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American Zionist Emergency Council, "J," "K," and "L", 1948-1949.

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June 22, 1948

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Ave.
New York City

My dear Dr. Silver:

I know that you were very, very close to Rabbi Joshua Liebman. Our New England friends have undertaken a forest as a tribute to him. They have asked me if you would not be good enough to give us a statement that we can use for publicity purposes in connection with this effort. I should be grateful if you will mail this statement to me as soon as possible.

With kindest regards,

Cordially yours,

MENDEL N. FISHER
Executive Director

MNF:SS

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41 EAST 42ND STREET

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

CC: DR. SILVER

N. I. STONE

Consulting Economist

295 Madison Avenue

New York 17, N.Y.

September 25, 1948

Hon. Morris Rothenberg, President,
Jewish National Fund,
41 E. 42nd St.,
New York.

Dear Judge Rothenberg:

I am glad to comply with your request to give you a brief summary of the substance of our conversation yesterday.

Our plea to the U.S. and to the U.N. is based on the high moral grounds of the Jewish historical claims to Palestine and the dire needs of Jewish D. Ps who can find a welcome and a dignified existence only in Jewish Palestine. In other words, we are asking for a favor and are threatening to punish the Democratic Party with the Jewish vote if it does not comply. So far, so good. But, frankly, I do not think it will carry us very far.

Why is England backing the Arabs, particularly its pet Abdulla? Why is England anxious to give the Negev to Abdulla? Surely not because she thinks his 300,000 nomadic subjects can not find enough room in the 40,000 or so square miles in Trans-Jordania. England wants the Negev as a military base. As she can not get it outright as a British possession, she wants it in Abdulla's name, but for her own use.

I need not dwell on the strategic importance of the Middle East, it has been sufficiently discussed in the press. England has a strong hold in that part of the world, but she wants more. Having lost Palestine through Jewish resistance, she wants to get back there through the back door of the Negev.

The Middle East is of no less importance to the United States. In fact, much more so, for, unlike England, the U.S. has no foot-hold there of any kind. The American fleet in the Mediterranean keeps moving as a guest from Italy to Greece, from Greece to Turkey and then has to go out to sea again with no home base in that part of the world in which it can rest, make necessary repairs and build up military supplies.

In my humble judgement, it would be an act of political sagacity to invite the United States to act as Israel's big brother and to offer Uncle Sam the privilege of establishing a naval base in Haifa as an American Mediterranean base and another at Akaba on the Red Sea which would give the U. S. an outlet to the Persian Gulf.

If war breaks out with Russia, the U.S. will have to use Iran as a base from which to bomb the oil fields in the Caucasus. Whether the U. S. will be able to do so or will be

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

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prevented from doing so by Russia beating us to it by occupying Iran before we get there, Akaba, tucked away at the head of the Red Sea, thus becomes a point of highest potential importance and an ideal base for American naval air-plane carriers.

But Israel can offer Akaba to Uncle Sam only if it gets the Negev. Only from such consideration would there be any chance to interest Uncle Sam at this late date to oppose firmly the British move to give the Negev to Abdulla. It may be too late after Marshal has already come out for the Bernadott plan. But it is worth trying, for without it we simply can not expect Marshal to reverse himself.

As I indicated to you, this move on Israel's part should have been made weeks before Bernadott submitted his plan the nature of which most of us anticipated.

If it be objected that it would detract from Israel's sovereignty to let U.S. have a naval base on its soil, may I point out that Britain did not worry about the prerogatives of sovereignty when she leased her ports in Bermuda and elsewhere for 99 years as naval bases, to the United States.

If English government muddle-heads had not been so stupid, the Jews would have been happy to have a Jewish Palestine as a British Dominion. Why not have a close political tie with the United States?

Sincerely yours,

(signed) N. I. STONE

P. S. I believe it would be very desirable to approach John Foster Dulles before speaking either to Marshall or Austin.



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September 28, 1948

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Ansel Road & East 106th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter addressed to me by Dr. N. I. Stone. He is the same gentleman about whom I wrote you some months ago when he offered his assistance in connection with the work of the Emergency Council.

Dr. Stone feels very strongly that the suggestions he makes in his letter may lead to some fruitful results and he hopes that you might see it in the same light and pass the letter on to Mr. Shertok.

With kind personal regards, I am
Best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

MORRIS ROTHENBERG
President

MR:grc
Enc.

C O P Y

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JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

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

October 14, 1948.

MAYOR BERNARD SAMUEL,
PHILADELPHIA.

TO WELCOME TO AMERICA GREAT ISRAELI PATRIOT, MENACHEM BEIGIN, FORMER
IRGUN COMMANDER NOW LEADING POTENT POLITICAL MOVEMENT IN ISRAEL
BASED ON WESTERN CONCEPTS DEMOCRACY, WE ARE ASKING DISTINGUISHED
AMERICANS AMERICANS TO SERVE ON RECEPTION COMMITTEE WHICH NOW
INCLUDES OSCAR L. CHAPMAN UNDERSECRETARY OF INTERIOR, WILL ROGERS,
JR., RUTH CHATTERTON, BEN HECHT, OTHERS. URGENT ISRAELI POLITICAL
LEADERS GET FRIENDLY RECEPTION TO HELP CEMENT ISRAELI-AMERICAN
RELATIONS AND HELP BUILD DEMOCRATIC BULWARK IN MIDEAST. PLEASE
WIRE ME ATTENTION 53 E. 77 ST. NEW YORK, PERMISSION TO USE YOUR
NAME AS SPONSOR.

LOUIS BROMFIELD FOR COMMITTEE

LOUIS E. LEVINthal
606 CITY HALL
PHILADELPHIA

October 18, 1948.

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

The secretary to Mayor Bernard Samuel informed me today that our Chief Executive had received a telegram from Louis Bromfield, copy of which I am enclosing. It would appear that Menachem Beigin is coming to the United States and the same group that promoted Peter Bergson's various enterprises are seeking to organize a reception committee for him. I thought you ought to be apprised of the situation.

Mayor Samuel is, of course, ignoring the invitation.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harold L. Levintal

October 22, 1948

Judge Louis E. Levinthal
606 City Hall
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Judge Levinthal:

Thank you for your letter of October 18th. Similar telegrams have been sent to many, many people in the United States. Some of them have inquired of me, and of course, I advised them to ignore the invitation, but I am sure that others, who were in the habit of lending their names to almost everything connected with Palestine, will again do so. I do not know what we can do at the moment until we know the list of those who have accepted the invitation. To issue a general caveat against accepting such invitations is not smart, and may not even reach the people whom we would like to reach.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

MEMO

Nov. 1, 1948

To: EBS
From: Jacob Landa

At the meeting of the Structure Committee the question was raised whether Welfare Funds have ever exercised pressure on JTA editorial work. I cited one example of important leaders of Welfare Funds pressuring us re giving more publicity to the Council of Judaism. Here is another example.

Last Friday we received a telephone call from Mr. Joseph Shulman of Paterson, N.J. He is the secretary of the committee of UJA contributors and workers which Montor established and over which Abraham Fineberg presides. Mr. Shulman spoke first to Mrs. Landa and later to Sclar. He complained because we had not published a report about the Montor caucus. He made a point of repeating that he is a member of the budget committee of the Jewish Welfare Fund of Paterson and used a threatening tone.

Mr. David Schwartz, our correspondent in Pittsburgh, did not attend the caucus at the meeting of the 30 welfare funds. He was permitted to attend the sessions of the 30 funds, but had to promise not to go beyond the official communique of the conference, which made no mention of the Montor issue. In addition, we felt we would render no service by publicizing the Montor issue, one way or the other.

KEREN HAYESOD
PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND, INC.
PALESTINE BUREAU

60 East 66th Street • New York 21, N. Y.

November 4th, 1948

TO: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

RE: Passports for Israel.



With the Compliments of

Dr. S. Bernstein, Director

new address: 60 East 66th Street
New York 21, N.Y.

November 4th, 1948

Dr. Benjamin Akzin
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Akzin:

This afternoon Mr. Philip Levy telephoned me from Washington stating that it seems to him that in the State Department they intend to consider applications for passports to Israel under the following conditions:

- 1) That all applicants of military age sign a statement to the effect that they do not intend to and will not join the armed forces in Israel.
- 2) That the applicants sign a statement to the effect that they do not intend to give up their American citizenship.
- 3) That they give an assurance that they will return to the United States after three or four months.
- 4) That each applicant submits proof of having secured return passage to the United States.

Mr. Levy believes that the offices of the Passport Division in New York and elsewhere may receive or have received instructions to this effect.

He asks me to advise the people to refuse to sign such statements. It is his view that we have to fight any attempt to create a special set of conditions for Jewish people which are not required of non-Jewish applicants.

While I share Mr. Levy's view and of course will advise my people accordingly, I am inclined to regard more leniently items #1 and #2, provided that these rules are put in effect only for a limited period. My reasons are that the overwhelming majority

(cont).

of the almost 2,000 applicants on our files are above military age and do not intend to relinquish their American citizenship. As to the proviso limiting the duration of their stay in Israel to three or four months, and securing round-trip passage, this too could be dealt with in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

But, as I said, I will of course act in accordance with Mr. Levy's advice.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Dr. S. Bernstein,
Director, Palestine Bureau

encl.



C
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LAW OFFICES

C H A R L E S F A H Y

1625 K Street, Northwest

Washington 6, D.C.

November 3, 1948

Dr. S. Bernstein
Director, Palestine Bureau
Palestine Foundation Fund, Inc.
60 East 66th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Dr. Bernstein:

I greatly appreciate having your letter of November 1st regarding the granting of additional passports to our people. As you know, Dr. Silver recently sent a vigorous protest to Secretary Marshall against the general State Department position of censorship over travel to Israel. Although this protest is still pending, no doubt it has already had its effect in alleviating the situation somewhat, as you indicated in your letter.

Be assured of my continued assistance in every way possible. I would appreciate your continuing to advising me when action is taken and your people are notified, since the Passport Division does not notify me as promptly as they should.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Philip Levy

KEREN HAYESOD

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND, INC.

PALESTINE BUREAU

60 East 66th Street • New York 21, N. Y.

November 8, 1948

TO: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

RE: Letter of Committee of
Palestine Bureau addressed to
Mr. Charles Ress.



With the Compliments of

Dr. S. Bernstein, Director

November 5th, 1948

Mr. Charles Ress
420 Lexington Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Ress:

I wish to inform you that the other day I received a circular letter of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem, Immigration Department, dated October 15th, 1948, informing us that from now on all instructions regarding the classification of Aliyah in accordance to its categories, groups, etc., the Palestine Bureau will receive exclusively from the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. The Palestine Bureaus are requested to act in accordance with those instructions.

Following this information, the circular points out that the Palestine Bureau shall pay special attention to veteran Zionists (vatikim), and to those who merit special activities for the Palestine Funds. All applications submitted by these Zionists during the previous Mandate regime shall now be taken up for proper action.

Other advice and information are given with regard to exemptions from duties, taxation of machinery, radio, etc. needed by the traveller himself, unless it is proven that these objects are being imported for business purposes. The proper government authorities have agreed to these suggestions.

While the Aliyah may have to go systematically and gradually, each applicant should be assured that his right to Aliyah will be realized sooner or later. In cases of doubt the matter should be submitted to the Jewish Agency for Palestine in Jerusalem for their decision.

This morning I received the following cable from the Jewish Agency Immigration Department in Jerusalem: "ALIYAH RESOLUTIONS ACTIONS COMMITTEE DISPATCHED STOP COMPOSITION PALBUREAU AS PER EXISTING CONSTITUTION * SIGNED VAINSTEIN ALIYAH JEWAGENCY".

Accordingly, the Palestine Bureau will have to convene a meeting of the parties represented in the Palestine Bureau Committee. I believe this should take place not later than two weeks from now.

