee shall be conducted by an Office Committee to be elected by the Committee and to be composed as follows: two members representing the Zionist Organization of America; two members representing Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America; one member representing Poale-Zion; and one member representing Mizrahi. The representatives of the four Organizations which shall compose the Office Committee shall be designated by the respective groups (a)(b)(c)(d) from among the members of the Committee. In addition to the six thus designated, the following shall also be members of the Office Committee, to wit, the Chairman and the Treasurer of the Committee, and three members of the Committee to be elected by the Committee. The Office Committee shall elect its own Chairman and such other officers as it may see fit.

Section 2 - A quorum of the Office Committee shall consist of five members.

Section 3 - The Office Committee, acting under authority from the Committee as a whole, shall have power to open a banking account or accounts in the name of the Committee, to engage executives and other employees and to enter into such other contractual obligations as shall be necessary to carry on its work provided the Committee shall have no power to bind members personally in respect of any obligation undertaken by the Committee.

Section 4 - The Committee and the Office Committee, respectively, shall have power to pass rules from time to time for the regulation of their respective procedures.

ARTICLE VII

FINANCE - The expenses of the Committee shall be met out of funds supplied to it from time to time by American Zionist organizations or agencies and/or other Jewish groups or institutions organized and operating in the United States under the laws of the United States or of the several states; it may also receive contributions from individuals. The Committee shall not conduct any business undertaking nor operate with a view to profit.

ARTICLE VIII

AMENDMENTS OF BY-LAWS - Any amendment of these By-Laws shall be effected either:

- (a) By unanimous vote of the Committee at a meeting of which at least one week's notice in writing shall have been given to members of the Committee together with notice in writing of the proposed amendment; or
- (b) By a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of which one week's notice shall have been given and which shall further have been ratified in writing by 2/3 of the total membership of the Committee.
- (c) If, following notice of a proposal for an amendment of the By-Laws, any two of the Organizations (a) (b) (c) (d) referred to in Article III, Section 1, notify the Secretary in writing prior to the meeting at which the said proposal is to be considered or, alternatively, inform the Chairman verbally at the said meeting, of their opposition to such amendment, no action shall be taken on the said proposal.

February 20, 1942

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS THAT TOOK PLACE BETWEEN THE
SOUTH AFRICAN ZIONIST FEDERATION AND THE NEW ZIONIST
ORGANISATION OF SOUTH AFRICA WITH A VIEW TO BRINGING
ABOUT UNITY IN ZIONIST RANKS.

It was accepted by both sides that it is of the utmost importance that all Zionist forces should be united.

It emerged from the discussion that there was substantial agreement on the part of the New Zionist Organisation with the aims and objects of Zionism as enunciated by the Zionists of South Africa at the Bloemfontein Conference.

In the light of the agreement of viewpoint on these two cardinal matters it was felt by the members of the New Zionist Organisation that it would be possible for them, subject to satisfactory arrangements being made as mentioned hereinafter, to re-enter the Zionist Organisation. It was felt that such re-entry would be the first step towards uniting as much of Jewry as possible in one common aim.

It was mutually agreed firstly that the Jewish people were doing and must continue to do their utmost to help in the achievement of victory for the Allies and for the cause of freedom, and secondly, that our claims at the peace settlement that is to come must be put before the nations of the world with determination, embodied in a clear and practical plan which must aim at the establishment of conditions which will permanently solve the problem of the homelessness of the Jewish people. For the achievement of both these objects the unity of Jewry was essential and towards this unity the re-entry of the New Zionist Organisation would be an important contributing factor.

It was agreed by all that

- a) Whilst we must seek in the attainment of equal civil and political rights of Jews in the countries in which they live and the eradication of all racial, religious and national discrimination therein, we must demand the establishment of the whole of Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth on the basis of Liberty and freedom for all peoples who dwell therein, without any discrimination either religious, national or otherwise;
- b) We must demand the recognition that it is the responsibility of the nations of the world to assist the Jewish people to settle in Palestine its uprooted masses for whom such settlement affords the only permanent solution.

The above were accepted as constituting the aims of Zionism.

It was further agreed that during the war the main tasks of the Zionist Organisation should be

1. To continue and to develop to the maximum the practical work of building up a strong, stable, self-reliant, and organically developing Yishuv.
2. To press for the formation of a distinct Jewish Army, to be recruited in Palestine and in such countries as are at present neutral, so as to afford the Jewish people the opportunity of participating in the war as a people.
3. To prepare Jewish claims and demands in agreement with the principles outlined above, to seek the unanimous concurrence of the Jewish people with these claims and to form a united representative body which should submit them at the termination of the war to the victorious Allies for acceptance and ratification.

The S. A. Zionist Federation agreed to recommend to its headquarters that the Shekel, which gives voting right to the World Zionist Congresses, shall in future be given free to any person declaring in writing his agreement with the Basic Programme, which shall be interpreted in terms of the foregoing aims of Zionism, subject to such safeguards as may be laid down by the General Council of the World Zionist Organisation, provided, however, that such safeguards shall not conflict with the principle of a free Shekel giving the right to the vote.

The representatives of the N. Z. O. intimated that they were prepared to recommend the following to their headquarters:-

1. That the members of the N. Z. O. re-enter the World Zionist Organisation as a Revisionist Party within the Organisation, and that the N. Z. O. cease to exist.
2. That the Revisionist Party be given fair and adequate representation on all the Governing Bodies and Committees of the World Zionist Organisation, subject to such safeguards as may be agreed upon by their respective World Headquarters.
3. That the Revisionist Party shall recognise that the official funds, present or future, of the World Zionist Organisation, shall be strengthened and supported in furtherance of the above-mentioned aims, and further shall undertake to abide by the majority decisions of the Organisation, and the discipline of the Organisation.

Both sides further agreed and pledged themselves to urge their respective headquarters to endeavour to reach an agreement on the lines set out above.

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PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

3-2-42

Emanuel Neumann
Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs
41 East 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

WILL ARRIVE TUESDAY A.M. AT ELEVEN. KINDEST REGARDS

SILVER

March 2, 1942

Mr. Emanuel Neumann
Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs
41 East 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Emanuel:

I received the enclosed letter. Do you know anything about the publication? If it is of sufficient moment, may I request you to send them a brief statement over my signature.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BX
Enc.

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=RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

=THE TEMPLE (CLEVELAND OHIL)=

AZEC MAR 10 PM 7 14
 1942 (?)

==SINCE SPEAKING TO YOU HAVE CHECKED THREE CALENDER AND FIND THAT
 PURIM IS SUNDAY THE TWENTYFIRST AND THE MEGHILLAH CANNOT UNDER
 ANY CIRCUMSTANCE BE EARLIER THAN THURSDAY NIGHT AM AFRAID THER
 IS SOME CONFUSION IF YOU CAN POSSIBLE REMAIN HERE FOR WEDNESDAY
 EVENING IT WOULD BE VERY IMPORTANT FROM EVERY POINT OF VIEW
 PLEASE WIRE BEST REGARDS=

WEISGAL.

@ BRO 150

7/2/11
9:45 Golman
sup med

March 30, 1942

To the Members of the American Emergency Committee
for Zionist Affairs:

In personal conversation with several members of the Emergency Committee, as well as in a verbal statement to the Office Committee, I made clear the fact that my resignation was impelled wholly by my conviction that, in the present state of affairs, I could make no effective contribution through the work of the Committee. In this memorandum, I have attempted to set forth some observations as to the Committee's present functioning and operation, together with certain suggestions for the reorganization of its work and structure.

I should make it quite clear that the memorandum represents absolutely no one's views but my own. No one but myself bears the responsibility for its contents.

David W. Petegorsky

Submitted to the
American Emergency Committee
for Zionist Affairs
by
David W. Pategorsky

March 30, 1942

MEMORANDUM

The American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs was conceived as a central political agency for the Zionist movement in this country. Its functions, it is scarcely necessary to emphasize, are of the utmost importance in the critical situation in which we find ourselves. American influence on the policies of the United Nations is considerable. America, too, is bound to play a decisive role in shaping the world of the future. American Jewry, as the most powerful Jewish community in the world, can exercise a very significant influence in molding American thinking and the policy of the democracies on the Jewish problem generally and on Palestine particularly. No group of Jewish leaders, therefore, has a task so urgent or a responsibility so great as the American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs.

I

While my relationship with the Emergency Committee was of short duration, I feel myself compelled to state that the Committee at present is failing utterly to cope with its tasks or adequately to discharge its responsibilities. The Committee's activities are conceived on a scale immeasurably too limited for the magnitude of the problems by which we are confronted; and its efforts have scarcely scratched the surface of what must be attempted. Political activity is either wholly unorganized or most loosely conducted. There are vast and vital areas in which no work whatever is being done. Even within the limits of its present activities, the affairs of the Committee are being conducted with grave inefficiency. In only one area -- that of public relations -- have I been able to observe significant achievement. There, too, much more could have been achieved if the conditions, to which I shall shortly refer, had not obtained.

That situation cannot but bring acute distress to all who are concerned with the future of Palestine and the Jewish people. Unless energetic measures are taken immediately to remedy the present situation, our future may be seriously jeopardized.

The failures of the Emergency Committee derive, in my opinion, from at least three factors:

- (1) A defective organizational and administrative structure which makes effective and intelligent action virtually impossible.
- (2) The failure of many members of the Emergency and Office Committees to exercise the responsibility that both their positions and the gravity of the moment demand.
- (3) A conception of the Committee's functions that is utterly

inadequate for the complexity and urgency of the problems we confront.

1. ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE

The present organization of the Emergency Committee and its operation suffer from:

- (a) A lack of centralized authority and coordination both in policy-making and administration.
- (b) A lack of any clear and consistent political orientation and purpose.
- (c) An unhappy method of selection of the personnel of the Office Committee.
- (d) A misconception of the functions of the permanent staff.

a) Until the present, there has been in the Emergency Committee virtually no centralization of authority, no coordination of effort and no integration of its various activities. That has been due to the fact that there has been, in the Emergency and Office Committees, an extremely loose diffusion of authority, which has amounted in most instances to the absence of any effective authority whatever. On every major issue on which action has had to be taken during my brief tenure as a member of the Committee's staff, such action was delayed until its effectiveness was either minimized or entirely nullified. Here, I need cite only the Struma disaster in which the Emergency Committee's statement was not issued until many days after the news had been received and in which cablegrams to the appropriate authorities were not dispatched until fully ten days after the tragedy. Those delays have been due in small measure to the fact that the permanent staff of the Committee is too limited in size for the work which as an emergency body it should be performing or is called upon suddenly to assume. But it is due in far greater measure to the fact that there has been within the Emergency Committee no adequate centralization of responsibility nor any administrative officer charged with the execution of the Committee's affairs as a whole. Whenever action has had to be taken, a search has had to be commenced to discover the source of effective authority in the Committee. That search consumed valuable time; and in a world in rapid motion, time is of the very essence of accomplishment or effectiveness. Whenever, for example, memoranda or releases or statements have had to be issued by the Committee, they have required the sanction of several persons in widely scattered places. In many instances, those persons have returned to the office widely differing and frequently contradictory versions. More often than not, those versions reach the office directly before newspaper deadlines or meeting time or other similarly inconvenient moments. That process has not only caused the Emergency Committee to be disastrously late wherever immediate action has been necessary; it has equally resulted in gross confusion and inefficiency in the actual administration of the Committee's work.

Even more serious has been the failure of the Emergency Committee to appoint a director or chief executive officer charged with the general administration of the Committee's functions. The absence of such centralized executive authority and responsibility is a violation of the most elementary principle of effective administration. There has been, as a result, no integration or coordination of the Committee's various activities. There has

been no adequate or effective allocation of duties and responsibilities. There has been constant confusion and uncertainty as to what particular tasks particular persons or departments should be performing.

b) The inadequacy of the Committee's work has been due no less to the fact that there has been no clear definition of the Committee's purposes and functions and activities. It is a most distressing --- and almost unbelievable --- fact that absolutely no provision has been made for the systematic organization of political activity or for an effective implementation of whatever programs existed. As a result, areas which should have been explored long ago, have been completely ignored. There has been no clarity of purpose, of method, of goal. And the unhappy results of that situation have been aggravated by the absence of any central administrative authority to which I have already referred. Thus, for example, there has been in the Emergency Committee a distinction between public relations and political work which my brief experience has convinced me is wholly untenable. A statement or a memorandum on the Struma disaster, to cite but one instance, falls to some degree within the province of public relations. But the emphasis of the statement, the demands it should set forth, the responsibilities it should fix, the authorities to whom it should be directed, are all political issues involving complex political factors. It has been my experience to have drafted several of these memoranda and statements. In no instance was there any clear statement from the Committee as to the political content of those documents. In seeking instruction preliminary to drafting those statements, I have constantly received differing and conflicting opinions from members of the Office Committee and representatives of the Jewish Agency at present in this country. That lack of planned political activity and of a clear political orientation has served further to throw the Committee's work into confusion. It has frustrated its every activity. Thus, for example, no effective program of public relations can be carried on by a political movement such as the Zionist movement unless it is based on carefully and deliberately considered political foundations.

Until adequate provision is made for the organization of political activity, for the clarification of our political program and for the definition and coordination of the various aspects of the Committee's work, that disastrous situation will continue to prevail.

I shall deal in a later section of this memorandum with the problem of the reorganization of the Committee's administrative structure. Suffice it here to indicate that what is obviously required is an intelligent departmental organization of the Committee's activities and the centralization in a director of administrative and executive authority.

c) Another source of the present inadequacies of the Emergency Committee lies in the nature of the Office Committee. I should make it clear that none of the criticisms which follows is intended as a reflection on any of its members. But it is overwhelmingly clear to me that the Office Committee, which is empowered to make decisions which involve the most complex and vital social and political issues of our time, is a body which can scarcely be considered competent for that purpose. I ask the members of the Committee frankly and honestly to consider what would happen were an analogous situation to prevail in the State Department. Let us picture Cordell Hall, Sumner Welles, Adolf Berle and the other responsible officers of the Department, as persons excessively preoccupied with personal, business, professional and communal affairs in several widely scattered cities. These men, let us say, meet in Washington for a few hours a week to formulate policy for the American Government. Their individual competence might be of the highest. But it should be

clear even to an infant that no such group of persons could give to a consideration of the issues they were called upon to decide adequate time and study and consideration. And their judgments on these issues could hardly be considered either valid or competent. The Office Committee is attempting to function in precisely that manner. Virtually every one of its members is carrying a staggering burden of professional, business, personal and Zionist duties. All are concerned with the affairs and responsibilities of several national organizations. I shall return to this particular problem at a later stage of this memorandum. But it is abundantly clear that the decisions the Committee is called upon to make are of such a nature as to require nothing less than continuous and full time consideration of the problems they involve.

d) Much delay, confusion and inefficiency has been created by the fact that the permanent staff has been permitted little administrative discretion in the exercise of its functions; that the Office Committee has regarded as one of its functions the closest scrutiny of every item of work done by the staff; that it has been in the habit of making decisions on matters that clearly and unanswerably come within the scope of administrative and executive rather than legislative competence. That conception is fatal to the effective prosecution of political or administrative activity. And the situation has been even further aggravated by the lack of central administrative authority within the office itself. Meetings of the Office Committee are given over excessively to problems of procedure rather than of principle; and trifling details are given precedence over fundamental and vital issues. I shall later set forth certain positive suggestions for the reorganization of the Emergency Committee's work and structure. But, clearly, the work of what is today termed the Office Committee should be limited to general policy-making and supervision. Actual administration and implementation of those general policies together with the formulation of the procedures to be employed should be the responsibility and function of a group drawn from the permanent staff and supplemented by the officers of the Emergency Committee.

2. LACK OF RESPONSIBILITY OF MEMBERS OF THE EMERGENCY AND OFFICE COMMITTEES

When I speak of the irresponsibility practiced by many members of the Emergency and Office Committees, I refer not merely to the fact that their excessive preoccupations make for irregular attendance at meetings. I refer to the fact that members of the Committees do not seem adequately aware of the grave and immense responsibilities they bear. Were they sufficiently conscious of those responsibilities, it is unlikely that so much of their time would be consumed with the unimportant and often trivial details to which most of the meetings are dedicated. More than that. Members of the Office Committee have in many instances shown little respect for official decisions reached by the Committee itself. On several occasions during my brief experience as a member of the Committee's staff, decisions formally and officially reached by the Office Committee have been revoked, modified or reversed by unofficial action and pressure on the part of members of the Committee dissatisfied with the official decision. That technique which can only be labelled "subversive" has created the greatest confusion in the administrative work of the office and has gravely impaired the efficiency of the Emergency Committee. I could cite at length the manner in which that process has operated on several occasions within the past few weeks. Decisions, for example, were taken to hold mass meetings on the Jewish army question and the Struma disaster or to insert advertisements and issue press statements on the Struma and Dr. Wise's poll of American rabbis on the Jewish army problem. In each case, the machinery for the implementation of those decisions was set in motion; halls were rented, speakers engaged, releases prepared, memoranda issued, the press and radio contacted, etc. and etc. In each one of those instances, individual members of

the Office Committee have attempted through inadmissible tactics to secure the revocation of those decisions, 24 or 36 hours before meetings were scheduled to take place, directly before newspaper deadlines and, in one instance, almost an hour after a release had been sent to all New York newspapers, city editors contacted, and arrangements completed with the New York Times for the insertion of an advertisement, the text of which had already reached that newspaper's offices. In every instance, such action has caused the gravest confusion and inefficiency within the office and has most seriously hampered prosecution of the Emergency Committee's work by creating serious embarrassment with newspaper offices, editors, etc.

Such irresponsibility, lack of respect for majority decisions of the Committee and tactics designed to secure reversal of official decisions or to hold up their implementation dare not continue if the Committee is to function with any degree of efficiency and responsibility.

3. INADEQUACY OF THE ASSUMPTIONS ON WHICH THE WORK OF THE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE RESTS

What I consider to be at the root of the distressing inadequacy of the political work of the Emergency Committee is a complete failure on the part of most of its members to appreciate either the nature of the problems by which we are confronted or the directions in which we should be operating. Most of the present work of the Emergency Committee seems to be based on the assumption that the world which will emerge after the war is over will be organized in very much the same way as it was before the outbreak of hostilities; that its problems will be similar in nature. That, of course, dictates that Zionist political activity follow the line it has traditionally taken: political negotiations in Washington and London; attempts to influence, through personal contact, key persons in governmental and political circles; the attempt to spread goodwill for Zionism and Palestine in non-Jewish groups; a reliance on the traditional forms of Zionist activity; the repeated use of antedated cliches and slogans and generalities. All those functions, let me hasten to emphasize, I deem important. And I should be the last to suggest that they be abandoned or minimized.

I am overwhelmingly convinced, however, that there is another and vastly more realistic assumption to be made about the years that lie ahead. And that is that the postwar world will be a radically different one from the world we know in the prewar years. The war is unleashing in its course vast and new forces. Social institutions and political and economic relationships are being drastically transformed; and new institutions and relationships are emerging. It is extremely likely that the war will provoke popular revolutionary movements in all of Europe. Momentous developments are under way in China, in India, in Russia--in all of Asia. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that the world of the future will be shaped as much by the people of those countries as by the Anglo-Saxon powers. Certainly, the destinies of Asia will be shaped only partially by Britain and America and probably far more by India and Russia and China. These vast and revolutionary political, social and economic changes mean that we shall have to adjust ourselves to a wholly new world; that the relationship of Zionism and Palestine to that world has to be thought out anew and afresh; that we must embark on an extensive reevaluation and reapplication of our concepts; that we must begin to develop new contacts and relationships; that we must begin immediately to plan our program for the postwar world; that we must think "in the grand manner". We must give breadth and scope and vision to our thinking and activity. Of that type of thinking and activity, I have seen little or no indication in the Emergency Committee, apart from Mr. Neumann's work in public relations; nor, with rare exceptions, have I encountered any recognition of its need or understanding of its nature.

