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Celebration of Balfour Declaration, 1942.

ZIONIST ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY

41 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 2-0028

June 26, 1942

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

We have again investigated the matter of the opposition to the Balfour Declaration and find the following:

On May 17, 1917, the Conjoint Conference Committee of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and the Anglo-Jewish Association made public a letter in the London Times relative to the projected Jewish resettlement in Palestine on a national basis. This letter was signed by David L. Alexander and Claude G. Montefiore, the former is President, Board of Deputies of British Jews and the latter is President of the Anglo-Jewish Association.

Later on the 24th of May, the London Times again carried the following statement: "Sir,--As the representative character of the Jewish Conjoint Committee has been publicly challenged, we, being Jews of British birth and nationality, actively, engaged in public work in the Anglo-Jewish community, desire to state that we approve of, and associate ourselves with, the statement on the Palestine question recently issued by the committee..." Signed by Swaythling, Chas. S. Henry, Matthew Nathan, Lionel Abrahams, Isidore Spielmann, Edward D. Stern, Israel Abrahams, Leonard L. Cohen, Ernest L. Franklin, Israel Gollancz, Michael A. Green, H. S. Q. Henriques, Joshua M. Levy, Laurie Magnus, Edmund Sebag-Montefiore, Arthur Reginald Moro, Philip S. Waley, Albert M. Woolf.

In America the discussion of the Balfour Declaration was considered by the Central Conference of American Rabbis at its annual conventions. The procedure for this discussion was as follows: It was brought to the convention through the President's message and further discussed through the report of the Committee on the President's Message. At the 21st annual convention held at Rochester in 1920, the Committee on the President's Message brought in a minority and a majority report. The majority report was signed by the following: Samuel Schulman, Chairman, E. N. Calisch, Henry Cohen, Morris M. Feuerlicht, Solomon Foster, Louis Grossman, Samuel Hirshberg, Joseph S. Kornfeld, Clifton Harry Levy, Felix A. Levy, David Philipson, William Rosenau, Marcus Salzman, Abram Simon, Joseph Stolz. Max Heller, Horace J. Wolf (except recommendation XI)

The minority report was signed by Max Heller and Horace J. Wolf.

When the entire matter was brought before the convention, a roll call was asked for on the minority report with the following results: Affirmative: Rabbis Abels, Feinstein, Heller (J. G.), Heller (Max), Kaplan (Jacob H.), Lazaron, Willner, Wolf. Negative: Rabbis Ackerman, Baron (J. L.), Bernstein, Brill, Calisch, Cohn, Cohon, Currick, Deutsch, Englander, Ettleson, Feurlicht, Fink, Foster, Franklin, Frisch,

Goldenson, Grossman (Louis), Grossman (Rudolph), Hirschberg, Hirshberg, Joseph, Kaplan (I. L.), Koch, Landman (Isaac), Levi (Charles S.), Levinson, Levy (Clifton H.), Levy (Felix A.), Lowenberg, Mann, Marcuson, Mayer (Eli), Mayerberg (S. S.), Miller, Minda, Philipson, Pollak, Reichler, Reinhart, Rosenbaum, Rosenwasser, Rothstein, Rypins, Sanders, Sarasohn, Schulman, Schwarz, Stern (Nathan), Stern (Richard N.), Stolz, Tarshish, Wise (Jonah B.), Wolsey, Zepin, Zielonka.

Of course the affirmative represented the non-Zionist attitude.

We hope that this information will meet your needs.

Very sincerely yours,

Sophie A. Udin
Sophie A. Udin
Librarian

sau:sw



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1942 OCT 9 PM 4 41

DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

THE TEMPLE (CLEVELAND OHIO)=

INCLUDED IN PLANS FOR OBSERVANCE BALFOUR DECLARATION
ANNIVERSARY IS RADIO DISCUSSION AMERICA AND NEAR EAST AS PROGRAM
OF REVIEWING STAND OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SUNDAY MORNING
NOVEMBER FIRST PARTICIPANTS WILLIAM ZIFF AND PROBABLY PROFESSORS
ALBRIGHT OF JOHNS HOPKINS ARTHUR POPE DIRECTOR IRANIAN
INSTITUTE AM WONDERING WHETHER YOU CAN PARTICIPATE PLEASE
WIRE=

EMANUEL NEUMANN

NO 10/9/42 TO BK
BY 3 AT 520P TO BE mailed

October 12, 1942

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

My dear Emanuel:

I wish I could participate in the
Sunday Morning Radio discussion which you are
planning in connection with the Balfour celebration,
but as you know, I preach on Sunday morning.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS: BK

American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

41 EAST 42nd STREET
ROOM 1121
NEW YORK CITY

October 20, 1942.

