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Series II: Harold P. Manson File (Zionism Files), 1940-1949, undated.

Sub-series A: Main Manson File, 1940-1949.

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Weizmann, Dr. Chaim, reprint of "Palestine's Role in the Solution
of the Jewish Problem", 1942.

C o p y

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
Swarthmore, Pa
President's Office

24 March 1942

Dear Mr. Billikopf:

I read the article by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, which you were good enough to send to me, while on my way to your Alma Mater, or should I say to one of your Almae Matres - the University of Richmond. I gave the Phi Beta Kappa address down there last week and had the pleasure of sitting beside the President of the Richmond Association of PBK, who turned out to be an old friend of yours, Dr. Kalisch.

I am not the person to comment on the Zionist movement. I have not made a careful enough study to have a considered judgment. The Jews themselves are, of course, divided on the issue and I can see arguments on both sides. My tendency is to be skeptical of it on the grounds that the final solution to racial questions is for people to learn to live together in peace and understanding and not through separation or segregation.

On the other hand, I admit that Dr. Weizmann makes a strong argument in pointing out the many Jewish families in Europe which will not be able to find a happy place in which to live in Europe. Unless our country and some others open their doors to them, they will have no place to go. I should prefer to see them come to the United States, Canada, Australia, and the countries of Latin America, but if this is impossible, perhaps Palestine is the answer.

Yours sincerely,

John W. Nason

Jacob Billikopf, Esq
7418 12th Street
Melrose Park, Pa

C O P Y

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Princeton, N.J.

March 25, 1942.

George A. Brakesley
Vice Pres. & Treas.

Dear Billie:

Chaim Weizmann's article which you are distributing in behalf of the United Palestine Appeal is an admirable exposition of the subject done by an authority in a most authoritative and convincing way. I have read it with profit and interest and am obliged to you for bringing it to my attention. No one who reads it with care and understanding can fail to realize that this is one of the great problems of the war time and will be an even greater problem in the post-war era.

There is one suggestion I would venture to make for its further distribution which is that the article might be illustrated by a simple outline map showing the relative location of the various areas concerned. Many will be familiar with the geography but for myself I had to look elsewhere to inform myself of the relation of the various countries and territories.

With kindest regards,

Ever sincerely,

(signed) George

Mr. Jacob Billikopf
7418 - 12th Street
Melrose Park, Penna.

C o p y
HAVERFORD COLLEGE
Haverford, Pa
Felix Morley, President

March 29, 1942

Mr. Jacob Billikopf
7410 - 12th Street
Melrose Park, Pa

Dear Billie:

I had read the article by Chaim Weizmann in the January issue of "Foreign Affairs" but am happy to have the reprint you sent me. I don't know that my opinion on the Zionist question is worth having for I have never made any particular study of the subject. Some Jewish friends of mine, like Eugene Meyer, have in the past explained to me why they were opposed to it. Others have emphasized the desirability of the development.

I have the feeling that one's attitude should be at least in large part determined by whether or not one thinks that complete assimilation of the Jews, in the population where they happen to be, is both possible and desirable. I seem to notice an increasing tendency to answer these questions in the negative. Personally, I am sorry to see this tendency, particularly here in the United States which is founded on the "melting pot" concept. However, the viewpoint expressed by Milton Mayer, whom I do not know, in his recent much-discussed article in the Saturday Evening Post, seems to be on the ascendant, whether one likes that viewpoint or not.

So far as the ability of the Jews to make a go of a Palestine national State I have no doubt whatsoever. And I do not see any insurmountable political obstacles to such a development. It seems to me that the British have exacerbated the problem by, perhaps unintentionally, playing the Jews against the Arabs and then emphasizing that the antagonisms prevent any constructive settlement. The same sort of tactics, between Moslems and Hindus in India, has assisted in producing the formidable problem which the Churchill government must now solve at a most inauspicious moment.

If American Jewry should place itself solidly behind the idea of the Jewish national State in Palestine -- and on that question I reserve judgment -- the procedure to be followed seems to me clear. The British should be asked to support a really self-governing Arab federation, including Syria, Transjordan, Arabia proper, Iran and Iraq. I see no reason why a great Arab State should not be created, with British support, and it would seem to me a tremendous stabilizing influence in world politics if this were done. I think there is no doubt that since the last war the British have been more inclined to play these States against each other than to encourage a federation which would in the long run mean a contraction of British interest in the Near East. By the same token, however, such a federation would make an extension of Italian, German, Russian-- and now Japanese -- influence more difficult.