At the present time, we are probably the most poorly equipped of all groups in the world to cope with the vast problems by which we are encompassed. I have already indicated some of the forces with which we should be concerned. There are tremendous problems of federation; of regionalism, of world organization; of economic development; of political forms and institutions; of racial and national conflicts; etc. We have in our possession scarcely an ounce of material, hardly a single piece of adequate research, no cooperative or organized effort on which any political thinking or planning can be based. We are failing completely to adjust our thinking to the realities of the contemporary world. We are making utterly no effort to prepare in any adequate fashion for the postwar world. We are making no attempt to align Zionism with the forces to whom the future belongs. We are making no attempt to inject Zionism into the stream of thought about the world of tomorrow. And that, let me suggest, involves much more than research by a single individual, the publication of an occasional article, the delivery of a few speeches or occasional meetings with some political figures. It requires fresh and new personnel; a group of experts immersed in the problems of our contemporary world and not merely a committee of excessively preoccupied individuals concerned primarily with piddling details or problems of personal prestige; the abandonment of preconceptions and prejudices; an intensive program of organized research and political planning; above all, it requires thinking "in the grand manner".

II

Throughout this memorandum, I have suggested that if the Emergency Committee is adequately to discharge its functions and fulfill its responsibilities, it must undertake serious revision both of its organizational structure and of the assumptions on which it is operating. In this section, I shall seek to set forth certain suggestions for such reorganization. I should emphasize, however, that what follows is less a finished blueprint than a series of suggestions as to the lines such reorganization should, in my opinion, follow.

I have been urging that much of the inadequacy and the ineffectiveness of the Committee's work derives from a complete absence of centralized and effective administrative authority; a lack of coordination and integration; a failure to organize activity in many vital areas; the inability of the Office Committee as presently constituted to cope with the complex issues with which the Emergency Committee should properly be concerned. It is on the basis of that analysis that the structural suggestions I shall set forth have been conceived.

1. EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

The realities of Zionist life make it imperative and advisable that the full Emergency Committee be drawn from the four major Zionist groups in accordance with some fixed scheme of representation. The full Committee should meet four times a year. Its functions should be to determine the general outlines of Zionist policy; to indicate in a general way the lines along which the Committee should be operating; to transmit the views of the various Zionist organizations; to pass on the report of the Committee's activities. Its decisions and instructions as to action should concern general policies and not the specific details of their implementation.

2. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The present Office Committee should be superseded by an Ex-

Executive Committee composed of the Chairman and Treasurer of the Emergency Committee together with one representative from each of the constituent organizations in the Emergency Committee. The Executive Committee should meet monthly for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee's activities as a whole; to indicate and to decide the general policies to be followed; to criticize and discuss the permanent staff's activities. The Executive Committee should appoint a Director who should be responsible to the Committee for the administration and implementation of its activities.

3. PERMANENT STAFF

The actual work of the Emergency Committee should be conducted by the Director and a permanent staff organized in a series of departments. These departments should include:

- a) Department of Political Affairs
- b) Department of Public Relations. (American Palestine Committee, Christian Clergy and church bodies, labor groups, Universities and academic groups, etc.)
- c) Department of Research and Postwar Planning. (Original research, cooperation with other bodies engaged in similar work, with the 'free' movements — particularly as their work concerns the Near and Middle East)
- d) Department of Publications and Information. (Books, pamphlet series, quarterly, information bulletins, etc.)
- e) Press and Publicity Department. (Radio, general press, Anglo-Jewish press, Christian church press, labor press, etc.)

Each of these departments should be headed by a Director charged with the Administration of his particular department. The Director should in each instance be a full-time employee of the Emergency Committee and selected for his competence for the particular tasks to which he is assigned.

4. OFFICE COMMITTEE

The Office Committee should be composed of the Director of the Emergency Committee, the Departmental Directors and the President and Treasurer of the Emergency Committee. The Office Committee should meet two or three times a week to decide the details of administrative policy and to make most of the decisions which come within the jurisdiction of the present Office Committee. Such a Committee, because it would be composed mainly of those actively and constantly concerned with the Emergency Committee's work and would be drawn largely from the permanent staff of the Committee, would be able to act quickly and efficiently in emergency situations. Administrative policy would thus be shaped by those in constant contact with the committee's work rather than by those whose excessive preoccupations prevent them from giving adequate consideration to issues they are called upon to decide. Such a set-up would free the Executive and Emergency Committees from the mass of details with which they are generally concerned and enable them to concentrate on the broader outlines of Zionist policy.

5. ADVISORY COMMISSIONS

To each department, there should be attached an advisory commission to be chosen by the Departmental Head and approved by the Emergency Committee.

These commissions should have advisory rather than mandatory powers. They should be selected on their basis of competence in the various areas in which they are called upon to serve. They should meet at the discretion of the Departmental Director who should serve as their chairman. Their functions, as I have suggested, should be purely advisory and consultative ones. An exception might be made in the case of the Department of Political Affairs. There, it might be deemed advisable to give a small committee mandatory rather than advisory powers. Such a committee should include the President and Director of the Emergency Committee and a few other persons selected for their competence in such matters. Here again it is necessary to emphasize that if the members of that committee will be persons overburdened with other duties, without special familiarity with the issues they are called upon to decide, no significant achievement can be expected.

6. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Director should be the central administrative officer of the Committee and responsible to the Executive Committee for the administration of its affairs. His tasks would include the coordination of the various aspects of the Committee's work, the integration of departmental activities, the allocation to the departments of their particular activities.

Such an organizational structure, I am convinced, would enable the Emergency Committee to function on a scope and with an efficiency immeasurably beyond anything it has yet demonstrated. Through the large Emergency Committee, the Zionist parties would be able to maintain supervision and direction of general policy. The Executive Committee would be able to supervise the activities of the permanent staff and to elaborate more specific policies. Centralization of administrative authority in the hands of a Director would eliminate delay, confusion, and make possible an integration of activity. Departmental organization would permit broad planning of programs and intensive and specialized activity in many fields. An office committee, drawn mainly from the permanent staff, would be able to act quickly, to make informed and competent judgments as to the administration of the work and to evolve a consistent and clear orientation on which all work of the Emergency Committee should be based.

III

If it be argued that what I am suggesting fails to take cognizance of the realities of Zionist life or represents too drastic a departure from the present structure and activities and organization of the Emergency Committee, I can only say that the period in which we live is a drastic and revolutionary one. Nothing less than drastic and heroic action will suffice.

Many of the members of the Emergency Committee have been so immersed in their various functions that it may be difficult for them to form an adequate over-all picture of our situation. But my brief experience with the Emergency Committee, no less than my activities in academic and liberal circles, have convinced me of the tremendous potentialities that exist today for constructive work for Palestine and Zionism. In Christian circles, in the universities, in academic and intellectual circles, among liberal groups, in the various organizations concerned with planning and thinking for the world of the future, there is a great latent appreciation of the Jewish problem generally and of the role of Palestine particularly. There are, too, many people of national reputation, experts in various fields of endeavor, who could be enlisted in our work. Several of them, I can positively state, would be prepared to dedicate all their time and energies to the problems with which an Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs should properly be concerned. That the Emergency Committee has thus far failed to tap these reservoirs or to enlist these persons has been due almost wholly to the

limited scale on which it is operating. The Committee has thus far failed to give to Jewry inspiring and dynamic leadership. It has failed to present to the Jews of America — and to the non-Jewish world as well — a substantial and constructive program for the Jewish people — based on the realities of the contemporary world. It has failed to present them with an inspiring vision of what can be achieved, with a ringing affirmation of what Zionism and Palestine can mean and become in the world of tomorrow.

So long as the Emergency Committee continues to concern itself with the petty details which today are its chief preoccupation, so long as it continues to tread its limited and circumscribed path, it will be able neither to make any impact on American thinking about both the present and the future, nor to enlist the services of those who would be prepared to serve. Unless the members of the Emergency Committee can rise to the heights of leadership and statesmanship that the gravity of the hour demands, unless they can demonstrate the vision and the courage and the fearlessness to undertake those changes through which alone effective and significant results can be achieved, they will have failed the Jewish people in the saddest hour of their history.

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EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.

April 7, 1942

Mr. Emanuel Neumann
Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs
41 East 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Emanuel:

The enclosed article appeared in 'Great Britain and the East.' I wonder who the writer, Jacob Heller, is. I suspect that it is a fictitious name and that the letter itself was gotten up in the office of 'Great Britain and the East.' I would suggest that you communicate with our friends in Boston and find out whether such a person exists. If not, I think the magazine ought to be confronted with this shameless pit of propaganda.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABS:BX
Enc.

MURRAY HILL 2-1160

Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

41 EAST 42nd STREET
ROOM 1121
NEW YORK CITY

April 13,
1942.


Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland Ohio.

Dear Abba:

I have referred your note of April 7th regarding the article in "Great Britain and The Near East" to Mr. Lourie, Secretary of the Emergency Committee. I take it he will do the necessary.

Kind regards,

Cordially yours,


Emanuel Neumann

EN-m

ZIONISM AN AFFIRMATION OF JUDAISM

*A Reply by 757 Orthodox, Conservative and Reform
Rabbis of America to a Statement Issued by Ninety
Members of the Reform Rabbinatc Charging That
Zionism Is Incompatible with the Teachings of Judaism*

THE SUBJOINED REPLY was prepared at the initiative of the following Rabbis who submitted it to their colleagues throughout the country for signature: Philip S. Bernstein, Barnett R. Brickner, Israel Goldstein, James G. Heller, Mordecai M. Kaplan, B. L. Levinthal, Israel H. Levinthal, Louis M. Levitsky, Joshua Loth Liebman, Joseph H. Lookstein, Jacob R. Marcus, Abraham A. Neuman, Louis I. Newman, David de Sola Pool, Abba Hillel Silver, Milton Steinberg, and Stephen S. Wise.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED RABBIS of all elements in American Jewish religious life, have noted with concern a statement by ninety of our colleagues in which they repudiate Zionism on the ground that it is inconsistent with Jewish religious and moral doctrine. This statement misrepresents Zionism and misinterprets historic Jewish religious teaching, and we should be derelict in our duty if we did not correct the misapprehensions which it is likely to foster.

We call attention in the first place to the fact that the signatories to this statement, for whom as fellow-Rabbis we have a high regard, represent no more than a very small fraction of the American rabbinate. They constitute a minority even of the rabbinate of

Reform Judaism with which they are associated. The overwhelming majority of American Rabbis regard Zionism not only as fully consistent with Judaism but as a logical expression and implementation of it.

Our colleagues concede the need for Jewish immigration into Palestine as contributing towards a solution of the vast tragedy of Jewish homelessness. They profess themselves ready to encourage such settlement. They are aware of the important achievements, social and spiritual, of the Palestinian Jewish community and they pledge to it their unstinted support. And yet, subscribing to every practical accomplishment of Zionism, they have embarked upon a public criticism of it. In explanation of their opposition they advance the consideration that Zionism is nationalistic and secularistic. On both scores they maintain it is incompatible with the Jewish religion and its universalistic outlook. They protest against the political emphasis which, they say, is now paramount in the Zionist program and which, according to them, tends to confuse both Jews and Christians as to the place and function of the Jewish group in American society. They appeal to the prophets of ancient Israel for substantiation of their views.

TREASURING the doctrines and moral principles of our faith no less than they, devoted equally to America and its democratic processes and spirit, we nonetheless find every one of their contentions totally without foundation.

Zionism is not a secularist movement. It has its origins and roots in the authoritative religious texts of Judaism. Scripture and rabbinical literature alike are replete with the promise of the restoration of Israel to its ancestral home. Anti-Zionism, not Zionism, is a departure from the Jewish religion. Nothing in the entire pronouncement of our colleagues is more painful than their appeal to the prophets of Israel—to those very prophets whose inspired and recorded words of national rebirth and restoration nurtured and sustained the hope of Israel throughout the ages.

Nor is Zionism a denial of the universalistic teachings of Judaism. Universalism is not a contradiction of nationalism. Nationalism as such, whether it be English, French, American or Jewish, is not in itself evil. It is only militaristic and chauvinistic nationalism, that nationalism which shamelessly flouts all mandates of international morality, which is evil. The prophets of Israel looked forward to the time not when all national entities would be obliterated, but when all nations would walk in the light of the Lord, live by His law and learn war no more.

Our colleagues find themselves unable to subscribe to the political emphasis "now paramount in the Zionist program." We fail to perceive what it is to which they object. Is it to the fact that there are a regularly constituted Zionist organization and a Jewish Agency which deal with the mandatory government, the Colonial office, the League of Nations and other recognized political bodies? But obviously, even immigration and colonization are practical matters which require political action. The settlement of a half million Jews in Palestine since the last war was made possible by political action which culminated in the Balfour Declaration and the Palestine Mandate. There can be little hope of opening the doors of Palestine for mass Jewish immigration after the war without effective political action.

Or is it that they object to the ultimate achievement by the Jewish community of Palestine of some form of Jewish statehood? We are not so bold as to predict the nature of the international order which will emerge from the present war. It is altogether likely, and indeed it may be desirable, that all sovereign states shall under the coming peace surrender some of their sovereignty to achieve a just and peaceful world society.

Certainly our colleagues will allow to the Jews of Palestine the same rights that are allowed to all other peoples resident on their own land. If Jews should ultimately come to constitute a majority of the population of Palestine, would our colleagues suggest that all other peoples in the post-war world shall be entitled to political self-determination, whatever form that may take, but the Jewish people in Palestine shall not have such a right? Or do they mean to suggest that the Jews in Palestine shall forever remain a minority in order not to achieve such political self-determination?

PROTESTING their sympathy both for the homeless Jews of the world and for their brethren in Palestine, our colleagues have by their pronouncement done all these a grave disservice. It may well be that to the degree to which their efforts are at all effective, Jews who might otherwise have found a haven in Palestine will be denied one. The enemies of the Jewish homeland will be strengthened in their propaganda as a result of the aid which these Rabbis have given them. To the Jews of Palestine, facing the gravest danger in their history and fighting hard to maintain morale and hope in the teeth of the totalitarian menace, this pronouncement comes as a cruel blow.

We do not mean to imply that our colleagues intended it as such. We have no doubt that they are earnest about their finespun theoretical objections to Zionism. We hold, however, that these objections have no merit, and further that voicing them at this time has been unwise and unkind.

We have not the least fear that our fellow Americans will be led to misconstrue the attitudes of American Jews to America because of their interest in Zionism. Every fair-minded American knows that American Jews have only one political allegiance—and that is to America. There is nothing in Zionism to impair this loyalty. Zionism has been endorsed in our generation by every President from Woodrow Wilson to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and has been approved by the Congress of the United States. The noblest spirits in American life, statesmen, scholars, writers, ministers and leaders of labor and industry, have lent their sympathy and encouragement to the movement.

Jews, and all non-Jews who are sympathetically interested in the plight of Jewry, should bear in mind that the defeat of Hitler will not of itself normalize Jewish life in Europe. An Allied peace which will not frankly face the problem of the national homelessness of the Jewish people will leave the age-old tragic status of European Jewry unchanged. The Jewish people is in danger of emerging from this war not only more torn and broken than any other people, but also without any prospects of a better and more secure future and without the hope that such tragedies will not recur again and again. Following an Allied victory, the Jews of Europe, we are confident, will be restored to their political rights and to equality of citizenship. But they possessed these rights after the last war and yet the past twenty-five years have witnessed a rapid and appalling

deterioration in their position. In any case, even after peace is restored Europe will be so ravaged and war-torn that large masses of Jews will elect migration to Palestine as a solution of their personal problems. Indeed, for most of these there may be no other substantial hope of economic, social and spiritual rehabilitation.

THE freedom which, we have faith, will come to all men and nations after this war, must come not only to Jews as individuals wherever they live, permitting them to share freedom on a plane of equality with all other men, but also to the Jewish people, as such, restored in its homeland, where at long last it will be a free people within a world federation of free peoples.

Of the 757 Rabbis listed below, 214 are members of the Central Conference of American Rabbis (Reform); 247 are members of the Rabbinical Assembly of America (Conservative); and the rest are affiliated with the Rabbinical Council of America (Orthodox) or the Union of Orthodox Rabbis. The total represents the largest number of rabbis whose signatures are attached to a public pronouncement in all Jewish history.

A

MICHAEL AARONSOHN, Cincinnati, Ohio
MOSES J. S. ABELS, North Bergen, N. J.
H. ABRAMOWITZ, Montreal, Can.
ABBA ABRAMS, New York
SAMUEL J. ABRAMS, Brookline, Mass.
H. ADAMS, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MORRIS ADLER, Detroit, Mich.
JACOB B. AGUS, Chicago, Ill.
MICHAEL ALPER, New York
DAVID B. ALPERT, Boston, Mass.
PHILIP R. ALSTAT, New York
MURRAY A. ALSTET, New York
ZVI ANDERMAN, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
CAMILLUS ANGEL, Miami, Fla.
NACHMAN S. ARNOFF, Chicago, Ill.
MORTON M. APPLEBAUM, East Lansing, Mich.
DAVID ARONSON, Minneapolis, Minn.
MAX ARZT, New York
AARON M. ASHENSKY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
GARRY J. AUGUST, Gary, Ind.
A. N. AVRUTICK, Newburgh, N. Y.

B

SIDNEY BALLON, Columbia, S. C.
R. M. BARISHANSKY, New York
SAMUEL BASKIN, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ALBERT G. BAUM, Alexandria, La.
JOSEPH M. BAUMOL, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HAROLD BAUMRIND, Milwaukee, Wisc.
SOLOMON N. BAZELL, Louisville, Ky.
RUBIN H. BENDELSTEIN, Bayonne, N. J.
JUDA BENENSON, New York
SAMUEL BENSON, Miami Beach, Fla.
JACOB D. BERGER, Cleveland, Ohio
BERNARD BERGMAN, New York
MOISE BERGMAN, San Diego, Cal.
SHOLOM BERGSTEIN, New York
HENRY J. BERKOWITZ, Portland, Ore.
SAMUEL BERLIANT, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
EPHRAIM BERMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JEREMIAH J. BERMAN, New York
MORTON M. BERMAN, Chicago, Ill.

P. BERMAN, New York
SAMUEL A. BERMAN, Jersey City, N. J.
M. BERNIKER, New York
PHILIP S. BERNSTEIN, Rochester, N. Y.
BERNARD L. BERZON, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MORRIS BESDIN, New York
ABRAHAM BICK, New York
JESSE BIENENFELD, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ALBERT T. BILGRAY, Providence, R. I.
BENJAMIN H. BIRNBAUM, Chicago, Ill.
SAMUEL BLINDER, Philadelphia, Pa.
JOSHUA BLOCH, New Hyde Park, N. Y.
LAWRENCE A. BLOCK, Huntington, W. Va.
HERBERT I. BLOOM, Kingston, N. Y.
MAURICE J. BLOOM, Newburgh, N. Y.
SAMUEL M. BLUMENFELD, Chicago, Ill.
A. H. BLUMENTHAL, Houston, Texas
RALPH H. BLUMENTHAL, Wilmington, N. C.
BENJAMIN BOCK, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ELI A. BOHNEN, Buffalo, N. Y.
BEN ZION BOKSER, Forest Hills, N. Y.
DAVID BONDER, Newark, N. J.
PHILIP D. BOOKSTABER, Harrisburg, Pa.
S. BORODKIN, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ABRAHAM S. BORVICK, Dorchester, Mass.
JACOB BOSNIAK, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WILLIAM G. BRAUDE, Providence, R. I.
I. BRAUN, New York
BARUCH BRAUNSTEIN, New York
JEHUDAH BRAVER, Kansas City, Mo.
SIMON BRENNER, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BARNETT R. BRICKNER, Cleveland, Ohio
M. L. BRILL, Bethlehem, Pa.
BENJAMIN I. BRILLIANT, Louisville, Ky.
ARTHUR BRODEY, Hattiesburg, Miss.
ARTHUR T. BUCH, Scranton, Pa.
GEDALIA BUCHBINDER, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JACOB T. BUCHBINDER, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ALEXANDER BUDIN, Rockaway Park, N. Y.
I. BUNIN, Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. D. BURACK, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ALEXANDER J. BURNSTEIN, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ABRAHAM BURSTEIN, New York
ELLIOT M. BURSTEIN, San Francisco, Cal.
MORDECAI BURSTEIN, Kansas City, Mo.