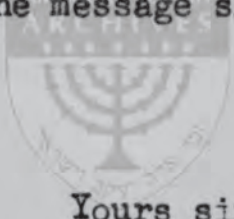
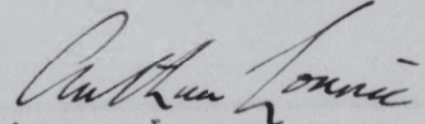
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver:

I have received a cable from the London office stating that there is to be a great demonstration in London in connection with the 25th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration. They are very anxious to have a cabled message from you and I very much hope you will be able to accede to their request. The message should reach them by October 26th.

Kindest personal regards.

Yours sincerely,



Arthur Lourie.

al:re

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Form 12

H.NB118 LE70N 78 NL=KZ NEWYORK NY 22

DR.ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

THE TEMPLE (CLEVELAND OHIO)=

OCT 23 AM 6 21

IMPOSSIBLE WILLKIE MONDAY. SECRETARY SUGGESTS ANOTHER DAY POSSIBLY WEDNESDAY. MYSELF AWAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY RETURNING THURSDAY. WOULD LIKE TO JOIN BUT LEAVE IT TO YOU TO DECIDE FOR WHAT DAY TO TRY ARRANGE APPOINTMENT. LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSOCIATION CHURCH PEACE UNION AND FREE WORLD ASSOCIATION HAVE AGREED TO COOPERATE WITH US IN BALFOUR OBSERVANCE. CONSIDERING INVITING WILLKIE BY TELEGRAM BEARING NAMES OF ALL GOUPS. DO YOU APPROVE AND WILL YOU SECOND INVITATION BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM IN

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

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CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

E. Newman

collect

10-23-42

41 E. 42

N.Y.

Do not believe that Willkie should be invited
Balfour celebration until we have had chance
to talk to him and learn of his general
attitude. He may need education in Zionist
objectives. Do not crowd him. Please
arrange meeting for Thurs. ~~morning~~
noon or afternoon, Oct. 29. Kindest regards.

A.H. Silver

AMERICAN EMERGENCY COMMITTEE
FOR ZIONIST AFFAIRS
41 East 42nd Street
New York City

RADIO SPEECH FOR BALFOUR DECLARATION ANNIVERSARY

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Twenty-five years ago mankind was enveloped in the flames of a world war, even as it is to-day. Twenty-five years ago the nations of the world who by and large represented human freedom and human decency were engaged in mortal combat against the forces of hypocrysy and oppression, even as they are to-day. Twenty-five years ago, in the fall of 1917, the forces of tyranny and oppression were still in the ascendant from the military standpoint, even as they are to-day. That autumn of 1917 was perhaps the darkest period of the First World War. The Allied Nations were fighting with their backs to the wall against the might of Imperial Germany. Their situation was much worse than is that of the United Nations to-day. Russia, instead of resisting the German hordes with the magnificent skill and courage which the Russian people are displaying to-day, had been forced out of the fight. England and France fought on, but they were war-weary, and the strength of America had not yet asserted itself.

Early in November of that year a flash of light broke through the gloom. The British Government issued a statement addressed primarily to the Jewish people but having meaning and importance for the world at large. The statement was signed by Arthur James Balfour in his capacity as Foreign Secretary and has become known to history as the Balfour Declaration. It contained few words but behind it lay twenty centuries of hope and longing, the longing of a homeless and oppressed people for home and freedom.

This is what the Balfour Declaration said:

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

The Balfour Declaration was hailed by all men who looked forward to a better world, by those who hoped that the victory of democracy over tyranny would see many sorrows removed and many ancient wrongs righted. Coming at a critical moment, the Declaration uplifted the spirit not only of the Jews but of all forward looking men, because it was a demonstration of the Allied purpose to honor the claims of justice and humanity. For, just as in our own days, the strength of those who were then resisting aggression lay not only in tanks and guns and planes but in

(Radio speech for Balfour Declaration Anniversary)

the justice of their cause.

