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United Jewish Appeal, United Palestine Appeal, 1947-1949.

Western Reserve Historical Society 10825 East Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio 44106 (216) 721-5722 wrhs.org American Jewish Archives 3101 Clifton Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45220 (513) 487-3000 AmericanJewishArchives.org UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL 41 East 42nd Street New York 17, N.Y.

MEMORANDUM

September 23, 1947

TO The Members of the Executive Committee.

FROM Dr. Israel Goldstein

In view of the importance of the decision reached at the meeting of the Executive Committee held on Monday, September 22nd. I am attaching herewith a copy of the resolution adopted at that meeting together with a copy of the letter addressed to the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York.

IG:ssp Encls.

September 23, 1947

Mr. Sylwan Cotshal, President United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York, Inc. 250 West 57th Street New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Gotshal:

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> Supplementing my letter of September 5th, this is to advise you that the Executive Committee of the United Palestime Appeal at its meeting on Monday, September 22nd, gave consideration to the question of the inclusion of agencies other than those of the United Jewish Appeal in the 1948 campaign of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York.

> The decision of the Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal is embodied in the enclosed resolution which was unanimously adopted at the meeting.

> > Cordially yours.

Israel Goldsteir National Chairman

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RESOLUTION ON THE INCLUSION OF OTHER AGENCIES IN THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL OF GREATER NEW YORK, INC. ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL IN & MEETING HELD MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1947 at 3:30 P.M. IN THE OFFICES OF THE U.P.A., 41 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK CITY

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"HEREAS, the year 1948 looms as the most decisive period in the postwar history of the Jewish people, involving tasks of unprecedented magnitude in the relief of our suffering people and, simultaneously, offering the prospect of vast opportunities for the rebuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine and the final settlement of the problem of homlessness for great masses of our people; and

WHEREAS, it is essential that the Jewish community of New York representing half of the Jewish population of America, shall give undivided and unreserved support to the historic opportunities of service that confront us in the fields of reconstruction and relief; and

WHEREAS, the experience of the 1947 campaign of the United Jewish appeal of Greater New York, Inc. disclosed that the community is not yet ripe for the inclusive form of fund-raising which obtains in other cities; but that, on the contrary, the inclusion of other causes, however meritorious, not only did not enlarge the total funds available to the United Jewish appeal but, proportionately and actually, may result in lesser funds for the basic United Jewish Appeal campaign to which the overwhelming majority of contributors gave their generous support; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Executive Committee of the United Palestine appeal, Inc. meeting on Monday, September 22nd, that in view of the imminent dateline for the renewal of agreements with other agencies included in the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York, it now alvise the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York, Inc. that it is withholding its approval of the inclusion of any other agencies in the campaign of that corporation for the year 1948 except for the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine appeal and the United Service for New Americans, and that, in accordance with its right provided in article 5. Section 4 of the By-Laws of the United Jewish appeal of Greater New York, Inc., it direct the officers of the United Jewish appeal of Greater New York, Inc. to take immediate steps to notify all other agencies now participating in the 1947 campaign of this decision to exclude such other agencies from the 1948 campaign so that they may take appropriate action with respect to their 1948 campaign plans. United Palestine Appeal 41 East 42nd Street

MEMORANDUM

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November 11, 1947

To: Nembers of the Executive Committee

From: Harry Steve

Attached hereto is a copy of the minutes of the maeting of the Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal which was held on September 22nd.

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MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1947 HELD AT THE OFFICES OF THE UPA

PRESENT WERE: Dr. Israel Goldstein, presiding. Mendel B. Fisher, Mrs. Abraham N. Geller, Joel Gross, Herman Hollander, Abraham Krumtein, Henry Montor, Jacob Sincoff, Rudolf G. Sonneborn, Mark Sugamman, Herman L. Weisman, David Wortheim.

Palestinian Visitors: Dr. Leo Lauterbach, Yehuda Yaari.

Samuel Blitz, Sidney Green, Dr. Martin Resembluth, Harry Seeve, Florence Schulkind, Robert Silverman, Dr. George Stefansky.

DR. GOLDSTEIN'S REPORT ON HIS VISIT TO PALESTINE

Dr. Goldstein reported on his recent visit to Palestine. (His report is attached as "Appendix A").

REFORT ON MEETING OF ACTIONS COMMITTEE

Following his report, the chairman called on Mr. Herman Hollander, who was Chairman of the Budget Committee at the meeting of the World Zionist Actions Council in Zurich, to report on the financial situation of the Jewish Agency. Mr. Hollander reported that Eliezer Kaplan, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, had presented a very pessimistic report to the Actions Committee. He had emphasized the desperate lack of cash and had stressed the adverse affect it was having upon the activities of the Jewish Agency. Mr. Kaplan also discussed the possibility for large-scale financing for Palestine upbuilding in the event that a favorable solution is reached in the U.N. Assembly.

REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE UNITED JEWISH APTRAL CAMPAEGN

In reporting on the status of the United Jewish Arpeal campaign, Mr. Montor declared that the Fall compaigns in communities like Denver, Boston, Chicago, Rochester and Providence, are going somewhat better than did the campaigns initiated in May and June. He attributed this to the continued business stability about which American businessmen had been apprehensive earlier during the year, but were reassured in recent months. He felt that it was too early to estimate the total pledges for 1947. He reported, however, that the United Jewish Appeal has received, as of this date, in cash on account of pledges for 1947, the sun of \$44,380,00C. These cash receipts are in preparation to the total of pledges less than the amount of cash received at this poin; in provious years. This situation has severely handicapped both the agencies of the UPA and the Joint Distribution Constitue. The latter, he reported, is unably to neet its day to day bills. He reported that the UJA has exerted tranendous energies in an offer; to collect large suns of cash. Although some results have been shown, the situation is still very serious. The cash deficits of the UPA and the JDC have been further affected by the large sums in cash which have had to be allocated to the United Service for New Americans. An additional important factor in the ciminution of the cash

prospects for 1947, Mr. Montor declared, is the poor response to the UJA of Greater New York. He estimated that the UJA would ultimately receive from New York less than it had received for 1946.

RENEWAL OF OPTIONS OF AGENCIES INCLUDED IN THE NEW YORK UJA

Mr. Montor reported that according to the agreements made between the New York UJA and the several additional agencies which had been included in its campaign for 1947, September 30th had been set as the date upon which a decision should be reached with regard to renewal of the options for the coming year. These agencies, he pointed out, could be included in the UJA of Greater New York only with the consent of the JDC, the UPA and USNA.

Mr. Montor recalled the pressure which had been exerted by many people in New York City upon these three agencies during the previous year in order to effect the inclusion of additional agencies in the campaign of the UVA of Greater New York. The promise had been made that the inclusion of these new agencies would mean additional funds and manpower for the UVA. Experience in 1947 has shown the opposite results. Almost no additional manpower or funds were brought to the UVA by these agencies. The allocations made to them in 1947, in effect, constitute substantial deductions from the funds available to the constituent agencies of the UVA.

The majority of the persons involved, he declared, had neither increased their contributions as against 1946 nor had they, in making their contributions in 1947, taken into account the gifts they had made previously to the other agencies.

In view of this experience and in view of the difficult campaign and the urgent needs which the UVA will face in 1948. Mr. Montor felt that it would be a disservice to the agencies of the UVA to continue the inclusion of the additional agencies in the N.Y.UVA. New York City is apparently not ready for such a conbined fund-raising project and any inclusion must result in a loss of funds to the JDC, the UPA and USNA. After some discussion on this matter, in which almost all of the participants agreed with the views pronounced by Mr. Montor, he proposed that a resolution enunciating these principles be adopted and forwarded inmediately to the N.Y. UVA in order to forestall the automatic renewal of the agreements with any additional agencies for 1948.

During the discussion which followed it was rade clear that the resolution must reflect an immutable decision and should not be interpreted as an invitation for further discussion on a change of conditions for the inclusion of the additional agencies.

It was moved that the resolution be adopted, Appoidix B.

The notion was seconded and carried unaninously.

UPA NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Mr. Silverman said that arrangements had been completed for the National Conference of the UPA which will be held in Washington on October 11 and 12. The opening session will be held Saturday evening October 11th at the Lisner Auditorium. The sessions on the following day will be held at the Shoreham Hotel. The program included such persons as General McMarney. Henry Morgenthau Jr. Dr.Silver and Dr. Wise.

WORLD FEDERATION OF FOLISH JEWS

Mr. Montor reported that word had come to the officers of the UPA of tentative arrangements between the World Federation of Polish Jews and the American Federation of Polish Jews and the Keren Hayesod which would enable the Federations to conduct a campaign in the United States and elsewhere for the purpose of establishing a colony in Palestine for Polish Jews. Mr. Montor declared that there was no discussion with the UPA prior to this agreement and that no consideration had been given to the question as to whether it would interfere with the UJA campaign. In view of the fact that the proposed agreement calls upon the Keren Kayemeth to provide land and the Keren Hayesod to provide LP 500 per settler, actually the agencies of the UJA will be providing the basic funds. Therefore any such appeal would be in direct competition with the UJA and must cast doubt on the good faith of the UPA agencies vis a vis the JDC.

Mr. Montor strongly urged that the Executive of the UPA express its negative reaction to the proposal to the Board of the Keren Hayesod since its representatives had made it very clear they would not undertake the action if the UJA felt it was against its interests.

Mr. Silvorman reported that he had discussed the matter with representatives of the Keren Hayesod who had asked that the UPA withhold any action since a new plan was now being considered.

After some discussion.

it was noved and seconded that the Executive of the UPA disapprove the negotiations now being carried on by the American Federation of Polish Jews.

The notion was carried unanimously.

PROPOSALS BY THE EXECUTIVE STAFF FOR PERSONNEL PRACTICES

The chairman reported that the Executive Staff had presented to him certain proposals calling for the formalization of personnel practices.

It was moved and seconded that a subcommittee be appointed to neet with the Executive Staff and discuss further their suggestions and report on the results to a subsequent meeting.

The motion was carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

REPORT BY DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN ON HIS VISIT TO PALESTINE

I worked hard during my three weeks in Palestine - three weeks is all too short a time. It was 15 years since my last visit. You can well understand that Palestine changed beyond recognition. It was the summertime. The climate was also warm to hot, politically. The whole of the period was punctuated by shootings, explosions, curfews, searchings, barbed-wire entanglings and all the rest of it. I don't think the Jews of Palestine are too much upset by these things. They go on with their daily work, building for themselves, for their families and for the Jewish National Home as such.

The whole of my visit was under the shadow of the Exedus episode. You can, therefore, appreciate the feeling of the people, the bitterness in the Yishuv and the extent to which that acted as grist to the mills of the terrorists. I am convinced the Yishuv is fed up with the terrorist groups and wants to stamp them out but they find it very difficult to carry out their resolutions against these groups because every time the British perpetrate a hestile act, the hands of the terrorists are strengthened. I am convinced, however, that the pepularity of the terrorists has passed its zenith.

There are two or three countries abroad where it is possible to have adequate food and decent standards of confort, Switzerland, Belgium and Palestine. Interesting enough, they are small countries. In Palestine prices are high. The cost of living is about 250% compared to 1939, but unlike France, where the cost of living has risen and the wages have not kept pace. In Falestine, I think an adjustment has been made, to a larger degree than in France, between prices and wages.

The growth of the New Jerusalen is a great Jewish achievement. Tel Aviv and Haifa have grown tremendously. The port of Tel Aviv cost about LF 400,000. It is apparent that the port was built by anateurs. If American engineers could have built it, it would have been more satisfactory. The important thing is that it was built at that time. It was a great economic and political achievement. There are plans for its improvement and expansion.

In Haifa, it was nost gratifying, not only to see the general industrial expansion, but to find industrial establishments located on JNF lands which 15 years ago I saw as swamps being drained.

One is impressed by the town planning of such places as Natenia or Ramat Gan near Tel Aviv. These towns will develop into cities. Maharia and Shave Zion are beautiful villages in Galilee by the sea, which reflect the contribution of the Gernan Jows. They have made an important contribution to Palestine. They have come there with their soundness and cleanliness and industry. These two villages are really models of their kind. It is saddening to contemplate that they may be tern away from the Jewish State. A problem is presented by a city such as Safed. They asked no to present this problem to you. Safed feels isolated and insecure. They are surrounded by Arabs. The Jewish population of Safed has declined from 10,000 to 1700 or 1800, of whom half are children, and they are afraid lest Safed suffor the fate of Hebron, in case of Arab disturbances. They feel that the Jewish Agency ought to pay more attention to this problem. They need industries. The youth should be encouraged to settle in Safed. Sometime we, from here, will have to unge the Jewish Agency in the midst of all its other work to give some attention to this problem. Incidentally, they want to send a committee to the J.S. to raise funds for Safed. Naturally, I discouraged then.

Dr. Goldstein's Report

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In the Kibbutzim, life is more comfortable than it was 15 years ago. Bare, stark pioneer living is today regarded as meither a necessity nor as a virtue. Shacks have been replaced by solid houses. They are going in for substantial dining halls. They have gone into the modest luxury of cultivated lawns which is not a cheap matter in Palestine. The lawn is the recreation center. At the end of the day they come back from the fields. It is their place of recreation. The women, I am told, are more appearance conscious than formerly. In the Kibbutzim, there are small industries developing as a means of providing supplementary income. Carpentry, tinsmithing, canning, furniture manufacture, the manufacture of precision tools and recreation hostels are among the industries.

I wanted to be sure that I was seeing all the groups represented in that trip and therefore visited Happel Hamizrachi settlements, Haoved Hazicni (General Zionist)settlements, as well as the Labor Zionist settlements. It is important to know that the others are of the same standard as those we hear about ordinarily. All the settlements have had a difficult year financially. They are in need of supplementary income in addition to the basic support they receive from the National Funds. With the exception of a few of the older and best established Kibbutzin, they are terribly in debt. Their indebtedness to the National Funds is long-term and at low interest rates, and therefore no undue burden; but the short-term leans at high interest, somewhere between 6 to 12%, means that an abnormal portion of the working days have to be expended in paying the interest. If it were not for supplementary party funds, they would be in a precarious position right now. The constructive fund of the General Zionists has really saved the Haoved Hazioni groups.

I had the unconfortable feeling that we may be headed for economic difficulties in Palestine. Things are too high and credit is very tight, sound businessmen have complained. Mr. Kaplan is worried. This ties up with the UMA and the stringent cash situation. In the summer when cash was not coming in, everybody in the Yishuv was very worried. I understand things have eased up a bit in the cash position of the UMA, but the anticipated income from the UMA has to be revised downward. This is something to be worried about.

With regard to the Bitachon, the Arabs have wholesome respect for the ability of Jows to take care of themselves. It takes an exaggerated form sometimes. One Arab spoke to a Jewish friend and said, "we understand you Jews have 9 atom bombe in Palestine". The Jew seriously replied, "that is an exaggeration, we only have 5." When you go around, you see the preparations which are being made.

The job of absorption which we are helping to make possible by our canpaign is a job which calls for and receives tremendous sacrifice on the part of the Yishuv. For example, Youth Aliyah provides a certain budget to the Kibbutzin, but in every case, the Kibbutz itself has added substantial amounts toward the expense that the child costs, and when they come to Mr. Kaplan and he says you must find some way to meet it, they do.

I saw the Kfar Bnai Zion, one of the private agricultural enterprises. Three months after they were founded, they were accommodating 30 newcemors from Cyprus. However much we are doing here, it is only a fraction of what is being done by the Yishuw.

Having been the president of the JNF for a number of years, it was with

Dr. Goldstein's Report

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great joy that I saw all the slogans, which we proclaimed, beginning to be realized in the Huleh, the Beisan and the Negev.

It is interesting to see what part the American youth has had in the building of Palestine, Kfar Bloom, Ain Hashofet and others.

A significant part of my stay in Palestine was the visit to the Negev because that is the place of great possibilities for the future. The climate is hot. Tel Aviv is not more comfortable than the Negev by day and the Negev is as dolightful as Jorusalem by night. This is encouraging with regard to the soil. Mr. Weitz, the land expert of the JNF accompanied me on my visit to the Negev. It was wonderful to see colonies already there and growing fruits and vegetables. The JNF has done wonderful work in the land acquisition program in the Negev. The Koren Hayesod has done great work in the colonization program. The JNF, Keren Hayesod, Haganah and the Yishuv as a whole make a wonderful combination. Parenthetically, I think that the Keren Hayesod office in Jerusalem can stand some reorganization. I say this with all the respect in the world for the men who have rendered a lifetime of service. Their service is a part of Zionist history. The Keren Hayesod bureau, however, needs more vigor, aggressiveness, imagination. Perhaps we ought to talk about it sometime in a smaller group, and convey our thinking to the Jewish Agency.

It was impressive to see in the Negev, agricultural and hor; icultural experiments being conducted under the auspices of the Agricultural Experiments Station at Rehovoth. These experiments hold promise for other countries which have similar problems.

If the water supply problem of the Negev can be solved, and perhaps it may not require as much as the Lowdernilk Plan, then 25 dunams can do the work of 250 and tore. That, of course, spells absorptive capacity.

I think we ought to look into the question of the trade and industry department of the Jowish Agency. That department requires more attention and more of a oudget. It has an important part to play in the future of Palestine, particularly in regard to absorptive capacity.

I think that the tourist department in the Agency needs to be developed, especially in view of the fact that more and more American Jews are bound to come to Palestine and to make investments. The Tourist Bureau must be organized in such a way that American businessmen can be given maximum opportunity to see the country instead of being told about it. Palestine must speak for itself and is its own best advocate.

Another suggestion is in connection with the stress on private agriculture. No one donies the importance of cooperative agriculture. It has nothing to do with socialism, but it is necessary at the present stage. Nevertheless, you must know that private agriculture needs to have its place. There is a place in the Jewish Agency budget for the needs of private agriculture which require more attention and a larger budget.

I think I noticed the beginnings of a stirring of discontent among some of the people in the Kibbutzin, a desire for more privacy and for living as family units. There is a new form that will gain favor and that is the Moshav Shitufi where the family unit has its own little house and garden, but the larger agricultural work is done on a collective basis.

Dr. Goldstein's Report

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I was at Cyprus for a day and a half. I saw there how important it is to organize the people before they get to Palestine so that when they get there they come as organized groups. The people that are the most miserable of the lot are the un organized once, the solitary ones, the individualists. They are the ones that do nost of the complaining. They need desperately a works program in Cyprus. They haven't get it. Dr. Schwartz and Eliezer Kaplan should get together and organize such a program, inmediately. Dr. Schwartz says he is doubtful if the UMA cash income will permit it. It would be a serious emission not to have it. I spent a couple of days in Italy spoke to the International Refugee Organization people there in an effort to have then continue the policy of extending aid to the refugees without regard as to how they get to Italy. The International Refugee Organization and the Italian government are under pressure by the British. They are contributing 45% toward the dollar minimum and they expect the rest to come from us.

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All is all, you get the impression when you visit Palestine and Europe and Cyprus, that it is one front, that the people in Europe feel they are the "Yishuv on the way".

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September 23, 1947

Mr. Eylvan Gotshal, President United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York, Inc. 250 West 57th Street New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Gotshal:

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Supplementing my letter of September 5th, this is to advise you that the Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal at its meeting on Monday, September 22nd, gave consideration to the question of the inclusion of agencies other than those of the United Jewish Appeal in the 1948 campaign of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New Tork.

The decision of the Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal is embodied in the enclosed resolution which was unamimously adopted at the meeting.

Cordially yours.

Israel Golds;ein National Chairman

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RESOLUTION ON THE INCLUSION OF OTHER AGENCIES IN THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL OF GREATER NEW YORK, INC. ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL IN A MEETING HELD MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1947 at 3:30 P.M. IN THE OFFICES OF THE U.P.A., 41 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK CITY

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"HEREAS, the year 1948 looms as the most decisive period in the postwar history of the Jewish people, involving tasks of unprecedented magnitude in the relief of our suffering people and, simultaneously, offering the prospect of vast opportunities for the rebuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine and the final settlement of the problem of homlessness for great masses of our people; and

WHEREAS, it is essential that the Jewish community of New York representing half of the Jewish population of America, shall give undivided and unreserved support to the historic opportunities of service that confront us in the fields of reconstruction and relief; and

MHEREAS, the experience of the 1947 campaign of the United Jewish appeal of Greater New York, Inc. disclosed that the community is not yet ripe for the inclusive form of fund-raising which obtains in other cities; but that, on the contrary, the inclusion of other causes, however meritorious, not only did not enlarge the total funds available to the United Jewish appeal but, proportionately and actually, may result in lesser funds for the basic United Jewish Appeal campaign to which the overwhelming majority of contributors gave their generous support; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Executive Committee of the United Palestine appeal, Inc. meeting on Monday. September 22nd, that in view of the imminent dateline for the renewal of agreements with other agencies included in the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York, it new advise the United Jewish Appeal of Freater New York. Inc. that it is withholding its approval of the inclusion of any other agencies in the campaign of that corporation for the year 1948 except for the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine appeal and the United Service for New Americans, and that, in accordance with its right provided in article 5, Section 4 of the By-Laws of the United Jewish appeal of Greater New York, Inc., it direct the officers of the United Jewish appeal of Greater New York, Inc., to take immediate steps to notify all other agencies now participating in the 1947 campaign of this decision to exclude such other agencies from the 1948 campaign so that they may take appropriate action with respect to their 1948 campaign plans.

