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American Zionist Emergency Council, Jewish Agency, 1944-1945.

Western Reserve Historical Society

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STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LAW
ALBANY

NATHANIEL L. GOLDSTEIN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

July 6, 1944.

Dear Dr. Silver:

Thank you for your kind note of July 2nd. I was happy to have been of service in connection with the Palestine plank in the platform of the Republican Party.

Without your intense driving force and the help of Mr. Manson, I am afraid that this plank may have been lost in the wee hours of the morning.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

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

C
O
P
Y

Harlowe

Seattle, Washington
July 3, 1944
Rec'd July 7 1944

Dear Mrs. Fishman,

There are a few matters which I want to discuss with you and with Mrs. Brodie and any other leaders there at Hadassah, as a result of my trip. While it would be far more satisfactory to sit down and talk these problems over, I want to get a start on the ideas before I am able to see you in New York.

First of all, as I have written before, I cannot thank you enough for the work you did in making this tour one of marked opportunity. And in every city the Hadassah women were simply splendid in their devotion to the cause of Zionism and in their efforts to make my visit significant. I have never met a finer group of women in any cause than these leaders of the Hadassah groups.

My visit was not in every case at a time when it was easy for them to arrange meetings, yet they did a splendid job even in the face of difficulties. For example, Dick Evans was having meetings in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle at the same time; in fact we came up to Seattle on the same train. In places we spoke to the same groups. While our presentation is not exactly the same our point of view toward Zionism is identical. We are good friends and supplant each other, but from the point of view of strategy, it would have been better if we could have spoken in different cities.

Here are the main points I want to make.

1. Anti-Semitism is growing in this country. I get this from rabbis, ministers and others in every city I visit. We **MUST** face this problem. It will grow more violent before it is checked. It must be **CHECKED**.
2. I propose that groups of Protestant ministers and rabbis form committees to go over carefully the text books now being used in the church schools and Jewish schools to see whether there is anything in any of them which tends in any way to create antagonism or misunderstanding between the Christian and Jewish groups. That these rabbis and ministers urge their Religious Educational Boards to bring out at once some text books for use among Jewish and Christian children which will aim definitely at the suppression of racial and religious intolerance and build better understanding. I would suggest that in Jewish texts a fair and simple statement of the Christian religion be included and that in the Christian books a statement of modern Judaism be included, so that the children of the two groups will not remain in such ignorance of one another's religion and will see the great similarity that exists. Take for example a section on **HOW DO WE PRAY?** It is amazing to find so many college students who do not know that Jewish prayers are almost exactly the same as those used in Christian churches and I doubt whether Jewish children know this. I would place side by side in the text book one or two prayers from a Jewish prayer book and the same number from a Christian book of prayers. Also take two or three hymns from the Jewish service and two or three from the Christian hymnals. One could easily show the great debt of every Christian hymnal to the Book of Psalms and other Old Testament scripture.

Even the doctrine of the Trinity, which in some forms of Christianity is central, is **NOT** so far removed from Israel's concepts of God as one might suppose. Let me illustrate **GOD** This top of the Star of David represents the three fold way in which God works, **MAN** **SOCIETY** as Creator, through Man, and through Society.

Christians have put this more concretely in God, the Father as Creator, God the Son, as God revealed in the Perfect Man; and God the Spirit, as revealed in God working in Society. He

(cont'd)

is the One God, revealing Himself in more than One way. I am a Unitarian by theology but see the value of this differentiation. True many Christians seem to me to be Tritheists but the essential basis of Christianity is also "The Lord Thy God is One and thou shalt have no other Gods before me". Not even a Nation or Money!

3. We need more influence at Hollywood. I had talks with three leaders of the moving picture industry who were Jews. One of them said to me "I never thought of it that way" when I tried to show him how a picture like The King of Kings could breed anti-Semitism and that a Life of Jesus could be produced which would have the exact opposite effect. I assured them that the Passion Play would increase anti-Semitism and David Selznick assured me that it would not be produced.

4. I think that we need a special appeal to the Roman Catholic hierarchy on this matter. Archbishop Spellman's appeal the past week to the Catholics of Hungary is the finest thing of the kind yet spoken by a Roman Catholic leader. I am writing him to that effect. But we need to secure their help in the matter of the texts used among their young people. Go into any Catholic book store and pick out some of the literature and you will soon discover plenty of material that breeds anti-Semitism. This is going to be a difficult business and can be handled better by Jews in a direct approach to Catholics than by "heretical" Protestants. But it needs to be done and done soon.

5. A campaign to spread the Springfield Plan throughout the schools of the country.

6. In Los Angeles and San Francisco and other places the suggestion was made that what we need is a campaign rather than a few lectures. With this I agree. The Los Angeles group asked me whether Mrs. Harlow and I would come to that area and spend at least a month, meeting small groups, talking about ways and means of dealing with this problem. The moving picture men told me that I could have wide access to leaders in that industry if I would give them time and if they knew in advance when I was to be there. In San Francisco they made the same proposition and here in Seattle.

My suggestion is this. That after Mrs. Harlow and I have had our year in the Near East, including at least a month in Palestine, we give six months to this sort of thing. I think Dr. Silver would be glad to cooperate and the Christian Council for Palestine. Pick out six areas in which we will spend one month in each. I would speak at large meetings, but for the most part the plan should center around small group meetings of teachers in the schools, rabbis, ministers, leaders of the city government etc. I think we could really accomplish a great deal toward setting up plans and establishing wills set toward fighting anti-Semitism. This week I had a discussion on the radio for fifteen minutes with one of the candidates for Congress in the present election on anti-Semitism. He is against it as I am, and it was a straight from the shoulder attack on this unAmerican attitude. The station was glad to give us time and it went out on one of the main lines in this area.

The financing of such a tour as I propose would not be great. All Mrs. Harlow and I would expect would be our expenses and my salary for that time, which I do not think I could ask Smith College to pay if I asked for this extra Leave of Absence. Divided among three or four groups and with the local areas covering local expenses it would not involve a large amount. I would gladly offer my services free but I have no income except my salary and do need that to keep up paying our mortgages! And may I add that Mrs. Harlow is as able to talk with groups as I am and shares my point of view in every detail. There are few causes to which we would be willing to give as much time and energy as to this.

Dr. Silver asked me in Cleveland whether we would be willing to spend at least a month in Palestine on our Near East assignment and I will make every effort to do that.

(cont'd)

We leave for the East on Wednesday and you will hear from me soon, when I can straighten out this whole financial statement. I will give you as nearly as possible how the expense was divided and how much I received. Some of the chapters insisted on paying me. One expense I was sorry about was in Denver. They were unable to get me a reservation except in a stateroom which they did part of the way. I told them not to but they went ahead. I would rather have sat up and saved the money for Hadassah. That is the only expense on the trip which seemed to me more than should have been paid out.

Please give my warm regards to Mrs. Brodie and I am in great debt to you both for all you have done for me along the way. In spite of the crowded schedule I am feeling tip top.

Cordally yours,

S. RALPH HARLOW (Sig.)

Mrs. Aeron Fishman,
Hadassah,
New York City.

This typewriter is none too good but better than my penmanship.



EXTRACT:

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE EAST - 8.7.44

During the past few months the Palestine Arab Party has resumed its political activity for the first time since the outbreak of war, says a Reuter message from Jerusalem.

It is now engaged on drafting a memorandum on Arab national claims and aspirations for submission to President Roosevelt, following the previous message sent to him protesting against the motion of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee regarding Palestine.

Recent developments in the Middle Eastern Political Scene, particularly the proposal to hold a special conference of all-Arab countries to deal exclusively with the Palestine question, have led the Husseini party to renew its political life.

In his answer to the previous protest by the Arab party President Roosevelt is reported by the local Arab press to have stated that the British were responsible for the country's administration, and the United States considered it proper that no fundamental change should be introduced before the appropriate time nor without consultation with Arabs and Jews.

MEMORANDUM OF MEASURES OF RELIEF AND RESCUE
OF JEWS SURVIVING IN AND DEPORTED FROM HUNGARY

We welcome with gratitude the announcement by the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom that "they have accepted the offer of the Hungarian Government for the release of Jews and will make arrangements for the care of such Jews leaving Hungary who reach neutral or United Nations' territory, and also that they will find temporary havens of refuge where such people may live in safety."

We express our appreciation for the untiring efforts of the War Refugee Board, which led to the offer made by the Hungarian Government and its acceptance.

It is our conviction that steps must be taken without delay to implement this announced policy for the following reasons:

1. The offer of the Hungarian Government may be countermanded at any time by the Nazis and the deportation of Jews from Hungary, which we understand is still continuing, may be resumed on a large scale. Such a course is likely in the light of past experience and because of the danger that the Nazis may launch reprisals against the Jews as Allied successes mount.

2. Evacuation of a number of Jews from Hungary will not only mean salvation for those who are removed, but will make it clear to the people of Hungary and other countries in Axis dominated Europe that the Allied powers are determined to protect the Jewish people from further Nazi excesses, and thus ameliorate the conditions of the Jews who cannot be brought out.

3. Any indication on the part of the United Nations that they are not prepared to take full and immediate advantage of the Hungarian offer would have a disastrous effect, for it would negate the warnings and the appeals which have been directed to the people of Hungary since the beginning of the Nazi occupation, and it would discourage neutral nations who have repeatedly demonstrated their willingness to come to the assistance of the victims of Nazi persecution. We therefore urge the immediate adoption of the following measures of rescue:

I. RESCUE OF CHILDREN

At the outset, we stress the urgency of transferring children from Hungary inasmuch as a number of neutral and Allied governments have expressed a willingness to grant havens to them.

Since the Swedish Government has offered to receive 10,000 children from Hungary, we urge that a number of airplanes be placed at the disposal of the Swedish authorities and that the children be flown from Hungary to Sweden. Planes might also be placed at the disposal of Switzerland, Spain and Turkey should they be willing to undertake similar action.

The fullest cooperation of the International Red Cross should be enlisted to guarantee these planes safe transit.

It is our conviction that public opinion would hail these flights of mercy with gratitude. Moreover, the psychological effect on the people of occupied Europe would be overwhelming, for this would impressively signify the intention of the United Nations to liberate the victims of Nazi tyranny and persecution.

II. RESCUE OF ADULTS

The possibilities offered by the available Palestine certificates should be utilized to their fullest extent. Roumanian and Bulgarian efforts to win the favor of the United Nations, Turkey's non-belligerency, the reported withdrawal of the German armies from the Turkish-Bulgarian border, call for the utilization of land routes as lifelines of escape. However, transportation should not be limited to railroads. All available vehicles should be employed.

Steps should also be taken at once to provide sea transportation facilities for escaping refugees by placing suitable boats at the disposal of rescue organizations.

III. THOSE WHO REMAIN IN HUNGARY

As for the Jews who remain in Hungary and who are deprived of their freedom of movement, we urge that the United States and the United Kingdom join in making available to the International Red Cross the necessary means for providing them with food and clothing. In a cable dated August 4, 1944, which has been communicated to us, the International Committee of the Red Cross complains that "for months past" it "has submitted to Allied governments, especially with view to relief measures, concrete proposals which for economic reasons could in part not yet meet with approval." May we recall that on November 26, 1943, Mr. Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, informed the House Committee of Foreign Affairs that the United States and Great Britain would each contribute four million dollars to finance the rescue program of the International Committee of the Red Cross? We request that this proposal soon be carried into effect.

IV. THOSE DEPORTED FROM HUNGARY

The Jews already deported from Hungary must not be written off. According to the Agence Telegraphique Suisse, of July 13, 1944, the Budapest government has contended that no Jews have been deported from Hungary to Germany and Poland, but that actually Jewish manpower has been placed at the disposal of the Reich in accordance with a recently concluded German-Hungarian agreement. May we urge that the Hungarian government be requested by an official note, presented through the protecting power, to state what action it has taken and intends to take to insure that this Jewish manpower will be entitled to the same care and protection as the Hungarian workers of Christian faith who have been sent to Germany. At the same time, suggestions should be made that in the light of the physical danger of Jews in Germany, Jewish manpower be returned from Germany and be utilized for public work in Hungary proper.

This memorandum is submitted by the American Jewish Conference, in behalf of the national membership affiliates listed below, and by the following non-affiliated organizations:

Agudas Israel of America, American Jewish Committee, Jewish Peoples Committee, Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, New Zionist Organization, Union of Orthodox Rabbis, Vaad Hahatzala.

The World Jewish Congress joins these American Jewish organizations in the presentation of these proposals.

The organizations affiliated with the American Jewish Conference in whose behalf this memorandum is submitted include:

American Association for Jewish Education
American Federation for Polish Jews, Inc.
American Federation of Jews from Central Europe
American Jewish Congress
American Jewish Congress - Women's Division
B'nai B'rith
B'nai B'rith - Women's Supreme Council
Bnai Zion
Central Conference of American Rabbis
Council of Jewish Fraternal Federations
Free Sons of Israel
Hadassah - Women's Zionist Organization of America
Hapoel Hamizrachi of America
Hashomer Hatzair
Histadruth Ivrit, Inc.
Independent Order Brith Abraham
Independent Order Brith Sholom
Independent Order Brith Sholom of Baltimore
Jewish National Workers' Alliance
Jewish War Veterans
League for Labor Palestine
Mizrachi Organization of America
Mizrachi Women's Organization of America
National Council of Jewish Education
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Young Israel
National Federation of Hebrew Teachers
National Federation of Jewish Men's Clubs of the
United Synagogue of America
National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods
National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods
National Ladies' Auxiliary - Jewish War Veterans
National Women's League of the United Synagogue
Pioneer Women's Organization of America
Poale Zion - Zeire Zion
Progressive Order of the West
Rabbinical Assembly of America
Rabbinical Council of America
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations
Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations - Women's Branch
Union of Sephardic Congregations, Inc.
United Galician Jews of America
United Roumanian Jews of America
United Synagogue of America
Yiddish P.E.N. Club
Yiddish Writers Union
Zionist Organization of America

YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS:

Avukah	Junior Mizrachi
A.Z.A. of B'nai B'rith	Masada
Hashomer Hadati	National Council of Jewish Juniors
Hillel Foundation	National Federation of Temple Youth
Junior Hadassah	Young People's League of the United Synagogue of America

August 23rd, 1944

THE WOMEN'S

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA, INC.

HADASSAH

1819 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 23, N. Y.

TELEPHONE: COLUMBUS 5-6585

July 21, 1944

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105 Street and Anselm Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I am sending you a copy of a letter from Dr. Harlow which speaks for itself.

He is a rare person and the reports of the communities in which he has spoken are panegyrics of praise.

I believe that you would want to consider some of the suggestions made by Dr. Harlow and that his suggestion that we might cooperate with the Christian Council for Palestine might be passed on to Mr. Shulman.

I am also sending a copy of Dr. Harlow's letter to Dr. Wise.

Very sincerely yours,

Rose L. Halprin

RLH: SH
Encl.

Mrs. Samuel W. Halprin, Chairman
National Political Committee

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OBJECT IN AMERICA: Fostering Zionist ideals through Jewish education. Participation in American Defense program.
ACTIVITIES IN PALESTINE: 1. War Emergency Program; 2. Promotion of public health through development of preventive and curative medical institutions and services in cities and rural districts, culminating in the Rothschild-Hadassah-University Hospital and Medical School; 3. Land redemption and afforestation through the Jewish National Fund; 4. Immigration and colonization through Youth Aliyah.
JUNIOR HADASSAH ACTIVITIES IN PALESTINE: Maintenance of Meier Shfeyah Children's Village and Pardess Anna Training Farm.
JOINT ACTIVITY WITH SENIOR HADASSAH: Maintenance of Henrietta Szold School of Nursing; Junior Agency Youth Aliyah.

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August 26, 1944

FA337 XSX GBW149 JERUSALEM 43 20 1935

NLT NAHUM GOLDMANN 342 MADISON AVENUE NEWYORK

YOURS 11/8 ELIAHU DOBKIN NOW LISBON STOP CORRECT FIGURE
SEVENTEEN HUNDRED SOULS NOT FIFTEEN HUNDRED OF WHOM FIVE
HUNDRED EXPECTED ARRIVAL YESTERDAY BASEL REMAINING
TWELVEHUNDRED STILL BERGENBLASEN STOP CONTINUING EFFORTS
PLANS DEPENDABLE WHETHER TRANSFER SPAIN POSSIBLE

ALIYAH JEWISH AGENCY



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AUGUST 28, 1944

FA58 XOX GBW1462 LONDON 84 21

NLT

NAHUM GOLDMANN
JEWISH AGENCY 342 MADISON AVENUE NEWYORK

ISTANBUL REPORTS ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR FIRST HUNGARIAN
TRANSPORTS BUT DEPARTURE DEPENDS CONSENT ASHKENAZI WHO MAKING
DIFFICULTIES AND APPARENTLY STILL TRYING ARRANGE MEETING STOP
CABLED ISTANBUL COULD DO NOTHING LATTER REGARD STOP ISTANBUL
URGING CONTINUE PRESSURE ON HUNGARY IMPLEMENT OFFER NOW
ACCEPTED STOP SUGGEST YOU INTERVENE STATE DEPARTMENT AND
APPROACH NUNCIO STOP SUGGEST ALSO PREVENTIVE PRESSURE ON
SLOVAKIAN GOVERNMENT VIEW APPROACH FRONT STOP RECEIVED YOUR
LETTERS END JULY BUT NOT COMMUNICATION MENTIONED YOUR CABLE

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SHERTOK

From:
Supplement to
"The Answer"
Sept. 12, 1944

A VERY REAL OBSTACLE

By Senator Guy M. Gillette

I wish to talk frankly and freely of what I conceive to be one of the very real obstacles that are interfering with the work in which the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe are engaged.

From the time that I became somewhat active as a participant in these efforts through the introduction of Senate Resolutions looking to the establishment of a War Refugee Board and the assignment of certain areas as havens of refuge and proposals similar to these, by mail and by personal call there have been continued attacks on this organization and on some of the persons connected therewith. These attempts without exception emanated from other Jewish organizations. Some of them raised the controversial subject of a Palestinian Army; some emphasized the advocacy of or opposition to a Palestinian Independent State; but all of them seemed to stress rivalries among various Jewish organizations as to what group should handle funds and contributions and which organization should receive the most credit for this or that thing accomplished. Many of the communications coming to me urge me and other non-Jewish members to divorce ourselves from the work of such groups as the Emergency Committee.