Before issuing the Balfour Declaration the British consulted not only with their allies, not only with the Jewish and Arab leaders, but also with the Government of the United States. President Woodrow Wilson was deeply interested in the Declaration and gave it his blessing before it was published to the world. To make the attitude of the American people and government plain, a joint resolution was later adopted by the House and Senate of the United States and signed by President Warren G. Harding. The resolution stated that:

"That the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of the National Home for the Jewish people."

Twenty-five years have passed since the Balfour Declaration was issued, and the outward face of the world, especially the map of the Old World, has considerably changed. Behind these changes were many hopes and expectations, and it cannot be said that all of them have been realized. The world has no doubt suffered many disappointments. But some gains were made and among them the progress in the reestablishment of the Jewish National Home is inspiring.

The Balfour Declaration and the Palestine Mandate of which it became a part, represent a milestone in history by reason of what Palestine has become in the last quarter of a century. The foundations of the Jewish National Home have been laid. In population, the Jewish community of Palestine has increased tenfold, numbering now nearly 600,000 souls of whom more than half are refugees from persecution. The exiles of to-day have found a haven in the ancient land of their fathers.

But even more remarkable than the growth in population is the progress which these pioneers and refugees have brought into a land that for centuries lay waste and neglected. Large areas have been cleared. Marshes that were infested with malaria have been drained and made fit for the habitation and labor of men. Regions along the sea-coast that lay buried under sand are now dotted with towns and villages, with flourishing groves of oranges and other fruit. Scores of agricultural colonies have been planted in the hills and valleys. New suburbs and cities teeming with industry and commerce have sprung up throughout the country. The water power of the ancient Jordan has been transformed into electrical light and power, and the enormous mineral resources of the Dead Sea are being extracted. The pioneers and refugees of Palestine have taken the Balfour Declaration at its word. They have staked their hopes, their possessions, their energies, their very lives, on the integrity of the solemn promise of Great Britain, of the democratic governments of the world, and of men of good-will everywhere.

Not are the blessings that have come to Palestine, the exclusive possession of those who have had the good fortune to find a haven and a home there. The Jews have shared those blessings with the native Arabs. Jewish enterprise has

(Radio speech for Balfour Declaration Anniversary)

raised the Arab standard of living and brought health and healing to Arabs as well as Jews.

Now mankind is in the throes of another World War and the cause of justice and humanity is again facing a crisis. The victims of the new catastrophe are to be found all over the earth, but the first and most tragic victims, as everybody knows, are the Jews. Hundreds of thousands of them have been imprisoned in concentration camps and ghettos, and other hundreds of thousands have been deprived of their possessions and homes. They have become wanderers on the face of the earth!

The homeless Jewish multitudes of Europe look to the Jewish National Home in Palestine for salvation. On this twenty-fifth anniversary of the Balfour Declaration that pledge and promise mean more to the Jewish people than ever before. From the concentration camps in Germany, from the walled ghettos of Poland, from the forests and hills where they seek refuge from persecution and terror, rises up their silent prayer. They pray that the gates of Palestine may be opened wide for them, that they may continue and complete the work of civilization and restoration which the pioneers who preceded them have so nobly advanced.

To that prayer, men of humanity and good-will in America and all other lands will say "Amen"!

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FOR INTERVIEW FOR READER AND LOCAL PRESS

1. QUESTION: What does the Balfour Declaration promise the Jewish People?

ANSWER: It promises that the British Government will facilitate the achievement of a National Home for the Jewish people in Palestine. The phrase "a National Home in Palestine" has received different interpretations, but there is no doubt that if it means anything, it means a Home within definite and adequate boundaries where the Jewish people may develop their own life and institutions free from the handicap under which they live in other lands, a handicap that has exposed them to persecution in many of those lands. I refer, of course, to their status as a minority. In the National Home, in other words, the Jews must constitute a majority or the term has no significance.

