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Zionist Organization of America, 1939.

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התאחדות הציונית של ארצות הברית

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

June 19, 1939

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Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
105th Street & Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I read your kind letter of June 16th with mixed feelings — delighted to learn that you and your family are going abroad for a vacation, and sorry that you will not be with us at the Convention.

To date you have not replied as to whether you will be a candidate as delegate to the World Zionist Congress. Please let me know immediately whether we can put your name on the ballot that will be submitted to the Convention.

With best wishes to Mrs. Silver and yourself for a pleasant journey and an enjoyable stay abroad, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Morris Margulies
Secretary

ME: 811

June 22, 1939

Mr. Morris Margulies, Secretary
Zionist Organization of America
111 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Margulies:

Your letter of June 19 reached this office after Rabbi Silver had left the city for his summer vacation abroad. I regret that I am unable to tell you whether Rabbi Silver will be a candidate as delegate to the World Zionist Congress.

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

BJK

Secretary to Rabbi Silver.

RABBI HARRY J. BREVIS
175 NORTH STREET
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

June 30, 1939

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple Congregation
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

The Buffalo Zionist District has been sponsoring a Zionist Forum for a number of years. Such Zionist leaders Dr. Wise and Dr. Goldstein and outstanding non-Jews such as John Haynes Holmes and Pierre van Paassen have addressed the Forum in the past year or two. We are planning an equally significant series of lectures for the ensuing season and we are very anxious to have you open the series in November.

The series consists of five lectures at the rate of one a month from November to March. We are trying to schedule the lectures on the last Wednesday evening of each month whenever possible. If either the evening or the month prove inconvenient for you, please suggest a more suitable date and we shall be glad to change the rest of our program accordingly.

With Zionist greetings, I am

Very faithfully yours,

Harry J. Brevis

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ISRAEL MALTIN
Auditor

July 25, 1939.

TO THE DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES
TO THE WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS:

Dear Friend:

Due to the fact that we were unable to get proper accommodations for all our Delegates, we were obliged to cancel the reservations made at the Richmond Hotel. Instead, the American Delegation will forgather at the Beau Rivage Hotel, which I am informed by the American agent of the Palestine Egypt Lloyd (a subsidiary of the Anglo-Palestine Bank) is the finest hotel in Geneva.

The rates for the Beau Rivage are 7 to 15 francs per single room. A Swiss franc is 23½ cents.

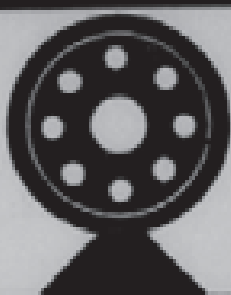
For all of those who have made reservations with us, we in turn have made a reservation at the Beau Rivage Hotel. Your name and the type of room you desire has been forwarded to the hotel. Those who have not made reservations can do so during the next few days.

The headquarters of the ZOA Delegation in Geneva will be at the Beau Rivage Hotel.

With Zion's Greetings,

Sincerely yours,

Morris Margulies
Morris Margulies
Secretary



WHAT OTHERS SAY OF OUR WORK:

**JOHN MASEFIELD, Poet Laureate
of England:**

"I have tried the Records with much interest, and wish that I had spoken better for you. The only faults that I can find with them seem to be mine."

**A. I. SYLVESTER, Secretary to
RT. HON. DAVID LLOYD
GEORGE, London, England:**

"I am pleased to be able to tell you that Mr. Lloyd George thought the result of your recording of his St. David's Day speech was excellent."

**EDWARD E. MOORE, Secretary
to HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY:**

"Mr. Kennedy has requested me to send you the enclosed check for the records you sent him recently and to say to you that they were very satisfactory."

**HON. JAMES W. GERARD,
Former Ambassador to Ger-
many:**

"... your records are most satisfactory. I advise all persons who speak on the radio to have records made by you for their protection, as there is often a dispute as to exactly what was said."

**VOIT GILMORE, Chairman, Caro-
lina Political Union, University
of North Carolina:**

"The record you sent is amazingly good to be 'all the air' and I am delighted to have so perfect a reproduction of the Carolina Political Union's biggest program yet."

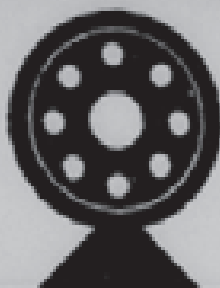
**A. L. HOLMAN, Secretary,
Australian Broadcasting Com-
mission:**

"We are pleased to report that these records came to hand in good order and condition, and that we were very pleased with the results."

**THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE
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Zionist Organization of America

AUDIO-SCRIPTIONS, Inc.
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WHAT OTHERS SAY OF OUR WORK:

FLETCHER HODGES, Jr., Curator, Foster Hall, University of Pittsburgh:

"The Foster Hall staff has listened with much interest to the recordings of the dedication of the Stephen Foster Memorial, and the dramatization of the life of Stephen Foster. We are very glad indeed to add this material to the Foster Hall Collection."

C. J. WOOD, Business Manager for Miss BETTIE DAVIS:

"I am pleased to tell you that Miss Davis considers the records one of the nicest things in her album."

COUNTESS CRISTINA MARCONI, Yacht "Eletta":

"I have duly received the four 12" aluminum records of my address, and hasten to thank you for having drawn my attention to the possibility of having such records, which I find excellent in every respect."

JOSEPH F. COATES, Legislative Council Parliament House, Sydney, Australia:

"... From 2 SM Station, Sydney, your records were broadcast throughout New South Wales, and the reception was excellent."

His Excellency, WILHELM DE MORGENSTIERNE, Royal Norwegian Legation:

"I would like to add that I found the recording of my speech to be excellent, and I should like to express my compliments in this connection."

The Very Rev. Magr. FLOYD L. BEGIN, Secretary, 7th National Eucharistic Congress:

"In answer to your letter of November 4, may I compliment you on the excellent reproduction of the Eucharistic Congress events on your records."

Dr. KIRKLEY F. MATHER, Harvard University:

"The records are very satisfactory and constitute a valuable memento of the radio conversations which I held with certain of the distinguished guests at the Harvard Tercentenary Celebration."

Audio-Scriptions, INC.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

PERSONAL

August 8, 1939

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
10311 Lake Shore Blvd.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I wonder whether you know that Colonel Patterson on his last trip to the United States succeeded in organizing a group under the name of American Friends of a Jewish Palestine.

Mrs. L. Gunther and Mr. Louis Germain are the moving spirits of this group.

The aim of this group is to support the "Irgun" in Palestine (which conducts the "illegal" immigration) and to cement the American Friends of a Jewish Palestine into a big national organization.

After all, the official Zionist Organization, as such, cannot well afford to support an "illegal" immigration.

I am also enclosing an article which appeared in the New York World-Telegram, in its issue of July 13th, 1939

While there is no doubt that there exists a close connection between the "Irgun" and the military organization, the American Friends of a Jewish Palestine must not necessarily support the latter while they support the former.

It occurred to me that you might be the most ideal leader to shape this movement into its proper form and to transform it from a local group into a national organization.

Of course, I take it for granted that you are in sympathy with it.

I would like very much to discuss it with you in detail.

When do you expect to visit New York?

With kindest person regards, I am

ER:RF
Enclosure

Sincerely yours,

Ezekiel Rabinowitz

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RABBI HARRY J. BREVIS
175 NORTH STREET
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

September 27, 1939

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

During the past three or four years a group of us have been making a concentrated effort to build up the Zionist movement in this community. Last year we more than doubled our membership of the year before and this year our goal is 1000 members. Each year we carry on a membership campaign with personal canvassing, public meetings, etc. We also conduct a Zionist Forum at which there usually are no solicitations of funds or members although without doubt it contributes indirectly toward strengthening Zionist sentiment here.

It is to open the Zionist Forum series that we are all anxious to have you visit Buffalo and address us on any phase of Zionism you wish. Last year Dr. Israel Goldstein spoke at the Forum and the year before Dr. Stephen S. Wise. We all feel that your coming to Buffalo will immeasurably strengthen our work and give us a good start for the year. Our Forum usually meets the last Wednesday evening of the month from November to March. If you cannot be with us at the first meeting of the Forum, we shall of course be happy to have you at any other time. Our budget will allow us to pay from \$100 to \$150 for your lecture. May we hear from you at your earliest convenience?

With the season's greetings, I am

Very faithfully yours,

Harry J. Brevis

September 29, 1939

Rabbi Harry J. Brevis
175 North Street
Buffalo, N.Y.

My dear Rabbi Brevis:

I greatly appreciate your kind letter of September 27th and your invitation to address one of your forum meetings. I need not tell you that if I were at all free I would be most happy to come. Unfortunately the amount of work which has been piling up upon me is so great that I cannot, in justice to myself, accept any additional out of town engagements. I must dedicate all my spare time to the work of the United Palestine Appeal and the United Jewish Appeal. You realize, I am sure, that the work this year because of the war, will be infinitely more difficult than at any previous time. Perhaps at some future time I may be of service to you.

With all good wishes, permit me to remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:EK

ההסתדרות הציונית של ארצות הברית

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

October 9, 1939

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Auditor

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Mr. Joseph Goldberg, who is both the Chairman of the New England Zionist Region and the Chairman of the Worcester Zionist District, has written asking that I use my influence with you in having you accept their invitation to address a meeting any time during November when you have a free date.

The meeting is to inaugurate the Worcester Zionist District's activities for the current year.

Mr. Goldberg and his group are willing to pay an honorarium. I would be very grateful to you if you will let me know what the fee would be and secondly what date you have open. In the event that November is impossible what is the earliest available date?

Worcester last year did an excellent membership job. They want to even do better this year. I am eager to help them. I know that your presence in that community will assure the success of the membership effort.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Morris Margulies
Morris Margulies
Secretary

MM: RC

October 11, 1939

Mr. Morris Margulies, Secretary
The Zionist Organization of America
111 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Margulies:

I wish I could accept the kind invitation of the Worcester Zionist District. Unfortunately I cannot. My program for the remainder of the season is already very crowded, and whatever spare time I have, I must devote to the work of the United Jewish Appeal.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ANS:BX

MISSING PAGE (S)



Undoubtedly due to the general situation which obtains in the world, the Zionist Districts have begun their activities earlier than usual. In the few weeks under review, the office has supplied thirteen speakers for thirty-seven meetings that have been arranged in thirty-two Districts. Many extensive tours are being planned, particularly one by our President, which will cover four weeks and will take him to the Pacific Coast and the extreme South. The exact date of Dr. Goldman's tour cannot be determined, pending definite word of Dr. Weizmann's arrival in this country.

Considerable material has been prepared by the Membership Department and also by the Education Department. The Education Department has sent out a draft for District programs, in which there was also included a list of available motion pictures, both silent and sound.

Lazar Dunner colored pictures of Tel Aviv:

I suggested to Dr. Dunner that instead of having the motion pictures that we have of Palestine, we try to make a number of pictures -- six or eight, or whatever number is required -- of definite subjects. Say we have one picture of Tel Aviv, one picture of the colonies, one of the industries, one of the educational system of Palestine, etc. The first of these pictures was made in Tel Aviv. I saw it in Geneva and again in New York. In due time, if the Districts like this picture, we may develop a sort of library of these pictures. After viewing a series of these pictures, one can get a knowledge of what is being achieved in Palestine.

As for the financial situation, Mr. Rocker, the Chairman of our Finance Committee, will during the course of this meeting submit to you the budget proposed for the ensuing year. I want to report here that since October 1st we have received in membership monies \$3,020. Towards the Administration Fund which Dr. Goldman initiated at the Convention, there has come in \$1,682, against pledges of \$ 5,250. There is still outstanding \$4,060. In addition, we have received \$1,000 as a result of a bequest made some years ago by Mr. Winter of Buffalo. In connection with this bequest, Mr. Carl Shorman was most helpful in voluntarily looking after the legal work involved. The Finance Committee passed a resolution of thanks to Mr. Shorman for the services rendered.

We are now publishing larger editions of our publications than we have in many years. Of the first issue of the present fiscal year of The New Palestine, 43,500 copies were printed as against 29,000 last year. Of Dos Yiddishe Folk, 3,800 copies as against 2,400 copies last year. The advertising revenues too show some improvement. Last year's issue of The New Palestine carried 144 inches; this year we carry 258 inches.

Mr. Insolbuch was good enough to undertake to look after the advertising revenue of The New Palestine, and I think as a result of that, we may look to an appreciable increase in advertising revenue.

Concerning the membership, we closed the past fiscal year (Sept. 30, 1939) with a paid-up membership of 44,605, against 28,488 for the previous fiscal year. We enrolled last year 21,577 new members, but 5,460 members failed to renew their membership.

As for the coming year, the following facts may be considered as indicative of what may be expected. In a letter that was sent to every District Chairman we asked the following three questions: (1) How soon they are planning to launch this year's membership campaign; (2) whether they have already named a membership committee and also who is the chairman of the committee; and (3) a conservative estimate of their expected membership enrollment for this year. We have thus far received affirmative replies from 40 Districts covering 30 cities located in 14 States, — 12 in Eastern States, 2 Western. We have not really had sufficient time to receive additional replies. According to the information contained in these replies, these 40 Districts expect an enrollment next year of 16,578. These Districts, last year, had a paid-up membership of 10,897. Were the goal set by these Districts to be realized, it would mean an increase of 5,681 members. I have studied every one of these replies, and I have reason to state that it is a conservative estimate. During the last eight days I visited Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston, as well as the Brooklyn Zionist Region and the Bronx Zionist Region. As a result of these visits, it is my conviction that this year we will show a substantial improvement in membership. Our main difficulty is with the three large communities: New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia. The total paid-up membership last year of these three communities was 13,113, out of an approximate Jewish population of 3½ millions. The rest of the country, with an approximate population of 2 millions, had a membership of 31,500. If we had succeeded in making the same inroad into these communities as we did in the rest of the country, our paid-up membership today, instead of some 45,000, would have been 75,000. Therefore we will have to, during this year, if we are to succeed, concentrate primarily on these three communities.

The office is now preparing new and effective membership material, in the hope that this material will help in the enrollment of membership.

Discussion on Report:

Dr. Goldstein suggested the advisability of having the National Z.O.A. Administration exercise a special measure of cooperation and supervision in New York, in view of the fact that New York possesses almost one-half of the entire Jewish population. He pointed out that New York occupies a much closer place in the attention of the J.N.F. National Administration than it does in the Z.O.A. administrative affairs, and the J.N.F. feels that this effort on behalf of New York has been justified.

Mr. Margulies said he contemplated calling a meeting, in the near future, of the heads of the three Zionist Regions in New York, namely, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Long Island, for the purpose of proposing the re-establishment of a Greater New York Region. The National Administration will cooperate with them, but they should be made to feel that New York is their responsibility and they must develop it. At present the charge is made that the National Headquarters overshadows New York. It is asserted that if a large meeting is held, it is arranged by the National Office. The National Administration on the other hand, can rightfully claim that New York's membership does not compare favorably with the rest of the country. Mr. Margulies added that the Executive will be informed as to the outcome of such meeting.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE:

Mr. Rucker, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that, pursuant to the decision of the last Executive meeting, the Finance Committee submitted two budgets to the members of the Executive, -- one in budgetary form and the other in detailed form, giving names, and indicating how it is proposed to expend the money.

Mr. Alfred J. Kahn, representing Avukah, expressed the thought that the sum allocated for Avukah is wholly inadequate to meet its needs and suggested the re-allocation of some of the budgetary items in order to increase Avukah's subvention.

Mr. Shapiro inquired as to what Avukah is doing at the present time. He said there are many, many complaints throughout the country with regard to certain tendencies of Avukah. He called attention to the fact that allocations are being made in the community chests for similar youth organizations, such as Hillel, etc., and he thought that Avukah might address itself to the Chests for such allowances.

Mr. Cowen believed that Avukah has been somewhat lax in keeping the members of the Executive informed as to what it has been doing in the last six months. He assured Mr. Shapiro that Avukah has done a great deal to meet the criticism; and he urged Mr. Kahn to keep the members of the Executive informed with regard to the activities, ^{plans} and organization of Avukah.

Mr. Margules called attention to the item of \$9,000 in the budget for field workers. It was his impression that the sum allocated for that purpose was to be over and above any expenses incurred last year for this activity. The present opportunity for an enlarged membership should be utilized, he felt, and the only way to do it is by employing an efficient corps of field workers. Until now we have been operating on a "mail order" basis. We want to employ at least three or four field workers; \$5,000 might make it possible for us to employ two. Aside from the payment of a living wage we must also bear in mind the travelling expenses. When we ~~deduct~~ ^{subtract} travelling expenses, which last year amounted to \$6,000, there remains only about \$3,000 for field workers. If this \$9,000 can be expended for salaries of field workers exclusive of travelling expenses, we might be able to go ahead, but if it is to include the travelling expenses, we cannot even begin to think of employing additional field workers.

Upon inquiry from Mr. Shapiro about the budgetary setup as presented, the Chairman explained that the original setup by the Executive called for an education department, a youth department and a propaganda department; in the rearranged setup, propaganda is absorbed in membership, and education is set up with youth, which formerly had a budget of \$15,000 and which practically disappears, and becomes the Education Department.

Mr. Rucker agreed that the Finance Committee had rearranged some of the departments in the original budgetary setup.