If this tremendous opportunity were opened to the Arabs I would expect that their leadership would strongly approve the establishment of a sizable Jewish State in Palestine, perhaps with its borders somewhat extended, instead of cut in two as recommended by the Peel Commission. All of Palestine would look pretty small by contrast with the Arab federation envisaged. If necessary, some exchange of populations could be arranged, for it would strengthen the

rest of the Arab federation to have settled therein families which had come directly under western influences in Palestine.

It would seem to me the course of good statesmanship for the British to advocate such a solution, rallying both Jews and Arabs to their support instead of the present policy which satisfies neither side. Frankly I do not understand why the Foreign Office has not already indorsed a plan of this sort, unless it be the ingrained British belief that no concessions should be made until absolute necessity therefor has been demonstrated.

In a word, my reaction to the Weizmann article is very favorable, though I am not yet ready to say that American Jewry should put itself in the position of indorsing the thesis that the Jew cannot be assimilated and must therefore have a national home created. Of course one can support Weizmann's thesis without taking this position for, as you note, the uprooted Jews in Europe will constitute a terrific problem after this war, no matter how it eventuates.

Most sincerely,

Felix Morley



C O P Y

STANLEY R. YARNALL
5337 Knox Street
Germantown, Philadelphia

Mr. Jacob Billikopf
7418 - 12th Street
Melrose Park, Pa

5/1/42

Dear Mr. Billikopf:

Mr. Neumann forwarded Dr. Chaim Weizmann's article on Palestine's role in the Solution of the Jewish Problem a few days ago, and I have read it with great interest this afternoon.

The work of Dr. Weizmann, I am ashamed to say, was unknown to me. The article bears out your opinion of him as a thinker worthy of the name of statesmen, and it is interesting to learn of the impression his personality has made on Donald Nelson.

His development of the theme of the solid structure of the modern economic and civic life in Palestine is convincing, and the contribution the movement is making to Arab conditions is new to me.

That, I believe, is a part of the picture which should be emphasized. It will do much to neutralize the prevalent view that the Arabs are victims of injustice, because an alien migration is dispossessing them and undermining their culture such as it is.

It is my impression that this apparent injustice is at the back of the thought of many fairly broad-minded people when this subject is under consideration.

I was struck also by the statement of the wide spaces available to Arabian extension. We in the United States are ignorant of the nature and extent of the territory open to the Arabs or partly occupied by them. Would it not be well to have this fact in mind, and direct some effort to enlighten our people on it?

The cultivation of even a few Arab leaders with this end in view may be helpful in post-war developments.

The hostility of the Mufti of Jerusalem may not be a constant in the solution, and any effort to relieve the strain of religious antagonism - the triangle, I mean - should be fruitful of good. Is this intensity of feeling not likely to grow less, as Jew, Mohammedan and Christian grow nearer together in the great confusion of conflict and as new situations develop, and new realities take the place of out-moded antagonisms?

Is it possible to have some articles along the lines suggested written by one or two outstanding English leaders, and by some American who may be in a position to appraise these elements and whose opinions will carry weight in our country?

The contribution of Palestine in war effort should be helpful, and if the war is long continued it may become a real influence that will have future weight.

My interest in the solution of the problem of Jewish rehabilitation is that of all people who have any sense of human values. It means more to those of us who place the spiritual contribution of your race at the top of the list of those things that enrich life and make it really worth living.

Thank you for sending me Dr. Weizmann's article.

Sincerely yours,
STANLEY R. YARNALL

C O P Y

ANTIOCH COLLEGE
Yellow Springs Ohio

April 6, 1942.

Mr. Jacob Billikopf
7418 - 12th Street
Melrose Park, Penna.

Dear Mr. Billikopf:

I appreciate your sending me the reprint of Dr. Weizmann's article, "Palestine's Role in the Solution of the Jewish Problem." Certainly the record of the Jews in Palestine seems to support completely Dr. Weizmann's claim that "When the Jew is reunited with the soil of Palestine energies are released in him which have been stored up and suppressed for thousand of years." At first I was opposed to the Zionist position, thinking, on the one hand, that all of our "arbitrary" creation of states had not worked out well, and, on the other, that although Palestine would not be large enough to absorb the Jews, it would serve to satisfy the world's conscience that "something was being done." I have changed in my own thinking to a considerable extent. Though it is certainly not the whole answer -- as I expect Dr. Weizmann would be the first to admit -- it is the most positive step so far proposed.