The Zionist parties in the U.S. which have sent delegates to the last Zionist Congress are the following:

(1) Z.O.A.....	40	delegates
(2) POALE ZION.....	29	"
(3) HADASSAH.....	28	"
(4) MIZRACHI.....	18	"
(5) REVISIONISTS.....	6	"

In accordance with the information of the Jewish Agency of May 1947 the membership of the Palestine Bureau Committee cannot exceed 12 in addition to the representative of the Hechalutz. I estimate that the representatives on the Palestine Bureau Committee should be as follows:

(1) Z.O.A.....	4
(2) POALE ZION.....	3
(3) HADASSAH.....	2
(4) MIZRACHI.....	2
(5) REVISIONISTS.....	1
(6) HECHALUTZ.....	1

Sincerely yours,

SB:ub

Dr. S. Bernstein
Director, Palestine Bureau

C
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DECEMBER 1, 1948

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December 9, 1948

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Ansel Rd. at E. 106th St.
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Dr. Silver:

When I send you an invitation to address a JNF dinner, you often do not accept it. I understand from Oscar Leonard that you not only came to the dinner Sunday night together with Mrs. Silver, but the address you delivered was a memorable one. We needed it after Henderson's presentation.

In these days when there are so many irresponsible people talking about the JNF, it makes one feel good and one's spirit is lifted high by the fact that the leader of our movement has spoken with such eloquence on the ideals and the hopes of Israel and of the importance of the JNF.

Permit me to thank you with all my heart for the part you have had in making the dinner in Cleveland a great success.

With warmest and affectionate greetings,

Yours,

MENDEL N. FISHER
Executive Director

MNF:SS

DAY LETTER

DECEMBER 10, 1948

MENDEL N. FISHER
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND
41 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK CITY

PENDING THE APPROVAL OF THE SIX MONTHS BUDGET OF THE EMERGENCY

COUNCIL BY THE FINAL AUTHORITY ^{as} IT WAS VOTED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE
EMERGENCY COMMITTEE AT ITS MEETING WEDNESDAY EVENING TO MAKE

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY ALLOTMENTS FOR OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER IN

ORDER ^{To enable} ~~FOR THE~~ COUNCIL TO CARRY ON ITS WORK. I SPOKE TO JUDGE

ROTHENBERG ABOUT IT AND HE APPROVED. I TRUST THAT YOU WILL DO

YOUR UTMOST TO FACILITATE THIS MATTER. KINDEST REGARDS.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER



AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL
342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MEMORANDUM

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Date December 29, 1948

From William D. Kaufman

WRHS

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

The enclosed is the first of a series of articles on the Emergency Council which will be distributed to the Anglo-Jewish press through the facilities of the Seven Arts Feature Syndicate. It will go out under the by-line of one of the staff writers of the above-mentioned Syndicate.

WDK:LD

Enc.

With a passion for anonymity that is somewhat "out of character" to the usual flamboyance displayed by large public relations organizations, the American Zionist Emergency Council -- which specializes in similar services -- has chosen to play its role from the wings, not from the stage. Following the pattern laid down by the late Ivy Lee, public relations counsel to the first John D. Rockefeller and other industrial giants of this century, the Council has followed the doctrinaire that it is wiser to keep itself in the background while promoting the best interests of the cause, or product, it espouses.

In this particular instance, the American Zionist Emergency Council is out to "sell" Zionism to the American public. That it has succeeded in its mission is now self-evident. One need only scan the editorial pages of any American newspaper, listen to his favorite commentator on the air, or leaf through a current periodical or volume dealing with the subject of Palestine, and he will be struck by the favorable shade in which Zionist news and sentiments are presented to American readers and listeners.

It was only a matter of a few years ago that Zionist leaders throughout the country felt they had gained a minor victory whenever the mere mention of Palestine appeared in the news. In a few short years, this hunger for news-space has been completely sated. According to a recent study conducted by one of the leading American public opinion researchers, it was learned that during the current year, Palestine (and its related subjects) was included among the ten most widely-discussed topics of the year.

Another survey made by the Anti-Defamation League disclosed that of 200 leading American newspapers ^{which} ~~who~~ expressed an editorial opinion on the birth of Israel -- 64 percent were favorable, 32 percent were non-committal, while only 4 percent were antagonistic. These figures indicate to what extent Zionism has progressed from a small secular Jewish movement to an almost household word in the short period that the Zionist movement discovered the larger vistas available to it in the strata of public opinion.

This metamorphosis that took Zionism out of the cabbage patch was begun in September, 1943. At that time, the American Zionist Emergency Council was shaped into its present form. Its function, then as now, was ^{coordination} the centralization of all political efforts and public relations work of the Zionist movement in the United States into one central office. This latter group -- the Council -- was immediately headed by the two leading Zionist spokesmen in this country: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

The necessity for such a central body had become increasingly evident through the years. It had been the usual practise for each of the several Zionist political parties in this country to assume the prerogative to speak and act in the name of the entire Zionist movement. Representations in Washington, authoritative comments in the public press, for example, were carried on individually by the various Zionist units. The result was a duplication of effort, and a confusion in the minds of those persons from whom Zionist leaders sought sympathetic understanding and assistance. Here was the sad instance of the parts overwhelming the whole.

With the birth of the Emergency Council, the chaos and Quixotic expenditure of energies was soon eliminated. Within a short time, the Zionist movement began to make appreciable gains for itself. By setting up miniature Emergency Committees in every important city in the United

States (there are now more than 400 of them), the Council was able to react almost overnight in putting across what was deemed vital for the welfare of the movement. It should be pointed out parenthetically that if it were possible to isolate the one ingredient in the formula that contributed to the success of the Council's work, it would have been found in the establishment of these unit Emergency Committees. Each community was equipped to operate independently within the separate sphere of its geographic confines. Just as it became axiomatic that the American Zionist Emergency Council should spread its influence through the various media of press, radio, periodicals, lecture platforms, etc., it was similarly necessary that the unit Emergency Committees operate in a parallel, if more limited, vista. This was done with surprising success and efficiency.

Much has been written of the historical role that the United States Government played in the ultimate realization of the Zionist mission -- a Jewish State in Palestine. It is obvious to everyone that the paternalistic role as Zion's champion assumed by our Government was not motivated by high ideals alone. All branches of the government, of which the executive branch was no exception, had to be prodded into a positive frame of mind. Nor was this friendly spirit gained overnight. A long uphill campaign waged in both Houses of the Congress, in the ante-chambers of the White House, in the public press and on the thousand-and-one lecture platforms of our nation finally resulted in shaping a pro-Zionist orientation by the policy makers of our Government.

This new official attitude, reiterated time and time again by President Harry S. Truman, was tried and tested when the Palestine problem was presented to the General Assembly of the United Nations for a final solution. In the historical session of November 29, 1947, the world's highest tribunal, led by the United States, overwhelmingly voted to partition the Holy Land into

separate and independent Arab and Jewish States. Here was the pay-off to the years of concerted Zionist action (some people have called it agitation) in behalf of the Herzlian concept of Jewish statehood in Palestine.

As everyone familiar with the Palestine problem knows, the UN victory was not without its trying moments. Almost as soon as the ink was dry on the Partition Resolution, a conspiracy was hatched to undermine and undo the work of the General Assembly. This plot by the enemies of Zion almost succeeded in their work. On March 19th, a day now known to Zionists as "Black Friday," the United States Government reversed its policy as a supporter of Partition and threw in its lot with those governments who had led the fight in behalf of the Arab anti-partitionists. This "change of face" by our government had been brought about by the British in consort with a number of high-placed American military and State Department leaders.

At this critical juncture, the American Zionist Emergency Council threw all of its facilities into immediate action. In full-page advertisements placed in important newspapers throughout the United States, the Council blasted forth its story of the "betrayal". The radio waves carried the tale; the commentators and columnists excoriated the "about-face"; editorial opinion was almost unanimous in denouncing the new turn in American foreign policy; the halls of Congress echoed with angry clamors; congressional delegations met with the President and demanded an explanation.

Zionists throughout the country enthusiastically responded to the Council's plea that their sense of betrayal be made known. During the period that the General Assembly reconvened to consider the Palestine question anew, Washington was flooded with letters and wires of protest. It was learned that in one day alone the State Department (quite apart from the White House and the U.S. Delegation at Lake Success) received 86,000 wires. It is generally believed that more than one million letters and

telegrams were received by the various governmental departments during the period that the Partition Resolution was under reconsideration.

In other ways, the feelings of an aroused American public made themselves known. Veterans parades, sponsored by the Jewish War Veterans and other military groups, were organized in New York, Chicago, Boston, Los Angeles and other large cities. In New York alone, police officials estimated that more than 500,000 persons viewed the six-hours long parade that proceeded down Fifth Avenue. A day of mobilization and prayer followed shortly after these mass nationwide demonstrations. Thousands of separate religious services in every city, town, village and hamlet took place.

These wild days made history. While the nations continued their almost endless debate in the UN General Assembly, the Jews of Palestine were preparing to carry through the mandate of the United Nations Partition Plan. On May 15th, only a few hours after the State of Israel was proclaimed in Tel Aviv, President Truman made his announcement that de facto recognition had been accorded to the new-born Jewish State. It was this proclamation by our Chief Executive that broke the back of the coalition that had fought to repeal the Partition resolution.

The establishment of Israel was, perhaps, the greatest victory scored by the adherents of Zionism. It is now the function of the Emergency Council to insure that the victory, so costly in ^{its attainment,} ~~the winnings,~~ is protected from those who would scale it down. Although Israel has emerged victoriously from its trials of invasion and warfare, the new-born state is not yet out of the woods. If anything, its enemies wait only for a more strategic moment to strike. The five neighboring Arab states, now licking their wounds, have not accepted the reality of a new non-Moslem state in the Middle East. Great Britain, the twentieth century Protector of Islam, refused to relent in its political campaigns against Israel. It is to be anticipated ^{also} that the important oil cartels which have gained so much

from the feudal kings and sheiks of the Middle East will continue their game of ingratiating themselves to their benefactors in any manner ^{that} ~~they~~ can prove of assistance. And last but not least, certain elements within our own State Department still refuse to accept the present pro-Zionist policies of our government as anything more than a passing fancy. It is to be expected, therefore, that this strong coalition of Israel's enemies will continue to work for its ultimate downfall and dissolution.

To protect the integrity of Israel in the United States, the Emergency Council is constantly on the alert for renewed attacks from all corner. In psychological warfare (which is the appropriate term for the struggle ahead), the Council is well-equipped to "hold the line" of its present gains, or to take the initiative whenever the strategy of the moment entails such action. As has been amply demonstrated in the past, the Council has built up an efficient public relations machine which is capable of swift and decisive movement.

The Emergency Council is divided into several departments, each of which specializes in a particular branch of public relations. In addition, the various departments are sufficiently fluid to enable the ready interchange of personnel in the event of an emergency. Chief among the departments ^{are:} Press and Information, which is encharged with preparing special informational material for editors, radio commentators, columnists, etc; Publications, which prepares pamphlets, bulletins, reprints, etc; Lecture Bureau, which furnishes speakers for schools, churches, organizations, social groups, etc. a Research Department, whose functions are self-explanatory; a Middle East Department, which specializes in accugulating and disseminating information pertaining to Arab-Jewish relations, irrigation and hydro-electric potentialities, ~~etc~~ and other problems of the Middle East.

Other departments include a Political Section, which serves as the political adviser to the American Zionist movement; Washington Office, which maintains contact with the executive and legislative branches of the government; Community Contacts, which serves the 400 emergency committees scattered throughout the country; Special Events, which handles all mass demonstrations, radio forums, television events, etc; Liaison Department, which maintains friendly relations with groups and organizations sympathetic to the Zionist cause.

The American Zionist Emergency Council is all this -- and more. Perhaps, the chief reason for its success is the fatalistic recognition of the fact that although its labors are frequently terminated, its work is never done.



KEREN HAYESOD

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND, Inc. • • • קרן היסוד

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January 11, 1949

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

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DAVID WERTHEIM

Dear Dr. Silver:

It is with great pleasure that I write to inform you that at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) Inc. held on Thursday, January 6, 1949, you were unanimously re-elected Honorary Chairman for the ensuing year.