Mr. Rose stated that the purpose in framing the budget was only as a recommendation to the Executive, which, in turn can only make a recommendation to the Administrative Committee. The Finance Committee and the sub-

committee of the Executive sought to arrive at an estimate of income, which based on past experience, would be about \$186,000. The Finance Committee, in its recommendation also abandoned the policy adopted last year and approved by the Convention. The Convention budget was based on a plan of extended activities and departmentalization, recommended by the President. In going over the Convention budget the Committee found, however, that if it were implemented, it would result in a deficit of \$40,000. The suggestion was made therefore that ways and means should be found to cover the deficit that would accrue through the lack of adequate income.

Mr. Ross pointed out that the \$186,000 budget allows no allocation for propaganda, youth and education, excepting the minimum amount of \$10,000. This budget provides for only one Director who would have to combine the functions of the three departments. However, if this setup does not meet with the approval of the Executive, the Executive has the authority to change it. This budget is submitted merely as the Finance Committee's judgment as to how the budget ought to be set up, and it is based on a minimum income. He believed that the membership during the coming year will be increased and he therefore saw no reason for pessimism.

Judge Fisher asked whether it was not possible for the Finance Committee to offer, along with this budget, an additional budget on the basis of percentage, indicating how the money will be spent, so that there will be an inducement to work toward it.

Dr. Lewisoohn suggested that two budgets be prepared for the coming year,-- the first for a three or six-month period, in which everything is cut down to the bone, and the resultant money to be spent for the membership campaign all over the country by which we hope to double our income.

The Chairman asked that the Executive decide whether to proceed with the budget as recommended, or whether to proceed on the assumption that we are strong enough to adopt a larger budget and to hope for an increased income.

Mr. Weisgal called attention to the omission in the budget of the item of \$10,000 for the Palestine Pavilion, voted by the Convention, subject to the Executive.

Mr. Rosker stated that the matter of the Palestine Pavilion should be submitted to the Executive as a separate motion, because it has no place in the present budget. He added that the Convention voted \$2,500 for the Hista-druth Ivrit in similar fashion.

Mr. Cowen observed that if we are to call the Jews of America to the sense of responsibility that has been created by conditions abroad and in Palestine, we must adopt a policy of arranging a budget on the basis of the income for the previous year. He further suggested that a budget be adopted for the next several months, rather than for the whole year, and that the first several months of activity be organized on the basis of a considerably larger budget. There is no doubt, he believed, but that the Z.O.A. will do better than last year.

Mr. Konowitz observed that about 70% of the Z.O.A. income is derived from membership, and if a special membership effort is made the income will be increased. If, however, a large budget is anticipated, and the money distributed among the special needs in mind, it would hamper the membership activity which should be given priority.

Mr. Fernstein suggested that members throughout the country should be approached privately for additional sources of income.

The Chairman stated that the feeling a month ago was that in view of the present situation, it might be difficult to present such a request and to evoke the proper response. On the whole, he pointed out, the efforts in previous years met with only a fair response. In past years the appeal had always been for deficits. Last year the organization received about \$30,000 or \$35,000 in extra money, outside of the membership income. Whether or not we will go out for an extra fund will be one of the things that we will have to consider.

Mr. Lipsky suggested that the question be put to the Administrative Council as to how much money we can guarantee to raise over and above the estimated \$185,000 and that the budget be adjusted accordingly. He personally believed that \$30,000 or more could be raised by a special effort. If, in the opinion of the Administrative Council we can fairly take a chance on thirty, forty, or fifty thousand dollars, then the budget can be reconsidered.

As for the budgetary setup, Mr. Lipsky observed that we are suffering from a system that goes back about twenty-five years, and we are using the word "cultural", "propaganda", and "organization", indiscriminately. When Dr. Goldman goes on a speaking tour he is listed under the heading of "propaganda and organization". The New Palestine and Dos Yiddishe Folk are under the heading of "publications" and appear to have no connection with propaganda. The publications are doing a considerable amount of propaganda and to proceed on the assumption that nothing is being done is belittling our own effort. We ought to take into account what is to be undertaken in the way of education, etc. We have to build up on what we have got. We could disregard the entire itemized budget and simply indicate the total figure.

The Chairman agreed with Mr. Lipsky that about 85% of the budget is educational, propaganda, youth, etc., but explained that for the sake of book-keeping, The New Palestine must be called a publication.

Mr. Goldberg urged that an effort be made to improve the New York membership. He agreed with Mr. Lipsky that inasmuch as increased funds are necessary for the youth, education and propaganda departments, an attempt should be made to obtain an additional \$50,000. He pointed out that the growth of Masada and Avukah is important from the point of view of the future leadership of the Zionist Organization. He believed the need for additional funds should be presented to the Administrative Council, and was confident that Zionists will answer the appeal.

Mr. Rees suggested that both the Palestine Pavilion and the Histadruth Ivrit be included in the budget to be submitted to the Administrative Council.

The Chairman expressed the thought that if the Palestine Pavilion is granted the \$10,000 which the Convention recommended to the Executive, and if we are to help assure the opening of the Palestine Pavilion in 1940, the chances are that we will be asked for another subvention. The Director of the Palestine Pavilion asks \$15,000 from the Z.O.A. as of June 1939 to November 1940. If we are to consider the \$15,000 request, then, in order to be able to approximate the program we had in mind we will need a minimum of an extra \$35,000 to \$50,000. The Chairman asked for a motion or a discussion on (1) whether we can raise the additional \$40,000 over and above the estimated budget of \$186,000 for 1939-40; and (2) whether this action should be recommended to the Administrative Council.

Judge Fisher moved

THAT we fix a tentative budget, operative only for three months, on the basis of an anticipated income of \$186,000, plus the sum of \$10,000 to be devoted solely to the conducting of a nationwide campaign for membership.

Mr. Cowen seconded Judge Fisher's motion.

Judge Rothenberg suggested that the committee proceed on the assumption that all of the items of the Z.O.A. budget are important and that a definite amount is needed to cover them. He therefore moved

THAT we ask the Administrative Council for authority to raise an additional \$40,000 over and above the estimated income; that the allocation of this \$40,000 be left to the Executive.

Judge Rothenberg's motion was seconded.

Mr. Cowen felt that the Executive ought to accept the larger budget, but should make it perfectly clear to the Administrative Council that we intend to adhere to the smaller budget, plus an investment fund of \$10,000.

The Chairman stated that the question of budget must be solved at the beginning of the year, if we are to do any of this work this year. The Executive must decide now, he urged, as to whether (1) we are in a position to raise this money, and (2) whether we want to undertake this campaign.

Mr. Shapiro agreed with Judge Rothenberg as to the need for an additional \$40,000 for next year's work, and suggested that the funds be obtained in the following manner: (1) anticipated increase in membership: 10,000 members--\$25,000 income; (2) sustaining memberships -- \$15,000 or \$30,000. He felt that a sustaining or contributing membership appeal should be made by which \$20,000 or \$25,000 might be raised.

Dr. Lewishn agreed with Judge Fisher's formulation which he thought was more to the point.

The Chairman expressed his gratification at the optimism of the committee with respect to this year's membership prospects, as well as the possibility of getting an extra \$20,000 or \$25,000 from special contributions. He personally did not share this optimism. He hoped that we will end this year with 46,000 members, as we did last year, and he added that he would be very happy if we reach the number of 56,000 or 60,000 or 100,000. On the basis of the experience of the last six weeks, he said he did not entertain such hopes. There is a decided change in the figures of last June and those of the middle of October. As to the extra fund, Dr. Goldman recalled that he had worked rather hard on that fund last year; a number of occasions had been utilized for producing the money, but he did not see those occasions this year. As a matter of fact, last year the emergency work, the political work, and other work were combined and the funds were allocated for each activity. The Chairman added that he would rather see the situation as some members of the Executive saw it. Before calling for a vote on Judge Rothenberg's motion he suggested that those \$40,000 will have to be raised by the members of the Executive. If they undertake to do so, he wanted to feel that they will undertake it as a personal obligation and will volunteer to help raise that money; otherwise he pointed out, the Z.O.A. will have an extra deficit at the end of the year. Dr. Goldman further pointed out to those present that they are not seeing the situation from an organizational point of view. We may need \$10,000 or \$15,000 for membership renewals before we can go to an extra membership. Dr. Goldman specifically recommended that members of the Executive and Administrative Committees be asked to raise specific sums. He said that he personally would be glad to undertake to raise \$5,000.

Rabbi Miller said that he personally felt very, very strongly about the matter of raising extra money outside of membership, and that it is morally wrong at this time to make any supplementary appeal for organizational purposes, outside of the regular income that is derived from membership. He added that because he felt that it is morally wrong, he did not want to assume to raise money for that purpose; that there are many more appeals to be made to the Jewish public now for money to be spent in Palestine.

Mr. Recker expressed the hope of the Finance Committee that the Executive would adopt a motion, to be confirmed by the Administrative Council, empowering the Finance Committee to broaden or extend the budget, should the results of the membership campaign prove satisfactory. He pointed out that for the next six months it will be unnecessary to raise additional funds for the membership effort, inasmuch as that money can be borrowed. He added the thought that this year, as in past years, the Z.O.A. will come through with "flying colors", if caution is exercised in the expenditures.

The Chairman called for a vote on Judge Rothenberg's motion. The motion was carried -- 14 voting in favor and 3 opposed.

Z.O.A. COMMITTEES:

The Chairman announced the appointment of the following Committees, and expressed his gratitude to Dr. Wise and to Mr. Lipsky whom he has consulted

in the elections:

1. Membership: Robert M. Bernstein, Chairman; Rabbi Irving Miller, Judge Henry Ellenbogen.
2. Propaganda & Education: Dr. Barnett R. Brickner, Chairman; Dr. James G. Heller.
3. Youth: Rabbi Israel H. Levinthal, Chairman; William I. Siegel.
4. Finance: Louis P. Rocker, Chairman.
5. Districts & Regions: Charles Ross, Chairman; Judge I. M. Golden, Elihu D. Stone, A. H. Rosenberg.
6. Publications: Dr. Edward L. Israel, Chairman; Charles A. Cowen, A. K. Epstein.
7. Organization: Judge Morris Rottenberg, Chairman; Judge Harry M. Fisher, Abraham Goldberg.
8. Palestine: Israel B. Brodie, Chairman.
9. U.P.A.: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Chairman.
10. J.N.E.: Dr. Israel Goldstein, Chairman.

DR. WEIZMANN'S VISIT TO U.S.:

The Chairman reported that Dr. Weizmann was expected to arrive here some time in November, at the invitation of the United Palestine Appeal and the Zionist Organization of America. His time will be divided between the U.P.A. and the Z.O.A.; the private meetings calculated to stimulate the raising of large sums of money will be arranged by the U.P.A., and the larger meetings, as well as some of the political work, will be done by the Z.O.A. A subsequent invitation had been sent to Dr. Weizmann in the name of the Emergency Committee, and in view of the fact that the situation had somewhat changed since the original invitation was sent, the Chairman thought it proper to say that Dr. Weizmann comes at the invitation of the Emergency Committee.

Mr. Ross moved

THAT we note with gratification that Dr. Weizmann is coming to the United States at the invitation of the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, and we pledge to him our support in his undertaking.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

AGENDA OF ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL MEETING:

In connection with the first meeting of the Administrative Council to be held on Sunday, October 15, the Chairman called attention to the fact that the Z.O.A. has had no large public meeting of any kind of a national character since the adjournment of the Congress. Hence the occasion of the Administrative Council meeting will be utilized for the purpose of hearing reports from some of our delegates. Furthermore, as a result of this meeting, it is proposed to issue a proclamation or call to action to the Jews and Zionists of America for the official launching of the 1939-1940 membership campaign. The agenda will also include a report of the United Palestine Appeal, the Jewish National Fund, and of the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR UNITED JEWISH CAMPAIGN:

It was the consensus of opinion of the members present that it would be well to continue the fund-raising Campaign on a united basis.

Mr. Goldberg thereupon moved

THAT the Zionist Organization of America favors a united campaign for Palestine and overseas relief, and the relief of national refugee service.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

ATTITUDE OF Z.O.A. TOWARDS COLONIZATION PROJECTS:

The Chairman stated that Alaska was now becoming the new favorite of many of the colonizers, and a number of Zionists have been approached on the subject. The situation was created in Baltimore and Washington where a Senator was asked to help bring the Alaska project before the Intergovernmental Committee. The Chairman asked those present whether they considered it wise for the Z.O.A. to make any declaration; or whether a statement should be prepared for use in case of inquiry. He felt we could say that without yielding the primacy of Palestine, and putting Palestine outside and above and independent of any colonizing scheme, the Zionist Organization is on record as welcoming any opportunity for settling refugees.

Judge Harry M. Fisher expressed the thought that Jewish organizations ought not to go on record at this time. He pointed out that immigrants coming from Alaska can travel anywhere in the United States, and any action at this time might result in bringing up the whole question of Jewish immigration in the United States. We should not officially be forced into a position which we might regret in the future. On the other hand, there is one step which the Executive, as a body, might take, and which in a measure could be announced or could be given to those who inquire as to what is being

done, namely, to take the initiative in organizing a responsible body in America -- not only of Zionists, but of American Jewry -- with a view to having this group represent all our aims and objectives to the world generally when the time comes, when peace is being considered and when readjustments are being made on a world-wide scale. At the end of the last war, Judge Fisher recalled, a Congress was convened in Philadelphia, and those who gathered there were so confused as to our own objective and as to what we wanted to present to the representatives of the world assembled at Versailles, that we spent more than a week at that session, and finally a committee was appointed to go to Versailles with very specific instructions on minority rights and Palestine. Now is the time to start organizing for such a purpose. American Jewry will be in a position to play a great part. Judge Fisher believed that just as America will play a great part in helping the European Powers in settling their problems, so will American Jewry be in a better position than any other Jewry in the world, to speak as to all of our objectives; and since we are committed to Palestine as being the centre of our general aims, we can take the initiative and we can invite other representative bodies and representative men to meet in the near future, with a view to determining for ourselves where we stand on all these questions and to what extent American Jewry will take the leadership. That action, Judge Fisher thought, can be our excuse for not at this time giving expression to colonization. This is no time, he pointed out, to talk about colonization; we are in the midst of a war which is becoming a world war, and the Jewish question is vitally involved.

The Chairman stated that the Emergency Committee will have to face this problem sooner or later, but this does not help us with the immediate specific problem, regarding which we have been questioned throughout the country. Many of the field workers in other organizations go about the communities saying that the Zionists are interested only in Palestine. We must therefore consider the matter from this angle.

Mrs. Epstein suggested that a statement be sent to the District Chairmen, setting forth the attitude of the Z.O.A. on the question of colonization. Last year, when the British Gaiima project arose, Hadassah sent a statement to all its Chapters, to the effect that we welcome any opportunity for settling refugees, but the primacy of Palestine must be assured.

Mr. Lipsky saw no urgency for the Zionist Organization at this time to make any statement whatsoever about this matter. We have made our position clear, from time to time, as these projects came up. He pointed out that we are not called upon to say anything against one project or another. All that it is necessary for us to say that we are in favor of Palestine and to show the advantages of Palestine.

Judge Rothenberg agreed with Mr. Lipsky and others who felt that it would be a mistake to make any official statement, and he thought the subject is far less urgent now than it ever was. Most of the other territories are not being spoken of, and as far as Alaska is concerned, that will not bother us very much. Judge Rothenberg believed that quoting from an official document would be adequate at this time, and we might say that, "while, of course, the Zionists always lay emphasis on Palestine as the central solution, nevertheless they welcome the settlement of refugees wherever available."

CONTINUATION OF JOINT KEREN HAYESOD
AND KEREN KAYEMETH CAMPAIGN:

In view of the present situation and the greater needs of the Keron Hayesod, the matter of continuing the existing arrangement between the Keron Hayesod and the Keron Kayemeth was presented.

A brief discussion took place, in which it was pointed out that this is a matter which the Executive at Jerusalem must decide. The consensus of opinion, however, was that the I.O.A. Executive ought to take a stand.

It was finally moved by Judge Rothenberg

THAT the matter of the continuation of the joint Keron Hayesod and Keron Kayemeth Campaign be referred to the next meeting of the Executive.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

The meeting adjourned at 7:00 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

MORRIS MARQUELIS

Secretary

MINUTES OF Z.O.A. ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, AT
3 P.M., AT THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL, 9th & CHESTNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PRESENT: Judge Louis E. Levinthal (in the Chair), Judge Samuel Barnett, Dr. Ilie Berger, Louis E. Berman, Maurice Bernhardt, Robert M. Bernstein, Samuel Berson, Dr. Samuel W. Boorstein, Samuel J. Borowsky, A. D. Braham, Rabbi Isadore Breslau, Adolph Brinberg, Isaac Carmel, Abraham H. Cohen, Sol Cehen, Charles A. Cowan, Bernard Crausman, Daniel Ellison, Harry P. Fierst, Judge Harry M. Fisher, Jacob Fishman, Samuel Fishman, Rabbi Naphtali Frischberg, Abraham Goldberg, Fred Goldentyer, Rabbi Solomon Goldman, Morris Greenberg, Joseph Halbert, Benjamin R. Harris, Isidore Hershfield, Jacob B. Hoffman, Samuel Inselbuch, I. M. Jaffe, Sidney Jaffe, Samuel Kanarvogel, Leon A. Kohn, Abraham Krumbein, Harris J. Levine, Harry Levine, Meyer Levine, Louis Lipsky, Boris Margolin, Dr. S. Margoshes, Morris Margulies, Max Nigrosh, Max Paley, Harry A. Pine, Bernard G. Richards, Louis Rinsky, Oscar Robins, Dr. Joseph Roschovsky, Leon H. Rose, Samuel J. Rothstein, Moses Robinson, Jochanon I. Rudavsky, Herman A. Sarachan, Leon Savage, Dr. Jacob Schildkraut, Bernard Shelvin, William I. Siegel, Jacob Sincoff, Abe Sindell, Dr. Jacob L. Solomon, Abraham Spicchandler, Samuel M. Stuckgold, Judge Nathan Sweedler, Sigmund Thau, Samuel Umansky, Isidore Walzer, Meyer W. Weisgal, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. Rose J. Bender of Philadelphia (representing Hadassah, in place of Mrs. Judith Epstein); Judge Bernard A. Rosenblatt, by invitation; and Messrs. Simon Bernstein, Samuel Caplan, Mendel N. Fisher, Jacob S. Golub, Israel Maltin.