Incidentally, are the immigration laws of the Argentine as strict as are those of the other South American Republics? It is my belief that the Jewish colonization in the Argentine should not be lost sight of; though it has not been wholly successful, it offers one more opportunity. Also, I believe we should do everything possible to loosen our own immigration policy and to encourage the South American countries to loosen theirs; and I, too, believe that we should do what we can to encourage young Jews in this country to return to the land -- the same arguments that apply to their returning to the land in Palestine apply here. We have vast rich and uncultivated areas in the West. The young Jew as well as the young Gentile would profit in the future by thinking more in terms of the small community and the land.

I hope I may have the opportunity of talking with you about this in the future; I should like to have your own reactions and views. The combined energies and efforts of Jew and Gentile will be needed in the years ahead if we are to have a just and far-seeing solution to this problem

I hope to see Mrs. Ascoli when I am in New York this coming week. I shall not be in Philadelphia this trip East; but I shall try to see you the next time I am.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) A.D. Henderson
President

C O P Y

YALE UNIVERSITY

New Haven Ct.

Oriental Studies

May 18, 1942.

Mr. Jacob Billikopf
7418 Twelfth Street
Melrose Park, Pa.

Dear Mr. Billikopf:

I am most grateful to you for sending me the reprints of Dr. Weizmann's article on "Palestine's Role in the Solution of the Jewish Problem". I have read it with care and with the utmost interest. It seems to me a most impressive and effective statement and contains much that was new to me. I hope it will receive wide attention.

It was a great personal pleasure to hear from you once more. I shall never forget the extraordinary generosity and effectiveness of your response to my appeal on behalf of poor Walther Neisser. Naturally I have not heard from him now in some time; the last letter I had arrived in June, 1941. Up to then, I had been hearing from him every few months and had managed to send him some small sums of money. His letters were of course extremely cautious, but one could not fail to understand how increasingly hopeless the situation was. What it is now I try not even to imagine. I suppose it is doubtful whether he is even alive at present.

I should like very much to see you again, and hope it may be possible. Do you ever come to New Haven? If so, don't fail to look me up; I am usually in my office in the Graduate School all day.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) Franklin Edgerton

C O P Y

Office of
Assistant Secretary

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Washington D.C.

May 20, 1942.

Mr. Jacob Billikopf
7418 - 12th Street
Melrose Park, Pa.

My dear Mr. Billikopf:

I was deeply interested in your letter of May 15th including reprint of Dr. Chaim Weizmann's discussion of "Palestine's Role In the Solution Of The Jewish Problem". As you and he so cogently point out, undoubtedly the postwar plight of the Jewish people will pose one of the biggest problems that the United Nations must face if the goals set forth in the Atlantic Charter are to be considered to have been achieved. Dr. Weizmann certainly propounds a most challenging question, and with great success analyzes Palestine's role in providing the sort of forthright answer which I should like to hear other prominent citizens of the world speak with candor and courage and conviction.

Thank you so much for providing me with such a clear exposition of a problem which has long occupied my attention, and about which we must begin to think and plan today.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed)

Oscar L. Chapman
Assistant Secretary

Cosmos Club
Washington, D. C.

May 22, 1942

Mr. Jacob Billikopf,
805 Bankers Securities Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Billie:

Last night I read carefully the piece by Chaim Weizmann in Foreign Affairs, the reprint of which you sent me. And I shall write you my frank reactions to it.

To begin with, the style is crystal clear and represents what I would call distinguished writing. I have no criticisms of this aspect of the treatment of "Palestine's Role in the Solution of the Jewish Problem." But in the handling of the subject matter, I got a feeling of disappointment. I have been trying to analyze why this was my reaction to it. As best I can identify the things that seem to be lacking in it, they were these:

1. An overconcentration on the problem of the Jew. Of course it is a problem, and one that is centuries old. Maybe it is now at the zenith of intensity since the Babylonian captivity. Maybe it is not. But it did not seem to me that the author gave it a sufficient integration in the multitude of companion problems that press upon the world today. The solution of the current war call for the handling concurrently, and in common rather than in compartments, of dozens of economic, racial, cultural and geographical problems of quite as commanding consequence to the security of peace as that of the Jewish problem.