2. QUESTION: Does the Declaration recognize the rights of the present inhabitants of Palestine?

ANSWER: It certainly does. It provides specifically that "nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine." Furthermore, in this connection two outstanding facts should be borne in mind. The first is that the last World War actually liberated the Arab nations and enabled them to set up a number of practically independent states such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Transjordan and recently, Syria. Palestine is a tiny corner of the vast Arab domains. It is the land upon which the Jews have had historic claims to which the rest of the world has always given moral if not legal recognition. In view of the tragic urgency of the Jewish problem, the far-flung homelessness and persecution of the Jews of Europe, it is not too much to expect the Arabs to permit those ancient claims to be established. The second outstanding fact is that the Arabs of Palestine have nothing to lose and a great deal to gain from the modernization of the land which the Jews are carrying out by means of their energy, skill and capital.

3. QUESTION: Can you specify how the Arabs have benefited from these activities?

ANSWER: Consider, for instance, the matter of health. Palestine was a land of malaria and trachoma. The valleys were covered with marshes that bred the malaria mosquito, and ignorance of elementary hygiene made trachoma exceedingly prevalent. The Jews have drained a great many of the marshy areas and converted them into flourishing farmsteads. The Hadassah Medical Organization is extending its health services and health education to Arabs as well as Jews with the result that infant mortality among the Arabs of Palestine has greatly declined. As far as employment and standard of living is concerned, it is well-known that the Arabs of Palestine are far ahead of the Arabs of other lands in these respects, and that their progress is due entirely to Jewish industrial and commercial development. A good example is the production of electricity for light and power and the development of the mineral resources of the Dead Sea. From these, as well as other undertakings, Arabs as well as Jews have benefited, so much so, in fact, that Palestine is the only Arab country to which Arabs from other lands immigrate.

4. QUESTION: Isn't Palestine too small to take in all the Jews that have been made homeless by the war and persecution?

ANSWER: The fact is that since the Nazi persecution began, Palestine has absorbed more than 300,000 refugees, a larger number than all the other countries combined. According to the testimony of the most competent experts, Palestine, with all its resources, agricultural, industrial and commercial fully developed, can absorb millions of additional inhabitants. I believe if the Jews are given the opportunity to work and build and defend themselves when necessary they can be depended upon to bring about that development.

5. QUESTION: How far has this development already gone?

ANSWER: It has made considerable progress. The foundations have already been laid. In the last two decades the Jewish population has increased more than tenfold, from about 55,000 to about 584,000. Many scores of Jewish towns, suburbs and villages have been built up. Large areas have been reclaimed for agricultural settlements. Numerous industries have been established. There is an excellent educational system with elementary and secondary schools, crowned by the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. An efficient and constantly expanding health system has been introduced. Travellers are agreed that the Jews are transforming Palestine into a land of Western civilization and progress.

6. QUESTION: How are the Jews in Palestine aiding the war effort?

ANSWER: There are now about 50,000 Jewish men and women in the combatant services. In the regular army units 15,000 men and 2,000 women are serving, many of them in

(For Interview, etc.)

the front lines in Egypt. The Jewish Home Guard, which is under British Army command, now consists of 23,700, of whom 2,700 are full time personell, and 21,000 trained volunteers. The entire force has been armed and trained to cooperate immediately and effectively with regular army units in case of invasion. There are also 5,000 Jewish police under army command guarding railways, enemy prison camps, military offices, arsenals, Jewish settlements, frontier posts and other military objects. The all-Jewish city of Tel-Aviv has organized its own Home Guard of 5,000 men and women, plus 650 auxiliary police. All of the men in the Home Guard units are over military age.

Since the outbreak of war, some 400 new industrial enterprises have been started adding to Palestine's production capacity a wide range of new commodities including machine-tools, steel constructions, electrical appliances, automobile parts (140 different spare parts, formerly imported from Detroit, are now being produced), chemicals, dyes, pharmaceutical products, hospital, surgical and medical equipment, ambulances, small ammunition, etc.

Jewish agricultural effort has similarly shown an outstanding advance, resulting in an increased contribution both to civilian supplies and to the diet of the Middle East armies. The milk output of Jewish settlements has increased to 40,800,000 litres as against 33,400,000 in 1937; the vegetable output has expanded from 11,500 tons in 1937 to 27,000, with potato crops rising from 2,000 to 7,000 tons.