Excuses for Absence: Meyer Abrams, Rabbi Philip R. Alstat, Ralph Bass, Abraham Beier, Rabbi Morton Berman, Herman W. Bernstein, Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner, Israel B. Brodie, Jesse B. Calmenson, Julius M. Canter, Samuel Caplan (Albany, N. Y.), Jacob Cohen, Lawrence W. Crohn, Saul Danaceau, Dr. Azriel L. Eisenberg, Judge Henry Ellenbogen, Col. Benjamin F. Everts, Jake Felt, Dr. Hyman Frank, Harry H. Frankel, Dr. Moses Gollman, Rabbi Joshua L. Goldberg, Rabbi Morton Goldberg, Rabbi H. R. Goldberger, Judge I. M. Golden, William H. Goldman, Joseph Goldstein, Abraham Goodman, Max Goodman, Rabbi Abram M. Granowitz, Murray Garfein, Leo Gazik, Rabbi Harry Halpern, Rabbi James G. Heller, Bernard Horwich, John Horwitz, Rabbi Edward L. Israel, Samuel Judonfreund, Alfred Kahn, Prof. Gustave Elsasner, George J. Kolin, Rabbi Philip Kleinman, Max I. Kohnman, Joseph Kraemer, I. Archer Lovin, Moyer Levy, Philip S. Lewis, Dr. M. B. Lichtenstein, Judge Julian W. Mack, Mortimer May, Louis J. Moss, Isaac Potts, Jacob Rabinovitz, Luc J. Rabinowitz, Harry A. Rachlin, Albert Raffold, Jacob H. Rand, Samuel Raucher, Hon. Hyman J. Reit, Sol Reiter, Moyer Rich, Aaron Riche, Lawrence W. Ring, Rabbi Rudolph M. Rosenthal, Judge Morris Rothenberg, Leon B. Sager, Rabbi Bernard Segal, Carl Sherman, Mrs. Archibald Silverman, Saul S. Spiro, Julius Stone, Robert Szold, N. Weidberg, Charles Weingarten, David H. White, Louis Wiener, Leo Wolfson, Dr. Samuel Wurzel.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARK:

The meeting was called to order at 2:30 P.M. with Judge Levinthal in the Chair. In his opening statement the Chairman stated that "Philadelphia must necessarily appreciate idealism which is at the heart of the Zionist movement, and so it seems fitting that this first meeting outside of New York City should be held in this city of brotherly love, the city of William Penn. Benjamin Franklin, the city where the Freedom of America was cradled, where the democracy of America was born. It was not very long ago when we had regarded democracy and freedom and international honor and good faith as things not to be talked about, as things to be taken for granted. It seems that in these

days we live in a different world, when what we were pleased to call the eternal verities are being assailed by ruthless forces of evil, and Zionists cannot repeat too often -- that the ideals of a White Paper, the ideals and the traditions of America, and, 2500 years before them, the ideals of the Hebrew Prophets, are the same ideals which animate Zionists throughout the world. Theodor Herzl at one of the early Congresses uttered what should be taken as the keynote for any Zionist gathering in these crucial days. In speaking of the Jewish situation of that time, he said: 'The condition of the Jews bends towards three directions: the first is the apathetic submission to insult and misery; the second is a wild revolt against the step-motherly society; ours, he said, 'is the third way, to soar upwards to a higher degree of civilization to help the general welfare, to prepare new paths for intercourse among the nations; to seek an awakening for social justice'; and, he concluded by saying: 'Just as our beloved poet gave forth songs out of his woes, so we Zionists, out of Jewish suffering are preparing progress for mankind which we serve.' In these critical, tragic hours, we Zionists must reaffirm our faith in these ancient truths, these ideals of religion and of democracy, for our cause is inextricably linked up with the cause of humanity, of civilization, of democracy. May we, in our deliberations here and in our work in our own communities, as Zionists, live up to, work up to the glorious opportunity that is ours."

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Morris Margulies who submitted the following report:

SECRETARY'S REPORT:

This being the first meeting of the Administrative Committee since the last annual convention, my report will of necessity be circumscribed by the brief period that has elapsed since the beginning of the new Zionist fiscal year.

During the summer months, activities are generally at a lull. This was especially true last summer in view of the holding of the Zionist Congress at Geneva. This report therefore covers a period of only five weeks.

On the basis of the unusually heavy mail handled by the Secretary's office -- on the basis of information gathered at a number of meetings which I have attended, it is safe to state that there is a definite feeling that the current year will witness a strong upsurge in Zionist sentiment, which is certain to be reflected in an increase in all phases of Zionist activity, especially the growth of the Zionist Organization.

Since the last convention a radical change has taken place in the world situation, basically affecting the Zionist movement and Palestine. This factor naturally reacted upon the policies and activities which have been pursued by the Zionist Organization of America, necessitating a reorientation of Zionist propaganda and approach to Zionist problems. A summary of the activities which have been undertaken in the light of the new situation appear elsewhere in this report.

THE EXECUTIVE

Since the last Zionist convention, the Executive Committee has held three meetings. Following is a summary of the most important decisions reached at these meetings.

The first meeting held on July 5, was devoted practically in its entirety to a consideration of organizational matters. In view of the impending departure of Dr. Goldman for Geneva, Dr. Stephen S. Wise was empowered to serve as Acting President of the Zionist Organization.

The second meeting was held on Wednesday, Sept. 20, following the return of most of the delegates from the World Zionist Congress. Dr. Goldman opened the meeting with a eulogy on the late A. H. Friedland. The Executive then heard the first report on the Congress proceedings by Dr. Goldman who concluded his remarks with the statement that all delegates left Geneva with the determination to go on building the Homeland, and with the deep conviction and unyielding optimism that Palestine is the land of the Jew and will remain Eretz Israel.

Acting upon the authorization of the last convention, the Executive co-opted as members of the Executive the following five whose names were suggested to Dr. Goldman by the various regions wherein these gentlemen are active: Judge I. M. Golden, of San Francisco; Aaron Richo, of Los Angeles, representing the Pacific Coast; Mordecai Kenowitz, former president of the Long Island Zionist Region; A. K. Epstein, of Chicago; and Israel B. Brodie of New York.

It was also unanimously moved that Mr. Ezra Z. Shapiro, of Cleveland, be elected as a member of the Executive to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. A. H. Friedland.

A comprehensive discussion then took place on the objectives of the Zionist Organization as a result of the new developments abroad. Dr. Wise suggested that, in connection with the forthcoming Intergovernmental Conference on Refugees to be held in Washington, it is important that the ZOA maintain the position that it is essential to stress that Palestine offers the only haven for hundreds of thousands of refugees, and that this fact should play the most vital role when considering the refugee question. The Executive also fully discussed the political situation in view of the approaching visit of Dr. Weizmann to America. Dr. Goldman proposed the holding of simultaneous meetings throughout the country to arouse Zionists and to remove any lingering doubts among Zionists. Following suggestions by Judge Levinthal, Rabbi Israel, Rabbi Heller and Judge Ellenbogen, the Executive decided that the next Balfour Day be made the focal point of the membership campaign for 1939-1940.

On the occasion of the 75th birthday of Dr. Friedenwald, the Executive decided to initiate at some future date a fitting project honoring him.

Reporting on behalf of the Finance Committee, Mr. Rucker stated that for the first three months the operating expenses of the organization were about \$57,000. This included items of a non-recurring nature, such as the convention which cost \$3,800; Public Relations \$6,042; Palestine Pavilion \$2,000, and other expenses. He estimated that the expenditure for the next nine months could be kept to about \$125,856, based on about the same membership income as last year. The budget of \$347,000 adopted at the last convention is entirely out of proportion with our estimated income he maintained. Following a discussion in which all organizational phases were considered, the Executive empowered the President to appoint a special committee to meet with the Finance Committee of the ZOA for the purpose of considering the revised budget for the current year.

The third meeting of the Executive held on Wednesday, Oct. 11, adopted the following important decisions: 1) That the Zionist Organization of America favors a united campaign for Palestine and overseas relief. 2) To pledge support to Dr. Weizmann in connection with his forthcoming visit to the United States at the invitation of the Emergency Committee for Zionist affairs.

3) That authority be asked of the Administrative Committee to raise an additional \$40,000 over and above the estimated income; that the allocation of these \$40,000 be left to the Executive of the Z.O.A.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE for ZIONIST AFFAIRS

As already indicated, the new political developments arising out of the conflict in Europe have been fully dealt with by the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, which was organized following a decision passed at a meeting of the World Zionist Executive held at the conclusion of the Zionist Congress, when the outbreak of war seemed imminent. This committee was empowered to represent the World Executive in the United States. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Solomon Goldman and Mr. Louis Lipsky were named to comprise the committee and given power to co-opt representatives of all Zionist bodies in the United States. Consequently, the committee was enlarged to include two representatives, each from Hadassah, Poale Zion and Mizrachi, as well as Dr. Silver as Chairman of the U.P.A. and Mr. Seold as Economic and Legal Advisor. The Committee has held three meetings since its formation; the following is a summary of the actions taken by it.

Subsequent to the organization of the committee, Dr. Goldman, Mr. Lipsky and Dr. Wise visited Washington on Sept. 11, where they conferred with the new British Ambassador Lord Lothian and Secretary of State Hull. These meetings were designed to establish personal contact with the new British Ambassador and to make certain inquiries of the State Department with reference to matters involving our current work in Palestine. The Secretary of State was of the opinion that Palestine would come under the classification of a belligerent country. At its subsequent meetings the Emergency Committee dealt principally with a number of cable requests from various European centers for funds to meet the immigration needs into Palestine. These requests were directed to the United States because of lack of communication with Palestine and London and were therefore transmitted by the committee to the Executive either in Jerusalem or London.

A delegation representing the Mizrachi appeared at a meeting of the Emergency Committee on Oct. 3, with the proposal that a special campaign be undertaken in the United States to collect food supplies to be sent to the old Yishub. The delegation based its proposal on the fact that it has received advices from the Chief Rabbinate of Palestine that the old Yishub was faced with starvation conditions as a result of the war.

The committee expressed opposition to such a campaign, but suggested instead the possible appropriation of funds for the purchase of food supplies, if the need were acute. Upon inquiry of the Executive in Palestine, the Emergency Committee was advised not to appropriate any funds for this purpose and that the situation could be relieved by action of the Executive in Jerusalem. With reference to the question of food supplies, the committee was further advised by Palestine that such supplies were not required for the present because the Palestine Government has taken steps to obtain ample foodstocks from neighboring countries.

On October 10th, the Committee advised Dr. Weizmann to come here as soon as convenient. The committee is examining the possibilities of establishing contact with Zionist communities in occupied Polish territory. It is expected that some results may be achieved soon.

In view of the significance attached to the forthcoming meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, to be held in Washington, the committee in conjunction with the United Palestine Appeal has prepared a memorandum for submission to the Conference on the subject of absorptive capacity of Palestine in relationship to the refugee problem and the need of finding a home for large masses of Jewish victims of war and persecution.

It is yet too early to define clearly the tasks of the Emergency Committee. This will come about with the gradual clarification of the situation. However, the committee, as set up, is both prepared and equipped to function in whatever manner it is called upon, and to carry out the duties with which it has been entrusted by the Executive of the Jewish Agency.

SPEAKERS & TOURS

Reverting to organizational matters permit me to point out that due to the situation which has grown out of the conflict in Europe, the Zionist Districts have begun their seasonal activities earlier than usual. During the five weeks under review, an unprecedented large number of meetings have been arranged through the medium of the national headquarters. Also a number of cross-country tours, are being planned, particularly one for Dr. Goldman, which will cover four weeks and take him to the Pacific Coast and the extreme South. The definite itinerary of Dr. Goldman's tour hinges upon the receipt of final word of Dr. Weizmann's arrival in this country.

To stimulate the activities of the Districts, considerable material and literature has been prepared by the Membership Department and by the Education Department. The material prepared by the Membership Department includes an outline of District Programs embracing the functions of officers and District committees, as well as suggestions for increasing the effectiveness of membership efforts.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Department

The Education/ of which Dr. Jacob Golub is the director has offered the Districts a detailed program including the ~~presentation~~ of lectures, a list of available Palestine motion pictures, as well as material for illustrated lectures, essay contests and plays.

Recognizing the value of Palestine motion pictures as a medium of propaganda, I suggested to Mr. Lazar Dunner when he visited America to make a number of pictures, each of them devoted to a definite subject. For instance, one picture is to depict Tel Aviv; another is to show scenes of the colonies; a third of industries; a fourth of the educational system of Palestine, and etc. Acting upon my suggestion, the first picture was made in Tel Aviv. While in Geneva, I saw this picture which was also shown in preview recently in New York. It is in technicolor and very effective. I believe the ZOA will have a number of copies made and in due course, if the Districts like this picture, a library of these pictures may be developed.

FINANCES

In regard to the financial situation, Mr. Rucker, Chairman of our Finance Committee, will submit a report in the course of the meeting covering this year's budget. Between October 1st and October 10th we have received in membership dues amounts totaling \$3,426. Toward the Administration Fund initiated by Dr. Goldman at the convention, the amount of \$1,682 was received against pledges of \$5,250. Thus, there is still outstanding \$4,060. In addition, we have received \$1,000 representing a bequest made some years ago by Mr. Winter of Buffalo. Mr. Carl

Sherman was most helpful in voluntarily attending to the legal work involved in regard to this bequest.

NEW PALESTINE & DOS YIDDISHE FOLK

The increase in our membership last year has naturally affected the circulation of our publications, which is larger now than in many previous years. The first issue of The New Palestine in the present fiscal year, was printed in 43,500 copies as against 29,000 last year. Of Dos Yiddishe Folk 3,800 copies were printed as against 2,400 last year. Some improvement is also shown in the advertising revenues. Last year's October 1st issue of The New Palestine carried 144 inches. This year's issue of the same date contained 258 inches.

Mr. Inselbuch, a member of our Finance Committee was good enough to undertake to look after the advertising revenue of The New Palestine. We may therefore look forward to an appreciable increase in advertising revenue.

PALESTINE DEPARTMENT

From the report of our Palestine Bureau of which Dr. S. Bernstein is the director, it appears that during the period from July 1st, 1938, to October 1st, 1939, 160 American Jews deposited in Palestine the amount of \$5000 each in behalf of their relatives in Germany comprising 480 persons. Together with the 84 Americans who left for Palestine during this period, the amount of over one million dollars has been deposited in Palestine. For the same period some 500 American tourists went to Palestine with the Consular assistance of the Bureau.

In recent months, in answer to the appeals of the Zionist Organizations of Berlin, Vienna and Prague, the Bureau has been active in helping to secure affidavits for deserving Zionists, enabling them to go temporarily to other countries since no permission could be secured for entering Palestine. A number of American Zionists have been cooperating in signing the required affidavits and it is desirable that Zionists assist the Bureau in these efforts in behalf of our suffering fellow-Zionists abroad.

The British Passport Control Office in New York, particularly the head of the office, Sir James F. Paget, is very helpful in these efforts and gives us its friendly cooperation.

MEMBERSHIP

Concerning membership. We closed the past fiscal year (Sept. 30, 1939) with a paid-up membership of 44,605 as against 28,488 for the same period in the preceding year. We enrolled last year 21,577 new members, but of the old membership 5,460 failed to renew.

In considering the prospects for the current year, the following facts may be regarded as an indication of what may be expected. In response to a letter addressed to every District Chairman, requesting information concerning their plans for the launching of membership drives, we have thus far received notifications of the launching of such campaigns from more than 40 Districts covering over 30 cities located in 14 states; 12 in Eastern states and 2 Western. In each instance, the District notifies us of the election of a membership chairman and of an increased quota which was assumed voluntarily. The replies are still arriving and the number will probably increase during the forthcoming week. According to the figures compiled on the basis of the replies, the more than 40 Districts which responded expect an enrollment next year of more than 17,000 compared with

a paid-up membership of 11,000 this year. These replies reflect the general determination of all Districts throughout the country to increase their membership during the new year. In connection with the preparation for the membership drives, I visited in the past fortnight a number of communities including Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston, as well as the Brooklyn Zionist Region and the Bronx Zionist Region.

In Pittsburgh, Dr. Ludwig Lewisohn and I addressed a meeting of over 1100. The 1100 people present at the meeting were not just sympathizers; they were all members. Pittsburgh now has close to 1800 members. They have set for themselves a goal for next year of 3,000 members. Based on the information obtained, Pittsburgh will no doubt realize the goal it has set for itself and thus maintain the premier position it now occupies on the American Zionist scene.