2. In this same connection, the Jewish problem has been practically from the beginning one of group maladjustment. I got hints of this in the New Testament. I got other hints of it in the history of the pre-Nicene Church. Secondly it seems the case in the early Middle Ages, when the Jew in Western Europe shifted from a financial one. Irrespective of the reasons for the precise period, this maladjustment or non-adjustment has continued for twenty centuries or more. Likewise irrespective of whether the Jews form a race group, or a religious group or a culture group (and I have read the debates on what the label really means), such non-adjustments have been persistent. It would seem to me that this fact of continued life of this unhappy social situation calls for a high degree of critical self-analysis among the Jews themselves. I did not get any note of this in the article.

3. I was not persuaded by the description of the Moslem factor. It seems to me that, in winning the war, it is of the utmost consequence that we find ways and means to persuade the Moslems not to join hands wholeheartedly with the Axis; or at the least to prevent their doing so. Of course they are a tendentious group, rooted in the myths of Mecca and Medina, split by schisms and quite as power- and prestige-hungry as are the Jews, or Christians. But probably there are twenty times as many Moslems in the world as there are Hebrews. The recent debacle in India illustrates just one element of their importance. The Arab influence in French North Africa is one of the consequent intangibles that is dangerous today. Pierre Cot told me recently that the Vichy Government seems to be making use of this to Axis advantage. As to the truth of this I do not know. But reading the article gave me a feeling that the explanation of the Arab

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Cosmos Club
Washington, D. C.

was much too simple and that he was too readily explained away and brushed aside.

4. Then there is another point: The failure of the settlement experiment in the Argentine. As I read this, I wondered why it had failed. If the surrounding circumstances were friendly, as seemed indicated; and if the land itself was fertile, as was stated, the other factors which led to lack of success would be interesting to develop. Might they give a pattern of things to avoid, if a Jewish homeland is to be built up successfully anywhere?

I hope that this does not have seemed to you too carping and critical a set of reactions, but I thought you would like to have my frank views upon the matter. These I have put to paper above.

Faithfully yours,

(signed)

George

George Fort Milton



1624, Crescent Place, N. W.
Washington

May 23, 1942

Dear Mr. Billikopf:

Many thanks for sending me Dr. Weizmann's article in FOREIGN AFFAIRS. I think he is absolutely right in his emphasis upon Palestine as the future refuge of Jews who are not wanted or who have no means of livelihood in Europe.

It seems to me that the political difficulties should be less of a meance after this holocaust than they have been before. However, on all political movements my thinking is very pragmatic. The Jew and the friend of the Jew will have to do the best they can with difficulties that are now unforeseen. The whole situation will be a challenge to the American Jews, such as he has never met before, to put his energy, brains and such money as our Government leaves us, to work toward the rescue of his unfortunate European brother.

I was very pleased to hear that you have saved my reviews of Thomas Mann and, I can assure you, all the more pleased because you did not know that Mrs. Eugene Meyer was the author.

Yours sincerely,

(signed)

Agnes E. Meyer

Mr. Jacob Billikopf
7418 12th Street
Melrose Park
Pennsylvania

(Mrs. Eugene Meyer)

C O P Y

THE GRADUATE FACULTY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
66 West 12th Street
New York City

May 23, 1942

Dr. Mr. Billikopf:

It was awfully good of you to send me Dr. Weizmann's article on Palestine. It is like all the former utterances of this certainly truly great and absolutely sincere personality, not only a very clever and intelligent but also a very strong and appealing pleading. Still, the two decisive problems seem to me not answered by it.

What I have in mind is first the question of Palestine herself: the conflict between the Zionist and the Arabian point of view. Dr. Weizmann makes it clear although only implicitly. The Arabs want to have an Arab State with a Jewish minority. The Zionists claim a Jewish State with an Arab minority, simply asking those Arabs who would not be satisfied by such a solution, to leave their native territory and to emigrate into another Arab country. Who is right? It sounds to me like the story of the three rings of Nathan the Wise. Only, Lessing's solution to leave the decision to the proof of performance in the future, can unfortunately not be applied because a decision of power -- by the English or by civil war between Zionists and Arabs -- would have to be made, since a peaceful acceptance of the Zionist claim by the Arabs does not seem to be likely. (It is a tragic situation very similar to that of India).