Treasurer

ABRAHAM KRUMBEIN

We look forward to a better year for Israel and hope that Keren Hayesod will be in a position to make its contribution to the major task ahead of all of us.

Associate Treasurers

JACOB H. COHEN
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CHARLES WOLF

With kindest regards, I am

Secretary

LOUIS J. SCHWEFEL

Very sincerely yours,

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Louis J. Schwefel
Secretary

LJS:e

Executive Director

SARAH BEHRMAN

C O P Y

UNITED STATES SENATE
Washington, D. C.

January 13, 1949

My dear Mr. Lerner:

I read with grave concern the subject matter of your letter of January 11. The facts cited by you with respect to the British participation in the war against Israel go a lot further than anything I have heard or read on the subject up to this time.

Accordingly, you may be assured that I will press the State Department immediately to complete an investigation which has already been directed in the matter to the end that I may have a full and complete statement of all of the facts in respect to British participation.

I am entirely in accord with your suggestion that the Government of the United States should refuse to lend itself either directly or indirectly in its diplomatic relations to any attempt to restrict the freedom of Israel to eject the invaders. I also subscribe to the thought that we should pursue the aim of achieving peace between Egypt and Israel on a basis of mutual respect of the respective territories of the two States.

I am extremely hopeful that through Dr. Bunche's latest mission to the Isle of Rhodes will come an accomplishment of this very worthy objective and eliminate for all time all of the controversial aspects of this grave and threatening problem.

Sincerely,

Robert C. Hendrickson

P.S. Since this letter was dictated this subject has been thoroughly aired on the floor of the Senate and I am sure that corrective action will follow.

C O P Y

UNITED STATES SENATE
Washington, D. C.

January 14, 1949

Dear Mr. Lerner:

This will acknowledge your letter of January 11 bringing to my attention the views of the Zionist Council of Essex County with regard to the recent controversy between Great Britain and the State of Israel. I am very frank to say that I too regretted exceedingly the action taken by the British Government and I am of the firm belief that the reaction of our own government officials reflects the views of the average American citizen. I thoroughly believe that such action by Great Britain at this particular time cost them many more additional friends in America.

You may be interested to know that I had a long talk on this matter with Under-Secretary Lovett and I am glad to say that I found the State Dept. Officials very much exercised over this unfortunate incident.

Please rest assured always of my efforts to be helpful on this most grave Palestinian problem.

Sincerely yours,

H. Alexander Smith

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WRHS AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES
JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY

Mr. Jacob Landau

SEVEN ARTS FEATURE SYNDICATE
Worldwide News Service
103 Park Avenue
New York City

January 28, 1949

IS THE ZOA DEAD?

By

David Moskowitz

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The views expressed by the author of this article are entirely his own. Because the issue he raises is a most serious one, we have extended to him the courtesy of these pages, without however, taking responsibility for his thesis.)

* * *

Writing in Congress Weekly of December 6, and December 20, 1948, David W. Petegorsky calls for the dissolution of all American Zionist groups and their merger with other Jewish organizations in one big super-organization. Oddly enough, now that the fifty year struggle of Zionism has been crowned with success, voices on all sides confidently contend for the mantle of the rightful heir. Can it be that these pretenders, tempted by the richness of their potential inheritance, have mistaken a live and growing body for a corpse?

We are thankful to Dr. Petegorsky for stating in clear and simple prose the exact program and rationale of the Post-Zionist Party. His two articles severally claim to prove that (1) Zionism, with the birth of the State of Israel, has fulfilled its function, and (2) that the function of Zionism is now too important to be executed by Zionists. Presumably, old-fashioned Aristotelian logic is to be thrown out along with out-dated Zionism.

The arguments presented in the first article, Should Zionist Organization Be Dissolved?, are political, economic, cultural, and - most of all - questions of taste. There is not the slightest doubt that the ZOA is not to Dr. Petegorsky's taste. It is not unfair to say that the arguments based on politics, economics, and culture are the thinnest rationalizations for an anti-ZOA taste accompanied by a bad conscience on the part of the connoisseur. This sweet reasoning with the Zionists, preparatory to devouring them, is not unlike the carpenter's moody discourse to the oysters he was about to consume.

The first political argument is that "the various Zionist political parties had their roots in sharp ideological differences" which are obsolete now that these issues have become the concern of the internal policy of the State of Israel. But an executive of the American Jewish Congress should certainly be among the first to understand that the same ideological conflicts rend the Diaspora. It is up to the Israeli parties to fight among themselves in the Yishuv, but why should that render differences in the Galut obsolete? The second argument, which doesn't happen to be true, would blunt the point of the first if it were: Dr. Petegorsky tells us that "these differences...have largely ceased...to have any genuine significance..."

Petegorsky is consistent, if in nothing else, in his inconsistency. Assuming that what he sees when he looks at the world is the result of the structure of the world rather than of some peculiar defect of vision, he calmly assures that though American Zionist groups were largely responsible for the creation of Israel, "their very success, however, has created the conditions which make their

(more)

disappearance essential". The "evidence" he offers in support of this far-fetched paradox is that the Zionist Emergency Council "has been unable to exercise effective control". Whoever knows and is willing to tell the truth knows that the opposite is true. The Zionist Emergency Council under the leadership of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, has been a tremendous success, having truly historic achievements to its credit.

The economic argument is, of course, by far the weakest. It is weakest because it is here that the real reasons are strongest - and therefore the "good" reasons are most transparently ridiculous. The literally miraculous work of the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Ksyemet is given a perfunctory bow. The old funds were useful. But now their time is up. History is ready to discard the traditional Funds which the Zionists are still foolish enough to treat with reverence. Strangest of all is Petegorsky's logic. Since all American Jews are now pro-Zionist, there is no need for any specifically Zionist bodies to give aid to Israel. If his geography is as poor as his history, this aid would probably end up in Timbuctoo.

The cultural argument is added merely to round out the indictment and mechanically falls into his favorite pattern of self-contradiction. For one, there is too much duplication of activity and organization in this field; the Zionists should discreetly fold their tents (like the Arabs) and leave it to others of course. On the other hand, culture needs "diversity and multiple activity", but the Zionists are not adequate to this because of "the limited segment they can reach".

The first article ends on a similar note of illogic. What is needed is an integration of American Jewish life: Zionism makes for fragmentization. What is needed is a vigorous diversity of effort: Zionism makes for rigid uniformity. What is needed is greater democratization of Jewish life: again, Zionism is guilty, because even though it has done more in this direction than any other group, it has not done enough.

The second article, incredible as it may seem, says even less than the first. The great need in American Jewish life, Dr. Petegorsky repeats, is integration. One way of integrating American Jewry is to subordinate all existing organizations to the direction of a super-organization: this method has been tried and it has failed. Another way is to unify the various community councils into a national body: this method is good as far as it goes, but woefully insufficient.

Having discovered that Columbus discovered America, David W. Petegorsky wants to do something about it. He is full of sublime faith that on the basis of agreement on his own seven theses a new organization can be formed. This organization is to be built out of the bricks supplied by the old, moribund organizations, especially by the nearly dead Zionist groups. Their members are to become its members. The precise difference between such an organization and the super-organization which has been tried, and which has failed, is left to the imagination.

Does Dr. Petegorsky really believe all these fairy tales and fantastic rationalizations? Perhaps. For centuries very intelligent men believed in astrology. And it is easiest to believe that he sees the proposed organization as a vastly expanded American Jewish Congress. The current opposition to Zionism, which admits that it springs from the very success of the movement which it opposes, is intoxicated by the wealth and the power and the prestige that Zionism has won by hard struggle against apparently insuperable odds. These people would reap in comfort the fruits sown in "blood, sweat, and tears" by the Zionists, and the ZOA especially.

(more)

IS THE ZOA DEAD? - 3

Dr. Petegorsky says, "I know that I shall be told that my proposal is unrealistic and naive". But he shall be told nothing of the sort. He shall be told that the Zionists are not so unrealistic and naive as to cooperate in their own destruction, nor to surrender their hard-won position at the center of creative Jewish life to those whose sincerity, industry, and devotion have not yet been tested in the fires of history. But no one shall deem them unrealistic and naive. Perhaps some will call them rather disingenuous and predatory.

We, however, will content ourselves with calling him premature. The Zionist organizations are not dead yet. Not by a long shot. In the far future, when the cabals and coteries that infest the fringes of Jewish life in our country today will be long forgotten, the Zionist organizations will still be what they are now - the creative vital centers of Jewishness in America.



AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 2-1160

Constituent Organizations

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

Friday, January 28, 1949

Dr Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I was able to secure the enclosed volume from a friend with whom I served in Italy. I think you will find it an item of interest. It occurred to me that you might find a spot for it among your personal library. I would be very happy if you would accept it.

Sincerely,

Bill Kaufman
William D. Kaufman

February 2, 1949

Mr. William D. Kaufman
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

My dear Friend:

It was indeed very thoughtful of you to send me the Hebrew grammar which you obtained from a friend with whom you served in Italy. Indeed, it is a very interesting volume, and I shall treasure it.

I send you my warmest greetings and trust that I may have the pleasure of seeing you in the near future.

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

February 2, 1949

Mr. Harry Lebau, Secretary
Elizabeth Jewish Council
Elizabeth, New Jersey

My dear Mr. Lebau:

Permit me to thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of your memorandum on "Centralized Control of American Jewry". I read it with keen interest. It is a very logical and cogent statement, and I agree with most of what you say.

What surprises me is to find some of the very ones who so vociferously lead in the campaign a few years ago against national budgeting now, because of bitter partisanship, joining in a propaganda for so-called community representation which can only lead to the domination of American Jewish life by the very forces which they opposed.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

CENTRALIZED CONTROL OF AMERICAN JEWRY

Dear Rabbi: I welcome your comments.

by Harry Lebau, Secretary
Elizabeth (N.J.) Jewish Council

Boston's famous fund raiser, Milton Kahn, said to me at the Philadelphia General Assembly of the Council of Federations, "Yours is the now-famous Question". The question was: "Is this Council of Federations and Welfare Funds seeking to dominate American Jewish life, thru domination of the United Jewish Appeal and other National Jewish Agencies?"

No one can doubt that this is the objective behind the proposals, made at the Philadelphia Assembly this year, (1) to set up a National Jewish Welfare Fund by 1950 and (2) to endorse the proposed Council platform for "Building the Model Jewish Community". The first was a drive to make the fund raisers the masters of American Jewry on a national level, The second was to do the same on the local level.

It is true that the resolutions were not adopted quite in the form in which they had originally been planned. The resolutions actually adopted instruct the Council to "study" these proposals. Let us not fool ourselves. These are but strategic retreats for the moment. The objectives remain the same and will be realized, if not in 1950, then in 1951 or the year thereafter, unless this is watched very carefully. I call attention to the fact that, 3 years ago, at the Detroit General Assembly, proponents of these objectives only suggested a National Advisory Budget Committee, which was roundly defeated. Now they go far beyond merely "budgetary advice".

I like better Milton Kahn's charming frankness, when he shouted "Yes" in direct answer to my question. I like it better than the slanted news sent out by the Council, which give the impression that the 900 delegates present were sold on the idea already, of a National Jewish Welfare Fund and the Model Jewish Community plan. We technicians call this tactic "easing the idea gently into the minds of our constituents", if we can't get the idea across by a direct, frontal attack, which was indeed tried, and failed, at the Philadelphia meeting.

Some Plus Values of the Council's Proposals

On the National level, the proposals of the Council of Federations have some great merit, with respect to the instability of the U.J.A., multiple campaigns and unnecessarily duplicated services.

(A) U.J.A. Instability: The great metropolitan Federations are sick and tired of the recurrent threat, that the United Jewish Appeal may not be re-constituted from year to year, whether because of the old rivalry between the J.D.C. and the U.P.A., or because of current intra U.P.A. factionalism. This makes serious inroads on the fund raising abilities of these Federations. It jeopardizes maximum aid to Jews overseas. The fund raisers, probably rightly, also want more of a voice in the U.J.A. and other National Jewish Agencies, so as to eliminate these crises, and also to eliminate the monolithic control of the U.P.A.