C

JUDAH CAHN, New York
JONAH E. CAPLAN, Astoria, N. Y.
DAVID I. CEDARBAUM, Elmhurst, N. Y.
J. CHAMEDES, New York
MORRIS B. CHAPMAN, Camp Polk, La.
AARON R. CHARNEY, Bayonne, N. J.
M. R. CHARRICK, Baltimore, Md.
ELIAS CHARRY, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. CHASHESMAN, Chicago, Ill.
B. L. CHAYET, Boston, Mass.
PAUL CHERTOFF, New York
A. CHINITZ, New York
ISRAEL CHODOS, Indianapolis, Ind.
N. CHODOS, New York
F. CIECHANOWITZ, New York
ADOLPH COBLENTZ, Baltimore, Md.
RUDOLPH I. COFFER, San Francisco, Cal.
BERNARD COHEN, Los Angeles, Cal.
BEZALEL COHEN, Paterson, N. J.
DAVID COHEN, Pasadena, Cal.
HARRY A. COHEN, Norwich, Conn.
HERMAN M. COHEN, St. Paul, Minn.
J. X. COHEN, New York
JACOB M. COHEN, Tarrytown, N. Y.
MEYER COHEN, Asbury Park, N. J.
MORTIMER J. COHEN, Philadelphia, Pa.
MORTON J. COHN, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
NATHAN H. COLISH, Houston, Texas
SAMUEL COOK, Altoona, Pa.
SAMUEL COOPER, Charleston, W. Va.

D

B. L. DAINA, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JUDAH DAMESEK, New York
JACOB DANISHEFSKY, Bayonne, N. J.
MAX D. DAVIDSON, Perth Amboy, N. J.
DANIEL L. DAVIS, Lancaster, Pa.
MOSHE DAVIS, New York
AARON DECTER, Philadelphia, Pa.
MORRIS V. DEMBOWITZ, New York
N. H. DIAMOND, Paris, Tenn.
FREDERIC A. DOPPELT, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
BERNARD DRACHMAN, New York

NATHAN DRAZIN, Baltimore, Md.
WM. DRAZIN, Savannah, Ga.
MAX DROB, New York

E

NACHMAN H. EBIN, Brooklyn, N. Y.
EMANUEL ECKSTEIN, Cleveland Ohio
M. ECKSTEIN, Philadelphia, Pa.
ISAAC C. EDREHL, Philadelphia, Pa.
BERNARD C. EHRENREICH, Chicago, Ill.
M. H. EICHENSTEIN, St. Louis, Mo.
DAVID M. EICHHORN, Spartanburg, S. C.
HERMAN E. EISENBERG, Chester, Pa.
IRA EISENSTEIN, New York
SIMON EISENSTEIN, Vineland, N. J.
LEON H. ELMALSH, Philadelphia, Pa.
LOUIS ENGELBERG, Cleveland, Ohio
BENJ. H. ENGLANDER, Brooklyn, N. Y.
DAVID ENGLANDER, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HENRY ENGLANDER, Cincinnati, Ohio
HARRY H. EPSTEIN, Atlanta, Ga.
LOUIS M. EPSTEIN, Brookline, Mass.
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MITCHEL S. ESKOLSKY, New York
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 LEON STITSKIN, Warren, Ohio
 MAURICE N. STISKIN, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 I. STOLLMAN, Detroit, Mich.
 DAVID BERNARD STOLPER, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 JOSEPH H. STOLZ, Hollywood, Cal.
 DAVID B. SWIREN, Philadelphia, Pa.
 E. CHAS. SYDNEY, Portland, Ore.

T

ISRAEL TABAK, Baltimore, Md.
 NATHAN TARAGIN, Providence, R. I.
 PHILIP TATZ, Philadelphia, Pa.
 SAMUEL TRITTELMAN, Ft. McClellan, Ala.
 BENJAMIN L. TELLER, Chicago, Ill.
 MORRIS TELLER, Chicago, Ill.
 EDWARD M. TENENBAUM, Shenandoah, Pa.
 JOSEPH THUMIN, Detroit, Mich.
 EMANUEL THURMAN, St. Louis, Mo.

MORDECAI M. THURMAN, Wilmington, N. C.
 AARON J. TOFIELD, Woonsocket, R. I.
 SANDERS A. TOFIELD, Houston, Texas
 J. GERSON TOLOCIBKO, New York
 ISAAC TOUBIN, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 DAVID I. TRAUB, New London, Conn.
 BENJAMIN H. TUMIN, S. Norwalk, Conn.
 JOSHUA TRACHTENBERG, Easton, Pa.
 BARUCH I. TREIGER, Orange, N. J.

U - V - W

BENJAMIN UNGER, Hornell, N. Y.
 JEROME UNGER, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 ALFRED VISE, Clarksville, Tenn.
 E. C. VOORSANGER, Milwaukee, Wisc.
 DAVID WACHTFOGEL, Shamokin, Pa.
 LUTTPOLD WALLACH, Florence, Ala.
 JOSEPH WARREN, Lowell, Mass.
 JUDAH WASHER, New Kensington, Pa.
 NATHAN WASSER, New York
 JAMES A. WAX, St. Louis, Mo.
 B. REUBEN WEILERSTEIN, Atlantic City, N. J.
 DUDLEY WEINBERG, Memphis, Tenn.
 MAX WEINE, Rutland, Vt.
 JACOB J. WEINSTEIN, Chicago, Ill.
 RALPH M. WEISBERGER, New York
 HILLEL WEISS, New York
 MARTIN M. WEITZ, Kenosha, Wisc.
 LOUIS WELLER, Newark, N. J.
 ERIC WERNER, Cincinnati, Ohio
 HARVEY E. WESSEL, Tyler, Texas
 H. J. WILNER, St. Petersburg, Fla.
 SOLOMON WIND, New York
 SIMON WINOGRAD, Milwaukee, Wisc.
 A. N. WINOKUR, Auburn, Maine
 AARON M. WISE, Schenectady, N. Y.
 MICHAEL WISE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 STEPHEN S. WISE, New York
 HARRY I. WOHLBERG, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SIDNEY WOLF, Cordus Christi, Texas
 SAMUEL WOLK, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 B. WOLKOVITZ, New York
 SAMUEL WOHL, Cincinnati, Ohio
 BERTHOLD WOYTHALER, Manchester, Conn.

Y - Z

SAMUEL YALLOF, Syracuse, N. Y.
 S. B. YAMPOL, Nashville, Tenn.
 MOSES M. YOSHOV, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 N. H. ZEICHK, Des Moines, Iowa
 JOSEPH ZHITLIN, New York
 M. ZEITZ, New York
 NATHAN ZELIZER, Columbus, Ohio
 ABRAHAM ZEMACH, Elgin, Ill.
 FRANK ZIMMERMAN, Flushing, N. Y.
 SIMON E. ZIPPER, Fall River, Mass.
 BERNARD H. ZISKIND, New Bedford, Mass.
 ARON ZLOTOWITZ, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 NATHAN ZUBER, Roselle, N. J.
 M. ZUCKER, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MAX ZUCKER, Passaic, N. J.
 JOSEPH S. ZUCKERBRAM, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 ARTHUR ZUCKERMAN, Seattle, Wash.
 JOSEPH ZWICK, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HARRY ZWELLING, New Britain, Conn.
 COLMAN A. ZWITMAN, Miami, Fla.



Additional copies of this pamphlet may be obtained from the
AMERICAN EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR ZIONIST AFFAIRS
41 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK

1942

File: UPA-USA 1941 to 1942

Folder: Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

MURRAY HILL 2-1160

Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

41 EAST 42nd STREET
ROOM 1121
NEW YORK CITY

April 17, 1942

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Abba:

I forgot to ask you the other day whether you could let me see the articles on British imperial policy which appeared in the London Times?

I need not tell you that your report at the Emergency Committee was excellent, but I can tell you that it has since been very favorably commented upon. I reported about it to Dr. Weizmann the next morning and told him, among other things, of the high tribute you had paid him. Just then you telephoned him before making your plane and he told you that he had had a report about your remarks at the meeting.

Last night Dr. Weizmann rang me up at home and told me that he planned to go to Washington early next week and desired me to accompany him. I was rather surprised. I said I would do so if he wished me to, but that I had better see him first. I did so today and warned him that his action may be taken amiss in certain quarters. He told me that he had been warned about that already and had considered the matter and ~~he~~ had not changed his mind; and so it was agreed that I spend the better part of next week with him in Washington. I ^{arrange} for him to see a number of people, etc.

While we are there, he proposes also to have a full discussion with me regarding the whole situation here. It may therefore not be amiss for you to write him expressing your views about the set-up, etc. The stronger you put it the better, though it could hardly be put stronger than you did the other night. His address there will be the Wardman Park Hotel and he is due to arrive there Sunday evening. If you write me, you had better address me at my home and they will forward it, unless I advise you at what hotel I will be.

With best regards, as ever,

Yours,

Emanuel

Emanuel Neumann

749 West End Ave.

EN:BP

Fig. UPA-UDA 1944-1942

Folger: Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

COPY FOR DR. ABRA HILLEL SILVER

April 18, 1942

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

Dear Dr. Wise:

You will recall that some weeks ago I asked for an opportunity to be heard if and when my activities during the past year and a half should come up for critical review. I said that I would, of course, wish to hear such criticisms and to have full opportunity to answer them, preferably in the presence of those who make them.

You were kind enough to say that there was no question of the character or effectiveness of my work; but that, on the contrary, "there was a feeling on the part of some that I was effectively taking more and more of the work into my hands and there was some uneasiness lest I become the "dictator" of the Emergency Committee.

I took your assurances, as I always do, at par. Moreover, I thought that among Zionists and friends the elementary rules of fairplay and judicial procedure must obtain, and that certainly the right of confrontation would never be denied to any Zionist under criticism in respect to his official conduct.

I have therefore been amazed to hear that rumors, charges and accusations are being made and circulated about me but not in my presence. They are evidently intended to justify the desire of certain individuals to have me divorced from Zionist political activity.

That such rumors, insinuations and accusations should be made privately, secretly, rather than openly and in my presence, make them suspect, of course. Nevertheless, there must be persons who, hearing such stories which are neither denied nor refuted, take them as gospel truth.

No such stories have come to my attention within the past forty-eight hours. One is to the effect that I had told Vice-President Wallace that for every Jew killed by Arabs in Palestine we, the Jews, have killed ten Arabs in retaliation. A pretty story!

The other story is that our jurist friend in Washington, whom I will refer to as Prof. Wiener, has expressed himself in derogatory terms about my activities in Washington.

So far as the second story is concerned, I have reason to believe that it is false, even though it is not precluded that a man even of judicial temperament

Dr. Stephen S. Wise -2-

should be led or misled into making such remarks. Just as Brandeis, for instance, had been fed with lies about me while I was in Palestine which I cleared up, of course, as soon as I returned here and had the opportunity to discuss matters with him. As you know, he subsequently honored me with his complete confidence. I believe you know from your own experience that it is possible to alienate friends if there is someone who has a motive for doing so and applies himself to the job. But I repeat that I have good reason for believing that the story with regard to Prof. Wiener is a canard.

With regard to the first story, I know it to be false. I remember my conversations with Mr. Wallace. And even if I didn't, I know my own self and wine well enough to know that I am utterly incapable of making such a stupid and lying boast to the Vice-President of the United States. I believe I had only two conversations with Mr. Wallace, at both of which my friend, Bernard Rosenblatt, was present. I believe he will confirm that nothing remotely resembling the statement ascribed to me ever passed my lips and that, indeed, to the best of his recollection (as well as mine) the subject itself was never dealt with in our conversations which were devoted mainly to the absorptive capacity of Palestine and the possibilities of Latin America. I am so positive with regard to this matter that I would deny the charge with equal vehemence if it were made in my presence by Mr. Wallace himself whose veracity I do not question but which I do not rate higher than my own. If two such stories are being circulated, I am sure there are others which have not yet reached me. There seems to be someone who is apparently devoting a good part of his time and talents to assassinate my reputation and destroy me politically. But then I should have expected fellow-Sionists with whom I have collaborated on terms of friendship and mutual confidence to have insisted upon bringing such accusations into the open and have the author confront the person so accused. I should have thought they would have insisted upon an impartial investigation and sifting of these charges. I should have thought they would have insisted upon those who spread them either to prove their charges or withdraw them.

I now request you, in your capacity as Chairman of the Emergency Committee, to have arrangements made without delay for the presentation of the "case" against me -- such as it is -- in the presence of all interested parties and for a full opportunity for me to produce the evidence necessary to meet such charges. If the Emergency Committee should fail in this elementary duty, I intend to ask for a Zionist Court of Honor to be constituted, before which I may summon both those who are slandering me and those who shield the slanderers and by their behavior make themselves accessories to the campaign of political assassination directed against me.

One thing I wish to assure you, Dr. Wise, I will not do, and that is to take all of this lying down and thereby let down those friends who believe in me and to whom I mean something Sionistically. I shall fight to my last breath. I owe it, if to none other, to myself and to my children.

As ever,

Faithfully yours,

Bernard Hermann

BN:BP

P.S. I shall be at the Wardman Park Hotel in Washington for the next few days.

April 20, 1942

Mr. Emanuel Neumann
749 West End Ave.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Emanuel:

Thank you for your letter of April 17. I am going to be in New York next week and I am going to have a long talk with Dr. Weizmann again about the entire situation. I think it is much better to do that in a personal conversation rather than through correspondence.

While you are in Washington, I would appreciate it if you would do me a favor. I would like to get Adolf Berle to address the annual meeting of The Temple on May 26 or 27. This is a very important event in the calendar of our institution, and we try to bring to this meeting which climaxes the year's work some person of outstanding importance. We have had members of the Cabinet in previous years address some of our meetings. I would appreciate it if you would contact Mr. Berle for me. It is so much more satisfactory than a letter from me. The meeting would be held at The Temple and Mr. Berle's address would receive not only local but national attention. We are prepared to pay some honorarium. Will you wire me as soon as you have been him?

With all good wishes, and hoping to see you early next week in New York, I remain

As ever yours,

AHS:BX

FILE: UPA - UJA - 1949-1952

Folder: W

ADIS File

C O P Y

April 23, 1948

Re: Amer. Zion.
political action
(Weisgal)

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Chairman,
Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs,
40 West 68th Street,
New York City

My dear Dr. Wise:

It is with the deepest regret that I must ask to be relieved from any further responsibility for the arrangements of the Extraordinary Zionist Conference on May 9th. I do this, not as a matter of caprice, but after much heart-searching, yes, and even the loss of many hours of sleep. My regret is the greater because I was reluctant to add to the epidemic of "resignations" with which the Emergency Committee has recently been afflicted. But yesterday's discussion and decision of the Office Committee with reference to the Conference, leaves me no choice in the matter. I have become convinced that I have no further contribution to make to the success or failure of the Conference. I therefore prefer to resume my previous role as "observer" of the Zionist scene. I shall, of course, continue with the work until you appoint some one in my place.

I hope you will permit me to give you my reasons for this decision. Early in March, at the request of the President of the Zionist Organization of America, the Office Committee unanimously asked me to undertake the job of preparing for an all Zionist Conference and also to arrange a public tribute to Dr. Weizmann on the occasion of his arrival here. I accepted both assignments with alacrity and, I must confess, with some joy. I set my hand to the task with earnestness, motivated by no other desire than to be of service to the Movement and if possible help lighten somewhat in this country Dr. Weizmann's burdens in the hour of his personal grief and at a time when he must carry grave responsibilities as the leader of the Jewish people.

April 23, 1942

I don't care to review here the details of what has happened in the Office Committee or in other committees during the past five or six weeks. It is enough to say that all the discussion, actions and reversal of action of these committees have from the very beginning to this day been marked by indecision, by a lack of seriousness and by what seemed to me an attempt at a progressive deterioration of the aims, purposes and functions of the Conference. Yesterday's discussion at the Office Committee, much more than the decision, was an illuminating and lamentable example.

The inability of the Committee to judge questions on their merits rather than by their effect upon persons or groups in the matter of the Conference, are only of a piece with the general inability of the Emergency Committee to lift itself out of the morass of its own confusion and helpless fumbling. I am deeply convinced that far from serving the cause of Zionist Unity, the Emergency Committee has unwittingly become a source of disruption and disintegration in the Zionist life of America, and, I fear, if it continues on its present course, will have tragic consequences for the Zionist Movement not only here but everywhere else.

The Emergency Committee lacks moral authority, cohesiveness, direction and unity of purpose. It is helplessly susceptible to internal intimidation and threats. The principal ingredient of its cohesive power is the fear of the consequences of its dissolution. It matters little where these threats and intimidations come from - Jerusalem, Washington or New York, from the Mizrahi, Poale Zion, Hadassah or the Zionist Organization. Their effect is the same - a body incapable of exercising free judgment, whose representatives are prisoners of their groups, making decisions not on the basis of free discussion but by directions imposed by bodies uninfluenced by common experience or common discussion. No organization, no movement, no committee, can exist, much less thrive, and do any important work under such

April 23, 1942

conditions. By-laws or even the appointment of an Executive Director will not remedy the situation. What is needed is to burn out of the heart of every Zionist, every group and party and organization, the accumulated poison of years of hate, prejudice and distrust for one another. And above all, this will not be achieved unless the Movement, out of its own loins, will, like in the last war, choose a leader whose moral and political authority will be unquestioningly accepted by all Zionists regardless of party or group. That and that alone, will create unity and release energies that are today paralyzed. If the paralysis is permitted to continue, there will be others who will snatch from under our eyes whatever little authority or prestige there may still be left in our Organization.

I am saying all this because I am conscious of the desperate need today for Zionist unity, Zionist authority and Zionist leadership of the highest order. All this is being frittered away by the Emergency Committee. Please forgive me. I did not intend to sermonize or write a preachment. I am writing this out of the depth of my conviction as a Zionist who had hoped - after more than a decade's absence from the councils of the Zionist Organization - to be of some little service at a time when all our energies, our abilities and devotion are needed to raise our Movement to the height which history demands of us.

Again I ask forgiveness.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) MEYER W. WEISGAL

MURRAY HILL 2-1160

Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

41 EAST 42nd STREET
ROOM 1121
NEW YORK CITY

May 8, 1942.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Abba:

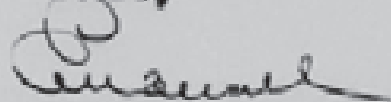
Thanks for your letter with which you
enclosed copies of letters from Wilkie and Halifax.