The second problem, as I see it, is even more difficult. The Zionist claim for a Jewish state, is doubtless a nationalist, even a nationalistic program. Dr. Weizmann thinks probably in the first line of the proletarian Jewish masses in Eastern Europe of whom I have only an insufficient knowledge. But, thinking of the Jews in Western Europe before Hitler, I have always felt that for them the nationalistic solution would be dangerous as well as a contradiction to their actual development since the emancipation. Their vast majority were Britons, Germans and Frenchmen of Jewish denomination. And their social structure -- most of them belonging to the upper middle classes and the professions, certainly not to farmers and workers -- made them unfit for the goal of forming a people or a nation of their own with a complete national social structure. Only very few of them even if they were Zionist, were -- before Hitler -- ready to draw the consequences for themselves. Zionist friends of mine with whom I had many discussions on the same lines, emphasize that the Jewish immigration in Palestine shows a greatly changed social structure, with Jewish farmers and Jewish workers to be found side by side with Jews in other vocations. I do not know to which extent this refers to Jews from the West of pre-Hitler origin and to which extent it will prevail for a longer time. Dr. Weizmann himself has to emphasize the very small success of the experiment in Argentina although, unfortunately, without giving a sufficient explanation for it. But the Zionist claim that the Jews are a nation supported the nationalist anti-semitic propaganda in Western Europe against the Jews.

I feel, of course, that such a criticism does not give a positive alternative solution. But I think this is attributable to the immense complexity of the problem and is not in itself a proof of the correctness of the Zionist answer.

I should be very glad if we could discuss sometime these and other questions personally so that I could also have the benefit of your opinion.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) ARTHUR FEILER

C O P Y

JAMES R. ANGELL
155 Blake Rd
New Haven, Conn.

May 23, 1942

Dear Mr. Billikopf:

I have reread Dr. Weizmann's article in Foreign Affairs of which you kindly sent me a reprint.

He makes a very persuasive case and it maybe ~~may~~ wholly sound and correct. However, I have for many years felt that the problems with which he deals, like that of the British in India, is one of such complexity that an outsider can hardly venture to form an ~~any~~ opinion. I am watching the outcome with deep anxiety, but I hardly feel prepared to take a partisan position.

Mrs. Angell joins me in warm personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) James R. Angell

Mr. Jacob Billikopf
Melrose Park, Pa.

C o p y
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA PENNSYLVANIA

Executive Secretary, CLARENCE E. PICKETT

May 25, 1942

Jacob Billikopf
7418 Twelfth Street
Melrose Park, Pennsylvania

Dear Jacob:

Thanks for sending me a copy of Dr. Chaim Weizmann's article in Foreign Affairs. Two or three years ago I had the privilege of speaking on the same platform with him at the Synagogue in Detroit when he gave very much the same point of view concerning the Jews in Palestine, except that this one is, of course, more up-to-date now.

No one can be in Dr. Weizmann's presence without realizing the strength and vitality of the man, the depth of his conviction and the statesmanship of his understanding of the Jewish problem. He is, of course, an advocate and protagonist and leader in a point of view, and looking on from the outside I kept finding myself saying, "But many of my Jewish friends would not fit into this pattern. They could not do so." I think perhaps Dr. Weizmann himself would agree to that. As I understand it, he realizes that not all Jews will ever enter fully into the Zionist movement, and it would be a great loss to the world if they did, provided it meant their deserting their important role as members of our larger community.

I can understand fully the desire and the necessity for a Jewish home where many Jews will remain and from which many others will go forth but to which they will have a sense of continuing loyalty. I doubt, however, whether this should be a political home. It seems to me that it might be quite possible to have a cultural and spiritual home without its involving all of the difficulties that a tiny minority political state brings up. Perhaps sometime you will be good enough to discuss this for my benefit.

Thank you again for sending me the address.

Very sincerely yours,

Clarence E. Pickett

CEP:JC

C O P Y

THOMAS MANN

1550 San Remo Drive
Pacific Palisades, California

May 25th, 1942

Dear Mr. Billikopf,

I am very grateful for your interesting letter and for the opportunity you gave me, to read the impressive pamphlet by Dr. Chaim Weizmann. From many sides Weizmann has been described to me as an extraordinary personality, and that he is an intelligent man with a strong will and deep, passionate love for his race is amply evident in this booklet.