(B) Multiple Campaigns: While economic conditions for Jews in Europe are improving so that J.D.C. will spend less funds in Europe for 1949; and while the I.R.O. will undoubtedly make substantial refunds to J.D.C. for monies that J.D.C. had to spend in 1948 because the I.R.O., being British dominated, sat on its funds; nevertheless the hundreds of thousands of immigrants arriving in Israel, within a short space of time, will make it very difficult for the approximately 125 million dollars, which the U.J.A. will probably raise in 1949, adequately to service these immigrants. All kinds of supplementary "splinter campaigns" are springing up daily, for this or that service in Israel.

Such Multiple Campaigns, independent of the U.J.A. and even of local welfare funds, threaten the whole principle of coordinated and orderly fund raising. Hence, on the National level, it is felt that there should be a body thru which such multiple campaigns can be cleared, so that the local communities can be advised on what to do.

(C) Unnecessarily Duplicated Services: Just as it is inefficient and uneconomical to have duplicating and competing agencies, to serve a community on a local level, so is it the case on the National scene. Thus, it has been found difficult to get HIAS, USNA, and J.D.C. together fast enough on their respective services to immigrants. I get the impression that the National Jewish T.B. Hospitals in the West are planning unnecessary expansion. One hears that, if the Jewish Civic Defense Agencies could get together properly, they could accomplish more at a saving of millions of dollars.

For these and other reasons, which in principle apply on the local level also, those who propose a National Jewish Welfare Fund and the Council's Model Community Plan, it must be conceded, have good grounds for urging the adoption

Minus Values:

Having tried to state, honestly and concisely, some of the plus values which might be gained by the twin major objectives of the Council of Federation at its 1949 Philadelphia General Assembly, let me now examine some of the minus values, first on a National and then on the Local level.

(A) Too Much Power Of A Centralized Purse: When I advocated the establishment of a "National Jewish Chest" in an article in the old "Jewish Tribune", in 1928, I anticipated the present objectives of the Council of Federations. I have had 20 years of experience, in which to change my mind. The main reason for this change is my fear of the power which will become vested in a centralized national Jewish purse. Such power, which will become rapidly concentrated in the proposed National Jewish Welfare Fund, is something awful to contemplate.

Were such a National Jewish Welfare Fund to be established, it would not be long before each of the present National and Inter-national agencies, such as the J.D.C., U.P.A., J.D.A., J.W.B., HIAS, Histadruth, Jewish institutions of higher learning here and in Israel, and so on and on, would be parked at the door of this Fund, hat in hand, looking for a dole. Since it is the all-too human tendency for power to concentrate into the hands of a few in such a national set-up, and since it is also the all-too human tendency of such power-seeking few to use the power of the purse to club those, who might not fall into line with them fast enough, into compliance with their demands, God help those agencies which this powerful few may not like.

Those who control the power of that national Jewish purse, will be the masters of American Jewry.

I do not know whether there is a concerted grab for power, thru this proposed National Jewish Welfare Fund, on the part of some big city Federations. Nor do I know whether or not some big city executives seek fat jobs. The Council of Federations has been such a sober, sincere, objective, engineer-sort of an organization, that I have no right to suspect its complete sincerity in making these proposals. Yet, even if it is sincere, since its leaders are human, they cannot help reflect their unconscious biases. Furthermore, even such a sincere organization can be taken over by power hungry elements, if a centralized national Jewish purse would be established under the aegis of the Council. Frankly, I don't want even such a possibility to exist whereby American Jewish life can be forced into a straight jacket rigidly controlled by power hungry elements, alert to grab control of such an available purse.

Sure, we have a semi-chaos on the national level because there are so many organizations and they compete among themselves. But surely, the proposed remedy is worse than the disease. It is only thru competition for the available philanthropic dollar that ultimately the most efficient national agencies will emerge strong and decent. It may take longer and be less efficient temporarily; but at least it will avoid the risk of the establishment of a secular national Jewish hierarchy, heading up in a secular national Jewish Pope. This business of "increasing efficiency" can be pushed too far; for Hitler was efficient also.

(B) Ideological Fallacies Of Centralization, Particularly on the Local Level: The Council says, in its proposal for a "Model Jewish Community": "Responsibility for...adequate services....belongs to the whole community...." If we push this idea a little further, we could talk about local, central, planning bodies, which the Council has long advocated. If we push this statement to its ultimate logical conclusion, we can talk about the setting up of local (and national), controlling bodies. While the Council, in its model plan, does not specifically use the word "control", such control peeks behind most of the proposals in the model plan.

There is a real danger that the autonomy of the local agencies, which comprise the local federations or councils, (as also on the national level), will be destroyed if the above foundation statement is not shown to be fallacious, both in fact and in logic.

The facts are: (1) Our Jewish federations were originally formed out of a democratic pooling of the respective financial strengths and man power of the several agencies, which federated their fund raising. It was done in order to increase the number of dollars available for the work of these agencies. Later on, coordination of services was super-imposed. Now we find that the federations will insist on "Line by Line Budgeting", in which an agency Board of Directors does not have the right to shift some of its funds from one budget category to another. Where is the autonomy of such an agency now? Is it any wonder that self respecting, younger Jewish leaders cannot see any satisfaction in serving on the boards of such subordinated agencies?

(2) Centralized control in the federations can extend only to those areas, in which the community generally has agreed that such control can exist. There can be no such centralized control in such areas as the work of the synagogues.

or Labor Jews for example. To assert more than that, as the Council's statement does, is the rankest kind of a fallacy, a semantic construction which provides but a flimsy foundation on which to rear a philosophy for the centralized control of Jewish life, either on a local, or on a national level.

(C) Conditions Under Which Centralization Might Be Possible: I have been a fund raiser for nearly thirty years. Let it be assumed that we fund raisers mean honestly for the best in the proposals for a National Jewish Welfare Fund, and for centralized control in the local welfare funds or councils. It seems to me that, before such centralized controls should be clamped down upon the naturally developing Judaism, there must first be a generally agreed upon and accepted philosophy for positive Jewish survival here on the American scene, which practically all Jews can accept and abide by. Otherwise there may be set up a static rigidity and rigor mortis of American Jewish life, long before we are prepared to accept it (if ever).

Where among us fund-raisers is there to be found a philosophy and a program for positive action, designed to insure the survival of Judaism in America, aimed to be lived on the highest possible plane, here on the American scene? Are not we fund-raisers only too often mere technicians, who happen to be running Jewish campaigns, and would be just as happy to serve in similar, non-Jewish capacities?

We fund-raisers have to be "non-sectarian Jews", if we want all elements to work with us on our giant money-raising campaigns. Here lies both our glory and our frustrations; for we dare not seek personally to push to practical implementation any philosophy of Jewish living, which would antagonize others, with different points of view. But it is precisely in seeing one's personal philosophy unfold into a living reality, and only in this, that a man can find meaning and dignity to his life as a "professional Jew". It is precisely this that we cannot do.

To be successful as fund-raisers, we dare not hold and push any given philosophy, nor seek successfully to educate the American Jewish community into holding a common ideology which will accept the dictate of a central national or local welfare fund, because it reflects our common thinking. We fund-raisers may unify American Jewry for vast money collections and for coordinated social services on a limited scale. These hardly add up to "Judaism".

Dr. David W. Petegorsky, director of the American Jewish Congress, has lately been pleading that we should ignore the present, so-called "national" Jewish agencies, and should make a new deal. He wants all like-minded Jews in America to cross party lines, and unite themselves into a new Americanwide Jewish body, which will then speak for American Jewry, and tell the other, so-called "national" agencies what to do. This is a variation of the dream of a unified, central Jewish body on the American scene; but it has at least the merit of being based upon a community of like-minded Jews, in the millions ultimately, it is hoped. It remains a dream.

It remains a dream, because a community of like-minded American Jews, which will embrace the vast majority of American Jewish individuals, is something which cannot develop before a number of generations of Jews have lived on the American scene, and have gradually evolved such like-mindedness out of the experiences of these several American-Jewish generations. There is no such general like-mindedness now. Nor, as Elliott Cohen, of Commentary Magazine, pointed out at the Atlantic City General Assembly of the Council of Federations a year or two ago, has any generation of Jews sat down and blue-printed the development of their Jewish life in advance. We just naturally 'grewed' and left it to the rationalizers in each succeeding generation to tell us why and how.

Until the so-called "experts", either of a Council of Federations, or any other group of "messiahs" (as Heller of New Orleans once called the would-be arbiters who would be guiding Jewish life, either thru a national advisory budgeting committee or other means), can actually plan out a blue-print of the future Jewish philosophy of thinking and doing on the American scene, which the vast majority of American Jews will accept, let us make haste slowly, very slowly, in this matter of centralized control. Let us not destroy the fluidity, which permits experiment and growth, and which permits a dynamic American Judaism to develop naturally and ultimately more soundly, as it seeks adaptation to the American environment.

Let us have several generations of experience with centralized planning, before we even dream of centralized control, either on the national or on the local levels.

Jewish National Workers' Alliance

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CHIEF MEDICAL DIRECTOR

WOLFE, CORCORAN & LINDER
ACTUARIES AND AUDITORS

SHERMAN AND GOLDRING
ATTORNEYS

MEMBERS GENERAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

S. BURSTEIN	H. GRUBART	M. SILVERBERG
H. EHRENREICH	I. HAMLIN	E. SOSNA
J. ENTEEN	DR. A. MARGULIS	L. SZPIZMAN
WM. GELBARD	B. I. PERLMUTTER	Z. ZYLBERCWEIG
M. GOODMAN	A. SHUDROFF	

45 EAST 17th STREET, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

February 3, 1949

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Chairman
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Dr. Silver:

I am very pleased to inform you that at the session yesterday of the General Executive Committee of the Jewish National Workers' Alliance, it was resolved to address you and the American Zionist Emergency Council with the proposal to organize fitting observances throughout the United States on the occasion of the opening of the first Jewish Parliament in Israel.

The members of our General Executive Committee felt that somehow all of us failed to commemorate properly the granting of de jure recognition to Israel by the United States and that the joyous sentiment of the Jewish masses and our non-Jewish friends were therefore not afforded an opportunity for expression. We believe that such an opportunity will now present itself on the occasion when the first democratically-elected Parliament in Jewish history will convene later this month. We are convinced that the Jewish masses and our host of non-Jewish friends will welcome such an opportunity to manifest their good will and support of Israel.

We propose the following:

1. That the American Zionist Emergency Council arrange a huge rally on the day on which the Parliament will be opened.
2. That similar rallies be sponsored by local Zionist Emergency Councils throughout the country.
3. That the Mayors of hundreds of American cities be urged to declare that day and "Israel Day" and that local City councils adopt appropriate resolutions.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

-2-

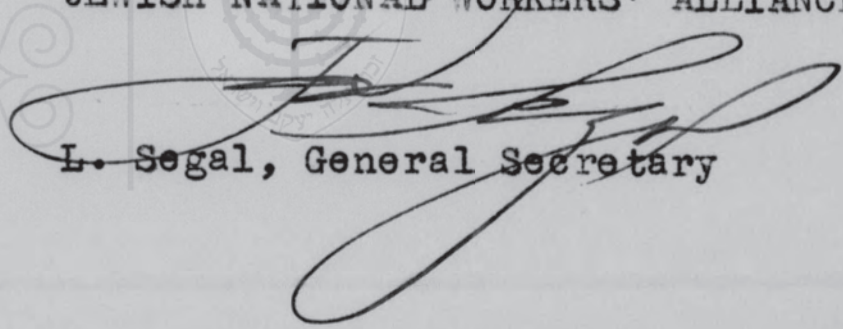
February 3, 1949

4. That all Jewish institutions and Jews generally be urged to fly the American and Jewish flags from their buildings and homes on that day.
5. That an effort be made to get the Jewish flag flown from the mastheads of City Halls in all important communities.
6. That the American Christian Palestine Committee be urged to sponsor appropriate commemorative programs in churches of all faiths.
7. That the Yiddish, English and Anglo-Jewish press throughout the country be urged to run appropriate editorials and other articles on that day.