Jealousies and rivalries are not peculiar to Jewish organizations. They occur everywhere in religious, secular, fraternal, social, or partisan groups. But may I urge with all the sincerity I can present that this is a time when Jewish groups must forget their rivalries, forget their animosities, forget their jealousies, and do not by a continuation of these jealous manifestations jeopardize the great and vital work in which they and we are engaged, or by these petty hostilities hinder and perhaps defeat the great humanitarian purpose which is the goal of all the groups. I do not care where the credit goes; I want results. I do not care about persons or personalities; I want help that is sincere. We are achieving measurable success. The impetus that we have gained will carry us more rapidly to new successes and a nearer approach to the main goal. To have saved millions, thousands, or even scores of innocent people from murder; to have made life more tolerable and more livable for other thousands; to have raised a bit higher the lamp of civilization--all of these things are achievements in which accomplishments will be found ample credit for all who participate in any way. But regardless of where the credit goes, the problem before us is going to require the best thought, the best planning, the best preparation, and the most careful and continuous work that all of us and the various groups interested with us can bring to bear. To these ends I pledge any help that I can give, but I insist that I will not be a party to controversies that have nothing more substantial for their base than a desire for the advancement of persons or groups and which in so doing lose sight of the great goal of law, order, and humanity towards which we are all fighting.

COPY OF CABLE FROM THE JEWISH AGENCY - JERUSALEM - DATED 13th SEPT. 1944

SHERTOK BRODETSKY 77 GREAT RUSSELL STREET LONDON

MIDAUGUST INFORMATION EXHUNGARY GESTAPO INSISTING RENEWAL DEPORTATIONS
BUT MET WITH RESISTANCE EXHORTY STOP ATTITUDE NEW GOVERNMENT UNKNOWN
STOP HITHERTO UNCONFIRMED REPORTS CLAIM DEPORTATIONS RECOMMENCED AND
DAILY TRANSPORTS TEN TWELVE THOUSAND JEWS BEING PREPARED FOR OSWIECIM
VIA ZILINA PRUSKA STOP ONE RELIABLE REPORT FIFTEEN THOUSAND JUST BEEN
SENT GERMANY STOP SINCE AMPLE REASON FEAR RECOMMENCEMENT DEPORTATION
PROPOSE FIRST UNITED NATIONS SHOULD PROCLAIM HUNGARIAN AGREEMENT TO
ACQUIESCENCE IN RENEW DEPORTATIONS WILL GRAVELY IMPAIR HUNGARYS POSITION
SECOND THAT ABOVE RAILWAYLINE LEADING OSWIECIM BE BOMBED DESTROYED THIRD
THAT OSWIECIM ITSELF BE BOMBED - GRUENBAUM

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10/4/44

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9/17/44

To: Dr. Berkson

From: Dr. Goldstein

I had occasion to speak to Dr. Johnson, head of the Research Department of the Federal Council of Churches. I urged him not to go forward with the publication of their report on the Palestine problem. There is no necessity for me to repeat the reasons which I advanced. I think I made somewhat of a dent. He suggested that I write to Dr. Cavert about it. I did not deem it wise to write a letter to Dr. Cavert but I did call him. He seemed to resent somewhat the kind of pressure which Zionists are trying to bring to bear to keep this report from being published and indicated that the report would only be an academic one, pointing out the various factors pro and con in the situation. I reminded him that the report which they were ready to publish several months ago was also intended to be an academic discussion but was in effect a highly biased anti-Zionist report.

Dr. Cavert asked me whether we would want to take the responsibility of stopping the Federal Council from proceeding with the report. I told him that it was not our responsibility but that of the Federal Council to determine whether it should or should not issue the report and that I was not talking to him as the president of the ZOA but as a colleague in American life, interested as he is, in the best possible Jewish-Christian relations here and that I consider it my duty, because I have had occasions before to deal with the Federal Council in its sphere of Jewish-Christian relations, to point out that at this particular juncture when the Jewish people is hopeful that the end of the European war may bring a favorable decision with regard to Palestine, there would be considerable Jewish resentment against the Federal Council if it issued a report which might be hurtful.

I finally suggested that if they felt they must issue a report, perhaps there was no need to rush into it but to let the matter wait a few months.

Dr. Cavert said he would talk the matter over again with Dr. Johnson.

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BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES

30 Rockefeller Plaza

New York 20, N.Y.

25th September, 1944

Dear Mr. LeSourd,

Many thanks for your letter of September 12th about our pamphlet, "50 Facts about the Middle East". I should have liked to have had the author of the pamphlet reply in detail to your letter but, unfortunately, he has gone to England for a few weeks and I am therefore replying in his place.

You will, I am sure, understand that the contents of a booklet produced in this form are necessarily limited to a series of brief statements on the most significant facts about each territory. It is impossible, in a booklet of this type, to go into detail on each point. At the same time, I quite agree that the facts which are selected must not give a one-sided picture. In dealing with Palestine it is therefore necessary to consider first the obligations of the Mandatory Power, secondly the position of the Jews, and thirdly the position of the Arabs. This, we hoped, in the very limited space available, had been fairly done in the pamphlet under discussion. We had, as you may know, previously covered the subject at greater length in an Information Paper, "Britain's Mandate for Palestine", a copy of which I enclose in case you have not yet seen it.

I should like to discuss briefly the various points you make, bearing always in mind the limitations of space which I have described above in such a pamphlet as "50 Facts about the Middle East".

In answer to your comment that "the vitally important obligation to 'facilitate Jewish immigration' is not mentioned" I think it only fair to point out that in Fact 31 it is stated that "the Mandate for Palestine given in 1922 called on Britain to facilitate Jewish settlement", and in the following sentence there occurs the statement "in the twenty years which followed the Jewish population of Palestine rose (mainly by immigration) from about 84,000 to 482,000." The word 'settlement' must include the idea of immigration in this context and the increase in the figures makes it obvious that the British Government, under the Mandate, did in fact facilitate Jewish immigration.

Next you say that it does not "clearly appear that, but for a few thousand immigration certificates still outstanding, no further Jewish immigration will henceforth be permitted". This surely is scarcely an accurate summary of the position for it ignores the proviso "without Arab consent".

That such consent is unlikely to be forthcoming under present conditions is in no way disguised; in the same section reference is made to "the claim of the Arabs in Palestine that at this rate they would ultimately become a minority in their native country".

With regard to the Jewish National Home, again having consideration of the need for brevity in such a pamphlet, I cannot agree that in saying that "the Home was established" we are, to use your phrase, blandly dismissing Britain's obligations under the Mandate. Fact 32 makes no attempt to disguise the fact that there still is a problem in existence. The conception of Palestine as a Jewish National Home surely becomes unreal if it is taken to mean a home for all Jews to live in permanently. The economy of Palestine, however much it might be stretched, could not support the entire Jewish population of the world, and, apart from this, the Arabs could rightly complain of being completely submerged and overwhelmed in their own country if uncontrolled immigration were permitted. Article VI of the Mandate, which requires the Mandatory Power to facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions, has two provisos: the first, "while insuring that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced", the second "immigration cannot be so great in volume as to exceed whatever may be the economic capacity of the country at the time to absorb new arrivals". It is in the terms of these provisos that the Mandatory Power has found it necessary to restrict Jewish immigration. You will recall that when clarifying the Balfour Declaration in 1922, Mr. Churchill, who was then Colonial Secretary, said that "the terms of the Declaration do not contemplate that Palestine as a whole should be converted into a Jewish National Home, but that such a Home should be founded in Palestine."

I am glad to have had this opportunity of trying to answer the points which you raise.

Yours very sincerely

D'Arcy Edmondson
Director, Information Division

Howard M. LeSourd, Esq., Director
American Palestine Committee
41 East 42nd Street
New York, 17, N. Y.

C
O
P
Y

SEPT. 27, 1944

FA137 XGX TY99 ANKARA 86 25 1915

URGENT NAHUM GOLDMANN 41 EAST 42 STREET NEW YORK

BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR ANKARA REMITTED US OFFICIAL DECLARATION HIS
GOVERNMENT ADDRESSED JEWISH AGENCY AS FOLLOWING STOP ONE BULGARIAN
GOVERNMENT ADOPTED POSITIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS ESTABLISHMENT JEWISH STATE
IN PALESTINE STOP TWO THE GOVERNMENT HAS NO OBJECTION TO
EMMIGRATION BULGARIAN JEWS TO PALESTINE STOP THREE
ALL ANTIJEWISH LAWS ARE ABOLISHED STOP FOUR ALL BULGARIAN JEWS
ENJOY SAME RIGHTS LIBERTIES AS OTHER CITIZENS STOP FIVE ALL CONFISCATED
JEWISH PROPERTIES ASSETS WILL BE GIVEN BACK FULLSTOP DISPATCHING
AUTHENTIC DOCUMENT

JOSEF GOLDIN MENDEL BADER

cc. Dr. Wise, Dr. Silver, Mr. Lipsky, Mr. Lourie

September 28, 1944

The Hon. Nathaniel L. Goldstein
Attorney General State of New York
80 Centre Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Friend:

Mr. Manson informed me on Monday, when I was in New York, that you telephoned and that you would like me to have luncheon with you and Mr. Roger Straus. I shall be delighted to do so. I shall be in New York on Thursday, October 12 and could have lunch with you then. On account of the Holidays I do not plan to be in New York before that date. However, if the matter is urgent, I will make a special trip to New York.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

**Note Re: Proposed Conference of
Zionist Leaders in Jerusalem.**

1. Cable from Mr. Ben-Gurion to Mr. Lourie, dated Jerusalem, September 29th: (This cable was delayed nearly a fortnight in transmission).

"UNANIMOUS OPINION EXECUTIVES JERUSALEM LONDON NECESSARY
PRESENT JUNCTURE HOLD JOINT CONSULTATION LEADERS MOVEMENT
STOP STOP INTEND CONVEY LARGER ACTIONS COMMITTEE AND
REPRESENTATIVES ZIONIST ORGANIZATIONS MIDDLE NOVEMBER STOP
CHAIM WEIZMANN LONDON COMING PALESTINE END OCTOBER FOR ONE
MONTHS STAY STOP ESSENTIAL CONDITION SUCCESS CONFERENCE
PRESENCE AMERICAN DELEGATION PLEASE COMMUNICATE ALL
CONSTITUENT GROUPS ASCERTAIN NUMBER NAMES PARTICIPANTS TAKE
IMMEDIATE STEPS FOR SECURING PRIORITIES BY AIR OR BOAT WIRE"

2. The above cable was considered at a meeting of the Executive Committee on October 12th when it was decided to cable Palestine suggesting a postponement of the meeting until December and asking for further information and in the meantime the organizations would consider the question of their representation.

3. On October 13th the following cable was sent to Mr. Ben-Gurion by Mr. Lourie:

WRHS AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

"YOURS TWENTYNINTH DELAYED STOP TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS
MAKE IMPOSSIBLE ARRIVAL AMERICANS BEFORE DECEMBER SINCE
AIR PRIORITIES CERTAINLY UNOBTAINABLE FOR GROUP STOP
MIGHT POSSIBLY ARRANGE ATTEND DECEMBER MEETING BY WHICH
TIME PRESUMABLY WEIZMANN DEPARTED STOP IF MEETING NEVER-
THELESS PROPOSED FOR DECEMBER CABLE IMMEDIATELY WHEREUPON
SHALL CANVASS NAMES PARTY REPRESENTATIVES CABLE ALSO FURTHER
DETAILS AND WHETHER EXECUTIVE INVITING ALL ACTIONS COMMITTEE
MEMBERS AMERICA"

4. On October 23rd Mr. Ben-Gurion cabled (received New York October 30th):

"HAVE CABLED CHAIM WEIZMANN LONDON WHETHER COULD ATTEND
MEETING HERE IN DECEMBER STOP ON RECEIPT HIS REPLY SHALL
CABLE AGAIN"

5. The above cable was reported to the Executive Committee of the Emergency Council the same day. It was pointed out that the delay in the interchange of communications between Palestine and ourselves had made it unlikely that we could arrange for a party to leave in time for a December meeting; that priorities had not yet been applied for since it was not deemed advisable to start negotiations until it was definite that the conference would take place and that since Dr. Goldmann was expected back in New York very shortly, the committee should await his return when further information could be obtained as a basis for action.

On October 31st a further cable was sent to Mr. Ben-Gurion:

"YOURS TWENTYTHIRD RECEIVED IN ANY CASE DOUBT WHETHER
DECEMBER DELEGATION NOW ARRANGEABLE AWAITING FURTHER
DETAILS"

At the meeting of the Emergency Council yesterday, November 9th, it was decided after hearing reports from Dr. Goldmann and Mr. Joseph to request the parties to go into the matter and to indicate immediately who would be available to participate in the proposed conference. Efforts should be made in Washington to obtain the necessary priorities, preferably by plane, otherwise by air. The Palestine Executive is to be informed that no delegation can come before January and the question as to whether the conference should take place in Jerusalem or in London is to remain open, pending word on the matter of priorities.



AL:CK
11/10/44



STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LAW
ALBANY

NATHANIEL L. GOLDSTEIN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

September 29, 1944

Dr. Abba H. Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

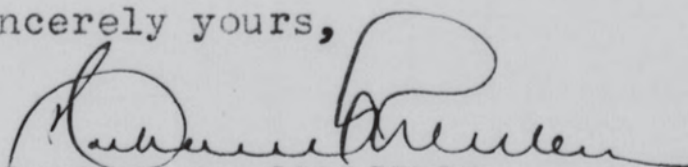
Dear Dr. Silver:

Thank you for your kind letter of September 28th. Of course, we should like to sit down with you as soon as possible, but I do not want you to make a special trip to New York, especially in these times when travel is hard.

Unfortunately, on October 12th I expect to be upstate, not returning until the 15th. Do you expect to be in New York on October 11th or October 16th, on either of which dates I can make the appointment.

With kind personal regards.

Sincerely yours,


NATHANIEL L. GOLDSTEIN
Attorney General

October 3, 1944

The Hon. Nathaniel L. Goldstein
Attorney General State of New York
80 Centre Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Friend:

Thank you for your kind letter. I am sorry that you will not be in New York on October 12. I will not be able to get to New York before October 12th as I have to attend a Board meeting of my own congregation in Cleveland on the 11th. Over the week-end, through October 17th, I shall be attending the Zionist Convention in Atlantic City where I am scheduled to speak on Monday evening, October 16th. From there I must go on to Cincinnati to attend an Executive Board meeting of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. It looks, therefore, as though that particular week is out.

I should very much like to see you, and I am sorry that our crowded schedules make it impossible in the near future. Perhaps you would like to write to me of what you have in mind.

Mr. Emanuel Neumann has sent me a draft of a statement which he thought might be issued by Governor Dewey. It is a good statement. It should, however, be abbreviated and edited. It might be given in the form of an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the Independent Jewish Press Service, or it might be sent in the form of a communication in reply to a letter which had been addressed to the Governor, or on the occasion of a visit which I would pay on the Governor in response to an invitation which he has already extended. The Jewish press -- both the Yiddish and the Anglo-Jewish -- would undoubtedly give this statement extensive coverage. So would our own office.

You might be interested to know that I have arranged a meeting here at my Temple, under the auspices of The Cleveland Zionist Society, on October 22, at which time Senator Taft will be our guest and speaker.

I shall be very happy to hear from you. With all good wishes for a happy new year, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK



STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LAW
ALBANY

NATHANIEL L. GOLDSTEIN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

October 24, 1944.

PERSONAL AND
UNOFFICIAL

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th Street and Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Dr. Silver:

I have your note of October 20th and frankly agree with your position. I have heard some very interesting sidelights about the Z.O.A. Convention in Atlantic City and also some of the "behind-the-scene" maneuvers which I would like to tell you about when next I see you.

Do call when you are in New York.

Sincerely yours,

NATHANIEL L. GOLDSTEIN



STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LAW
ALBANY

NATHANIEL L. GOLDSTEIN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

October 26, 1944

PERSONAL AND
UNOFFICIAL

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio.

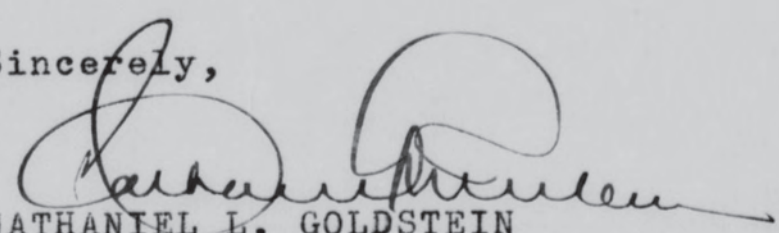
Dear Dr. Silver:

It might interest you to know that our friend is taking the "stump". He is scheduled to speak next Tuesday evening.

I am enclosing the newspaper ad contained in the New York Times this morning.

I trust you are well.

Sincerely,


NATHANIEL L. GOLDSTEIN
Attorney General

LIBERAL PARTY



Rally



MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

TUESDAY EVENING

OCT. 31st, 8 o'clock

Speakers

HENRY A. WALLACE

Vice President of United States

SEN. HARRY S. TRUMAN

Vice Presidential candidate

SEN. ROBERT F. WAGNER

Candidate for re-election to U. S. Senate

RUSSELL W. DAVENPORT

Former editor of Fortune Magazine, close associate of Wendell L. Willkie

RABBI STEPHEN S. WISE

Free Synagogue

CHANNING TOBIAS

National Council, Y.M.C.A.

DAVID DUBINSKY

*President, International Ladies
Garment Workers Union*

DEAN ALFANGE

Gubernatorial Candidate, 1942

DR. JOHN L. CHILDS

*Professor, Teachers College,
Columbia University and State
Chairman, Liberal Party*

REINHOLD NIEBUHR

*Professor, Christian Ethics,
Union Theological Seminary
and President, Union for Demo-
cratic Action*

Entertainment

FRANK SINATRA

ETHEL MERMAN

JAN KIEPURA

BILL ROBINSON

VICTOR BORGE

I. L. G. W. U. CHORUS

Tickets: \$1.20 and 60c

*At all Liberal Party Assembly District Clubs, County Offices,
and State Office, Hotel Claridge, 44th Street and Broadway*

New York Times Oct 31

The leadership has noted the arrangement with regard to political action between Dr. N. Goldmann and the Emergency Council in the United States.

The leadership stresses with great satisfaction the achievement of unified strength, now more than ever necessary, inasmuch as unusual responsibility rests upon the Zionist movement in America and since our political action in America carries great weight for our future.

It is also understood that the leadership reserves for itself the full right to appeal to the Government of the United States, in the name of the Jewish people, in all matters pertaining to Palestine and Zionism - according to the rules of the Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency and according to the Mandate.

29.10.44

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1944 OCT. 30 PM 8 27

NBJ 317 DL PD ATLANTIC CITY NJER 30 722P

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL
342 MADISON AVE

HAPPY CONVEY TO YOU BEHALF MIZRACHI CONVENTION UNANIMOUSLY
ADOPTED RESOLUTION OF THANKS YOUR INSPIRING MESSAGE AND
CONFIDENCE YOUR LEADERSHIP ASSURING YOU OUR FULLEST
COOPERATION IN FUTURE AS IN PAST

LEON GELMAN PRESIDENT MAX KIRSHBLUM EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



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\$ _____

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
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URGENT RATE	
DEFERRED	
NIGHT LETTER	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	
Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the cablegram will be transmitted at full rates.	

WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENTNEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARDJ. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

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

Nov 1
~~OCTOBER~~ 27, 1944CABLEGRAM

NLT DAVID BEN GURION
JEWISH AGENCY
JERUSALEM

DEEPLY APPRECIATE YOUR ~~HEARTWARMING~~ MESSAGE FOR WHICH I THANK YOU FOR
MYSELF ~~DOCTOR~~ WISE AND ALL OUR COWORKERS STOP WE RECALL YOUR OWN
NOTABLE CONTRIBUTION TO OUR COMMON TASK DURING YOUR VISITS HERE.
~~YOUR EFFORTS ARE BEARING FRUIT~~ WE WILL NOT RELAX OUR ~~own~~ efforts.
THROUGH YOU I SEND WARMEST GREETINGS TO THE EXECUTIVE THE NATIONAL
COUNCIL AND THE JEWISH COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE OUR JUST CAUSE MUST
TRIUMPH ←

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

11-1-44

Dr. Israel Goldstein
Chairman Balfour Day Celebration
New York, N.Y.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR GAVE US THE BALFOUR DECLARATION. THE SECOND WORLD WAR MUST ~~NOW~~ MAKE POSSIBLE ITS COMPLETE REALIZATION. THE APPALLING TRAGEDIES OF OUR PEOPLE IN THE INTERVENING YEARS HAVE AGAIN DEMONSTRATED THE INESCAPABLE NECESSITY FOR A NATIONAL HOME FOR OUR PEOPLE. OUR ACHIEVEMENTS IN PALESTINE IN THE INTERVENING YEARS WHICH THE WORLD HAS ACCLAIMED HAVE DEMONSTRATED OUR ABILITY AND OUR DETERMINATION TO BUILD ~~OUR~~ HOME. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAS DURING THE YEAR GIVEN REPEATED AND DRAMATIC EVIDENCE OF ITS WHOLE-HEATED ENDORSEMENT OF THE JEWISH COMMONWEALTH CLIMAXED BY THE RECENT HISTORIC DECLARATION AND PLEDGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. FAVORABLE ACTION UPON THE RESOLUTIONS NOW PENDING IN CONGRESS WILL BE ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION OF AMERICA'S EARNEST SOLICITUDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JEWISH COMMONWEALTH AND THE REMOVAL OF ALL OBSTACLES IN THE WAY. IN THIS HISTORIC HOUR OF DECISION WE MUST MARSHALL ALL OF OUR FORCES AND RESOURCES TO THE END THAT OUR PEOPLE AFTER SO MANY TRAGIC CENTURIES OF NATIONAL HOMELESSNESS MAY TAKE ITS PLACE ~~AS A PEOPLE~~ IN THE FAMILY OF NATIONS.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

C
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P
Y

Z ionist Organization of America
1720 - 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

9

Office of the President
41 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N.Y.

November 2, 1944

Dr. Abba H. Silver
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. Silver:

Thanks for your message which was very well received at the Carnegie Hall meeting. It was a good and spirited meeting. You need not have had any worry about forgetting to press for the Resolutions in Congress. I did in my own speech and it was done by others.

Sincerely yours,

signed

Dr. Israel Goldstein

Gerhart

Minute of Conversation between
Colonel Gerhart and Mr. Arthur Lourie
at the War Department, Washington, D.C.,
November 3, 1944, at 3:00 P.M.

I was to have seen Colonel Gerhart, who is the Administrative Assistant to Mr. McCloy, together with Judge Rosenblatt. Judge Rosenblatt had had a speaking engagement in Maine but unfortunately his plane reservation was cancelled at the last moment and he was unable to reach Washington in time.

I outlined briefly to Colonel Gerhart the history of the establishment of the Jewish Brigade. I indicated to him that the core of the Brigade would be provided from existing Jewish units in Italy and the Middle East, but that in addition, from cabled reports, it appears that Polish and Czech Jews in the British Army would be permitted to join the Brigade, and also a very limited token group of British Jews. Colonel Gerhart volunteered the information that so far as the last were concerned, they would not constitute more than one-half of one percent. I went on to say that so far as America was concerned there were two or three categories of people to be considered. In the first place, while the reservoir of suitable undrafted manpower was probably small, we wished to know what would be the attitude of the War Department so far as both Americans and non-Americans were concerned who were not in the army. With regard to people already in the army, there were certain Palestinians and other non-Americans who might desire to obtain a transfer to the Jewish Brigade. Would the American authorities be ready to follow the British precedent in permitting such men to opt for a transfer. As regards Americans in the army, we did not seek any right of option, though I did draw his attention to a very small group of persons who had been in training on the land to go to Palestine (i.e. the Hechalutz) whose aim it was ultimately to make Palestine their home and who might be considered in a special category.

Colonel Gerhart, whose attitude was friendly, said that so far as men not in the army were concerned the matter was entirely outside his field; it was one for the Selective Service Board whose business it was to act as a supply unit in response to army requests for manpower. Once a man was inducted, however, he was "their baby". Transfers to allied units had in certain cases been allowed. A policy existed; he would like to look into the matter again, however, and would let me have a written reply.

Colonel Gerhart mentioned to me that the War Department had received a letter some little time ago urging that the name of the Jewish Brigade be changed to that of the "Hebrew Brigade". He did not say so, but presumably this emanated from the Bergson Group. Colonel Gerhart said that they had replied that that was a matter entirely for the British and the American Government would certainly not seek to interfere with the nomenclature given by the British to any of the regiments they might raise.

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל

The Jewish Agency for Palestine

New York Office: SUITE 1205, 342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y., MUrray Hill 2-8803

Washington Office
1720 SIXTEENTH ST., N.W.
MIdigan 4480

November 3rd, 1944

Dear Friend:

We take pleasure in inviting you to attend a reception given in honor of the representatives of the Jewish communities and Zionist Organizations of various countries, who are at present in the United States.

The reception will take place on:

Wednesday, November 8th, 1944 at 8:30 P.M.
Biltmore Hotel - Music Room
43rd Street and Madison Avenue
New York City

We look forward to the pleasure of meeting you.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Lipsky
Jewish Agency for Palestine

Kurt Blumenfeld L. Jaffe
Head Office, Keren Hayesod

Pres. Morris Astorberg
Jewish National Fund of America

Pres. Bernard Abovolsky
Palestine Foundation Fund of America

Note of Conversation with Mr. Ira Hirschmann
November 4, 1944.

Present: Mr. Hirschmann, Mr. Shapiro, Mrs. Lourie, Mr. Israeli,
Mr. Manson.

Our appointment with Mr. Hirschmann was arranged by Mr. Abe Tuvim of the Emergency Council office. Mr. Tuvim had been acquainted with Mr. Hirschmann some years ago, but was unable to be present himself as he had had to leave for Chicago. Mr. Shapiro introduced us and in response to an inquiry by Mr. Hirschmann, proceeded to explain the function and character of the Emergency Council.

In the course of a talk that lasted over an hour, Mr. Hirschmann said that he was glad to be in direct touch with the Zionist bodies and that he felt that we had not made sufficient use of him. Apparently by this he did not mean that he should be invited to address public meetings as he felt that to become an avowed propagandist would impair his usefulness. The inference was that he could be helpful rather through private contacts and in official quarters. Mr. Hirschmann expressed his enthusiasm for the vastly interesting and important work that was going on in Palestine, at the same time he added that he was not a Zionist in the conventional sense. His primary interest was America and to do a real job in connection with Palestine meant to devote to it all one's available time. He is at present engaged in writing a book on his work with the War Refugee Board and he read to us an extract from the Minute of a conversation which he had had with Lord Moyne, whom he described as an "ultra-conservative". His meeting with Moyne had taken place in connection with the arrival in the Near East of the two emissaries from Budapest who had been sent to negotiate the abortive refugee exchange deal. These two men were being held at that time in Cairo. Lord Moyne had proposed that Hirschmann should go to London to discuss the matter with Eden. This Hirschmann had rejected. On his insistence that he meet the Hungarian emissaries personally, he was finally permitted to see and speak to them.

Mr. Hirschmann expressed his admiration for Ben-Gurion, but suggested that sometimes in his enthusiasms Mr. Ben-Gurion failed to listen to facts. Mr. Hirschmann gave as an instance the question of the attitude of Russia. He had had a long conversation with the senior member of the Russian Embassy in Ankara, Mr. Michaeloff. The latter had visited Palestine and made a report to his government. He was a very able diplomat whose views carried weight. Mr. Hirschmann had come to him as a non-Zionist, and when the subject of Palestine came up decided to play the part of the "devil's advocate". He said to Mr. Michaeloff that what was going on in Palestine was very interesting but that he thought it was economically unsound. Mr. Michaeloff replied with emphasis that he agreed whole-heartedly and that he thought that Mr. Hirschmann had hit the nail on the head. Mr. Hirschmann had asked -- without expecting an answer -- what attitude the Russian Government took to the proposal for the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth. Mr. Michaeloff had

paused for a moment and then replied: "We are against it". We asked Mr. Hirschmann if he had heard of the conversation which had taken place between Benes and Stalin. Mr. Hirschmann replied in the affirmative, but apparently felt that considerable significance must be attached to what Michaeloff had said. Mr. Hirschmann ~~had~~ said that on his return to America he had been invited to meet with the members of the Near East division of the State Department and had given a full report on his impressions of his visit to the Near East.

We asked Mr. Hirschmann if he had come across Eri Jabotinsky in Constantinople, and whether he was in fact doing anything by way of actual rescue. Mr. Hirschmann replied in emphatic terms that Mr. Jabotinsky was "a fake and a hoax"; that far from assisting, Mr. Jabotinsky at times actively hindered the work of rescue; that any suggestion that he or his associates had been responsible for saving refugees was altogether false. Mr. Hirschmann added that he had something to do with control of funds remitted from America for rescue purposes and that he was accordingly in a position to know. Mr. Hirschmann agreed further to permit himself to be quoted in this regard. At the same time, Mr. Hirschmann commended the rescue work conducted by Mr. Chaim Barlas in Constantinople on behalf of organized Palestinian Jewry. In response to a reference to the activities of the Bergson group in this country, Mr. Hirschmann was energetic in his condemnation of their activities which he considered to be harmful, though he indicated that they had been initially useful by helping to arouse public opinion with regard to the refugee situation.

We brought up the question of the grant of Palestine immigration certificates for children in France, Belgium and Switzerland, and of the difficulties of obtaining transportation for the transfer of these children to Palestine. Mr. Hirschmann asked us what action we had taken hitherto, and then expressed the opinion that there was only one person in a position to do something effective about it and that was Vice Admiral Emory S. Land. He had had experience in this matter in connection with his efforts some months ago to obtain ships for the transportation of people from Rumania. He had eventually succeeded in getting Admiral Land to allocate a vessel, although the shipping shortage was no less stringent then than it is now. It was all a question of getting to the right person and making the proper approach. We mentioned in this connection that Dr. Bernard Joseph had arrived here a day or two before and that he would no doubt be getting into touch with Mr. Hirschmann in the near future.

A.L.

November 5, 1944

Mr. Leon Gellman, President
Mizrachi Organization of America
1133 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Gellman:

Permit me to thank you for your kind telegram of October 30 which conveyed to me the action of the Mizrachi Convention and the resolution which it adopted of confidence and cooperation. I need not tell you that I am deeply grateful. I hope that you have had a very successful convention, and I am looking forward to seeing you at the meeting of the Emergency Council on the 9th.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

TEXT OF IRA A. HIRSCHMANN'S STATEMENT ON
THE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO SAVE THE JEWISH PEOPLE OF EUROPE

- - - - -

I authorize you to state in my name that as a representative of the American Government I had control over all funds which Mr. Eri Jabotinsky, representative of the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe, received in Constantinople from America, and I say that while I was there I had no evidence whatever that Mr. Jabotinsky -- the only one there representing his committee -- saved even one European Jew.

11/14/44

MINUTES

Meeting of Representatives of Keren Hayesod, Keren Kayemeth, and the Emergency Council Wednesday Evening, November 29, 1944

Present: Mr. Louis Lipsky - Emergency Council (Acting Chairman)
Mr. Abe Cohen - Keren Kayemeth
Rabbi I. Kowalsky - Emergency Council
Mr. Emanuel Neumann - Emergency Council
Mr. Harry L. Shapiro - Emergency Council
Mr. Abraham I. Uslander - Keren Kayemeth
Mr. Herman Weisman - Keren Hayesod
Mr. David Wertheim - Poale Zion

Attention was called to the Minute of the Emergency Council meeting of the Executive Committee of September 25, 1944:

"The chairman of the Budget and Finance Committee presented the budget for the year October 1944 to October 1945, which his committee had approved. The budget calls for a total expenditure of \$514,854. - which is an increase of \$5,500. over the budget of last year. (Detailed budget on file).

"A motion was made and adopted that the budget be approved for submission to the Funds with the understanding that the chairmen of the committees be at liberty to submit revised recommendations for the allocations to their respective departments if, after further consideration, they feel that to be desirable."

At that meeting the audited report of Bernard Reis & Company, for the account of the Emergency Council, as of October 14, 1944, was presented, together with copies of the budget referred to in the minutes of the Executive meeting for the year beginning October 15, 1944.

After discussion the joint committee took a decision to recommend to both Funds action pursuant to the above quoted resolution leading to an appropriation for the coming year to the Emergency Council of \$514,854, with such adjustment as may be appropriate for the unexpended balance of the funds allocated for the previous year.

In taking this decision the joint committee noted with satisfaction the establishment at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council on November 21, 1944, of a Finance Committee, the majority of whose members would be members of the Executive Committee of the Council, and that the chairmen of the various standing committees are to be consulted with reference to expenditures within their departments of work.

It was pointed out that the total of the proposed budget contemplates an ability on the part of the Emergency Council to make such adjustments in

the allocations originally made to the various departments as would enable it to pursue its work in order to meet changing conditions.

It was also the consensus of opinion, and the matter was referred to the Emergency Council for its consideration, that a request be made by the Emergency Council of all agencies collecting funds in the United States for Palestine purposes to make a proportional contribution to the needs of the Emergency Council.



C
O
P
Y

November 30, 1944

Mr. D'Arcy Edmondson
Director, Information Division
British Information Services
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Edmondson:

This is a much belated acknowledgment of your letter of the 25th of September. I have been out of New York for several weeks and I am sorry I was not able to thank you earlier for your detailed reply.

I doubt if any useful purpose will be served by a rejoinder on my part to your explanation of the failure of the pamphlet to make specific mention of the obligation imposed on Great Britain by the Mandate to facilitate (subject to certain provisos) Jewish immigration into Palestine. You will forgive me, however, if I remain unconvinced that the ordinary reader would infer that such an obligation exists and that, apart from a few thousand immigrants still to come, no further Jewish immigration will in fact be allowed.

Permit me to add this with reference to the discussion in your concluding paragraph of the phrase "the home was established". No Zionist proposes that the "entire Jewish population of the world" should be transferred to Palestine. What is proposed, and this has always been Zionist policy, is that such Jews as wish to go to Palestine -- and many will certainly prefer to remain where they are -- should be entitled to do so as of right and not on sufferance. As Field Marshall Smuts put it, "A home is a place to which one goes back...You cannot talk of a National Home, if the Jewish people cannot get back to Palestine as their national home". The only qualification to this right -- and that it was to be the sole qualification was recognized not only by the Council of the League of Nations, but also until 1939 by the Mandatory Power itself -- is the economic capacity of the country to absorb more immigrants.

2-Mr. D'Arcy Edmondson

British Information Services, 11/30/44

As to the interpretation which you place on Article 6 of the Mandate, I would refer you to the opinion of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, which after a most careful examination of all the relevant factors, held that the White Paper was not in conformity with the Mandate, "any contrary conclusion appearing to them to be ruled out by the very terms of the Mandate and by the fundamental intentions of its authors".

Sincerely yours

HML:LCK

Howard M. LeSourd
Director



C
O
P
Y

December 1, 1944

R. W. Gwinn
522 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Gwinn:

In the absence of Dr. Silver from New York, I am replying to your note to him of November 24th enclosing a clipping from the Bulletin of the Federal Council of Churches entitled, "A Jewish State in Palestine."

It seems regrettable that an unbalanced statement of the kind attributed by the Bulletin to an unnamed Iraqi statesman to the effect that the Republican and Democratic planks on Palestine are "equivalent to a declaration of war against the Arabs by the United States" should be given currency by the Federal Council. We do not know who was the Iraqi statesman in question, but it is perhaps not inappropriate to recall that Iraq was the country which celebrated its independence by massacring thousands of its defenseless Assyrian Christian inhabitants; that Iraq, further, at a most critical moment in the war, sought to stab Britain in the back by a miserable pro-Axis putsch; and that Iraq's own independence is due entirely to the efforts and sacrifices in the last war of the Allied Nations, including the United States.

Not only the independence of Iraq, but also that of all the other Arab countries whose vast territories extend over an area of more than a million square miles, was ensured by the Allied victory. It was with this in view that men like Woodrow Wilson, General Smuts and Lord Balfour, who were responsible for the Jewish National Home policy, saw little injustice indeed to the Arabs, when with the approval of the whole civilized world, they resolved that in little Palestine, immemorially linked with the Jewish people, that much persecuted race should be entitled to seek a home as of right and not on sufferance. Nor again did it seem unjust to the late King Feisal, who was the Arab representative at the Peace Conference, that, provided that the rest of the Arab countries attained their independence, Palestine should be opened to Jewish immigration and settlement. That the Jewish National Home is being built without harm to the existing Arab population is indicated by the incontestable fact that the rise in the Arab standard of living as well as the increase in the Arab population of Palestine in the past two decades has been out of all proportion to that in the surrounding Arab countries. In the words of the

2-Mr. R. W. Gwinn, 12/1/44

British Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Malcolm MacDonald) in the House of Commons in 1938:

"The Arabs cannot say that the Jews are driving them out of their country. If not a single Jew had come to Palestine after 1918, I believe that the Arab population of Palestine today would still have been roundabout the 600,000 figure (instead of over 1,000,000, as at present), at which it had been stable under the Turkish rule. It is because the Jews who have come to Palestine bring modern health services and other advantages that Arab men and women who would have been dead are alive today, that Arab children who would never have drawn breath have been born and grow strong.

As regards the statement issued by the Research Department of the Federal Council of Churches entitled "Conflict Over Palestine", I enclose for your information copy of a letter by Dr. Israel Goldstein, Chairman of the Zionist Organization of America, to Dr. Samuel Cavert of the Federal Council, which you may care to see.