Monday May 25th would not do because
that is the date set for the second annual dinner of
the American Palestine Committee in Washington, and
Weizmann will be there.

I will be glad to carry on the contact
and try to arrange a meeting with Wilkie. Would it not
in that case be desirable that you write him and say
that I will do so? If you do send him such a letter,
please mail me a copy. I will then do my best.

As ever,

Yours,



Emanuel Neumann

EN-m

May 26, 1942.

To: The Members of the Office Committee

From: Arthur Lourie

It will be recalled that last October the Emergency Committee was informed that a grant of \$100,000 for one year was to be made jointly by the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth for the budget of the Committee.

I have only recently been informed that in terms of the agreement between the funds the allocation was in respect of the calendar year 1942 and not as originally understood from October 1941 to October 1942, and that the \$25,000 paid in October 1941 is to be treated as an advance against the 1942 allocation. In addition to this it must be recorded that in September 1941 when the Committee was without funds and a series of cables to the Executive in Jerusalem had failed to elicit a satisfactory reply, the Keren Hayesod advanced \$8,000 to the Committee. This amount also is being treated as a charge on the \$200,000. Therefore, deducting this sum and the \$25,000 paid in October, the allocation to the Committee amounts not to \$100,000 but to \$67,000 for the year.

The Committee has approximately \$4,000 in cash today (this does not include disbursements which will be made in respect of the Washington Dinner) and in terms of the agreement between the funds - is to receive for the rest of 1942 a further sum of \$39,750.

June 5, 1942

Mr. A. Lourie
American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs
41 East 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Lourie:

In looking over the minutes of the meeting of the Office Committee, May 27, I find reference to a formula defining Jewish Nationalism which Mr. Wertheim submitted. I would greatly appreciate it if you would send me a copy of it.

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BX

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From ** H NB543 KZ194N 16 NL=KZ NEWYORK NY 8

DR ABBA HIEELE SILVER=

THE TEMPLE CLEVELAND OHIO=

WEIZMANN IN MIDWEST ON EIGHTEENTH. COULD YOU POSSIBLY COME ON
MONDAY THE FIFTEENTH IF WILLKIE AVAILABLE=

EMANUEL NEUMANN. (

JUN 9 8 PM 8 30

June 23
24

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J. G. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

6-9-42

Emmanuel Germain
41 E. 42nd St.
New York

Regret can not come on 15th. Would
be free June 23 ~ 24th.

Silver

collect.

June 12, 1942

Mr. Emanuel Neumann
Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs
41 East 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Neumann:

Mr. Barle, who addressed The Temple Annual Meeting, and whom you were helpful in obtaining, has refused to accept an honorarium. I am anxious to send him one and I would like to know what his customary honorarium is. I understand that he has accepted lecture engagements in the past on an honorarium basis.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:EK

MURRAY HILL 2-1160

Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

41 EAST 42nd STREET
ROOM 1121
NEW YORK CITY

June 25, 1942.

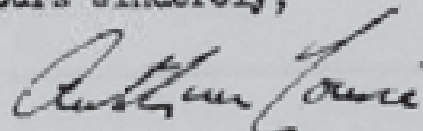
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver:

In accordance with my telephone conversation
with you today, the meeting of the Emergency Committee
is being called for next Thursday evening, July 2nd at
8:30 p.m.

Kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,



Arthur Lourie.

Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

41 EAST 42nd STREET
ROOM 1121
NEW YORK CITY

June 26, 1942

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Abba:

I am wondering whether I should make an attempt to arrange a meeting with Willkie for next Thursday when, I understand, you are planning to be in town. Before doing so, I would like to know whether you have any engagements already fixed for that day. (I suppose you know that a meeting of the full Emergency Committee is being called for Thursday evening, July 2nd.)

I would prefer to arrange to meet Mr. Willkie at lunch. He was prepared to do so on the 18th but Dr. Weizmann was out of town and so we didn't arrange it. I think we should not lose any more time and even if Weizmann does not return from Washington by next Thursday, I think you and I should have a talk with Willkie anyhow.

With kindest regards,

Cordially yours,



Emanuel Neumann

EN:EP

June 28, 1942.

To -- Members of the Office Committee
From-- Mr. E. Neumann

Subject - Finance and Budget

At the request of Mr. Szold who is absent from town this week, I beg to report as follows:

- I. Pursuant to a decision of the Office Committee, the officers of the Emergency Committee met with Rabbi A.H. Silver, chairman of the UPA, Dr. Israel Goldstein, chairman of the JNF, and Judge Rosenblatt, chairman of the KH, to discuss the finances of the Emergency Committee. The conferences took place Tuesday and Wednesday the 24th and 25th.
- II. Agreement was reached regarding the immediate problem of the continued financing of the Emergency Committee during the next few months, on the basis of the present budget or rate of expenditure amounting to an average of \$8000. a month or approximately \$100,000 a year.
- III. The discussion broadened into a consideration of the wider problem of budget and scope and revealed unanimity of opinion on several points, as follows:
 - (a) The present scale of operations by the Emergency Committee is in the opinion of the conferees inadequate and not commensurate with the responsibilities and opportunities confronting the Zionist movement.
 - (b) It is therefore necessary to draw up a program providing for an expansion of current activities in the field of public relations and political action.
 - (c) The size of the budget should depend upon the program and not vice versa.
 - (d) The responsibility of meeting the budget must be shared by all organizations or institutions which raise funds for Palestine, including Hadassah and Gewerkshaffen, and all should be assessed on an equal pro-rata basis. In the opinion of the conferees such assessment should be fixed tentatively at sums equivalent to at least 5% of amounts collected by all organizations and institutions. This should make available a fund of between \$250,000 and \$300,000 to be drawn upon as may be required.
 - (e) This method of meeting the needs of the Emergency Committee is preferable to soliciting contributions to a special "political fund".
 - (f) Assuming that a greatly increased budget will be provided in accordance with the above proposals, an immediate study should be made of the directions in which the work of the Emergency Committee should be extended.
 - (g) In the opinion of the conferees stress should be laid in such an expanded program on:
 - (1) public relations and political work in Washington.
 - (2) the mass appeal throughout the country with particular attention to special groups.
 - (3) intellectual work: assembling information, research, special studies, etc.
 - (4) publications: books, pamphlets, periodicals.
- IV. It is desirable that the Office Committee clarify its views on these matters and make earnest representations to Hadassah and the Gewerkshaffen to assume their respective shares of the financial responsibility. At the same time a new budget should be prepared and considered by the budget committee including representatives of all groups.

Besides the heads of the funds who have been mentioned, the following participated in the discussions: Judge Levinthal, chairman of the Office Committee; Mr. Robert Szold, treasurer; Dr. Nahum Goldmann and Mr. Emanuel Neumann.

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WHICH REGARD AS VERY IMPORTANT=

STEPHEN S WISE.

*NO. July 6-42 TO self
BY 30 AT 440P TO BE mailed
CALLS*

JUL 6 PM 3 58

1942 (?)

C O P Y

Winthrop Hotel
New York
July 7, 1942.

Judge Louis E. Levinthal, Chairman
Office Committee
41 E. 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Judge Levinthal:

I read in the minutes of the Office Committee meeting of July 2nd, there was a decision that I should take part in a Press Conference and a meeting organized for about 1500 people some time next week.

I take it for granted that it was impossible to consult me before the decision was taken as I was in Washington on that day.

I am sorry to tell you that I am unable to take part in these conferences.

Yours sincerely,

David Ben-Gurion.

C O P Y

CONFIDENTIAL

Hotel Winthrop
New York, June 29, 1942.

Judge Louis E. Levinthal, Chairman
Office Committee, Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs
New York, N.Y.

Dear Judge Levinthal:

I have to go to Washington and am afraid I will not be able to attend the meeting of the Office Committee on July 1st. I will be grateful if you will submit this short note on my view of the present situation and on my recent visit to Washington, to the committee.

1. The reassurances given lately by high quarters about the situation in the Middle East proved, unfortunately, to be unjustified by events. Though the optimistic feeling was shared a few weeks ago in certain British military circles in Washington, reliable information I got at that time from highly placed Americans, who follow the situation in the Middle East closely, was rather disturbing, as I reported some weeks ago to the Office Committee.

It is very unfortunate that the visit of Churchill to Washington could not be used. The British Prime Minister was unapproachable and even the telegram sent by Dr. Weizmann to Halifax for transmission to Churchill was not delivered; not did he get the letter sent by Dr. Weizmann on June 25. It was also regrettable that it was impossible to make use of the American-Palestine Committee.

I believe few Zionists will now question the view that the most important and urgent task of Zionism at this moment is the defense of Palestine and the Yishuv, and everything humanly possible must be done by American Zionists to secure the help of the American government in getting the maximum mobilization of the Jews in Palestine for the defense of the country. An immediate attempt must be made to approach the President and some of his advisors on this subject.

2. Last week I went to see some people in Washington in connection with the present difficult situation. On Wednesday, June 24, I saw Mr. Frederick Winant of the State Department, who, I was told, is soon proceeding to the Middle East. I gave him my view of the situation in Palestine and the neighboring countries and of the attitude of the representatives of the Foreign and Colonial Offices to the Jewish war effort. He took a very sympathetic interest and promised to contact our people in Jerusalem. He was not sure whether the new development in the Middle East might make his trip impossible, but at present his plans were to go to Cairo to be at the head of the supply center in the Middle East. He will go through London, and I may see him again the day before he leaves.

Later in the afternoon, I met Mr. Patterson, Under-Secretary of War. I had met him before at the Wagner dinner to memorialize Justice Brandeis. He was deeply moved when I described to him the danger threatening our people in Palestine in case of a Nazi invasion and was indignant at the attitude of the British in the Middle East who refused the Jews the right to defend their country. As he is at the head of the Supply Department and has nothing to do directly with military affairs, he advised me to see his colleague, Mr. McCloy, who deals with the British military authorities, and immediately arranged an appointment.

On the following morning I met Mr. McCloy. When I told him the oft-repeated story of the frustrated Jewish war effort in Palestine, he countered with a formidable array of practical objections: the lack of equipment, lack of training personnel, etc. and it was clear to me that he was unsuccessfully coached by the British in Washington. When I answered his objections with facts he was impressed, took notes and asked pertinent questions about the potentialities and the ways of mobilizing, training and equipping the Jews in Palestine. He asked me to give him the figures and the facts in writing, which I have done. A copy is in the office.

On the same morning, I met one of my Jewish friends in Washington and reported to him these meetings and discussed the situation. It appears that he is a very close friend of McCloy and thinks he is one of the six most important men in the United States from the war point of view. He was glad to hear that McCloy had taken a practical interest in the problem and promised to see him also.

On that visit to Washington, I incidentally learned that Judge Rosenman is solidly behind the Palestine formula which Mr. Wertheim accepted, and while he may have some stylistic suggestions, he supports the principle of a Jewish Commonwealth and is also trying to win over the few members of the American Jewish Committee who oppose our Palestine program.

Sincerely yours,

Charge to the account of _____ \$

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
OVERNIGHT TELEGRAM	NIGHT LETTER
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Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram of ordinary rate.

WESTERN UNION

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R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

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

July 15, 1942

Dr. Israel Goldstein
Dr. Bernard Rosenblatt
C/o Zionist Emergency Committee
41 E. 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

OUR COMMITMENT TO BENGURION AT MEETING LAST WEDNESDAY NOON WAS CLEAR AND UNCONDITIONAL. BENGURION WAS AUTHORIZED TO CABLE PALESTINE THAT \$160,000 WOULD BE CABLED ON TUESDAY AND THAT UPA WOULD SUPPLEMENT BY LOAN AMOUNT TO BE RAISED AT MONDAY AFTERNOON MEETING. THE FACT THAT ONLY SMALL SUM WAS REALIZED AT MONDAY MEETING DOES NOT AFFECT THE SITUATION AND NO LEGAL TECHNICALITIES, SHOULD BE INVOKED TO DELAY ACTION. WAYS WILL HAVE TO BE FOUND TO RAISE FROM PRIVATE SOURCES AS MUCH OF THIS SUM AS POSSIBLE. WE SHOULD NOT CONFUSE OUR FRIENDS IN PALESTINE OR GO BACK ON OUR OWN PLEDGES. KINDEST REGARDS.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

STANDARD TIME INDICATED

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TO POSTAL TELEGRAPH

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Form 18

H, NA437 KZ168N 42 NL XU=KZ NEWYORK NY 15

1942

DR, ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

:THE TEMPLE CLEVELAND OHIO=

OFFICE COMMITTEE OF EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TODAY APOINTED YOU AS
MEMBER OF COMMITTEE TO MEET JULY 16TH 3:30 PM, 41 EAST 42ND
STREET TO DISCUSS PLANS RE PALESTINE DEFENSE FUND AND METHOD OF
RAISING SAME, PLEASE ADVISE ME WHETHER YOU CAN ATTEND, REGARDS=:
STEPHEN S WISE,

16TH 3:30 PM 41 42ND,

STANDARD TIME INDICATED

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Form 16

H NA324 KZ163N 29 NL=KZ NEWYORK NY 16
DR ABBA HILLET SILVER=
THE TEMPLE CLEVELAND OHIO=

142 JUL 16 PM 7 16

PLANNING MEETING NEXT WEDNESDAY TO INCLUDE REPRESENTATIVES
HADASSAH AND GEWERKSCHAFTEN ON EMERGENCY COMMITTEE BUDGET. MAY
ALSO ARRANGE MEETING ZOA REPRESENTATIVES ON EMERGENCY COMMITTEE
PROVIDED YOU WILL ATTEND. PLEASE WIRE=
EMANUEL NEUMANN.

C
O
P
Y

THE COLGATE-ROCHESTER DIVINITY SCHOOL
1100 SOUTH GOODMAN ST.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

July 16, 1942

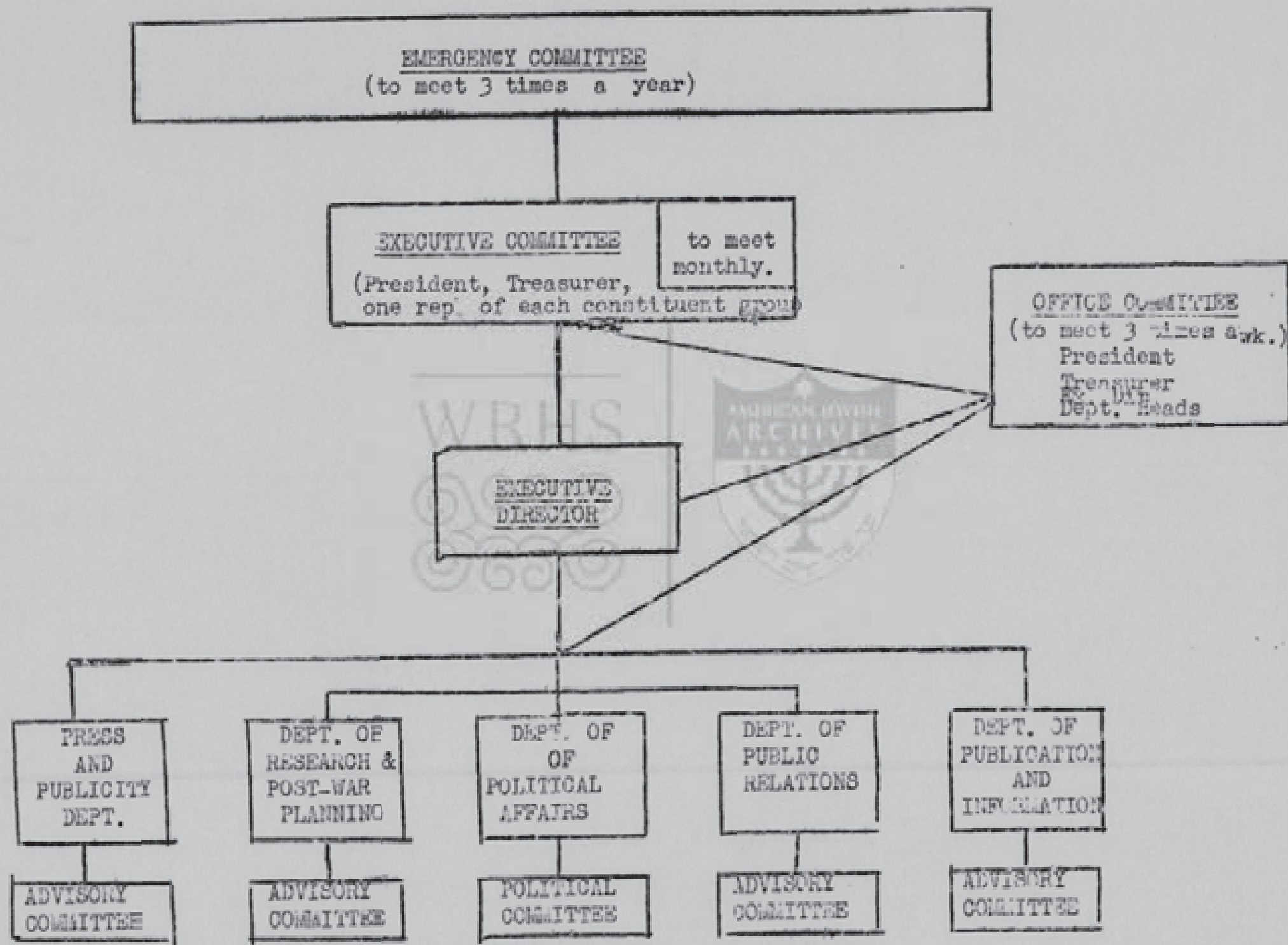
Dear Rabbi Bernstein:

We could use any good Rabbi you choose to
send -- if choose we must, I would put, first, Rabbi
Silver of Cleveland.

We would prefer a date after February 1st.
I will be away probably the first semester.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Albert W. Beaven
President



STANDARD TIME INDICATED
RECEIVED AT 0150 <i>over</i> <i>isa</i> 0758
TELEPHONE YOUR TELEGRAMS TO POSTAL TELEGRAPH

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Form 16

H. NA123 KZ56N *93* DL 14 EXTRA=KZ NEWYORK NY 17 1232F

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

THE TEMPLE ANSEL RD & 105TH XST CLEVELAND OHIO=

SITUATION OF THE GRAVEST URGENCY HAS ARISEN IN PALESTINE AND
REQUIRES PROMPT AND DECISIVE ACTION ON THE PART OF AMERICAN
JEWISH LEADERSHIP TO MEET THE PROBLEM. CERTAIN PLANS HAVE BEEN
SUGGESTED WHICH WE FEEL MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE OFFICERS OF
THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL TO ASSURE COOPERATIVE ACTION. WE WOULD
DEEPLY APPRECIATE ADVICE FROM YOU PROMPTLY AS TO WHEN WITHIN THE
NEXT DAY OR TWO WE CAN MEET TO DISCUSS THIS MOMENTOUS ISSUE
AND OBTAIN YOUR HELP=

DR SEPHEN S WISE JUDGE LOUISE LEVINTHAL ON BEHALF OF THE

1942 JUL 17 PM 2 10
1942 JUL 17 PM 2 04

1942

Mail
310P
320P

sa 24/11

OVER



7-17-42

Rabbi Silver

A SITUATION OF THE GRAVEST URGENCY HAS ARISEN IN PALESTINE AND REQUIRES PROMPT AND DECISIVE ACTION ON THE PART OF AMERICAN JEWISH LEADERSHIP TO MEET THE PROBLEM. CERTAIN PLANS HAVE BEEN SUGGESTED WHICH WE FEEL MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE OFFICERS OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL TO ASSURE COOPERATIVE ACTION. WE WOULD DEEPLY APPRECIATE ADVICE FROM YOU PROMPTLY AS TO WHEN XM WITHIN THE NEXT DAY OR TWO WE CAN MEET TO DISCUSS THIS MOMENTOUS ISSUE AND OBTAIN YOUR HELP.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise
Louis E. Levinthal
on behalf of
EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR ZIONIST AFFAIRS

American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

41 EAST 42ND STREET
ROOM 1121
NEW YORK CITY

July 17, 1942

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Abba:

Thanks for your telegram in reply to mine.