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (Keren Hayesod) JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (Keren Kayemeth) MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 East 42nd Street New York 17, N.Y. Murray Hill 2-3320 Cable Address—Palfund

November 11, 1947

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver Jewish Agency for Palestine 16 E. 66th Street New York City

Dear Dr. Silver:

It occurs to me that you ought to have the exact terms of the memorandum of agreement between the J.D.C. and the UPA with regard to the 1948 UJA.

As I told Mr. Lourie this morning, we took no action on this matter at the meeting of the UPA Executive Committee yesterday in view of the suggestion at the meeting of the Agency. It is, however, essential that we meet without delay to talk this matter over as the J.D.C. is no doubt under the impression that this memorandum of agreement will be mutually approved, although I did make it clear that while I would personally recommend to my Executive Committee the approval of the agreement, I have no authority to do anything except to bring it back to them for their approval.

I trust that by the time this letter reaches you, an appointment will have been arranged for us to meet on this matter.

Cordially yours, Chairman

NATIONAL OFFICERS 0

National Chairman ISBAEL COLDSTEIN Honorary Chairmen

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National Treasurer

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Executive Vice-Chairman HENRY MONTOR

Secretories MENDEL N. FISHER ROBERT SILVERMAN



They Must Never Be Homeless Again

(1) Taking into account the fact that the Atlantic City Conference of the United Jewish Appeal is involved in the final decision, it is agreed that the best efforts of the JDC and UPA will be devoted to the following objectives in relation to quota:

(a) If there is no favorable decision by the United Nations on Pales tine, the range of goal will be somewhere between \$125,000,000 and \$
 \$140,000,000.

(b) If there is a favorable decision on Palestine by the United Nations, the goal should be somewhere between \$200,000,000 and \$250,000,000.

(c) In the event that the United Nations will not have reached a final decision by the time of the Atlantic City Conference, there shall be an the elasticity of goal which might involve/convening of an emergency conference whenever the UN decision is made.

(2) The first \$75,000,000 from the 1948 United Jewish Appeal that is to be made available for distribution between the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal is tobe divided on the basis of 57% to the JDC and 43% to the UPA.

(3) In the event that there is no favorable decision on Palestine by the United Nations the amount above \$75,000,000 shall be divided on the following basis: 65% to the JDC and 35% to the UPA. This shall be subject to renegotiation in relation to immigration to Palestine and to the security needs of the Yishuv. JDC and UPA shall endeavor to resolve the question between themselves and, if necessary, invoke a punel.

(4) In the event of a favorable United Nations decision on Palestine, the amount above \$75,000,000 shall be divided on the following basis:

(a) The first \$25,000,000 above the \$75,000,000 shall be divided on the basis of 50% to the UPA and 50% to the JDC;

(b) All sums above \$100,000,000 shall be divided on the bads of 75% to the UPA and 25% to the JDC.

(5) With respect to the Jewish National Fund, it was agreed that the ceiling on the JNF should be \$1,500,000 net, with the understanding that the operating expenses shall not exceed the average of the 1946-47 expenditures.

(6) In connection with the elimination of any Haganah campaign in the United States, the JDC proposed, as its share in the elimination of this problem:

(a) that the first \$3,000,000 of receipts above \$100,000,000 of the 1947 United Jewwsh Appeal should be made available to the UPA for the security needs of the Yishuv;

\$b) that all sums above \$103,000,000 shall be divided on the basis of 70% to the JDC and 30% to the UPA;

(c) that in the event the Haganah campaign cannot be eliminated, although that must be the definite objective, then all proceeds to it in the United States shall be counted against the share of the UPA in the 1948 UJA.

(7) The Ort and Hebrew University shall be eliminated as beneficiaries of the 1948 United Jewish Appeal.

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UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (Keren Hayesod) JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (Keren Kayemeth) MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 East 42nd Street New York 17, N.Y. MUrray Hill 2-3320 Cable Address—Palfund

November 19, 1947

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver The Temple Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

As you are aware, the National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal will take place at Atlantic City from December 12th to 15th. That Conference is the keystone of whatever we may be able to achieve in 1948. It is at that meeting that a decision will be made for the country on the United Jewish Appeal and the enthusiasm will be generated that must be the foundation of the final results.

All of us deeply feel that your participation in all of the proceedings is most essential. Your knowledge of the situation, the esteem in which you are held in the country and your ability to participate in the discussion as it takes place will be great assets upon which the United Palestine Appeal and the United Jewish Appeal must rely for a favorable final verdict at the Atlantic City Conference.

The sessions will begin formally on Friday morning, December 12th and continue through Sunday night, December 14th. In addition to your general participation in the Conference, which is being arganged essentially on a discussion basis, it is intended that there be one great evening of stimulation at the session on Saturday night, December 13th.

Each of the agencies of the United Jewish Appeal has been asked to invite one outstanding personality to share in that evening's pregram, which is not intended to be topical but rather to give the delegates from all over the country an understanding of the total problems of the United Jewish Appeal.

On behalf of the United Palestine Appeal and also on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal, may I most earnestly invite you to be one of the three principal speakers on that occasion. It is the only session of the entire Conference which is arranged in such a way as to provide for speakers in a formal manner.

They Must Never Be Homeless Again

November 19, 1947

Dr. Abbe Hillel Silver

I believe that the J.D.C. has been talking about getting Governor Lehman and the U.S.N.A. apparently desires to have former Supreme Court Justice Owen Roberts.

It would be most helpful to our program and to the stimulation of the attendance of our friends if we could have your acceptance of this invitation in the next few days for public announcement.

Cordially yours,

Israel Goldstein National Chairman

IG: EG

P.S. Although you indicated yesterday, when I spoke to you about it, that you would probably not be able to accept this invitation, I still hope that you might find a way to be with us. If Palestine developments are expected to lift the 1948 campaign to unprecedented heights, it will be necessary for you to left the Atlantic City Conference to the necessary level of enthusiasm.

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (Keren Hayesod) JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (Keren Kayemeth) MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 East 42nd Street New York 17, N.Y. MUrray Hill 2-3320 Cable Address—Palfund

Movember 20, 1947

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver The Temple East 105th St. & Ansel Boad Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I thought you might want to know of my conversation with Leavitt today. He indicated his personal view that a 90-10 arrangement would be agreeable to him, but at the same time he cautioned that campaign-wise, it would not be as good as 75-25. Upon the question of JDC needs, he stated that the needs of JDC in 1948, even assuming that 75,000 are to get to Palestine, would be substantially the same as 1947 because the deduction of the maintenance for 1/3 of the DP's would be overbalanced by the deficiency in the IRO appropriations which would impose an additional burder upon the JDC for the remaining Jews of Europe in the DP camps and outside the DP camps.

finde Therefore, he felt that the JDC will have to get, out of the first million dollars, approximately the same as they got in 1947. Actually, he said that they will get less out of the first hundred million than they got in 1947 because they will be getting 50% instead of 65% of the 25 million beyond the 75 million.

Regarding the transportation costs, he said that if those costs would be born by the U.S.A., the difference involved would be only a few million dollars for the 75,000 Jews, since the cost, per capita, would be a fraction of the Aliyah Beth costs.

On the subject of the Haganah campaign, he said that on that point, they feel alamant, even if it means a break-up of the campaign.

He is going to talk to his people about the 90-10 proposal. If the JDC will agree to the 90-10, then we shall have to consider whether we want it. Newmann, to whom I spoke this morning, is of the opinion that the 75-25 arrangement is better campaign-wise and will produce more money for Palestine.

The JDC will have a meeting of its Executive Committee November 30th. They must know a couple of days before that date how the matter stands finally.

They Must Never Be Homeless Again

I do not have to enumerate what I said to him in conveying our discussion of last night. I tried to do justice to our discussion.

It would be advisable if you cannot manage it, to have Neumann, not necessarily in behalf of the Jewish Agency, but as President of the ZOA, which is the most important factor in the UPA, to meet with Leavitt and one or two others. It would make me feel better to have him present so that I might feel assured that every possible argument and presentation has been brought to bear on the JDC.

May I add something else which we talked about. When I mentioned that it is doubtful if you can come to Atlantic City for the UJA Conference to deliver the address Saturday night, he was terribly distraught, as are all of us. He felt that this conference is of extraordinary importance and that your presence there is of extraordinary importance.

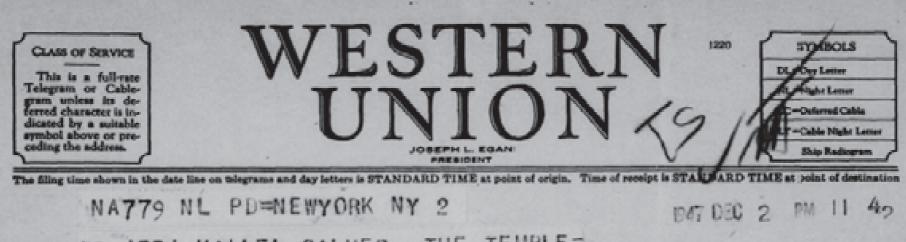
I do not have to tell you how much importance we attach to your being there. You have made so many great sacrifices and have contributed so powerfully to what we hope will be the realization of our program for Palestine, that it would be a pity to withhold this additional sacrifice. The Atlantic City Conference will be in a very difficult position with reference to adopting a large gcal which will give Palestine a "break", namely, the second hundred million dollars. In a country suffering from campaign fatigue, there will be pressures to adopt a smaller quota than 1947. Your address can help greatly to insure the larger sucta. There is no one else who can do that job as you can. If the Atlantic City Conference does not eventuate into a large goal, it will be a serious handicap to the fulfillment of our plans. In my judgment and that of everybody else with whom I have spoken, this assignment ranks with the very topmost assignments that you have undertaken this year, or for that matter, the past several years. We must get off to the 1948 UJA with the best possible start.

In view of all that is involved, I do not hesitate to urge that you again subject yourself to the inconvenience of having to take a plane to Cleveland Saturday night.

Sincerely yours.

Israel Goldstein National Chairman

IG:sep



EAST 105 ST & ANSEL RD CLEVE =

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND SPECIAL DINNER MEETING BOARD OF DIRECTORS UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL SUNDAY DECEMBER 7TH AT THE HOTEL ASTOR COLLEGE ROOM NEW YORK CITY 6:30 PM MEETING CONVENED NOT ONLY AS SIMCHAH IN CONNECTION WITH UN DECISION ON PALESTINE BUT ALSO BECAUSE DECISION PRESENTS TO UPA EVEN GREATER RESPONSIBILITIES THAN BEFORE. ANXIOUS FOR YOUR COUNSEL AND ADVICE ON PROGRAM FOR COMING MONTH'S STOP ELIEZER KAPLAN TREASURER JEWISH AGENCY JUST ARRIVED FROM PALESTINE WILL BE WITH US TO REPORT ON COMPLEX PROBLEMS FACED BY CREATION JEWISH STATE. OTHER GUESTS WILL BE NOTED AMERICAN JEWISH LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE. PLEASE ADVISE IMMEDIATELY WHETHER YOU WILL BE ABLE TO ATTEND.=

ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN NATIONAL CHAIRMAN UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL MARK SUGARMAN CHAIRMAN BOARD OF DIRECTORS UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL:

Ne

is to

7 6:30 PM SIMCHAH UN UPA ELIEZER.

איתוד עולםי של פועלי אנודת ישראל

WORLD UNION OF POALE AGUDATH ISRAEL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

WORLD EXECUTIVE

המרכז העולמי

TEL-AVIV, 39, MONTEFIORE ST. P. O. B. 329, PHONE 3978 . ב. 329, חליאביב, רחוב מונטיפיורי 39, MONTEFIORE ST. P. O. B. 329, PHONE 3978

THE March 3, 1948

TO: Dr. Israel Goldstein, National Chairman, UPA

FROM: Benjamin Mintz, President World Poale Agudath Israel

Fursuant to your request, May I take this opportunity of submitting to you a brief memorandum outlining the work and aims of our organization, the Poale Agudath Israel.

As you know, the purpose of this memorandum is to acquaint you with the background of cur program so that you and your committee may see fit to allocate to us the funds required for us to do our work in helping the people of Israel establish a Jewish State based on the Torah True principals of cur faith.

The Poale Agudath Israel embraces more than 10,000 Chaverim and Chaveroth in Eretz Israel, and more than 20,000 members in the Eastern and Western European countries. Our movement in Europe is primarily a religious Chalutz movement, aiming to bring the orthodox young Jewish men and women from Europe into Eretz Israel with the hope that they will contribute, through their efforts, strength, vigour, enthusiasm and ambition to the upbuilding of our Jewish State in accordance with the tenets of the Torah.

For many long years we, in our movement, have campaigned and strongly worked to enlist the aid and efforts of orthodox Jewry, outside of the official Zionist movement, to help build gretz Israel. In spite of the many obstacles and almost insuperable difficulties that were placed in our path, we continue to strive for the attainment of the principles for which we were organized. At the end of the war, when the religious centers of Europe were destroyed -- centers from which we, in our movement drew our strength -we nevertheless succeeded to organize more than 20,000 Chaverim and Chaveroth -- May they multiply in numbers - in the camps of Germany, Austria, Italy, and in the cities and villages of many European countries.

RESCUE PROGRAM: The great and historic rescue work which Poale Agudath Israel has initiated in Europe among children and adults, was always aimed in one direction, and with the one hope, that these people would be rescued and brought to Eretz Israel so that they could contribute in the spirit of our faith and Torah, to the development of Eretz Israel as a Torah True Jewish State. In the face of countless obstacles and extremely limited funds, we were blessed in our movement with great accomplishments, and today our organization, with its thousands of dynamic, vigorous and sincere members, constitutes a vital part in the heroic struggle of the Yishov.

We are a vital part of the Yishov and the Yishov is with us, as we are with them. We do not hesitate to fulfill all the obligations incumbent upon us as members of a community engaged in the struggle for our Statehood and our existence.

איהוד עולפי של פועלי אגודת ישראל

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<u>KIBUTZIM - HACHSARA:</u> Our movement organized the following Kibutzim: Chofetz Chaim, Yesodoth, Netzach Israel, Moriah, and Kibutz Kfarsaba. To further develop this Kibutzim movement, and to increase the manpower in the above-mentioned Kibutzim, we have established several Hachara camps in various parts of Eretz Israel. We are grateful to the Jewish Agency for lending its support to these Kibutzim, and to the Jewish National Fund for making available to the Kibutz Chofetz Chaim and Yesodoth the land which is now being developed and cultivated by the hard toil and sweat of our Chaverim and Chaveroth.

<u>ALIYAH AND KLITATH OLIM</u>: The Poale Agudath Israel has for many years assumed the responsibility of providing guidance and care for all immigrants who come under the quota assigned by the Jewish Agency to all branches of the Agudath Israel movement.

We are grateful for the close relationship that we enjoy with the leaders of the Jewish Agency, and we are grateful for the confidence they have placed in us. Unfortunately, we find ourselves with great difficulties in providing the essentials of life to the new immigrants who come to Eretz under our guidance. Obviously, we must provide shelter for all of these new immigrants, and must secure employment for them; establish cooperatives so that they may fit into the patterns of the social economic structure of Eretz Israel; create labor camps, Kibutzim, homes; give vocational guidance so that these new immigrants may quickly assume a creative place in our Homeland.

We are grateful for the privilege given us to help immigrants in Eretz Israel attain some measure of security. Unfortunately, however, there are still many who await our aid and guidance so that they may be integrated properly in the community. The financial means available to us are limited, and the responsibilities are enormous.

HOUSING AND COCPERATIVES: It is essential that we begin at once to establish several hundred individual housing units. The Keren Kayemeth will make available to us land in Bnai Brock, and an assurance was given us from the Jewish Agency in a letter of February 1st, 1948 that a third mortgage of 150 pounds for each of 100 units for a period of 25 years would be made available. This offer from the Jewish Agency was made with the following two conditions: a) that we begin building immediately; b) that we provide an additional 350 Palestinian pounds for each of the hundred housing units. For this project alone we require immediately more than \$100,000.

We must institute at once, for the new immigrants, and for our Chaverim and Chaveroth in Eretz Israel, cooperatives, and we must help develop these cooperatives that we have already established.

We have succeeded in building, during the past year, two Batei Chalutzot for newly arrived immigrant girls. These homes are filled to capacity and we require additional space for the girls who will soon arrive from Granoble, France and other parts of Europe. This is a great problem. Since every day

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young girls come to the shores of Eretz Israel who require our guidance and care. There simply is not the room or facilities available.

SOCIAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTIVE: The possibilities for our expanding our existing social institutions and program in Eretz Israel are numerous, but unfortunately limited funds have prevented us from expanding these social institutions that we have established and that are now functioning.

We must increase the funds and facilities of our loan and savings bank in Tel-Aviv, which is doing an admirable job in granting loans to workers and cooperatives. This bank is endorsed and approved by the Jewish Agency and is recognized by the official institutions in Eretz Israel as doing an important and constructive job. The bank now has more than 100 members.

LABOR RELATIONS: We are proud to be officially identified with the Labor Office of Eretz Israel - Lishka Avoda Kllalet - which screens workers upon arrival in Palestine as to the choice of their occupation. Those who choose agriculture are referred to an agency from where they are sent to our settlements for training and ultimate membership after a trial period. There are many other aspects of this program which need not be elaborated upon at this point.

SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL: Our members, though they approach many important problems in Eretz Israel, from a different philosophy from that of many other members of the community. We have nevertheless been an active and integral part of the Hagannah and all other vital projects jointly sponsored by the Jewish community.

Up until November 29th, 1947 we had more than 2,000 members in the Hagannah and now, with the increased mobilization, our sponsorship in this important military arm has increased proportionately. We have always participated in helping to bring Jews from all parts of Europe to Eretz participated in helping to bring Jews from all parts of Europe to Eretz warael and our representatives (Schelichem) outside of Palestine are working in full cooperation with the Jewish Agency and with its representatives.

We have sent trained dynamic and idealistic men and women to Europe to organize groups for eventual entry into Eretz Israel, and we have helped to educate these groups of men and women for an agricultural life in the educate these groups of men and women for an agricultural life in bour homeland. The Poale Agudath Israel movement has established Hachshora ourism throughout Europe, and we have donenoble work in retraining and units throughout Europe, and we have donenoble work in retraining and rebuilding the religious philosophy and spirit of the remnants of Jewish rebuilding the religious philosophy and spirit of the leaders of all of the youth in Europe, and we have been encouraged by our leaders to expand our work.

If we are to continue as an important organization in Jewish life, and if these projects that we have initiated and sponsored are to continue, then we must have the necessary funds to do the job. It is imperative that these monies for these constructive projects be made available to us from the United Pelestine Appeal funds.

איחוד עולםי של פועלי אנודת ישראל

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We urge that you grant us for the year 1948 the sum of \$600,000. An itemized, detailed budget will be made available to the Jewish Agency in Palestine for all of these funds expended and for all of the specific items required. We appeal to you to bear in mind that the Poale Agudath Israel does an important and constructive job as indicated in this outline, and we must receive your help to continue to rebuild religious, Jewish life for and in Eretz Israel. I am confident that the United Palestine Appeal leaders and executives will understand the motives of this communication, and will look and act in favor upon this request.

INTZ BEN JAM IN PRESIDENT WORLD POALE AGUNAT ISRAEL

CONFIDENTIAL

April 7, 1948.

COPY

Mr. Henry Montor

Dr. Martin Rosenbluth

OBSERVATIONS TO LETTER OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT TO JEWISH AGENCY OF APRIL 1, 1948.

 In describing the program of the Jewish Agency, the Treasury Department in paragraph three of its letter, writes :-

" Your program was designed to encourage Jewish people of wealth, as well as to encourage and assist those in need, to immigrate into Palestime. "

Article four of the League of Nations Mandate, quoted in full by the Treasury Department in its letter of July 1, 1938, addressed to the Jewish Agency for Falestine, New York, in which letter the Treasury Department determined ten years ago the status of the Jewish Agency for federal income tax purposes, provides that 1-

" An appropriate Jewish Agency shall be recognized as a public body for the purpose of advising and cooperating with the Administration of Palestine in such economic, social and other matters as may affect the establishment of the Jewish national home and the interests of the Jewish population of Palestine, and, subject always to the control of the Administration, to assist and take part in the development of the country. "

In quoting this article, the Treasury Department, therefore, toor cognisance of the fact that the purpose of the establishment of the Jewish Agency, by the League of Nations Mandate, was to assist and take part in the development of the country and to this end cooperate with the Administration of Palestine in all economic, social and other matters that may affect the establishment of the Jewish National Home. It is obvious that "sconomic matters as may affect the establishment of the Jewish National Home" include not only the encouragement and assistance of impoverished Jews without any means of their own to go to Palestine, but also the encouragement of people with means of their own who are resolved to settle in Palestins. For it is elementary that private capital was and is as essential in the economic development of the Jewish Hational Home as it is in the development of every country. It is obvious too that the more "Jewish people of wealth" immigrate into Palestine and with their capital assist in the development of agriculture, trade, commerce and industry, the more opportunities are being created for the absorption of the Jewish refugees without means of their own, who want to Palestine and are going today in order to find new homes there.