I have always maintained a somewhat skeptical and negative attitude to Zionism insofar as its aim is the foundation of a Jewish national state after the pattern of other, more or less well organized states, for it is my conviction that the Jews are a cosmopolitan people (welt-vold) who are of the greatest importance for the cultural life in general as a fermenting and stimulating element, and who can play an important part in the building of a new, socially better organized world after this war. It seems to me that the foundation of a national state is below the real tasks of Jewry, especially at a time in history where the importance of the national state in general is so clearly in the decline.

Naturally, these opinions do not prevent me from heartily sympathising with every deliberation as to how help can be extended after this war to the masses of depatriated Jews, and it is for this reason that Weizmann's booklet has interested me so much. The principal task will be, of course, to create a new, more humane atmosphere in order to defeat thoroughly the forces of anti-humanism whose cause race hatred, race conceit and racial persecution is, and to create an atmosphere by the victory of benevolent humanity which will be beneficial also for Jewry. I am not enough of an expert on Palestine to judge whether an immigration of two million Jews into that country is still possible or not, but I wish most sincerely that the possibility should be given to those Jews who are longing for the original fatherland of their people, to settle there, and for this reason could have nothing but praise for an action aimed at collecting the necessary financial means for this end.

With my repeated thanks and best regards from our house to yours,
I am

Yours very sincerely,

(signed) Thomas Mann.

C O P Y

1 West 89th St. New York City

May 26, 1942.

Dear Mr. Billikopf,

The article you sent me is more than interesting. It gives a masterly review of the situation. Yet I do not know just how to answer your question. The article makes it pretty clear to me that the problem is a triangular one: Jew-British-Arab, with Great Britain in the middle in every sense. I have always thought the Jewish-Arab problem was a difficult one; for whatever one's sympathies with the Jewish population, one felt that it was not fair to crowd out the native population. I judge from the article that if external politics would be crowded out - or rather left out - the Jews and Arabs could work out an understanding between themselves. If anyone knows how to handle the problem of the British foreign office, he knows much more than I do.

I have the impression that a large and influential group is circulating and backing the idea that our first and for time being, only job is to win the war, and they discourage consideration of post-war peace problems on the ground of diversion from our prior business. Considering the build-up of Stalin that is going on with official approval, and prevention of any kind of criticism or discussion calculated to affect postwar political conditions in Russia, I haven't much hope of any pressure being brought to bear, even through open public opinion upon Great Britain. Thank you for sending me the article.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) John Dewey

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THE GRADUATE FACULTY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
ORGANIZED UNDER THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
66 West 12 Street - New York - Algonquin 4-2567

May 27, 1942

Dear Mr. Billikopf:

Thank you so much for the very interesting article of Dr. Weizmann. It certainly is valuable to remind the world that Palestine has been a haven to the European refugees, an accomplishment for which all of us should be deeply grateful. The article shows in a very clever way the achievements in Palestine and the political problems the Jews have to face. It provides excellent data for discussion of the current questions.

I personally have followed the Palestinian events with deep sympathy although I do not have any "national" Jewish feeling. I am very much concerned with the danger which would arise if India were lost and the Arabs thereby encouraged to fight for hegemony.

I still hope that after the war the Jews will be able to stay in Europe in a dignified situation although I do not hope that they will settle again in Germany after the population has allowed the Nazis to proceed as they have. Of course, it is very valuable to have a country like Palestine in which the Jews can really have some sense of belonging.

I am sorry that we seldom see you at the New School. You belong to it and should give us the pleasure of your presence more often.

Cordially yours,

Frieda Wunderlich

Mr. Jacob Billikopf
Labor Standards Association
803 Bankers Securities Building
Philadelphia, Pa

C O P Y

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

June 1, 1942

Dear Billikopf:

Thank you for the paper on Palestine. It seems to me an excellent statement. This whole matter of discrimination against Jews and against other minority groups has taken on a tragic character since you and I first talked about such things. I am still convinced that this is a temporary wave - a kind of last gasp of stupid intolerance - but, whatever the outcome, the present state is about as bad as anyone could picture.