The Jewish National Home's scientific and research resources have made an important contribution to war-time progress. The Sieff Institute has devoted much attention to the development of primary pharmaceutical industries. The Agricultural Research Station at Rehovoth has helped in the introduction of new crops and varieties, the expansion of yields and development of local seed production, improvement of storage methods, etc. The Hebrew University Laboratories and the Hadassah Hospital are doing invaluable work for health services, production of sera. The recently founded Raw Materials Research Institute of the Jewish Agency has helped in the exploration and utilization of new raw materials, including natural cements from certain types of local soils, which may replace manufactured cement in some important fields. The Transport Board of the Jewish Agency has been active in promoting local production of automobile spare parts and various types of agricultural machinery.

7. QUESTION: Has the United States taken any stand on this project?

ANSWER: Indeed it has, and its attitude is one of genuine encouragement and goodwill. As early as 1922 a joint resolution was adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives endorsing the National Home for the Jewish people in Palestine and since then the National Home has received the blessings of the leaders of American thought and action, including the Presidents of the United States. In April 1941 the American Palestine Committee was organized with Senators Robert F. Wagner and Charles L. McNary at the head, for the purpose of giving moral support to the Jewish National Home in Palestine. The Committee includes hundreds of the leading Americans in public life, in education, in the ministry, industry, etc.

8. QUESTION: Is it correct then to say that the Balfour Declaration has accomplished its purpose?

ANSWER: I think it would be too much to say that. There is a great deal still to be done before the terms of the Balfour Declaration can be said to have been fulfilled. All vagueness should be taken out of those terms. It should be clearly understood that Palestine is to be a Jewish Commonwealth; that no restrictions should be imposed on Jewish immigration into Palestine and on Jewish enterprise in Palestine. In that way one of the world's tragic problems can ultimately be solved on a basis of justice and humanity. The goodwill and moral support of the American people can contribute greatly to that result.

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American Emergency Committee for
Zionist Affairs
41 East 42nd Street
New York City

(Suggested Editorial for General Press)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AFTER

The last twenty-five years have seen the Balfour Declaration buffeted about in the storm of political rivalries, chincaneries and racial animosities. The Declaration has suffered particularly rough handling in the treacherous currents of appeasement. So true is all this that its original intent has been almost blotted out by a series of interpretations, and the last of them, the notorious White Paper of 1939, has to all intents and purposes abrogated it.

Twenty-five years have now elapsed since the Balfour Declaration was issued and Jewish communities throughout America are preparing to observe the anniversary. The question may well be asked: Is it proper, in view of the vicissitudes that have befallen this document, to celebrate its birth?

Our answer to that question is an emphatic "Yes"! In spite of everything, the Balfour Declaration remains a historic document of the first order. It marked the official recognition by a great power of "The historic connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and the reasons for reconstituting" the Jewish national home. It rallied to the support of the great project the other civilized nations of the world, among them the United States of America. What is equally important, it rallied to its support a new stream of the energy, the idealism, and the resources of the Jewish people. It brought wave after wave of Jewish immigration into Palestine led by a vanguard of pioneers whose record would shine brightly in the history of any people. It served, and it still serves, as the most important point of reference in the claims of the Jewish people to the recognition by the world of its right to a national home of its own in the land that is identified with its pristine greatness.

It is not the habit of history, any more than it is the habit of anything else in nature, to march in a straight line. A river whose general course is towards the east will sometimes veer to the north or south. It may sometimes even appear to go back on itself. Nevertheless, its general course will continue towards the east. The checkered history of the restoration of the Second Jewish Commonwealth which began with Ezra and Nehemiah will do much to illuminate the course of the restoration of the Third Jewish Commonwealth.

We therefore join heartily in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, and we trust that Jewish communities throughout the world, in the present hour that is so tragically dark for many of them, will find in the observance of this anniversary an augury of the brighter future that will come.

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SUGGESTED EDITORIAL
For English-Jewish Weeklies

WANTED- A NEW "BALFOUR DECLARATION."

The 25th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration is now being observed in Jewish communities throughout America and probably also, with hope and secret prayers, in lands that lie beneath the Nazi heel. The Declaration has lost none of its significance; on the contrary, the hope it represents to our homeless is more poignant than ever.

Twenty-five years ago the Jewish people hailed the Balfour Declaration as a charter of national liberation. It meant to them that the great war for democracy was to end in a new era of freedom for all people including their own. The non-Jewish world also hailed the Declaration with approval. It was interpreted as a measure of compensation for all the wrongs inflicted upon Jewry since the destruction of the Jewish state. The nations enrolled in the League of Nations when that body was hailed as the precursor of a new era in human relations, endorsed it after the war, and so did our own government by joint resolution of both Houses of Congress. It was finally given the force of international law by being incorporated in the Mandate under which Britain was to administer Palestine.