- 2) The Treasury writes in its letter to the Jewish Agency for Palestins of April 1st, 1948 :-
 - Information presented in your behalf demonstrates that your activities are largely political in nature and that included among your various departments are those designated as political, labor and maritime departments. "

It is not clear what is meant by the emphasis put on the Labor and Maritime Departments. Both are engaged, in conformity with the terms of the Mandate quoted above, in economic matters which affect the establishment of the Jewish National Home and the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine. They are engaged in such economic matters only.

The functions of the Labor Department vary with the economic situation. In years of depression it has to deal with the unemployment situation through the extension of organized relief, the oreation of new sources of employment and the transfer of workers from the tewns and citrus plantations to the mixed farming villages. In normal years the Labor Department is responsible for the regulation of labor relations between employeer and employee. It is responsible for the supervision of the training programs initiated by the Jewish Agency in order to emable unskilled refugees who enter Falestine, to learn a trade and become skilled workers. The Labor Department directs and supervises a serious of labor exchanges in towns and villages, in order to give every worker a chance to find the most suitable place of employment. It mediates in labor disputes. It is an important instrument in developing the economic and social life of the Jewish Mational Home.

- 2 -

The Maritime and Fisheries Department was established in 1935. in order to develop Jewish shipping and Jewish fishing, branches of the economy of the Jewish Hational Home that had been neglected during the earlier stages of its development. On the initiative of these departments, the first Jewish Port, that of Tel Aviv, was established. The department has carried through experiments of breeding fish in various regions of the country, and was instrumental in promoting and simulating sea fishing as well as lake fishing in Palestine. The department has given encouragement to the pioneers of Jewish shipping and has assisted in the establishment, in connection with the Hebrew Technical Institute in Haifa, of a Maritime Training School. Through its activities, this department has rendered most valuable services in creating new jobs for Jewish refugees and in increasing the country's economic capacity.

3) While these two departments are dealing exclusively with economic matters which

are of vital importance for the development of the Jewish National Home, it is true that included among the various departments of the Jewish Agency there is the Political Department. But it seems to be an arbitrary conclusion on the part of the Treasury Department that because of the existence of the Political Department the activities of the Jewish Agency are "largely political in nature". The truth is that the political scivities of the Jewish Agency are supplementary to its great humanitarian task of reconstituting the Jewish Estional Home, thus enabling humireds of thousands of homeless and uprooted Jews, who want to go there, to live in freedom and dignity.

It can be shown conclusively that the political activities of the Jewish Agency have one purpose only, which is to safeguard and preserve the political foundations of the Jewish Estional Home as they were conceived and determined in the basic political documents, namely the Balfour Declaration and the Falestine Mandate approved by the League of Maticus in September 1922, and subsequently emicraed by the Government and the Congress of the United States.

- 3 -

Without safeguarding these political foundations, the Jewish Agency would not be able to carry out its widely ramified activities, vital in the establishment of the Jewish National Home, such as agricultural and urban colonization, development of housing and public works, development of trade and industry, support of religious, educational, cultural and social welfare institutions, and so on.

It is true that during the war the Political Department augmented the program of its activities by promoting, with all the power at its command, the allied war effort. In Palestine which was and is not part of the British Empire, but Manistory Territory, there was no draft for military services, but the Jewish Agency's Political Department was instrumental in the recruiting of 30,000 Jewish volunteers who served in the Allied (mainly British) Forces, and fought side by side with British and other Allied troops in North Africa, Grate, Italy and other theatres of war.

When the war was over, the Political Department returned to its task of safeguarding the basic requirements for the establishment of the Jewish National Home, which had been threatened by the stipulations of the British White Paper of 1939. It is common knowledge that under the terms of that document further immigration of Jews into the Jewish National Home had been limited to a total of 75,000, and severe restrictions had been placed on Jewish land acquisition, a policy which has been characterised by the League of Nations Permanent Mandate Commission as being not compatible with the letter and the spirit of the Palestine Mandate.

The question than is whether, because of the existence of the Political Department and its activity, it is suggested rightly by the Treasury Department that the activities of the Jewish Agency are "largely political in nature", or whether, as we maintain, the activity of the Political Department is supplementary to the general and humanitarian work of the Jewish Agency.

A review of the administrative system of the Jevish Agency and of its budget would reveal :-

- 4 -

a) That the Political Department is one among ten major departments of the Jewish Agency, including the Immigration Department, the Department of Labor,

the Department of Trade and Industry, the Agricultural Settlement Department, the 'Maritime and Fisheries Department, the Department of Education and Culture, the Economic Department, the Department for the resettlement of ex-servicemen, the Department for Child and Youth Immigration, and the Political Department.

b) That total expenditures of the Jewish Agency during the period 1939 to 1946 shows the following breakdown :-

> Immigration and Relief to Refugees --------26.0% 27.1 3.8 6.4 5.8 3.7% 6.0 1.8 Political Department - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 19.4 TOTAL: 100.0%

The responsibilities of the Political Department, in addition to what is normally understood as political activities, also include prevision for the protection of Jewish life and property, a function which is of vital importance in carrying out the task entrusted to the Jewish Agency by the League of Mations Mandate, namely the establishment and development of the Jewish Mational Home.

c) In 1947 expenditures of the Political Department were 16.4% of the total expenditures of the Jewish Agency.

It is difficult to understand how in the face of this evidence, it could be maintained that the activities of the Jewish Agency are "largely political in nature".

4) In its letter to the Jewish Agency, the Treasury Department writes :-

" Although it is apparent that you have aided inmigrants and refugees, the evidence now before this Bureau shows that you have not operated, exclusively for any of the purposes specified in section 101(6) of the Internal Revenue Gode or the corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts. "

- 5 -

This statement of the Treasury Department makes necessary a thorough investigation of the meaning of the concept of an "exclusively" charitable purpose, as that term has been interpreted by the administrative authorities and the courts.

- 6 -

In this connection it is of interest to note what was early pointed out by the Board of Tax Appeals, namely that it is a rather rare institution which does not engage in some activities which standing alone might not be regarded as charitable, educational or religious.

In another case the Board stated that in determining whether in the sense of the Tax Law an arganization is exclusively religious, educational or charitable, "the general or preiominant purpose is principally to be considered". There are also court decisions which come to the same conclusion.

The Jewish Agency; in developing by its activities during the last wenty years, the Jewish National Home in Palestine, has enabled more than 400,000 Jewish immigrants, most of them refugees from aggression and oppression, and including 23,000 orphaned children, to begin a new life in Palestine. By its work it has been lifesaving for many tens of thousands of Jews who otherwise would have perished together with the majority of the European Jews in the Mazi crematoria and concentration camps. It has spent many millions of dollars and, carrying out its duties under the Mandate, has created and developed 325 agricultural and urban Jewish settlements in Falestine, an educational system leading from the kindergarten up to the Technical Institute and the Hebrey University, and established and supported religious, cultural and social welfare institutions. The work created in Palestine under the guidance of the Jewish Agency has been acknowledged time and again by the leading statesmen of this country, who set great hopes in its further growth and development, and are fully aware of the role Jewish Palestine can play in the solution of the barning problem of the Jewish D.P.'s and the uprooted Jewish communities in Europe. It is well-known that President Truman repeatedly has recommended the opening of the doors of Palestine for the immediate immigration of 100,000 displaced persons.

If, in determing whether, in the sense of the Tax Law, an organization is exclusively charitable, the general or predominant purpose of its activities is principally to be censidered, there should be no doubt that this principle most certainly applies to the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

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WRHS

Box 583 Jerusalem, 9th April 1948

Mr. Ellis Radinsky United Palestine Appeal 41 East 42nd St. New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Radinsky:

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Re: Red Mogen David

Upon receipt of your cable of March 12th we sent a copy of it over to Dr. Noack and requested him to attend to the matter without delay. Difficulties in communicating with Tel Aviv are such, however, that only today did we receive a reply from Dr. Noack, as per attached translation, which we hasten to forward to you.

Mr. Leo Herrmann, who went to Tel Aviv last week to attend the meeting of the Zionist General Council, will perhaps be able to see Dr. Levontin and have him send the requested cable to America.

Yours sincerely,

J. Salzberger

From: Dr. P. Noack, Magen David Adom, Jerusalem To: Mr. Leo Herrmann, Keren Hayesod, Jerusalem Dated: April 8, 1948 (NO. 6910/197)

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Re: Magen David Adom Astivities in the U.S.A.

The cable from the UPA which was attached to your letter of March 15th was forwarded by us immediately to Dr. Levontin, Chairman of the Magen David Adom Centre. At the same time, I requested him to send a cable to New York with instructions to the M.D.A. people there to stop their campaign at once and abide by the agreement, as otherwise the matter might lead to the most serious results. After that we received a letter from Dr. Levontin, dated March 20th, wherein he refers to our entire exchange of correspondence without mentioning our most salient letter to him of December 11th, 1947, informing him of the contents of the letters which were sent by you to the U.S.A. On March 29th, I wrote him as follows:

"The contents of your above letter I can only explain by the fact that you evidently failed to receive my letter of December 11th. In that letter I informed you of the Keren Hayesod's approval of the Membership Campaign which had already been sent to theU.J.A. I proposed that your negotiations in the matter of the campaign in America should be terminated hereby (as had already been decided at the meeting of the wider Centre) and that you notify the Magen David office in the U.S.A. about the agreement. I received no reply to that latter, and I considered the matter settled inasmuch as you made no mention of it; nor was it mentioned in the minutes of the meetings or brought up in subsequent discussions which took place between Dr. Katzenelson and myself. However, since you do not mention the letter in your last writing either, I cannot but conclude that you never received it, and I am seniing you herewith a copy of the letter and enclosures.

"As this agreement is in accordance with the decision of the Magen David Adom Centre, I should ask you to cable your endorsement of it immediately to the M.D.A. office in America so as not to start the dispute with the UPE afnew and completely jeopardize the possibility of cooperation with them."

To this letter I again attach copies of your letters to America. In view of the present state of communications, I do not know whether and when my letter reached its destination and what action was taken. It would be most desirable if you could communicate with Dr. Levontin directly and perhaps Mr. Kaplan could invite him over and settle the matter with him.

Since the American members of the Jewish Agency are in Tel Aviv now, and Dr. Katznelson is also there, it would be absolutely possible to draw up a statement there signed by all the authorized people involved.

Yours sincerely,

(signed)

Dr. P. Hoack

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UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (Keren Hayesod) JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (Keren Kayemeth) MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 East 42nd Street New York 17, N.Y. MUrray Hill 2-3320 Cable Address—Palfund

PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

April 20, 1948.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Jewish Agency for Palestine, 16 East 66th Street, New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Silver:

I have been asked by Dr. Goldstein to send you copy of a memorandum I worked out two weeks ago in connection with the letter from the Treasury Department of April 1st, 1948. I understand that a copy of my memorandum was made available, by Mr. Montor, to Mr. Randolph Paul. However, I would like to point out that all my observations in this memorandum refer to the past only. They may be helpful in defending the Jewish Agency's right to tax exemption for the past, and possibly even for the period up to May 15th, although it is rather doubtful, in my opinion, whether the Declaration of Independence adopted and published by the Actions Committee might not constitute, in the eyes of the Treasury Department, the beginning of a new era as far as the status of the Jewish Agency is concerned.

Even if it should turn out that the letter of the Treasury Department was a matter of routine, and that the decision reflected in the letter was not reached on a higher level. it is obvious that the authorities on higher levels might, any day now, take recourse to the means of attacking our fund raising effort in this country in their attempt to enforce the general solution of the problem they have in mind. If that were the case. it would have far-reaching effects for our possibilities to render financial support to the Yishuy. It would, no doubt, also have its effect upon the existing fund raising machinery.

In order to meet these dangers, it might become necessary to bring about first of all a clarification of the tasks and responsibilities of the Jewish State or the Provisional Jewish Government on the one hand, and the Jewish Agency for Palestine on the other hand. It might become necessary, in the very near future, to prove to the authorities that not a penny raised by the United Jewish Appeal will in future be used for the security needs of the Jewish State or the Provisional Jewish Government, or for political activities on its behalf.

They Must Never Be Hameless Again

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

I assume that all this is known to you. I only mention it here in order to make it clear to you that I am aware of the fact that the memorandum, which I am sending you, does not deal with the core of the problem which we might have to face at any moment.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

hadin Muchelory

Martin Rosenbluth Director of Information



Encls. MR/al.

S.A.

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (Keren Hayesod) JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (Keren Kayemeth) MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 East 42nd Street New York 17, N.Y. MUrray Hill 2-3320 Cable Address—Palfund

AHS

NE

May 4, 1948

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver Jewish Agency 16 East 66th Street New York. New York

Dear Dr. Silver:

There has been much confusion on the authorization of a fund raising effort in this country by the American Red Mogen David. In order to try to clarify the question, we cabled Palestine for guidance.

I know you will be interested in the response which we received. It seems to point to the fact that the Red Mogen David had agreed to limit its activities in this country to a membership campaign. It would seem that any fund raising effort in this country is unauthorized.

Sincerely yours,

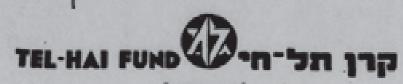
They Must Never Be Homeless Again

Haney Monto

Henry Montor Executive Vice-Chairman

HM: GB

PEnnsylvania 6-8368-9



Incorporated (Palestine Upbuilding and Defense Fund) 55 West 42nd Street • New York 18, N. Y.

May 12th 1948.

Col. M. J. Mendelsohn President

Leo Wolfson Chairman

Hayim Lubinski Vice Chairman

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Dear Dr. Silver,

In accordance with your request to Capt. Kolitz enclosed please find The Memorandum of The Tel Hai Fund submitted to the U.P.A.

We shall be grateful to you if you would advise the authorities of the U.P.A. to fullfil our request in allocating to us the sums in question, as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

ostar E. Shostak.

THE UNITED ZIONISTS REVISIONISTS

OF ERETZ - ISRAEL.

MEMORANDUM

To The President of the United Palestine Appeal in the United States of America, New York.

Submitted through:

The World Management of the Tel-Hai Fund, Tel Aviv.

Tel-Avi7, December, 1947.

Tevet, 5708.

The Zionist-Revisionist Organization in Eretz-Israel, which is part of the World Zionist Movement founded and built by Zeev Jabotinsky, has been in existence for a quarter of a Century. During this period, it has spread and established a series of institutions and enterprises in Eretz Israel, which have benefited the Mation, the Yishuv and the Movement alike.

Ever its foundation the Zionist Revisionist movement has represented the political opposition within the Zionist Movement. Because of this opposition, it was denied the right to benefit from the National Funds. Consequently, its constructive enterprises in Eretz Israel had also to be established and maintained, entirely from funds which the movement succeeded in raising independently.

Left to work out its own financial problems including the financing of constructive work in Eretz-Israel, the Zionist Revisionist Movement established a financial instrument - the Keren Tel-Hai as far back as 1948. At the beginning this Fund was meant to provide for physical and defence training of Jewish youth and for duties connected with the strengthening of the Yishuv's security. But in the course of time, the Fund was gradually converted into the main financial instrument of the entire Zionist Revisionist Movement, whose rapid expansion called for ever-larger funds to meet the requirements of its growing fields of activity.

The creation of this financial instrument was forced upon the Revisionist Movement by the systematic discrimination and deprivation of rights, which was exercised upon it from its foundation until it left the Zionist Organization in 1935. For example, the right of Revisionist and Betarim - the Revisionist Youth Movement - to settle on Jewish National Fund land was not recognized, and they were also discriminated against in the allocation of immigration certificates. There were times when Betarim were completely ruled out of the immigration quota. The Hazoar - abbreviation for Histadruth Zionim Revisionistm - was also deprived of the right to be represented in the World Directorate of the Jewish National Fund.

The Zionist Revisionist Movement left the Zionist Organization in 1935 and organized itself at its Inaugural Congress, held at that year in Vienna, as an independent political movement, named the "New Zionist Organization". (N.2.0.)

Since then the Zionist Revisionist movement in the Diaspora and in Eretz-Israel existed, worked and built solely on the financial means that the Keren Tel-Hai succeeded in raising and placing at the Movement's disposal.

Elsewhere in this Memorandum, in the survey of the financial requirements of our institutions and enterprises in Eretz Israel, it will be clear that while still within the Zionist Organization, the Revisionist Movement obtained only negligible funds for its work. The only records of assistance from the National funds was the handing over of 400 dunams of Jewish National Fund land to Betar settlers in Ramat-Tiomkin (near Nathanya) and the allotment of a number of plots for the construction of houses in the suburbs of Heiera and Herzelia. On the other hand, the period of independent activity was one of outstanding development in the Zionist Revisionist Movement, not only in the fields of organization, education and propaganda, but also in regard to the constructive work in Eretz Israel.

Because of conditions of political and economic restrictions and antisemitic discrimination, it was natural that the Jewish masses of East-Central European Countries were the first to respond to the new call which Zeev Jabotinsky sounded in the Zionist Camp.

In the years preceding the Second World War, the East-Central European countries, and to a lesser extent also a few countries outside Europe, served as the main source from which the Zionist Revisionist Novement derived its income for the financing of its political, organisational, educational and constructive activities, both in the Diaspora and Eretz-Israel. The years 1928-1939 mark the great expansion of the Keren Tel-Hai in the above-mentioned parts of Europe. This development gathered momentum in the period between 1935, the year of establishment of the New Zionist Organisation and September 1939, when War broke out. Despite the fact that the Jewish masses in East Cenural Europe were distressingly inpounded under economic subjugation, their contributions to the Keren Tel-Hai enabled the Zionist Revisionist Movement in Eretz-Israel to strengthen its positions, and to establish and maintain its most vital institutions. This development, which didn't go beyond a more frame in comparison with the scope of enterprise of the Zionist Funds, made it necessary to convert the Keren Tel-Hai into an earmarked Eretz-Israelian-Central Fund. This change found its expression in the transfer of the World Management of the Keren Tel-Hai, who had till then their office consecutively in London and Paris, to Tel-Aviv (May, 1938). This transfer, which marked a new direction in Keren Tel-Hai's activities, stimulated and intensified work for the Fund in European countries, and broadened the scope of activities in other parts of the world (South and North Africa. China, Australia, South America, United States and Canada).

The Second World War set the clock back. The Zionist Revisionist Movement found itself cut off overnight from those countries, which bore the first brunt of total war (Foland; the Baltie States; Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia; Rumania; Bulgaria; Yougeslavia; Hungary; etc.) The fate of millions of Jews in these countries is well known.

Because of the War the Keren Tel-Hai was compelled to revise its activities. As long as the conflict lasted and lines of communication were disrupted, the Keren Tel-Hai concentrated upon the preservation and strenghtening of existing institutions of the Zionist Revisionist Movement. But as early as 1944 delegates of the Keren Tel-Hai went abroad and carried out successful drives in South Africa, Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo.

In 1945 the work expanded to embrace some of the most important South-American Countries. A delegation of the World Management this year visited Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, carried out large-scale campaigns during which they laid the foundations for regular collections for the benefit of Keren Tel-Hai. A second delegation went to South America in 1946 and, in addition to the above-mentioned three countries, carried out successful drives in Columbia, Peru and Chile. In the same year a prominent representative was sent by the Keren Tel-Hai to South American countries to carry out additional drives and strengthen the regular activities for the benefit of the Fund throughout Latin America. He also worked successfully in Panama, Venezuela and the Dutch Islands Caracao and Aruba.

In 1946 came the time for organising Keren Tel-Hei activities in the United States of America and Canada. This task was undertaken by Dr. David Bukspan, member of the World Management of the Keren Tel-Hai, and Mr. Eliezer Shostak, Chief Secretary of the "Histadrut Ovdim Leumit" (National Labour Organisation). They arrived in New York in April, 1946, and since then collection-activities for the Keren Tel-Hai commenced in the United States and Canada. This delegation was in due course reinforced by additional delegates from Eretz-Israel, who travel throughout the United States in the interests of Keren Tel-Hai, with the aim of making the United States of America a valuable contributor to the necessary funds for the development of our Movement's constructive work in Eretz-Israel.

The collection of contributions in South Africa and on the American Continent (at present, mainly in the South), enabled the Zionist Revisionist Movement in Eretz-Israel to enlarge the network of its institutions and enrich its constructive activities in the country, in addition to financing special enterprises that became necessary as a result of the conditions prevailing under the present regime.

Special mention must be made here of these tasks and obligations which devolved upon us as the direct result of the system of errests and deportations (to Eritrea - Sudan, and Eritrea and Kenya) practised by the present regime. Attention must be drawn to the plight of the Jewish Prisoners and Detainees and their families whose care was the responsibility of the Keren Tel Hai from the time of the mass arrests in the Spring of 1944 up to September 1947 when an agreement was reached with the Society "Leassireinu" established by the Vaad Leumi. During these difficult years, the Keren Tel Hai alone assisted these 'Prisoners of Zion" in Eretz Israel and in Exile and supplied their dependents with the necessities of life and medical care.