We respectfully request that the above suggestions be given the promptest consideration by the American Zionist Emergency Council and we pledge our fullest cooperation in helping to effectuate them.

Very sincerely yours,

For the General Executive Committee
JEWISH NATIONAL WORKERS' ALLIANCE


L. Segal, General Secretary

LS:BF

Jewish National Workers' Alliance



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45 EAST 17th STREET, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

February 3, 1949

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver *Chairman*
American Zionist Emergency Council
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

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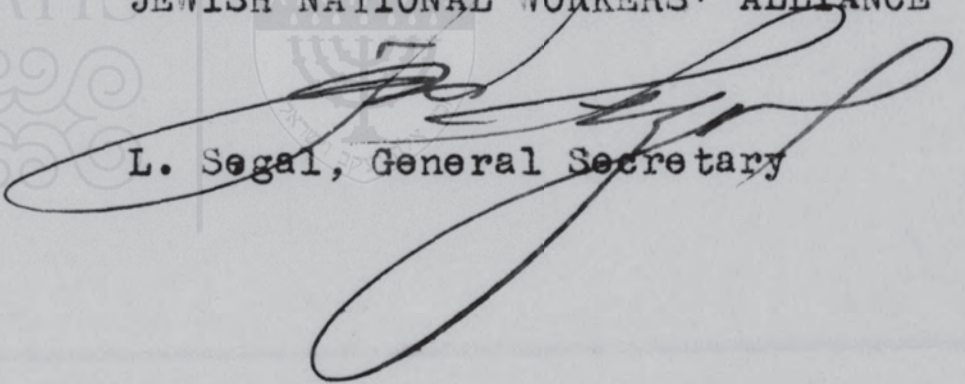
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Very sincerely yours,

For the General Executive Committee
JEWISH NATIONAL WORKERS' ALLIANCE


L. Segal, General Secretary

LS:BF

Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Inc.

106 EAST 41ST STREET

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Feb. 8, 1949

MURRAY HILL 3-2641

CONFIDENTIAL

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
Hotel Sulgrave
60 E. 67th Street
New York City

Dear Dr. Silver:

I have just been told by Thackrey's attorney that the New York Post is in difficulty. It will have to sell or close unless \$500,000 can be borrowed - to be repaid in 3 years.

Mrs. Thackrey, as you know, has withdrawn from the Post and will finance it no further. In fact, the paper was handed to Thackrey "on probation."

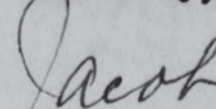
Marin (the attorney), states that two groups are dickering for the purchase. One is non-Jewish and aims at making it a more conservative paper. The other is Jewish and wants to change the editorial policy which to their minds is too pro-Israel.

I shall see Marin soon and will then probably learn what Jewish group is interested.

Thackrey, in my opinion, is able and will make a go of it, if he gets support.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,



Jacob Landau
Managing Director

JL:RG:J

P.S. Hellman just told me that Weisgal is trying to organize a group to buy the Post.



JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

41 EAST 42nd STREET

NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

Vanderbilt 6-3780

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NUMA TORCZYNER
MURRAY WEINGARTEN

February 11, 1949

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Ansel Rd. at East 106th St.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I am pleased to inform you that at the Annual Meeting of the Jewish National Fund held on Monday evening, January 31st, 1949, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, you were again unanimously elected as Honorary Chairman.

We hope we may have your continued cooperation in carrying forward the work of land redemption in Israel.

Sincerely yours,

MORRIS ROTHENBERG
President

MR:SS

March 11, 1949

L. Landau

CONFIDENTIAL

Major Aubrey S. Eban
11 East 70th Street
New York City

Dear Major Eban:

In a lengthy talk I had yesterday with Edwin L. James, he pointed out that Arabs are flooding the New York Times with protests for giving the Zionist viewpoint much more space than to the Arab. The Arabs claim that the Zionists have a huge propaganda machinery, etc. They clamor that the Arab refugee problem is not receiving adequate attention. (Yesterday's editorial may have been influenced somewhat by this new propaganda wave.)

I retorted that a Jewish refugee problem was developing in Arab countries. Thousands of Jews had lost their livelihood, many had been interned, some executed, large sums taken from the Jews, etc. James replied that the New York Times had received from Judge Proskauer a statement re Jewish persecutions in Egypt, that the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, etc., had all vehemently denied the story. He mentioned that Albion Ross was now covering Cairo and admitted that, while officially there was no censorship, actually it was in force. I told James that the New York Times, more than a year ago, had published a report about a new law in Egypt which, while not mentioning Jews, was depriving thousands of Jews of their jobs.

Were there, I said, six Jewish states with a population of forty millions - and a few hundred thousand Jews became Jewish refugees as a consequence of war activities - would the Jews not take care of these refugees without turning to the world for help - and why were not the Arabs using the funds they had taken from the Jews for these refugees.

James said the Times had lost 17,000 readers because of the Zionist "boycott" - but had gotten them all back.

Bigart, he claimed, has not done straight reporting but a propaganda job in Palestine.

He has no use for Lessing Rosenwald. He thinks the non-Zionists must revise their thinking to accept the State of Israel as a reality.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Jacob Landau
Managing Director

JL:RG:

K. M. K.

KEREN LEMIFALIM CONSTRUCTIVIIM LTD.

Founded by the General Zionists.

= = =

R E V I E W

on enterprises maintained by or with participation of K.M.K.

MARCH, 1949.

Tel-Aviv

April, 1949

K. M. K.

KEREN LEMIFALIM CONSTRUCTIVIIM LTD.

Founded by the General Zionists.

R E V I E W

on enterprises maintained by or with participation
of K. M. K.

(March, 1949).

PRIVATE SECTOR

Hashikhun Haezrahi (Citizens Housing) established
by Mifde Ezrahi.
(Extract from a report of the Mifde Ezrahi).

..... Three additional buildings have been erected at our Quarter in Ramat-Gan during the recent months. As a public housing company, the Shikhun Ezrahi participates in the works of the national housing company "Amidar" and is maintaining at present, by assistance of the latter company, 300 housing units. Further 200 units will be built at the new quarter, which is being set up by the Mifde Ezrahi near Mikve-Israel.

In the north of Tel-Aviv we have got an area of land from the K.K.L. for the erection of 60-70 large apartments. In connection with the great needs in the housing field, we have applied to the K.K.L. Management for assigning to us appropriate land areas for housing enterprises in different places of the country.

I d u d. Idud, as it is known, constitutes a financial institution, in which the Mifde Ezrahi cooperates with the Jewish Agency. This institution has enlarged its sphere of activities recently. In 1949, the "New Immigrants Fund", jointly held with the Bank of "Halvaa Vehisahon Ltd." and with The Anglo-Palestine Bank Ltd., has been increased by an additional sum of I.L.100.000 and it amounts at present to I.L.350.000. The increase of the fund has been enabled owing to the promise of the Jewish Agency to invest in our Company the sum of I.L.20.000.

Mercaz Ligmilut Hassadim Beeretz-Israel
(Centre for Loans without Interest in Israel).
Establ. by the Jewish Agency and
the "Mifde Ezrahi".

The number of Branches at present comes to 184, including 51 Branches of the General Zionists and "Oved Hazioni".

Moetza Lechaklaut Hapratit (Private Agriculture Council).
(Extract from the Council's report).

..... Owing to the K.M.K., the "Keren Lechaklaut Pratit" (Private Agriculture Fund) was created by the Moetza. Out of this Fund, 150 loans in the amount of I.L.50-70 each, have been granted last year. The objects of the loans: fluent capital for cultivation of vegetables and breeding of poultry. The Fund is being managed by "Idud"; the loans are being paid up regularly and almost without arrears.

The participation of the K.M.K. in granting a loan to "Udim", enabled the raising of further loans and the enlargement of this agricultural settlement. The K.M.K. has also assisted by granting loans to "Bnei Zion" and to "Keren Lemishkei Ezer Vetziyud" (Small Holding and Equipment Fund) created by the Moetza Lechaklaut Pratit.

WORKERS SECTOR

"Mifalei Haoved Hazioni Ltd." ("Haoved Hazioni" Enterprises Co. Ltd.)
(Extract from the report of the "Mifalei Haoved Hazioni").

The company was active in:
a) workers settlement;
b) urban, rural and individual workers.

Workers Settlement. There are to be noted essential achievements in spite of the war conditions. The number of settling bodies has come to 15, besides the new nucleae. 9 Kibbutzim and 6 Plugut Avoda (Working Groups) exist in the settlements. During the last year, the cereal cultivation area of 6 Kibbutzim has been doubled, vegetable gardens

were enlarged, the herd of cows was increased, which brought about increased milk output. In a number of Kibbutzim, the plantation areas of fruit trees and bananas were increased, agricultural machinery and lorries were renewed.

SECURITY

Our activities, as a whole, were adapted to the actual conditions, in which we were placed. We had to enable the Kibbutzim the maintenance of transport facilities, by acquisition of armoured vehicles, by increase of war equipment etc. We have also cared for financing and supply of fuel stocks during the siege period.

ARTISANS ENTERPRISES

In this field we had no possibility of acting on a large scale. Starts were made, such as the beds factory at Tel-Izhak, carpentry workshop at Shvilim and locksmithery at Mavkiim. These enterprises are showing nice progress.

GROUPS AND ORGANISATIONS FOR SETTLE- MENTS.

Our activities aimed at the creation of self-maintenance sources, so that the Groups should not depend on the labour conditions on the spot. By assistance of our joint funds, based on our guarantees, we have established small holdings and artisans enterprises. Several groups have settled on land during the recent months and have transferred with them their property from the former place.

INDIVIDUALS SECTION

The Section acted in three fields: cooperatives, housing and constructive aid. During the last year we have founded a number of cooperatives in the cities, and this work is going on increasing. In these cooperatives mainly new immigrants are working. We care for machinery and fluent capital. The Machinery Enterprise of the K.M.K. has been of assistance in this case.

HOUSING

We have founded a daughter-company to the "Meonot" housing. The object of the company is to set up workers' quarters in the cities and settlements for the veteran members and to care for housing of Olim. The company has

obtained 4 dunams of land in the north of Tel-Aviv and is going to erect there 4 buildings for 50 families.

Gemilut-Hessed (loans without interest) branches and a joint fund with "Idud" for constructive loans to members, were set up. A great number of members have enjoyed these funds for opening workshops, small holdings etc.

The "Mifalei Haoved Hazioni" has widened and ramified its scope of activities. It encircles many spheres of operation in the working settlements, villages and cities.

COMMON SECTOR

Home for New Immigrants in the name of Dr. Israel Goldstein.

The Home was inaugurated in August, 1948, and since then 110 Chaverim and Chaveroth have found shelter therein, including physicians, carpenters, shoemakers, accountants, teachers etc. - Olim from Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria etc.

The Home has managed, within this short period, to introduce some Chaverim unto the path of new life, by rendering them convenient conditions, until they have found their fixed residence.

Cultural work, in the form of Hebrew Courses, is being effected at the Home, in which most of the tenants are taking part. There exists also a special Reading Hall. By the initiative of the K.M.K. and the Mador Leklitat Olim, several entertainments, including a Purim Ball and Seder Ceremony, were organised.

The Home Management does its utmost to maintain the Home on a proper cultural and housing niveau.

Educational Establishment at Magdiel
in the name of Dr. Mossinsohn.

(Extract from the Establishment's report).

..... The establishment occupies an important place among the educational institutions of this nature in the country. The establishment comprises a boarding school for children in age of 10-17, a public school, a secondary agricultural school, an agricultural farm, workshop and household. The number of apprentices till now was 760. Till 1948, seven cycles of students have graduated their training at the establishment; out of them 65% volunteered to the agricultural farms and to the armed forces. The absorptive capacity of the establishment at present is 200 apprentices. By increased housing facilities, the establishment could absorb 250 apprentices.

The establishment has now about 450 dunams of land at its disposal.