Thanking you for your interest,

Sincerely yours

Arthur Lourie

AL:CK
Enc.

Committee on UNITY FOR PALESTINE

41 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

DR. FELIX A. LEVY
Chairman

RABBI ARTHUR J. LELYVELD
Executive Director

OSCAR LEONARD
Secretary

December 4, 1944

Dear Friend:

The attached exchange of letters speaks for itself.

We consider it our duty to bring this correspondence to your attention.

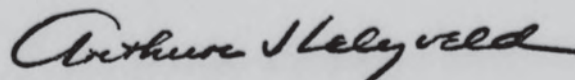
We believe it to be significant that the American Council for Judaism is willing to admit anti-religious Jews into its ranks despite its having publicized as its first principle the statement that "The basis of unity among Jews is religion."

We respectfully direct your attention to the sentence in the attached letter of the Council which reads as follows:

"If one does not ignore the fact of his being Jewish — whatever he may choose to denote by that adjective (our emphasis) — and is perturbed by the nationalistic philosophy such a one already belongs to us ideologically."

Please read for yourself this concrete testimony to the purely negative orientation of the Council's work — an orientation which can serve no purpose other than to hinder the constructive program for Palestine being fostered by the Zionist movement.

Sincerely,



Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld
Executive Director

ajl;sh

- COPY -

July 3, 1944

Rabbi Elmer Berger, Executive Director
The American Council for Judaism, Inc.
1321 Arch Street
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Dear Rabbi Berger:

An acquaintance of mine has shown me a copy of the Digest of Principles of your organization, and I have read it with interest.

I find that I can agree with almost everything for which you stand, and which you oppose. Particularly, do I share your opposition to the idea of a Jewish State or Commonwealth about which the Zionists have been making so much fuss. I believe that this should be fought as much as possible.

However, I do not agree with the first point, that the basis of unity among Jews is Religion. Without going into the reasons for it here, I would like you to know that I consider all religions outdated, as they have done nothing to make for progress but have kept people in ignorance.

I should like to know whether I can apply for membership in your organization under these circumstances, namely that I do not believe in Jewish religion, but I believe in fighting the nationalist program of the Zionists.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Silverman (signed)

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Telephone RITtenhouse 8357

PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

July 5, 1944

Miss Martha Silverman,
1630 Hazelwood,
Detroit 6, Michigan.

Dear Miss Silverman:

Rabbi Berger has asked me to reply to your very interesting letter of July 3rd, pressing engagements preventing him from doing so himself. You agree with everything the American Council for Judaism stands for, excepting the statement that ^{the} basis of unity among Jews is religion. You do not believe in religion, Jewish or otherwise, and you want to know if you could join our membership withal.

I am sure I am speaking Rabbi Berger's mind if I say that the Council is prepared to welcome you as you are.

Apart from the difficulty inhering in any attempt at defining the term religion, and hence the corresponding difficulty of determining exactly what one rejects when the object of his disbelief is religion - apart from it, there is the simple fact that the Council is not a congregation or a denomination. If one does not ignore the fact of his being Jewish - whatever he may choose to denote by that adjective - and is perturbed by the nationalistic philosophy which distorts his status as citizen and even jeopardizes it, such a one already belongs to us ideologically.

I therefore do not hesitate to ask you to please sign the enclosed membership card and return it to us with your contribution. We will be glad to have you; and should you later on wish ^{to have} specifically our version of Judaism, we will be glad to give it to you.

Sincerely and cordially,

David Goldberg

David Goldberg
Assistant to Rabbi Berger

Dec. 5

COPY OF TELEGRAM TO MEMBERS OF U. S. SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

WE EARNESTLY URGE YOU REPORT OUT FAVORABLY PALESTINE RESOLUTION
FOR ADOPTION BY PRESENT CONGRESS STOP IMPORTANT REMOVE WORD
QUOTE ULTIMATELY UNQUOTE WHICH HAS ALREADY LED TO MISUNDERSTANDING
LIKEWISE IMPORTANT RETAIN WORD QUOTE JEWISH UNQUOTE BEFORE WORD
QUOTE COMMONWEALTH UNQUOTE YOUR COMMITTEE'S FAVORABLE ACTION WOULD
BE DEEPLY APPRECIATED AS FULFILLMENT PRESIDENT'S MAGNIFICENT
MESSAGE THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA AND OVERWHELMING AMERICAN
OPINION AS EXPRESSED RECENTLY IN BOTH PARTY PLATFORMS STOP.

DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN, PRESIDENT
ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

TEXT OF PALESTINE RESOLUTION APPROVED AND VOTED OUT BY THE
HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

"Whereas the sixty-seventh Congress of the United States on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved 'that the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected'; and

"Whereas the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution: Therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That the United States shall use its good offices to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization, so that the Jewish people may ultimately reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic commonwealth."

ההסתדרות הציונית של ארצות הברית

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December 5th, 1944

To All Regional and
District Presidents.

Dear Friends:

I am enclosing herewith for your guidance
copy of a wire sent today by Dr. Israel Goldstein,
President of the Zionist Organization of America to
members of the U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Com-
mittee.

For your information, I am also enclosing
text of Palestine resolution approved and voted out
by the House Foreign Affairs Committee,

With Zion's greetings,

Sincerely yours,

Saul S. Spiro

SSS:bsl
encls.



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WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

(37)

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EVENING MONDAY DECEMBER ELEVENTH NINE OCLOCK. ZOA OFFICE.

THIS DOES NOT CANCEL DECEMBER NINETEENTH MEETING=

DR ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN.

Sk. 3740

W.C. today GF 158P

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R.S.
78 mailed

.ZOA.

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December 18, 1944.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

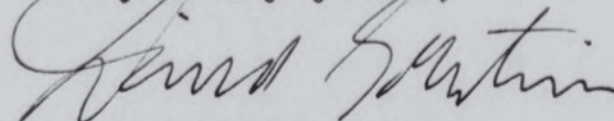
I presume that you are familiar by this time with the article of George E. Sokolsky which appeared in the New York Evening Sun yesterday. An excerpt of it is herewith enclosed.

It seems almost impossible to give credence to this act, and I therefore feel that a full clarification of the subject, in the form of a joint statement by you and Dr. Wise, would be in order.

I hope you will not consider me presumptuous in making this suggestion. I don't see, however, how any other course of action can be avoided.

I am sending a similar letter to Dr. Wise.

Very truly yours,



David Goldstein
Chairman

G/v
Enc.

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Ansel Ad 105-26

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NEXT TUESDAY EVENING DECEMBER 26 AT 8:30 PM AT ZOA OFFICE
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MEETING OF EXECUTIVE WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY EVENING JANUARY
6 AT ZOA OFFICE IN NEW YORK PRECEDING THE ADMINISTRATIVE
COUNCIL MEETING. IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT YOU BE PRESENT BOTH
SATURDAY EVENING AND SUNDAY=

ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN.

By	At	To	By
<i>AK</i>	<i>10294</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Reg</i>

90150

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*S.L. Herold
Sumter Cousin
S.L. Herold Jr.
R.E. Halliburton*

*Law Offices
Hattery Building
P.O. Box 1467*

Shreveport Louisiana

January 1st, 1945.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
Cleveland,
Ohio.

My dear Dr. Silver:

I want to take the occasion of this New Year's day to wish for you and yours all possible good for the new born year.

In particular, I want to thank and commend you for the brave stand you have taken in the matters pending before Congress. Personally, I have gotten very tired and ashamed of the suppliant attitude which so strongly contrasts with the courage of the Palestinians.

The impregnable legal position which we occupy through the treaty between the United States and the British Empire (treaties being, under the Constitution, "the supreme law of the land") gives us - and by us, I mean every American citizen, whether Jewish or non-Jewish, interested in the development of a democratic Palestine - the absolute right to demand, not ask, for the enforcement of the Balfour Declaration.

Being too far removed from the immediate scene of the controversy to know just what

#2.

actuates the President in his surprising position,
I cannot but feel the deepest resentment, as an
American citizen, against what I regard as the cowardly
betrayal of our treaty rights. I had thought that one
of the things that we were fighting for was the sanctity
of treaty obligations.

Sincerely,

Isidore L. Kessel

SLH/mb



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* On leave

January 5, 1945.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Silver:

The press reports of the controversy in the Zionist Emergency Council in which you figured disturbed me greatly. As you know, I am not active in the movement exactly for reasons that the press reports record. As I read behind the lines, what was involved in the controversy seems to me much more momentous than the reports indicate. I infer that there is a fundamental issue of policy in the Zionist organization. People who have spoken to me have of course presented only their side of the controversy, which is not yours, urging me to take a hand in the work.

I am extremely reluctant to do so, and before I come to any decision I should like to have from you personally your account of the causes of the conflict. One thing is clear to me -- an enormous potentiality of influence in Congress has been alienated without any compensating gain.

Sincerely yours,

H. M. Kallen

H. M. Kallen, Dean

January 9, 1945

Dr. H. M. Kallen, Dean
The Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science
66 West 12th St.
New York 11, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Kallen:

Thank you for your kind letter of January 5. I wish we could find time to sit down together when we could talk over in detail the matter of the controversy which has developed. Involved in it are both policies and personalities, and a long series of little preliminary crises leading up to the final crisis which compelled me to resign.

I will not be East for the next few weeks so that I will send you the report which I presented to the Emergency Council at the meeting on December 20, which tells the entire story of the shelving of our resolution in Congress, the actions taken by the Emergency Council in connection with the resolutions, etc. The second part of the report -- the one likely to interest you most -- is devoted to my evaluation of President Roosevelt's attitude towards our movement and the significance of the deferment of action on our resolution. There is a third part to my report which is also very important because it concerns the internal structure and the internal conflicts of the American Zionist Emergency Council.

It is a rather lengthy document, but I trust that you will read it all. I am sending this report to you as a confidential document. When you are through reading it, please return it to me.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

January 15, 1945

Mr. Sidney L. Herold
Herold Cousin & Herold
Slattery Building
P.O. Box 1467
Shreveport, La.

My dear Mr. Herold:

It was indeed very thoughtful of you to write to me, and I deeply appreciate the sentiments expressed in your letter. It has been very heartening to me to receive so many expressions, from Zionists all over the country, of confidence and approval. The Jewish press particularly has been fine and understanding.

With all good wishes, and again thanking you for communicating with me, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BX

January 23, 1945

Mr. Emanuel Teitelbaum
630 Napoleon St.
Johnstown, Pa.

Dear Mr. Teitelbaum:

We were deeply moved by your communication of January 14th, which manifests deep-rooted and sincere devotion to the Zionist cause, as well as a particular loyalty to and interest in our organization and its attitudes.

To answer your questions directly and clearly, may I state the following:

1- The terms, "did not as yet choose, etc." simply indicate that we are not to be taken for granted by the reorganized AZEC and that our complete confidence in the new administration is dependent upon the pursuance by that body of a policy which we consider fundamental and vital to Zionist aims at this time. We cannot forget the chaos and inefficiency of that same Council prior to Dr. Silver's arrival on the scene and are very much afraid that it may return to that same condition. Dr. Silver, in addition to his unusual talents, is that rare phenomenon in Zionism which stands for singleness of purpose for the achievement of a goal. He has turned down every honor and official position in Jewish life in order to devote himself exclusively to this major task. He, consequently, spent all his time in Washington and in New York and thus created a political machinery which his successors will benefit by, perhaps quite undeservingly.

We have remained in the Council, as you well know, and have done our bit in last weeks to show our readiness to cooperate, so long as the proper steps are taken for the benefit of our all-inclusive movement rather than viewing things merely from the standpoint of satisfying high officials, whoever they may be. No one was foolish enough to think that we have a right to antagonize the President at this time. We are definitely of the opinion, however, that nothing was done to change the President's attitude and as a matter of fact, certain things were done by Dr. Silver's opponents to give a premature impression that we are ready to submit fully to every whim and wish of the State department. What is particularly distressing is the fact that the reasons

January 23, 1945

- Dear Mr. Teitelbaum: -

given by the State department for the delay are such that will not change today, tomorrow, or years from now. If the Arab threats are to be given consideration, then what chance do we have to achieve our purpose. The removal of Dr. Silver from the scene is an irresponsible concession to that attitude and the new heads of the AZEC had to be made aware of their transgressions and the responsibilities that emanate from them.

2- Our use of the phrase, "the glorious chapter of the AZEC now being ended," was based on a deep conviction that this Council cannot any longer do that which it has done in the past 16 months without the vigorous leadership of Dr. Silver. We had and still have a fear that this over-emphasized notion of waiting for a green light contains in it the basis for undue restraint in political approach and may plague us seriously in the future. However, we shall be the first ones to help the new leadership to even surpass the achievements of the past administration if they will only deserve it by their actions and policy. This is one time when we want to be proven as false prophets.

Under no circumstances, can we possibly condone the action of the Z. O. A. leaders in bringing about the withdrawal from the Zionist scene of a man who has deserved glorification and honor rather than such unfair and shameful treatment. Worse than that even, is the implied indication of our readiness to accept whatever is handed us from Washington. Politically minded people don't do such things. Religious-spirited individuals shouldn't do such things. Zionist history in the past years will show that Misrachi has always fought against the "raw deals," (pardon the colloquialism) which have been planned and executed from time to time. Morality and human decency must be the foundation of a movement like ours.

Enclosed is a copy of our recent press-release in connection with this matter, which I hope will be the last occasion to bespeak this tragic incident in Zionist history. Irrespective of developments, we shall eagerly look forward to the return of Dr. Silver to Zionist leadership at the expense of no one except those who like to see strife and division in Jewish life.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

MK:RS
Enc.

RABBI MAX KERSHBLUM
Executive Vice-President

January 30, 1945

Mr. I. R. Goodman
722 Chestnut Street
St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Friend:

I do not recall when I enjoyed a meeting as much as I did the one held in your city on January 11 under the auspices of the American Palestine Committee -- or rather the series of meetings climaxed by the dinner meeting at the Jefferson Hotel.

I have spoken of it time and again to friends in other parts of the country as an example of what can be done by energetic leadership and intelligent organization to bring the message of Palestine to the American people. The Community Contact group of St. Louis did a superb job which may well serve as an example and an inspiration to other communities. The American people are friendly. They are eager to hear and to be informed, and when convinced, they are ready to lend their moral support to our cause. Only as we continue to mobilize American public opinion as you did in your city, and bring it to bear on the Executive Branch of our Government, making it aware of the fact that the American people is earnest and determined in its resolve to see that justice is finally done to the Jewish people in the matter of Palestine can there be any hope of success for our historic cause.

Please convey my warmest greetings to all my friends on the Council.

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK

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MIZRACHI ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

1133 Broadway
New York 10, N.Y.

January 31, 1945

Rabbi Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I take pleasure in enclosing copy of a letter which I recently have sent to one of the many general Zionists who manifested interest in our stand within the American Zionist Emergency Council.

I am similarly enclosing a copy of the cable which we have today received from Rabbi Berlin. It is additional testimony of the wisdom, impartiality and fairness of the legal advisor of the Jewish Agency. This is the second boner, to use a common expression, which Dr. Joseph tried to pull in regard to American Zionist affairs. The first one, as you probably know, is a cable which Dr. Joseph sent to the Agency that the JNF in America is the stumbling block in the way of a renewed contract with the JDC. Judge Rothenberg was so infuriated upon learning of this fact that he was ready to throw up everything.

Today's Morning Journal carries an item on the Joseph proposal in regard to the American delegation but adds also the fact that it was the expressed opinion of the Zionist executive that rather than follow Dr. Joseph's advise they would sent to this country, Dr. Weizmann, Ben-Gurion and Rabbi Fishman. This formula, incidentally, was suggested by us several weeks ago in a cable to Rabbi Fishman and the Jewish Agency.

With undiminished loyalty to your personage and with increased devotion to your outlook on Zionist affairs, I am

As ever yours,

(Signed) Max Kirshblum
RABBI MAX KIRSHBLUM
Executive Vice-President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

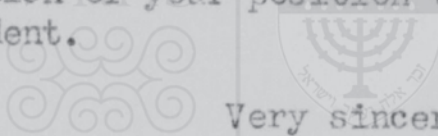
January 31, 1945

Dear Dr. Silver:

This is in acknowledgment of your letter of January twenty-ninth, explaining to the President your position with respect to certain aspects of your work as Executive Chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council. I note further your desire to correct rumors and misstatements of fact with respect to your participation in the late campaign.

I shall have much pleasure in bringing this explanation of your position to the attention of the President.

Very sincerely yours,



William D. Hassett

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, D.D.,
The Temple,
East 105th Street at Ansel Road,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Esco Foundation for Palestine, Inc. • 521 Fifth Avenue • New York City

MUrray Hill 2-7423

February 2, 1945

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
Euclid Avenue Temple
Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

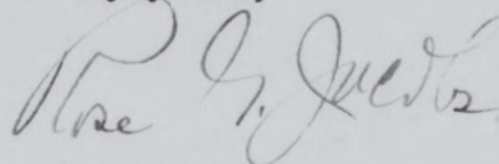
Dear Dr. Silver:

We are calling in the Esco Palestine Study Report which was prepared under the direction of Dr. I. B. Berkson.

Will you be good enough to return the package sent to you last Spring to Esco Foundation for Palestine, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Room 1916, at our expense. If you have not already sent in your comments, we would appreciate having them.

Thanking you for your prompt attention in this matter, I am

Sincerely yours,



Mrs. Edward Jacobs

RGJ:hm

February 2, 1945

Rabbi Max Kirshblum
Mizrachi Organization of America
1133 Broadway
New York, 10, N.Y.

My dear Rabbi Kirshblum:

Thank you for your kind letter of January 31. I enjoyed reading the enclosures very much. Your letter addressed to Mr. Teitelbaum, of Johnstown, Pa., is an excellent one. I was very much interested in the cable of Meyer Berlin which gives the lie direct to the statement of the Administrative Committee of the Council which appeared in the JTA Bulletin February 1, to the effect that the Council did not know of the proposal to invite Wise, Goldstein and Mrs. Halprin to come to Palestine. It is inconceivable that Joseph would have made this proposal without the full knowledge of Wise, Goldstein and Mrs. Halprin. The release of the Council tries to obscure this fact by referring to an all United States Zionist delegation which was discussed by the Council, as you will remember, for many months. It may be well to give the substance of the Berlin cable to the JTA. Such under-handed maneuvers ought to be exposed.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK

February 5, 1945

Dr. Gustav N. Hausman
Hotel Monterey
Broadway at 94th St.
New York, 25, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Hausman:

Thank you so much for writing to me and for recalling what President Roosevelt said about our friend. The leopard has not changed his spots all these years...

I trust that you are well.

With all good wishes, I remain,

Most cordially yours.