We are to be congratulated on the very gratifying fact that Mr. Robert Bernstein is new president of the Philadelphia Zionist Organization. Philadelphia has set for itself a goal of 2,500 -- a 100 per cent increase over its present membership. However, considering the size of the Philadelphia Jewish population, we all hope that the results finally obtained will far exceed the modest goal that has been set.

In Boston, where I met with the Administrative Committee of the New England Zionist Region, some 18 Districts were represented, coming from 14 cities, including Districts in Maine and New Hampshire. It was in every respect the most representative as well as the most encouraging annual meeting which I have attended in Boston during the last few years. New England concluded last year with a total paid-up membership of 4,500. A careful and conscientious, voluntary acceptance of membership quotas for the current fiscal year shows a total of 9,500, or an increase of 100 per cent. Considering the determination which characterizes the present administration to build up the New England Zionist membership, we have every reason to believe that this quota will be reached.

From the conferences held with the leaders of the Brooklyn Zionist Region and the Bronx Zionist Region, I have carried away the conviction that these communities, too, will this year show a substantial improvement in their membership status.

However, it is essential that I point out that, as heretofore, our main difficulty lies with the three largest communities -- New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. These three communities had last year a total paid-up membership of a little over 13,000, out of an approximately combined Jewish population of two and a half million. The rest of the country, with an approximate population of two million, had a paid-up membership of 32,000. Had we secured comparatively the same results in the three large cities enumerated, that we have in the rest of the country, our paid-up membership today, of 45,000 would be 75,000. It will be necessary, therefore, during the current year, to concentrate on these three communities.

The office is now preparing detailed plans and effective material for our membership work. We have reason for the optimistic forecast that with the help of all members of the Administrative Committee we will succeed in ^{appreciably} enlarging the man power of the Zionist Organization of America.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE :

Mr. Louis P. Rucker, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a report on behalf of his Committee. He stated that at the last Convention a budget was prepared and given to the Finance Committee which called for the optimistic expenditure of some \$247,000. To that sum the Convention Committee added two other sums, one of \$10,000 for the Palestine Pavilion, subject to the ratification of the Executive, and one of \$2,500 to the Histadruth Ivrit, on the same basis. In view of the present world situation it was quite obvious, Mr. Rucker pointed out, that it would be inadvisable to proceed with an adopted budget which was out of balance to the amount of \$50,500 plus the \$10,000 and the \$2,500. Subsequently, the Finance Committee brought in an amended budget which calls for an expenditure this year of \$186,000 all-inclusive, which amount the Finance Committee is reasonably certain can be raised this year, basing the estimate only on last year's membership income. As indicated in the Secretary's report, this matter was discussed at a meeting of the Executive which adopted a budget of \$186,000. The Executive also adopted a motion to ask the Administrative Council for authority to raise an additional \$40,000 over and above the estimated income, which the Executive will expend in its discretion. Mr. Rucker urged that the Administrative Council grant the Executive this authority.

The Chairman then called upon Rabbi Isadore Breslau, Director of the American Zionist Bureau in Washington, D.C. to report on the work of his Bureau.

REPORT ON AMERICAN ZIONIST BUREAU

Rabbi Breslau stated that while the Zionist Organization of America initiated the project of a Zionist Bureau in Washington, D.C., and while Dr. Goldman's thinking, planning and energy finally opened the Bureau, nevertheless, once it was opened it was not as an organization of the Zionist Organization of America, but as an agency representing the four national Zionist organizations of America,-- the Z.O.A., Hadassah, Poale Zion and Mizrahi. An effort was made to integrate in Washington all of the activities of these four organizations with respect to public relations. The American Zionist Bureau is not a political bureau as many Zionists believe, and its purpose, namely, to win friends for Zionism and for Palestine, not only among Jews who were non-Zionists, but among non-Jews in particular, was clearly stated in the first letter sent to the various Districts and Chapters of the four organizations, over the signatures of the heads of the respective organizations. At the very beginning, the American Zionist Bureau in Washington found itself in the midst of a new emergency and had to take some responsibility in dealing with that; it attempted to marshal public opinion in behalf of keeping the doors of Palestine open for immigration. In connection with that effort, a statement of petition was prepared and circulated among members of the U. S. Senate, which nearly 28 Senators signed; following that, the Bureau secured the signatures of over 200 Congressmen. All this has received considerable notice in England; both statements were mentioned in the Debate in Parliament and were used by our friends in England. During that emergency, public releases were issued to the press at various times. We found that releases issued in Washington carried greater weight than those issued from New York; it is important in Washington by virtue of the fact that public officers in Washington Departments read the Washington press. In connection with the emergency a press conference was also arranged for Dr. Goldman, at which time he released the now famous four points of Mr. Justice Brandeis. Also, a special call was issued at very short notice to Zionists all over the country to come to Washington, and over 200 representative Zionists as far South as Texas and as far West as California came to Washington and called upon the State Department and visited their respective Senators and Congressmen and

obtained statements from them. Although we may not have succeeded in defeating the purpose of the British Government in issuing the White Paper, nevertheless these various efforts helped a great deal in indicating to the British Government the trend of general public opinion in the United States, and have strengthened the position of our friends in England. Some of the Senators introduce material into the Congressional Record, some of which the Bureau circulates in large numbers. In one instance a speech by Senator King was circulated, in which he reprinted the Senatorial statement which the Senators had signed. At one time the Bureau issued something by Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, in which he reprinted Barnet Never's article which appeared in the Washington Post of May 18, 1939. At another time several thousand copies were released of a speech made by Senator John W. McCormack of Massachusetts. Last year 25,000 copies of a speech by Senator King, were released throughout the country. This speech received a great deal of attention; it is actually the speech which Senator King delivered on the floor, taking several hours. Other members like Senator Lodge joined in the discussion, and it proved very effective and very helpful. The American Zionist Bureau in Washington has acted and still continues to act as a point of contact with the intimate friends of the Organization, and particularly serves the group which moves about Mr. Brandeis. At all times we have Mr. Brandeis' advice and consultation. In connection with the effort to win friends among non-Jews, the Bureau proceeded with the organization of a group of people known as the Christian Friends of Palestine, under the leadership of Bishop Freeman of Washington. The plan originally was very ambitious and was not carried out primarily because of lack of funds and also because the Bishop's plans, too, were over-ambitious. Bishop Freeman and the Christian Friends of Palestine have been very helpful. A series of pamphlets were issued and circulated to a large mailing list. Among these pamphlets were "The Jews and the Arabs", "An Overcrowded Europe and an Empty Near East", "The Search for Settlement Territories", "Pledges to the Jews". In the latter were reviewed various pledges made by the British Government over a number of years and which we now consider scraps of paper. The Washington Bureau has received responses not only from non-Jews all over the country, but from many Zionist Districts; not knowing who the Christian Friends of Palestine are, they wrote to them directly. Large numbers of pamphlets were distributed by Districts in the South and Northwest. Before the Zionist Congress, the Bureau issued "British Statesmen on the White Paper", -- a reprint of the Debates in Parliament of last May. This was very favorably received; it was reprinted in various reference books, etc. "American Public Opinion on the British Policy in Palestine," was issued in New York. The Bureau now prints about 7,000 of these pamphlets; 1,000 is sent to Hadassah for mailing. The Bureau issues these pamphlets to all Zionist Districts, Chapters of the Mizrahi and Poale Zion. That is the smallest list to whom these pamphlets are sent. The full list also includes the Editors of all the papers in the United States, religious periodicals, educators, heads of various departments of universities and schools, a selected list of American laymen, both Christian and Jews, a selected list of the American Jewish Committee, a list from Who's Who, etc., etc. The Bureau is trying to reach those sections of the population which may be helpful in formulating public opinion and by whom it is believed this material should be used. Furthermore, the Bureau has established contacts in Washington with members of the Government, and is already recognized as not only the Zionist agency in Washington, but also the Jewish Agency in Washington. The Bureau has already made sufficient contact in Washington to recommend that it is an adequately representative Jewish office to whom members of the Government can come for information on Jewish or Zionist matters. On one occasion a request was received from the Interior Department for information regarding the national leader of the Bnei Judaea in New York.

The Bureau has organized committees in every District throughout the country, in which the four Zionist organizations were represented. They help the Bureau by discovering new friends and submitting their names, making new contacts for the Bureau in the local communities; and when a situation arises where the Bureau wants to cover the country with a special message, it can very properly do so through these local Public Relations Committees.

As for the finances of the Washington Bureau, Rabbi Breslau continued, these so far have come through the efforts of Dr. Goldman, who has managed to raise the money. The Bureau is spending approximately \$1,000 a month and may have to increase this sum during the coming year.

In concluding, Rabbi Breslau said he felt that the Bureau had made some progress; it has not gone too fast; and the time has come when the four organizations responsible for the Bureau will have to get together again to reconsider its scope and its program, and to outline in greater detail its future activity.

DISCUSSION ON REPORTS :

The Chairman called for discussion on the three reports presented.

Organization:

Mr. Sol Cohen called attention to the fact that the Administrative Committee last year voted that minutes of meetings of the Executive be forwarded to the members of the Administrative Committee. He felt that the practice should be continued this year. He suggested also that the Administrative Council decide as to how often it wants to meet, and whether it wants to meet regularly or not. He believed that meetings should be held once in four weeks or once in six weeks, and that the leading workers of the Organization should not only hear reports, but also direct the work of the Organization.

The Secretary pointed out, in reply to the first part of Mr. Cohen's remarks, that last year the Administrative Committee did not meet until December; whereas this year it has come together in the middle of October. The Zionist fiscal year begins on October 1. The two meetings of the Executive took place during the Congress, before this year's Zionist work began. Now that the work has begun, the decision adopted last year with regard to minutes of the Executive will be continued.

Mr. Nigrosch suggested that bi-monthly meetings would be preferable to monthly meetings.

Mr. Spicohandler moved

THAT the Administrative Council meet once a month--
the meetings to be held regularly on the second
Sunday of the month.

Mr. Umansky made the following amendment to the motion:

THAT the meetings of the Administrative Council should
be called at the discretion of the Chairman.

The amendment was seconded.

Mr. Rocker moved the following substitute for the amendment:

THAT the meetings be called at the discretion of the Executive, rather than at the discretion of the Chairman of the Administrative Council.

Mr. Rudavsky seconded Mr. Spicohandler's motion. He felt that the Administrative Council ought to be able to meet once a month. In the past, the meetings did not function, he said, because they were subject to the call of the Chair.

Mr. Goldberg supported the amendment to leave the calling of the meetings to the discretion of the Chair, and urged that meetings be held at least once in two months.

Dr. Margoshes called attention to the fact that all other organizations have found it advisable to call together their constituency and tell them something of their plans for the future; some organizations call special conferences to discuss plans for dealing with the Jewish problems arising out of the war. We heard very interesting reports this afternoon about a great many things that were done in the interest of the Zionist cause, and this is the first time a great many of these things have been brought to our attention, he added. We should have known about them before, as members of this body. He therefore supported the motion that meetings of the Administrative Council be held at least once a month.

A vote was finally taken on Mr. Spicohandler's motion:

THAT meetings of the Administrative Council be convened regularly on the second Sunday of every month.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Savage suggested that the members of the Administrative Council be subdivided into working committees, namely, a Membership Committee, a Political Committee, etc., similar to the Congress of the United States. If the members of the Administrative Council are to be asked for advice and counsel, he believed they should be given a program which can be implemented.

Mr. Braham inquired as to who is in charge of the ZOA departments this year, and how often the members of the Executive meet.

In answer to a reference made by Mr. Braham with regard to the Executive, Mr. Margulies explained that the attendance at meetings of the Executive has been exceptionally good, that members come from all parts of the country to attend the meetings which are arranged according to schedule. At the last meeting of the Executive, Dr. Goldman appointed the various committees and named the people who are to serve on those committees. This information will be included in the next report.

Mr. Margulies made the suggestion that excerpts from the Constitution governing the purpose and objectives of the Administrative Council be included in the report of this meeting, so that in the future the members of the Administrative Council can be guided as to what the Administrative Council is expected to do.

Mr. Braham withdrew his reference to the Executive.

Commenting on the three reports presented, Mr. Rothstein said he considered the formation of the Washington Bureau as one of the finest achievements of the Zionist Organization and commended Rabbi Breslau on his enlightening report.

As for the Secretary's report, Mr. Rothstein said he did not favor hearing a report that membership campaigns were to be launched on November 2nd (Balfour Day), without apparently any foundation having been laid for such campaign. He suggested that the matter of the membership campaign be discussed at this meeting.

The Secretary pointed out that in his report he mentioned the fact that over forty Districts had already launched membership campaigns, and he also indicated the quotas that had been voluntarily accepted. Before this meeting will have adjourned, a formal resolution is to be submitted, calling upon the country to utilize Balfour Day as the focal point for the launching of a membership drive. We want to have the support of the Administrative Council in the launching of that drive. The members of the Administrative Council who are Chairmen of the local Districts or of the local Membership Committees, have been fully apprised of such plan. Mr. Margulies expressed regret that some of the Chairmen of the Districts have not conveyed this information to their membership, since it is impossible to approach everyone of the 45,000 members of the Organization or of the Administrative Council individually. Mr. Margulies also called attention to the fact that the Constitution states that the Administrative Council shall not exceed 100, but actually the membership of this body exceeds 300; since, even the Convention refuses to abide by the Constitution, it becomes somewhat difficult he said, for the Officers of the Organization to conduct the business of the Organization exactly according to the Constitution.

Discussion on Financial Report:

Mr. Rocker moved

THAT we adopt the budget for 1939-40 which call for an expenditure of \$186,790; and that we grant approval to the Executive to raise \$40,000 over and above this budget,-- the allocation of the \$40,000 to be left to the Executive.

Judge Sweadler suggested that there be two separate motions, -- one to adopt the budget and the other to raise an additional \$40,000.

In response to Dr. Margoshes' request, Mr. Rocker read the items included in the budget and the amounts allocated for each item, which is as follows:

ADMINISTRATION.	\$ 53,066.00
PROPAGANDA	19,710.00
MEMBERSHIP	21,664.00
CULTURAL	30,548.00
PUBLICATIONS	42,442.00
PUBLIC RELATIONS & OTHER EXPENSES. . .	7,820.00
OTHER EXPENSES	<u>11,540.00</u>
TOTAL	\$ 186,790.00

Mr. Lipsky offered the following motion:

THAT in view of the fact that the Finance Committee reports that, upon the basis of the estimated income, it can provide for a budget of only \$186,790, this meeting of the Administra-

tive Council undertakes through the increase of the membership over and above the 46,000 to raise a sum of not less than \$40,000; and hereby authorizes the Executive to use the \$40,000 in addition to the \$186,790 for the purposes indicated in the budget which was adopted by the Convention.

Mr. Spicchandler moved an amendment -- in view of the fact that the difference between the Convention budget of \$247,000 and the revised budget (\$186,790) is approximately \$61,000 --

THAT we undertake to raise, through membership and through special effort, \$60,000, to be allocated proportionately, as the money is received, for all of the purposes voted by the Convention.

Mr. Lipsky pointed out that the figures do not mean anything. The Executive thinks the Zionists ought to raise at least \$40,000 more and they ought to guarantee it; that they should pledge themselves to get the \$40,000, and when they pledge themselves to get the \$40,000 the Executive will undertake to spend it. It will not be possible to do it proportionately.

Mr. Ribelow seconded Mr. Spicchandler's amendment.

Mr. Borowsky thought it very unfair for the Administrative Council to be asked to vote on a reduced budget in a round-about way. The Administrative Council is practically being asked to adopt a reduced budget for the year, and then to raise an additional \$40,000 in the hope of increasing the budget. He too felt that the two motions should be separated. He suggested further that the matter of budget and finances be deferred till the next meeting of the Administrative Council, and that, in the meantime, the members of this body be furnished with copies of the original budget and the reduced budget, in order that they may vote intelligently at the next meeting.

Mr. Rucker stated that the reduced budget of \$186,790 will not reduce our efforts to a very large extent, and asked that those present have sufficient confidence in the judgment of the Finance Committee to keep the expenses of the Organization within its income for the present time.

Judge Fisher declared that the Administrative Council is in reality not being asked to pass on the budget, because the Convention has already authorized an expenditure of \$247,000; he pointed out that actually, the Organization is facing a deficit and cannot proceed with the enlarged budget adopted by the Convention unless the Administrative Council adopts a motion to raise the additional money to balance the budget.

Mr. Lipsky read the following excerpt from the Constitution:

"Article IX, Section 12: The Executive shall submit to the Annual Convention for approval a budget in writing for the next ensuing fiscal year. The Administrative Council may reduce or increase the aggregate expenditures provided for in any budget approved by the Convention and may reallocate the sums allotted therein to each department or activity, by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a special meeting of the Administrative Council duly called and noticed for the consideration of the proposed action."

country, required for its maintenance in 1940, it will know that it has the support of the Zionist Organization of America.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE :

The Chairman called attention to the fact that immediately after the last World Zionist Congress at Geneva, Dr. Weizmann appointed an Emergency Committee for American Zionist Affairs, consisting of three members, namely, Dr. Wise, Dr. Goldman and Mr. Lipsky. He called upon Mr. Lipsky to speak on the subject.