It seems impossible to hold a meeting on Tuesday. On that day there will be a meeting of the Hadassah Board at which, incidentally, the matter of the Emergency Committee budget will be discussed, and in the evening the Madison Square Garden meeting will take place and some of our people will be preoccupied with it, so that we cannot count on either a good attendance or the necessary concentration.

I discussed the situation with Mr. Szold last evening, and he thought that we could simply make the budget question the special order of business at the next meeting of the Office Committee Wednesday afternoon, July 22nd, and invite in addition to the members of the Office Committee, Rosenblatt as chairman of the Keren Hayesod and Mr. Hamlin, Executive Secretary of the Gewerkschaften, thus having all interests represented. Szold was keen on having you present. Despite your telegram saying that you can not come Wednesday, I am hoping that under the circumstances you may be able to arrange your plans so as to enable you to attend.

Regarding the possibilities of reaching a decision, I am certain that we can expect neither Hadassah nor the Gewerkschaften to fall in line promptly in the matter of the assessment. Hadassah will probably have to deal with it at their Convention in October, and in the case of the Gewerkschaften considerable delay will also be involved at best. However it may be possible for the Office Committee and the representatives of the Funds to reach agreement regarding the enlargement of the budget and perhaps also a decision in principle regarding assessment of the other Funds.

I expect to leave for a vacation which I desperately need, around the first of August. When I return the fall season will be almost at hand, and I am anxious that some clarity be achieved regarding future plans and program. I have explained matters as best I can and again I hope you may find it possible to be here Wednesday. If that should be entirely

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver - 2

out of the question, I would suggest that you send a letter or telegram addressed to Wise, Levinthal or Szold, giving your views on the extended program and budget and urging (a) that the principle of assessment be affirmatively acted upon by the Office Committee, and (b) that the extended program be proceeded with irrespective of the position which may be taken by Hadassah and the Gewerkschaften, and that the financing in the meantime be provided by the Keren Hayesod and the Jewish National Fund.

I make this suggestion on the assumption that it represents your own view.

With kindest regards, I am



Sincerely yours,



Emanuel Neumann

Emanuel Neumann
per *EF*

Dictated but not read

American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

41 EAST 42nd STREET
ROOM 1121
NEW YORK CITY

July 21, 1942

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

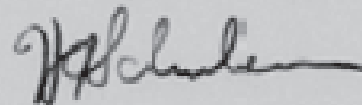
My dear Dr. Silver:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter we received from Albert W. Beaven, President of The Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, 1100 S. Goodman St., Rochester, N.Y., in reply to the enclosed letter which Rabbi Philip Bernstein sent to a number of Christian Seminaries throughout the country, pursuant to the program of education we are initiating in presenting Palestine to our non-Jewish friends.

I hope that you will find it possible to accept a date for The Colgate-Rochester Divinity School after February 1st. I would greatly appreciate your writing Mr. Beaven what date you can offer.

With deep gratitude for any cooperation you may give us, I am

Very sincerely yours,



H. A. Schulson

HAS:BP
Encls.

MURRAY HILL 2-1160

Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

September 4, 1942

41 EAST 42nd STREET
ROOM 1121
NEW YORK CITY

Dear Mr. Weisgal:

At your request, I am enclosing for Dr. Weizmann the remarks of all the people who spoke at the special meeting held on June 28.

Dr. Weizmann already has his own part; Mr. Ben-Gurion has his.

Dr. Goldmann's, Mr. Lipsky's, Judge Levinthal's and Dr. Wise's remarks have been okayed by each of them. I have not heard from Mr. Greenberg about the enclosed transcript of his remarks. Mr. Szold's are also okay.

My very kind regards to Dr. Weizmann and my best wishes for a speedy and complete recovery.

Sincerely yours,

Miriam Cohen

Miriam Cohen

Mr. Meier Weisgal
Hotel St. Regis
New York, N. Y.

P. S. I have no copy of either Dr. Weizmann's or Mr. Ben-Gurion's remarks at that meeting.

2311

25/12/42

Hotel St. Regis.

Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street

New York September 23, 1942

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio

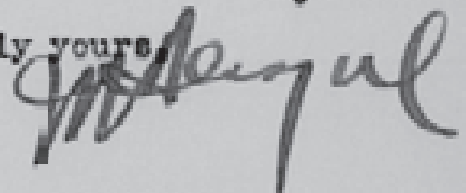
Dear Dr. Silver:

Dr. Weizmann has asked me to reply to your letter and to thank you most sincerely for your good wishes. As soon as he is able, he will write to you personally.

I am sure you will be glad to hear that Dr. Weizmann has felt considerably better in the last few days. After a consultation with various doctors last Friday, it was decided that he take a complete rest for four to six weeks in the mountains. He is going to a place not far from New York, about three hours. When you come to New York, he hopes, it will be possible for you to visit him. If you can do so, I would be glad to make the necessary arrangements to drive you up there.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,



MWW:FR

MURRAY HILL 2-1160

American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

41 EAST 42nd STREET
ROOM 1121
NEW YORK CITY

September 25, 1942

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Abba:

Yesterday morning I began drafting the Magnes resolution. In the afternoon, Dr. Kligler, who has just returned from Palestine, reported to the Office Committee on the Ichud, of which he is a member.

While he has not necessarily convinced us all that the Ichud is quite kosher, some of the things he said have caused me to revise the phraseology of the resolution somewhat, though not basically.

I expect to meet with Judge Rothenberg on Monday and then communicate with you before making the resolution public.

As ever,

Yours,



Emanuel Neumann

EM:EP

American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

41 EAST 42nd STREET
ROOM 1121
NEW YORK CITY

October 14, 1942.

Dear Colleague:

The recent public pronouncement by the ninety non-Zionist Rabbis has deeply grieved and offended large numbers of American Jews. The statement, it seemed, was not only fallacious in its reasoning, incorrect in its interpretation of Jewish religious teachings, but injurious to the best interests of the Jewish people in this hour of grave tragedy. It gave the impression of a widespread disunity in Israel and opposition to Zionism which are little justified by the facts.

To counteract the injurious effects of the non-Zionist pronouncement and to reaffirm the compatibility of Zionism with Judaism and Americanism, the undersigned Rabbis, representing all elements in American Jewry, have prepared a statement to be issued to the press and widely circulated. It is anticipated that the overwhelming majority of the American rabbinate will be willing and eager to sign this statement. If, as we hope, you are ready to lend your name, please fill in and mail the enclosed postcard immediately.

Sincerely yours,

Philip S. Bernstein
Barnett R. Brickner
Israel Goldstein
James G. Heller
Mordecai M. Kaplan
B. L. Levinthal
Israel H. Levinthal
Louis M. Levitsky

Joshua Loth Liebman
Joseph H. Lockstein
Jacob R. Marcus
Abraham A. Neuman
Louis I. Newman
David de Sola Pool
Abba Hillel Silver
Milton Steinberg

Stephen S. Wise

AMERICAN RABBIS REPLY (complete text of the rabbinical statement)

We, the undersigned Rabbis of all elements in American Jewish religious life, have noted with concern a statement by ninety of our colleagues in which they repudiate Zionism on the ground that it is inconsistent with Jewish religious and moral doctrine. This statement misrepresents Zionism and misinterprets historic Jewish religious teaching, and we should be derelict in our duty if we did not correct the misapprehensions which it is likely to foster.

We call attention in the first place to the fact that the signatories to this statement for whom as fellow-Rabbis we have a high regard, represent no more than a very small fraction of the American rabbinate. They constitute a minority even of the rabbinate of Reform Judaism with which they are associated. The overwhelming majority of American Rabbis regard Zionism not only as fully consistent with Judaism but as a logical expression and implementation of it.

Our colleagues concede the need for Jewish immigration into Palestine as contributing towards a solution of the vast tragedy of Jewish homelessness. They profess themselves ready to encourage such settlement. They are aware of the important achievements, social and spiritual, of the Palestinian Jewish community and they pledge to it their unstinted support. And yet, subscribing to every practical accomplishment of Zionism, they have embarked upon a public criticism of it. In explanation of their opposition they advance the consideration that Zionism is nationalistic and secularistic. On both scores they maintain it is incompatible with the Jewish religion and its universalistic outlook. They protest against the political emphasis which, they say, is now paramount in the Zionist program and which, according to them, tends to confuse both Jews and Christians as to the place and function of the Jewish group in American society. They appeal to the prophets of ancient Israel for substantiation of their views.

Treasuring the doctrines and moral principles of our faith no less than they, devoted equally to America and its democratic processes and spirit, we nonetheless find every one of their contentions totally without foundation.

Zionism is not a secularist movement. It has its origins and roots in the authoritative religious texts of Judaism. Scripture and rabbinical literature alike are replete with the promise of the restoration of Israel to its ancestral home. Anti-Zionism, not Zionism, is a departure from the Jewish religion. Nothing in the entire pronouncement of our colleagues is more painful than their appeal to the prophets of Israel -- to those very prophets whose inspired and recorded words of national rebirth and restoration nurtured and sustained the hope of Israel throughout the ages.

Nor is Zionism a denial of the universalistic teachings of Judaism. Universalism is not a contradiction of nationalism. Nationalism as such, whether it be English, French, American or Jewish, is not in itself evil. It is only militaristic and chauvinistic nationalism, that nationalism which shamelessly flouts all mandates of international morality which is evil. The prophets of Israel looked forward to the time not when all national entities would be obliterated, but when all nations would walk in the light of the Lord, live by His law and learn war no more.

Our colleagues find themselves unable to subscribe to the political emphasis "now paramount in the Zionist program". We fail to perceive what it is to which they object. Is it to the fact that there is a regularly constituted Zionist organization and a Jewish Agency which deal with the mandatory government, the Colonial office, the League of Nations and other recognized political bodies? But obviously, even immigration and colonization are practical matters which require political action. The settlement of a half million Jews in Palestine since the last war was made possible by political action which culminated in the Balfour Declaration and the Palestine Mandate. There can be little hope of opening the doors of Palestine for mass Jewish immigration after the war without effective political action.

Or is it that they object to the ultimate achievement by the Jewish community of Palestine of some form of Jewish statehood? We are not so bold as to predict the nature of the international order which will emerge from the present war. It is altogether likely, and indeed it may be desirable, that all sovereign states shall under the coming peace surrender some of their sovereignty to achieve a just and peaceful world society.

Certainly our colleagues will allow to the Jews of Palestine the same rights that are allowed to all other peoples resident on their own land. If Jews should ultimately come to constitute a majority of the population of Palestine, would our colleagues suggest that all other peoples in the post-war world shall be entitled to political self-determination, whatever form that may take, but the Jewish people in Palestine shall not have such a right? Or do they mean to suggest that the Jews in Palestine shall forever remain a minority in order not to achieve such political self-determination?

Protesting their sympathy both for the homeless Jews of the world and for their brethren in Palestine, our colleagues have by their pronouncement done all these a grave disservice. It may well be that to the degree to which their efforts are at all effective, Jews who might otherwise have found a haven in Palestine will be denied one. The enemies of the Jewish homeland will be strengthened in their propaganda as a result of the aid which these Babbis have given them. To the Jews of Palestine, facing the gravest danger in their history and fighting hard to maintain morale and hope in the teeth of the totalitarian menace, this pronouncement comes as a cruel blow.

We do not mean to imply that our colleagues intended it as such. We have no doubt that they are earnest about their finespun theoretical objections to Zionism. We hold, however, that these objections have no merit and further that voicing them at this time has been unwise and unkind.

We have not the least fear that our fellow Americans will be led to misconstrue the attitudes of American Jews to America because of their interest in Zionism. Every fair-minded American knows that American Jews have only one political allegiance — and that is to America. There is nothing in Zionism to impair this loyalty. Zionism has been endorsed in our generation by every President from Woodrow Wilson to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and has been approved by the Congress of the United States. The noblest spirits in American life, statesmen, scholars, writers, ministers and leaders of labor and industry, have lent their sympathy and encouragement to the movement.

Jews, and all non-Jews who are sympathetically interested in the plight of Jewry, should bear in mind that the defeat of Hitler will not of itself normalize Jewish life in Europe. An Allied peace which will not frankly face the problem of the national homelessness of the Jewish people will leave the age-old tragic status of European Jewry unchanged. The Jewish people is in danger of emerging from this war not only more torn and broken than any other people, but also without any prospects of a better and more secure future and without the hope that such tragedies will not recur again and again. Following an Allied victory, the Jews of Europe, we are confident, will be restored to their political rights and to equality of citizenship. But they possessed these rights after the last war and yet the past twenty-five years have witnessed a rapid and appalling deterioration in their position. In any case, even after peace is restored Europe will be so ravaged and war-torn that large masses of Jews will elect migration to Palestine as a solution of their personal problems. Indeed, for most of these there may be no other substantial hope of economic, social and spiritual rehabilitation.

The freedom which, we have faith, will come to all men and nations after this war, must come not only to Jews as individuals wherever they live, permitting them to share freedom on a plane of equality with all other men, but also to the Jewish people, as such, restored in its homeland, where at long last it will be a free people within a world federation of free peoples.

Michael Aaronsohn, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Moses J.S. Abeles, North Bergen, N.J.
 Abba Abrams, New York.
 Samuel J. Abrams, Brookline, Mass.
 H. Adams, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Morris Adler, Detroit, Mich.
 Jacob B. Agus, Chicago, Ill.
 Michael Alper, New York.
 David B. Alpert, Boston, Mass.
 Murray A. Alstat, Bronx, N.Y.
 Philip R. Alstat, New York.
 Zwi Anderman, Jackson Heights, N.Y.
 Camillus Angel, Miami, Fla.
 Nachman S. Arnoff, Chicago, Ill.
 Morton M. Applebaum, East Lansing Mich.
 David Aronson, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Max Arzt, New York.
 Aaron M. Ashinsky, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Garry J. August, Gary, Ind.
 A.N. AvRutick, Newburgh, N.Y.

B

Sidney Ballon, Columbia, S.C.
 R.M. Barishansky, Bronx, N.Y.
 Samuel Baskin, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Albert G. Baum, Alexandria, La.
 Joseph M. Baumol, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Harold Baumrind, Milwaukee, Wisc.
 Solomon M. Bazell, Louisville, Ky.
 Juda Benerson, Bronx, N.Y.
 Samuel Bension, Miami Beach, Fla.
 Jacob D. Berger, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Bernard Bergman, New York.
 Meise Bergman, San Diego, Calif.
 Sholom Bergstein, Bronx, N.Y.
 Henry J. Berkowitz, Portland, Ore.
 Samuel Berliant, Jackson Hts, N.Y.
 Ephraim Bernaa, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Jeremiah J. Berman, New York.
 Morton M. Berman, Chicago, Ill.
 P. Berman, New York.
 Samuel A. Berman, Jersey City, N.J.
 M. Berniker, Bronx, N.Y.
 Philip S. Bernstein, Rochester, N.Y.
 Bernard L. Berson, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Morris Besdin, New York.
 Abraham Bick, New York.
 Jesse Bienenfeld, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Albert T. Bilgray, Providence, R.I.
 Benhamin H. Birnbaum, Chicago, Ill.
 Samuel Blinder, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Joshua Bloch, New Hyde Park, N.Y.
 Lawrence A. Block, Huntington, W.Va.
 Herbert I. Bloom, Kingston, N.Y.
 Maurice J. Bloom, Newburgh, N.Y.
 Samuel M. Blumanfield, Chicago, Ill.
 A.H. Blumenthal, Houston, Texas.
 Ralph H. Blumenthal, Camp Davis, N.C.
 Benjamin Bock, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Eli A. Bohnen, Buffalo, New York.
 Ben Zion Bokser, Forest Hills, N.Y.
 David Bonder, Newark, N.J.
 Philip D. Bookstaber, Harrisburg, Pa.
 S. Borodkin, Brooklyn, New York.
 Abraham S. Borvick, Dorchester, Mass.
 Jacob Bosnick, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 William G. Braude, Providence, R.I.
 I. Braun, New York.
 Baruch Braunstein, New York.
 Jehudah Braver, Kansas City, Mo.
 Simon Brenner, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Barnett R. Brickner, Cleveland Ohio

M.L. Brill, Bethlehem, Penna.
 Benjamin I. Brilliant, Louisville, Ky.
 Arthur Brodey, Hattiesburg, Miss.
 Arthur T. Buch, Scranton, Penna.
 Odalia Buchbinder, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Jacob T. Buchbinder, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Alexander Budin, Rockaway Park, N.Y.
 I. Bunin, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 A.D. Burack, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Alexander J. Burnstein, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Abraham Burstein, New York.
 Elliot M. Burstein, San Francisco, Cal.
 Mordecai Burstein, Kansas City, Mo.

C

Judah Cahn, New York.
 Johah E. Caplan, Astoria Li, N.Y.
 David Cedarbaum, Elmhurst Li, N.Y.
 J. Chamedes, New York.
 Morris B. Chapman, Camp Polk, La.
 Aaron R. Charney, Bayonne, N.J.
 M.R. Charrick, Baltimore, Md.
 Elias Charry, Philadelphia, Pa.
 J. Chashesman, Chicago, Ill.
 B.L. Chayet, Boston, Mass.
 Paul Chertoff, New York.
 A. Chinitz, New York.
 Israel Chodos, Indianapolis, Ind.
 N. Chodos, Bronx, N.Y.
 F. Ciechanowitz, New York.
 Adolph Coblentz, Baltimore, Md.
 Rudolph I. Coffee, San Francisco, Cal.
 Bernard Cohen, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Bezalel Cohen, Paterson, N.J.
 David Cohen, Pasadena, Calif.
 Harry A. Cohen, Norwich, Conn.
 Herman M. Cohen, St. Paul, Minn.
 J.X. Cohen, New York.
 Jacob M. Cohen, Tarrytown, N.Y.
 Meyer Cohen, Asbury Park, N.J.
 Mortimer J. Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Morton J. Cohen, Niagara Falls, N.Y.
 Nathan H. Colish, Houston, Texas
 Samuel Cook, Altoona, Penna.
 Samuel Cooper, Charleston, W.Va.

*Original
 Cohen*

D

B.L. Daina, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Jacob Danishefsky, Bayonne, N.J.
 Max D. Davidson, Perth Amboy, N.J.
 Daniel L. Davis, Lancaster, Pa.
 Aaron Dexter, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Morris V. Dombowitz, New York.
 N.H. Diamond, Paris, Tenn.
 Frederic A. Doppelt, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
 Bernard Drackman, New York.
 Nathan Drazin, Baltimore, Md.
 Wm. Drazin, Savannah, Ga.
 Max Drob, Bronx, N.Y.

E

Nachman H. Ebin, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Emanuel Eckstein, Cleveland Ohio.
 M. Ecksstein, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Isaac C. Edrchi, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Bernard C. Ehrenreich, Chicago, Ill.
 M.H. Eichenstein, St. Louis, Mo.
 David M. Eickhorn, Spartanburg, S.C.