AHS:erb

February 8, 1945

Mrs. Edward Jacobs
Esco Foundation for Palestine, Inc.
521 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mrs. Jacobs:

Under separate cover I am returning the manuscript of Dr. I. B. Berkson. I am sorry that I delayed so long in returning it. I was waiting for a quiet period during which I could carefully go through the manuscript and make detailed comments and observations on it. Unfortunately the last few months found me overwhelmed with work first in connection with our Palestine Resolutions in Congress and later on in the controversy which resulted in my resignation from the Executive Chairmanship of the American Zionist Emergency Council. I have had neither the time nor the quiet to do justice to this important Study.

I read most of it. I scanned the remainder. I have made some notes which I shall be very happy to discuss with Dr. Berkson when we finally have a meeting to which we both have been looking forward for some time.

As I had occasion to tell you and Mrs. Cohen, when we last met, Dr. Berkson's work is a thoroughly competent, scholarly and scientific Study, the most complete account of the history and of all the problems connection with the Jewish National Home since before the First World War that we have. This Study is especially well-written, very readable, exceedingly well-organized and never pedantic. It is indeed an invaluable source book for everything that relates to our movement. All viewpoints are presented with clarity and fairness, and on a subject bristling with so many controversial matters he has been singularly fair and unbiased. The Study should be published so that it will be available during these decisive years as a standard reference work to all those who are interested in the subject.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK

Bradway, Halbert & Capaldi

ACCOUNTANTS - AUDITORS - TAX CONSULTANTS

JOS. F. BRADWAY, C. P. A., R. M. A.
BERNARD W. CAPALDI, C. P. A.

3542 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY

JOSEPH HALBERT,
TAX CONSULTANT

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ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS
AUDITS-INVESTIGATIONS
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February 10, 1945

Mr. Emanuel Neumann
749 West End Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Neumann:

I was glad to receive your kind letter of February 5th. I am sorry that you were not in the room last Saturday evening, when the Regional Emergency Council met. I know that the tremendous Silver strength shown would have done you good. I make no exaggeration when I say that the Administration Leaders - Wise, Goldstein and Levinthal, and Mrs. Epstein of Hadassah were the most surprised people in the room, when delegate after delegate took the floor and openly expressed their resentment at the politics played by these Administration men. There were some thirty-five delegates in all present. I understand fifty were invited. Of those present only one took the floor (Mr. Shantzen of Brooklyn), who spoke pro-Administration, and the other delegate (Mr. Spigler of Washington) spoke in a semineutral tone, that is he did not approve of the acceptance of Silver's resignation, but felt that the present set up should have an opportunity to show what it could do. All the other delegates who rose to talk, some fifteen or sixteen were definitely and emphatically pro-Silver.

As you know, I was invited to welcome the delegates from the platform, which I did, but then instead of remaining sitting on the platform for the evening, I went back to the floor and sat with Lester Cohen and other Silver supporters. I might say at this point that Dr. Goldstein arrived in Atlantic City Friday evening (the Conference was to open the next evening on Saturday). He telephoned my home that evening, Friday, and asked me whether I would care to join him at the Hotel for a talk. This I declined to do. I told him I was not entirely well and did not keep the appointment. The following night, Saturday, when I arrived at the St. Charles Hotel about 7 P.M., both Dr. Goldstein and Judge Levinthal approached me in

the lobby of the Hotel where I was sitting and talking to a friend. They pulled up two chairs and sat down and talked to me for over an hour, endeavoring to prove their point of this controversy. As a matter of fact, during this conversation Dr. Goldstein asked me, what would I do if it were a choice of keeping for the Zionist movement the friendship of President Roosevelt or Dr. Silver's. I answered that that was not a fair or correct question and that it had no bearing on the matter at issue. Incidentally during this talk, Dr. Goldstein said that this was the first knowledge he had that I stood with Silver against the Administration. To this I answered that I stood for a real Zionism against pressure politics.

The meeting this night opened about 8:15 P.M., and about 11:30 P.M. after all of the delegates who cared to had spoken, I rose to make my remarks on the matter, which I followed with the motion calling for the reinstatement of Dr. Silver to the high office he held in the National Emergency Council. By this time those men on the platform, who I have previously mentioned, became noticeably nervous. And Judge Levinthal, who was presiding, ruled the motion out of order, upon which a delegate from the floor immediately appealed from the Chair's ruling. Quite a bit of confusion arose, and Dr. Wise who was on the platform, demanded to be heard. We, Silver's supporters, felt that my motion at this point, could have been carried by a substantial majority, and we also knew that Dr. Wise's remarks were not in order because the motion had been called and the appeal from the Chair's ruling should have been acted on at once. However, Wise, Goldstein & Levinthal all knew that the motion would pass and therefore, in spite of all else, Dr. Wise was given the floor. He made a very impassioned and personal talk which seemed entirely beside the point, he based his talk on his past services and said in effect, that he would not force himself upon the Zionist, and that if they did not want him as a Leader he would step aside. And such further remarks.

Of course after his oratorical speech the delegates naturally applauded him, and it was a question between Lester Cohen and myself whether I should press for the motion or not. Dr. Goldstein who was on the platform (and I might say he looked very pale), motioned to me that he would like to speak with me. I walked over to him, and in a very serious manner, he said to me that if I insisted on the motion that there was a strong possibility that Dr. Wise would at this time, under the stress of emotions, resign from the Emergency Council. Dr. Goldstein requested that I should not force the issue.

I told him I would think it over and walked back to my seat and quickly discussed the matter with Lester Cohen. I felt that we, the supporters of Silver, had already and very definitely attained our end. We had demonstrated to the Administration Leaders on the platform (I forgot to mention that Mr. Shulman was on the platform with the others), that the real Zionist thought and strength was behind Dr. Silver and we had also demonstrated that we were prepared to carry this issue to the entire membership at large. Those Leaders saw in unmistakable terms the fact that the Regional Conference called at Atlantic City, was by an overwhelming majority against the actions of the Zionist executive, and for that matter also against the actions of its Administrative Council. And so Cohen and I decided to withdraw the motion, rather than risk a vote following Wise's talk. The meeting then adjourned.

The session on the following day was without any important features. Quite a long talk was delivered by Chaim Greenberg (who was not present the night before). The talk contained no new policy other than the dropping for the time being, as he said, political action but only to encourage the sympathetic support of non-Jewish Organizations. We were then treated to a luncheon, at which time Meyer Weisgal who had just returned from Palestine, delivered an interesting and informative talk.

Mr. Neumann the above about covers our Regional Conference of February 3rd and 4th, however there is a matter of great importance that disturbs me, which has recently been projected by the supporters of Dr. Silver. I am speaking of this new "American Zionist Policy Committee" now in formation. I am referring to the communication of February 5th, which I received from Mr. Rosenbloom. This is the matter you spoke to me about on the telephone the other day. I think that the formation of this Committee will be most detrimental to Dr. Silver. It is just what the so called Administration Leaders would want him to do. They would then charge him with attempting to break up the Zionist Organization. And no matter how you would try to explain away that this Committee was within the framework of the Z.O.A., their charges would be made and there are many Zionist in the field who would agree with them. And I feel that an immediate meeting should be called of a few men (I would very much like you to call it here in Atlantic City before March 1st) to take council before any rash action is committed.

I am of the belief that the Administrative Leaders have done

themselves a great harm. Dr. Silver's popularity is increasing daily. We should not permit this controversy to die out - and I feel confident that with the next election, Dr. Silver can be elected President. There is much more I would like to say, but which I do not care to put in writing. Therefore, if a meeting is not practical within this short time I speak of, then I would like to come to New York to meet with you and maybe four or five others. Because with a definite plan, constructively conceived and ably carried out, we can have Dr. Silver back as the complete Leader of the Zionist Organization.

Please let me hear from you.

Yours very truly,

Joseph Halbert

COPY TO DR. SILVER



Bradway, Halbert & Capaldi

ACCOUNTANTS - AUDITORS - TAX CONSULTANTS

JOS. F. BRADWAY, C. P. A., R. M. A.
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JOSEPH HALBERT,
TAX CONSULTANT

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ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS
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TAX SERVICE

February 10, 1945.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th St. at Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I take the privilege of forwarding you a copy of a letter I mailed Mr. Neumann today. It is more or less self-explanatory. May I call your attention to paragraph 3, page 3 of same.

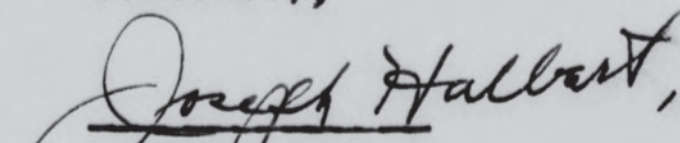
I deeply regretted to hear of you resigning as Chairman of the Emergency Council Executive, but I must say that I was not entirely surprised. You see, I know these so-called Present Administration Leaders.

It is an honor for me to be counted, to use Dr. Goldstein's words -- "on Silver's side" -- because I have always believed in bold, honest and forthright leadership such as you represent.

I shall be glad of every opportunity to work with you for an independent Jewish commonwealth.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,


Joseph Halbert

JH-HK

PS:-- Would you deliver an address before our Local Emergency Council some time in April or May that will suit your convenience. I am the chairman and our Council includes all of the Jewish organizations in Atlantic City. I hope you can.

J.H.

COPY OF TELETYPE MESSAGE

February 12, 1945

(1)
Rabbi James Heller
United Palestine Appeal
New York

I am sending you this teletype message because of my interest in UPA and ask that you read this to your Executive Committee, which I understand is meeting today for the purpose of either accepting or rejecting compromise proposal recommended by the Council Committee after two days of negotiation in Cincinnati, and which proposal has already been accepted by JDC so that now the decision of the United Jewish Appeal rests with you.

Inasmuch as the mediation meeting in Cincinnati was brought about through my efforts and since you gave me to understand over the telephone yesterday that you had grave doubts about the acceptance of the Council Committee proposal, I feel it incumbent upon me to acquaint your entire committee with the facts in this situation as I have experienced them.

On last Wednesday after seeing a telegram to my brother stating you were going ahead on a separate drive, because you could not get together with JDC, I phoned you to inquire the reason and was advised it was over differences of how the money would be divided, and after my brother and I both told you what a terrible thing we thought it would be to disrupt every Jewish Community in the country through having a split at this time over financial differences, I asked you -- why didn't you arbitrate the matter.

Your answer was you were willing to arbitrate but that the JDC would not. I asked you -- Would it be satisfactory to have the Council of Jewish Welfare Funds who were to meet in Cincinnati that coming week end to arbitrate the matter, and you said definitely -- Yes, but that the JDC would not agree to such a thing. I, therefore, asked your permission to contact the JDC to see if this arbitration can be brought about and before doing so, learned from you the area of disagreement which would be subject to arbitration.

I phoned Joseph Hyman in New York who asked me if I was authorized to make this proposal for you, and I told him I was, and also the area to be arbitrated and that it was to be done by the Council of Welfare Funds Committee.

Even though it was after working hours Wednesday, Mr. Hyman called his negotiation committee together and one hour later phoned me that I should advise you that their negotiation committee made up of Paul Baerwald, Isaac Levy and Mr. Hyman, would be in Cincinnati Saturday, February 10, to meet for the purposes discussed and again I repeated to Mr. Hyman the area of disagreement.

I told him that in order to be sure I had checked back with you a second time just prior to my receiving the call from Mr. Hyman and thereupon I phoned you Wednesday evening telling you specifically that Mr. Baerwald and Mr. Levy and Mr. Hyman had agreed to meet with you and that on Thursday morning he would notify Mr. Lurie to save a place on their program Saturday to meet with you for the purposes discussed. Your answer was that you would be there.

I again repeated to you the area of differences and received assurance from

you that there was nothing else involved. This I reported back to Mr. Hyman. Thursday morning he informed me he had confirmed the fact that he had gotten in touch with Lurie to arrange the meeting and again I phoned you Thursday morning to keep you fully informed.

Then much to my amazement, Sunday afternoon I learned these facts from Joseph Hyman and from you, that you took the position in the conference that you had no authority to settle or arbitrate this matter, in spite of the fact you had from Wednesday night until Saturday to receive such authority. Secondly, you took the position that you were not willing to have the Council Committee arbitrate this matter, which was directly in contradiction with the statement you made to me on Wednesday, and which was the premise upon which the entire meeting was based.

Then, too, in your meeting you frankly stated that the financial division was not the only thing involved, but that there were ideological considerations which again violated the principle of area of differences which included no such considerations.

In my phone conversation with you yesterday you stated that you had never told me on the previous Wednesday that you were willing to have the Council Committee arbitrate this matter and I violently disagreed with your faulty memory, because I was the one who first suggested the name of the council and its committee on Wednesday in the conversation. Since I was talking to you yesterday from my home I did not have my notes of our Wednesday conversation available but advised you that I had made written notes of all you had agreed to, and a reference to such notes in my office today, confirms each statement that I am making herewith.

I feel that you are honor bound to accept the compromise proposal of the Council Committee and should there be any split between the UPA and the JDC at this time, which results in public controversy, I will feel honor bound to publish this message for those who may be interested in reading it.

I am a Zionist of over 20 years standing but first of all, I am a Jew who believes our chief obligation is to work together with reasonable harmony in fighting the enemies of Jews from without -- and not splitting our people from within.

In view of all the circumstances which have transpired to date on this year's negotiations, I urgently recommend in the interest of the United Palestine Appeal that it accept the Cincinnati proposal. Otherwise, only the UPA will suffer and it will prove to be a tragic mistake.

Sincerely yours,

Lazare L. Goodman

American Zionist Emergency Council

ST. LOUIS CHAPTER

618 WAINWRIGHT BLDG.

ST. LOUIS 1, MO.

Chairman,

I. R. GOODMAN

Vice-Chairmen,

RABBI A. E. HALPERN

MRS. BABETTE K. LIPSITZ

Secretary,

ABRAHAM LEVIN

Treasurer,

EDWARD WITTCOFF

February 12, 1945

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
c/o The Temple
East 105th St. at Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

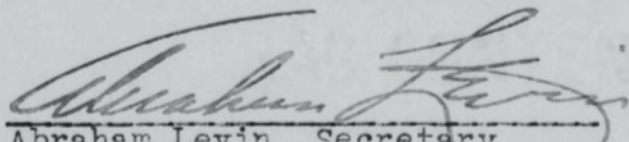
Dear Rabbi Silver:

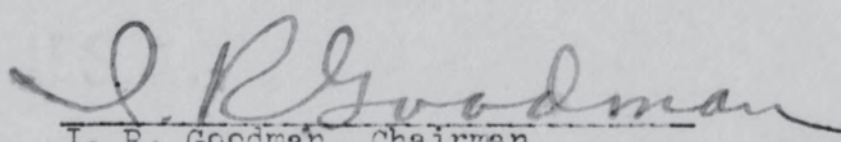
In accordance with the decision of the Zionist Emergency Council of St. Louis, representing all four major Zionist groups, we are herewith enclosing a copy of a resolution which was unanimously adopted.

We will greatly appreciate your immediate cooperation in the taking of the necessary immediate measures to effectuate the objectives of our resolution.

Sincerely yours,

ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL OF ST. LOUIS


Abraham Levin, Secretary


I. R. Goodman, Chairman

COPY OF SECOND TELETYPE MESSAGE

February 12, 1945

Rabbi James E. Heller
United Palestine Appeal
New York

(2)

Dear Rabbi:

Aside from my other teletype message, I wish to express my personal opinion on other grounds as to the advisability of the UPA continuing in the UJA this year.

If you have ideological grounds for the UPA to have a separate campaign in the future, then no one can argue with you, if you do that starting next year, providing you serve notice on the UJA to that effect a reasonable period in advance of next year's campaign and then the public will know that you are not splitting over differences of money matters, where there can be a lot of recriminations.

However, if you split this year after all your financial negotiations, you will be severely criticized for what you have split over.

While I personally feel your greatest advantages in selling Palestine to more people is continuing indefinitely as part of the UJA, at least I feel that if you are going to split at some future time do it in a manner which will not cause you to lose the respect for the Palestine movement which you have gained.

You admitted over the phone yesterday that while in the UJA campaigns you do not always get friendly treatment from JDC representatives, that it was a fact that the amount of cooperation you were getting from JDC today was many times greater than existed five or ten years ago and that the relationship is substantially improved. I pointed out to you that the very linking of the JDC campaign with UPA was an endorsement of UPA which you could not afford to ignore if you are interested in converting more people to be interested in Palestine. You cannot convert people if you do not get them into an audience where they may become informed.

A speaker on Palestine or UPA will only get an audience of those already interested. A speaker on UJA gets a mixed audience where you have a chance to convert some of them.

It just so happens that I conducted the opening of the first Jewish Welfare Fund Campaign of the year in Des Moines last month, so from personal experience I know that in selling UJA I was able to talk to a group and sell them on UPA and its great work, at the same time talking about JDC, and many of those men would never have been in my audience if I had come to talk only on UPA.

Incidentally, that community who gave \$52,000 to the UJA last year pledged \$85,000 for this year for that cause alone or an increase of 65% which if duplicated on a national basis, would enable UJA this year to raise \$50,000,000.

There may be many reasons why at some future time the UPA should go it alone but I feel you are not ready for that, and if you do it now you will not only

- 2 -

lose the opportunity to reach the right audience from whom we can strengthen our ranks, but you will set in motion a very definite antagonism towards the UPA and Palestine.

Sincerely yours,

Lazure L. Goodman



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GRENADA, MISS.

Indianapolis 7, Indiana
February 13, 1945

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Cleveland
Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

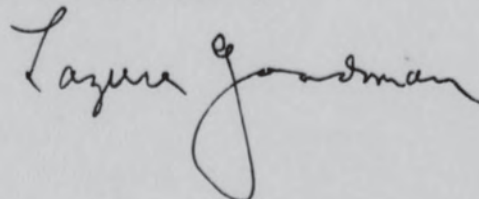
I presume you were at the Executive Committee Meeting of the United Palestine Appeal yesterday when they turned down the Cincinnati compromise proposal with the JDC.

I learned much to my distress today that the two teletype messages which I addressed to Rabbi Heller, which gave instructions to my New York Office to deliver to Henry Montor, telling him that those messages should be read at your meeting, were not read.

Inasmuch as I was instrumental in bringing about the final meeting where the situation was to be arbitrated, I think that at least you, personally, would be interested in reading my teletype messages, particularly message No. 1, which eventually will become public information in the event any controversy develops over this split and how it occurred.

With kindest personal regards, believe me to be,

Sincerely yours,



L.L. Goodman/dep

Special Delivery

February 22, 1945

Mr. I. R. Goodman, Chairman
St. Louis Chapter
American Zionist Emergency Council
618 Wainwright Bldg.
St. Louis, 1, Mo.