Mr. Lipsky stated that many Zionists are concerned about what the Zionist movement is going to do now in the face of the war. In 1914 the world had a great war, and at that time the seat of the Zionist Organization was concentrated in Germany. Palestine was a very small community. The Zionist Executive which had its seat in Germany found itself scattered in many parts of Europe. Our interests were not with Germany. Most of the influential members of the Executive were German citizens. Many complications arose out of the fact that one half of the Executive in Germany proceeded on one line and the other half in London proceeded on another line. Shmarya Levin was then in the United States and the Provisional Zionist Committee was organized. That remnant of the Executive created by Shmarya Levin really became the center for Zionist activity at that time, because it was the only free center. The Provisional Committee became one of the most effective instruments facing decisions at the end of the war. It was not only a political committee; it was a committee for finance, for all kinds of refugee work, for the transfer of money abroad. The American Jewish Relief Committee was organized under its instigation. In all probability we will reach the situation that was created in 1914, and should be prepared for any eventuality. It has become apparent to those who went to Geneva that whatever might happen in the next few months -- there would have to be some competent political body that would have to combine the Zionist organizations in the United States. Before the war put an end to the deliberations at Geneva there was being considered the establishment of an American section of the Executive. There is now a British section and a London section and a Jerusalem section, so there should be established an American section. Congress adjourned in a hurry; and the Executive was able only to establish the nucleus of a committee analogous to the Provisional Committee, within the limits of the conditions that prevail at this time. This group of three was authorized to establish a competent body which may serve in the situation for the purpose of organizing and building up in the United States -- a central authority which represents all Zionists and not one group or one part. The power that can be exercised by this Committee is the power that arises out of the nature of the situation and the quality of the persons attached to it. The Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs can have the power, if it judiciously manages its own affairs, to bring together all the Zionists in the United States under one cover, and to create, for the period of the war, an authority on Zionist affairs whose decisions and judgment on Zionist matters will be accepted by everybody concerned. Should the Mediterranean become a sea of war, America and all the Zionists will have to play a much more important part. There are many things of an economic nature that Palestine cannot take care of, nor can England. There are currency regulations and other restrictions. There is quite a reasonable possibility that aside from the question of serving, of combining Zionist strength in the United States for its own interest, the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs will have an important part to play in the general development of the situation. Our business, the raising of money for Palestine becomes now a patriotic obligation and it is a contribution to the maintenance of the front. That economic front that has been put up in Palestine may crumble because of the lack of means to maintain it. Every thousand refugees going into Palestine represents an outlay on the part of the Executive which becomes

Because of the limitation of time, Mr. Fisher's report was of a statistical character. He reported that the J.N.F. had remitted to Palestine for the past fiscal year -- October 1, 1938 to September 30, 1939 -- over two million dollars. This he said, is a record for all time, since the inception of the Fund in the United States in 1911. The traditional collections of the J.N.F. for the past fiscal year, from Boxes, Flag Day, Flower Day and the other miscellaneous traditional items have been \$535,344.88; whereas the J.N.F. income from the United Palestine Appeal for the same period was \$1,254,913.06. This makes a total of \$1,790,257 which the Jewish National Fund has received in the United States during the past year. For the same period last year (October 1, 1937 - September 30, 1938) the collections from traditional sources were \$354,188.57; from the U.P.A. \$384,564.25 -- making a total of \$1,038,752.82. In addition to the above figures, the JNF, has already remitted to Palestine the total sum of \$335,000. for the J.N.F. Loan, for the period in review. The total J.N.F. remittances for the year 1938-1939 were \$1,680,512.74, in addition to the loan receipts of \$335,000. The remittances for the same period of the preceding year (1937-1938) were \$830,749.54.

PALESTINE PAVILION AT WORLD'S FAIR :

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, the Director of the Palestine Pavilion to present a report.

Mr. Weisgal recalled that when the project for the building of a Palestine Pavilion at the New York World's Fair was first launched there was opposition and hesitancy on the part of many Zionists. The Palestine Pavilion, it is now generally accepted, has made a profound impression not only upon Zionists, but on Jews and non-Jews as well. It stands out at the World's Fair, from a purely artistic point of view, as one of the first three Pavilions at the World's Fair.

With regard to the finances of the Palestine Pavilion, Mr. Weisgal stated that the budget for the building of the Pavilion, exclusive of the maintenance, was \$325,000; This budget was adopted at the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pavilion. The cost of maintenance of the Pavilion during the period of the World's Fair was \$53,000. It has been built and maintained at less than the cost estimated in the budget adopted by the Board of Directors. It had been expected that 2 1/2% of the total paid attendance of the World's Fair would visit the Palestine Pavilion; the figures now indicate that this season of the World's Fair will end with attendance at the Palestine Pavilion of close to two and one-half million people. It is very difficult to say to what extent there was a non-Jewish attendance at the Palestine Pavilion, but it is fair to say that at least 20 to 25% of the attendance at the Palestine Pavilion was non-Jewish. It is a very important fact that through the Palestine Pavilion we had an instrument that gave us the possibility not only of bringing people into close physical touch with what we have created in Palestine, but it also served to engender general Zionist propaganda. It must now be decided by this body as to whether we shall continue to participate in the World's Fair during 1940. The Board of Directors of the Palestine Pavilion has decided in favor of continuing, dependent upon the response that will be secured by the Pavilion from the various Zionist institutions and Palestine Funds, as well as from the communities throughout the country.

Mr. Weisgal expressed his regret that the item of \$10,000 adopted at the last Convention was omitted from the Z.O.A. budget for 1939-40. The \$10,000 item was intended to cover part of the maintenance expense of the Pavilion, which it did not receive. The Z.O.A. will therefore have to carry the burden of 1939 as well as the burden of 1940. Mr. Weisgal urged that the Administrative Council adopt a resolution with regard to the participation of the Palestine Pavilion at the World's Fair in 1940, so that when the Pavilion endeavors to raise the money throughout the

In discussing the budget, Dr. Goldman explained that at the end of the year three budgets were prepared, one based on actual income -- an income that might be expected; another, some \$25,000 to \$30,000 beyond the income, based on monies that were raised last year outside of the normal income; and a third, the most optimistic budget, of monies we hoped we could raise even beyond the \$25,000, last year. So that there was a \$186,000 budget on the basis of income; a budget of some \$212,000 or \$215,000 based on extra monies raised last year included as income; and the third, in addition to these two others, based on regular income and additional income, also on hopes. When we returned from Europe and found ourselves in the war and anticipated greater needs for Palestine, we knew that we would be pressed -- as we are already, daily and constantly -- for larger sums of money. We know that whereas the Zionist Organization, through the United Palestine Appeal and through the Jewish National Fund, were engaged in a twenty million dollar effort because of the needs in Palestine alone, not to speak of Europe; we may have to be engaged this year in a twenty-five million dollar effort. In other words, we will have to ask the United Jewish Appeal for larger sums of money. The Executive thought, Dr. Goldman continued, that our optimistic budgets at this time are a little too optimistic and that with the conditions now facing us, we may not be in a position to go out and raise the extra amounts necessary to cover either the second or the third budget. The Executive therefore at first, voted on retrenchment completely, and decided to submit to the Administrative Council the budget on the basis of income of \$186,000. On second reflection, on the basis reports on membership activities coming in from the Districts, a little more enthusiasm was infused into our tones, and we thought that we might perhaps allow ourselves the spending of another \$35,000 to \$40,000. We believed that that money might be raised, but being cautious, and not wanting to burden the country with too many smaller campaigns outside of the larger campaign, the question remains tentative in the mind of the Executive. We are sure of a \$186,000 income. We hope that the Administrative Council and the Executive, and all Zionist friends throughout the country will help us raise the other \$35,000 to \$40,000. We may be wrong in the interpretation of the Constitution, but we were informed by those who are supposed to know the Constitution, that a budget, even if adopted by the Convention, requires a vote of the Administrative Council. As for the second part of Mr. Lipsky's motion; there will be a resolution asking the Administrative Council to share with the Executive the burden of raising the extra \$35,000 to \$40,000. Dr. Goldman urged the members of the Administrative Council to indicate that they personally are assuming an obligation for the \$35,000 to \$40,000.

The Chairman then called for a vote on Mr. Lipsky's motion:

- (1) THAT we approve for the time being a reduced budget of \$186,000.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried

- (2) THAT the members of the National Administrative Council join with the Executive Committee in pledging themselves to raise at least \$40,000, -to enable the Executive to provide for the enlarged scope contemplated by the Convention when it adopted the larger budget.

The motion was seconded and unanimously adopted.

imperative the next morning. The duty of raising money now becomes an urgent war measure on the part of the Zionists, and we are bound by the conditions of life under which we live. We have built up here in the United States a line of action which is represented by the Joint Appeal, -- a joint action on the part of the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal, operating with due consideration for the organizational equipment of the community. It is our business to build up these Chests, to maintain their sovereignty, and their rights for our interests. In spite of all the dissatisfaction of the Welfare Chests, they still represent an organizational achievement on the part of American Jewry.

Mr. Lipsky continued that it is quite obvious that the Zionist Organization of America alone does not represent the totality of the Zionists. There must be one voice speaking for the Zionists of America, not five of them.

The business of the Emergency Committee, therefore, is to create in the United States a union of Zionist forces, with all the authority that it can establish for itself in the line of political interests, of financial interests, and of organizational unity. The Emergency Committee is organizing itself, for the time being, with three members, plus Dr. Silver and Mr. Seold, and two representatives of each of the Zionist Organizations, with the understanding that when the organizations combine in this Emergency Committee they put themselves under the authority of the Emergency Committee. In all probability this Committee will be enlarged, and there will be created around this Committee an advisory committee or a committee on consultation. Thus far this Committee has taken over the work of the Washington Bureau and probably will develop a larger operation in connection with the Bureau, and will take over the propaganda material issued by the organizations. We shall have the benefit here very shortly of a visit from Dr. Weizmann who will come over to assist in certain phases of the work which are very important. We shall have at the end of the year an Emergency Committee which will serve not only the interests arising out of the war, but will also serve in the development of the Zionist movement in the United States.

The Chairman then called upon Dr. Stephen S. Wise. Dr. Wise felt that the Administrative Council ought to take some action with regard to the visit from Dr. Weizmann, without introducing a formal resolution. He offered the suggestion that a message be sent to Dr. Weizmann, reaffirming the invitation of the Emergency Zionist Committee, urging him to come to this country and to work with us, or to have us work with him in the direction of Zionist affairs. Dr. Wise called Mr. Lipsky's attention to the fact that the situation in 1914 was even worse than he had pictured, and he agreed that it was a blessed thing, that Shmarya Levin was in America and the Provisional Committee was formed. Judge Rosenblatt did not remember, he said, that the Z.O.A. in 1914 was not the body that the Z.O.A. is in 1939. In those days we had to go outside of the Organization in order to find leadership, and it was not the least of the many achievements of Shmarya Levin who, with his eloquence and through the compulsion of his personality, finally moved Mr. Brandeis to accept a post of high responsibility in the Zionist movement. Today, as far as Palestine is concerned, as far as the building of Eretz Yisroel is concerned, we Jews have one great ally, and that is, Great Britain. We must get out of our souls any ill will we held against Great Britain because of what Great Britain imagined it was necessary to do a few months ago. We shall, as Jews and Zionists, within the limits of the neutrality status of America to which we are completely and undeviatingly loyal, always remember that Jews in Palestine and Jewry are bound up, as far as Palestine is concerned -- with the future of Great Britain and its triumph.

As for the Emergency Zionist Committee, Dr. Wise said he agreed entirely with Mr. Lipsky about the necessity of unification, and added that it may be very hard for some of the organizations for a time to surrender some of their autonomy,

but he hoped, the Z.O.A. will endeavor to lay down the law, in order to have disciplined and lawful support. He pointed out that Dr. Goldman, Mr. Lipsky and he have not named themselves; the World Zionist Executive vested them with authority. When Dr. Weizmann comes here he will confirm the authority which rests with the Emergency Zionist Committee in America. The time will come when that Committee will have to take the responsibility of decision, and responsibility cannot be assumed without power. Dr. Goldman has seen the men who must be seen, and Mr. Lipsky, Dr. Goldman and he, a few weeks ago visited the State Department and also called on the British Ambassador.

^{Zionist} Dr. Wise stated further that he believed America is ready for a great forward step. He said that Dr. Goldman, Mr. Lipsky and he are working as one; they have the benefit of able lieutenants, and the wisdom and counsel of friends in Washington. The document on the refugee problem and the absorptive capacity of Palestine is ready. Dr. Wise assured those present that the interests of Palestine will not be neglected and have not been neglected in the preparations for the Intergovernmental Conference, and that, after all, we have many friends in Washington. The only open door in the world today to refugees is our door -- Palestine. Dr. Wise added that he thought the British Ambassador understands that; that the British Government understands that. In a few days, Dr. Goldman, Mr. Lipsky and he will have the fullest opportunity to discuss matters with Lord Winterton, Dr. Van Zeeland, and Sir Herbert Emerson in Washington. In answer to the question: 'Are you, a Jew, neutral in this country?' Dr. Wise advised that the answer be 'We are as neutral as the President of the United States, and to him we give our undivided support, with all our earnestness, with all our strength and with all our devotion.' And, in the meantime, we are going to stand together. Dr. Wise reiterated that the three persons named by Dr. Weizmann, (Dr. Goldman, Mr. Lipsky and himself) were named as an authoritative body in the Zionist movement; and are entitled to the sympathy, good-will and support of all Zionists.

The Chairman then called on Dr. Solomon Goldman.

With regard to democracy, Dr. Goldman said, democracy does not imply and never did imply that all of the affairs of a people and all of the affairs of a government are to be discussed in the presence of large bodies. Even a Congress of the United States, daily in session, except for members of certain committees and the heads of certain committees, does not have before it all of the affairs of State. When the time will come, when the Zionist Organization of America can make it possible for the Administrative Council to constitute a permanent review body, meeting regularly, day after day, at certain periods, conditions will change, even as conditions in the world Zionist movement will change when the Zionist Congress ceases to be a biennial parliament. And so, before these changes are going to be effected in Zionist life, the criticisms from the point of view of democracy will continue to be made.

Dr. Goldman referred to a number of suggestions made by one of the speakers earlier in the meeting. He said that calmness and statesmanship, and a knowledge of the conditions and of events should have made him hesitate from putting such propositions before this large body. Those matters were not even matter for the Z.O.A., or the Zionist organizations in America, but they belong to the Executive in Jerusalem, in cooperation with the Executive in London. Furthermore, Dr. Goldman added, all of those matters are being considered and something is being done about them. We cannot report statements in full with the British Ambassador, whether this Committee meets once a month or every day. Dr. Goldman, Dr. Wise and Mr. Lipsky recently spent a busy, grilling day in Washington, but,

Dr. Goldman pointed out, as a responsible Jew he could not reveal what those discussions were. For the next year, that will continue to be the policy of the Zionist Organization. We need deliberation and we need calmness.

With regard to our objectives, Dr. Goldman stated that we want, in the first place, through the United Palestine Appeal, the organized effort to collect funds, to get the maximum of monies to carry on the work in Palestine; secondly, we want to adjust ourselves to the psychology of war and to the present conditions, being alert daily and constantly to the change of opinion, to the flux of conditions. It was Lord Balfour and Lloyd George who said when they were speaking about the Balfour Declaration: 'The Balfour Declaration was the result of idealistic, of moral statehood.' And now, the defeat of the Balfour Declaration is coming about in a state of immoral statehood, when the world idealistically had retreated. Dr. Goldman declared that this war is for the reservation of the ideals of humanity; that the war is taking place because there is a recrudescence of the moral conscience of mankind, which means that, with it, the condition of the Jew is bound to improve; and from a Zionist point of view, the condition of the Jew is improved only when that land which is ours becomes ours. Dr. Goldman reiterated that the Emergency Committee are not depressed because of the present situation; they are hopeful; they are determined; they have a glowing optimism in their hearts, because they remember 1914 and they know what 1939 is. In 1914, the strongest European Jewish community was dead set against Palestine and Zionism; the German Jews and the leaders of English Jewry and the assimilated Jews of the United States were almost completely away from us. In 1939 the Organization enjoys even in the United States those friends whom we won in 1914; they are in very important position; and can be helpful daily and constantly in our work. English Jewry -- the Readings and the Melchetts -- are positively pro-Palestine, and the others have learned to speak against Palestine with halting. There is no longer that proud boasting of Berlin taking the place of Jerusalem anywhere in the world. But above all, what is the greatest asset to the Zionist movement today is that the Zionist Organization is no longer a political, propaganda movement; it today represents a living, dynamic Jewish State in Eretz Yisroel, which is organized in every way as an independent, solidified, organized, purposeful Zionist movement. Where else in the world is a population of 500,000 registering 135,000 ready to pay for their ideal with their lives. Dr. Goldman asked. Such a registration in the United States would mean forty million persons. Why do these people do it? Where did they get the right to do it? he continued. They got the right and they do it out of the reality of the situation, out of the reality that they have created a Jewish Commonwealth. With some of the antagonisms removed, the Zionist stands today with much more hope, with much more optimism, and much more determined that, within our lifetime the Flag of Zion will be hoisted over a Jewish Commonwealth.

RESOLUTIONS :

On United Jewish Appeal:

Judge Harry M. Fisher presented the following resolution:

THAT the Administrative Council of the Z.O.A. directs the representatives of the Zionist Organization of America in the United Palestine Appeal to negotiate for a continuance of the United Jewish Appeal in 1940.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On Palestine Pavilion in 1940:

THAT the Administrative Council of the Z.O.A., appreciating the splendid work of the Jewish Palestine Pavilion at the New York World's Fair, and the resolve to reopen the Palestine Pavilion in 1940, approves the decision and urges all Zionists of America to assist the Palestine Pavilion to the end that it may continue to be a part of the World's Fair in 1940.