The agricultural farm comprises the following branches: vegetables, plantations and vineyard, cereal cultivation, fodder, citrus trees, flowers and ornamental plants, dairy farming, hen coop, stables, bee hives.

Since 1947, the K.M.K. contributes to the development of the establishment by granting loans for enlarging and stabilizing the farm. By the financial assistance of the Fund, a water plant was erected in 1948, enabling intensive cultivation of the land by the Yarkon river, enlargement of the hen coop and widening of the irrigation plant. The foundation of the School and Cultural Home in the name of Mrs. Eleanor Rathbone, started with by the end of 1948, in spite of the hard circumstances - was only possible owing to the financial participation of the K.M.K.

Educational Establishment in the name of
Itzhak Grunbaum, near Kfar Glickson.

(Extract from the Establishment's report).

..... With the increased immigration - including hundreds of children and youths,

we have decided to create, within the shortest possible delay, several places for absorbing them. For the realization of the plan, we applied to the K.M.K. and the latter took it upon itself. By its support we have managed to erect speedily the buildings and to absorb 200 youths in our establishment.

There existed in the establishment 6 classes for youths and children. Youngsters from the age of 15 and onwards attend at the special school for immigrant-youth, and their professional training they get at the different farming branches of the Kibbutz of Kfar-Glickson. The school acquired the necessary auxiliary instruments as well as a map library. Now a laboratory for natural science is being adjusted. Each group in the establishment has a club of its own.

The principal training for productive work, the apprentices get at the agricultural farm. They work there in the different branches, such as: plantations, cereal cultivation, vegetables, dairy farming, sheep breeding, poultry breeding, agricultural locksmithery etc.

The health condition, nourishment and hygiene in the establishment are fully satisfactory. The children, who are mainly from the Gola, having gone through years of war, have arrived in unfair health condition, and now, after one year's stay in the establishment, they are all looking healthy.

Educational Establishment near Tel-Itzhak.

The building of the establishment, erected with the funds of the K.M.K. and with the help of the Youth Aliyah, is being completed. For the time being, buildings were set up, whose absorptive capacity will be 200 boys and girls. The establishment will absorb organised youth within the limits of the "Hanoar Hazoni" movement. Their agricultural training, the apprentices will get at the farm of the Kibbutz "Tel-Itzhak". The instructors and teachers staff will be

constituted of "Hanoar Hazioni" members, and the object of the education will be the realization of the Kibbutz-ideas. The groups graduating from the establishment will found new settlements in the Kibbutzim agricultural system of this country.

MIFAL HAMECHONOT

(Machinery Enterprise)
Extract from report).

..... The Mifal Hamechonot organised one year ago by the Mercaz of New York, with the participation of the Z.O.A., has managed to mobilise machinery for agriculture and small industry, with a view to increasing our constructive enterprises in Israel. With these machinery there have been set up until now cooperatives for tailors, metal workers and carpenters. Kibbutz "Nitzanim" has also got a cloth factory, as a special enterprise by the contribution of our American friends for the re-establishment of Nitzanim. Two tractors and agricultural machinery received by "Bnei-Zion" have added to the stabilisation of the settlement and enabled the absorption of new immigrants.

Also the condition of the Kibbutzim of "Hanoar Hazioni" has improved through the machinery received by them and by founding small holdings.

The recent transports are by far more adapted to the local conditions than those sent in the beginning. They include machinery for weaving, knitting, locksmithery, sewing, agricultural machines and welding apparatuses. In this way, they enable the foundation of new constructive works. There exists a scheme of setting up a cooperative enterprise system, they could employ Olim and introduce them quickly into the circle of productive life in our country.

MADOR LIKLITAT
OLIM

(New Immigrants Absorbing Section)
(Extract from the Section's report for the period 1.6.48 - 31.3.49).

The number of our members among the new immigrants, who arrived within the aforementioned period, amounted to 10% from the total number.

About 70-80 persons were daily received by the Mador who cared for their settling-down. The Mador acted under the following items: a) initial arrangement, b) increased initial arrangement, c) housing, d) work, e) attendance to leading personalities, f) attendance to hard social cases, g) contact with the soldiers mobilised or volunteers from abroad, and with immigrants camps and accomodation places.

During that period, 750 immigrants have been given initial arrangement by the Mador. A considerable number of our members have got housing accomodation at different localities deserted by the Arabs. There have recently arrived scores of veteran members of our movement in Europe. The Mador has attended to them at the best of its ability. Some of them have got housing facilities at the new quarters of Tel-Aviv; 140 families were accomodated by the Mador for housing at Even-Yehuda, Givat Shmuel, Gat-Rimon, Pardess Rosenblum. At the "Mifde Ezrahi" housing, in Petah-Tikva and Tel-Aviv suburbs, 78 families were accomodated for housing by the Mador.

Within 8 months, 430 loans totalling I.L.37000.- (thirty seven thousand Israel Pounds), were granted for covering the costs connected with lease of apartments.

For members who were in need of fonancial means, in order to acquire tools, the Section has obtained 175 constructive loans out of the Jewish Agency's funds, in a total sum of I.L.9000.-. Besides, 650 Olim from our movement have obtained loans from "Idud" for constructive purposes, in a sum totalling I.L.52000.- (fifty two thousand Israel Pounds).

A number of our veteran families have been accomodated at hotels at the expense of the Jewish Agency and the Mador, and they get boarding and lodging there until they would be able to start working. For invalid members and widows, the Mador provides an increased initial arrangement. In the course of time, 90 persons were provided with such arrangement. Out of the Gemilut-Hessed cash in conjunction with the Mador, 72 small loans were granted in a total amount of I.L.1390.- to Olim of exceptionally hard condition.

The Mador has paid special attention to new immigrants serving with the armed forces. Gift parcels were sent by the Mador to sick and wounded soldiers, out of the food transport received by the K.M.K. from U.S.A.

The Mador has organised gatherings and entertainments at the immigrants camps and accomodation places.



ק. מ. ק.

הקרן למפעלים קונסטרוקטיביים בע"מ

מיטודה של הציונות הכללית

= = =

ס ק י ר ה

על המפעלים הקיימים על ידי או בהשתתפות הק. מ. ק.

(חדש מרס שנת 1949)



הקדן למפעלים קונסטרוקטיביים בע"מ - מיסודה של הציונות הכללית

ס ק י ר ה

על המפעלים הקיימים על ידי או בהסתתפות הק. מ. ק.
(חדש מרס שנת 1949)

חוקטור הפרטי

השכון האזרחי (מיסודו של המפדה האזרחי)
(תמצית מדו"ח של המפדה האזרחי).

....בחדשים האחרונים נבנו בשכונה שלנו ברמת גן 3 בתים נוספים.
בתור חברת שיכון ציבורית, מטתף הטיכון האזרחי בעבודות החברה
הלאומית לטיכון "עמידר" ומקיים עכסיו בעזרת החברה הזו 300
יחידות דיור. 200 יחידות נוספות יבנו בשכונה החדשה, אשר המפדה
האזרחי מקים על יד מקוה ישראל.

בצפון תל-אביב קבלנו שטח קרקע מהקק"ל להקמת 60 עד 70 דירות
גדולות. בקטר עם הצרכים הגדולים בשטח הטיכון, פנינו להנהלת
קק"ל ש-קציבו לנו שטחי קרקע מתאימים למפעלי שיכון במקומות
טובים בארץ.

עידוד.

כידוע מהווה ה"עידוד" מוסד כספי, בו "המפדה האזרחי" פועל
בשותפות עם הסוכנות היהודית. המוסד הזה הרחיב את שטח פעולותיו
בתקופת האחרונה. בשנת תש"ס הוגדלה הקרן לעולים החדשים, המשותפת
עם הבנק "הלואה וחסכון בע"מ" ו"אנגלו פלסטינה בנק" בסך של
100.000 ל"י נוספות והועמדה ע"ס 350.000 ל"י. הגדלת הקרן
אופטרה הודות להבטחת הסוכנות היהודית להשקיע בחברתנו סך של
20.000 ל"י.

מרכז לגמילות חסדים בא"י

(מיסודם של הסוכנות היהודית ו"המפדה האזרחי").

מספר הקופות המסונפות הוא כעת 184 וביניהם מספר הקופות של
הציונים הכלליים ו"העובד הציוני" הוא 51.

מועצת החקלאות הפרטית

(תמצית מדו"ח המועצה)

.... הודות לק.מ.ק. גוסדה הקרן לחקלאות הפרטית ע"י המועצה, מקרן זו נתנו במסך השנה האחרונה 150 הלואות בסך של - 50-70 ל"י. מטרות ההלואות: הון חוזר, - לגידול ירקות ועופות. הקרן מתנהלת ע"י "עידור" וההלואות נפרעות בסדר וכמעט בלי פיגורים.

השתתפות הק.מ.ק. בהקצבת הלואה ל"אודים", אפשרה להשיג הלואות נוספות ולהרחבת והקמת מוטב חקלאי זה. כ"כ עזרה הק.מ.ק. בהלואות לבני ציון ולקרן מסקי-עזר וציווד שהוקמה ע"י מועצת החקלאות הפרטית.

הסקטור הפרעלי

"מפעלי העובד הציוני, חברה בע"מ".
(תמצית מדו"ח של "מפעלי העובד הציוני")

.... החברה פעלה בטטחי: (א) ההתישבות העובדת, (ב) פועלי העיר, המוטבה והבודדים.

בהתישבות העובדת:

יש לציין היטגים חשובים למרות תנאי המלחמה. מספר הגופים ההתישבותיים הגיע ל-15, מלבד הגרעינים החדשים. קיימים 9 קבוצים ו-6 פלוגות עבודה במוטבות. במסך השנה האחרונה הוכפלו טטחי הטלחין ב-6 קבוצים. הוגדלו גני ירק, גדל עדר הפרות, שזה הטפיע לגדול תנובת החלב. במספר קבוצים הורחבו טטחי המטע של עצי פרי ובננות. חודשו מכונות חקלאיות ומכונות מטא.

עציגי הבטחון.

כל פעולתנו היתה מותאמת לתנאי הטעה, אשר בהם היינו נתונים. היה צריך לאפשר לקבוצים קיום תחבורה על ידי רכישת אוטומובילים מסוריינים, על ידי תוספת ציוד מלחמתי וכד'. כן דאגנו למימון ולהספקה של מלאי דלק בימי המצור.

מפעלי מלאכה.

בשטח זה לא היתה האפשרות בידינו לפעול בהיקף רחב. נעטו התחלות, כגון, תעסית המטות בתל-יזחק, נגריה בטבילים ומסגריה במבקיעים. המפעלים האלה מתפתחים יפה.

בקבוצות ובארגונים למושבים.

פעולותינו היו מכוונות ליצירת מקורות פרנסה עצמיים על מנת שהקבוצות לא תהיינה תלויות בשוק העבודה במקום. פתחנו בעזרת הקרנות המשותפות שלנו ובעזרת הערבויות שלנו מסקי-עזר ומפעלי מלאכה. כמה מהקבוצות עלו בחדשים האחרונים על הקרקע והעבירו אתם את הרכוש מהמוטבה.

המדור לבורדים.

המדור פעל ב-3 שטחים: קואופרטיבים, שיכון ועזרה קונסטרוקטיבית. במשך השנה הקימונו מספר קואופרטיבים בערים והפעולה הזאת מתרחבת. בקואופרטיבים אלה עובדים בעיקר עולים חדשים. אנו דואגים למכונות ולהון חוזר. גם מפעל המכונות של הק.מ.ק. עזר לכל המפעלים האלה.

ש כ ו ן .

הקימונו חברת-בת לשכון "מעונות". מגמתה של החברה להקים שכונות עובדים בערים ובמושבות בטביל החברים הותיקים ולדאג לשכון עולים. החברה קבלה 4 דונם אדמה בצפון תל-אביב ועומדת להקים שם 4 בתים בטביל 50 משפחות.

אורגנו קופות גמ"ח בסניפים וקרן משותפת עם "עיהוד" להלוואות קונסטרוקטיביות לחברים. רבים הם החברים אשר נהנו מקרנות הללו למען הקמת בתי-מלאכה, מסקי-עזר וכו'.