My dear Mr. Goodman:

Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of February 12 and the resolution which was adopted by the American Zionist Emergency Council of St. Louis on February 8. Permit me to express to you and through you to the members of the Emergency Council my profound appreciation for the sentiments contained in the resolution, and for the confidence which they have registered in my work and in my leadership of the political activities of our movement. I send you all my warmest greetings. It has been most heartening to receive so many similar expressions from all parts of the country.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK

February 23, 1945

Mr. Lazure Goodman
National Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Indianapolis 7, Indiana

My dear Mr. Goodman:

I have just returned from Miami where I opened the UJA campaign, and I hasten to acknowledge your kind letter of February 13 and the enclosures. Thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending them to me. I am not at all surprised at the action of Rabbi Heller. His conduct is quite in keeping with his character.

With all good wishes, and hoping that I may have the pleasure of seeing you before long, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK

March 12, 1945

Mr. William D. Hassett
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hassett:

Under date of January 31, you wrote me acknowledging the letter which I sent to the President on January 29, and stating that you would bring my letter to his attention upon his return. I know that the President has been extremely busy since his return from the Crimea Conference, and I am wondering whether you have had the opportunity to bring my letter to his attention.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

FREDA KIRCHWEY,
President

ADVISORY COUNCIL

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WALTER WHITE
STEPHEN S. WISE
SAMUEL ZIMMURAY

LILLIE SHULTZ,
Director

March 20, 1945.

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

My dear Rabbi Silver:

I have been away from New York a great deal in the past months and only belatedly have come across a letter inviting me to become a Sponsor of the dinner which is to be tendered you in New York on March 21st. It is, of course, too late to do so, and I am not altogether certain that I should in any case, for reasons that I would like to share with you and from which you will understand that my hesitance is due in no sense to any lack of appreciation of your work and your place in American life.

I have heard rumblings of the struggle with respect to policy which have been going on in official Zionist circles and the unfortunate personal angles which this struggle has assumed in some aspects.

Since the dinner of March 21st will unquestionably, and altogether properly project the issues underlying the struggle, it has seemed to me wiser not to be an official sponsor of it. My feeling about it is that as a friend of the Zionist cause I can serve that cause better on its merits without being involved in an internal Zionist controversy. I want to make it clear that I am not attempting to judge this controversy, nor am I on one side as against the other. I feel instinctively however, that this is an internal affair into which people like myself should not be drawn.

I did not want, however, the occasion to pass without your knowing of my great respect for your integrity, your high purposes, and the position which, by your labors you have won for yourself not only in the Jewish community, but in the whole American community.

Cordially,

Freda Kirchwey
Freda Kirchwey

April 1st, 1945

Dear Abba,

I wanted to drop you a note telling you how I was profoundly moved by your magnificent address which you delivered at the Commodore Hotel. I have heard you on many occasions but never did you rise or lift the audience to such heights. Your address was superbly directed to the mind as well as the heart of your ^{listeners} followers. It was so cogent and factual - and so devoid of gullibility and docility. On observing the enthusiasm of the delegates to the last Z.O.A. convention at Wagner's reading of Pres. Roosevelt's letter I said - 'if Jews would have a fraction of the faith in God that they have in Roosevelt - how ^{exemplary} religious they would be. When God makes a promise to them - they demand a \$1010 + 01 - an empire proof that He will carry out the promise. Not so with a politician's declaration to them - even if it is uttered before an election.

I must tell you that I strongly resented Dr. Barkley's juvenile pronouncement. His banker seemed to me insulting. 'Have faith in the great Chief' despite his susceptibility to Rosemann's omniscience. By statismanship (ask for little - though you always got a fraction of what you felt was minimal need) He was stupid to imagine that he could distract your attention from the main objective by complimenting your youthful appearance & ^{the} gray hair around your temples. By totally ignoring him and proclaiming forthrightly your appraisal of the significance of the historic moment and the program without whose totality Jews would be the recipient of injustice instead of justice - you displayed great statismanship. A hearty ^{no} to your efforts & may they be crowned with achievements. Be not discouraged if success is not immediate & if the opposition be strong. No 72707 717 is worthy of a Promised Land.

Devotedly
Bernard

April 3, 1945

Miss Freda Kirchwey
The Nation
20 Vesey Street
New York 7, N.Y.

My dear Miss Kirchwey:

I wish to thank you for your very kind note of March 20. I fully understand the position which you took with reference to being a sponsor at my testimonial dinner and I am grateful to you for your generous expressions of good will and for the tribute which you pay me which I am afraid is altogether undeserved.

The meeting on March 21 was a very uplifting one. Fortunately it did not take on any controversial character. Men of all walks of life and of all shades of opinion were there. In every way it was a heart-warming experience.

I hope that I may have the opportunity some day soon to talk over with you the present situation as it relates to Palestine and to get your valuable judgment on some of our problems.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK

April 12, 1945

Dr. Bernard Heller
425 Riverside Drive
New York 25, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Heller:

Thank you so much for your kind letter. I appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing to me. I thought the meeting at the Commodore Hotel on March 21st was very beautiful, and to me, very uplifting. I appreciate all that you say about my address. I am happy that it has been so favorably received throughout the country.

Senator Barkley should not be blamed for his statement. He reflected the views of the Administration, as he must, being Majority Leader of the Senate. It was important to learn from him what the Administration really had in mind, and as such, his address was very revealing and very disturbing. The Senator personally is a much better friend of the movement than his address would lead one to believe.

I hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing you in the near future.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK

Charge to the account of

AMERICAN ZIONIST POLICY COMMITTEE

\$

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ORDINARY <input type="checkbox"/>
DAY LETTER <input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT RATE <input type="checkbox"/>
SERIAL <input type="checkbox"/>	DEFERRED <input type="checkbox"/>
NIGHT LETTER <input type="checkbox"/>	NIGHT LETTER <input type="checkbox"/>

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

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

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

May 4, 1945

LAZURE L. GOODMAN
301 WEST KESSLER BLVD
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WRHS
AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

WAS PHONED CONCERNING YOUR MAKING PUBLIC CONTENTS OF A PERSONAL LETTER
FROM DR. SILVER TO YOU. HAVE QUESTIONED DR. SILVER ON THIS AND HE URGES
THAT LETTER NOT BE DISCUSSED. REGARDS

HARRY L. SHAPIRO

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל
THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

Telegrams : 'JEVAGENCY' JERUSALEM

Telephone : 4671 (5 LINES)

Codes : BENTLEY'S

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE

P. O. Box 92,

Jerusalem,

8th May, 1945.

Ref. No.

M A N I F E S T O

The war in Europe is over. The world breathes freely again. The fiendish regime which for twelve years has spread hatred throughout the world, which for the last six years has wrought death and destruction all over Europe, lies crumbled in dust.

For the Jewish people these years have been the most tragic in the long history of their martyrdom. The enemy has heaped suffering and humiliation upon every nation that fell under his sway. The Jews he has singled out for complete physical annihilation. Three-quarters of the Jews of Nazi-dominated Europe - about a third of the whole Jewish people - have been exterminated. The great centres of Jewish life and learning from which for centuries past Jewry drew its strength and inspiration have been wiped out. Throughout Europe homeless Jews, broken in body and spirit, orphaned children and bereft parents, seek an escape from the lands which for them have become vast cemeteries.

Yet the Jews have not been mere victims of the war. Hundreds of thousands of them have fought in the Allied Armies and taken a valiant part in crushing the enemy. Jewish Palestine has sent tens of thousands of its sons and daughters to fight as volunteers in the Middle-Eastern, African and European campaigns. The ardent desire of the Jewish people to be represented in the field of battle by a fighting formation of its own was at length fulfilled and a Jewish Brigade Group, mostly Palestinian in composition, took an active part in the final defeat of the enemy on the Italian front. In all parts of Europe Jews fought in the ranks of the resistance movements. The revolt of the Jewish ghettos in Poland will go down in history as an epic of sublime heroism.

The time has come to draw the lesson from the fearful cataclysm. It is because of their unique position as a homeless and stateless people that the Jews could be marked out for wholesale destruction. Nothing but the removal of that historic disability can prevent the recurrence of a similar disaster. Jews must be given a home in a land of their own, enjoying the same safeguards as ensure the security of all nations. And there is

only one land which could offer that home - the land which saw their birth as a people, to which they have remained attached throughout their wanderings, to which they yearn to return. After sixty years of resettlement, Palestine can absorb within a short time the Jewish remnant of Europe, for whom there is no other way of effective rehabilitation, and offer the chance of a new life to every Jew striving for it. There is no alternative to Palestine. There can be no substitute for a home.

At this crucial juncture we call upon all Jews to rally to the banner of Zion and proclaim their determination to see our age-long dream fulfilled in our day. No paper guarantees will protect us from renewed persecution unless we enjoy the status of a free nation in its own land. It is the duty of every Jew who has been spared so to act that our children may not have to go through the hell which has been the share of our brothers in Europe.

Let the call go out that the rehabilitation of the survivors of the European horrors be taken in hand immediately. Let the gates of Palestine be opened widely to receive all those who seek admission. Let the Jewish people be enabled to take its rightful place in Palestine in the concert of the free nations of the world. Let the Jewish State of Palestine be one of the fruits of victory.

This is a creative moment in the history of mankind. The nations of the world will not dwell in peace until justice has been done to the Jewish people. The moral stability of the democratic order, the freedom and security of every nation are threatened as long as the homeless Jew offers a ready target for fomenting hatred and suspicion among classes and nations. At this momentous hour we appeal to the victorious powers and to all men of good will to pay heed to the terrible urgency of the Jewish problem and support us in our effort to attain full nationhood and achieve a new life of freedom and dignity.

EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE.

May 29, 1945

Mr. Joseph W. Greenleaf
312 Hawthorne Terrace
Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Greenleaf:

From my friend, Mr. Harry Shapiro, I received a report of the regional meeting which took place on Sunday. He informed me of the magnificent stand which you took and the manner in which you urged the adoption of the two resolutions. May I tell you how deeply grateful I am for your action. The little clique of politicians who have maneuvered themselves into positions of power in our movement are decisively beaten every time the issue is debated in public and Zionists have an opportunity to express themselves.

With all good wishes for the early consummation of our Zionist ideal, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK

P.S. It was a joy to see you last Wednesday, and the response of the people at the meeting warmed the cockles of my heart.

Copy of a letter of Mr. Henry Montor to Mr. Henry Bauling

New York, May 31, 1945

Mr. Henry Bauling
Jewish Welfare Fund
128 North Wells Street
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Bauling:

This is in acknowledgment of your letter of May 25th, to which you attached a copy of the analysis which you are submitting to the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds on the United Palestine Appeal budget for 1945.

I am sorry to state that I cannot agree to the method which you used in computing the income of the UPA and its constituent agencies in 1944.

In quoting the figures shown in Exhibit B of the data we submitted to the UJA 1944 Allotment Committee on March 19, 1945, you disregarded the statement (included in our covering letter) that in computing the UPA income, it is wrong to use the actual cash income which the UPA received in 1944, irrespective of the campaign years from which it originated, instead of computing funds receivable from the UJA on a campaign year basis. We pointed out that the latter method is the proper and realistic presentation, and that computing receipts from the UJA on a campaign year basis is not an arbitrary act on the part of the UPA. It is inherent in the UJA method of fund-raising, which involves that a large part of the money raised in a campaign year comes in only after the close of the respective calendar year. There is no reason why the UPA should treat its share of such funds differently from the way they are treated by the distributor, namely, applying them to the income for the year from which they originate.

It appears to me that you are inconsistent in your approach when you reach the conclusion that the UPA and its constituent agencies need, in order to cover their current budgets, the amount of \$20,189,234 as the balance to be obtained from 1945 campaigns. In applying your approach, you should have added that this amount will have to be received in cash before the end of the calendar year. Since only a certain percentage of each year's campaign proceeds is received in cash by December 31st - it was 74% in 1944, and less than 60% in 1943 - the total necessary to be raised by the UPA in the 1945 campaign would therefore have to be approximately \$27,000,000 on the basis adopted by you, even assuming that 75% would be received in cash by the end of the year. Otherwise you erroneously include one full year's accrued income and part of another year's cash income. Even your figure of \$20,189,234 should be corrected, as shown below, to \$22,164,234 and therefore the total necessary to be raised

May 31, 1945

for UPA by the 1945 campaign (in applying your method) should be stated as some \$29,500,000.

With regard to the figures listed on page 2, we are now in a position to fill in the space left blank by you in the presentation of the 1945 budget, which, as you know, is the 5705 budget as far as the three agencies in Palestine are concerned.

The American Zionist Emergency Council will receive at least \$400,000 in 1945; the American Friends of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem will receive in 1945 at least the same amount as in 1944, namely, \$30,000; the Commission on Palestine Surveys will receive a minimum of \$20,000. There is every reason to expect that both the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth in New York will have to continue to make payments on behalf of the Palestine agencies, amounting to some \$125,000. This means that the sum of \$575,000 will have to be added to the 1945 budget, bringing it up to a total of \$35,964,234.

With regard to the income listed on the same page, I would like to make the following observations in addition to what was said earlier:

Included in the figure of \$452,424 received in 1944 from the 1942 and prior years' campaigns, is an amount of \$300,000 representing a sum granted to the Jewish Agency in Palestine by the 1943 Allotment Committee for the specific purpose of the reduction of its deficit created prior to January 1, 1943, which sum, therefore, should be eliminated from your figures. However, this amount was not taken into consideration by you in arriving at the excess of expenditures over income totalling \$6,914,956 (which is the correct figure). Therefore, the figure of \$452,424 should be changed to \$152,424, the figure of \$10,452,678 should be changed to \$10,152,678, and the total income of \$20,059,048 should be changed to \$19,759,048. In consequence of the foregoing, the first paragraph of page 3 should read as follows:

The total budget of \$35,964,234 presented for 1945 is 34.8% above the actual 1944 expenditure of \$26,674,004 (exclusive of deficit for Jewish Agency). Eliminating the UPA administrative and campaign expenses for both years, the net 1945 budget increase over the 1944 experience is 33.4%.

With regard to the fourth paragraph on the same page, I attach herewith comparative statistics showing the income and expenditures of the agencies in Palestine for the fiscal year 5704, the first five months of 5705 and the budget for 5705. (I understand that Mr. Kaplan will send you some explanatory notes with regard to this statistical data.)

As to the last paragraph on page 3, it has been previously pointed out that it should be made clear in the text of your statement that the amount of approximately \$20,000,000 represents that part of 1945 campaign funds

May 31, 1945

which must be received in cash by the UPA before the end of the calendar year if the budgetary needs in Palestine are to be met.

The figure on the top of page 4 should be changed to \$35,964,234.

In your table on page 4, listing the estimated income in 1945, you have increased the contributions from other countries by \$1,400,000 as compared with 5704. The actual income from this source during the first five months of the fiscal year shows that there is no reason for the assumption that the other countries will contribute in 5705 more than they did in 5704, and therefore the amount of \$1,400,000 should be eliminated.

If these changes are made, the final figure in your tabulation (page 4) would be \$22,164,234. However, I believe that the inclusion of \$3,500,000 (estimated to be received in 1945 from prior years' campaigns) is wrong, as explained at the beginning of this letter. If this sum is eliminated, the amount to be obtained from the 1945 campaign in the U.S.A. (exclusive of the income from J.N.F. traditional collections) should be shown as \$25,664,234, irrespective of when the cash is received.

May I recommend that you include in your report a suggestion to the Council that in submitting your report to any of its member agencies, it attach thereto a copy of our budgetary analysis for 5705, entitled "Palestine's Needs for 1945" so that its member agencies may have a full understanding of the activities covered by the budget, which are fully explained in this document. I shall be pleased to furnish the Council with the necessary number of copies of this document for such purpose.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

Henry Montor
Executive Vice-Chairman

HM/RRW
Encs.

P.S. I am sending a copy of this letter to the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

There are some discrepancies between the figures in the statistical data attached herewith and the figures we furnished to the representatives of Welfare Funds who met with Mr. Kaplan at a UPA Conference held in New York on May 19th and 20th. The reason is that after the conference we received additional financial material from Palestine.

JOSEPH W. GREENLEAF

312 HAWTHORNE TERRACE

MT. VERNON, N. Y.

June 1, 1945

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Thank you very much for your kind letter.

I assure you that I got a tremendous thrill out of our victory last Sunday, especially since a former president of the Zionist Organization of America who was present for the purpose of fighting us, used methods and means which, to put it mildly, were extremely crude and unfitting his position in Zionist ranks.

I took no small delight in telling him what I thought of his tactics, not only after the resolution had been voted, but at one point in the midst of his talk when he referred to the fact that he wasn't even sure that "Dr. Silver was honestly and truly in favor of a Jewish State".

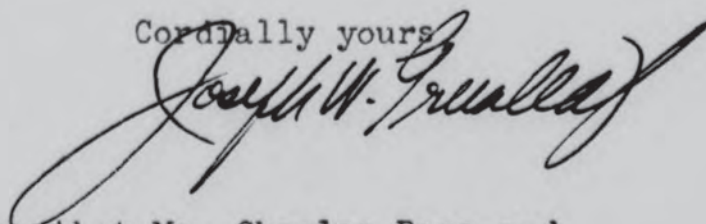
At one point, he interjected your advocacy of Mussolini's taking over the Mandate. He tried to make it appear as though you had said this in 1944. It was not until he was questioned about it that he finally admitted that the conversation between Dr. Wise and you did occur in 1944, but the discussion pertained to a statement you had made many years back. Rest assured, Dr. Silver, that by the time we got through with him he was quite an unhappy individual, to put it mildly.

I am very happy to report that the response since the Dinner on May 23 has been very good. Since Mr. Harry Shapiro spoke to you, I have received responses which compare favorably with the original list already reported.

You can count on our continued whole-hearted support, until and after the success your noble efforts merit, will have been achieved.

Mrs. Greenleaf (Fruma) joins me in extending our very best wishes to you and your family.

Cordially yours



JWG:PG

ENC.

P.S.--I know you will be happy to learn that Mr. Charles Ress and Mr. Jacob Lukashok played very important roles in the success we achieved at our Westchester Conference. Incidentally, both these men appear on the enclosed picture. I hope you like it.

June 6, 1945

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Chairman
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Dr. Wise:

A deep sense of responsibility towards the Jewish people at this crucial moment prompts us to make a frank statement of our views regarding the political situation and of the conclusions we have reached.

The widespread interest which has been aroused among the Jewish public by the San Francisco Conference should not obscure the fact that these actions are of relatively minor importance so far as the future of Palestine is concerned. Such minor successes as we may achieve there should not blind us to the grave realities of the general political situation.