Unanimously adopted.

On Z.O.A. 1940 Membership Campaign:

Mr. Robert M. Bernstein presented the following resolution:

THAT the Administrative Council of the Z.O.A. summons all Zionist Districts to undertake preparations at once for an intensive membership campaign to be launched throughout the country by means of public meetings on the anniversary of the issuance of the Balfour Declaration, November 2, 1939; that the enlistment of Zionist manpower is now the first item on our program to which the energies of all Zionist workers must be dedicated.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On Dr. Weizmann's Visit to United States:

Mr. Jacob Fishman submitted the following resolution:

THAT this Administrative Council learns with great joy that we shall soon have the pleasure of a visit in the United States by the President of the World Zionist Organization, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, and it pledges to him its whole-hearted support in connection with his historic mission.

Unanimously adopted.

On Jewish Situation Abroad:

The following statement was read by Mr. Louis Lipsky and received the approval of the Administrative Council by a rising vote:

"The progressive deterioration of the Jewish position in central and eastern Europe has found its tragic climax in the devastation of the Jewish community of Poland, one of the largest and most vital in world Jewry. The extent of the tragedy which has overtaken the millions of Jews in Poland is yet to be fully appreciated in a world which has become inured to human suffering and hardened to the destruction of moral values. The line of Jewish wanderers is lengthening, filling the horizon, pressing for an exit through the narrow bottleneck which is all but strangling them.

"To millions of Jews, bled and martyred by the forces of evil which have conspired to destroy all that civilization holds dear, Palestine is the beacon of hope, its light piercing the surrounding darkness and guiding the steps of the foot-weary and the soul-sick.

"After two decades of heroic labor, with the world undergoing constant change, the Jewish National Home emerges proud and intact, unshaken by physical and political assault. It is in Palestine that a Yishuv of nearly 500,000 has found physical and spiritual security. It is the Jewish National Home which has given a permanent home to tens of thousands of exiles. It is Palestine alone which is capable of giving a substantial answer to the problem of Jewish homelessness.

"To safeguard and to extend the Jewish National Home is now the primary task of the Jewish people. The maximum resources of money and men must be made available to maintain the economy of the Yishuv, to increase its capacity for absorbing the thousands of immigrants which even now are crowding its ports, and to augment the national capital represented by the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth. American Jewry, fortunately untouched by the ravages of war, must give of its substance without stint.

"Likewise there must be the mobilization of manpower, and impressive demonstration of the solidarity of American Jews in their support of the Zionist ideal. The Zionist Organization summons the Jews of America to enroll in its ranks and to advance the realization of the Zionist program.

"Fellow Zionists: In this fateful hour let us not be found wanting. With eyes fixed upon the goal, let us strengthen our forces in numbers, in morale, and in the capacity for sacrifice. A generation ago there began the Era of Promise. It is within our power now to initiate the Era of Fulfillment."

Meeting Adjourned at 7 P.M.

Respectfully submitted

MORRIS MARGULIES
Secretary

FORT WAYNE ZIONIST DISTRICT
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

November
18th
1939

Rabbi A. H. Silver
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi:-

The executive committee of the Ft. Wayne Zionist district has directed me to ask you to come here to be our speaker at a Zionist mass meeting we are planning. No date has been set. Select your own date at your earliest convenience. The main point is that we want you to come here because we feel that your coming will be of tremendous value in helping to educate our people here to appreciate the role of Palestine in Jewish Life today.

Fort Wayne is known for doing it's part in every phase of Jewish activity. We need help in reviving Zionism here. Won't you come and help?

Sincerely,

Dr. B. M. Edlavitch

Dr. B. M. Edlavitch, Pres.

BME:ks

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November 20, 1939

Dr. B. M. Edlavitch, President
Fort Wayne Zionist District
Fort Wayne, Indiana

My dear Dr. Edlavitch:

Let me thank you for your kind letter of November 18 and for the invitation which you extend to me to address a Zionist mass meeting in your city some time this season. I wish I were free to accept it. However, my program for the rest of the season is already over-crowded with lecture engagements in connection with my work as National Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal and the United Palestine Appeal and I cannot, in justice to myself, take on additional obligations.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BX

MINUTES OF Z.O.A. ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL MEETING, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3,
3:00 P.M., AT THE ASTOR HOTEL, BROADWAY AND 44TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

PRESENT: Judge Louis E. Levinthal (in the Chair), Messrs. Rabbi Philip R. Alstat, Dr. Abraham Dall, Ralph Bass, Abraham Beier, Samuel Berman, Herman W. Bernstein, Robert M. Bernstein, Samuel Berson, Rabbi Maurice Bloom, Dr. Samuel W. Boorstein, S. J. Borowsky, Maurice M. Boukstein, A. D. Braham, Louis Braines, Rabbi Isadore Breslau, Adolph Brinberg, Julius M. Cantor, Samuel Caploe, Isaac Carmel, Israel S. Chipkin, Abraham E. Cohen, Jacob Cohen, Sol Cohen, Charles A. Cowen, Bernard Crasman, Rabbi Abraham Dubin, Col. Benjamin F. Everts, Dr. David Feldman, Jacob Fishman, Samuel Fishman, Herman S. Fried, Ben M. Friedman, Rabbi Naphtali Frischberg, Jacob Ginsburg (Wellesley Mass.), Jacob Ginsburg (Philadelphia, Pa.), Joseph Goldberg, Mayer Goldberg, Fred Goldentyer, Albert Goldman, Hyman Goldman, Rabbi Solomon Goldman, Rabbi Israel Goldstein, Abraham Goodman (Brooklyn, N.Y.), Abraham Goodman (West Bronx N.Y.), Joseph Goodman, Max Goodman, Morris Greenberg, Leo Guzik, Benjamin R. Harris, Jacob B. Hoffman, Adolph Hubbard, Samuel Inselbuch, I. M. Jaffe, Samuel Judenfreund, Max Kabatznick, Alfred Kahn (Avukah), Harry J. Kahn, Samuel Kanarvogel, Leon A. Kohn, Mordecai Konowitz, Isaac Kopstein, Samuel Kuhl, Meyer Levine, Philip S. Lewis, Irving Lipkowitz, Louis Lipsky, David S. Maltin, Boris Margolin, Morris Miller, I. E. Muchnick, Rabbi Arthur H. Neulander, Max Palley, Max Perlman, Harry A. Pine, David Podolsky, Dr. Harry Projeator, Herman Quittman, Jacob Rabinowitz, Albert Raffold, Jacob H. Rand, Sol Reiter, Charles Ross, Monahan Ribalow, Bernard G. Richards, Louis Rinsky, Lawrence W. Ring, Dr. Morton J. Robbins, Louis P. Rucker, Dr. Joseph Roschovsky, Leon H. Rose, Henry Rosenbaum, Charles Rosengarten, Judge Morris Rothenberg, Moses Robinson, Jochanon I. Rudavsky, Rabbi Edward T. Sandrow, Leon Savage, Hon. Albert D. Schanzer, Joseph J. Schickler, Sigmund Schnarch, Leo B. Schwartz, Judge Jacob Schwolsky, Jacob Sincoff, Abo Sindell, Abraham Spicchandler, Saul S. Spiro, Joshua Sprayragen, Dewey D. Stone, Samuel Stuckgold, Robert Szold, Sigmund Thau, Samuel Umansky, Abraham I. Uslander, Dr. Harry Wechsler, Morris Weinberg, Harry Weinstein, Meyer W. Weisgal, Joseph Weiss, Leo Wilson; Mrs. Tamar de Sola Pool (representing Hadassah); by invitation: Dr. Kurt Blumenfeld, Dr. Joseph Cohen, Dr. Georg Landauer, Emanuel Neumann.

Excuses for Absence: Messrs. Maxwell Abbell, Dr. Israel A. Abrams, Meyer Abrams, Dr. E. W. Abramson, Benj. Aronstein, David Boronstein, Dr. Elie Berger, Rabbi Morton Berman, Rabbi Barnett R. Bricknor, Jesse B. Calmenson, Rabbi Elias Charry, Rabbi Samuel Cooper, Lawrence W. Crohn, Dr. Morris Dunn, Dr. A. L. Eisenberg, Benjamin Eisenstein, Judge Henry Ellenbogen, Dr. F. M. Falkman, Jake Felt, Harry P. Fierst, Dr. Hyman Frank, Dr. Harry Friedenwald, Dr. Moses Gellman, Dr. H. R. Gold, Rabbi H. R. Goldberger, Wm. M. Goldman, Gustave L. Goldstein, Cecil R. Gordon, Rabbi Abram M. Granowitz, Jerome J. Greenberg, Rabbi Louis Greenberg, Rabbi Harry Halpern, Bernard Horwich, Rabbi Edward L. Israel, Samuel F. Jacobson, Prof. Gustave Klausner, George J. Klein, Rabbi Philip Kleinman, Rabbi S. Joshua Kohn, Max I. Kohnman, Samuel Kranzberg, Abraham Krumbein, I. Archer Levin, I. I. Lovenson, Rabbi I. E. Levinthal, I. Lowin, Dr. M. W. Lovinson-Lovi, Judge Julian W. Mack, Dr. Samuel Margoshes, Mortimer May, Louis J. Moss, Rabbi Harry Nelsen, Wm. Nimelman, Leo J. Rabinowitz, Harry A. Rachlin, Hon. Hyman J. Reit, Meyer Rich, Aaron Riche, Samuel J. Rothstein, Herman A. Sarachen, Hon. Carl Sherman, Mrs. Archibald Silverman, Philip Slomovitz, Louis E. Spiegler, Elihu D. Stone, Theodore Stralring, I. A. Swiss, Rabbi Julius Washer, Rabbi Irving A. Weingart, Louis Winer, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Rabbi Harry Z. Zwelling.

The meeting was called to order at 2:30 P. M., with Judge Louis E. Lovinthal, in the Chair.

In opening the meeting the Chairman referred to the resolution adopted by the Administrative Council at its last meeting in Philadelphia, when, after a prolonged discussion it was decided that the Administrative Council should meet on the second Sunday of each month. The last meeting was held on October 15th, and in accordance with the resolution this meeting should have been held on November 12th. As Chairman of the Administrative Council, he said, he made a sincere effort to have the meeting held in accordance with the mandate of the Administrative Council, but for reasons beyond his control, this meeting could not be held sooner than December 3rd. He made this explanation, he added, because he did not feel that a positive mandate of the Administrative Council ought to be violated without explanation. Personally, he felt that it is unfortunate that the Administrative Council has laid down this inflexible rule. In January, 1940, we should have a meeting on Sunday, January 14th, in accordance with the resolution. On January 6th and 7th there will be held in Washington a special Conference on behalf of the United Palestine Appeal. It would be unwise, he felt, to expect the Zionists of this country who are members of the Administrative Council to be in Washington one week-end and immediately thereafter to be in Baltimore to attend the Administrative Council meeting. He believed there should be some leeway. It has been decided to have the meetings outside of New York at least every two months, and tentatively January has been fixed for the Baltimore meeting, and February for the New York meeting. The Chairman added that to the best of the ability of Mr. Margulies and himself, an effort will be made to comply with the letter and the spirit of the resolution adopted at the last meeting.

AGENDA:

The Chairman stated that the meeting will be devoted to a discussion of (1) a report on recent progress in organizational activities of the Z.O.A.; and (2) a report on the recent political developments in the Zionist movement. The Administrative Council will be glad to entertain any further business that we may have time for.

MINUTES OF LAST MEETING:

The minutes of the last meeting of the Administrative Council were approved as distributed through the mails.

SECRETARY'S REPORT:

The Chairman called upon Mr. Morris Margulies to report on the progress of the organizational activities of the Z.O.A.

Mr. Margulies submitted the following report:

"This report covers the six weeks that have elapsed since the last meeting of the Administrative Council on October 15th.

"During this period the Executive held one meeting - on Nov. 8th. In compliance with a previous decision of the Council, a summary of the minutes of that meeting was mailed to every member of the Council.

"This summary as you will recall dealt with the activities of the Emergency Committee and the political situation. Further reference to the Emergency Committee meetings will be made later in this report. Dr. Goldman will make a statement during this session on the political status of the movement and will discuss the efforts made to render service in that connection by him and other leaders of the organization.

"The summary of that ZOA Executive meeting referred also to the memorandum presented to the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees in Washington by the Emergency Committee. Subsequently, Sir Herbert Emerson, director of the Intergovernmental Committee, issued a public statement stressing the prominent role which Palestine has played in the absorption of refugees, pointing out that in the past six years no less than 215,000 refugees from all of Europe were received by Palestine. These included 70,000 from Germany. The United States, according to Sir Herbert was second by receiving nearly 70,000 German refugees but of course those who landed in the United States comprised both Jews and non-Jews, while those who were welcomed by Palestine were all Jewish.

"Among the problems touched upon by the Executive at that meeting was the relationship of Hadassah to the ZOA. Dr. Goldman named a special committee to consider the matter. The question of maintaining the Palestine Pavilion during 1940 resulted in a motion being adopted authorizing the ZOA Finance Committee to contribute \$5,000 for its maintenance during 1940.

"In view of the large number of Palestine institutions and private enterprises that appeal for funds in this country, the Executive decided that the question of endorsing their campaigns be referred to the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, and recommended that the ZOA Districts in particular and Zionists in general be advised that they communicate with headquarters regarding the attitude of the ZOA towards any campaign for a Palestine institution or project before they support or endorse any such campaigns.

"Upon the motion of Dr. Wise, the Executive adopted a resolution expressing its felicitations and best wishes to Mr. Louis D. Brandeis on the occasion of his 83rd birthday.

"Other decisions of the Executive dealt with the establishment of a ZOA Court of Honor, analogous to the Court of Honor of the World Zionist Congress. Dr. Goldman was authorized to name the members of the Court. He so did.

"Mr. Lipsky proposed that the Executive take the responsibility for launching a special membership campaign in greater New York with a view of enlisting the largest membership possible.

"The recommendation of the Committee on Regions and Districts that a Regional Charter be granted to the Districts of Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Niagara Falls, and other cities in the western part of New York state was approved.

"The meeting was attended by 26 members and 3 guests. The next meeting of the Executive is scheduled to take place on December 13th."

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE:

"During the period under review the Emergency Committee held three meetings - October 24th, November 7th, and November 23rd. Some of the decisions and activities of the Emergency Committee were covered in the report for the Executive. I should like to say here that the November 7th meeting discussed primarily the political situation in Palestine as revealed in a report received which disclosed a tendency on the part of the Palestine Government and the Colonial Office to implement the White Paper particularly with regard to the restrictions on land sales. It was therefore decided to take adequate action to make known to the British Government that American Zionists are deeply resentful that despite the full measure of cooperation given by Zionists to the British Government, the government should at this time proceed to implement the White Paper policy."

"At the November 23rd meeting it was reported that after consultation in Washington, cables were sent to Chamberlain, Churchill, and McDonald expressing the above referred to sentiments of American Zionists with regard to the attitude of the Colonial Office. Consideration was given to further measures that may be necessary in order to prevent the possible implementation of the White Paper. Dr. Goldman, Dr. Wise, and Mr. Lipsky were authorized to go to Washington to see the British Ambassador about this situation."

"This meeting also considered preparations for Dr. Weizmann's visit which at that time was scheduled for the early part of December. As you know from press dispatches, Dr. Weizmann has since cabled that because of certain unfinished work, he is obliged to postpone his arrival to the latter part of this month or the beginning of January in time for the UPA Conference which will be held on January 6th and 7th in Washington."

ZOA DEPARTMENTS:

"The various ZOA departments and activities have during these last six weeks been working at a tempo which in the past characterized only the period preceding a Convention. This is significant of the fact that Zionists more than ever before have become aware of the vital role that the ZOA must of necessity assume in World Zionist affairs."

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:

"The Education Department of which Dr. Jacob Golub is the director has continued to supply the Districts with various cultural material. This month the department has been responsible for the presentation by the Balfour Players of Shoshana Bat-Dori's play, "Trial". The production of the play as well as its performance at the Heckscher Theatre were made possible through the generosity of Mr. Louis P. Rucker and Mr. Sigmund Thau."

THE NEW PALESTINE & DOS YIDDISHE FOLK:

"The New Palestine has continued to gain in subscribers and to increase its advertising revenue. The November 24th issue inaugurated a new feature in devoting an entire page covering current economic conditions and recent industrial developments in Palestine. Some new subscribers have also been secured by Dos Yiddishe Folk."

PALESTINE BUREAU:

"The Palestine Bureau with Dr. Simon Bernstein as director has continued to render valuable service to the many relatives and friends of the victims of Nazi terror. Through the Bureau's assistance a considerable number have been rescued from Nazi territories and their entrance into Palestine was made possible. The bureau is continuing its efforts to secure affidavits which enable many a deserving Zionist to find refuge in other countries outside of Palestine, if only temporarily."