E

Herman E. Eisenberg, Chester, Pa.
Ira Eisenstein, New York.
Simon Eisenstein, Vineland, N.J.
Leon H. Elmaleh, Philadelphia, Pa.
Louis Engelberg, Cleveland, Ohio.
Benj. H. Englander, Brooklyn, N.Y.
David Englander, Brooklyn, N.Y.
✓ Henry Englander, Cincinnati Ohio.
Harry H. Epstein, Atlanta, Ga.
Louis M. Epstein, Brooklyn, Mass.
Samuel Epstein, Dalton, Ga.
Mitchel S. Eskolsky, New York.
M. Etter, Harrisburg, Pa.

F

Joseph B. Fain, Portland, Ore.
Maxwell M. Farber, Philadelphia, Pa.
A. Herbert Fedder, Laurelton, Li. N.Y.
Simon Federbusch, New York.
Meir Felman, Bridgeport, Conn.
Louis Feigon, Galveston, Texas.
Abraham H. Feinberg, Youngstown, Ohio.
Adolph J. Feinberg, Hammond, Ind.
Louis Feinberg, Cincinnati Ohio.
Abraham J. Feldman, Hartford, Conn.
Nathan Feldman, Omaha, Nebr.
Leon I. Feuer, Toledo Ohio.
Alvin I. Fine, Wilmington, Del.
Isadore Fine, Canton, Ohio.
Abba M. Fineburg, Camp Shelby, Miss.
Morris H. Finer, Tulsa, Okla.
Meyer Finkelstein, Beverly, Mass.
Jesse Joel Finkle, Newport News, Va.
Henry Fisher, Rochester, N.Y.
Moses Fischer, Detroit, Mich.
Ephraim Fischhoff, New York.
Philip Flatow, New York.
J. Fleksner, New Haven, Conn.
Jerome Daniel Folkman, Grand Rapids Mich.
Max L. Forman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ch. Fox, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Leon Fran, Detroit, Mich.
Jacob Freedman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jos. H. Freedman, Nashville, Tenn.
Hirsch L. Freund, Cambridge, Mass.
Eric Friedland, Pontiac, Mich.
Marcus Friedlander, Brooklyn, N.Y.
✓ Benjamin Friedman, Syracuse, N.Y.
Israel E. Friedman, Minneapolis, Minn.
Jacob J. Friedman, New York.
S. Friedman, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Sol B. Friedman, New York.
Theodore Friedman, Buffalo N.Y.
Morris Fuhrman, Pittsfield, Mass.
Morris B. Funk, Revere, Mass.
Isaer L. Freund, San Jose, Cal.

G

Joseph Gabriel, New York.
Irving Ganz, Johnstown, Pa.
Joel S. Geffen, Troy, N.Y.
T. Geffen, Atlanta, Ga.
Max Gelb, White Plains, N.Y.
David L. Genuth, Cleveland, Ohio.
Israel Gerstein, Chattanooga, Tenn.
J. Bernstein, Waterloo, Iowa.
Samuel Gerstenfeld, New York.
Seymour Gewitz, Bradley Beach, N.J.
Ezer Ginsburg, Bronx, N.Y.
Arthur Ginzler, San Antonio, Texas.
Joseph Gittelsohn, Rockville Centre

Rockville Centre
Jacob J. Gittleman, Louisville, Ky.
Samuel Glasner, Philadelphia, Penna.
Chaim Glatzer, Newark, N.J.
Nathan Glustein, Winthrop, Mass.
H. Raphael Gold, Dallas, Texas.
Joseph Goldberg, Knoxville, Tenn.
Lewis Goldberg, Wheeling, W.Va.
Morris M. Goldberg, New York.
Morton Goldberg, Toledo Ohio.
Moses I. Goldberg, New Orleans, La.
Harold Goldfarb, Cleveland, Ohio.
Israel Goldfarb, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Solomon D. Goldfarb, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Marvin J. Goldfine, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chaim Goldin, Roxbury, Mass.
Judah Goldin, Champaign, Ill.
Morduch J. Golinkin, Worcester, Mass.
Albert A. Goldman, Camp Pickett, Va.
I.B. Goldman, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Israel M. Goldman, Providence, R.I.
Meyer J. Goldman, Weehawken, N.J.
Yehuda D. Goldman, Chicago, Ill.
Albert S. Goldstein, Sheppard Field, Tex.
David A. Goldstein, Omaha, Nebr.
Israel Goldstein, New York.
Morris Goldstein, San Francisco, Cal.
E.H. Golomb, Baltimore, Md.
Morris S. Goodblatt, Philadelphia, Pa.
Henry Goody, Greensburg, Pa.
Robert Gordis, Belle Harbor, N.Y.
Albert A. Gordon, Paducah, Ky.
Hirsch L. Gordon, New York.
J.D. Gordon, Norfolk, Va.
Julius Gordon, University City, Mo.
Morris Gordon, Youngstown, Ohio.
Samuel H. Gordon, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Theodore H. Gordon, Madison, Wisc.
Leizer Gorelik, New Haven, Conn.
Paul Gorin, Chicago, Ill.
Benjamin H. Correllick, Albany, N.Y.
Ezra G. Gotthelf, San Francisco, Cal.
Milton L. Grafman, Birmingham, Ala.
Abram M. Gramison, New York.
Solomon Grayzel, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alan S. Green, Troy, New York.
Louis Greenberg, New Haven, Conn.
Simon Greenberg, Philadelphia, Pa.
William Greenburg, Allentown, Pa.
William P. Greenfield, Waterbury, Conn.
M. Greenstein, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Julius A. Greenstone, Philadelphia, Pa.
Abraham H. Gris, Bronx, N.Y.
Avery J. Grossfield, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Benjamin L. Grossman, Roxbury, Mass.
Jacob B. Grossman, Bronx, N.Y.
Lewis B. Grossman, Mount Vernon, N.Y.
David S. Gruber, Schenectady, N.Y.
Joseph E. Gumbiner, Tucson, Ariz.
Sidney S. Guthman, Chelsea, Mass.
Morris A. Gutstein, Newport, R.I.

H

Louis J. Haas, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Gershom Hadas, Kansas City, Mo.
Herman Halperin, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jacob L. Halevi, Los Angeles, Calif.
Abraham E. Halpern, St. Louis, Mo.
Beretz Halpern, Rockville Centre N.Y.
P.S. Hamburger, Dorchester, Mass.
Louis Hanner, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Isaac Harkavy, Iowa, Mass.

H

Melbourne Harris, Cleveland, Ohio.
Bernard Harrison, Los Angeles, Cal.
Gustav N. Hausman, New York.
Nisan Heifetz, South River, N.J.
Abraham Hefterman, Manchester, N.H.
Hirsh Heiman, Minneapolis, Minn.
A.M.Heller, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Bernard Heller, New York.
James G. Heller, Cincinnati Ohio.
Solomon Herbst, Chicago, Ills.
A.M.Hershman, Detroit, Mich.
J. Herskowitz, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Joseph Hovesh, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Michael Higger, New York.
Abraham P. Hirses, New York.
M. Hirschsprung, Columbus Ohio.
Mayer Hirsh, San Francisco, Cal.
Jacob Hochman, Pottsville, Pa.
Benjamin Hoffmeyer, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Jacob J. Honig, Petersburg, Va.
Edward Horowitz, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Moses Horowitz, New York.
Samuel Horowitz, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.
Abraham Horvitz, Madison, Wisc.
Jacob Hurwitz, Philadelphia, Pa.
B. Leon Hurwitz, Freeport, N.Y.
Arie S. Hyams, Asbury Park, N.J.
Moses Hyamson, New York.
Julius Hyatt, Peoria, Ills.
Irwin I. Hyman, Syracuse, N.Y.

I

Idel Idelson, New York.
P. Israeli, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Abraham H. Israeltan, Sunbury, Pa.

J

Harry S. Jacobs, Newark N.J.
Robert P. Jacobs, Asheville, N.C.
Abraham I. Jacobson, Haverhill, Mass.
Harry Jolt, Lincoln, Nebr.

K

Max Kadushin, New York.
Chas. Kahane, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Benjamin M. Kahn, State College, Pa.
Moses W. Kahn, Chicago, Ills.
Chaim Kaplan, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Harry Kaplan, Columbus, Ohio.
Jacob H. Kaplan, Miami Beach, Fla.
L. Kaplan, Chicago, Ill.
M.A.Kaplan, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Gedaliah Kaprow, Buffalo, N.Y.
Louis Kuppin, Quigby, Ill.
Max Kapustein, Danville, Va.
Mordecai Kaplan, New York.
Hyman Karalitsky, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Meyer Karlin, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Chaim Karlinsky, Brooklyn, N.Y.
A.M.Karpel, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Harry W.Katchen, Flushing, N.Y.
Jacob Katz, New York.
Samuel A. Katz, Indianapolis, Ind.
Samuel H. Katz, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Harry M. Katzen, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G. Katzman, San Francisco, Cal.
Reuben Kaufman, Paterson, N.J.
C.E.Hillel Kauvar, Denver, Colo.
Israel J. Kazis, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

K

Israel J. Kazis, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Nathaniel M. Keller, New Brunswick, N.J.
Harry B.Kellman, Vineland, N.J.
Julius Kerman, Lorain, Ohio.
Morris N. Kertzer, Iowa City, Iowa
E.Kessler, Arverne, L.I. N.Y.
Meyer Kimmel, New York, N.Y.
Joshua Klavan, Washington D.C.
Edward E. Klein, Berkeley, Calif.
Jacob Klein, Cleveland, Ohio.
Joseph Klein, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philip Kleinman, Portland, Ore.
Samuel H. Klibansky, St.Louis, Mo.
Maurice Kliers, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alexander S.Kline, Port Arthur Texas.
Herschel Koenigsberg, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Eugene Kohn, New York.
Jacob Kohn, Los Angeles, Calif.
S. Joshua Kohn, Utica, N.Y.
Nathan Kollin, Richmond Va.
Elias Kolniak, New York.
J. Kopstein, Canton, Ohio.
Milton Kopstein, Cleveland, Ohio.
A.J.Koslowsky, Woodmere, LI, N.Y.
Jacob Kraft, Wilmington, Del.
Saul Kraft, Atlantic City, N.J.
Simon G. Kramer, New York
Solomon Krevsky, Allentown, Pa.
Myer S. Kripke, New London, Conn.
Isaak Krislov, Cleveland, Ohio.
A.L. Krohn, Phoenix, Ariz.
A.Z.Kurtz, Rochester, N.Y.
Michael L. Kurz, Norristown, Pa.

L

Manuel Laderman, Denver, Colo.
H.A.Landes, Revere, Mass.
Alter F. Landerman, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Hyman I. Landau, Cambridge, Mass.
Leon S. Lang, Philadelphia, Pa.
Samuel Langer, Ozone Park, N.Y.
Philip A. Langh, Oakland, Calif.
Arnold A. Lasker, Holyoke, Mass.
Harry Lasker, East Liverpool, Ohio.
Moir Lasker, Philadelphia, Pa.
Abraham L. Lassen, Chicago, Ill.
Maurice A. Lazowick, Chicago, Ill.
Israel Lobendiger, Liberty N.Y.
Strul Lebovics, New York.
Aaron H. Lefkowitz, Cumberland, Md.
Louis Leifer, Asheville, N.C.
Nathan Leiter, Maspeth, N.Y.
Wolf Leiter, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Arthur Lelyveld, Omaha, Nebr.
Israel Meyer Lesin, Dorchester, Mass.
Jacob M. Lesin, Dorchester, Mass.
Aryeh Lev, Washington, D.C.
Monroe Levens, Des Moines, Iowa.
Irving M. Levey, Brockton, Mass.
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Joseph B. Levin, Newark, N.J.
Leizer Levin, Detroit, Mich.
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Israel I. Levine, St.Joseph, Mo.
Lee J. Levinger, Walla Walla, Wash.
Burton E. Levinson, Duluth, Minn.
B.L.Levinthal, Philadelphia, Pa.
Israel H. Levinthal, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Louis M. Levitsky, Newark, N.J.
Reuben Levovitz, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Abraham J. Levy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Felix A. Levy, Chicago, Ill.

L

Samuel Levy, Perth Amboy, N.J.
Theodore N. Lewis, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Mendell Lewittes, Dorchester, Mass.
Mordecai H. Lewittes, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Les Lichtenberg, Wichita Falls, Tex.
A.A.Lichter, Pittsburgh, Pa.
✓ George B. Lieberman, Wheeling, W.Va.
Joshua Loth Liebman, Boston, Mass.
Leon J. Liebreich, Trenton, N.J.
Emanuel L. Lifschitz, New York.
Philip L. Bapis, Camden, N.J.
Edward Lissman, New York.
Philip Listokin, Highland Park, N.J.
Augustus F. Loeb, Plainfield, N.J.
Joseph H. Lockstein, New York.
Meyer Lovitt, Jackson, Miss.
Lothar Lubasch, Elyria, Ohio.
Nathan Lublin, Craterville, Pa.
Rudolph Lupo, Los Angeles, Calif.
Maurice Lyons, St. Louis, Mo.

M

Max Maccoby, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
Reuben J. Magil, Harrisburg, Pa.
M. Magnes, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Wm. S. Malev, Jamaica, N.Y.
Jerome R. Malino, Danbury, Conn.
Albert N. Mandelbaum, New York.
Hugo Mantel, Cambridge, Mass.
H.N. Manuel, Bronx, N.Y.
Emanuel Marcus, Middle Village, N.Y.
Isaac Marcus, Highland Park, N.J.
✓ Jacob R. Marcus, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Joseph H. Margolis, Malden, Mass.
Joseph Mayer Margolies, Bronx, N.Y.
Morris D. Margolis, Jacksonville, Fla.
S.H. Markowitz, Elmira, N.Y.
Albert L. Martin, Bridgeport, Conn.
L. Marvit, New York.
C. David Matt, Philadelphia, Pa.
Aron Mauskopf, Macon, Ga.
Morris Max, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Maurice M. Mazare, Greenville, S.C.
Ch. Mednick, Chicago, Ill.
Raphael H. Melamed, Elizabeth N.J.
✓ S. Felix Mendelsohn, Chicago, Ill.
Jacob I. Mendelsohn, New York.
Louis D. Mendoza, Norfolk, Va.
Joshua O. Mereminsky, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
Moses Mescheloff, Miami Beach, Fla.
Chaim Meskin, Bronx, N.Y.
Solomon H. Metz, Washington, D.C.
Max Meyer, Flushing, N.Y.
Isidore S. Meyer, Bay Shore, New York.
A. Elihu Michelson, Charlotte, N.C.
Joseph Miller, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Uri Miller, New Orleans, La.
Israel H. Miller, Chicago, Ill.
Meyer Miller, St. Louis, Mo.
Abraham E. Millgran, Minneapolis, Minn.
Jacob S. Minkis, New York.
E.H. Minsberg, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Samuel K. Mirsky, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Jacob L. Moinster, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Israel Molotin, Bronx, N.Y.
Saul Morgenstern, Liberty, N.Y.
Chaim E. Moseson, Bronx, N.Y.
Solomon I. Moseson, Albany, N.Y.
David Moseson, New York.

N

Joseph R. Narst, Atlantic City, N.J.
Zev K. Nelson, Norwich, Conn.
Arthur H. Neulander, Richmond Hill, N.Y.
Abraham A. Neuman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Abraham Neustein, New York
Jacob J. Newman, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Louis I. Newman, New York.
Benjamin Netelevitz, Louisville, Ky.
Simon Noveck, Baldwin, LI. N.Y.
William Novick, Mamaroneck, N.Y.
Max Nussbaum, Los Angeles, Calif.

O

N. Olinsky, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. Olshevsky, New York
Aaron Opher, New York

P

Meyer Pan, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Hyman Papkin, New Bedford, Mass.
B.M. Paper, Oakland, Calif.
S.A. Pardes, Chicago, Ill.
Philip Paretsky, New York.
Herbert Parzen, Jersey City, N.J.
Harry B. Pastor, Peoria, Ill.
Joseph H. Payner, Brooklyn, N.Y.
David W. Pearlman, Stamford, Conn.
Neta Pecker, New Rochelle, N.Y.
H. Goren Perelmutter, Johnstown, Pa.
Martin Perley, Hot Springs, Ark.
Irving H. Perlman, Peabody, Mass.
Maurice L. Perlzweig, New York.
Wendell A. Phillips, El Paso, Tex.
W. Gunther Plant, Chicago, Ill.
S. Podolefsky, New York.
Meilech Polrillo, New York.
Shalom Pole, Utica, N.Y.
M.A. Polyeoff, Bronx, N.Y.
David Polish, Waterbury Conn.
Jacob Polish, Springfield, Ohio.
Jacob M. Pomerance, Brooklyn, N.Y.
✓ David de Sola Pool, New York
Israel Porath, Cleveland, Ohio.
Chaim Porille, New York.
Abraham L. Poupko, Philadelphia, Pa.
L. Predmesky, New York.
Anran Prero, Gainesville, Fla.
Julius J. Price, New York.
Solomon Z. Prokesch, New Haven Conn.
David Pruzansky, Philadelphia, Pa.
Reuben Pupko, Philadelphia, Pa.
Joachim Prinz, Newark, N.J.

Q

Eli Quint, Brooklyn, N.Y.

R

H.R. Rabinowitz, Sioux City, Iowa.
J. Rabinowitz, Detroit, Mich.
Nathan Rabinowitz, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Sinja Rabinowitz, New York
David Rackman, Albany, N.Y.
Isaiah Rackowsky, Omaha, Nebr.
Joseph Rackovsky, Miami Beach, Fla.
Jacob Radin, New York.
Jacob S. Raisin, Charleston, S.C.

R

Marius Ranson, Orange, N.J.
 Max Rabin, Paterson, N.J.
 Aryeh Leib Raltag, Coney Island, N.Y.
 J. Howard Ralbag, Bronx, N.Y.
 Philip Rayman, New Brunswick, N.J.
 Jacob W. Redelheim, New York.
 Paul Reich, Norfolk, Va.
 H. Isaac Reiter, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Sidney Riback, Sharon, Pa.
 E.A. Regensberg, Chicago, Ill.
 Abraham B. Reines, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Karl Richter, Springfield, Mo.
 Elihu Rickel, Buffalo, N.Y.
 Leon J. Risikoff, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Mnachen Risikoff, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Gershon Romanoff, Bronx, N.Y.
 Goodman A. Rose, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Morris M. Rose, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Herman L. Rosen, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Matthew S. Rosen, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Bernard D. Rosenberg, Tacoma, Wash.
 Joseph M. Rosenberg, Norwich, Conn.
 I. Solomon Rosenberg, Hartford, Conn.
 Leon W. Rosenberg, Philadelphia, Pa.
 E.L. Rosenbloom, Denver, Colo.
 Jacob Rosenblum, New York.
 Rudolph M. Rosenthal, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Moses Rosenthal, Suffern, N.Y.
 Samuel Rosenblatt, Baltimore, Md.
 N.L. Rosenthal, Camp Grant, Ill.
 E.M. Rosengweig, Scranton, Pa.
 Samuel Rosinger, Beaumont, Texas.
 Joseph M. Roth, El Paso, Texas.
 Max J. Rottentberg, Reading, Pa.
 Charles M. Rubel, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Herman H. Ruberovitz, Boston, Mass.
 Meyer Rubin, Brookline, Mass.
 D. Rubinstein, Baltimore, Md.
 Leib Rudensky, New York.
 Sholem Rudensky, Yonkers, N.Y.
 Abraham Ruderman, Cambridge, Mass.
 Samuel S. Ruderman, Fall River, Mass.
 Jacob Philip Rudin, Great Neck, N.Y.
 Benjamin D. Ruditzky, Englewood, N.J.
 Isaac L. Rypins, San Francisco, Calif.
 Harry R. Richmond, San Francisco, Cal.