In view of the imminent danger, we feel that adequate measures were not adopted by our political leadership as represented in the American Zionist Emergency Council. No attempt has been made to reintroduce the Palestine resolution in Congress. There has been no forthright denunciation of the anti-Zionist trends prevailing in the State Department. There has been no adequate attempt to force a showdown on our government's policy through the concentrated pressure of public opinion. There has been excessive reliance upon the private and public assurances of individual statesmen and the continuing failure to pursue more vigorous and militant policies.

With all due respect to the present leadership of the Zionist Emergency Council, we feel most strongly that conditions demand a reorganization of the Council to include all active forces in a spirit of complete unity and harmony. Six crucial months have passed since the leadership of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and his policies were challenged. We have urged that steps be taken to re-establish Zionist unity and recall Dr. Silver to active leadership and our proposals were rejected. We have now reached the point where we must declare that we can no longer bear responsibility for the work and policies of the Zionist Emergency Council as presently constituted.

It is our profound conviction that unless Zionist policies and Zionist effort take a new turn, we face a most serious defeat. This is perhaps the most critical period in Zionist history. It calls for renewal of faith, for dynamic and courageous leadership, and for a great political offensive.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at our National Administrative Council held at the Hotel New Yorker on May 31 - June 3, we categorically demand the reorganization of the Zionist Emergency Council.

We request that this be accomplished within the next two weeks.

Sincerely yours,

G:S

LEON GELLMAN
President

Copy of a letter of Mr. Eliezer Kaplan to Mr. Henry Bauling

New York, June 7, 1945

Mr. Henry Bauling
Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds
130 North Wells Street
Chicago 6, Ill.

Dear Mr. Bauling:

I regret that owing to my absence from the city and the pressure of work here, I was unable to reply sooner to your letter of May 7th, wherein you ask for additional material which would be helpful to you in reviewing our 1945 budgetary requirements.

1) I have cabled to Palestine for audited reports for the fiscal years ending in 1944 for the Keren Hayesod, the Jewish Agency and the Keren Kayemeth, and have been advised that these reports are not as yet ready. As soon as the auditors complete their work, these reports will be made available to you.

2) I attach herewith comparative statistics for the Jewish Agency, the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth for the three periods: the fiscal year 5704, the budget for 5705 and the first five months of 5705.

3) Balance sheets for the three agencies in Palestine, as of March 31st, will be made available to you as soon as they are received here.

In complying with your request (2b) I would like to make the following observations regarding the statistical data attached herewith:

a) Income and expenditure includes the participation of the JDC in immigration activities. On the expenditure side, its contribution is reflected as part of the first item, Transportation and Relief to Refugees, which item refers exclusively to expenditures outside of Palestine, incurred for rescue and relief in various countries and for the transportation of Jewish refugees from those countries to Palestine. However, neither the participation of the JDC nor of the Jewish community of Palestine is reflected in the figure of \$1,012,500 budgeted for 5705, since we did not know at the time when the budget was drawn up to what extent such resources would be available this year. If estimated participations from other sources had been included, the figure would have been much larger. This explains why actual expenditures during these five months, made to a large extent with the help of participations from the JDC and the Jewish community of Palestine, almost equal the entire amount shown in the budget for the whole fiscal year.

June 7, 1945

b) The total budget of the Immigration Department for the year 5705 is based on the assumption that during the fiscal year a minimum of 12,000 newcomers will need relief, transportation, and care on arrival. More than 6,500 refugees have actually reached Palestine during the first six months of the fiscal year.

c) With regard to the second item of the Immigration Department's budget, namely, Housing and Camps for Immigrants, you will find in the expenditures of the Labor Department for 5704 that an amount of \$358,064 was spent last year for this purpose. More than five times this amount has been budgeted for 5705 because only now building material has become available which made it possible for us to take energetic steps in order to satisfy at least the most urgent housing needs.

Against the budgetary amount of \$1,923,750 not more than \$366,298 has been spent during the first five months of the fiscal year. This is explained by the method we employ in paying contractors only as the building work progresses. Now that the work is progressing much more rapidly, there is no doubt that the total amount budgeted will be spent. (As a matter of fact, I have already received cables during my stay in this country, asking me to provide additional funds for housing.)

d) The item Training Activities, included in the budget of the Immigration Department, refers to training abroad (Haachshara) as distinct from training of newcomers in Palestine, which is listed under Vocational Training in the budget of the Labor Department.

e) For the establishment of new settlements and the consolidation of existing ones the amount provided for in the 5705 budget is approximately 50% larger than the sum actually spent in 5704. Of the budgetary amount of \$2,835,000, about two-thirds has already been expended during the first five months of 5705. However, expenditure listed under this item in 5705 also includes payment applicable to the budgetary item of \$1,012,500 set aside for the settlement of ex-soldiers. (Of the twelve new settlements to be established in 5705, six are earmarked for demobilized soldiers.)

Expenditure is ratably ahead of the budget for various reasons: first, because demobilization has already begun in Palestine on a much larger scale than was anticipated when the budget was prepared; secondly, because in the agricultural field, now that more shipping space is available, additional agricultural machinery and implements, which were so urgently needed during the last few years, can be imported to Palestine, thus making possible more rapid progress in the establishment of new settlements, and the completion and extension of existing ones. (During the last few days, I have received a cable from Palestine, asking me to provide an additional amount of LP 250,000 for an increase in the agricultural budget.)

f) An amount of \$1,786,050 provided in the budget of the Trade and

Industry Department, is more than three times the amount spent for the activities of this Department in 5704, the main reason being that now, with the beginning of reconversion and the cancellation of military orders, greater efforts are required - in Palestine as elsewhere - to provide a basis for the continuation of maximum production of peace-time goods.

The sum of \$1,073,250, the largest item in the budget of the Trade and Industry Department, comprises the following sub-items:

Promotion of industrial enterprises	\$364,500
Loan fund for home industry	303,750
Fund for long-term industrial credit	202,500
Budget of the Crafts and Small Trade Department	202,500

The reason that only about 10% of the total sum of \$1,073,250 was spent during the first five months of 5705 is explained by the fact that this activity is still in an organizational state and at this point does not require large cash outlays. Upon the completion of the preparatory work, a much more rapid flow of funds will be required.

g) The third item in the budget of the Trade and Industry Department provides \$656,100 for promotion of fishing, maritime and other activities through investments in various companies. The major portion of this sum, namely, \$405,000, has been set aside as participation of the Jewish Agency in a large shipping company to be established.

h) For National Organization and Security, \$2,025,000 is provided in the 5705 budget as against an actual expenditure of \$2,037,654 in 5704. Here again, as in the budget of the Immigration Department, the amount budgeted is exclusive of the participation of the Jewish community of Palestine in this field of activity since the extent of this support was not known when the budget was prepared. This serves to explain, at the same time, that with the financial assistance of the Jewish community of Palestine, two-thirds of the budgetary amount, namely, \$1,366,078, has already been spent during the first five months of 5705.

i) The contribution of the Jewish Agency to the Educational Budget of the Vaad Leumi has been increased in the 5705 budget in view of the fact that the new influx of children reaching Palestine puts larger claims on the Educational Budget of the Vaad Leumi since the newcomers of today are absolutely unable to contribute financially to the education of their children. In fact, when the 5705 budget of the Jewish Agency was reviewed by the Zionist General Council in Palestine, this body recommended to the Jewish Agency Executive to increase this item by an additional LP 20,000 from the sum set aside as Reserve.

KEREN KAYEMETH

j) The item contributions from other countries during 5704 includes the sum of approximately LP 144,900 of trust funds earmarked for specific

Mr. Henry Bauling

- 4 -

June 7, 1945

purposes and does not represent free income to the Keren Kayemeth. The amount of similar items included in the income during the first five months of 5705 is not known to me at this time.

k) The budgetary amount provided for land purchase is more than double the amount which was spent in 5704. There are various reasons for this increase. Of the \$12,332,250 set aside for land purchase in 5705, more than \$3,000,000 is earmarked for rural and urban housing land urgently needed to alleviate the housing shortage. In the process of reconverting from wartime to peacetime economy, it is necessary also to increase agricultural activities in order to make it possible for the settlement on the land of thousands of persons who during the war were serving in the armed forces. The large increase in the budget of the Keren Kayemeth will be better understood also if account is taken of the fact that the purchasing power of money has further decreased in 1945 as against 1944.

l) Against a budgetary item of \$12,332,250 for the year 5705, the Keren Kayemeth spent during the first five months of the fiscal year \$4,479,176, which is approximately \$659,000 less than the amount budgeted for that period. One must bear in mind, however, that land-buying in Palestine is not proceeding according to a month-by-month schedule, but that the Keren Kayemeth has to take advantage of opportunities as they present themselves. While the amount spent during the first five months of 5705 for the acquisition of urban land exceeds the budgetary amount for the same period, the money spent for the acquisition of rural land was less than the amount budgeted. You will note, however, that an additional sum of \$1,421,332 was expended for land not yet classified. A certain percentage of this area - probably the major portion - will finally be used for agriculture.

m) I would like to call your attention to the fact that the figures representing expenditures in the first five months of 5705 (in the attached statement) differ slightly from the figures which the UPA submitted at a conference of Welfare Fund leaders held here on May 19th and 20th. The figures have subsequently been revised on the basis of additional material which we received from Palestine.

I trust that the statements which I am sending to you today, together with my explanatory notes, will serve to give you a better understanding of our budgetary material for 5705.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

Eliezer Kaplan

EK/RRW

C O P Y

MIZRACHI ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

June 21, 1945

Mrs. Moses P. Epstein,
Judge Morris Rothenberg,
Mr. David Wertheim
c/o American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Friends:

I have received yours of June 15th and its contents do not at all alter Mizrachi's firm conviction of the justice of its stand.

Concerned as Mizrachi is with the grave realities of the general political situation of Zionism, we are not inclined to enter into polemics or give thought to technical and parliamentary details. The matter at stake, the welfare of Zionism and the achievement of our objectives, is, I am sure, more important at this time, and we should waive all other considerations.

The viewpoint of Mizrachi both on the political approach and the leadership of the American Zionist Emergency Council, as well as on the need of reorganization so as to include all active forces in a spirit of complete harmony, have been known to the Council ever since the forced resignation of Dr. Silver. The situation has, however, reached such a critical point as to impress Mizrachi's Administrative Committee that unless a complete reorganization takes place, one that will indicate both to the inner and outer world that Zionism is reorienting itself toward an outspoken and vigorous policy, and has lost patience with the assurances of individual statesmen, Mizrachi cannot possibly share in the responsibility resting upon the American Zionist Emergency Council and as per enclosed copy of a resolution adopted at our Vaad Hapoel meeting, therefore, withdraws from participation until a complete reorganization is achieved in the spirit of our letter of June 6th, 1945.

These decisive times require a unification of strength and do not permit the luxury of keeping Zionism divided and its guidance wanting. The American Zionist Emergency Council has, consequently, a unique opportunity to undo that which should never have been done, and thus prepare American Zionism for the political fight which it must wage in order, with the help of God, to attain the historic objectives of our great movement. To achieve that unity, Mizrachi is fully prepared to give maximum assistance.

Sincerely yours,

LG:RS
Enc.

LEON GELLMAN
President

C
O
P
Y

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT VAAD HAPOEL MEETING OF
MIZRACHI ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

Recognizing the present difficult situation in political Zionism, which requires a great political offensive, and in view of the fact that our request for reorganization of the Emergency Council to include all forces for a more aggressive political activity has not been acted upon favorably, the Vaad Hapoel of the Mizrachi Organization of America at its meeting on Wednesday night, June 20, 1945, has decided to withdraw from the American Zionist Emergency Council.

A Growing Membership - The Road To The Jewish Commonwealth

הסתדרות המזרחי באמריקה

Mizrachi Organization of America

1133 BROADWAY

• NEW YORK 10, N. Y. •

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Chairman, Vaad Haroshi

RABBI JACOB LEVINSON

Chairman, Vaad Haroshi

Hatorah Vehayaadut

RABBI DR. JACOB HOFFMAN

Chairman, Vaad Hachinuch Hacharedi

RABBI A. D. BURACK

Chairman, Beth Din Hacovod

RABBI JOSEPH H. LOOKSTEIN

Chairman, Mizrachi Palestine Fund

ABRAHAM COHEN

Chairman, Education Fund

A. M. STAVISKY

Treasurer

ROBERT G. HOROWITZ

Chairman, Finance and Budget

IS. EICHLER

Co-Chairman

June 22, 1945

Rabbi Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Attached you will please find a letter together
with a resolution adopted by the Mizrachi Vaad Hapoel,
that was sent to the American Zionist Emergency Council.

I thought this material will be of great interest
to you.

Sincerely yours,

Leon Gellman
President

lg/ez
enc.

לחם - חם!



The Land of Israel, for the People of Israel

according to the Torah of Israel

[undated]

MEMORANDUM ON PALESTINE POLICY
submitted by the
JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
to
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

The war is approaching its end, and the Jewish problem in its post-war setting calls for immediate consideration. Of the six million European Jews outside of USSR and the British Isles, probably not more than one-and-a-half million are alive today, and not all yet safe. The Jews in Soviet territory under German occupation have probably lost another million. Even in this war, no other people in proportion to their numbers have suffered such losses, accompanied by such horrors.

2. Allied victories are bringing immediate security to the survivors. But the root of the tragedy is the inherent weakness of the position of the Jews as a homeless people. As long as that endures, Hitler's solution of the Jewish problem by extermination will continue to haunt mankind, as a nightmare to some, as a temptation to others. To offer to the surviving European Jews, deported and broken, a return to the "status quo ante," propped up by philanthropic palliatives and paper guarantees, is morally unthinkable. For the large mass, true rehabilitation can only be achieved by a fresh start in new surroundings. Moreover, the problem is not merely one of finding homes for refugees; it is one of finding a country for a people. The solution must be constructive and permanent. It involves not only the fate of the remnants of European Jewry; the curse of homelessness must be lifted from the entire race.

3. "Some place must be found." Tropical or sub-arctic regions, such as Guiana, Madagascar, or Alaska -- to mention some recent suggestions -- can hardly be seriously considered. The colonisation attempt made in San Domingo has proved a fiasco. Even under the more favourable climatic and economic conditions of Argentina, Southern Russia, and Biro-Bidjan, experience has shown that where the national idea and tradition are inoperative, Jewish settlement cannot develop on a large scale for lack of driving power. An inspiration of high intensity is needed to transform a people of town-dwellers into agriculturists, middle-men into manual workers.

4. The renaissance of the Jewish nation is bound up with Palestine. The choice made by destiny cannot be undone. Palestine is the Jewish people's birthplace, and it gave birth to no other. It owes its place in history to the Jews, and to no other people. The Jews as a people, and Palestine as a country, ceased to be truly creative when the bond between them was severed. But the hope of renewing that bond has kept the Jewish people alive, and meantime, Palestine remained desolate. The Jews have never ceased to pray for their return to Palestine. The urge to go back has been continuous, and in every generation practical efforts were made to return. Zionism is a final and determined bid for achievement.

5. The British people have always been conscious of the unique connection of the Jews with Palestine. From that consciousness the Balfour Declaration was born. But vision and statesmanship have not been translated into administrative practice. Jewish endeavour has received scant encouragement. Official policy has been far more alive to the difficulties of implementing the Mandate than to its creative aim. Step by step the original conception has been whittled down until a complete negation of the primary purpose of the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate was reached in the White Paper of 1939. But Jewish work has attained a stage of development which precludes Palestine from becoming an Arab country.

6. If the war had found two million Jews in Palestine instead of half-a-million, the task of the Allies in the Middle East would have been greatly eased, and the position of the Jewish people would have been totally different. But even the half-million proved their value, both to their people and to the Allies. Palestine has received tens of thousands of Jewish refugees, and were it not for the paralysing effect of the White Paper policy, the dimensions of rescue would have been far greater. All resources of Palestinian Jewry, in man-power, productive capacity, and scientific knowledge, were harnessed to the war effort. Palestinian Jewish units served with the British Forces in Palestine, France, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Egypt, Greece, Crete, Syria, Libya, and Italy. Civilian volunteers risked and laid down their lives in hazardous para-military operations under British command. Palestine provided a source of information, unique in the Middle East, on the industrial, technical and scientific position in enemy countries. Jewish technicians and artisans were mobilised to perform urgent war tasks in all the neighbouring countries. This war effort would have been far more fruitful had it not been cramped and thwarted by the present negative policy.

7. The Jewish Agency appeals to H. M. Government to inaugurate a new era for Palestine and the Jewish people by drawing the logical conclusion from the Balfour Declaration as originally conceived. At this juncture they regard as imperative a decision designating Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth -- a country where the Jewish people shall be free to work out its salvation by large-scale settlement and by the achievement of full nationhood.

8. The Jewish Agency is fully aware of the difficulty with which this policy is fraught on account of Arab opposition. But if Arab consent is to be a pre-condition of any political settlement, hope must be given up of justice to the Jewish people. The Arabs demand that the Jews should be made a permanent minority in an Arab Palestinian State, which should become one in a cluster of Arab States. The Jews ask that a Jewish State be established with Palestine West of the Jordan for its territory, and hope that this State, while maintaining friendly relations with all its neighbours, may be organically connected with the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Arab programme would deny to the Jews a place among the nations, which they can only obtain through Palestine. The Jewish programme would have no such effect on the Arabs, who are already possessed of many States with enormous undeveloped potentialities. A Jewish minority in an Arab Palestine would be like the Czechs in Greater Germany; but an Arab minority in a Jewish Palestine will not merely have every guarantee of equality of rights, religious freedom, autonomy in cultural and municipal affairs, and a full share in the benefits of development; the fact that Palestine is surrounded by Arab countries will add to their security. In view of what Great Britain and her allies have done, outside Palestine, since 1914, to promote and protect Arab nationhood and independence, Arab objections to the Jews being given full national status in their ancient homeland lack moral

validity. The movement towards Arab unity is an additional reason why Jewish effort in Palestine should once and for all be established on a firm territorial and political basis.

9. Some who have come to recognise that the Jews ought to have their State, think that this could best be achieved by partitioning Palestine between Jews and Arabs. The Jewish Agency would view with deep apprehension an attempt to revive the partition idea. In 1937, a major consideration was the impending war. Now the most must be made of the potentialities of Palestine for immediate large-scale immigration. Palestine is already a twice-partitioned country, as compared with what it was at the time of the Balfour Declaration. Its further dismemberment is liable to be fatal to the viability of the Jewish State. A proper land basis is vital to Jewish development. This entails the promotion of intensive farming throughout Palestine, and access for Jews to undeveloped areas scattered all over the country. With the sea in the West, the Jordan and the Power and Potash concessions in the East, the chief water-resources in the North, and the main land-reserve in the South, any partition scheme seems bound to disrupt the country's economic frame, and wreck the chances of large-scale development.