Tens of thousands of pounds were spent by the Keren Tel-Hai in aid of the families of the Jewish detainees and deportees and in sending food parcels and funds to the detainees themselves. Throughout the entire Yishuw, there was not a single Zionist institution that reacted to the fact that hundreds of detainees' families suffered starvation. Three whole years were required to alter this narrow party-attitude to a question of political importance and of acknowledged humane nature. Three whole years were necessary in which to overcome the disorimination prastised in extending assistance to the Jewish Prisoners and Detainees in accordance with party affiliation. Only at the end of this period was an agreement signed with the Society "Laassireimu", which now carss equally for all Assirai-Zion regardless of their political wiews.

The Zionist Revisionist Movement's care for the Assirai-Zion and their families is a characteristic example of the conditions under which the Zionist Revisionist Movement must care not only for its own direct concerns but also for problems that are bound to be the concern of the whole Yishuv and all its Zionist institutions. In the summer months of 1946 the Zionist Revisionist Movement decided to partake in the slections to the 22nd Zionist Congress, held in December of that year in Basle. Despite the fact that only 3 months were left to the Zionist Revisionist Movement in Eretz-Israel for the distribution of the Shekel, in the elections the party polled the second largest number of votes (26,974 as against 69,896 of the Mapai). They were also the only party in Eretz-Israel which drew 8 thousand more votes than it distributed Shekalim (18,402), whilst all other parties have obtained thousands of votes less than by them distributed Shekalim. In all total 3C2,278 Shekalim were distributed in Erotz-Israel, and only 205-495 have voted; meaning, that the actual number of voters was almost a hundred thousand less than the number entitled to vote.

In view of the newly created situation in Zionist, arising of the United Nation's decision to establish a Jewish State in a part of Erstz-Israel, will be confronted in 1948, with the difficult problem of mobilizing financial resources of a magnitude as yet unprecednated in its history.

The entry of the United Zionists Revisionists into the Zionist Organisation, and the disbanding of the New Zionist Organisation preordain the creation of a new situation in the position of the Zionist Revisionist Movement in Bretz-Israel. It is unthinkable that in the present circumstances, the Zionist Revisionist Movement should contrive independently to seek the financial means necessary to carry on its cultural, educational, health and colonization work in the Yishuv.

The new statutory situation, which took place in the Zionist Revisionist Movement's position in Eretz-Israel since it became a part, following the Basle Zionist Congress, of the World Zionist Organisation, - should extend to it all the rights to benefit in letter and spirit, from all the advantages advanced automatically to all parties and sectors within the Zionist Organisation in Eretz-Israel.

We therefore appeal to the Management of the United Palestine Appeal in the United States of America to extend to the United Zionist-Revisionist Party together with all its branches, institutions and enterprises in Eretz-Israel, equal consideration with other Zionist Parties in Eretz-Israel.

We rest assured that the Zionist Leaders of American Jewry, who are Heading the United Palestine Appeal, will agree that in the interest of Zionis, in the interest of Ismael and the future of Eretz-Ismael it is of supreme National importance that the system of discrimination at least in the financial field should cease and the Zionist Revisionist Movement should benefit like other Zionist parties in Eretz-Ismael from the money allocated by the United Palestine Appeal for the requirements of all Zionist Parties in Eretz Ismael.

On this just and patriotic assumption, we beg to submit herewith a detailed budget, reflecting the requirements of the Zionist-Revisionist Movement in 1948. In order to facilitate the perusal, a summary of the budget is attached hereto, and an Appendim, which serves also as a survey of the Zionist Revisionist Movement's constructive activities in Eretz-Israel, is supplemented.

Because the Keren Tel-Hai is the Financial Instrument of the entire Zionist-Revisionist Movement, the Memorandum is submitted through the Fund's World Management. SUMMARISED BUDGET OF THE UNITED ZIONISTS REVISIONISTS IN ERETZ-ISRAEL

FOR THE YEAR 1948.

I.	COLONIZATION:	LP	LP	LP
	*********	_	-	-
	a) Nahlat-Jabotinsky	15,000	15,000	
	 b) Ramat-Tiomkin c) Mishmar-Hayarden ("Irgun-Wedgwood") d) Garin-Margolin e) Plugot-Hachshara (Training-Units) 	10,000 6,000	16,000	
	f) Betar Youth Farm in Shuni g) Establishment of Second Agricultural	5,000	10,000	
	Youth Farm h) Two Caildron-Homes and Orphanages	8,000 3,500	16,500	
	i) Guarantee Institution	20,000	20,000	
			67,50C	
11.	NATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION HISTADRUT OVDIM LEUMIT) : (HISTADRUT OVDIM LEUMIT) : a) Procurement of Employment for Immigrants registering with UZR b) Vocational Training of Immigrants c) Enterprises d) Credits e) Labourers' Restaurants f) "Conquest of Work" g) National Labourers' Fund	25,000 5,000 10,000 10,000 3,000 5,000 15,000	73,000	
	"MERCAZ AWODA", CONTRACTORS LTD. :			
	a) Repayable Investment b) Acquisition of Machinery	30, 000 5, 000	35,000	175,500

IV. - NATIONAL SICK FUND

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(KUPAT HOLIM LEOVDIM LEUMIYIM) :

HEALTH CENTRES IN:

a)) Tel-Aviv	32,000	
ь)	Jorusalem	18,000	
	Bnei-Brak	3,500	
d)	Rishon-Le-Zion	3,000	
•)		6,000	
f)	Equipment	5,000	67,500

V. ABSORPTION OF IMMIGRANTS:

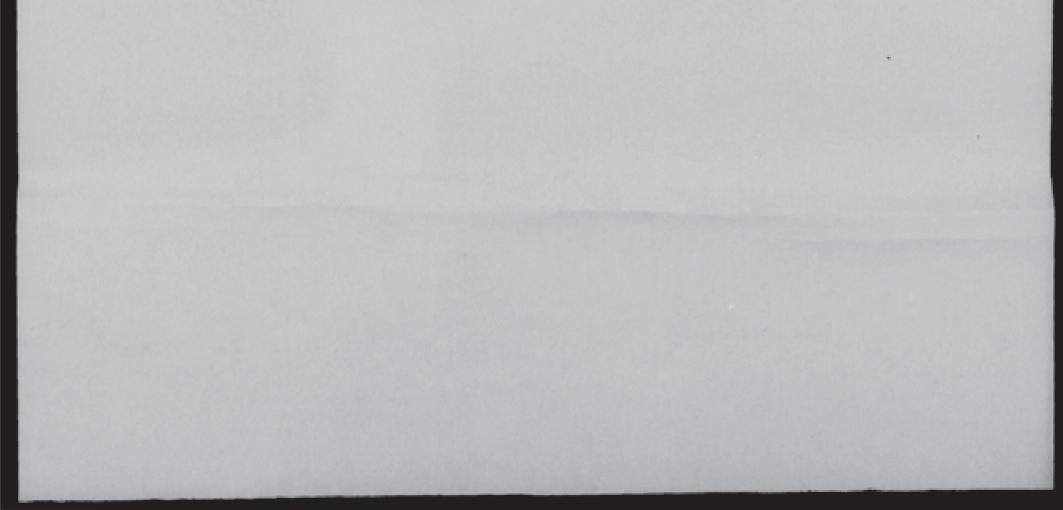
a)	Erection of 3 Immigrants' Houses	45,000		
	Maintenance of Immigrants	18,000		
0)	Financial Assistance	20,000		
	Mecical Care	5,000		
•)	Assistance before entering			
	Eretz-Israel	10,000	98,000	
	CARRIED FORWARD			175,500

		LP	LP	LF
	BROUGHT FORWARD			175,500
VI.	SOCIAL WELFARE FOR IMMIGRANTS REGISTERING WITH THE UZR :			
	 a) Children's Home in Rehevet b) Clothing Store in Tel-Aviv c) Children's Home in Tel-Aviv d) Summer Resorts for 200 children e) Children's Home in Ramat-Gan f) Organisation, Propaganda, etc. 	900 1,500 2,000 2,000 7,000 1,000	14,400	
VII.	CENTRE FOR NATIONAL CULTURE:			
	 a) Administration b) Organisation of Teachers c) Fublication of "Masoret" Books d) "Bet-Haveled" in Jerusalem e) Fublication of popular books f) Lexicon, printing of parts & 2 in 1948 g) Boarding-School in Tel-Aviv h) Instructors' Institute in Enci- 	1,260 480 1,400 1,200 5,000 1,800 1,200		
	Brak	3,500	15,840	195,740
				·i.e.
VIII.	"OTZAR AMAMI" - COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.: """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	10,0C0 10,0C0 10,0C0 10,0C0 12,000	42,000	
IX.	"HAMASHEIF" :			
	Printing-House for the Newspaper and for the Zionist-Revisionist Movement	31,500	31,500	
х.	"PALESTINE JABOTINSKY INSTITUTE" (FORMERLY BETAE-MUSEUM) : Acquisition of Material, Arrangement, Photography, Conservation, etc.	7 400		•
xı.	COMPLETION OF BUILDINGS INITIATED BY	7,400	7,400	
	MOVEMENT IN ERETZ-ISRAEL:			
	a) Completion of "Metzudat-Zeev" in			
	Tel-Aviv b) Second Floor to the House of the National Movement in Ramat-Gan c) Second Floor to "Bet-Zeev" in Nathanya d) Building of the National Movement in	38,000 4,500 7,000		
	e) Erection of the National Movement's	9,000		
	House in Haifa f) Erection of the National Movement's	9,500		
	House in Jerusalem (Including site)	35,000	103,000	183,900
	CARRIED FORWARD			555,140

- 5 -

L	P LP	LP
BROUCHT FORWARD		555,140
VII. BRIT-THUMPELDOR (BETAR) YOUTH ACTIVITIES :		
b) Instructing Department 4, c) Cultural Department 2,	450 300 450 200 22,400	
XIII. SUBSIDIES TO THE ORTHODOX REVISIONIST MOVEMENT "ACHDUT ISRAEL" :		
a) Classes for the tuition of Judaistics 2, b) Enlightenment and Propaganda among	000	
religious Jewry 1,	000	
c) Monthly Paper and Occasional Fublications	500 4,500	
XIV. EX-SOLDIERS OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT:		
	500	
	000	
	000 8,500	35,400
Qeeo the	LP	590, 540
UNITED ZIONIST REVISIONISTS IN ERETZ-ISRAEL		
a) Organizational Activities 6.6 b) Ceneral and Municipal Elections 8.0 c) Fropagands and Elightenment 4.0 d) Administration	000	18,600
	Total LP.	609.140

- 6 -



SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES TO THE BUDGET OF THE UNITED ZIONISTS REVISIONISTS

IN ERETZ - ISRAEL FOR THE YEAR

1948.

THE COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT AT THE UNITED ZIONISTS REVISIONISTS AND SHILTON BETAR.

GENERAL REMARKS :

Subsidies advanced by the Jewish Agency, or by PICA, or by both, to settlers, are given as a long term loan. This not in a monetary form, but in the form of moveables, such as working tools, cattle and working animals, or in the form of an order for building dwellings and farm houses. The main problem facing a new group of settlers, or even those who are already on the land, is; means of sustenance during the interim period, meaning, until the farm yields sufficient to maintain its settlers. The subsidies advanced by the Jewish Agency or by PICA are insufficient to meet urgent investments connected with permanent settlement. It is the acknowledged custom that the political party, to which a certain group of settlers is affiliated, supplements the mecessary funds for sustenance during the interim period (where there is no possibility of outwork), and also provides for organisation at the beginning of settlement; completion of the herd of cattle and purchase of additional implements.

Every time a new group of settlers is organised the Colonization Department of the United Zionist Revisionist is confronted with the question of finding the necessary funds to supplement the subsidies advanced by the Jewish Agency or by PICA. In addition, there are organised settlements that do nct require additional investments, but are occasionally in need of a short term loan, at a small rate of interest, for the purpose of financing urgent settlement requirements, such as, purchase of stock at a suitable season, organisation of marketing the products, purchase of lorries for transportation, sustenance in between harvests, etc. To obtain such loans from the local Banks, is, apart from the high rate of interest, a tiresome procedure that required months of megotiations and the finding of acceptable guarantors, etc. Such difficult and important problems can only find their solution in the establishment of a Guarantee Institution by the United Zionist Revisionist, and at the end of this chapter we shall devote a special paragraph to the establishment of such an institution. At this point it may also be worth mentioning the importance of a Guarantee Institution for the convenience of the "Plugat-Hackshara" (Training Units), which run Auxiliary Farms prior to their settling permanently on Jewish National Fund or PICA land. Subsidies are not granted by the Jewish Agency or PICA to "Plugot-Hachshara", and only the Party to which the Pluga is affiliated has to provide the financial means for the Pluga's requirements.

The colonization Department of the United Elonist Revisionist and Shilton Betar conduct all the colonization activities and sgricultural training of the United Zionist Revisionist in Eretz-Israel, and supervise its agricultural settlements.

The colenization enterprises of the Zionist-Revisionist Movement in Eretz Israel fall into three categories; -

> Established settlements; "plugot-Hachshara", for training of youth towards agricultural settlement; Preparatory Youth Farms.

The Zionist Revisionist Movement in Eretz-Israel has 4 established settlements; namely; Nahlat-Jabotinsky, Ramat-Tiomkin, Mishmar-Hayarden (Irgun Wedgwood) and Garin-Margolin.

a) <u>NAHLAT-JABOTINSKT</u> is an individually managed settlement near Eenyamina. It comprises 24 farm-units and 129 souls. This village was established in 1946 and inaugurated in February 1947. All the settlers come from the "Plugot-Hagiyus" (Enlisting-Units) of the Betar, who once enlisted for Work-Conquest in the border settlements of Rosh-Pina, Mishmar-Hayarden, etc. In 1938 a group of these Betarim tried to establish themselves as pasturers on the hills of Tel-Tur, belonging to PICA. In due course, PICA recognised them as suitable candilates for permanent settlement. In 1944 they moved to Shuni, an old Roman fortress near Benyamina, where they waited to take over 1000 dunams of land, which PICA allotted them within the boundaries of Benyamina (1 1/2 kilometres from Shuni), and finally settled in 1947. Each farm-unit comprises of a 2-room dwelling house with kitchen, cowhouse, poultry-yard and garden. 35 dunams of land belong to each unit. A part of the land in the village is cultivated individually, and a part, 300 dunams, - collectively.

There are approximately 4-5 cows in each cowhouse.

The village is sufficiently equipped with small working-tools and working animals, but it lacks heavy agricultural machinery, like tractors, Combines, etc.

Marketing of the products is done collectively through the Goods-Depot, which puts (through "Hamashbir-Hamercazi" and "Tnuva") the agricultural products on the market and supplies the village's requirements.

The social and cultural life of the inhabitants is of a high standard. The village is represented by 2 Councillors in the Local Council of Eenyamina.

The 10CO dumams of land were leased to the settlers by PICA on the basis of a nominal annual fee.

The establishment of the village was made possible because of the following investments;

Participation of PICA LP 700 in each of the 28 farm-units	19,600
Participation of the Jewish Agency LP 600 in each unit	16,800
Loan from PICA and Jewish Agency	7,000
Annual Grant from the Jewish Agency	2,000
Keren Tel-Hai	3,000

Total investment LP. 48,400

Considering that the amount involved in establishing a farm-unit (dwelling house, cowhouse, stable, poultry-yard, preparation of land for cultivation and irrigation) is approximately LP 3000, the following deficit arose;

Establishment of 28 Units Less amount invested	a LP 3	000		84,000 48,400	
	Total	deficiency	LP.	35,600	

This deficiency represents loans obtained from Hanks and a debt to the contractor, who built the dwelling houses. In order to meet the payments on these debts, 25,000 pounds are urgently required, of which at least 16,000 pounds in 194E. The settlers are also prepared to pay back, within 25 years, the LP 25,000, which is required for urgent repayment of the loans. They are unwilling to accept a gift, and what they ask is a long-term loan, free of interest.

The amcunts that will in due course be repaid by the village, will enable the Colonization Department at the United Zionist Revisionist and Shilton Betar to make reinvestments in other agricultural enterprises, or in the development and expansion of Nahlat Jabotinsky itself.

The additional investment of 25,000 pounds also covers the establishment of an industrial enterprise in the village for conserving fruit and vegetables. This enterprise will undoubtedly serve as an important source of income for the settlers. A glan has already been worked out in this direction, and the erection of this plant is estimated at LP.5,000.

At present the settlers are weighted down by the burden of debts. Payments is being pressed for the major part of these debts, amounting to approximately 1,000 pounds per settler. In all a total 1,000 pounds menthly is being paid by the settlers on account of their debts plus high rate of interest, which makes some LP.35 per settler monthly (including payments to the Jewish Agency and PICA, apart from other creditors). Such large monthly payments are beyond the means of the young settlers and, unless their burden is based there is a danger of their breaking down.

b) RAMAT-TIOMKIN, near Nathanya was the first individually managed settlement of the Zionist Revisionist Movement in Eretz-Israel established 1935 on 400 dunams of J.N.F aldn. There are 23 farm-units comprising 2-room-andkitchen dwelling houses, cowhouses, poultry-yards and gardens. Some of the settlers also have beehives. Most of them make a living from outwork, as their portions of land are very small.

At the time when the diamond industry prospered, most of the settlers took the opportunity of discharging some of their debts although this meant they had to neglect farming to a certain extent. Now they wish to revive their farms, especially after they are free of debts.

The amount required for the revival of the farms (purchase of tools, working-animals, cows, etc.) is approximately 1000 pounds per Unit, Total LP.20,000.

Also this investment is repayable, as it should be given as a long-term loan against a mortgage of the settlers houses. At least half the amount, i.e. LP.10,000 is required in 1948.

0) MISHMAR-HAYARDEN ("IRGUN-WEDGWOOD") is a collectively managed settlement of ex-soldiers. All of them are graduates of Betar. The J.N.F. purchased 4300 dunams of land from the Jewish land owners of this old settlement and gave it to these ex-soldiers, who settled on the land at the beginning of 1947. The old settlement of Mishmar-Hayarden was facing ruin, after the majority of its inhabitants, and especially the local youth, left the settlement and moved to the cities on the sea-shore.

The 60 members of the settlement, who represent 50 farm-units, are living temporarily in the abandoned houses of the former settlers. These houses are very old and unsuitable as living-quarters, apart from their being far from the settlers' lands. A plan to construct 60 houses at a spot surrounded by the settlers' land has been worked out. It is thought that the houses and adjacent gardens, which will be cultivated by the individual settlers, should be owned individually, whilst the remainder of the land, cattle and implements should be of collective ownership. Also the cultivation of the land, harvest and the marketing of the products should be done collectively.

The settlement now has some 20 mixed cows, 10 mules, a pair of horses, 2 herds of sheep, a tractor and working-tools.

The Association of Ex-Soldiers together with the Jewish Agency have granted to Irgun-Wedgwood a subsidy of 20,000 pounds. Up to the present, this has been made good and spent on the acquisition of the herds and on gurchase of working-tools. Until the first crop was gathered, a number of members made a living from outwork.

An investment of 10,000 pounds is required for the final consclidation of this settlement. At least 5,000 pounds are required in 1948.

Members of this settlement have also established an industrial enterprise in Tel-Aviv, which employes 4 members, for the manufacture of souvenirs. An additional 1000 pounds are required for the consolidation of this enterprise.

The above mentioned factory is to serve as a source of income for the settlement at times when there is no possibility of earning from outwork. Other settlements also provide themselves with a source of income in the city, when outwork near the settlement is not available.

GARIN MARGOLIN is a collectively managed settlement of Ex-soldiers, d) comprising 50 farm-units. They are temporarily housed in Kfar-Yona, where they have succeeded in developing an auxiliary farm. They'll move in the Spring of 1948 and settle on J.N.F. land, in the Mishmar-Hayerden area. They are not in need of financial assistance, but will require short-term loans, to be advanced by the Guarantee Institution

"PLUGOT-HACHSHARA". 0) The number of groups training for settlement can not always be determined. It is higher at times of intensified immigration, and low, when immigration is on the decrease. To-date, the Zionist-Revisionist Movement has the 4 following "Plugot-Hachshara":

1) Plugat Betar in Shuni. 30 men, all of whom are refugees, who arrived during the past two years to Eretz-Israel. They are living in the old fortress, which formerly served as a transit place for the settlers of Nahlat-Jabotinsky. They are cultivating a garden and are gradually building a cowhouse and poultryyard. They make a living from outwork. The Colonization Department of the Jewish Agency has recognized the group as a Revisionist colonization nucleus, destined to settle in the Negev. When the group will move to permanent settlement, they'll want supplementary grants from the Party to which they belong, and short-term loans from the Guarantee Institution of the Zionist-Revisionist Movement.