פעולת "מפעלי העובד הציוני" התרחבה והסתעפה. היא מקיפה שטחים רבים בקבוצה, במוטבה ובעיר.

המקטור המשותף

המעון לעולים ע"ש ד"ר ישראל גולדשטיין.

המעון נפתח בחדש אוגוסט שנת 1948. מאז הוסדו מצאו 110 חברים וחברות גג במעוננו. ביניהם: רופאים, נגרים, סנדלרים, מנהלי חשבונות,

טורים וכו', שהגיעו מפולניה, הונגריה, רומניה, יוגוסלביה, בולגריה ועוד.

הבית הכניס במשך הזמן הקצר הזה מספר חברים למסלול של חיים חדשים, בתתם להם תנאים נוחים, עד שחברינו מצאו להם את דירתם הקבועה.

בבית מתנהלת עבודה תרבותית בצורת קורסים לעברית, שבהם מסתתפים רוב הדיירים. יש גם אולם מיוחד לקריאה. ביזמת הק.מ.ק. והמדור לקליטת עולים נתארגנו כמה נשפים וביניהם נשף פורים וליל סדר של פסח.

הנהלת הבית עושה את הכל בכדי להחזיק את הבית על מדרגה תרבותית ודיורית מתאימה.

המוסד החנוכי במגדיל ע"ש ד"ר מרסינזון.

(תמצית מדו"ח המוסד)

המוסד תופס מקום חשוב בין מוסדות ההוראה ממין זה בארץ. המוסד כולל פנימיה בשביל ילדים בגיל 10-17, בית ספר עממי, בית ספר-חקלאי-תיכוני, מסק חקלאי, בית מלאכה ומסק בית. מספר חניכי המוסד עד כה הוא 760. שבעה מחזוריים סיימו עד סוף 1948 את הכשרתם במוסד, מהם הלכו למסק ולגסק 65%. כוח הקליטה של המוסד הוא היום 200 ילד. עם תוספת שיכון יוכל המוסד לקלוט 250 חניכים. ברשות המוסד כעת קרוב ל-450 דונם.

המסק החקלאי כולל את הענפים: ירקות, מטע וכרם, פלחה, מספוא, עצי הדר, פרחים וצמחי נוי, רפת, לול, אורוות, מכורת.

הק.מ.ק. מסתתפת החל משנת 1947 בפיתוח המוסד על ידי מתן הלואות להרחבת המסק וביסוסו. בעזרה הכספית של הקרן הוקם בשנת 1948 מכון מים, המאפשר עבוד אינטנסיבי של האדמה ע"י הירקונה, את הגדלת הלול והרחבת רשת ההסקאות, הקמת בית הספר ובית התרבות ע"ש גב' אלינור רתבון, שהתחלנו לבנות בסוף 1948, למרות התנאים הקשים שהזמן גרמם - היה רק אפסרי הודות להסתתפותה הכספית של הק.מ.ק.

המוסד החנוכי ע"ש יצחק גרינברג, ע"י כפר גליקסון.
(תמצית מדו"ח המוסד).

עם זרם העליה הגדולה - שכולל מאות ילדים ובני נער הקטורים לתנועתנו, החלטנו להקים במהירות האפשרית מספר מקומות קליטה בטבילם. לשם מימוש התכנית פנינו לק. מ. ק. שקבלה עליה להקים את מפעלנו. והודות לתמיכתה הצלחנו לבנות בקצב מהיר את הבנינים ולקלוט 200 נוער במוסדנו.

היושקיות במוסד 6 כתות לנוער ולילדים. בני נוער מגיל 15 ומעלה מקבלים את למודיהם בבית הספר המיוחד לנוער העולה ואת ההכשרה המקצועית בענפי המטק של קבוץ כפר גליקסון. לבית הספר נרכשו מכשירי עזר נחוצים וכ"כ ספריה של מפות. כעת מסדרים מעבדה ללמודי טבע. לכל חברה במוסד יש מועדון משלה.

את עיקר ההכנה לעבודה הפרודוקטיבית מקבלים החניכים במטק החקלאי, הם עובדים בענפים לכל מיניהם: מטעים, פלחה, ירקנות, רפת, דיר, לולנות, מסגריות, חקלאיות וכו'.

מצב הבריאות, התזונה וההגיינה במוסד הוא משביע רצון במלוא מובן המלה. הילדים שהם בעיקר מילדי הגולה, שעברו עליהם שנות מלחמה הגיעו במצב בריאותי לא טוב וכעת, ככלות שנת חייהם במוסד, הם כולם בריאים.

המוסד החנוכי ע"ש תל יצחק.

הולך ונגמר בבין המוסד שהוקם בכספי הק. מ. ק. ובעזרת "עליית הנוער". לע"ע נבנו בנינים שכווץ הקליטה שלהם תהיה ל-200 נער ונערה. המוסד יקלוט נוער מאורגן במסגרת התנועה "הנוער הציוני". את החנוך החקלאי יקבלו החניכים במטק של הקבוץ "תל-יצחק". חבר המדריכים והמורים יורכב מחברי "הנוער הציוני" ומטרת החנוך תהיה ההגשמה הקבוצית. החברות שתצאנה מהמוסד אחר גמר הלמודים וההכשרה החקלאית, תוצרנה נקודות חדשות ברשת החקלאות הקבוצית בארץ.

מפעל המכונות.

(מתמצית דו"ח)

מפעל המכונות שנתארגן לפני שנה ע"י מרכז הקונפדרציה בניו-יורק ובהשתתפות ההסתדרות הציונית באמריקה, הצליח לגייס מכונות לחקלאות ולתעשייה זעירה, לשם הגברת מפעלינו הקונסטרוקטיביים בארץ. בעזרת המכונות האלה נתארגנו עד עתה קואופרטיבים לחייטים ולמתכת. כן קבל הקבוץ "ניצנים" בית חרושת לבגדים, שזה היה מפעל מיוחד בתור תרומת הקונפדרציה באמריקה לקימום "ניצנים" מחדש. שני טרקטורים וכמה מכונות חקלאיות שנתקבלו ע"י "בני ציון" עזרו לביסוס המושב ולקליטת עולים חדשים.

כ"כ הוטב מצבם הכלכלי של קבוצי "הנוער הציוני" ע"י קבלת מכונות והקמת מסקי עזר.

המשלוחים האחרונים הם הרבה יותר מתאימים לצרכי הארץ מאלה שנשלחו בזמן הראשון. הם כוללים מכונות לאריגה, סריגה, למסגרות, לתפירה, מכונות לחקלאות ולהלחמה ויוצרים על ידי כך את האפשרות של הקמת מפעלים קונסטרוקטיביים חדשים. קימת תכנית של הקמת רשת מפעלים קואופרטיביים, שיוכלו להעסיק עולים חדשים ולהכניס אותם מהר למעגל החיים הפרודוקטיביים בארצנו.

המדור לקליטת עולים.

(תמצית מדו"ח המדור מזמן 1.6.48 - 31.3.49)

מספר חברינו מבין העולים החדשים שבאו בזמן הנזכר לעיל הגיע עד 10% מהמספר הכללי.

בערך 70-80 איש התקבלו במדור בכל יום ויום ע"י עובדי המדור שטיפלו בסידורם.

המדור פעל לפי הסעיפים הבאים: (א) סידור ראשון, (ב) סידור ראשון מוגדל, (ג) סידור שיכון, (ד) סידור עבודה, (ה) טיפול בעסקנים, (ו) טיפול במקרים סוציאליים קשים, (ז) קשר עם חילי גח"ל ומח"ל ועם מחנות וריכוזי עולים.

במשך הזמן המוזכר קבלו 750 עולים את הסידור הראשון באמצעות המדור. מספר גדול של חברינו קבל שיכון במקומות נטושים

שונים. בזמן האחרון הגיעו ארצה עשרות עסקנים ותיקים מתנועתנו באירופה. המדור שיפל בהם לפי מיטב יכולתו. מספר מבין העסקנים קבל שיכון בטכונות החדשות של תל-אביב. 140 משפחות סודרו ע"י המדור לשיכון באבן יהודה, גבעת שמואל, גת רמון, פרדס רוזנבלום, בשיכון "המפדה האזרחי", בפתח תקוה ובפרברי תל-אביב סודרו ע"י המדור 78 משפחות לשיכון.

במשך 8 חדשים סודרו 430 הלואות ע"ס שלשים ושבעה אלף ל"י למען הוצאות הקשורות בשכירת דירות.

בשביל חברים שהיו זקוקים לאמצעים כספיים, בכדי לרכוש כלי עבודה השיג המדור 175 הלואות קונסטרוקטיביות מקרני הסוכנות היהודית ע"ס - 9000 ל"י. כ"כ קבלו 650 עולים שלנו הלואות מחברת "עידוד" למטרות קונסטרוקטיביות ע"ס חמישים וטנים (52) אלף ל"י.

מספר משפחות ותיקים שלנו נמצאים במלונות ע"ח הסוכנות והמדור ומקבליהם כלכלה עד שיתחילו לעבוד. בשביל עסקנים נכים ואלמנות מסדר המדור סידור ראשון מוגדל. במשך הזמן קבלו סידור כזה 90 אנשים. מקופת גמ"ח שע"י המדור, ניתנו 72 הלואות קטנות בסך - 1390 ל"י לעולים שמצבם היה קשה במיוחד.

תשומת לב מיוחדת הראה המדור לעולים חדשים הנמצאים בצבא. נשלחו מטעם המדור חבילות שי לחיילים חולים ופצועים מהמזון שנתקבל ע"י הק. מ. ק. מארצות הברית.

המדור ארגן מסיבות ונשפים במחנות עולים ורכוזיהם.

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K. M. K.

KEREN LEMIFALIM CONSTRUCTIVIIM LTD.

Founded by the General Zionists.

= = =

S T A T E M E N T O N A C T I V I T I E S

UP TO APRIL 1, 1949.



Tel-Aviv

April, 1949

=====

1.4.1949

P R I V A T E S E C T O R

IL. 93.754.-

	<u>IL.</u>	<u>IL.</u>
1) <u>Shikun Esrachi Ltd.</u>		
For housing at Basel Street, Tel-Aviv, Neve Yehoshoua, Neve Aba and Shchunath Sheinkin		45.001.-
2) <u>Constructive Loans:</u>		
Idud Ltd.	13.100.-	
Mutual assistance Fund	<u>5.200.-</u>	18.300.-
3) <u>Private Farming:</u>		
Private farming Fund	3.750.-	
Bnej Zion: Loans	4.200.-	
Udim	1.000.-	
Farming Extension Fund	<u>3.563.-</u>	12.513.-
4) <u>Various loans:</u>		
Through Hamifdeh Haesrachi	2.900.-	
Popular sickfund	1.500.-	
Development Co. Raananah	1.200.-	
Mifal Naharia	1.000.-	
Public School at Ramataiym	450.-	
Public School at Holon	750.-	
Fund for those affected by the war (Commercial center Jerusalem)	5.000.-	
Fund for loans to hotel proprietors at Tiberias	1.000.-	
Macabi Yehouda Rechovoth	600.-	
General Zionists' Clubs:		
Haifa, Jerusalem, Hadera	<u>3.540.-</u>	<u>17.940.-</u>
		93.754.-



1.4.1949

W O R K E R S S E C T O R

LL. 110.520

Mifalei Haoved Hazioni Ltd.IL.IL.

Conversion Fund

30.000.-

Housing

20.820.-

Loans for the strengthening of
production and miscellaneous

16.500.-

Investment in farms (agricultural
machinery, lorries and working tools)

12.000.-

Common Funds

10.500.-

Auxiliary farms to kibbuzim in
settlements

5.000.-

Security and armouring of cars

4.700.-

C o o p e r a t i v e s

3.000.-

Supply and fuel

2.500.-

Cargo Fund

2.000.-

Workshops

2.000.-

Sundry

1.500.-80.520.-110.520.-

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1.4.1949.