S

Isaac K. Sachs, Bronx, N.Y.
 Maxwell L. Sacks, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Aaron Sadowsky, Baltimore, Md.
 S. Sadowsky, Rochester, N.Y.
 Norman Salit, Far Rockaway, N.Y.
 Abraham S. Samuels, Bronx, N.Y.
 Edward T. Sandrow, Fort Riley, Kans.
 Harold Il Saperstein, Lynbrook, N.Y.
 I.J. Sarasohn, Olean, N.Y.
 Herman W. Saville, New York.
 Herman E. Schaalman, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
 Melech Schachter, Reading, Pa.
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 Maurice H. Schatz, Forest Hills, N.Y.
 Max Schay, New York.
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 Mordecai Schiff, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Isaac Schmaidman, New York.
 Henry A. Schorr, Bronx, N.Y.
 Aaron Schuchatowitz, New Haven, Conn.
 M. Schuchatowitz, Edgemere, N.Y.
 Benj. Schultz, Yonkers, N.Y.
 Morris Schussheim, Providence, R.I.
 Harry E. Schwartz, Hempstead, N.Y.
 Lawrence W. Schwartz, White Plains, N.Y.
 Samuel Schwartz, Westwood, N.J.
 Salomon D. Schwartzman, Augusta, Ga.

S

Louis J. Schwefel, New York
 Jacob E. Segal, Chicago, Ill.
 Samuel M. Segal, New York.
 David J. Seligson, Camp Chaffee, Ark.
 Jacob E. Shankman, New Rochelle, N.Y.
 Aaron Shapiro, Augusta, Ga.
 Baruch Shapiro, Seattle, Wash.
 Harry Shapiro, Corsicana, Texas.
 Joseph Shapiro, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Mosheh Shapiro, Atlantic City, N.J.
 Nahum K. Shapiro, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 David Sherman, Hoboken, N.J.
 Samuel N. Sherman, Cap Upton, N.Y.
 Ephraim Shimoff, Richmond, Va.
 David M. Shohet, Yonkers, N.Y.
 Joseph S. Shubow, Boston, Mass.
 Leo Shubow, Tuckahoe, N.Y.
 Albert M. Shulman, South Bend, Ind.
 Charles E. Shulman, Glencoe, Ills.
 Mendel Silber, New Orleans, La.
 Lou H. Silberman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Isador Sifner, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Julius Silberfeld, Newark, N.J.
 Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Mordecai M. Silverman, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Alter Silverman, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Morris Silverman, Hartford, Conn.
 William B. Silverman, Battle Creek, Mich.
 A. Silverstone, Auburn, N.Y.
 Kerbert I. Simickes, Salem, Mass.
 Mordecai J. Sinickes, Kearny, N.J.
 Abraham Simon, Middletown, N.Y.
 M.H. Simon, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Herman Simon, St. Paul, Minn.
 Meyer H. Simon, Lafayette, Ind.
 Ralph Simon, Jackson Heights, N.Y.
 Samuel Singer, New York.
 Solomon N. Skolst, Parkchester, N.Y.
 Moses K. Skinder, New York.
 Phineas Sneller, Joplin, Mo.
 Isaac Sodian, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 S. Solnica, Bronx, N.Y.
 Mordecai I. Scloff, Milwaukee, Wisc.
 Elias L. Solomon, New York.
 Isidor Solomon, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Samuel D. Soskin, Ft. Worth Texas.
 Moses I. Spector, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Moritz Speier, Mineola LI. N.Y.
 Adolph Spiegel, New York.
 Jeshiah Spiegel, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 M. Spiegel, Bronx, N.Y.
 Abraham Spiro, Albuquerque, N.M.
 Alexander A. Steinbach, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Milton Steinberg, New York.
 G.L. Steinberg, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Seymour Stern, Hagerstown, Md.
 William M. Stern, Oakland, Calif.
 M. Stilbans, Bronx, N.Y.
 Leon Stiskin, Warren, Ohio.
 Maurice N. Stiskin, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 D. Bernard Stolper, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Joseph H. Stolz, Hollywood, Calif.
 David B. Swiren, Philadelphia, Pa.
 E. Chas. Sydney, Portland, Ore.

T

Israel Tabak, Baltimore, Md.
 Nathan Taragin, Providence, R.I.
 Philip Tatz, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Samuel Teitelbaum, Ft. McClellan, Ala.
 Benjamin L. Teller, Chicago, Ill.
 Morris Teller, Chicago, Ill.
 Edward M. Tenenbaum, Shenandoah, Pa.

Joseph Thumin, Detroit, Mich.
✓ Emanuel Thuman, St. Louis, Mo.
Mordecai M. Thuman, Wilmington, N.C.
Aaron J. Toffield, Woonsocket, R.I.
Sanders A. Toffield, Houston, Texas.
J. Gerson Toloshko, Brclx, N.Y.
Isaac Toubin, Brooklyn, N.Y.
David I. Traub, New Lond, Conn.
Benjamin H. Tumin, S-Norwalk, Conn.
Joshua Trachtenberg, Easton, Pa.
Baruch I. Treiger, Orange, N.J.

U

Benjamin Unger, Hornell, N.Y.
Jerome Unger, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

V

✓ Alfred Vise, Clarksville, Tenn
✓ E.C. Voorsanger, Milwaukee, Wisc.

W

David Wachtfogel, Shamokin, Pa.
Luitpold Wallash, Florence Ala.
Joseph Warren, Lowell, Mass.
Nathan Wasser, Bronx, N.Y.
James A. Wax, St. Louis, Mo.
B. Reuben Weilerstein, Atlantic City, NJ
✓ Dudley Weinberg, Memphis, Tenn.
✓ Max Weine, Rutland, Vt.
Jacob J. Weinstein, Chicago, Ill.
Ralph M. Weisberger, New York.
Hillel Weiss, New York.
Martin M. Weitz, Kenosha, Wisc.
Louis Weller, Newark, N.J.
Eric Werner, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Harvey E. Wessel, Tyler, Texas.
H.J. Wilner, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Solomon Wind, Bronx, N.Y.
Simon Winograd, Milwaukee, Wisc.
A.N. Winokur, Auburn, Maine
Aron M. Wise, Schenectady, N.Y.
Michael Wise, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Stephen S. Wise, New York.
Harry I. Wohlberg, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Sidney Wolf, Corpus Christi, Texas.
Samuel Wolk, Wilkes Barre, Penna.
✓ B. Wolkovitz, New York.
✓ Samuel Wohl, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Berthold Woythaler, Manchester, Conn.



Y

Samuel Yalow, Syracuse, N.Y.
Moses M. Yeshov, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Z

N.H. Zeichik, Des Moines, Iowa.
Joseph Zeitlin, New York
M. Zeitz, Bronx, N.Y.
Nathan Zelizer, Columbus, Ohio.
Abraham Zemach, Elgin, Ill.
Frank Zimmerman, Flushing, N.Y.
Simon E. Zipper, Fall River, Mass.
Bernard H. Ziskind, New Bedford, Mass.
Aron Zlotowitz, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Nathan Zuber, Roselle, N.J.
M. Zucker, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Max Zucker, Passaic, N.J.
Joseph S. Zuckerbram, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Arthur Zuckerman, Seattle, Wash.
Joseph Zweig, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Harry Zwelling, New Britain, Conn.

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Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

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R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. G. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

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

collect.

10-18-42

E. Neumann

412.42

N. Y.

There is a serious typographical error in pamphlet sent to Rabbi - Paragraph 6 last sentence which should read "The prophets of Israel did not look forward". Please have correction sent to all who received pamphlet. Regards.

Silver

MEYER W. WEISGAL

Room 709,
41 East 42nd Street,
New York City

October 20, 1942

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio

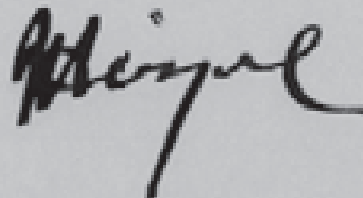
Dear Dr. Silver:

When you told me the other day that you had not received my letter, I bawled h--- out of my secretary, following which she promptly handed me a copy of a letter dated September 23rd. I am enclosing it. I really cannot understand why this letter did not reach you.

I am looking forward to hearing from you and letting me know when it will be possible for you to see Dr. Weizmann so that I can make the necessary arrangements.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,



MWW:YR

MURRAY HILL 2-1160

American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

41 EAST 42nd STREET
ROOM 1121
NEW YORK CITY

October 21, 1942

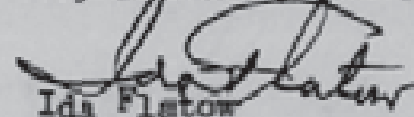
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Mr. Neumann left town today. I am therefore dropping you this note at his request to inform you that the Rabbis statement went out last Thursday before Dr. Bernstein was aware of the omission of the word "not" indicated by you. We have of course made the correction as far as possible.

You will be interested to know that we have already received about 350 replies.

Very sincerely yours,



Ida Flatau
Secretary to Mr. Neumann

Please note the enclosed report of conversation with Willkie in Jerusalem which Mr. Neumann asks you to be good enough to return to him.

American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

41 EAST 42nd STREET
ROOM 1121
NEW YORK CITY

October 22, 1942.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver:

I am presuming to write to you on behalf of Milton Steinberg, Philip Fernstein and myself in connection with our present efforts to place numbers of articles dealing with the position of Palestine in the postwar settlement, in Christian denominational magazines. You probably know that we have already had published about ten such articles and have now on our list several publications which have promised to accept articles as soon as we are able to secure them.

My reason for writing to you is that several publications which have already published one contribution of this nature, have indicated that they would be willing to accept a second article on the same subject provided that it be written by one of the most prominent rabbis in the country. We are turning to you in the hope that notwithstanding the many demands on your time, you will be willing to send us a contribution of from 1000 to 1500 words which we might use in this manner.

I am sure you will agree that it is of the utmost importance for us not only to place such articles but to have repeaters accepted by the same magazines, as far as possible. You can be of tremendous aid to us in accomplishing this aim if you will be good enough to send us a contribution in the very near future. I hope to hear from you by return mail and want to thank you in advance for the cooperation which I am sure you will give.

Cordially yours,

Roland B. Gittelsohn

Roland B. Gittelsohn

RBG-m

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	SHIP RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

HEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. G. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

1206-A

CHECK
JOINT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

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

collect

10 23 42

E. Neumann

41 E. 42

N. Y.

Since wiring you this morning I find
that Tues. Oct. 27 would be better day
for me to come to N. Y. Kindest regards

A. H. Silver

October 23, 1942

TO THE OFFICE COMMITTEE

FROM: ARTHUR LOURIE

THERE WILL BE NO MEETING OF THE OFFICE COMMITTEE THIS COMING WEEK.

THE NEXT MEETING WILL TAKE PLACE ON NOV. 3rd, 1942 at 4 P.M.
at 41 E. 42nd St.

ENCLOSED ARE THE OFFICE COMMITTEE MINUTES-187

Memorandum re AMERICAN RABBIS REPLY

A letter was sent to a group of 22 representative Rabbis asking them to become members of a sponsoring committee which would issue a statement in reply to the non-Zionist Rabbis.

Of these 22, 17 Rabbis agreed to serve.

A letter with the text of the proposed statement was then mailed to approximately 1300 Rabbis affiliated with the four major groups, CCAR, Rabbinical Assembly, Rabbinical Council and Union of Orthodox Rabbis.

Follow-up cards were subsequently sent to those who had not responded by a given date.

Affirmative replies were received from a total of 748, as follows: CCAR 210; Rabbinical Assembly 242; Rabbinical Council 99; Union of Orthodox 184, unlisted 13.

A release was then issued to approximately 400 newspapers throughout the country, also to 60 Rabbis in key cities, requesting that they follow this up with the newspapers.

The story appeared in the New York Times (of which we had reprints made) and many other leading newspapers in the country.

A printed pamphlet containing the pronouncement and a complete listing of the signatories is now being printed and will be circulated widely throughout the country (sisterhoods, men's clubs, presidents of congregations, Christian Clergy Committee, membership of the American Jewish Committee, key laymen, etc)

PRESS RELEASE

AMERICAN EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR ZIONIST AFFAIRS

Associated Organizations: Zionist Organization of America
Hachassah • Mizrahi • Poale-Zion

41 EAST 42nd STREET • NEW YORK • MURRAY HILL 2-1160

176

For Publication
Monday, Nov. 16, 1942.

733 RABBIS REBUKE OPPONENTS OF ZIONISM

* * *

HEADS OF RABBINICAL BODIES STRESS NEED FOR JEWISH HOMELAND

* * * * *

POINT TO HOLY-LAND AS REFUGE FOR MASSES OF EUROPEAN JEWS AFTER THE WAR

* * * * *

In an action said to be without precedent in the history of American Jewry, 733 Rabbis including the heads of all the national rabbinical associations and drawn from all wings of religious Jewry in America, yesterday issued a joint pronouncement severely rebuking Jewish opponents of Zionism as dealing a "cruel blow" to the Jewish people. The statement declares that "the defeat of Hitler will not of itself normalize Jewish life in Europe" and points out that after the war "Europe will be so ravaged and war-torn that large masses of Jews will elect migration to Palestine as a solution of their personal problems."

Prominent among the signatories are Rabbi James G. Heller of Cincinnati, President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis; Rabbi Louis M. Levitsky of Newark, President of the Rabbinical Assembly of America; Rabbi B.L. Levinthal of Philadelphia, member of the Praesidium of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis; Rabbi Joseph H. Lookstein of New York, President of the Rabbinical Council of America and Rabbi Israel Goldstein of New York, President of the Synagogue Council of America. These leaders recently called on Secretary of State Hull and presented to him a memorandum in support of Zionism, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Balfour Declaration which is being observed this month throughout the country.

The declaration now made public, is a rejoinder to a statement recently made by a group of Reform Rabbis regarded as unfriendly to the Zionist cause.

The pronouncement of the 733 Rabbis was released by a group of ministers occupying prominent pulpits in various cities including Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein of Rochester, Barnett R. Brickner of Cleveland, Mordecai M. Kaplan

of New York, Israel H. Levinthal of Brooklyn, Joshua Loth Liebman of Boston, Jacob R. Marcus of Cincinnati, Abraham A. Newman of Philadelphia, Louis I. Newman of New York, David de Sola Pool of New York, Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, Milton Steinberg and Stephen S. Wise of New York. The signatories listed include the great majority of the membership of all the national rabbinical associations, Orthodox, Conservative and Reform.

The statement refutes the charge that Zionism is a secularist movement and asserts that "it has its origins and roots in the authoritative religious texts of Judaism" and scores anti-Zionism as "a departure from the Jewish religion." It defends the political program of the Zionist movement as an indispensable means for assuring large scale Jewish colonization in the Homeland and affirms that "the settlement of a half million Jews in Palestine since the last war was made possible by political action which culminated in the Balfour Declaration and the Palestine Mandate." It adds "there can be little hope of opening the doors of Palestine for mass Jewish immigration after the war without effective political action."

Scouting the idea that the Jews in Palestine should be prevented from ultimately constituting a majority of the population, the rabbinical pronouncement declares that those who are opposing the movement render "a grave disservice" and adds "it may well be that to the degree to which their efforts are at all effective, Jews who might otherwise have found a haven in Palestine will be denied one." They also state "to the Jews of Palestine facing the gravest danger in their history and fighting hard to maintain morale and hope in the teeth of the totalitarian menace" anti-Zionist agitation comes as a "cruel blow."

Continuing, the statement declares "the noblest spirits in American life - statesmen, scholars, writers, ministers and leaders of labor and industry have lent their sympathy and encouragement to the movement.

"Jews, and all non-Jews who are sympathetically interested in the plight of Jewry, should bear in mind that the defeat of Hitler will not of itself normalize Jewish life in Europe. An Allied peace which will not frankly face the problem of the national homelessness of the Jewish people will leave the age-old tragic status of European Jewry unchanged. The Jewish people is in danger of emerging from this war not only more torn and broken than any other people, but also without any prospect of a better and more secure future and without hope that such tragedies will not recur again and again. Following an Allied victory, the Jews of Europe, we are confident, will be restored to their political rights and to equality of citizenship. But they possessed these rights after the last war and yet the past twenty-five years have witnessed a rapid

and appalling deterioration in their position. In any case, even after peace is restored, Europe will be so ravaged and war-torn that large masses of Jews will elect migration to Palestine as a solution of their personal problems. Indeed, for most of these there may be no other substantial hope of economic, social and spiritual rehabilitation.

"The freedom which, we have faith, will come to all men and nations after this war, must come not only to Jews as individuals wherever they live, permitting them to share freedom on a plane of equality with all other men, but also to the Jewish people, as such, restored in its homeland, where at long last it will be a free people within a world federation of free peoples."

Among other signatories to the statement are: Rabbis Morris Adler, Detroit; David Aronson, Minneapolis; Solomon W. Bazell, Louisville; Henry J. Berkowitz, Portland; Morton M. Berman, Chicago; Lawrence A. Block, Huntington, W.Va.; Maurice J. Blum, Newburgh, N.Y.; A.H. Blumenthal, Houston; Philip D. Bookstaber, Harrisburg; William G. Braude, Providence; Benjamin Brilliant, Louisville; Elliot M. Burstein, San Francisco; Israel Chodos, Indianapolis; Herman M. Cohen, St. Paul; Mortimer J. Cohen, Philadelphia; Samuel Cooper, Charleston, W.Va.; Daniel L. Davis, Lancaster; Bernard Drachman, New York; Nathan Drazin, Baltimore; William Drazin, Savannah; Ira Eisenstein, New York; Louis Epstein, Boston; Abraham J. Feldman, Hartford; Leon I. Feuer, Toledo; Morris H. Finer, Tulsa; Henry Fisher, Rochester; Leon Fran, Detroit; Benjamin Friedman, Syracuse; Theodore Friedman, Buffalo; T. Geffen, Atlanta; Israel Gerstein, Chattanooga; H. Raphael Gold, Dallas; David A. Goldstein, Omaha; Julius Gordon, St. Louis; Samuel H. Gordon, Salt Lake City; Milton Grafman, Birmingham; Simon Greenberg, Philadelphia; Gershon Hadas, Kansas City; Herman Hailperin, Pittsburgh; Robert P. Jacobs, Asheville NC.; Harry Kaplan, Columbus; Jacob H. Kaplan, Miami Beach; C.B. Hillel Kanvar, Denver; Israel J. Dazis, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Morris N. Kertzer, Iowa City, Ia; S. Joshua Kohn, Utica; Jacob Kohn, Los Angeles; Nathan Kollin, Richmond; Philip A. Langh, Oakland; Arthur J. Lelyveld, Omaha; Aryeh Lev, Washington; Lee J. Levinger, Walla Walla, Wash.; Felix A. Levy, Chicago; Wendell A. Phillips, El Paso, Tex.; Israel Porath, Cleveland; Joachim Prinz, Newark; Max Rabin, Paterson; Aaron Sadowsky, Baltimore; Aaron Shuchatowitz, New Haven; Morris Schussheim, Providence; Aaron Shapiro, Augusta; Mendel Silber, New Orleans; Phineas Smoller, Joplin; Abraham Spiro, Albuquerque, N.M.; Alexander A. Steinbach, Brooklyn; William M. Stern, Oakland; Joseph H. Stolz, Hollywood; Chas. Shulman, Chicago; Samuel Thurman, St. Louis; Sanders A. Tofield, Houston; Joshua Trachtenberg, Easton Pa.; E.C. Voorsanger, Milwaukee; B. Reuben Weilerstein, Atlantic City; Rudley Weinberg, Memphis; Samuel Wolk, Wilkes-Barre Pa. and Arthur Zukerman, Seattle, Wash.