2) Plugat-Hachshara in Hedera, 15 Betarim (men and women), new arrivals, who are living in the Betar Quarter near Hedera. They cultivate a garden, some land and have a herd of goats. They are waiting to be allotted land for permanent settlement, when, they will require supplementary subsidies from the Party and short-term loans, which only the Guarantee Institution will be in a position to provide.

3) Plugat-Betar in Rosh-Pina, 15 Betarim (men and women), the majority of them have arrived recently. They are accommodated in a hired house, and make a living from outwork. They are due to settle on 2200 dunams of land, which the J.N.F. stands to purchase from the local settlers in exchange of installing irrigation in the whole settlement. They'll require a supplementary subsidy from the Party, and the financial aid of the Guarantee Institution.

4) "Plugat-Haarbaah", 13 men in training in Mishmar-Hayarden at "Irgun-Wedgwood". They make a living mostly from outwork. They are looking forward to settling on land in this area within 2 years, when they'll require the same financial assistance as all the other Plugot-Hachshara.

f) <u>BETAR YOUTH FARM IN SHUNI.</u> 110 immigrants (boys and girls), age: 14 -18, all of whom are pupils of the Betar Youth Farm in Shuni. Their days are divided into work and study. The farm has a 50 dunam garden, one cow and one donkey. They are living on the grant which is given by the Department for Youth Immigration at the Jewish Agency (7 pounds per youth monthly). This grant is hardly sufficient to keep body and soul together. A single, special, nonrepayable investment is required to improve the housing conditions (their present dwellings in the old fortress are nothing but ruins) and to establish an auxiliary-farm. A special amount is also needed for raising the standard of education of these youngsters, who lived through all the war-horrors in Europe for 5 years, and whose education is very much neglected. The Youth Farm requires a total single investment of 5,000 pounds.

The duration of study in the Youth Farm is 2 years, and those leaving the farm are ready to move to permanent settlement, thus making room for a new group of young immigrants.

g) ESTABLISHMENT OF A SECOND AGRICULTURAL YOUTH FARM. With the arrival, in December 1947, of the young Maapilim from the Cyprus Youth Village, there is an urgent necessity to establish a second Youth Farm for the young Estarim. The minimum amount involved in the establishment of such a farm is 8,000 pounds (on leased houses and land).

h) <u>TWO CHILDREN'S HOMES AND ORPHANAGES</u>. With the renewal of youth immigration after the War, and also during the War (youth immigration from Russia through Teheran), the Zionist-Revisionist Movement found itself facing the problem of absorbing the young Betarim and Betariyot, who arrived from abroad. Lacking institutions of their own and with no better alternative, the children had to be sent to the absorption centres of other Zionist political parties, and even to the school of the "Hashomer-Hatzayir" in Ben-Shemen. It is clear that these young Maapilim, educated in the National spirit of Betar, feel quite out of place in the currents of an entirely different idealogy. The Z.E. Movement is not in a position, for lack of funds, to establish their own Children's-Homes and to assure them the proper national education.

Today, for instance, there are a 131 young Betarim temporarily dispersed among various institutions, who are eagerly waiting to be assembled in one place. All these Betarim have recently arrived from Cyprus, where they lived together in the Betar Village.

The Colonization Department of the Zionist-Revisionist Movement has chosen two suitable houses for the above purpose; one in the settlement of Ekron, and the other in Zichron-Yaacov, which are to serve as boarding-schools for the children. Their maintenance is assured by the Youth Fund of the Jewish Agency, which pays 8 pounds per child monthly. It is only necessary to hire the houses and furnish them, which will involve an expenditure in 1948 of 3,500 pounds (1,500 in Ekron and 2,000 in Zichron-Yaacov).

i) <u>GUARANTEE INSTITUTION.</u> As already explained above, the main trouble experienced by all settlements of the Zionist-Revisionist Movement is the lack of an institution, provided with sufficient funds, which would serve as guarantor to any settlement applying to a Bank for a loan, thus saving the settlement precious time (when a loan is urgently required) and the tiresome process of finding acceptable, private guarantors. Loans are also required for the development of the auxiliary farms of the Plugot, for which no subsidies are given by the Colonization Department of the Jewish Agency. All political parties in Eretz-Israel have their Guarantee Institutions. In the first period, a capital of 20,000 pounds is required for the establishment of a Guarantee Institution. On the strength of this investment, loans could be obtained from Banks to the amount of 40,000 pounds.

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HISTADRUT OVDIM LEUMIT __ (NATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION).

The Histadrut Ovdim Leumit was formed in 1934 as a result of the lack of neutral labour offices in the Yishuv. The Jewish labourer in Eretz-Israel had to depend on his party-ticket when applying to earn his daily bread. Such a situation resulted in endless discrimination on the Labour Exchange of this country and, the first to suffer were the members of the Zionist-Revisionist Movement, who applied for work.

Contrary to the system existing all the world over, there is no Trade Union in Eretz-Israel, whereby the vital interests of the labourer are guarded on the basis of the member's trade qualifications, irrespective of his party effiliation. The "Histadrut Ovdim Kelalit" (General Labour Organisation) is in fact a partyinstrument in the hands of the labour parties in Eretz-Israel.

The H.O.L. was therefore established in order to assure members of the Z.R. Movement the right to work. This applies also to any national Jew, who abhors class-strife and class-hatred, whilst the building of the Jewish Homeland is still in progres.

Yet another reason prompted the founders of the H.O.L.; namely, the conquest of such places of employment which owing to the low wages they offered, were solely in the hands of Arabs (citrus-picking, tobacco-picking in the settlements of Galilee, the transportation of dunghill to Mikve-Israel, etc.).

H.O.L. was the first to see the great advantages to our national economics in the diamond industry and, at a time when labourers of other parties refused to undertake employment in this new branch because of the low wages, the E.O.L., aided by Keren Tel-Hai, organised special courses for its members. Indeed even to-day, the majority of diamond workers in Erotz-Israel are members of the H.O.L. But the national labourer is not only represented in the diamond industry. In fact, there is to-day no industrial enterprise, starting with the Potash Company at the Dead Sea, and ending with the smallest industrial plant, where members of the H.C.L. are not employed. Indeed, there are many industrial plants, whose entire personnel is comprised of members of the H.O.L.

It was hard going for the Revisionist labourer in Eretz-Israel. His mere claim to the right to earn his bread through labour, gave rise to sharp incidents, which more than once ended in the spilling of blood by political opponents. Also the H.O.L., like all other institutions and enterprise of the Z.R. Movement, had to build up its existence through its own efforts; the Keren Tel-Hai being - in accordance, of course, with the Fund's humble means - the only source of financial support.

The following are the more important principles that are included in the statute of the E.O.L.:-

1) To unite all Jewish workers, pledged to the National ideal of creating a Jewish State in Brets-Israel, in a Labour Union;

II.

- 2) To crganize a Trade Union for the protection and advancement of the interests of the Jewish wage earner;
- The Union favours compulsory arbitration in all labour disputes and the establishment of neutral employment tureaus;
- The Union demands proportional employment of Jews in all Government work;
- 5) The Union will demand that all Jewish employees of the Government should be free on the Sabbath and all Jewish Holidays;
- 6) The Union will use all legitimate means in order to secure the Jewish labourer decent labour conditions and to bring about normal relations between employers and employees;
- 7) Out of respect to the Jewish religion the Union pledges itself to abstain from any act, which may offend the religious sensibilities of our people, and therefore resolves: to observe the Sabbath, Jewish Holidays and Kashruth in all its public activities;
- The National Flag, the White and Blue, is the national emblem of the Union;

- 9) The "Hatiqvah" is the national anthem of the Union;
- The 20th day of Tamus (the Johrsoit of Dr. Hersl) is the only Labour Day to be observed by Jewish workers in Eretz-Israel.

The H.C.L. is today the second largest trade organisation in Eretz-Israel after the Histadrut Ovdim Kelalit. Its membership numbers 25,000 and is organised in twenty local branches (Tel-Aviv, Jerusalem, Haifa, Ramat-Gan, Rishen-Le-Zion, Nahlat-Jabotinsky, Petah-Tiqvah, Nathanya, Nahlat-Yitshak, Nes-Ziona, Bnoi-Brak, Hulon, Bat-Yam, Hedera, Dead-Sea, Etc.)

The branches of H.O.L. in Ramat-Gan and Nathanya are accommodated in houses, which were erected by them with the aid of Keren Tel-Hai, and where all the local institutions of the Z.R. Movement are also housed. These houses are the property of the Zionist-Revisionist Novement in Eretz-Israel (The House of the National Movement in Ramat-Gan and Bet-Zoov in Nathanya - the sites were assigned by the respective Local Councils). The houses also serve as clubs for the local national workers.

Today there is under construction the House of the National Movement in Rishon-Le-Zion (the site was purchased from private owners), which will also serve as a branch of the H.O.L., Club for local workers and accommodation for all the local institutions of the Zionist-Revisionist Movement.

Huch enterprise was shown in the last two years by local branches of the H.O.L. in provision of houses for their members. Urban plots are being purchased and sold on suitable sites and on easy terms to members of H.O.L. for the purpose of erecting living-quarters. In this manner several living-quarters of members of H.O.L. have already been erected, or are under construction, within the municipal boundaries. Below are enumerated the living-quarters of H.O.L. members:-

NATHANYA:

Ramat-2007	(named after Zeev Jabotinsky), - 50 "individual
	houses with adjacent gardens. Under consideration
	the erection of 50 additional houses;
Nvo-David	(named after David Raziel), - 15 houses and gardens.
	Under consideration 30 additional houses;
Shikun D*,	5 houses. Under consideration 45 additional houses.
	The plots for the additional buildings are already

owned by the prospective members.

TEL-AVIV, RAMAT- JAN and BNEI-BRAK:

Misgav - 64 housing-units for members of the H.O.L. of Tel-Aviv,

Remat-Gan and Bnei-Brak are under construction on

a hill between Ramat-Gan and Bnei-Brak;

Collective houses in Zablavy Qtr. in Tel-Aviv - 10 plots were

purchased in this Quarter for the purpose of building

collective houses, comprising 10 flats, for members

of H.O.L. in Tel-Aviv.

LIVING-QUARTERS IN RISHON-LE-ZION:

30 housing-units are now under construction on plots of land, which were purchased by members of H.O.L. in the centre of Rishon-Le-Zion.

All the above mentioned quarters were erected, or are now under construction, by the "Mercaz-Awoda" (Works-Centre) at the H.O.L. (see Chapter: "Mercaz-Avoda"). The living-houses in these quarters are privately owned, and were raised partly on tenants' investments and partly on loans obtained on mertgage. 5,000 pounds were spent, out of the funds of the "Keren Hacved Haleumi" (National Labourer's Fund), on public works, such as paving of roads, planting of gardens, etc., in the living-quarters of H.O.L. members. This investment is to be repaid by the tenants in installments stretching over a period of years.

All the above-mentioned achievements serve as convincing evidence of the vital necessity for the existence of the Histadrut Ovdim Leumit in Eretz-Israel, and of the goed work it performs in respect to organizing the national labourer and assuring his proper place in the Jewish economic network, which shows a monopolistic tendency due to the domination of the economic institutions owned by the Histadrut Ovdim Kelalit ("Solel-Boneh", "Hamashbir", "Kur", etc.) On the other hand, these same achievements, which were realized through the national labourer's pennies, - show the H.O.L.& poverty in the field of creating enterprises, which would offer employment to the national labourer, and its inability to carry the national labourer at times of economic orisis and unemployment. The H40.L., which exists only on membership dues and sporadio grants coming from the Køren Tel-Hai, is not in a position to do enything in the way of procuring employment for the national worker, and especially in the way of absorbing the national immigrants.

It's time that in anticipation of an economic depression at the end of, the period of prosperty stimulated by the War, a "National Labourer's Fund" was established in 1946 by the H.O.L. But this Fund, which derives its income from the deduction of 25% of membership dues, suffices at the most to assist the national labourer at a time of an occasional labour dispute, Thus, for instance, the Fund finally assisted the national labourers, who were forcibly locked out of the Jewish Spinning Mills in Petah-Tiqvah (in the summer months of 1946) by the Histadrut Ovdim Kelalit, which opposed the employment of national labourers in these mills. Thanks to the financial support the locked-out national labourers received from the Fund, they were in a position to hold out, and finally got recognition of their right to work in these factories. The same thing happened also in the labour conflict that broke out in Jerusalem (Froumin's biscuit factory). The "National Labourer's Fund" stood at the side of the national labourers at the time of the prisis which came on the diamond industry, when factories closed down for many weeks. As already mentioned above the "National Labourer's Fund" also financed the public works carried out in Nathanya.

But the above-mentioned activities have completely depleted the "National Labourer's Fund" and now, on the eve of mass-immigration and in the face of the difficult economic situation, which was created as a result of the troubles that broke out following U.N.O.'s decision of partition, - the "National Labourer's Fund" stands smpty-handed.

Below is given an estimate of H.O.L.s minimum requirements in 1948;-

)	SETTING UP OF IMMIGRANTS IN WORK IN 1948-	LP LP
	1) Procurement of Employment for 5000 Immigrants 2) Farticipation in the Purchase of Tools	15,000 10,000 25,000

VOCATIONAL TRAINING :

- 1) Establishment of a Vocational School for 100 pupils in Tel-Aviv
- Courses for Advanced Vocational Training and for Seasonal Employment in Cipies and Sottlements

3,000

2,000

5,000

ENTERPRISES :

Participation and support in establishing Industrial and Trade Cooperatives of National Labourers

10,000 10,000

CREDITS :

ъ)

0)

4)

Cooperative Credit Societies for the National Labourers in Tel-Aviv, Haifa, Jerusalem, Nathanya and Remat-Gan for Construction of Urban and Rural Livingquarters; Loans to Cooperatives

10,000 10,000

.) LABOURERS ' RESTAURANTS :

1)

g)

Restaurants at popular prices in Tel- Aviv, Jerusalem, Haifa and Remat-Gan (in Nathanya such a restaurant is in operation)	5,000	3,000	
ACQUISITION OF WORK:			
Acquisition of employment in branshes unprofitable for private capital (quarries, etc.)	5,000	5,000	
"NATIONAL LABOURER'S FUND:			
Unemployment Fund, labour disputes etc.	16,000	15,000	48,000
	TOTAL		73,000
	•		

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"MERCAZ AVODA", CONTRACTORS LTD. OF THE H.O.L.

With the expansion of Party-controlled contracting institutions, like, "Solel-Boneh" of the Napai, "Haboneh" of the Hapoel-Hamizrachi, etc., in the building branch, - the National Labourer's chances to establish himself in the building activities of the Yishuw shrank still further. This situation brought about the necessity of establishing a Contractors' institution at the H.O.L.

Thus was established in 1939 the "Mercaz-Avoda", building-contractors of the H.O.L. in Ersts-Israel, which in the same year constructed public works in Haifa and Tel-Aviv.

In January 1941 the "Mercas-Avoda" was registered as a Limited Company with a capital of 1000 pounds, comprising of the following shares :-

990 ordinary shares of LP	1-, value each	LP	990	
10 initial shares of LP 1		LP	10	LP 1,000

In April 1942 the management of the "Mercas-Avoda" was transferred to a cooperative of veteran tradesmen of the H.O.L., and this cooperative is presently managing the affairs of the instituion.

Below are enumerated some of the works and their value, which the "Mercas-Avoda" has carried out in recent years ;-

Army contracts connected with the War Effort,	
Building of Camps in Bet-Naballa, in the Haifa	
District and near Gaza.	LP 80,000

LP 30,000 1944 Housing ("Ramat-Zeev" in Nathanya, etc.)

- 1945/46 Paving of roads in Tel-Aviv and Ramat-Gan LP 75,000 28 living-houses and cowhouses in Nahlat-Jabotinsky LP 25,000 LP100,000
 - 1947 Completion of work in Nahlat-Jabatinsky, erection of market-place in Tel-/wiv (Chlenov Str.) building of private houses - value of above not as yet determined.

"Mercaz-Avoda" is also in charge of all the building activities of U.Z.R.s. branches (houses of the National Movement in Nathanya, Ramat-Gan, Rishon-Le-Zion and "Metzudat-Zeeve" in Tel-Aviv - se farther).

The profits of "Mercas-Avoda" are divided as follows: 20% to the Executive Committee of the H.O.L., 10% - Reserve Fund and 70% goes to the Cooperative.

But almost every time a substantial order is placed with the "Mercas-Avoda" because of lask of its own funds, it must seek, the financial aid of private capital. In such cases the capitalist opens a credit in one of the banks, which involves a charge of 10 or 12% interest plus commission. But in addition to the interest paid, the capitalist enters into a 50% partnership of profits. This is the private guarantor's benefit for the extention of oredit.

It is clear that these conditions make it impossible for the "Mercaz-Avoda" to accept larger undertakings, as in such cases it is difficult to find the private capitalist willing to risk on private responsibility, opening the necessary bank credit, even though he stands to reap large profits. For instance, in order to effect a building undertaking of a 100,000 pounds value, an interim loan of 30,000 pounds is required to enable the necessary investment in building materials and the payment of labourers' wages, until the work is completed and final payment made. An undertaking of a 100,000 pounds value is liable to give employment to hundreds of labourers, but, as already said, for such an investment it is difficult to find the capitalist, who would enable the "Mercaz-Avoda" to accept the order and effect the work.

Lack of capital therefore, hinders the development of the "Marcaz-Avoda", and limits its scope of activities.

Lack of capital also makes it impossible for the "hercaz-Avoia" to enlarge its inventory and to equip itself with modern heavy machinery. For instance, it has only one small cement-mixer, and for large castings it is obliged to hire large cement-mixers from private firms which involves an expenditure of 25 pounds per day. The same applies also to other machinery (steam-diggers, etc.) and trucks.

A repayable investment of 30,000 pounds is required in order to enable the "Mercaz-Avoda" to expand its business and take into employment additional hundreds of labourers in building and road-paving. In addition, at least 5,000 pounds are required for the purchase of the most needed machinery.

It is the custom in this country that orders for the construction of private houses are placed with contractors. Such a responsible firm as the "Mercaz-Avoda" could serve as an important factor in the field of private building. The "Mercaz-Avoda" is especailly adapted to effect large-scale works for the municipalities of Tel-Aviv and Eaifa, and for the Local Councils of Nathanya, Petah-Tiqvah, Ramat-Gan and Rishon-Le-Zion, considering that in all these places there exist stong branches of the H.O.L. Public works have already been carried out in these places to the satisfaction of the Municipalities and Local Councils that have placed with the "Mercaz-Avoda".

But the main task lying shead of the "Mercaz-Avoda" is the construction of living-quarters for the newly arriving immigrants as well as for public enterprises in the Yishuv. The Mercaz's for such undertakings can well be judged from the living-quarters, which the "Mercaz-Avoda" has erected in Nathanya ("Ramat-Zeev", "Nve-David" and "Shikun D'") and the quarters now under construction in other places (houses for members of the H.O.L. in Tel-Aviv, Eamat-Gan, etc.).

III. KUPAT HOLIM LEOVDIM LEUMIYIM (NATIONAL SICK FUND).

Due to the specific conditions prevailing in Eretz-Israel, and the ruling principle of the Party attitude, the Zionist-Revisionist Movement in 1933, saw the necessity of establishing an all-Jewish Medical Centre, which would render medical aid and protect the health of Jews irrespective of party-affiliation. The rendering of medical assistance to the Jewish Labourer in Eretz-Israel depended then, and still does, on the Party-ticket of the Jew seeking medical aid.

The medical care and protection of the health of the new immigrant and of any Jew of limited means, who for ideological reasons was unwilling to join a certain political current, - was particularly neglected.

In order to end this abnormal situation regarding medical aid and protection of health, the Kupat Holim Leovdim Leumiyim was founded, which laid down the two following principles:

- 1) The health of every Jew in Eretz-Israel is a National wealth, which has to be guarded with utmost care;
- Medical assistance and protection of health of svery Jew in Eretz-Israel regardless of his Party adherence and political views.

The K.H.L. being true to the above two principles in letter and spirit, became in no time at all a popular institution, regarded with respect by all circles of the Yishuv. And indeed, the membership of the K.H.L. includes people of all classes; workers, middle-class, clerks, servicemen, people of free professions, etc. Medical assistance is rendered by the K.H.L. to all these who seek assistance. Moreover, a Jew asking to become a member of the K.H.L. is not questioned as to his political views or party-affiliation. The mere fact that the applicant is a Jew is sufficient to let him benefit from this national, medical institution.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the K.H.L. has succeeded in developing rapidly, without outside help, except for grants from the Keren Tel-Mai (which couldn't amount to much). It has become, within a few years, the second largest medical institution, after the Sick Fund of the Histadrut Ovdim Kelalit.

Another principle made the K.H.L. popular among its members; namely, the right of each member to choose a physician from the list of physicians employed by the K.H.L. Moreover, the patient, who wishes to be examined by a doctor must not come to the K.H. clinic, as the majority of doctors on the list of the K.H.L. receive the K.H. members in their private clinics as well, at the same hours when they receive their own patients.

The above arrangements whereby the patient is free to choose his own doctor, and the facility to visit the doctor in his private clinic, make it easier for the members of the K.H.L. to benefit from better individual treatment, and save their time waiting in the crowded public clinics.