PROPAGANDA:

"To meet the many demands that have been in for effective propaganda material, we recently distributed among the District Chairmen, Secretaries, Chairmen on Membership, and other key people, a folder, containing in condensed form, a summary and brief history of modern Zionism together with an outline and chronology of the activities of American Zionism, including its achievements in Palestine. Also six four-page pamphlets, three of which were especially written for this folder. The pamphlets are "Zionism, the Physical and Spiritual Salvation of the Jew" by Dr. Goldman, "When Peace Comes" by Ludwig Lewisohn, and "The Time is Now" by Pierre Van Paassen. The other three which were reprinted are -- Mr. Louis D. Brandeis' pamphlet, "The Jewish Question", "Statements by American Presidents on Zionism", and the "Zionist Manual" which is of special interest to new members. In all my experience with this form of activity, I do not recall a piece of propaganda material which met with such high favor. A great many letters have been received from district chairmen expressing their commendation and approval. They submitted hundreds of names with the request that folders be sent to these people."

"In addition to the films made available to us by the UPA and JNF, the ZOA now owns three 16 mm pictures: "After Two Thousand Years", and "Tel Aviv", and "Sanctuary". Judging by reports received these films have proved very effective in making meetings more interesting and in aiding the enlistment of new members."

"The office has also continued to supply speakers to the Districts. If you have been following the Calendar of Zionist Events in the New Palestine you must have noticed the unprecedented number of meetings which have been held during the past two months, especially during the month of November."

FINANCE AND MEMBERSHIP:

"There has been a falling off in membership monies received as revealed on our books. Last year for the first two months of our fiscal year, October and November, we had received \$25,923.00. This year only \$21,079.00 has come in. This is due, first, to the fact that \$1,250 which was received last year during that period from Hadassah was not received this year. Secondly, due to some difficulties which arose in the Chicago Zionist District, and which have since been removed and concerning which I shall report later, we have this year received from Chicago, \$448.00 as against \$5,443. last year. In order to meet current expenses which during the summer and fall months are usually in excess of the income, the Finance Committee arranged for a bank loan - by the way this loan was made in the name of the organization without any personal endorsement. In addition, the Finance Committee from among its own members extended a loan to the organization of \$6,000.

"Concerning the membership situation - 1,923 new members have been enrolled as of November 30th, which gives us a total membership of 47,040. Renewals have come in for 7,483 members. The renewals are somewhat below those of last year but here again the difficulties encountered in Chicago are responsible.

"Since we last met I have had the opportunity of visiting a number of out-of-town communities, some nearby -- Trenton, N.J., and Hartford, Conn. In the latter city a very gratifying state convention took place at which enlarged membership quotas were adopted. In the evening of the conference an enthusiastic mass meeting was addressed by Dr. Goldman. Notwithstanding extremely inclement weather some 800 people attended. It was the feeling of all the representatives at the conference -- and there were 15 cities represented -- that the entire state will appreciably increase its membership.

"I have also visited Atlanta, Georgia, four cities in Texas -- Ft. Worth, Dallas, San Antonio, and Houston; Shreveport and New Orleans in Louisiana; and Chicago. Two of these cities, namely Atlanta and Ft. Worth, were the scenes of Regional and State conferences. At Atlanta, the gathering that was present included delegates from the states of Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Florida. It was the largest Zionist conference ever held in that section of the country. I came away with the impression, based on intimate talks which I had with the Zionist leaders present, that the ensuing year will witness a considerable upswing in Zionist membership in this territory.

"Ft. Worth, too, according to information supplied by the old time Zionists was the scene of one of the largest Zionist conventions ever held by Texas. Texas is preparing for an intensive membership campaign conservatively figured to produce an increase of at least 1,000 new members. That this figure is not the result of wishful thinking but is based on reality was proven to me during the conferences I had and the meetings I addressed in the other three cities, particularly Houston, where Mr. Joe Weingarten has agreed to head the ZOA membership campaign in the state. The officers of the Shreveport District with whom I met following my address at the local Reform Temple were confident of doubling their present membership. In New Orleans where we have thus far failed to develop an organization commensurate with the Jewish population of that city, a reorganization has been effected which is bound to result in a substantial increase in membership.

"In Chicago I met with the officers of the local organization and the chairmen of the ten Districts which comprise the Chicago organization. The financial difficulties Chicago had experienced during the past six months and which brought about a stale mate in their activities have finally been removed. The ten Districts, a group of business men and the ZOA have jointly agreed to provide the amount necessary to liquidate Chicago's entire indebtedness. A survey of the membership possibilities in Chicago showed that Chicago will not only be able to retain its present membership, but according to a conservative estimate, the ten Districts will enroll 1500 to 2000 new members during the course of the year.

"Although this trip involved a great deal of physical strain, for I visited eight cities in the course of nine days, hundreds of miles separating one city from another, the trip proved the correctness of Dr. Goldman's belief in the necessity of the secretary visiting as many out of town communities as possible.

"It is only by meeting the Zionist "ponim el-ponim", in their own communities, that one can adequately and properly evaluate the condition of the Zionist group in a given community, and the status of the group's leadership.

"At the time when Dr. Goldman discussed this matter with me, he was of the opinion that the tour should be extended to include California and other Pacific states. Unfortunately time would not permit such a trip at this time.

"Following the decision of the Executive to accelerate New York membership activities, a conference was held on November 16th of New York District Chairmen, Secretaries, and Chairmen on Membership, which gave evidence that New York is taking to heart the editorial recently published in the New Palestine, pointing out the serious and retarding effect New York's small membership has on the rest of the country. Dr. Goldman will meet tomorrow evening, December 4th, with some 300 New York Zionist workers, when the New York Zionist membership campaign is to be launched.

"So much for the factual report, and now I should like to make an appeal to all those present, that the remaining period before the UPA launches its campaign be utilized for the strengthening of the Organization. Those who are engaged in Districts and Membership work will bear me out when I say that it is comparatively an easy task to enroll new members. Membership workers throughout the country report that invariably where they have approached ten people they have secured eight enrollments. This ratio is the average. The problem is not getting people to sign on the dotted line but getting Zionists who will approach their friends, relatives and business associates and solicit their membership.

"The slogan "Double the Membership this Year" is easy of attainment -- provided every conscientious Zionist -- every Zionist to whom the Cause has become a religion will give to the Cause at least a small measure of the devotion our ancestors gave to our religion."

DISCUSSION ON SECRETARY'S REPORT:

In the discussion that ensued Mr. Harry J. Kahn of the Bronx observed that it is of vital importance that more attention be given to the nearby communities such as New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other points East, where 80% of the Jewish population reside. Mr. I. M. Jaffe of Butler, Pa., asked that a vote of thanks be given the secretary for making the Southern tour. Mr. Jaffe felt that it is very essential to meet the leaders and workers residing in the hinterland.

Mr. Henry Rosenbaum of Plainfield, N.J., urged the necessity of sending field workers to the small communities. Mr. Samuel Umansky of Meriden, Conn. disagreed with Mr. Rosenbaum; it was his view that Zionist leaders in the small communities should be able to look after their Zionist efforts without any outside help.

Mr. Leon Savage of New York said that the difficulties in connection with the membership work result from the fact that we have failed to sufficiently stress the spiritual aspect of Zionism to the average American Jew and that it is a privilege to be a member of the Z.O.A.

Mr. Margulies at this point informed the meeting that Dr. Goldman had convened a conference of New York District leaders and workers for Monday evening, December 4th, which will serve as an opening rally for the New York membership effort, and that Dr. Goldman will address that rally.

On a motion duly made and seconded, the secretary's report was unanimously approved.

GREETINGS FROM DR. KURT BLUMENFELD:

The Chairman welcomed Dr. Kurt Blumenfeld, who for many years has been an outstanding personality in the Zionist movement abroad.

Speaking in German, Dr. Blumenfeld, extended his greetings to the Administrative Council, and stressed the historic role which American Jewry is now destined to play in determining the fate of Palestine. He declared that upon American Zionists now devolved the responsibility not only to bring succor to millions of our less fortunate brethren in Eastern and Central Europe, but also to safeguard the future of the Jewish Homeland in Palestine.

Dr. Blumenfeld underscored the necessity of indoctrinating the American Jewish youth with the Zionist ideal, and considered this one of the primary cultural tasks of the American Zionist Organization.

Every American Zionist should indeed consider himself fortunate, Dr. Blumenfeld concluded, since so much depends on him and he is in a position to help bring to fruition the efforts in behalf of upbuilding the Jewish National Home in Palestine.

GREETINGS FROM EMANUEL NEUMANN:

The Chairman welcomed Mr. Emanuel Neumann who recently returned after a six years' stay in Palestine.

Mr. Neumann greeted those present and said he seconds entirely the words of Dr. Kurt Elumenfeld. He added that the question which every Jew in Palestine and every Zionist in Europe is asking at present is: "What will American Zionists do and signify in this second emergency - in this sequel to the World War of 1914." It is difficult, he said, for us to conceive the depth of feeling with which European Zionists and Palestinians think of American Jews and American Zionists. He expressed the hope that in the days to come American Zionists will measure up to those expectations and to the responsibilities which have been thrust upon them.

WELCOME TO NEW HADASSAH PRESIDENT:

The Chairman extended the welcome of the Administrative Council to the new President of Hadassah, Mrs. Tamar de Sola Pool.

REPORT ON POLITICAL SITUATION:

The Chairman then called upon Dr. Goldman to report on the political developments since the last meeting. Dr. Goldman said:

"There is very little to add to what Mr. Margulies has already given you. I shall deal with a question which to my mind is just as important as the political question.

"Our influence in Washington is commensurate not with the size of the Jewish population in America, but with the magnitude of the Zionist movement in America. That is something to be earnestly considered.

"The door to Washington is open to many Jewish groups that for one reason or other have not as yet seen the wisdom of becoming affiliated with Zionism. They, too, have entrance to Washington, and they, too, make certain demands on Washington. And frequently, they negate what we affirm."

Dr. Goldman then referred to the statement issued by Sir Herbert Emerson on Palestine and to the presentation of the petition of over a quarter of a million signatures gathered during the summer months by the Morning Journal. "On the whole, the statement issued by Sir Herbert made a favorable impression amongst the people whom we wanted to reach", Dr. Goldman said.

"In behalf of the Emergency Committee and the United Palestine Appeal", Dr. Goldman continued, "a detailed Memorandum on the achievement in Palestine in the last twenty years was submitted. That Memorandum did not only speak of the past, but it gave a fairly detailed statement of the potentialities of Palestine for the future, the number of refugees Palestine is ready to absorb."

Dr. Goldman related the discussion that took place at the meeting of the Executive at the close of the Congress at Geneva in regard to the publication of the Protest resolution against Great Britain and the White Paper in the face of the imminent outbreak of ~~the~~ War. The discussion arose because it was felt that on the one hand the condition of the Jews the world over is such that we must be on the side of the democracies, on the side of Great Britain; on the other hand, we are apprehensive of what is happening to us in Palestine, of what Mr. MacDonald is doing while the other British statesmen are preoccupied with the Western front.

"From communications that we have received, it is not difficult to derive the conclusion that the state of mind which I described just now characterizes Zionist leadership throughout the world," Dr. Goldman continued.

"Shortly after the breakout of the war there was an exchange of letters between Dr. Weizmann and Prime Minister Chamberlain. Disciplined Zionists, loyal to the Congress, took that exchange of letters as a guide. That was to be Zionist policy on the one hand, namely, cooperation with Great Britain; and on the other hand, we assumed that what the Prime Minister said was going to be the policy of Great Britain, namely, there would be no change in the status quo; there would be no effort made during this chaotic period -- during this war period -- to implement the policy of the White Paper.

"I think it will be admitted everywhere that the Zionists lived up to Dr. Weizmann's declaration.

"For the past several weeks we had reason to believe that our partner was not living up to the agreement; that there were certain expressions by the Colonial Secretary, certain acts by the Palestine Government that made it evident that the White Paper was not a 'dead letter' as far as the British were concerned. And then we began, without being in this instance instigated by our leadership in London or Jerusalem -- but on our own initiative -- to make representations to the British Government -- mild representations -- but nevertheless stating that we were fearful, apprehensive. And in a conversation with the Ambassador -- when Dr. Wise, Mr. Lipsky and myself, accompanied by Dr. Isidore Breslau, the head of the Washington Bureau, visited him -- I went far beyond what can be stated at Committee meetings, or what can be omitted even in ^amemorandum or minutes. The latest indications in the press would seem to make us believe that there are some minor changes in policy. To have no further information.

"We propose to go on, building up slowly, cautiously, a protest against Great Britain in the present situation, not on the lines that we did in October a year ago, or in February; we are confronting a different situation, but we are moving in some such direction. You will be informed; you will see the newspapers; there will be direct communication with the Districts, with the Regions, etc.

"So much for the political phase of the work.

"And now, an additional word. I stated at the beginning that our influence in Washington is not commensurate with the size of American Jewry,

but with the size of the Zionist Organization, the Zionist movement. When I say 'Organization' I mean also Hadassah, the Poale Zion and Mizrahi -- all of us together as a movement. And here we must honestly and courageously face the facts: We have not created in America a Zionist movement that is adequate to cope with the present situation.

"With all due respect to the people of a quarter century ago, the conditions are totally different from what they were then. In 1914 there were no counter movements reaching out for the interest of American Jewry. We were the only people who "stooped" to propaganda; others did not believe in it, and therefore we had the field to ourselves. We were the only people carrying on an active propaganda in American Israel, and whether our propaganda was good or bad or indifferent, it had no conflict and therefore it had some effect. Second, a change has also taken place in the Yiddish speaking world in the past quarter of a century. We have not, however, created organs in the English language to take the place of the Yiddish press, or to grow alongside of the Yiddish press. That we have not achieved. We go on practically as we were five years ago, ten years ago, twenty years ago. Now, the result is that competitive organizations in American Jewry are taking the best minds, the finest young men, the most brilliant graduates of colleges in the last ten or fifteen years. There are Jewish organizations who have the courage to go to faculties of the leading universities and select the best material and say 'come in'; and gradually and slowly there is growing up in the United States three, four, five organizations against whom we are almost helpless. It is not in evidence as yet; continue on this, our path, and it will be in evidence in five or ten years. Surely we have to do something in the present emergency, but it means organizing with new techniques and with men and women whom we have to get and bring into the movement. The resistance to Zionism in the year 1939, the unexpressed resistance, is greater in the United States than it has ever been in my memory; and those who deny it or those who want to hide their heads in the sand are doing a grave injustice to themselves and to the movement. There is resistance. Do you think that in 1917 a Jew would have dared go on the radio and ask Dr. Weismann not to come over? But it was done last night. Not only was it done, but I have the evidence that it was premeditated, that it was by arrangement, that it was by the pleas from other bodies in competition with us."

Deploring the arrangements made in many communities to tone down the mention of Palestine at public meetings, Dr. Goldman said:

"Now, before we dedicate our best energies to the creation of an organization that will be prepared to cope with the facts of Jewish life as they are today in this emergency, we cannot hope that any miracles will be performed."

Dr. Goldman dwelt upon the manifold tasks of the Zionist leaders and the innumerable duties they are called upon to discharge.

"For this we have the momentum; for this we have the energy; for this we have the wherewithall. But if you are thinking in terms of a Zionist movement in the United States that will have political influence, and ~~the~~ intellectual influence, that will constitute the ethical and moral force, the Zionist movement deserves, I say to you, as President of the Zionist Organization for the last sixteen months - that we are lacking in such a movement.

Mr. Richards urged that Zionists should know more about the factors which, according to Dr. Goldman, impede the progress of Zionist policy. Disputing some of Dr. Goldman's reference to the situation in 1914, Mr. Richards cited names of a number of personalities including Phillipson, Landman, and Morgenthau, who protested the Zionist demands at the peace conference. Mr. Richards also criticized the Washington Bureau and reiterated that a definite policy for Zionism is needed.

Judge Morris Rothenberg said he did not think Dr. Goldman was justified in striking such a pessimistic tone, one that usually he had not heard from him. On the contrary, Dr. Goldman was accustomed to urging to greater optimism and to greater militancy, despite existing obstacles.

Judge Rothenberg said he did not think the Zionist movement was in a more difficult position today than it was in 1917, or that we had greater opposition to Zionism in this country today. We had forces which were far more bitterly against us then, nevertheless we achieved mightily. True, there are many unpleasant fellows with whom we must cope, but that is insignificant. We must not proceed on the idea that because we have not yet won every Jew in the United States to our cause or to an enthusiasm equal to ours, that all who are not Zionists are necessarily enemies.

One of the greatest shortcomings of the Zionist movement is that of inbreeding, keeping within our own small group and not extending our influence among larger circles we should try to win.

Judge Rothenberg added that while he did not undervalue the importance of membership, he did not believe that if the Z.O.A. had a 100,000 or more members instead of the 40,000 or so that we now have, our problems would be solved, or that our difficulties would disappear. Just as important as members is the winning of forces that occupy positions of influence in the communities, to draw them closer to our aims. The trend in American Jewish life for a number of years has been towards organized Jewish communities,-- Federations, Welfare Funds have sprung up everywhere, and we must deal with them whether we like them or not. But, Judge Rothenberg believed we had far more friends in the Welfare Funds and Federations than we know. He could not remember a time during the past twenty-five years when we had such a fertile field and so many sympathizers throughout the country and in corners we never suspected, as we now have. We shall raise this year approximately seventeen million dollars, both for Palestine and relief. It was not possible in former years to do this. The Zionists could not get the non-Zionists to sit down with them at the same table in the early years.

It is true that we have opposition and must continue to fight many obstacles, but we have made enormous progress, and as against the enemies we have there are far more friends of Palestine.