The full text of the rabbinical statement signed by 733 Rabbis follows:

"We, the undersigned Rabbis of all elements in American Jewish religious life, have noted with concern a statement by ninety of our colleagues in which they repudiate Zionism on the ground that it is inconsistent with Jewish religious and moral doctrine. This statement misrepresents Zionism and misinterprets historic Jewish religious teaching, and we should be derelict in our duty if we did not correct the misapprehensions which it is likely to foster.

"We call attention in the first place to the fact that the signatories to this statement for whom as fellow-Rabbis we have a high regard, represent no more than a very small fraction of the American rabbinate. They constitute a minority even of the rabbinate of Reform Judaism with which they are associated. The overwhelming majority of American Rabbis regard Zionism not only as fully consistent with Judaism but as a logical expression and implementation of it.

"Our colleagues concede the need for Jewish immigration into Palestine as contributing towards a solution of the vast tragedy of Jewish homelessness. They profess themselves ready to encourage such settlement. They are aware of the important achievements, social and spiritual, of the Palestinian Jewish community and they pledge to it their unstinted support. And yet, subscribing to every practical accomplishment of Zionism, they have embarked upon a public criticism of it. In explanation of their opposition they advance the consideration that Zionism is nationalistic and secularistic. On both scores they maintain it is incompatible with the Jewish religion and its universalistic outlook. They protest against the political emphasis which, they say, is now paramount in the Zionist program and which, according to them, tends to confuse both Jews and Christians as to the place and function of the Jewish group in American society. They appeal to the prophets of ancient Israel for substantiation of their views.

"Treasuring the doctrines and moral principles of our faith no less than they, devoted equally to America and its democratic processes and spirit, we nonetheless find every one of their contentions totally without foundation.

"Zionism is not a secularist movement. It has its origins and roots in the authoritative religious texts of Judaism. Scripture and rabbinical literature alike are replete with the promise of the restoration of Israel to its ancestral home. Anti-Zionism, not Zionism, is a departure from the Jewish religion. Nothing in the entire pronouncement of our colleagues is more painful than their appeal to the prophets of Israel - to those very prophets whose inspired and recorded words of national rebirth and restoration nurtured and sustained the hope of Israel throughout the ages.

"Nor is Zionism a denial of the universalistic teachings of Judaism. Universalism is not a contradiction of nationalism. Nationalism as such, whether it be English, French, American or Jewish, is not in itself evil. It is only militaristic and chauvinistic nationalism, that nationalism which shamelessly flouts all mandates of international morality which is evil. The prophets of Israel looked forward to the time not when all national entities would be obliterated, but when all nations would walk in the light of the Lord, live by His law and learn war no more.

"Our colleagues find themselves unable to subscribe to the political emphasis 'now paramount in the Zionist program'. We fail to perceive what it is to which they object. Is it to the fact that there is a regularly constituted Zionist organization and a Jewish Agency which deal with the mandatory government, the Colonial office, the League of Nations and other recognized political bodies? But obviously, even immigration and colonization are practical matters which require political action. The settlement of a half million Jews in Palestine since the last war was made possible by political action which culminated in the Balfour Declaration and the Palestine Mandate. There can be little hope of opening the doors of Palestine for mass Jewish immigration after the war without effective political action.

"Or is it that they object to the ultimate achievement by the Jewish community of Palestine of some form of Jewish statehood? We are not so bold as to predict the nature of the international order which will emerge from the present war. It is altogether likely, and indeed it may be desirable, that all sovereign states shall under the coming peace surrender some of their sovereignty to achieve a just and peaceful world society.

"Certainly our colleagues will allow to the Jews of Palestine the same rights that are allowed to all other peoples resident on their own land. If Jews should ultimately come to constitute a majority of the population of Palestine, would our colleagues suggest that all other peoples in the post-war world shall be entitled to political self-determination, whatever form that may take, but the Jewish people in Palestine shall not have such a right? Or do they mean to suggest that the Jews in Palestine shall forever remain a minority in order not to achieve such political self-determination?

"Protesting their sympathy both for the homeless Jews of the world and for their brethren in Palestine, our colleagues have by their pronouncement done all these a grave disservice. It may well be that to the degree to which their efforts are at all effective, Jews who might otherwise have found a haven in Palestine will be denied one. The enemies of the Jewish homeland will be strengthened in their propaganda as a result of the aid which these Rabbis have given them. To the Jews of Palestine, facing the gravest danger in their history and fighting hard to maintain morale and hope in the teeth of the totalitarian menace, this pronouncement comes as a cruel blow.

"We do not mean to imply that our colleagues intended it as such. We have no doubt that they are earnest about their finespun theoretical objections to Zionism. We hold, however, that these objections have no merit, and further that voicing them at this time has been unwise and unkind.

"We have not the least fear that our fellow Americans will be led to misconstrue the attitudes of American Jews to America because of their interest in Zionism. Every fair-minded American knows that American Jews have only one political allegiance -- and that is to America. There is nothing in Zionism to impair this loyalty. Zionism has been endorsed in our generation by every President from Woodrow Wilson to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and has been approved by the Congress of the United States. The noblest spirits in American life, -- statesmen, scholars, writers, ministers and leaders of labor and industry, have lent their sympathy and encouragement to the movement.

"Jews, and all non-Jews who are sympathetically interested in the plight of Jewry, should bear in mind that the defeat of Hitler will not of itself normalize Jewish life in Europe. An Allied peace which will not frankly face the problem of the national homelessness of the Jewish people will leave the age-old tragic status of European Jewry unchanged. The Jewish people is in danger of emerging from this war not only more torn and broken than any other people, but also without any prospects of a better and more secure future and without the hope that such tragedies will not recur again and again. Following an Allied victory, the Jews of Europe, we are confident, will be restored to their political rights and to equality of citizenship. But they possessed these rights after the last war and yet the past twenty-five years have witnessed a rapid and appalling deterioration in their position. In any case, even after peace is restored Europe will be so ravaged and war-torn that large masses of Jews will elect migration to Palestine as a solution of their personal problems. Indeed, for most of these there may be no other substantial hope of economic, social and spiritual rehabilitation.

"The freedom which, we have faith, will come to all men and nations after this war, must come not only to Jews as individuals wherever they live, permitting them to share freedom on a plane of equality with all other men, but also to the Jewish people, as such, restored in its homeland, where at long last it will be a free people within a world federation of free peoples."

November 17, 1942

Mr. Emanuel Neumann
Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs
41 East 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Emanuel:

I believe that as soon as possible the statement of the Rabbis should be gotten out in booklet form and sent broadcast to Rabbis, congregations, brotherhoods, sisterhoods, and to such other places and people as you deem it advisable. The pamphlet ought to carry the names of all the signatories, preferably arranged according to classification -- Reform, Conservative and Orthodox. I believe it would be a good thing to have the names of all the signatories printed and on record. Few newspapers, of course, will want to publish the whole list of names, but the pamphlet should contain them.

The skeletonized report in the New York Times was, of course, entirely unsatisfactory. I hope that the other New York papers did the subject greater justice. The New Palestine, too, should publish the entire list of names, and in publishing them, the name of the town of each signer should be given.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

P.S. The Cleveland Zionist Society is arranging a Chanukah celebration on December 8. It will be in the nature of a parents-children party to which sons and daughters of members twelve years and over will be invited. I am casting about for a young Rabbi who would tell the story of Zionism in such a way as to interest and inspire the young people. Can you suggest such a person to me?

Via RCA

Received NOVEMBER 18 1942

FA 26 GBW 3080 XC

JERUSALEM 126/123 13 NOFILING TIME

NLT ROBERT SZOLD for EMERGENCY COMMITTEE
41 EAST 42nd ST NEWYORK

TO COMBAT BIG CRISIS AND LARGE UNEMPLOYMENT PALESTINE
INDUSTRY AFTER WAR I PROPOSED JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE SUGGEST
JOINT AMERICA THEY INCLUDE WITHIN POSTWAR ASSISTANCE SCHEMES
IMPOVERISHED EUROPEAN JEWS TWO FIRST POSTWAR YEARS BY STANDARDISED
CLOTHES SHOES LINEN DURABLE INDUSTRIAL FOODSTUFFS PHARMACEUTICA
HYGIENIC ARTICLE stop SUGGEST PRODUCTION ABOVE GOODS BY PALESTINE
INDUSTRY WHICH DURING WAR PROVED CAPABILITY PRODUCE LARGE QUANTITIES
GOOD QUALITY COMPARATIVELY CHEAPLY stop FOR JOINT THIS SLOGAN SEEMS
TO ME VALUABLE stop FOR PALESTINE FULL OR DECISIVE EMPLOYMENT OF MANY
INDUSTRIAL BRANCHES AND PREVENTION HUGE UNEMPLOYMENT stop BEFORE
DECIDING EXECUTIVE DESIRES YOUR ATTITUDE IN PRINCIPLE stop EMPHASIZE
SUCCESS SCHEME VITAL IMPORTANCE OUR POSTWAR INDUSTRY stop AWAITING
SPEEDY TELEGRAPHIC REPLY

EMIL SCHMORAK

Manson 1-9
MURRAY HILL 2-1160

American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

41 EAST 42nd STREET
ROOM 1121
NEW YORK CITY

November 18, 1942.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Silver:

Mr. Emanuel Neumann has shown me your letter of November 17th concerning the distribution of the pronouncement of the Zionist Rabbis.

May I tell you that Phil Bernstein, Emanuel Neumann and I have already set in motion the machinery for the type of distribution which you indicate. We are reprinting the pronouncement with all the signatures which now total about 750. We plan to distribute reprints to all the signatories, all Synagogue presidents, a list of Jewish key laymen throughout the country, the 500 Christian Clergymen who have signed the statement issued by Dr. Henry Atkinson, the membership of the American Jewish Committee and to any other groups which occur to us. The difficulty in the main is getting lists of the brotherhoods, sisterhoods, etc. These, we shall do everything in our power to procure.

Thanks in any case for the very useful suggestions.

All good wishes,

As ever,

Wilton Steinberg
Wilton Steinberg

MS-m

dictated but not read

American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

41 EAST 42nd STREET
ROOM 1121
NEW YORK CITY

PERSONAL

November 27, 1942

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Abba:

Please forgive this long delay in replying to your letter of the 17th. I have been exceedingly preoccupied during the past fortnight with a number of matters and fell woefully behind with my correspondence.

One subject in particular has taken up a great deal of my time. It is the Lowdermilk Project (Jordan Valley Authority) about which you have heard of course. For your own information, I am enclosing copy of a confidential memorandum on the subject. The purpose of the memorandum was to secure a substantial sum of money with which to carry on the necessary studies. I am glad to say that I have been successful in my efforts and that a sum of between \$25,000 and \$40,000 has been made available by private persons. I have done this with the full knowledge and consent both of Dr. Weizmann on the one hand, and of Robert Szold on the other. I shall probably direct this study myself.

At the same time I plan to definitely give up my position as director of ~~the~~ public relations and political action, with the Emergency Committee in favor of a private business connection which I am making.

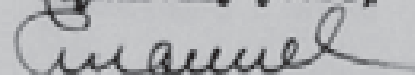
Regarding the Rabbis' statement, the attached memorandum will give you some idea of our activities in that direction. All this is in line with your own ideas.

I have been thinking about a speaker for the Chanukah Celebration of the Cleveland Zionist Society, but I am unable to suggest the kind of person you want.

I have much more to tell you about the current political situation (in addition to what I wrote in the memorandum I sent you) and also about our internal situation, but I will write to you about that in a separate letter, unless I shall see you in New York before that.

With kindest regards, as ever

Faithfully yours,



Emanuel Neumann

Murray Hill 2-1160

American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization of America
Mizrachi Organization of America
Poale Zion-Zeire Zion of America
Zionist Organization of America

41 EAST 42nd STREET
ROOM 1121
NEW YORK CITY

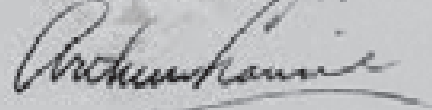
December 3, 1942.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver:

At Mr. Szold's suggestion I am sending you
a copy of the cable which we have received from Mr. Shmora
of the Jerusalem Executive. We should be very much interested
to have your reaction.

Yours sincerely,



Arthur Lourie.

al:re

December 7, 1942

Mr. Arthur Lourie
American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs
41 East 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Lourie:

In reply to your letter of December 3 enclosing a cable from Mr. Schmorerak, permit me to say that I regard his suggestion as a very excellent one and one which I am inclined to believe the officers of the JDC would regard with favor. I would suggest the first approach to the JDC be made directly by the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem, and whatever plans are finally worked out, the Jewish Agency should be a vital factor in the arrangement.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABS:BN

C O P Y

December 12, 1942

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Chairman
American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs
41 East 42nd Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Wise:

I have carefully read the memorandum dated November 19th, 1942, sent to you by Dr. Israel Goldstein, dealing with the meeting which was held in Carnegie Hall on November 19th, 1942. I wish to make the following observations:

1) The meeting was organized in the name of a Committee called the Jewish Writers and Artists Group. It is a well-known fact that the Jewish Writers and Artists are organized in the following:

- 1) Jewish Pen Club
- 2) J.L. Peretz Verein
- 3) Hebrew Actors' Union

None of these organizations have given their support or approval to the meeting and its objectives.

2) Those who were the real organizers of this meeting are Messrs. N. Salzman, Secretary of the Jewish Section of the International Workers' Order, a well-known communist; Max Perlow, a well-known communist in the Trade Union movement; and J.B. Bailin, the Educational Director of the Jewish Section of the Communist Party. Each one of them has in public addresses and in articles in the Freiheit (the daily Communist paper), in the year 1929, praised the Arabs for their "so-called" revolution against the Jews in Palestine and the British Imperialists. Each one of them has up to June 22, 1941, helped to organize delegations to picket the White House and other Governmental Buildings, with signs saying, "The Yanks are not coming", and "This is an imperialistic war."

3) Most of the others associated with the abovementioned three gentlemen, such as B.Z. Goldberg, Menashe Unger, etc., have for many years shown their sympathy to the Jewish Communist Movement in America. The Jewish Committee in Kiubeshov is headed, among others, by Shachne Epstein, who was in the United States for a number of years, a well-known communist who is under charges of kidnappings by the Governmental authorities here. This gentleman (Shachne Epstein) never took the trouble to deny the charges or face trial.

If we Zionists find it necessary to work for the Russian Government or for the Russian people, we do not have to use such strange avenues as the group which has arranged the meeting in Carnegie Hall. An outright greeting by Zionist Leaders to the Russian Government or to the Russian people, on an appropriate occasion, will undoubtedly be hailed by all Zionists, irrespective of party or group affiliation.

The meeting in Carnegie Hall, and especially the appearance of Dr. Israel Goldstein, and the message sent by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, has created a hostile attitude toward the Zionist Movement, in important Jewish and Labor circles, and has to a large extent hurt the prestige of the Zionist Movement and its leaders.

I deem it my duty to bring these matters to your attention, with the hope that our sympathies for the gallant Russian Army and the Russian People will not be used by Communist groups in America for their Party purposes.

I am,

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS SEGAL

AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZATION
The Union of Universally Organized Orthodox Jewry
(World-Agudah of Orthodox Jews Inc.)

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Central Executive: London - Branch Offices: Jerusalem & New York

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MONument 2-3543

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
226 West 97th Street
NEW YORK .

American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs
41 East 42nd Street, Room 1121
New York City.

December 15th, 1942.

Gentlemen:

We are very sorry to learn from your letter of December 2nd that you are not inclined to accept, for the time being, our proposal for a round-table conference of all Jewish bodies in regard to the post-war problems in Eretz Israel.

Without discussing the motives of this negative attitude, which, in our opinion, will not prove useful to attain a united Jewish representation of Jewish interests at the time of the peace-conference, we reserve, of course, our full rights to proceed on the lines of our own program and to present our demands to the governments of the Allied Powers at the given time, autonomously or together with those Jewish bodies with which we shall succeed to come to an understanding.

Yours very sincerely,
AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZATION,

(SIGNED)
JACOB ROSENHEIM
President.

JR:HRM

Collect

10-8-42

E. Neumann

41 E. 42.

N. Y.

Regret exceedingly ~~have~~ can not come
to N. Y. on Nov. 1. Have weddings scheduled
for that evening & must appear
for Check Campaign. Deluct noon
Nov. 2. Wish you every success.
A. H. Silver

(American Emergency Committee
for Zionist Affairs) THE JEWISH STATE AND THE ARAB WORLD

Reinhold Niebuhr

Paper read on December 14, 1942 at the Conference of Christian
Clergy at which the "CHRISTIAN COUNCIL ON PALESTINE" was launched.

It is quite apparent that the formation of a Jewish state in Palestine can not be achieved by the simple consent of the Arab world. No solution acceptable to the Arabs will give such a state any real integrity. An Arab-Jewish federation in Palestine would certainly not solve the problem. It would merely perpetuate animosities into the indefinite future.

Those who believe in the justice of the Jewish claims to Palestine are persuaded primarily by the desperate necessity of the Jews for a homeland and the comparative justice of their claim to Palestine in terms of ancient and historic considerations. With these claims the actual present possession of the disputed territory by the Arabs is in conflict. It is not pretended that there can be a simply "just" solution of such a conflict, when competing claims move on such various levels.

It is, however, possible in such a circumstance to satisfy the Jewish claims essentially under the compulsion of their great need; and to seek compensation for the Arabs by a total settlement of near-eastern situation. The Arabs will not have made any substantial contribution to the defeat of the Axis if and when it occurs. It would, however, be a wise statesmanship to allow the Arab world to be federated and to give it this higher unity in compensation for its loss of rights in Palestine. Such a quid pro quo would have to involve a genuine disavowal of sovereignty over a sufficient part of Palestine to permit a Jewish state to be established which would have territorial integrity, political independence within the framework of a commonwealth of nations, and the means of economic survival. It would also demand a genuine improvement of the Arab situation in terms of a greater unity and independence of that world. The settlement would require some rigorous self-abnegation upon the part of the great powers. They will have to cease the policy of establishing particular zones of influence in this or that Arab state and develop a larger policy of mutual security.

Recent developments in North Africa have made a larger solution more possible and feasible than ever before. The ascendancy of American power in this sphere of influence makes it possible to limit French claims which would have been in conflict with such a solution. Though American policy has pledged itself to the restoration of French power in North Africa it would be ridiculous to do no more than to establish the status quo ante and not insist on the abridgement of imperial rights wherever they come in conflict with the necessity of an over-all settlement of the vexing Jewish-Arab and the Jewish-world problem. The power of America in the present situation has the added advantage, that it is not embarrassed, as British power is, with the problem of the relation of the Arab to the whole Moslem world. This embarrassment for Britain has undoubtedly made the solution of Palestinian problem more difficult than some of Britain's critics have been willing to admit.

There is, however, no reason why America should mold its policy according to such embarrassments or according to French imperial claims, which have no reality in power or in justice. American arms have brought us into a dominant position in that very portion of the world where this issue must be solved. It would be ridiculous to use our power merely to un-erwrite the past when we have a chance to underwrite the future; and help in granting justice to a people who have been the first, and most cruelly used, of Hitler's victims.

DECEMBER 24, 1942

L:35 P.M.

Rec'd 5:20 P.M.

Rabbi Silver

SUB COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER ACTION RE AMERICAN COUNCIL
JUDAISM MEETING TUESDAY TWO P.M. PLEASE WIRE WHETHER
YOU CAN ATTEND.

WRHS
Arthur Lourie