The K.H.L. now has branches in the following places :-

Jerusalem; Potash Company at the Dead-Sea; Tel-Aviv Central Clinic and branches in: Hatiqva Qtr., Montefiore Qtrs. and Tel-Aviv North; Hulon; Bat-Yam; Nahlat-Yitzhak; Ramat-Gan; Ramat-Yitzhak; Nahlat-Ganim; Bnei-Brak; Petah-Tiqvah; Nathanya with sub-branches in Ben-Zion Qtrs and Ramat-Tiomkin; Mishmar-Hayarden; Nahlat-Jabotinsky; Rishon-Le-Zion; Haifa; Nes-Zionah; Kfar-Yona (Garin-Margolin).

All branches and sub-branches have their own clinics, doctors and nurses on the spot.

Today the institution employs 182 doctors, who are rendering medical assistance to 39,856 souls (members of K.H.L. and their families).

The following figures show the rapid expansion of the K.H.L.

YBAR	NUMBER OF DOCTORS	NUMBER OF MEMBERS
1933	7	53
1943	103	27321
1947	182	39856

Though the institution gained the popularity of the Yishuv's masses grow in volume & membership, it was not able to succeed in equipping its clinics up to the necessary standard because of lack of finance, and was financially unable to establish convalescent homes and hopsitals for its members. Horeever, the institution is unable to cope everywhere with the growing request to be taken under its care, because of lack of the funds that are required for the establishment of new branches and equipping them with clinics, phasmacies and medical staff.

In addition, the existing branches of the K.H.L. are crowded to their utmost capacity for lack of adequate premises. This situation will grow worse with the arrival of the new wave of Immigrants.

The revenue of the K.H.L., excluding sporedic grants from Karen Tel-Hai, comes from membership-taxation and payments on such services, which are not rendered free of charge. This income suffices to maintain the institution and pay for sick-days of those members, who have to be admitted to hospitals. In 1947, for instance, the number of cases treated in the slinics of the K.H.L. was 254,378 and the number of sick-days of members admitted to hospitals, 23,134.

For the enlargement of the existing branches, which are unable to develop due to their being overcrowded, which causes inconvenience to the medical staff and patients slike, also for the establishment of such services as hospitals and convalescent-homes- help from the outside is required, because only negligible amounts can be saved from the ourrent income for purposes not connected with the maintenance of the institution. Below is given an estimate of the K.H.L.s most urgent requirements, for 1948. The K.H.L. needs, for instance, at least one hospital of its own. The Local Council of Nathanya has allotted 8 dunams of land for this purpose. The hospital is to be named after Mrs. Zipora Klausner (late wife of Prof. Josef Klausner), and contain 80 beds. The experditure involved is estimated at 150 -160 thousand pounds (at a rough estimate of 2000 pounds per bed), including building and up to-date equipment. But the establishment of this hospital is not included in the 1948 budget, as there are a number of smaller enterprises on the K.H.L.s priority list:-

TEL-AVIV:

Building for a Contral Clinic, Laboratory, Central Pharmacy, X-Ray Department, etc. (for this purpose a site was purchased in Glickson Street, at the price of 12,000 pounds, a part of this amount was contributed by the Keren Tel-Hai);

JERUSALEM :

Central Clinic and other facilities as above (a site was bought in the centre of the city at the price of 6,500 pounds; the J.N.F.s contribution being 2,000 pounds);

BNEI-BRAK:

Building for a small clinic (site allotted by the Local Council);

RISHON-LE-ZION:

Clinic, Laboratory, Dental Centre and Offices (to be housed in the building now under construction) LP 3,000

RAMAT-GAN:

District-Clinic, Laboratory, "Tipat-Halav" Centre, in the southern quarters of the town (the site was allotted this year by the Local Council); LF

LP 6,000

EQUIPMENT :

Additional Electric Equipment (Short-Waves, electrosardiogram, quarts, sollux, etc.) for the existing clinics and for those now under construction, modern equipment for the I-Ray Departments at the branches of K.H.L. in Tel-Aviv and Jerusalem, surgical instruments. LP 5,000

Total LP 67,500

101 Table 1889

LP 32,000

LP 18,000

LP 3,500

IV. ABSORPTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

The Management of the Zionist-Revisionist Movement in Eretz-Israel established in 1942 a Special Committee for saving Jews from Nazi controlled countries, and their transfer to Eretz-Israel. For this purpose Dr. Arie Altman, Chairman of the N.Z.O. in Eretz-Israel, and Mr. Josef Klarman went that same year to Turkey, as envoys of the Zionist-Revisionist Movement, and established a liaison office with the members of the Movement in the conquered European countries in Constantinople.

The Committee in Eretz-Israel opened thousands of files of Jews in Europe, whose relatives in Eretz-Israel were anxious about their fate. Through the office in Constantinople contacts were established with thousands of Jews in Slovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. This office also succeeded in contacting, temporarily, Jews in Concentration Camps and Chettos in Nazi conquered countries. For two years thousands of letters from Jews in Europe were transmitted through this office to their relatives in Eretz-Israel.

Again in this case the Keren Tel-Hai was the only source that supplied the financial means for the activities of the Special Committee. Through the office in Constantinople it was also possible to send material help to Europe. This too was financed by the Keren Tel-Hai. At a later date a special institution for financing these rescue activities, named "Shivat-Zion" was created by the Z.R. Movement in Eretz-Israel. Material help went mainly to Rumania and Bulgaria, and with the cessation of hostilities, also to Italy and Germany.

Immediately upon the cessation of War, at the time when the Sheerit-Hapleita was as yet not organized the Committee established close contacts with the D.P. Camps.

With the reestablishment of postal services with Europe, the activities of the Committee in the field of rescue and search for relatives lessened, and its main task was transforred to the absorption of immigrants in Eretz-Israel. With the first arrival of immigrants the Committee came face to face with the following problems:-

- Maintenance of contact with displaced Jews, members of the Z.R. Movement, in Camps of Europe and rendering of material assistance;
- Contact with and material aid to Maapilim, members of the Movement, in Dyprus;
- 3) Reception of immigrants upon their arrival in the port of Haifa;
- Assistance to Maapilim detained in the transit camps of Athlit and Kirvat-Shmuel;
- 5) Absorption of the immigrants following their release from camps.

The means of absorption are: 1) Receipt of grants from the Jewish Agency for Initial expenses of the immigrants; 2) Sustemance of immigrants until initial payment was effected (this being the responsibility of the political party to which the immigrant belongs); Housing, loans for renting accommodation, intervention to assure a suitable number of places in houses constructed by the Jewish Agency, etc.; 4) Employment, through the H.O.L. (includes vocational training and financial assistance at the time of training); 5) Financial aid to immigrants who are unable to work, wholly or partly; 6) Loans for constructive purposes; 7) Medical aid (treatment, hospitals, convalescent-houses, etc.).

The Committee has absorbed to date, over 4000 immigrants, members of the Z.R. Movement. A few hundred immigrants were given vocational training by the H.O.L (diamond-sutting, textile, building, etc.). The above number also includes 400 families that have been suitably accommodated. Some 700 immigrants were granted, out of the humble budget of the Committee, small loans, in addition to the funds received from the Jewish Agency for initial expenses. Loans for constructive purposes for immigrants with private initiative were obtained, on the Committee's bond, for hundred immigrants.

All the above immigrants have been enrolled by the Committee in the K.H.L. (National Sick Fund), and were given free medical treatment for 3 months. At the end of this period they become ordinary members of the K.H.L., on the usual conditions.

80 immigrants were sent by the Committee to hospitals for treatment. Sixty were sent to convalescent-homes for various lengths of time.

The Committee, whose H.Q. are in Tel-Aviv (in "Metzudat-Zeev") has its branches in Nathanya and Rishon-Le-Zion.

In view of the existing possibilities for mass-immigration in 1948, it is to be assumed that among the immigrants that will come to Eretz-Israel, there will at least be 10% who are members of the Z.R. Movement, who will require assistance from the Committee. Such an intensified wave of immigration will call for the erection of at least several Immigrants' Housing Centers, which will serve as transit accommodation for the immigrants until the time for their permanent settlement.

At a very conservative estimate, the Absorption Committee of the U.Z.R. in Eretz-Israel will require the following budget in 1948;-

	for new immigrants;	B 45,000
b)	Maintenance of immigrants during the period prior to receipt of Initial Expense Grants from the Jewish Agency;	
	·····	E 16,000
c)	Financial assistance to immigraats;	E 20,000
d)	Medical care (considering that for this purpose grants from the Jewish agency will also be received;	E 5,000
e)	Material aid to immigrants, members of the U.J.R., prior to their entering Erets-Israel.	E 10,000
	Total	E 98,000

NOTE: The above budget does not include the estimate of expenses involved in the procurement of employment for the immigrants, acquisition of working-tools and vocational training - the H.O.L. having taken these tasks upon themselves. Also not included are the expenses involved in the absorption of youth immigration and orphans - this being the responsibility of the Colonization Department of the U.Z.R. and Shilton Betar. Also not foreseen in the above budget is the investment necessary for the grant of loans for constructive purposes - this being the concern of National Bank, "Otzar Amami".

V. SOCIAL WELFARE.

a) Presting . .

(Conducted by "Brit Nashim Leumiyot" (B.N.L.) - National Women's League).

Social Welfare of the United Zionist Revisionists in Eretz-Israel is expressed mainly in the activities of the National Women, who are organized in the "National Women's League", which has its branches throughout the Yishuv.

The social activities of the national women embrace the following fields:-

- 1) Care of children and wives of the Jewish prisoners and detainees (education, health, clothing, food, holiday camps, etc.);
- Clothing, food and sanitary care of new immigrants, members of the Zionist-Revisionist Movement;
- 3) Supervision of young immigrants (children and orphans)
- Education of the national women and their training towards their social and national duties in the Jewish State.

In recent years the B.N.L. has organized Summer Camps for the children of the Assirei-Zion and for children of poor parents. These children have spent a month in healthy surroundings outside the city (near Hamat-Gan). This was made possible by the financial assistance of the Keren Tel-Hai, which was the sole institution that cared for the Assirei-Zion and their families, until an agreement was signed with "Laassireimu", in September 1947.

In Tel-Aviv the B.N.L. maintain a clothing store, where clothing and linen are distributed to the poor, especially to newly arrived immigrants and to the needy families of the Assirci-Zion, free of charge. The B.N.L. also maintain a restaurant in Ben-Yehuda Str., Tel-Aviv, where meals are served at cost price to poor labourers.

In the Shaarayim Qtr., the poor Yemenit Qtr. of Rehovet, the B.N.L. have a Creche for children between 3 and 6 years old, which enable the poor mothers to earn a living from outside work. The children are kept in the Home from 8 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon, and are given breakfast, lunch and tea. The upkeep of this institution, including salaries to the two women teachers employed in the Creche, is 3 pounds monthly per child. The average fee paid by the poor parents does not exceed one and a half pounds per month. The number of children attending this institution is 50.

The B.N.L. also supply food and clething to the 70 children of the Z.R. Movement, held in the Youth Village in Cyprus.

Another aspect of the activities of B.N.L. is the education of the Jewish Woman. The B.N.L. are conducting Seminaries and courses for this purpose. Parties and theatrical shows are also arranged by them with the view to enlightening the Jewish women in Eretz-Israel.

B.N.L. are to-day also taking an active part in the activities of "Laassireinu"; and in the "Winter Clothing" Campaign, which is being conducted for the benefit of the Maapilim now in Cyprus.

B.N.L. is the sole organisation, which renders individual assistance to the girls detained in Beth-Lehem, the majority of whom are members of the Zionist-Revisionist Movement. Its activities also include intervention on behalf each individual case with the proper authorities.

As a token of appreciation of the excellent work done by the B.N.L., the Local Council of Ramat-Gan has allotted them a site for the purpose of constructing a Children's Creche, which will serve the orphans arriving from Cyprus. The B.N.L. intend to build a Home on the alotted site, which will accommodate children from the ages of 3 to 6, including homeless children of the Assirei-Zion. The expenditure involved in the construction and furnishing of this two-story building is E 8,000. A subsidy of 1,000 pounds is assured for this purpose by the Keren Tel-Hai.

The following is the budget required by the B.N.L. for the realization of the most urgent needs in the field of Social Welfare in 1948:-

a) Making good the deficit of the Children's Home Rehovot	in LP	900
b) Clothing Store in Tel-Aviv, upkeep and purchase of clothing	LP	1,500
c) Establishment of a Children's Home for 50 children in Tel-Aviv (including upkeep)	LP	2,000
d) Summer Resorts for at least 200 children	LP	2,000
d) Establishment of the Children's Creche im Ramat-Gan	LP	7,000

f) Organization, propaganda and enlightenment

LP ______

Total LP 14,000

VI. CENTRE FOR NATIONAL CULTURE.

The above was established in 1946 as the cultural department of the United Zionist Revisionists in Eretz-Israel, aiming at the strengthening of national and traditional education.

In view of education conducted in Erets-Israel being divided according to party-tendencies, the "Centre for National Culture" tends to strengther the current of general education, and make it dominant over the others.

In face of the predominance of party-literature and party-authors, the department is trying to strengthen the independence of authors and literature, whose sole ideal is free citizenship in a democratic Jewish State; to publish suitable pedagogic literature, historic literature, lexicons containing historic documents and biographies.

In view of the fact that the Z.R. Movement has no sub-institutions, which could represent the demands of the National Teacher, Author and Intellectual Worker before the Department of Education, Vaad-Leumi and Municipal Councils, - the Cultural Department at the U.Z.R. is endeavouring to organize suitable representative bodies of teachers, authors and intellectual workers, and assist such organizations so as to put the necessary weight behind their demands at the proper places.

For the first time in 25 years, the intellectual forces of the Zionist Revisionist Movement, find that they areable to cooperate in the "Centre for National Culture". Here the outstanding abilities representative of the best men in the movement, are able to bend their efforts in strengthening and broadening the educational and literary fields, free of any outside influence of foreign ideologies."

During the first years of its existence the cultural department of the United Zionist Revisionists has succeeded in establishing the following enterprises:

1) A general -new ork of the General Teachers' Organization in Eretzorganized within the frame work of the General Teachers' Organization in Eretz-Israel. The Society embraces teachers of the whole country, and has already proved its importance in the struggle for independence, which the General Teachers' Organization has waged against the threat to force it into the General Labour Organization;

2) Two books for the tuition of Hebrew to adults have been published; one, "Am Usfato", parts 1 and 2, by Johannan Jacobov, assisted by W. Mathaneli-Rothman, and two, "Laole V'lamaapil", parts 1 and 2, by the same authors. Those books are used in the evening-schools, established by the Vaad-Leumi;

 An institution, named "Bet-Hayeled" was established in Jerusalem for the War orphans arriving from Cyprus, whose parents were members of the Z.R. Movement;

4) "Masoret", a Limited Society for the purpose of establishing cultural enterprises, publication of books, libraries, lexicons, school-books, scientific institutions, museums, etc.,-was authorized and duly registered by the Government;

5) Preparations are being made for the publication of a biographic-ideologic Lexicon of the National Movement, in 5 volumes. One volume, entitled: Yiskor is devoted to the memory of the veteran members of the Z.R. Movement, who paid the supreme sacrifice in the perilous years 1939-1947. The Lexicon is edited by the best literary men of the Z.R. Movement in Eretz-Israel, Aprica, America and England;

 Steps have been taken for the establishment of a boarding-school in Tel-Aviv for traditional and national education;

7) Material is ready for the publication of parts 3 and 4 of the books "Laole V'lamaapil" and "Am Usfato";

8) Preparations have been made for the establishment of an Instructors'

Institute in Bnei-Brak. The site for the erection of the building is to be allotted in the new Quarter, now under construction in Bnei-Brak.

Below is the budget for 1948:

a)	Administration	LP	1,260
b)	Organization of Teachers	LP	480
6)	Publication of "Masoret" books (Second Edition of "Laole" and "Am Wsfato", and Initial Edition of parts 3 and 4 of same)	LP	1,400
d)	"Bet-Hageled" in Jerusalem (for 30 orphans)	LP	1,200
e)	"Masoret" Society; publication of popular books	LP	5,000
f)	Lexicon, publication of parts 1 and 2 in 1944	LP	1,800
g)	Boarding-School in Tel-Aviv for youth at the botween 5 and 14	L2	1,200
h)	Instructors' Institute in Bnei-Brak (Initial expenses and upkeep)	LP	3,500
	Total	12.	15,840

"OCAR AMAMI" - COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD. VII.

This Bank was e stablished in 1932 as a Coop. Credit Society Ltd. with the purpose of assisting the small business man, farmer, labourer, clerk, etc., who are in need of a short-term loan. Under the specific economic conditions prevail ing in Eretz-Israel, it is of great importance that private enterprise should be encouraged and, that the clerk, labourer and holder of a free profession should be able to obtain, on easy terms, a loan for the acquisition of a home, furniture. working-implements, etc.

This institution too of the Z.R. Movement was established without outside help, the Keren Tel-Hai being its only channel of assistance and support.

The Bank started its activities with a capital of 111 (one hundred and eleven pounds), and with a membership, in the first year of its existence (1932). of 149. Since then the Bank's activities are steadily expanding and its membership is on the increase.

YEAR	SHAR	CAPITAL ES & FUNDS	NUMBER OF MEMPERS	LOANS	DEPOSITS	CASH & BANKS
1932		111.543	149	92.759	-	15.791
1936		2:00.795	850	9963.846	4404.414	1518.277
1939		3035.187	1037	9262.398	3716.2E2	2143.932
1942		2983.212	1016	3295.116	3373.760	2246.026
1946		5332.586	1077	45851.303	31031.109	19688.222
1947 t:	ill November	8337.000	1178	41045.327	32814.874	20166.845

The following Table comes to show the Bank's process of expansion:

And following is the distribution of the balance of loans as of 30th September 1947, which shows the Bank's all-embracing activities in the Yishuv's economics:

Agriculture:	No. of Loans:	Trado:	No. of Loans:
Citrus branch Acquisition of animals Agricultural farms	2 2 22	Wholesale Retail Transportation Hotels & Restaurant	3 31 5 8 2
Industry:		Miscellaneous:	
Textile & Clothing Printing Soap & Oil Miscellaneous	12 4 10 3	Free Professions Purchase of land Miscellaneous Enterprises	21 3 85

Building:

Buildings under construction 16

Total of 221 loans, balance of which, as of 30/9 amounted to 17,824 pounds.

The "Ottar Amami" is incorporated and supervised by the "Audits Union of the Coop. Societies for Loans and Savings in Palestine Ltd.".

From the figures shown in the first Table, it is to be seen that the capital owned by the "Ocar Amami" reached the sum of 8337 pounds in November 1947. Such a small capital restricts the Bank's activities. The capital owned by the Bank includes also the amount of 6738.690 pounds, which represents the share-holders' credit on the 1st. of November 1947. In order to enable this institution to expand, so that it can advance loans to a wider circle of applicants, like, new immigrants, small manufacturers, contractors, various cooperatives, loans for constructive purposes, etc., - a repayable investment is required for the following purposes ("Otgar Amami" does not accept in principle non-repayable grants):

> LP 10,000 a) Fund for loans on first mortgages of new houses

- b) Assistance to new immigrants 10,000 (Lcans for constructive purposes) LP
- c) Fund for loans to cooperatives of transmen, agricultural settlers, etc. LP 10,000

Total

.........

d) Fund for assisting Assirei-Zion following their LP 12,000 release (initial arrangement, absorption, etc.) LP 42,000 Whilst the first three paragraphs of the above budget of the "Ocar Amami" for the year 1948 are self-explanatory, a few words should be said regarding the last paragraph:

A Jewish prisoner, held for many years in prison or detention in Eretz-Israel or abroad (Kenya), when released, is completely ignorant of practical life in Eretz-Israel. His former place of employment is either occupied by someone else or does not exist any longer. If the ex-prisoner or the ex-detainee was, prior to his arrest, the owner of a shop, farm or other enterprise; this business after the years of the owners absence, is ruined. If he held a free profession - his contacts have been long broken. In the majority of cases, therefore, a released Assir-Zion depends for his reestabslishment in the country's economic pattern on a loan, which would be given to him on easy terms. For this purpose there is an urgent necessity of founding a special Fund for the assisting of released Assirei-Zion.

(Note: The detention camps in Eretz-Israel and Kenya are still holding to date over a thousand Jews, the majority of whom are members of the Zionist-Revisionist Movement).

VIII. "HAMASEKIF" - DAILY NEWSPAPER OF THE ZIONIST-REVISIONIST MOVEMENT.

"Hamashkif" is the transformation of the daily Revisionist newspaper "Hazit-Haam", which dates back 20 years. But due to its oppositional character, and due to the policy of repression exercised by the mandatory power, the "Hazit-Haam" was closed on many occasions for various lengths of time, until its appearance was finally disallowed by the authorities. The Revisionist newspaper, in order to outwit Government repression, renamed itself time and again, but even this trick succeeded only for short periods.