10. In facing Arab opposition, the decisive element is time. Once Palestine has become a Jewish State, its existence would be accepted as an accomplished fact, just as the present Jewish population is accepted, though in the past there was strong opposition, accompanied by violence, to the increase of Jews even up to the present number. The prospect for the future is by no means one of perpetual strife and unsettled conditions, but of an ultimate equilibrium and collaboration. It is both the desire and the interest of the Jews to live in peace with their neighbours, and develop close intercourse with them. Even now, Palestine can render important services, industrial and scientific, to the neighbouring countries, which are taking a keen interest in these results of Jewish work.

11. The political programme here set forth required, first and foremost, the quickest possible increase of the Jewish population. Two things are urgent: to create a Jewish majority in Palestine in order to ensure the effective functioning of the Jewish State, and to rehabilitate the survivors of the European tragedy. Most, if not all, of these people, certainly the children among them, would anyhow be a charge on public funds for a considerable time after the cessation of hostilities. Such funds would be much more profitably spent on their settlement in Palestine. Apart from the survivors in Europe, the main groups of would-be immigrants are (i) refugees scattered throughout the world who have not been absorbed; (ii) Jews in those oriental countries where their safety and well-being are in permanent jeopardy; and (iii) Jews in English-speaking countries, among whom a movement to settle in Palestine is spreading.

12. For the proper organisation of this immigration, its control should be entrusted to the Jewish Agency. Large funds will be required, and an international loan may be necessary. Detailed plans of absorption are being prepared by the Jewish Agency, comprising reclamation works, irrigation schemes, and projects of intensive agricultural and industrial development. The return of the Jews to Palestine has revolutionised their social structure and the country's economics. Sixty years of trial and error, experiment and achievement, is a firm basis on which to build the edifice of the future. With modern technique and adequate powers, what has been achieved so far can be turned into a lever for further and greater progress.

13. The present is a unique opportunity for righting a historic wrong, and solving a burning international problem. Millions of Jews throughout the world are now pinning their age-long hope on Allied victory. Its fulfillment will bring salvation to the Jewish people, and everlasting credit to Great Britain and her Allies.

London 10/16/44

[undated]

COMPARATIVE STATISTICSTABLE IINCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY AND THE KEREN HAYESOD IN PALESTINE

	5704 Oct. 1, 1943 to Sept. 30, 1944	5 months 5705 Oct. 1, 1944 to Feb. 28, 1945
<u>A. INCOME:</u>		
<u>JEWISH AGENCY</u>		
Grants and Participations		
JDC	\$1,366,442	\$ 696,341
Others	2,638,544	695,462
	<u>4,004,986</u>	<u>1,391,803</u>
Collections, Dividends, Interest etc.		
Collections on Loans	282,908	155,006
Dividends, Interest	78,270	12,992
Other income	21,130	39,475
	<u>382,308</u>	<u>207,473</u>
Transmitted from Keren Hayesod	5,984,309	3,072,366
Transmitted from Keren Kayemeth	569,665	431,997
	<u>6,553,974</u>	<u>3,504,363</u>
Total	\$10,941,268	\$5,103,639
<u>KEREN HAYESOD</u>		
Contributions:		
USA	\$ 4,551,119	\$1,923,742
Other Countries	2,509,472	1,177,647
	<u>7,060,591</u>	<u>3,101,389</u>
Less amounts earmarked for other institutions	203,865	90,100
	<u>6,856,726</u>	<u>3,011,289</u>
Collections, Service Charges, etc.	50,774	43,533
	<u>6,907,500</u>	<u>3,054,822</u>
Less transmitted to Jewish Agency	5,984,309	3,072,366
	<u>923,191</u>	<u>(17,544)</u>
Total Income Jewish Agency and Keren Hayesod	\$11,864,459	\$5,086,095

During the fiscal year 5704 an amount of \$1,215,000 was borrowed.

<u>B. EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>5704</u>	<u>Budget 5705</u>	<u>5 months 5705</u>
<u>1. IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT</u>			
Transportation and relief to refugees	\$3,874,318	\$1,012,500	\$1,006,627
Housing and camps for immigrants	-	1,923,750	366,298
Care of immigrants on arrival (including hostels, medical care, subsidies to other organizations, etc.)	929,522	1,559,250	523,702
Training activities	130,466	222,750	52,650
<u>Total Immigration Department</u>	<u>4,934,306</u>	<u>4,718,250</u>	<u>1,949,277</u>
<u>2. AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT</u>			
Establishment of new settlements and consolidation of existing ones	1,934,883	2,835,000	1,813,193 *
Loans to individual settlers and marketing societies	150,105	445,500	67,461
Investments in water and other comp- anies essential for agricultural set- tlement and irrigation	507,384	741,150	812,842 *
Other activities	713,444	546,750	195,910
Agricultural Settlement and economic enterprises for ex-soldiers	-	1,012,500	-
<u>Total Agricultural Settlement</u>	<u>3,305,816</u>	<u>5,580,900</u>	<u>2,889,406</u>
* Expenditures include amounts applicable to the budgetary item of \$1,012,500 for settlement of ex-soldiers			
<u>3. LABOR DEPARTMENT</u>			
Absorption of Immigrants, trans- portation to villages, etc.	65,978	129,600	44,457
Labor exchanges	111,342	133,650	62,426
Fishing and Maritime activities	89,489	31,000	60,831
Vocational training	35,089	64,800	28,346
Various activities	128,091	137,700	35,202
Housing of Immigrants	358,064	-	*
Investments in various companies	308,812	-	*
<u>Total Labor Department</u>	<u>1,096,865</u>	<u>546,750</u>	<u>341,262</u>

* These items have been transferred to other parts of the 5705 budget -
the housing item to No. 1 Immigration Department, the investments item
to No. 4 Trade and Industry and Investments.

	<u>5704</u>	Budget <u>5705</u>	5 months <u>5705</u>
4. <u>TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND INVESTMENTS</u>			
Promotion of industrial enterprises including crafts and small trades, etc.	\$ 381,137	\$1,073,250	\$104,782
Economic Research Institute, Department of Statistics, Foreign Trade Institute, etc.	82,008	56,700	51,162
Promotion of fishing, maritime and other activities through investments in various companies	<u>100,051</u>	<u>656,100</u>	<u>342,039</u>
<u>Total Trade and Industry and Investments</u>	563,196	1,786,050	497,983
5. <u>NATIONAL ORGANIZATION AND SECURITY</u>			
Care of war invalids, Jewish soldiers' welfare, recruiting, etc.	682,502)		397,528
Internal security, Arab-Jewish relations, political activities	1,445,211)	1,842,750	876,692
Organization, information, offices abroad	<u>179,941</u>	<u>182,250</u>	<u>91,858</u>
<u>Total National Organization and Security</u>	2,307,654	2,025,000	1,366,078
6. <u>EDUCATION AND CULTURE</u>			
Educational Budget	292,815	405,000	133,022
Bialik Foundation, etc.	<u>53,245</u>	<u>76,950</u>	<u>23,847</u>
<u>Total Education and Culture</u>	346,060	481,950	156,869
7. <u>RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS, YESHIVOTH, ETC.</u>	40,630	109,350	72,944
8. <u>GRANTS TO CULTURAL, SOCIAL AND SPORT INSTITUTIONS</u>	162,923	182,250	39,382
9. <u>ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES</u>			
Jewish Agency	182,027	137,700	94,264
Keren Hayesod	<u>158,722</u>	<u>141,750</u>	<u>76,185</u>
<u>Total Administrative Expenses</u>	340,749	279,450	170,449
10. <u>LOAN SERVICE</u>			
Interest	70,450	100,000	31,359
Repayment of principal	<u>342,943</u>	<u>467,000</u>	<u>151,061</u>
<u>Total Loan Service</u>	413,393	567,000	182,420
11. <u>RESERVE</u>		307,800	
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$13,511,592</u>	<u>\$16,584,750</u>	<u>\$7,556,070</u>

TABLE II

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES OF THE KEREN KAYEMETH IN PALESTINE

	5704 Oct. 1, 1943 to Sept. 30, 1944	5 months 5705 Oct. 1, 1944 to Feb. 28, 1945
A. INCOME		
Contributions:		
U.S.A.	\$3,637,443	\$1,339,080
Other Countries	<u>3,022,851</u>	<u>1,163,468</u>
	6,660,294	2,502,548
 Rent from Land	176,912	68,203
Debts collected and grants	238,152	90,999
Other income	<u>135,602</u>	<u>53,849</u>
	7,210,960	2,715,599
Less transfer to Jewish Agency	<u>569,665</u>	<u>431,997</u>
 Total Income Keren Kayemeth	<u>\$6,641,295</u>	<u>\$2,283,602</u>

During the fiscal year 5704 an amount of \$5,413,026 was borrowed.
 During the first five months of 5705 an amount of \$1,527,104 was borrowed.

	5704	Budget 5705	5 months 5705
B. EXPENDITURES			
<u>LAND PURCHASE</u>			
Rural land transferred	\$1,142,323	\$8,448,300	\$ 160,987
Rural land previously transferred	807,258	526,500	137,015
Rural land subsequently transferable	<u>1,346,645</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>745,234</u>
	3,296,226	8,974,800	1,044,236
 Rural housing land transferred	441,891)		293,702
Rural housing land previously trans.	103,470)	668,250	39,459
Rural housing land subsequently "	<u>93,721)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>48,174</u>
	639,082	668,250	381,335
 Urban land transferred	1,173,726)		1,078,393
Urban land previously transferred	76,225)	2,689,200	80,027
Urban land subsequently transferable	<u>327,629</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>473,853</u>
	1,577,580	2,689,200	1,632,273
 On account of land yet unclassified	<u>323,583</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,421,332</u>
 Total Land Purchase	5,836,471	12,332,250	4,479,176

	<u>5704</u>	<u>Budget 5705</u>	<u>5 months 5705</u>
<u>MAINTENANCE, DEVELOPMENT, ETC.</u>			
Maintenance of land, including guarding, ploughing, survey work, etc.	\$ 142,925	\$ 77,760	\$ 60,353
Development, including amelior- ation, cultivation, reclamation	91,769	225,585	48,749
Hydrological, drainage and anti- malaria work	73,340	63,180	100,530
Advances, loans and grants for seeds and tools and for the es- tablishment of new settlements	562,257	502,200	102,228
Construction of roads and buildings	56,939	115,425	7,871
Property Tax	154,402	60,750	36,186
Participation in agricultural and water companies	<u>182,335</u>	<u>40,500</u>	<u>25,738</u>
Total Maintenance, Development, etc.	\$1,264,467	1,085,400	332,155
<u>AFFORESTATION</u>	78,428	115,830	43,870
<u>LOAN SERVICE</u>			
Interest			
On debentures	22,174	32,400	10,311
On living legacies	88,371	125,550	39,924
On loans	<u>317,605</u>	<u>364,500</u>	<u>200,214</u>
	428,150	522,450	250,449
Repayments of Principal			
On debentures	47,466	81,712	14,451
On loans	<u>1,849,634</u>	<u>3,167,100</u>	<u>563,055</u>
	1,897,100	3,248,812	577,506
Total Loan Service	2,325,250	3,771,262	827,955
<u>ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION</u>			
Organization, etc.	147,343	206,165	64,790
Administration	<u>202,346</u>	<u>218,777</u>	<u>102,479</u>
Total Organization & Administration	349,689	424,942	167,269
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>\$9,854,305</u>	<u>\$17,729,684</u>	<u>\$5,900,425</u>

[undated]

TABLE I

EXPENDITURES OF JEWISH AGENCY AND KEREN HAYESOD
January 1, 1944 to June 30, 1944

<u>Immigration, relief to refugees</u>		
Relief to refugees	\$1,737,616	
Care of immigrants on arrival	277,976	
Transportation expenses	169,391	
Training	69,283	
Organization, subsidies, etc.	76,542	
Youth refugees	32,663	
Total: Immigration, relief to refugees		\$2,363,471
<u>Agricultural Settlement</u>		
68 collective settlements	\$ 732,661	
30 smallholders' settlements	257,313	
Agricultural machinery	178,645	
Agricultural extension service	37,888	
Investments in agricultural and water companies	289,061	
Agricultural Research Institute	81,891	
Individual settlers	23,070	
Citrus growers: for irrigation, etc.	100,192	
Various activities: water research, irrigation, etc.	156,593	
Total: Agricultural Settlement		\$1,857,314
<u>Labor and Housing</u>		
Absorption of new immigrants	\$ 82,870	
Labor exchanges	61,309	
Fishing activities	48,888	
Investment in Bitzur	60,750	
Loans to citrus growers in 18 villages	48,163	
Vocational training	22,275	
Auxiliary farms, transportation of labor, organization, etc.	63,318	
Total: Labor and Housing		\$ 387,573
<u>Trade and Industry</u>		
Loan funds to industry	\$ 51,297	
Loan funds to crafts, small trades	60,179	
Various activities: Foreign Trade Institute, etc.	63,310	
Economic Research Institute	25,600	
Investments	56,712	
Total: Trade and Industry		\$ 257,098
<u>Education and Culture</u>		
Participation in Vaad Leumi Education Budget	\$ 128,207	
Bialik Foundation	17,609	
Youth Department	11,109	
Total: Education and Culture		\$ 156,925
<u>Aid to the Armed Forces, Recruiting, National Organization, and Political Activities</u>		
Soldiers' families, care of war invalids, and Jewish soldiers' welfare	\$ 299,178	
Political activities (Arab-Jewish relations, political departments in Jerusalem, London, Geneva, etc.)	778,681	
Recruiting	46,231	
Organization, information, press, etc.	84,426	
Total: Aid to the Armed Forces, Recruiting, National Organization, and Political Activities		\$1,208,516

TABLE I (Continued)

<u>Religious Affairs and Yeshivoth</u>	\$	46,392
<u>Grants to Institutions</u>		
Cultural	\$	29,055
Social Welfare		21,619
Sports		<u>2,956</u>
Total: Grants to Institutions	\$	53,630
Administration of Jewish Agency and Keren Hayesod		179,986
Repayment of loans		<u>232,272</u>
TOTAL: EXPENDITURES FOR SIX MONTHS		<u>\$6,743,177</u>

TABLE II

A COMPARISON OF THE EXPENDITURES OF JEWISH AGENCY AND KEREN HAYESOD
For the first six months of 1943 and 1944

	Jan.-June 1943	Jan.-June 1944	Increase
Immigration and relief to refugees	\$ 460,355	\$2,363,471	\$1,903,116
Agricultural settlement	850,358	1,857,314	1,006,956
Labor and housing	215,857	387,573	171,716
Trade and industry	162,345	257,098	94,753
Education and culture	120,034	156,925	36,891
Aid to the armed forces, recruiting, national organization, and political activities	853,254	1,208,516	355,262
Religious affairs	34,588	46,392	11,804
Grants to institutions	48,624	53,630	5,006
Administration	135,274	179,986	44,712
Repayment of loans	<u>200,884</u>	<u>232,272</u>	<u>31,388</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$3,081,573</u>	<u>\$6,743,177</u>	<u>\$3,661,604</u>

TABLE III

A COMPARISON BETWEEN EXPENDITURES AND BUDGET OF JEWISH AGENCY AND KEREN HAYESOD
For the first nine months of 5704 (1943-1944)

	Oct.-Dec. 1943	Jan.-June 1944	Total 9 Months	5704 Budget 12 Months
Immigration and relief to refugees	\$ 447,197	\$2,363,471	\$2,810,668	\$1,559,250
Agricultural settlement	550,290	1,857,314	2,407,604	3,183,300
Labor	145,849	387,573	533,422	850,500
Trade and industry	68,259	257,098	325,357	1,462,050
Education and culture	98,079	156,925	255,004	319,950
Aid to armed forces, recruiting, national organization, and political activities	429,357	1,208,516	1,637,873	1,020,600
Religious affairs	14,519	46,392	60,911	66,825
Grants to institutions	12,118	53,630	65,748	101,250
Administration	78,914	179,986	258,900	222,750
Repayment of loans	56,376	232,272	288,648	486,000
Reserve	---	---	---	42,525
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$1,900,958</u>	<u>\$6,743,177</u>	<u>\$8,644,135</u>	<u>\$9,315,000</u>

TABLE IV

EXPENDITURES OF KEREN KAYEMETH (JEWISH NATIONAL FUND)January 1, 1944 to June 30, 1944

Purchase of Land:

27,450 dunams of rural land transferred (including 2,696 transferred in June)	\$ 701,306
Rural land previously transferred	340,483
Rural land subsequently transferable	<u>343,574</u>
	1,385,363
1,078 dunams rural housing land transferred (including 70 dunams transferred in June)	175,806
Rural housing land previously transferred	5,172
Rural housing land subsequently transferable	<u>26,062</u>
	207,040
2,566 dunams urban housing land transferred (including 176 dunams transferred in June)	439,320
Urban housing land previously transferred	26,333
Urban housing land subsequently transferable	<u>93,778</u>
	559,431
20 dunams urban land transferred	37,847
Urban land previously transferred	668
Urban land subsequently transferable	<u>7,865</u>
	46,380
On account of land yet unclassified, less amount allocated during period	<u>111,817</u>
Total Purchase of Land	\$2,310,031
Development, amelioration and cultivation	39,257
Advances, loans and grants	334,599
Land maintenance	71,316
Hydrological work, drainage, anti-malarial work	41,205
Preparation for establishment of settlements	8,242
Road construction	30,294
Buildings	7,132
Property tax	63,123
Afforestation	49,641
Repayments to private participants	58,725
Participation in water and development companies	121,909
Repayment of debentures	39,188
Interest on debentures	13,802
Interest on living legacies	43,116
Organization, propaganda, administration	170,817
Repayment of loans	<u>1,034,147</u>
<u>Total Expenditures Six Months</u>	<u>\$4,436,544</u>

TABLE V

KEREN KAYEMETH EXPENDITURES IN FIRST SIX MONTHS

1943 AND 1944

	<u>Jan.-June 1943</u>	<u>Jan.-June 1944</u>
Purchase of Land, development, amelioration, drainage, etc.	\$2,889,816	\$3,231,580
Administration	130,421	170,817
Repayment of Loans	<u>704,173</u>	<u>1,034,147</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$3,724,410</u>	<u>\$4,436,544</u>

TABLE VI

COMBINED EXPENDITURES THREE PALESTINE AGENCIES

(Jewish Agency, Keren Hayesod, Keren Kayemeth)

	<u>Jan.-June 1943</u>	<u>Jan.-June 1944</u>
Jewish Agency and Keren Hayesod	\$3,081,573	\$6,743,177
Keren Kayemeth	<u>3,724,410</u>	<u>4,436,544</u>
<u>Total Three Palestine Agencies</u>	<u>\$6,805,983</u>	<u>\$11,179,721</u>



[1944 or 1945]

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