C O M M O N S E C T O R

IL. 88.581.-

	<u>IL.</u>
1) Maon L'olim (Immigrants Hostel) at Basel Street, Tel-Aviv:	37.162.-
2) Department for the absorption of immigrants:	4.600.-
3) Agricultural educational institution at Magdiel:	9.400.-
4) Educational institution for children and youth at Kfar Glickson:	17.751.-
5) Educational institution for children and youth at Tel-Yitschak:	10.435.-
6) Machinery Fund:	3.879.-
7) Merkaz Olami of the General Zionist Organisation in Israel:	5.354.-

88.581.-



ק. מ. ק.

קורן למפעלים קונסטרוקטיביים בע"מ

מיסודה של הציונות הכללית

= = =

ד י נ ו ח ש ב ו נ

על הפעולות עד ליום 1. 4. 1949



אפריל 1949

גיסן תש"ט

תל-אביב

93.754.- ל"י

ה ס ק ט ו ר ה פ ר ט י

1.4.1949

ל"י

ל"י

1. שיכון אזרחי בע"מ:

שיכון ברחוב בזל, תל-אביב, בנוה-יהושע,
בנוה-אבא ובטכונת סיינקין

45.001.-

2. הלואות למטרות קונסטרוקטיביות:

"ע י ד ו ד" בע"מ
ק פ ו ת ג מ"ח

13.100.-

18.300.-

5.200.-

3. חקלאות פרטית:

קרן לחקלאות הפרטית
בני-ציון: הלואות
א ו ד י מ

3.750.-

4.200.-

1.000.-

12.513.-

3.563.-

קרן להרחבת היצור החקלאי:

4. הלואות שונות:

ע"י המפדה האזרחי
קפת חולים עממית
חברת פיתוח רעננה
מפעל נהריה
ביה"ס הכללי ברמתים
ביה"ס הכללי בחולון

2.900.-

1.500.-

1.200.-

1.000.-

.450.-

750.-

קרן לנגועי המאורעות (מרכז מסחרי)
ירושלים

5.000.-

1.000.-

600.-

קרן להלואות לבעלי בתי מלון בטבריה
מכבי יהודה, רחובות
מועדונים של הציונים הכלליים:
חיפה, ירושלים, חדרה

17.940.-

3.540.-

93.754.-



110.520.- ל"י

ה ס ק ט ו ר ה פ ו ע ל י

1.4.1949

ל"י

ל"י

מפעלי הערוב הציוני, חברה בע"מ:

30.000.-

מפעל הקונברסיה

20.820.-

למסדות, סיכון

16.500.-

הלוואות להגברת היצור ולטובות

12.000.-

הסקעות במטקים (מכונות חקלאיות, מכונות מטא, כלי עבודה)

10.500.-

קרנות מסותפות

5.000.-

מטקי עזר לקבוצים במוטבות

4.700.-

בטחון ולטריון אוטומובילים

3.000.-

קו אופרטיבי

2.500.-

מלאי הספקה ודלק

2.000.-

מסעני

2.000.-

מפעלי מלאכה

80.520.-

1.500.-

טונות

110.520.-



1.4.1949

ה ס ק ט ו ר ה מ ש ו ת ף

88.581.- ל"י

ל"י

37.162.-

1. המערון לעולים ברחוב בזל, תל-אביב:

4.600.-

2. המדור לקליטת עולים:

9.400.-

3. המוסד החנוכי החקלאי במגדיל:

17.751.-

4. מוסד חנוכי לילדים ולנוער ע"י כפר גליקסון:

10.435.-

5. מוסד חנוכי לילדים ולנוער ע"י תל-יזחק:

3.879.-

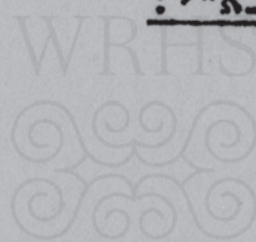
6. מפעל המכרות:

5.354.-

7. מרכז עולמי של הסת" הצה"הכל בא"י:

88.581.-

==, =====



AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 2-1160

Constituent Organizations

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

April 5, 1949

AIR MAIL

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

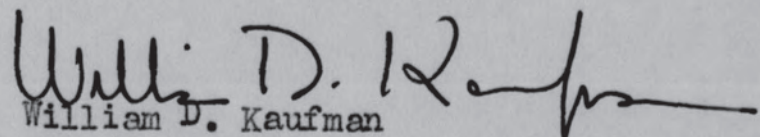
Dear Dr. Silver:

Thank you for your letter of April 4th.
The date of your ABC networks talk has been confirmed and agreed upon. The time is 11:15 - 11:30 P.M., Monday, May 2nd. Although I have requested a better time for that evening, I am not very hopeful that this can be arranged.

It is agreeable with ABC that your talk be picked up from its Cleveland outlet. The local affiliated station there is WJW. I have been reminded by the radio officials that a copy of your speech will be required in New York a number of days in advance.

With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,


William D. Kaufman
Director of Information

WDK:SR

JEWISH REVIEW

AMERICA'S LARGEST ANGLO-JEWISH WEEKLY PUBLICATION

1650 Broadway • New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone:
Circle 5-8488

Publisher
ALBERT M. SHULMAN

206

April 13, 1949

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Chairman
American Zionist Emergency Council
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

The Jewish Review, America's largest independent English-Jewish newspaper, will dedicate its new and permanent home, located at 244 W. 65 Street, New York City, on or about May 1, 1949.

To celebrate this momentous occasion, a special dedication issue of the Jewish Review will be published on Thursday, May 5, at which time the expression of our well-wishers will be featured. We would, therefore, deem it a privilege to have your sentiments published. Our deadline is Tuesday, April 26.

We are enclosing a tearsheet of our latest issue with the announcement of our plans for the future.

Sincerely yours,

Albert M. Shulman

ALBERT M. SHULMAN
Publisher

AMS:GT

Jerusalem, May 1949.

On the first anniversary
of the establishment of
the State of Israel, the
KEREN HAYESOD
which laid its foundation
and which now faces the
great task of upbuilding,
ingathering of exiles
and rooting them in the
Homeland, conveys to you
its blessing.

By courtesy of the Government of Israel.

Printed in Jerusalem.
All rights reserved.



To the Rev.
Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
105th St at Amsel Rd

Cleveland 6
Ohio

USA



ישראל - שנה אחת
ISRAEL - ONE YEAR

SUNDAY

May 8th

DO AS YOUR HEART TELLS YOU

TELEGRAPH YOUR
Mother's
Day
MESSAGEBEAUTIFUL BLANK 6 ENVELOPE
6-19 (1947)Remember
HerWESTERN
UNIONJOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1220

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

TS-CL028 LONG NL PD=NEWYORK NY 25= 1949 APR 26 AM 7 30
 RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER, CARE THE TEMPLE=
 EAST 105 ST AND ANSEL RD=

AFTER ENJOYING THREE YEARS OF AMICABLE RELATIONS WITH
 NEW YORK NEWSPAPER GUILD JTA ONA MANAGERMENTS NOW
 THREATENS TO SCRAP OUR UNION CONTRACT MAY FIRST
 JEOPARDIZING OUR WORKING CONDITIONS AND SECURITY IT
 THREATENS TO INSTITUTE UNFAIR AND INEFFICIENT WAGE
 CUTS AND FIRINGS BECAUSE OF ESTIMATED DECLINE IN
 FINANCIAL SUPPORT ASSERTING THAT REDUCTION OF TWENTY
 FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS IN PAYROLL AND JOBS WITHIN
 GUILD JURISDICTION IS NECESSARY TO SAVE FINANCIAL
 STRUCTURE OF INSTITUTION WHICH LAST YEAR SPENT OVER
 EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS GUILD MEMBERS CONSIDER
 UNILATERAL WAGE CUTS AND FIRINGS AS ABROGATION OF
 CONTRACT AND WILL NOT WORK WITHOUT CONTRACTS WE
 PROPOSE EXTENSION OF WAGE PROVISIONS OF PRESENT
 CONTRACT FOR SIX MONTHS WITH NO ECONOMY FIRINGS TO
 GET CLEARER PICTURE WITH NEGOTIATIONS NOW ON CERTAIN
 HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS URGE YOU INTERVENE BY
 CONTACTING MR BACKER MRS LANDAU IMMEDIATELY TO PREVENT
 SERIOUS CRISIS GOING BEFORE PUBLIC IF MANAGEMENT PURSUES
 PRESENT COURSE=

THE COMPAN

WILLIAM RAPP JTA GUILD CHAIRMAN AND FRITZ
 SILBER ONA GUILD CHAIRMAN=

קרן היסוד

EREZ ISRAEL (PALESTINE) FOUNDATION FUND

KEREN HAYESOD LTD.

ADDRESS REPLY TO KEREN HAYESOD LATIN AMERICAN DEPARTMENT

41 EAST 42nd STREET

ROOM 803

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TEL.: MU 2-5520

הרשמה הראשית
ירושלים ת.ד. 583
HEAD OFFICE
JERUSALEM P. O. B. 583

10/s/s/ 722

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

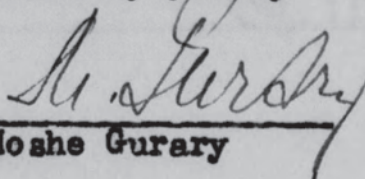
May 12, 1949

Dear Rabbi Silver,

I just received some newspapers of "Haaretz" in which I found reports of the Actions Committee session, where your name is mentioned.

I think it will be of interest to you to read it, I'm therefore enclosing that part. There is another part of Ben-Gurion's remark to Dr. Shmarak's conclusions about the Zionist movement proceeds used by the government of Israel, which might also be of interest to you.

Cordially yours,


Moshe Gurary

May 13, 1949

Mr. Moshe Gurary
Keren Hayesod
Latin American Department
41 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

My dear Friend:

Thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending me the
clippings from the Israeli paper which I read with a
great deal of interest.

I trust that you and your dear lady are well. With
all good wishes in which Mrs. Silver joins me, I re-
main

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er



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

VAnderbilt 6-3780

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May 16, 1949

Rabbi Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
105th St. & Ansil Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

As an expression of our solidarity with the youth of the State of Israel, a Chag Habikkurim Festival will be held on Sunday, June 12th, at the Central Park Mall commencing at 10:00 A. M.

This event is being sponsored by the Hebrew Educators' Council and the Youth Department of the Jewish National Fund. This is an educational event to commemorate the Festival of the First Fruits. A pageant will be given in which our Youth will participate. The program includes patriotic exercises.

A cordial invitation is extended to you to serve as a sponsor. I trust that you will wish to lend your name to this undertaking so as to stimulate wider interest in the effort to bring home to our young people the significance of the creation of the Republic of Israel.

Will you be good enough to indicate in the enclosed card your acceptance.

Sincerely yours,

Morris Rothenberg
Morris Rothenberg
PRESIDENT

MR:EG



JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

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

VAnderbilt 6-3780

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LEO WOLFSON
YEHUDA TUBIN

June 6, 1949

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Ansel Road at East 106th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Dr. Silver:

We can take pride in what took place at the Zionist Convention. It was your triumph as it was your vindication.

I have just written a note to Abe Tuvim which, of course, is intended for you. Every word that I have said comes out of a grateful heart to a great champion and a great leader whom I hope to follow for many, many years to come.

Cordially,

MENDEL N. FISHER
Executive Director

MNF:grc
Enc.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Inc.

106 EAST 41ST STREET

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

June 17, 1949

MURRAY HILL 3-2641

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
E. 105th St. & Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

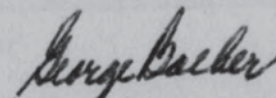
The returns on the recent poll of Board members shows that the most available on any single proposed date is 6 for June 28th. A number of our directors are in Europe that week.

The proposed meeting, as you know, is of utmost importance. At the last Board meetings, the attendance numbered twelve or thirteen. We should have as full attendance for this meeting.

I shall be back in the city toward the end of July and suggest we hold a Board meeting the last week in July when, I hope, a fuller attendance can be assured.

Will you please indicate below your preference of dates.

Sincerely,



George Backer
President

GB:RG:J