In 1935 the newspaper was reorganized and commenced to appear under its present heading: "Hamashkif". During the past 9 years the "Hamashkif" was closed by the authorities 3 times for short periods, but this failed to break its continuity and voice of opposition, which propagated <u>Integral Zionism</u> throughout the past, as well as today. The "Hamashkif" fought the battle of <u>Integral Zionism</u> on two fronts simultaneously: 1; branding of British policy and infamous behaviour of the Palestine Administration, which repudiated their commitments under the Balfour Declaration and Mandate, and 2) battle against the diminution of the Zionist ideal by the Zionist leaders, who headed the World Organization and, criticism of the policy of relinquishment and surrender, practised by the Zionist Leadership during the past 25 years.

As such, the "Hanashkif" performed and still does perform an educational, political and mational task of supreme magnitude. It was the only newspaper that gave the Yishuw a true picture of the state of affairs prevailing in Zionism, the nation and Erets-Israel. It called for vigilance and action at times when even internal factors because of their compromise policy were interested of hiding the truth from the public and of lulling its aroused conscience and vigilance.

But the Government's persecution has had its reward in shaking the economic foundations of the "Hamashkif", and in preventing the newspaper from becoming selfsupporting. Since 1944 another factor prevented the consolidation of the newspaper. In that year the sad chapter of mass-detentions and mass-arrests, mostly of members of the Zionist-Revisionist Movement commenced. Laws were instituted and enforced by the Government, whereby any citizen couli be arrested or deported from Eretz-Israel (to Eritrea, Sudan, Kenya) without having a charge brought against him, let alone bringing him before a court. It was sometimes enough to find a copy of the "Hamashkif" in a Jewish house in order to send its subscriber to the detention camp in Latrun.

Under such conditions, when a subscriber of a newspaper was liable to be arrested on the mere fact of subscribing to a particular paper, it was no wonder that the development of the "Hamashkif" was curtailed and impeded.

To the list of blows directed against the "Eamashkif" it is necessary to add a few words about the arrests which affected this paper's editorial staff, and which have been practiced since Spring, 1944. Two members of the "Hamashkif's editorial staff are still being held in a detention camp in Kenya. Three additional members of its staff were arrested in November of the same year, and were detained in Latrun, from 4 to 8 months. In June 1946 three of the newspaper's staff were arrested, together with the members of the Jewish Agency. These unceasing acts of persecution reached their height with the mass-arrest, in August 1947, of most of the leaders of the Zionist-Revisionist Movement. Nine members of the editorial staff, including the chief editor, were then arrested; seven were released after 3 months and 2 are still in Latrun (in addition to the two held in Kenya).

The above hardship, which was caused by the obduracy of the British Administration in Eretz-Israel, has left its mark upon the newspaper's economic position.

Unlike all other newspapers in Ersts-Israel, which developed in the last few years to the highest degree of perfection; with special correspondents abroad, with special telegraphic services and with printing-houses of their own, equipped with to-date machinery, - the "Hamashkif", due to the unceasing persecution, could achieve nothing in the way of technical perfection. Moreover, its very publication during all these years resulted an annual deficit of nearly 6 thousand pounds, which was made good by the World Management of the Keren Tel-Hai.

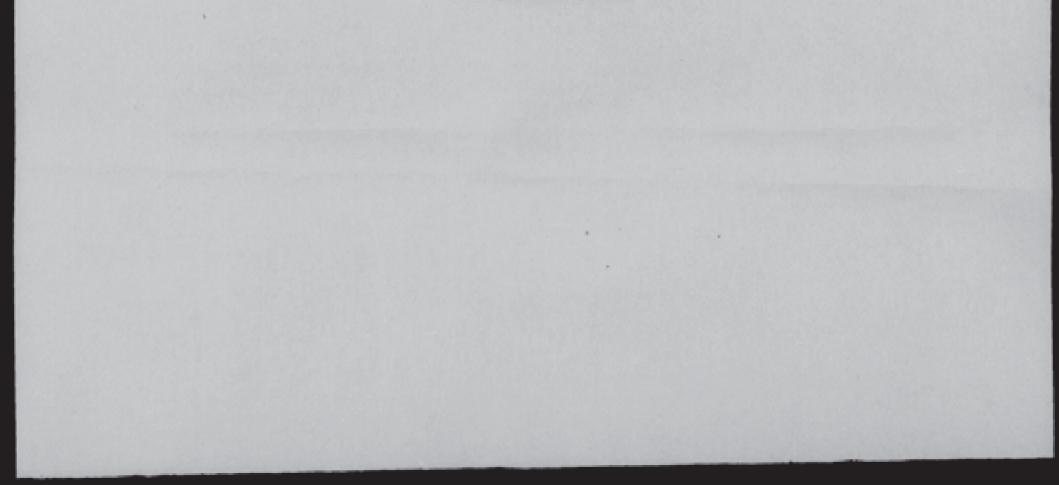
The main cause underlying the creation of this deficit is the fact that the "Hamashkif" has no printing-plant of its own, and must pay high sums for printing the newspaper in a private printing establishment.

The acquisition of a printing-plant is not only of extreme urgency to the economic consolidation of the "Hamashkif", but is also of outstanding importance to the entire Zionist-Revisionist Novement, for the publication of its works of national science and a national library, which would serve to counterbalance the socialistic and even communistic literature which is flooding the Yishuv. The printing-plant would also serve as a place for employment of 30-40 Jewish workers, employed permanently on the publication of the "Hamashkif", and would give additional work to a printing staff employed on the publication of books and other literature of the Zionist-Revisionist Movement.

At present there are 30 families of the editorial staff, management and authors who make a living out of the "Hamashkif". In addition, there are 15 men working in the leased printing-office.

The amount necessary for the establishment of a printing-plant is: 31,500 pounds, which is made up as follows: 3 Linotypes - 10,500 pounds; one small revolving printing-press - 11,000; one flat printing-press with automatic server 80/100 cm. - 5,000; supplementary machinery and sets of letters - 4,000; mountation - 1,000.

The above mentioned sum does not include the expenditure involved in building premices for the printing-plant, as it is planned to convert the Basement and Ground-floor of the "Metzudat-Zeev" into a printing-house, as soon as the "Metzuda" is completed (see, "Metzudat-Zeev").



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X. "PALESTINE JABOTINSKY INSTITUTE".

The "Falestine Jabotinsky Institute", which is located in 3 rooms in the basement of the "Metzudat-Zeev", is the Museum of the World National Movement.

The principal aim of this Institute is to collect and preserve manuscripts, documents, newspapers, printed-matter, photographs, emblems and works of art bearing upon:

- 1) Life and Work of Zionist Leaders, who lived and worked for Integral 2ionism;
- 2) Life and Work of the Nation's Leader, Zeev Jabotinsky, esteemed during his life and in death.
- 3) Betar, Hazohar, Brit-Hachayal, Irgun Ovdei Hazohar and Betar, Histadrut Ovdim Leumit, Kupat Holim Leovdim Leumiyim and other institutions of the Zionist-Revisionist Movement:
- 4) The Life and Death of the National Hero, Josef Trumpeldor;
- 5) The Heroic Chapter of "Nili" and their followers;
- 6) The Life and Death of the Nation's Herces, who fell in Eretz-Israel and in Exile for the cause of Israel's Redemption;
- 7) The Period of Heroism and Self-Sacrifice in Zionism;
- 8) The Jewish Fighting Units in the First World War;
- 9) The Jewish Units and the Jewish Brigade Group in the Second World War;
- 10) Jewish Haapala to Eretz-Israel and its Sponsors;
- 11) Defense and Revolts in Ghettos and Jewish Guerilla Warfare.

Through the collection and preservation of the material bearing on the above, the Museum tends to become in the future, the Pantheon of the Nation, in memory of Zeev Jabotinsky, who serves as an illustrious example to the nation's heroes, who are fighting for freedom and redemption. The Institute is also to serve as a centre of education for the coming generations, a centre for research and study of the history of Jewish revival.

In this museum there are today already gathered for Posterity, the records of 60 years of National Redemption. The large collection, a part of which is enumerated below, of manuscripts, documents, etc., serves as evidence of the riches already stored here.

- 8 thousand manuscripts of renowned Zionist Leaders;

A library of 2,500 books, arranged in sections; Thousands of photographic negatives filed in 130 holders; Some 10,000 photographs of historic value arranged in special albums; A large collection of proclamations and pamphlets;

Special sections of documents and photographs on the following subjects:

"Yizkor Book" - devoted to the National Mowement; "Al Banotecha Halal" - devoted to the memory of the Nation's sons, wherever they fought: "Baderych L'Zion" - devoted to the history of "Illegal" immigration; "Sharsheret" - devoted to the memory of Zienist Leaders and Workers; "Baesh Uvaherey - collection of documents reflecting upon the destruction of European Jewry; "Jewish Units" - (the Jewish Legions in the First World War and the Jewish Brigade Group in the Second World War).

The budget of the "Palestine Jabotinsky Institute" is covered by the Keren Tel-Hai, and partly through private donations. 75% of the budget is spent in investments, like the acquisition of material and furniture, and 25% on preservation and sorting of the material as well as on current expenses of the Institute.

The reestablishment of contacts with Europe brought in its wake a lively activity in cellecting valuable historic material bearing upon the destruction of Jewry and the war fought by the Jews in the Ghettos. Evidence of this kind is sought throughout Europe by friends of the Museum. Three archives of Jabotinsky have survived the bombing of London. This vast and valuable material has been dispatched to Eretz-Israel. The Museum has also received the archives of the Commander of the Jewish Legion in the First World War, the late Colonel Patterson. But the sorting and arrangement of this vast material, as well as the conservation and copying of it, call for large amounts, which the Institute is not in a position to meet.

Following is the budget for 1948: Sorting and arrangement of material LP 1,000 Arrangement of material in albums 500 LP 400 Newspapers and books Photocopies of 4000 documents (for safe custody abroad) LP 1,200 Furniture: Iron boxes for safeguarding of new documents 300 LP Furnishing of class-rooms and reading-rooms LP 1,300 700 Photography and reproductions LP. Collection and acquisition of material LP 2,000

Total LP 7,400

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XI. BUILDINGS OF THE ZIONIST-REVISIONIST MOVEMENT IN ERET2-ISRAEL

a) As early as 1936 The Zionist Revisionist Movement in Eretz-Israel decided to erect a Central building in the first-all-Jewish city of Tel-Aviv, which would house all the central institutions of the Zionist Revisionist movement. At the same time this would serve as a mark of the great appreciation and deep esteem with which it regarded the proud Jewish fighter and founder of Zionist Revisionist movement, Zeev Jabotinsky. In order to fulfil the above aims it was decided to erect a building, named "Metzudat-Zeev", on the side granted for this purpose by the Council of Tel-Aviv, in the centre of the city (King George Str).

The task was placed with the World Management of Keren Tel-Hai. But due to the lack of adequate funds and the bloody Arab riots which were carried on from April 1956 until the outbreak of World War II in September 1935, the completion of the building on schedule was prevented. Up to the outbreak of War only the walls of the basement and ground-floor had been put up, and during the years of war these two floors were completed. Further building activities were interrupted because of building restrictions which were imposed during the war, and only at the beginning of 1947 was building recommenced on the first floor. Even in its uncompleted state the "Metzudat-Zesy" houses some of the Z.R. Movement's institutions in Tel-Aviv, like, Mercaz Brit Hazohar (formerly -Mercaz of the N.Z.O.); Shilton and Netzivut-Betar (Until the Betar was disallowed by the Government, August 1947); the Military Department of the Z.R. Movement (during the War); the Committee for Absorption; the Colonization Department of the U.Z.R. and Shilton Betar; Secretariat of the National Women's League and their Clothing Store; the Municipal Elections Committee; the "Palestine Jabotinsky Institute" (formerly - Betar Museum); etc. The basement was converted into a dormitery for new immigrants. Here was also located the Qen Betar of Tel-Aviv (until this Youth Organisation was disbanded by the Government).

When completed the "Metzudat-Zeev" will contains

Basement completed Ground Floor completed First Floor, only skeleton put up Second Floor completed Messanine Floor completed Third Floor completed Roofed Courtyard (Youth-hall) For the completion of the "Metzudat-Zeev" - Central building of the 2.R. Movement in Eretz-Israel and Monument to Zeev Jabotinsky - an amount of 38,000 pounds is required, which is made up as follows:

First Floor = completion		4,000
Second Floor		7,000
Mezzanire Floor		7,000
Third Floor (with Assembly-hall)		12,000
Roofed Courtyard (with Youth-hall)	LP	8,000
Total	LP	38,000

The "Matzudat-Zeev" when completed will contain 48 rooms, apart from an Assembly-hall with 800 seats and a Roofed Courtyard with 1000 standing-places. The Courtyard will serve as a hall for the youth, where it will be able to hold parades, celebrations, sport exercises and mass meetings. The above number of rooms will be sufficient to accommodate the Central Institutions of the Movement to be located in Tel-Aviv.

b) and c)It is worth mentioning that all the important Zionist Parties have central buildings of their own in all towns and larger colonies of the country. Only lack of financial means was responsible for the fact that the buildings of the National Movement under construction in Jerusalam and Haifa were not completed.

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The expense of adding a second floor to the building of "Bet-Zeev" in Nathanya is estimated at 7,000 pounds, and to the House of the National Movement in Ramat-Gan, at 4,500 pounds.

d) An amount of 9,000 pounds is required in order to complete the building of the National Movement, now under construction (2 floors) in Rishen-Le-Zion.

e) and f) There is an urgent necessity for the erection of two buildings, which will accomodate the contral institutions of the National Movement in Jerusalem and Haifa. For the building in Haifa a site was promised by one of the members of the Z.R. Movement, and an amount will be required only for the acquisition of an adjacent small site (1 dunam).

Estimate of expenses involved in the erection of the Eouse of the National Movement in Haife:

<u>in 1948</u> :	Acquisition of adjacent site Feundations and First Floor	LP 3,000 LP 6,500	LP	9,500
in 1949:	Second and Third Floor	LP 12,000		

Estimate of expenses involved in the erection of the House of the National Movement in Verusalem:

Asquisition of site		LP 10,000	
Building, at least 3	floors	LP 25,000	LP 35,

In order to strengthen the position of the Yishuv in the Capital City of Eretz-Israel, it is of extreme urgency that the building of the National Movement in Jerusalem should be completed in 1948. It is the general tendency of the Yishur to hasten the development of Jerusalem for evident national reasons, which must not be stressed here.

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It is worth mentioning that all the important Zionist Parties have central buildings of their own in all towns and larger coloniss of the country. Only lack of financial means was responsible for the fact that the buildings of the National Movement under construction were not completed, and for the same reason buildings in Jerusalem and Haifa were not erected.

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BRIT-TRUMPELDOR (BETAR).

This youth organization of the World Zionist-Revisionist Movement was founded in 1923, and in a short period grew in numbers until it became the strongest Jewish Youth Organization throughout Europe. In Poland alone there were 70 thousand Betarim at the outbreak of War, in September 1939. Tens of thousands more were active in other European countries. Even in the remote China and Manchuria there existed, before the War, strong Qenaninm (cells) of Betar, which hundreds of Botarim have immigrated to Eretz-Israel and settled here for good. Immediately upon cessation of War, the Betar in China was reorganized and started, a lively campaign for the education of the Jewish youth in the Far-East from its Qenanim in Shanghai and Tietsin. The Betar Movement is also one of the strongest factors in the Jewish D.P. camps of Europe.

The rapid development of Betar also took place in Erets-Israel following its establishment there in 1926, when thousands of youth joined its ranks.

It was because of Betar's new education which preached the doctrine of everything for Nation and Country - contrary to the system of education practised by other Jewish youth organizations - that a revolution took place in the ways of educating the Jewish youth and, - here also lies the secret of Betar's rapid expansion.

The Jewish Legion, founded in the First World War by Zeev Jabctinsky, and the heroic stand of Josef Trumpeldor and his comrades in defense of Tel-Hai, served as the basis for Betar's education.

Betar was the first Jewish Youth Organization that initiated in its ranks military drill and military discipline. Its education was national-monistic, without any blend of foreign ideology. This education was regarded for many years as revolutionary in the pattern of Zionist education and drew sharp opposition, which more than once brought clashes between the various youth organizations in Eretz-Israel and abroad.

Only after the years of the bloody Arab riots in 1936-1939, and especially following the destruction of European Jewry, did understanding come that the education of Jewish youth must above all be directed to the defence of Jewish life and property and, that the training of the youth for this task, enforced by the living conditions in Eretz-Israel, is a supreme national duty. The political developments in Eretz-Israel, which found their expression in the 1939 White Paper - brought about by the Arab riots - and British policy since cessation of hostilities in 1945, have proved the importance of monistic, national education in our struggle for Zionism and Eretz-Israel.

As a natural development of the education principles of Betar a two-year compulsory national service was instituted in 1928 which effected all Betarim upon arriving in Eretz-Israel, and every youth upon joining the Betar in Eretz-Israel. Only after the completion of two years service was a Betari allowed to attend to his private affairs, or join one of the colonization-training-units of Betar.

For the above purpose, as early as in 1928 the "Plugot-Hagiyus"

XI.

(Recruting Units) were established that were to serve mainly in the Northern and Southern border settlements, as well as in the Shomron area. It was the year of economic depression, when hundreds of Jewish land-workers abandoned agriculture and wandered to the cities in search of employment. The "Plugot-Hagiyus" took upon themselves to fill the gap and thus avoid Arabic labour from filling the vacuum thus created. In addition, there were such branches of work that were held, because of their low wages, solely by the Arabs. The "Flugot-Hagiyus" also overcame this obstable and filled these positions.

The specific character of the "Plugot-Hagiyus" is reflected to its best advantage in the "Plugat-Hakotel" (Wailing-Wall Unit) of Betar, which was active during the riot-years 1956-1939 in defending the Old City of Jerusalem, and in enabling daily prayers to be held at the Kotel-Hamaaravy, the remains of our Glory of old. And indeed, thanks to this Plugat-Betar, prayers were said daily at the Kotel throughout the three years of disturbances.

This national service of the Betarim was not rendered without costly sacrifices; some members of the Plugat-Hakotol were killed and others injured by Arab rioters.

The years of service of the "Plugot-Hagiyus" represent a heroic epoc of suffering, deprivation of personal happiness and a life of poverty; because most of the time the ten thousand Betarim, Giyus graduates, lived on the verge of starvation. The Kersn Tel-Hai was the sole institution that aided the "Plugot-Hagiyus" and saved them from starvation; because, even when they found employment in the Jewish settlements, the wages were not sufficient to keep body and soul together. In addition, there were many days of unemployment during the two-year period of the Plugot's Service.

The "Plugot-Hagiyus" of Betar has existed for 13 years, and they were discontinued in 1941 as a result of the stopping of immigration, and following the enlistment of thousands of Betarim in the Jewish Army Units (through the Military Department of the N.Z.O. and Shilton Betar - see Chapter: "Gush Hayalin Meshuchrarim Meguyasei Hatenua Haleumit").

These Pluget were renewed immediately upon cessation of War under the heading of Pluget-Hachshara (Training Units), as from then on, the members of the Pluget are without exception organised in Colonisation Contres (see Chapter: "Colonization Department of the U.S.R. and Shilton Betar").

Many of the Giyus graduates have settled in the colonies of Galilee and Shomron (Yesod-Hamaaleh, Rosh-Pina and Mahanayim). Only a small number of exmembers of the "Plugot-Hagiyus" have succeeded in forming colonization nucleuses. One of these has settled on PICA land, and has established the village of Nahlat-Jabotinsky (near Benyamina) at the beginning of 1947. Another small group has established the settlement of Ramat-Tiomkin (near Nathanya - for details, see Chapter dealing with Colonization). Another group has erected, through its own efforts, 25 dwelling-houses near Hedera, on plots of land allotted by the J.N.F., and has actually established a complete quarter there, which is called the "Betar Quarter". Still another group has been given plots of land in the colony of Herzlia and succeeded in erecting 10 houses, but due to the persecution of the Mapai, which ended with the murder of the Betari, Shlomi (in 1940), - the group was obliged to abandon the place, and the land went to others.

Only the Plugat-Givus that worked in the vineyards and vine-presses of Zichron-Yacov remained in the same place, and to date there are a number of Betar families that live in the former house of the Pluga, which is the property of PICA. These families work in the vine-press and carry out guard duties in the colony.

80% of the 3,600 members of the Z.R. Movement that enlisted in the Jewish Units and in the Jewish Brigade Group, were graduates of the "Plugot-Hagiyus" of Betar. Many of them have been awarded medals for bravery in the War. It may also be worth montioning that the majority of Jews who fought in the British Commando Units same from the Betar.

Another pioneer enterprise of Betar, which has its roots in the principle of service to Mation and Country, is its initiative in maritime training of Jewish youth. Betar was the first to see in the conquest of Sea and Air a national imperative. As far back as 1932 the first Jewish Marine School for the training of Jewish sailors was established in the Italian port of Civitavecchia. This school had its training, "Sara A", which cruised in the Mediterranean, and also visited Palestinian waters. A Betar Marine School also existed in Latvia. Their training-vessel was the "Theodore Hersl". The Betar in Eretz-Israel established the first school for the training of Jewish aviators, and constructed the first Jewish glider.