Since then, hundreds of thousands of Jews have migrated to Palestine from all parts of the world. They have converted desert and marsh land into farms and orchards. They have built new cities, towns and villages. They have introduced scientific agriculture, manufactures, commerce, sanitation, education and a net-work of cooperative institutions. They have made the ancient Hebrew language live again. They have demonstrated that capacity for heroic struggle and sacrifice without which no nation was ever established. They have resisted the hostility of nature and man. They have defended themselves against Arab riots with courage and self-control and remained undaunted in their determination to build their national home.

But the British government, though committed to facilitating their task, yielded in time to a policy of appeasement and began putting obstacles in the way of Jewish settlement. Arbitrary restrictions on Jewish immigration to Palestine closed its doors to Jewish refugees fleeing from Nazi outrage. Arbitrary restrictions on the sale of land to Jews in Palestine were also imposed. The request of Palestine Jewry to be permitted to put a Jewish military force in the field as representing the Jewish national stake in the war has not yet been granted.

Yet the considerations which prompted the issuance of the Balfour Declaration twenty-four years ago have even more force today. The Jewish problem cries for a just and final solution. The use made by Hitler of anti-Semitism as a means of "softening" lands for conquest brings home to the world the importance of solving the Jewish problem. And it will not be solved until the right of the Jewish people to its nationhood is recognized, and the Jews are allowed access to their legitimate national home.

The day for appeasement of Arab violence promoted by the Axis Powers is past. A new declaration on the future status of Palestine and the Jewish people after the war is now in order. Hitler has left no doubt as to his intentions; what are the intentions of the democratic Powers? It is time for them to speak out.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PALESTINE COMMITTEE

Senators

Joseph H. Ball
John H. Bankhead
W. Warren Barbour
Alben W. Barkley
Theodore G. Bilbo
Homer T. Bone
Styles Bridges
Prentiss M. Brown
William J. Bulow
Harold H. Burton
Hugh A. Butler
Harry Floyd Byrd
Arthur Capper
Albert B. Chandler
Dennis Chavez
D. Worth Clark
Tom Connally
James J. Davis
Sheridan Downey
Allen J. Ellender
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Scott W. Lucas
Francis Maloney
Patrick A. McCarran
Kenneth McKellar
Charles L. McNary
James M. Mead
Abe Murdock
James E. Murray
George W. Norris
Joseph C. O'Mahoney
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George L. Radcliffe
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Richard B. Russell
Harry H. Schwartz
William H. Smathers
Robert A. Taft
Elbert D. Thomas
John Thomas
Charles W. Tobey
Harry S. Truman
James M. Tunnell
Millard E. Tydings
Arthur H. Vandenberg
Frederick Van Nuys
Robert F. Wagner
David I. Walsh
Alexander Wiley
Raymond E. Willis

Congressmen

Homer D. Angell
Joseph Clark Baldwin
William B. Barry
Alfred F. Beiter
C. Jasper Bell
George H. Bender
Phil A. Bennett
Sol Bloom
Frances P. Bolton
Frank W. Boykin
Fred Bradley
Michael J. Bradley
Overton Brooks
Charles A. Buckley
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Gordon Canfield
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Emanuel Celler
Cliff Clevenger
John J. Cochran
John N. Coffee
William P. Cole Jr.
John M. Costello
Frank Crowther
Francis D. Culkin
Thoms. H. Cullen
Thomas D'Alesandro Jr.
Clifford Davis
John J. Delaney
Charles S. Dewey
Samuel Dickstein
Anthony J. Dimond
John D. Dingell
Everett M. Dirksen
James Domengeaux
Le Roy D. Downs
Herman P. Eberharter

Thomas H. Eliot
Chas. H. Elston
Chas I. Faddis
Frank Fellows
Ivor D. Fenton
Hamilton Fish
Wm. J. Fitzgerald
James N. Fitzpatrick
Thomas A. Flaherty
John W. Flannagan Jr.
Harold J. Flannery
Leland M. Ford
Thomas F. Ford
Richard P. Gale
Ralph A. Gamble
Joseph A. Gavagan
Bertrand W. Gearhart
John S. Gibson
George Grant
John W. Gwynne
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COPY OF LETTER FROM FIELD MARSHALL JAN C. SMUTS
to Mrs. Edward Dugdale, niece of Lord Balfour.

Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge
London, S.W. 1
30.10.42.

Oct 30, 1942

Dear Mrs. Dugdale,

Thank you for your letter and your invitation, on behalf of Dr. Weizmann's Political Committee, that I should attend the meeting next Sunday in connection with the commemoration of the Balfour Declaration.

I much regret that an appointment elsewhere will prevent my attendance. I wish however to assure you and your friends that my faith in that Declaration remains unabated. The promise of the National Home should be carried out to the letter, and it is my belief that the situation after this war will give added force and opportunity to the fulfillment of that promise. To this I have repeatedly given public expression, and I repeat it here. Now more than ever should we keep faith and keep that promise.

With all good wishes,
Ever yours sincerely,

(J. Smuts

(You may use this
as you like.)

TEXT OF TELEGRAM TO HON. CORDELL HULL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
FROM DR. STEPHEN S. WISE -- OCTOBER 31, 1942

(Day Letter)

I AM DEEPLY GRATEFUL FOR THE CORDIAL RECEPTION YOU ACCORDED THE DEPUTATION OF RABBIS AND YOUR MAGNIFICENT DENUNCIATION OF NAZI CRIMES YESTERDAY. REGRETTABLY MY INDISPOSITION PREVENTED MY JOINING WITH DEPUTATION. UNFORTUNATELY A SECTION OF THE PRESS HAS SEIZED UPON CERTAIN STATEMENTS AS WELL AS OMISSIONS AS AN INDICATION OF EXTREME RESTRAINT ON THE PART OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND RELUCTANCE TO ASSOCIATE ITSELF IN ANY WAY WITH THE PUBLIC AFFIRMATION OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BALFOUR DECLARATION. IN VIEW OF THIS FACT I WOULD NOW EARNESTLY SUGGEST THAT A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT ATTEND OUR PUBLIC CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BALFOUR DECLARATION AT CARNEGIE HALL TOMORROW SUNDAY EVENING AND IF POSSIBLE THAT HE ALSO READ A BRIEF MESSAGE OF ENCOURAGEMENT. MORE THAN FIFTEEN OF THE UNITED NATIONS INCLUDING THE BRITISH, CHINESE, DUTCH, POLISH, CZECHOSLOVAKIAN, ETC. HAVE ALREADY DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVES FOR THIS OCCASION. THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE MAY ALSO BRING A MESSAGE FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES I HOPE YOU WILL SEE YOUR WAY TO ACTING ON MY SUGGESTION DESPITE ITS LATENESS AND WOULD APPRECIATE ALSO BEING ADVISED BY TELEGRAM WHETHER WE MAY EXPECT SUCH REPRESENTATIVE.

TEXT OF TELEGRAM FROM SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL
TO DR. STEPHEN S. WISE ON THE OCCASION OF THE 25th
ANNIVERSARY OF THE BALFOUR DECLARATION

November 2, 1942

I DEEPLY REGRET THAT THERE WAS A DELAY IN DELIVERING TO ME OF YOUR TELEGRAM OF OCTOBER 31 WHICH I DID NOT RECEIVE UNTIL NOVEMBER SECOND. HAD THE TELEGRAM BEEN DELIVERED TO ME EARLIER I SHOULD HAVE BEEN VERY HAPPY TO SEND A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO THE CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTYFIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BALFOUR DECLARATION BY THE AMERICAN EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR ZIONIST AFFAIRS AT CARNEGIE HALL ON SUNDAY EVENING. I REGRET ALSO THAT YOU WERE UNABLE TO ACCOMPANY THE GROUP OF RABBIS WHO CALLED ON ME LAST FRIDAY. AT THAT TIME I REFERRED TO THE WIDE ATTENTION AROUSED IN THIS COUNTRY BY THE BALFOUR DECLARATION AND TO THE INTEREST AND SYMPATHY MANIFESTED IN ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN WHICH AMERICAN CITIZENS HAVE PLAYED A USEFUL PART. THIS IS IN LINE WITH SIMILAR EXPRESSIONS OF FORMER PRESIDENTS AND CONGRESSES.

CORDELL HULL
SECRETARY OF STATE