Thank you for the comments and questions on the family. The daughter whom you knew when she was at Swarthmore has just been remarried, this time to a fine young New Yorker of whom we are all very fond. I have every confidence this wedding will prove just right from every standpoint. A son John, whom you may not have met, is a rising young anthropologist. The fact that he had done his field work in Japan and Hawaii is making him of particular service at the moment to the Coordinator of Official Information in Washington.

Please be sure to look us up whenever you are in Chicago. Mrs. Embree and I count you among the friends that we should like to see much oftener.

Very truly yours,

(signed) EDWIN.R.EMBREE

ere;jw

Mr. Jacob Billikopf
7418 Twelfth Street
Melrose Park, Pa.

C O P Y

THE NEW SCHOOL
FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
66 W TWELFTH ST NEW YORK

June 5, 1942

Dear Mr. Billikopf:

I should have answered your letter of May 15th long ago. However, I was so busy that I couldn't, and even now I think there is very little point in writing you a few lines on any problem as complex as that of Palestine's role for the Jewish people.

Ever since the early 20's, I have given much thought to it. One of the conclusions I have reached is the interdependence of a solution to be found for the Arab question and whatever can be developed in Palestine for the Jews. Another one is that though Palestine will be a contribution to solving the problem, it won't by itself be the whole solution. For millions of Jews in Europe, there will have to be found peace and security on that continent.

On all these questions I have rather definite opinions which I would like to discuss with you some time when we meet for more than the passing moments on the third floor.

Very sincerely yours,

Hans Simmons

Mr. Jacob Billikopf
Bankers Securities Building
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

C O P Y

AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION

1313 East Sixtieth Street Fairfax 3400 Chicago Illinois

June 22, 1942

Mr. Jacob Billikopf
7418 - 12th Street
Melrose Park, Pennsylvania

Dear Billie:

Your letter of May 15 and the enclosure, the article by Dr. Weizmann, have been in my brief case for over a month and I have had an opportunity while flying around the country to read it a couple of times.

While I have many friends who hold varying points of view on the question of a Jewish state in Palestine, I have personally never had a very definite conviction on the matter. The reading of Dr. Chaim Weizmann's article on "Palestine's Role in the Solution of the Jewish Problem" has given me a decided leaning toward the establishment of such a state. I am still somewhat confused as to what can be done to effectively settle the internal problems in Palestine, and I do not believe that Dr. Weizmann has a convincing statement on that issue, at least I did not feel convinced after reading the article.

It was a splendid exposition of what has been accomplished and what can be done, and I am aware that nothing of this sort can be accomplished without some difficulties. I do hope that after this present war there may be more satisfactory arrangements than those which came out of the last.

Sometime I want to talk to you about discussing this problem of Palestine and some related issues which might well be presented at the National Conference next year, in case the situation permits a meeting. If you are in Chicago won't you call my office, or if you are in Washington try me there because I divide my time between Chicago and Washington. The Washington office is listed in the telephone book under the American Public Welfare Association and the Chicago office is listed under my own name and that of the Association.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Fred (Hoehler)

FKH:JF

Director

C O P Y

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July, 1, 1942

Mr. Jacob Billikopf
7418 12th Street
Melrose Park, Pa.

Dear Billie:

I hope you will pardon me for delaying so long. Thank you for sending me Dr. Weizmann's article. I read it with sympathetic interest. I heard Dr. Weizmann speak here last year.

The present state of affairs in Egypt makes me feel that inevitably the Jewish people in Palestine may be fighting for their freedom in the near future regardless of the British attitude.

I wish I could tell you what my own plans are. I will have to know within three weeks, but at the moment I am not certain whether I will run against Lodge for the Senate or against Curley* for Congress.

Cordially yours,

(SIGNED) THOMAS H. ELIOT

THE:A * Pretty surely against Curley

American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs

41 EAST 42nd STREET
ROOM 1121
NEW YORK CITY

July 16, 1942.

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

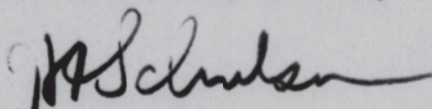
My dear Dr. Silver:

At the request of Dr. Jacob Billikopf,
I am sending you copies of replies that Dr. Billikopf
received from some of the leading men of affairs with
whom he has corresponded with reference to the Weizmann
reprint.

I am,

With warm personal regards and best wishes,

Most cordially yours,


H.A. Schulson

HAS-m