As was to be expected, the Betar contributed very much towards the promotion of Jewish Sport, which is an integral part of the physical and defence training, obligatory to all Betarim. Practically every len Betar in Eretz-Israel had its Football team, Jiu-jitsu, Commando, Scout, Fencing and other sections of physical training and defense tactics.

The Betar football-teams were the best in the country, and many a time won the Cup of the Football League of Eretz-Israel. Most of the time, Betar Tel-Aviv headed the League. The groups of Betar led almost every competition in Boxing and Basket-ball.

The above narrative is written in the Past, because on the 5th of August, at the time when mass-arrests effected the leading persons of the Z.R. Movement in Eretz-Israel, the Youth Organization of Betar was declared illegal by the Government.

Following the demunciation of Betar and the closing down of its Qenanim, there was established at the U.S.R. in Eretz-Israel a yough organization under heading, "Brit Hanoar Harevisionisti" (Revisionist Youth Organization), and Sport groups under heading of "Nordiya".

The Betar, like all other institutions and branches of the Z.R. Movement, was also dependent upon the subsidies granted by Keren Tel-Hai, these were hardly sufficient, in normal times, to meet the most essential organizational, educational and cultural needs of Betar. The Betar was in fact always confronted with financial difficulties, which frustrated its development.

The expected mass-immigration in 1948 will undoubtedly contribute a great many to the Rivisionist Youth Organization, and the financing of their most essential requirements will become an acute problem. The breaking up of Betar by the Governemtn has also caused great material damage. Everything has got to be built anew. The accommodation of the Qenansi-Betar was, never too good, even in places where there are special premises of the Z.R. Movement ("Metzudat-Zeov" in Tol-Aviv, The House of the National Movement in Remat-Gan and "Bet-Zeev" in Nathanya). The mere fact that hundreds of youth gather in these places, causes a strain upon the work of the institutions of the Z.R. Movement that are housed in these buildings. There is therefore an urgent need to rent premises for the Qenanei-Betar, and in places where the Z.R. Movement owns land, special huts should be erected, which would serve as Clubs for the Betar.

In view of the above requirements, the expense of which has to be regarded as extraordinary, the following amounts are required for the revival and consolidation of the Betar ;-

ORGANISATIONAL, CULTURAL, & SPORTS DPT.

	LB	LB
Organisation of Qenanim in towns and colonies	800	
Youth Clubs	3,000	
District Stores for Clothing, Sport and		
Scout Equipment	650	
Betar-Huts (in Bnei-Brak on a site allotted		
by the Local Council; in Haifa and Rishon-Le-		
Zion on plots belonging to the Z.R. Movement	6,000	
aron on prote contragand to one arte horemone	0,000	
Supplementary maintenance of 10 Instructors	1,800	
Summer and Winter Camps	1,500	
Topographic excursions	1,000	
rehe Brahmen and an and a starte	.,	
Central Seminary for Instructors	1.200	
Local libraries, monthly and fortnightly	* ,	
publications, Scout newspaper	1,250	
hant reastours' score news baber.	1,000	
Assistance to Football Teams	1,200	
Promotion of other branches of Sport	1,000	
(swimming, boxing, fencing, flying, etc.)	2.000	
Organisation of Sport Clubs	2,000	

- 31 -

22,400 Total

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The above budget does not include: Agricultural Training, which is included in the budge of; Colonization: also not included are the excenses neces sary for the strengthening of the central administration (Netzivut-Betar, Central and District Supervisors and Controllers, et+.), for these expenses are covered by current income (subsidies from Keren Tel-Hai and members' dues).

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XII. BRIT HAZOHAR IN ERETZ-ISRAEL - UNITED ZIONISTS REVISIONISTS (U.Z.R.).

The U.Z.R. which represents all the branches of the Z.R. Movement, leads the political struggle of Revisionism and serves as the mouthpiece of the Movement's branches and institutions before the World Zionist Organisation and Jewish Agency. All Betar graduates, the majority of members of the H.O.L., members of B.N.L., of the religious organisation "Achdut-Israel" and Ex-soldiers of the National Movement, - are enrolled in the U.Z.R. At the 22nd Zionist Congress, for instance, the Revisionist delegates appeared as one block of the U.Z.R. The same applies also to the political representation of the Z.R. Movement in the Yishuv's institutions, Municipal elections, elections for the National Assembly, etc.

Needless to remark that the U.2.R., in the same manner as formerly the N.Z.O., depends solely upon the subsidies granted by the Keren Tel-Hai, as it neither has nor claims any sources of income of its own (apart of members' dues).

Branches of the U.Z.R. exist in all towns and colonies of the Wishuw (except Kibutzim and Kevutzot). The extent of the U.Z.R.s expansion is best reflected in the fact that in the elections for the last (22nd) Ziomist Congress its list obtained votes in 40 places.

The U.Z.R. have their Councillors in: the Municipal Council of Tel-Aviv, Ramat-Gan, Nathanya, Benyamina, Hedera, Rishon-Le-Zion, Givat-Shmuel, Bnei-Brak, Hadar-Hacarmel Council, Community Council of Jerusalem (no Municipal Council there), Haifa (Community Council).

In the Foreword of this Memorandum we have described in detail the policy pursued by the U.Z.R. during the period prior to leaving the Zionist Organisation in 1935, and from then up to 1946, when it rejoined the Zionist Organisation.

Considering that the subsidies granted by Keren Tel-Hai to the U.Z.R. are insufficient for the full development of the organizational, propaganda and educational activities, - the U.Z.R., in line with all the other large parties in Eretz-Israel, is obliged to seek external help, if it is to fulfil the tasks with which it is charged.

These tasks will require, particularly in 1948, large amounts, especially if this year is to see mass-immigration to Eretz-Israel, and the realization of U.N.O.s decision to establish the Jewish State.

Below is given the minimum budget that the U.Z.R. in Eretz-Israel requires in 1948, and which it must seek from external sources:

a)	Organizational Activities:	LP	LP
	Courses for Instructors, Orators and Propagandists 4 District and Central Controllers and Supervisors Clubs and Reading-Rooms	1,200 2,400 3,000	6,600
ъ)	General and Municipal Elections:		
	Card Index for Municipal, Community-Council and National -Assembly elections	8,000	8,000 14,600
c)	Eropaganda and Enlightenment:		
	Academies and Public-Meetings Famphlets, Bulletins and other Printed-matter	1,600 2,500	4,000
a)	Administration:		
	Financed by the Keren Tel-Hai	-	-
	Total		18,600

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XIII. "ACHDUT-ISRAEL".

"Achdut-Israel" which is the religious sector of the Zionist-Revisionist Movement was established in 1935, in the same year the N.Z.O. was founded. Before the War the "Achdut-Israel" claimed hundreds of branches in Pcland, in East and South Europe. In Eretz-Israel this organisation is conducting active propaganda among the religious youth, and is training them for service towards Nation and Country. They maintain classes for the tuition of the Torah, and in Tel-Aviv they have their own Synagegue, which is the religious and national centre for its members in the all-Jewish City.

"Achdut-Israel" is propagating Zionism among those Jews, who are passive to the national struggle, and whose sole interest is confined to tuition and tradition.

The "Achdut-Israel" might have become, as in pre-war years, a strong popular Movement and thereby enlarged the Zionist ranks by thousands of religious Jews, who would have contributed very much towards the strengthening of the political struggle in Eretz-Israel. But the lack of funds hampers the development of this religious organisation.

The subsidies granted to the "Achdut-Israel" by Keren Tel-Hai are hardly sufficient to balance the Organisation's most essential administrative expenses, let alone larg>-scale organisational initiative.

In 1948 the "Achdut-Israel" requires a minimum of:

) Classes for the Tuition of Judaistics	LP 2,000
Ъį) Enlightenment and Propaganda among Religious Jews	LP 1,000

c) Monthly and occasional publications LP 1,500

LP	4,	500	0
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Total

XIV. GUSH HATALIM MESHUHRARIM MEGUYASEI HATENUA HALEUMIT. (EX-SOLDIERS OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT).

During the War, a Military Department, which was concerned with largescale recruiting of members of the Z.R. Movement for the Jewish Units and Jewish Brigade Group existed at the N.Z.O. and Shilton Betar.

3600 men joined the Armed Forces through the Party Recruiting Office. In particular, this Office solicited and encouraged the joining of the Jewish Infantry Units, which served later as the basis for the Jewish Brigade Group. On the average, members of the 2.R. Movement represented some 30% of the Jewish Infantry Force. They were first to demand a Jewish Military badge, they were first to fight for the right to have the national Jewish banner hoisted on H.Q. of Jewish Units, and were first to do so. They were Court-Martialled and sentenced to various periods of imprisonment for their refusal to wear the "Falestine" emblem. They fought against the tendency of keeping the Jewish Soldier unknown and they won. They were first to demand that a Jewish Force be sent to combat areas and, though a little late, received satisfaction. They actively developed a wide field of propaganda and enlightenment and published printed material in many languages, where their struggle found its expression.

In 1946, a year after the cessation of hostilities, the demobilization of the Jewish soldiers started, and the Yishuv was faced with the problem of absorbing over twenty thousand ex-servicemen and women.

As in all other fields of life in the Yishuw, so also in the resettlement of ex-servicemen, the policy of discrimination was exercised. Ex-servicemen of the ruling Parties in the Yishuw came before others, and particularly before members of the Zionist Revisionist Movement.

In order to safeguard their interests the ex-soldiers of the National Movement organized themselves into a League, named, "Gush Hayalim Meshuhrarim Meguyasei Hatesua Haleumit", with the following pregramme: Collaboration with the "General Ex-Servicemen's Organization" regarding the resettlement of Ex-servicemen in the Yishuv's economic life, such as, housing, absorption in work, vocational training, etc.

For lack of funds this institution also exists solely upon the subsidies granted by the Keren Tel-Hai, which are hardly sufficient to maintaim its administration), the activities of the Gush were limited to interventions at the General Organization and the various institutions of the Yishuv, and could do nothing for the promotion of constructive initiative in the field of exservicemen's resettlement (organization and financing of industrial enterprises, cooperatives, etc.)

In due course the tasks of this Organization were enlarged, and it now aims at the union of all Jewish ex-servicemen into one central body of the Jewish Fighters Organization.

The Zionist-Revisionist Movement has a brilliant tradition of long standing in the field of organizing Jewish Ex-soldiers. In the years preceding the War a special Union of Jewish Ex-Soldiers, the "Brit-Hahayal", which enrolled thousands of Jewish ex-soldiers existed in Poland and in other countries of East and South Europe. The "Brit-Hahayal" has gained for the Zionist Organisation thousands of assimilated Jews. Many members of the "Brit-Hahayal" have come to Eretz-Israel, whilst thousands of them, together with members of the Botar, led the revolts in the Ghettos and the Guerilla warfare in the European woods. Members of the "Brit-Hahayal" enlisted in large numbers in the Folish Army and in the other Allied Forces against the Nazis. Some of these fighters are now on their way to Eretz-Israel, whilst others are waiting for a chance to immigrate.

The "Gush Hayalim Meshuhrarim" aims at the organization of the above scattered fighters, so that they should contribute of their strength and experience in the Zionist struggle at the side of their brothers-in-arms in Eretz-Israel.

In the new situation which was created on the morrow of the historic decision taken at Lake Success, much importance is attached to the duties of the "Gush Hayalim Meshuhrarim" in organizing and consolidating all factors for the Yishuv's cause.

The "Gush Hayalim Meshuhrarim" have no source of income of their own, and depend for their activities on external financial assistance.

Their badget for 1948 is:

a)	Propaganda (including periodical publications)	LP 1,500
Ъ)	Organization of Ex-Soldiers	LP 2,000
c)	Educational activities and Vocational Training	LP 3,000

d) Clubs

LP 2,000

Total

LP 8,500

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UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (Keren Hayesod) MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 East 42nd Street New York 17, N.Y. MUrray Hill 2-3320 Cable Address—Palfund

May 28, 1948

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

The desperate urgency of an all-out mobilization to provide funds for the defense of Israel prompts me to suggest that, whereas the Zionist Emergency Council does not ordinarily concern itself with the financial aspect of the problem, there is, however, such an intimate relationship between available Minancial resources and the survival of the State of IsraeI that the question should come up before the Emergency Council. We are not receiving the maximum potential of Zionist cooperation in the campaign. It is true that the Zionists are doing better than any other single group in the campaign and that whatever has been abhieved by the UJA campaign in all parts of the country is due in no small measure to Zionist drive. Nevertheless, there are still many ways in which the Zionists can improve the effort and, in many cases, the scale of their giving.

I would therefore suggest that a special meeting of the Emergency Council be called within the next few days for discussing the best means of securing immediate cash as well as increased pledges. The Emergency Council should issue directives to every one of its local groups underlining the dangers which the new State of Israel faces, and calling upon the groups to devote the next six weeks to stimulate fund-raising and campaign reopenings in those communities which have already concluded their campaigns. The local AZEC should also be urged to make official representations to their local welfare funds along two lines:

- a) An immediate lean from local banks for a specified cash advance.
- b) Reopening of those campaigns already closed in view of the new needs and appeal of the Jewish State.

It seems to me that it would also be appropriate for the Zionist Emergency Council to call for the use of the professional staffs of all organizations and Zionist funds to bring about the successful completion of these two tasks by July 15th. The Speakers Bureau of all

They Must Never Be Homeless Again

May 28, 1948

Dr. Silver

Zionist and Falestine organizations should be made available to the UJA. This will include commitments from Zionist leaders for the period beginning June 1st and up to July 15th. The Zicnist organizations should be urged to defer all their activities beyond essential organizational business in favor of this special campaign effort.

Unless we take some dramatic steps to approach the problem with extraordinary measures, I am afreid that Mrs. Myerson's present mission will not succeed.

I trust that you may find it worthwhile to set this course of action in motion.

-2-

rdiall yours, Goldstein srah

Chairman

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (Keren Hayesod) JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (Keren Kayemeth) MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

4I East 42nd Street New York 17, N.Y. MUrray Hill 2-3320 Cable Address—Palfund

AHS

June 11, 1948

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver The Jewish Agency for Palestine 16 E. 66th Street New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Silver:

Mr. Easmer reported to the meeting of the UPA Executive Committee yesterday afternoor the discussions at your meeting that morning and the decision regarding the question of a Haganah appeal for funds.

It so happens that my own views in the matter are along the lines of the Agency Executive decision as you know from my recent memo to Mr. Morgenthau, a copy of which I sent you. The overwhalming consensus of opinion of those present yesterday afternoon was likewise in support of the Agency Executive decision.

It was felt, however, by the members of the UPA Executive Committee that in any discussions by the Agency Executive of matters which have a relationship to the United Jewish Appeal, a representative of the United Palestine Appeal ought to be asked to attend as one who would be in a specially qualified position to join the discussion from the point of view of the campaign, as such. If such discussions will be scheduled for future meetings of your body, would you please bear in mind the request of the UPA Executive.

They Must Never Be Homeless Again

Condially yours,

istein Igrae] National Chairman

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הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל

The Jewish Agency for Palestine

MEMORANDUM

June 18, 1948

11

To: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

FROM: Arthur Lourie

With reference to the attached letter from Dr. Israel Goldstein: Two or three weeks ago I received a phone call from Mr. Montor to say that the UJA. in response to a request made by them to Mr. Forrestal, had received a statement in support of the UJA. Mr. Montor read me the statement and said that they proposed to use it the following day and that he wished to know urgently if I felt that there was any objection to its publication.

I told Mr. Montor that I would like to consult Epstein about it as it concerned the Washington scene and that I would ring him right back. Neither Epstein nor I had any idea that it was planned to publish the statement in the form of a full page newspaper ad, in which case I would certainly have given the matter more serious thought and consulted members of the Executive. As it was, in view of the fact that the statement had been specifically asked for by the UJA I felt, as did Epstein, that though we did not regard the statement as particularly helpful, we could hardly object to its publication.

I should add that it never occurred to me that the head of the UPA (as now appears from Dr. Goldstein's letter) had not been informed about the matter.

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (Keren Hayesod) JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (Keren Kayemeth) MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 East 42nd Street New York 17, N.Y.

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Co-Chairman

National Co-Chairmen for Regions

MUrray Hill 2-3320 Cable Address—Palfund

June 11, 1948

AHS

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver The Jewish Agency for Palestine 16 East 66 St., N.Y., N.Y.

Dear Dr. Silver:

As you know from the copy of my memorandum to Mr. Morgenthau, I resented and complained about the UJA ad publicizing the Forrestal letter. The other day I spoke to Mr. Morgenthau about it upon his return from a week's absence. He is still of the opinion that it was a good idea and justifies it on the ground that he felt that it would be politically helpful in connection with the problems which werd to come before the Security Council the following day, as well as helpful in connection with the tax problems now under consideration in the Treasury Dept. He also informed me that he cleared the matter both with Mr. Eliahu Epstein of Washington and Mr. Arthur Lourie and secured their consent and that he also secured the consent of the New York UJA Chairman. The information was given me that originally it was the Washington community which suggested soliciting a letter from Mr. Forrestal, which they felt would help their campaign and that Mr. Forrestal's office replied that he would be interested in sending a letter at the request of the National UJA. The request was apparently complied with.

In response to my protest against his having failed to consult me as the UPA Chairman who would have immediately contacted Dr. Silver, he apologized, admitting that it was an oversight .

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Israel Goldstein

National Chairman

IG:zh

They Must Never Be Homeless Again

June 25, 1948

Dr. Istael Goldstein United Falestine Appeal 41 East 42nd Street New York 17, New York

My dear Dr. Goldsteint

Thank you for your letter of June 11th. It was forwarded to me from New Tork with a covering note from Arthur Lourie, a copy of which I enclose. I, too, share Mr. Lourie's bewilderment that the head of the U.P.A. organization had not been informed by his own Executive Vice-Chairman, Mr. Monter, of what was being planned, whereas Mr. Monter found it proper to consult Mr. Epstein and Mr. Lourie about it.

With all good wishes, I ranain

Very cordially yours,

ABEA HILLEL SILVER

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UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (Keren Hayesod) JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (Keren Kayemeth) MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 East 42nd Street New York 17, N.Y. MUrray Hill 2-3320 Cable Address—Palfund

AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

July 16, 1948.

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

This is to confirm our telephone conversation of today. I have not yet succeeded in reaching Dr. Emanuel Neumann and, therefore, think I shall resort to sending him, in writing, the text of the resolutions which I read to you, and which you said seem to be alright.

At the request of Dr. Israel Goldstein I attach herewith. for your personal and confidential use, copy of the resolutions I read to you as well as copy of a comprehensive letter which Mr. Henry Montor received from Mr. Randolph Faul, prior to his departure for Palestine.

I am sending another copy of this document also to Dr. Neumann.

with kind regards, I am

Sixterely yours, Martin Munkluf

Martin Resembluth Lirector of Information

Encls.

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They Must Never Be Homeless Again

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UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (Keren Hayesod) JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (Keren Kayemeth) MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 East 42nd Street New York 17, N.Y. MUrray Hill 2-3320 Cable Address—Palfund

July 26, 1948

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

Thank you for letting us have a date for the consideration of the fund-raising responsibilities of the Palestine agencies. We have arranged a meeting as you suggested for Thursday, July 29th at 2:30 p.m. at the UPA office.

I am enclosing a brief summary of the problem which will have to be discussed at this meeting. We have invited Dr. Neumann and the heads of the funds and parties involved. Mr. Randolph Paul, tax counsel for the United Jewish Appeal, from Washington, will also be present.

We look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely yours,

Ellis Radinsky

Director Community/Contacts

ER:GG Encl.

They Must Never Be Homeless Again



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Agreement between UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL AND PALESTINE FILMS INC.

In respect to the production of the monthly film Newsreview, "ISRAEL TODAY," Palestine Films Inc. proposes that the UPA provide a monthly sum of \$17,000.00 for the next twelve month period. This sum will cover all costs including production, release, distribution, promotion and the costs of 100 35mm prints; and the UPA shall not be required to pay any additional monies above this sum. Palestine Films Inc. shall undertake to refund to the UPA all commercial receipts that may be derived from the distribution of this series from the United States and Canada, until the UPA has recouped the money that has been paid to PFI.

Based upon expert advice, it has been estimated that some 300 theaters in the United States will now exhibit the monthly issues of "ISRAEL TODAX" at an average rental of \$30.00 per booking. This indicates an income of some \$9,000.00 per monthly issue. At the most, therefore, the UPA may be involved to the extent of some \$8,000.00 per monthly issue as its costs for this public *theorfricel* relations medium. In addition to commercial exhibition, FFI will give the UPA at laboratory print costs, as many 16mm prints as it requires for its use for fund raising purposes only.

This agreement is intended to mean that UPA will obtain twelve monthly film Newsreviews at an annual cost of less than \$100,000.00. Even this sum of one hundred thousand dollars may be reduced corresponding to additional receipts which may be derived from exhibitors over and above the estimate of 500 theaters considered.

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