What we should bear in mind, Judge Rothenberg continued, is that the Zionist Organization is not more helpless today than it was in 1917, but it was the world that is different than it was in 1917. There is no more respect for moral judgment in the world of today. There was a time when a protest against inhumanity would arouse moral indignation. Today, even the word of the President of the United States is met by comment from heads of States, in gutter language. Eight nations have been snuffed out and no one knows how many more may have the same fate. Still, Palestine is untouched. The Yishuv has met the crisis in a splendid way, and we had every reason to be proud of the

fact that our position in Palestine is intact. No one can foretell what may happen tomorrow. It is a world of chaos. But we must go forward with courage and faith in a better day to come.

In conclusion Judge Rotherberg acknowledged that Dr. Goldman had worked hard and effectively, even though there was a tendency to concentrate power in a few. On the whole, however, he felt we had every reason not to grow pessimistic.

Dr. Robbins expressed the opinion that there is little to add to the remarks of Mr. Richards and Judge Rotherberg.

Mr. Spicehandler suggested that the ZOA convene a conference of representatives of all national and local Jewish organizations in this country with a view to securing authority to speak in the name of American Jewry on all matters pertaining to Palestine.

Mr. Saul Spiro (Pittsburgh, Pa.) emphasized the need of a numerically strong Zionist Organization for the success of its political efforts. He said that it was not the national organization but rather the local Districts and Regions that should be criticized for inadequate membership.

Mr. Joseph Goldberg (Worcester, Mass.) expressed the belief that Dr. Goldman did not mean to convey the impression that the Bnai Brith is a competitive organization to the ZOA. The Bnai Brith two years ago allocated the sum of \$10,000 towards the Youth Aliyah and was the first organization to respond to the call of the JNF, contributing \$25,000 towards the JNF Loan. He also praised Mr. Monsky, president of the Bnai Brith, whom he termed an active and devoted Zionist.

Mr. I. M. Jaffe (Butler, Pa.) voiced the opinion that Dr. Goldman did not imply that he did not want to cooperate with the so-called "rival organizations", but that they are doing a work which should be the task of the ZOA.

Mr. Israel Chipkin (New York) felt that while those present are indebted to Dr. Goldman for his criticism concerning the ZOA, he asked that Dr. Goldman accept in the same friendly spirit words of criticism addressed to him by those present. Mr. Chipkin stated that to follow Dr. Goldman's suggestion as implied in his address, that we Zionists like other organizations must go to the colleges to bring in our personnel, is going to introduce into the Zionist Organization a spirit which is foreign to Zionism, and he believed has always been foreign to Dr. Goldman's heart and mind. Mr. Chipkin also deplored the alleged failure by the ZOA in the last sixteen months to invite educators to cooperate in the formulation of plans.

Mr. Lipsky said he was afraid that in the discussion which ensued, the value of the criticism of the Zionist Organization, voiced by Dr. Goldman, is likely to be lost and we may get ourselves into a complicated discussion of details. Mr. Lipsky thought that in essence what Dr. Goldman said about the position of the Zionist movement in the United States, vis-a-vis the Jewish world and the outer world, is correct, but it represents not a situation which is worse than it was before, but as a matter of fact, a situation which is a great improvement on what it was in the early years. We had fights beginning in 1906 and 1907. We had Dr. Shmarya Levin come to the United States at one time as representative of the Russian Duma, and we introduced him as such into the non-Jewish world, and not as a Zionist. What we have created through the struggle is what is making our present position more complicated than what it was before. We have created an American Jewry that is better organized than it

was ever before. Unlike in the year 1914, the B'nai B'rith today is awakened to a responsibility that we never dreamed they would undertake..

Referring to the difficulties which arose out of the development of organized Jewish life, Mr. Lipsky pointed to the inauguration of joint drives with the JDC which was undertaken because of the situation in Palestine, as well as to the efforts of arousing Welfare Chests to their responsibility towards Palestine.

Mr. Lipsky stated that it requires greater ingenuity and greater skill today to conduct Zionist affairs than in 1914. In order to carry on the present struggle we have to build on different lines; we have to get into the Zionist structure other forces and to develop the democratic instincts that are inherent in the Jewish people rather than to suppress them.

We have a just fight for democracy; we have a fight to maintain a position for the nationalistic elements in American Jewry, but we have not got the strength to carry out a fight where our cause is just, where our ideal is right, and where we feel a certain compulsion to act. We have not got all the forces that we should have. If we rightly understand what our function is today in this complicated situation, we are not worse off than we have been heretofore.

Mr. Lipsky expressed the thought that we owe Dr. Goldman a vote of thanks for introducing this discussion. He asked: How are we going to build up our position, with American Jewry conscious of itself. There is the dominant element in the non-Zionist field that is not with us at all. How to meet that situation requires on our part careful study and careful attention to the facts with regard to which we are dealing.

Mr. Lipsky said he believes sincerely that it is possible for us to win over the Bani Brith and also to impress upon the Welfare Chests in many communities the importance of giving larger aid for Palestine.

In concluding his remarks Mr. Lipsky suggested that a committee be named to consider the strategy to be employed by the Zionist Organization, first, to build up this strength, and secondly, to use that strength when it is built up.

In response to the foregoing discussion, Dr. Goldman stated that many things have been said justly but many other statements have been made unjustly. He said that the criticism he delivered he had expected to come from the rank and file. Since it was not forthcoming, he undertook to make those remarks himself. He added that until Mr. Lipsky spoke, the meeting had lost itself in counter-criticism and therefore things were said that were either not so or not new.

Dr. Goldman denied that educators were not consulted. "When I entered into the office the first day, the first piece of work I did was to write to twenty, thirty educators throughout the land, and carefully prepared a memorandum that was submitted to them," he said.

Dr. Goldman further stated that it is not true that the Zionist Organization now contemplates "a certain revolutionary act that will undo that which the educators stand for". Referring to communications addressed to him, Dr. Goldman stated: "The Zionist Organization has made no statement with regard to the future policy of Zionist education or of propaganda, or of youth education, except for a memorandum which I prepared fourteen months ago and which was submitted *and*

acted upon by the Executive."

In commenting upon the remarks made by Mr. Richards, Dr. Goldman said that he did not mean to imply that the Zionists had no opposition in 1914 or 1917. "I did not say that Bnai Brith is in competition with us -- not at all. The Bnai Brith goes out in America gathering strength. So does the American Jewish Committee. That is all I said. And I say that we are also in the field, and that those whom other organizations win and indoctrinate and get as followers, we will not win in the end."

Dr. Goldman then related the instance of a visit to a certain community where, although the leadership is 100% Zionist, the budget for the year provided a very meager sum for Hebrew education and for the Zionist Organization.

Dr. Goldman concluded: "unless the leaders of a movement and even the rank and file of a movement are prepared and ready to see a situation and to see the forces, they cannot begin to think of a constructive program and of remedies. And that is what I wanted to do. I say that if you will continue with the thought in mind, all is right with the Zionist world, and if you will go on laboring under the impression that all of the various groups are not antagonistic -- that on the contrary, they are our allies and our co-workers -- but you will let them undertake all the important work, and you will let them engage from all over the country the best and ablest, then I say to you that the other groups whom we do not mean to fight will fight us."

"I am simply saying that our own Zionist movement must devise the techniques and find the personnel and cope with the problem on the basis of the world situation, the Jewish situation in 1939, and what it was in 1914. Since you speak of winning forces, I want to remind you that some of these forces remained away from the Organization for seventeen or eighteen years, and were brought back only in the last fifteen or sixteen months."

"And so I beg of you, do not go into corners; go to the heart of the matter -- the Organization needs reorganization."

Mr. Lipsky expressed the thought that the whole question under discussion does not lend itself to any concrete and specific action to be taken. He suggested therefore that the proper thing to do is to appoint a Committee to look into it, and if they find there is something to it, they will report.

It was so moved, seconded, and unanimously carried.

GREETINGS FROM DR. GEORG LANDAUER

The Chairman welcomed Dr. Georg Landauer, here on a mission from Palestine.

Dr. Landauer said that before his departure, the Zionist Executive in Jerusalem had asked him to convey the message to the Zionists of America that for some time to come the center of Zionist organizational work must be in America.

It is true that it should also be borne in mind that the Zionist Organization of America will some day have to clarify, to debate, and to formulate Zionist policy toward the future of the Jewish People, and toward Palestine. Our whole political attitude must be discussed here, and this discussion can be helpful and weighty only if it has behind it a strong Zionist Organization.

The meeting adjourned at 6:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

MORRIS MARGULIES
Secretary



MINUTES OF EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR ZIONIST AFFAIRS HELD ON TUESDAY,
DECEMBER 12, 1939. AT 2 P.M. AT THE ZOA OFFICE, 111 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

PRESENT:

Solomon Goldman presiding; Gedaliah Bublick, Wolf Gold, Mrs. David de Sola Pool, Mrs. Bertha Schoolman, David Wertheim, Stephen S. Wise,

Kurt Blumenfeld, Josef Cohn, Eliahu Golomb, Georg Landauer, Arthur Lourie, Henry Montor, Morris Margulies, by invitation.

Samuel Caplan, secretary.

Minutes of the previous meeting as circulated were approved.

SECRETARY'S REPORT:

The secretary read the following telegram from Dr. Weizmann:

"December 8, 1939

GOLDMAN
NEW YORK

PROBABLY ARRIVING TWENTYSIX OR TWENTYSEVEN SHALL INFORM YOU
DEFINITELY LITTLE LATER REGARDS

WEIZMANN"

The secretary reported that letters of invitation were being sent to a list of representative men and women throughout the country to join a national reception committee in honor of Dr. Weizmann, who is scheduled to arrive at the end of the month.

RADIO ADDRESS BY RABBI LAZARON:

The secretary reported the following exchange of telegrams with Rabbi Jonah B. Wise with reference to Lazon's radio address:

"December 5, 1939

DR. JONAH B. WISE
COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL
DENVER, COLO.

CONVEY TO YOU PROTEST OF ALL AMERICAN ZIONIST GROUPS AGAINST SHOCKING MISUSE BY LAZARON OF MESSAGE OF ISRAEL PROGRAM IN DELIVERING POLITICAL AND HIGHLY CONTROVERSIAL ADDRESS DESIGNED DISCREDIT FOREMOST JEWISH LEADER AND CAST ASPERSION UPON FAITH CONVICTIONS AND AMERICANISM OF LARGE SEGMENT AMERICAN JEWRY. EARNESTLY REQUEST LAZARON'S ACT BAR HIM FROM FURTHER APPEARANCES ON THIS RADIO PROGRAM DEDICATED TO RELIGION UNITY AND GOODWILL. FURTHER REQUEST OPPORTUNITY FOR RABBI OUR SELECTION APPEAR SAME PROGRAM AT EARLY DATE AND WHOLLY IN SPIRIT OF MESSAGE OF ISRAEL TO DELIVER ADDRESS ON SIGNIFICANCE PALESTINE RESTORATION AND PURPOSE DOCTOR WEIZMANN'S VISIT HERE WITHOUT REFERENCE LAZARON'S REMARKS. AWAIT YOUR TELEGRAPHIC ASSURANCE

SOLOMON GOLDMAN"

"December 6, 1939

SOLOMON GOLDMAN
NEW YORK CITY

IN REPLY YOUR FIFTH SENT FOR MANUSCRIPT LAZARON'S SPEECH DID NOT HEAR IT DUE TO ABSENCE FROM CITY. PROPER STATEMENT WILL BE MADE AFTER I HAVE SEEN HIS ADDRESS AND MATTER HAS BEEN TAKEN UP BY LAYMENS COMMITTEE. THE WHOLE MATTER WILL BE TAKEN UP WITH LAYMENS COMMITTEE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND YOU WILL HAVE A PROMPT RESPONSE TO YOUR MESSAGE

JONAH B WISE"

The secretary also stated that telegrams had gone out to a number of rabbis throughout the country, asking them, in their own behalf, to protest to Rabbi Jonah Wise against the abuse of the Message of Israel hour.

It was decided to withhold further action until a second communication was received from Rabbi Jonah Wise.

REVISIONISTS:

The secretary presented the draft of a statement for use by the Zionist organizations in reply to inquiries concerning the American Friends of a Jewish Palestine and the Tel Hai funds.

A number of modifications were suggested by the members and the statement was referred back for redrafting.

It was also proposed that Dr. Landauer, Dr. Blumenfeld and Mr. Golomb be invited to cooperate with the Emergency Committee in dealing with the Revisionist problem.

The secretary submitted the following communications addressed to the U PA by the American Friends of a Jewish Palestine:

"November 10, 1939

United Palestine Appeal
111 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

The American Friends of a Jewish Palestine is cooperating with a group abroad which has brought 22,000 refugees and immigrants to Palestine within the past two years. Even under war conditions, this immigration is being continued, and the group abroad fostering unrestricted immigration to Palestine is planning to transfer many thousands of victims of persecution and war from East European ports to the Land of Israel.

Knowing that the United Palestine Appeal seeks to bring relief to stricken and suffering Jews abroad by their transfer to Palestine, in mass immigration, we are writing to ask that a conference be held between representatives of the United Palestine Appeal and the American Friends, to the end that a basis of cooperation may be developed between us.

Bearing in mind the tens of thousands of war sufferers in the parts of Eastern Europe awaiting transfer to Palestine, and knowing that one organization alone cannot accomplish the task and meet the great demands of this critical hour, we suggest that we meet in order that you may hear our plan for work in America and Europe on behalf of mass immigration to Palestine.

Harvey L. Schwann, Louis Germain, Willard G. Stanton, Rabbi Louis I. Newman, Mrs. John Gunther.

December 11, 1939

RABBI ABRA HILLET SILVER
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF A JEWISH PALESTINE AWAITS REPLY TO ITS LETTER OF NOVEMBER TENTH ADDRESSED TO THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL PARTICULARLY IN THE LIGHT OF THE CONVERSATION OF DECEMBER EIGHTH OF MR. GOLOMB AND MYSELF LOOKING TOWARDS THE POSSIBILITY OF A UNITED CAMPAIGN FOR A REFUGEE EMIGRATION OR TRANSPORTATION FUND

LOUIS I. NEWMAN

Mr. Golomb explained that during his conversation with Rabbi Newman he had stated that if unity is reached in Palestine between the Revisionists and the Agency and if immigration is organized by a responsible body under the control of the Jewish Agency, then all funds could be collected by one central agency. Rabbi Newman's reply was that this matter could not be negotiated without Jabotinsky. Mr. Golomb stated further that it was with the approval of Dr. Weizmann that he had met Jabotinsky in Europe and when he left for the United States he was given the power to meet with Jabotinsky here and to enter into negotiations with him with regard to returning to the Zionist Organization.

It was decided that the UPA should inform the American Friends that their letter of November 10th was being referred to the Emergency Committee.

REPORT BY MR. LOURIE:

Mr. Arthur Lourie, political secretary of the London Executive, made an extended report of the recent activities of the London Executive. Mr. Lourie's report covered a number of interviews had by Mr. Shertok, Mr. Ben Gurion and others with various officials of the British Government. (Memoranda dealing with those activities were made available to the members of the Emergency Committee.)

REPORT BY DR. BLUMENFELD ON GERMAN REFUGEES:

Dr. Blumenfeld reported that following the last meeting he conferred with a number of people interested in promoting Zionist activity among German refugees and it was decided to constitute the following committee to supervise the work: Dr. Lazar Wallerstein, Ernest Hall, Dr. Gottfried

Neumann and Dr. Joseph Prinz.

Dr. Blumenfeld added that the committee would meet shortly and would initiate its work by engaging a secretary.

REPORT BY MRS. POOL ON SOUTH AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE:

Mrs. Pool recommended that John Hozekiah Levy be engaged for service in connection with the proposed activity in South American countries.

It was decided that the chairman invite Mr. Levy to meet with several members of the Committee.

PROPOSALS BY DR. LANDAUER:

The secretary read the following letters from Dr. Georg Landauer:

"December 8, 1939

Dr. Solomon Goldman
Zionist Organization of America

Dear Dr. Goldman:

In England and in Palestine committees have been set up to examine the question of reparations for the Jews in Germany and in German occupied territories at the end of the war. It is true that the war is not yet over, but we hope that the democracies will win this war, and at a peace conference claims for reparation of damages will be made, and since preparation for such claims in our case will take a long time, I would suggest that the Emergency Committee should set up a committee corresponding with those in Palestine and England, in order to make the necessary preparations.

As it was formulated in England, such a committee would have the following tasks:

1. to compile the legislative and administrative decrees which have been published since the 1st of April, 1933, against the Jews in Germany;
2. to ascertain the damage done to the Jews in Germany and in the territory now under German domination and protection;
3. to prepare a statement of the funds which were raised by Jewry in order to assist, inside and outside the Reich, the Jews who were wronged in Germany;
4. to formulate the claims of individuals for restoration of their rights and compensation for the loss of property inflicted in various ways;
5. to collect the claims on pension and insurance funds.

Such a committee is to work for all Jews, not only for immigrants into Palestine or for Zionist refugees. Therefore it will be necessary to set up a neutral committee. But I would suggest that the Zionist Organization take the initiative for establishing the committee and planning the work.

Georg Landauer"

"December 6, 1939

Dear Dr. Goldman:

While I am in the United States I would like to take up the following matter: The Jewish communities or Federations and organizations in America have at their disposal very large funds or endowments, largely for Jewish social and cultural purposes. In many cases the Zionists or Palestine sympathizers may be of influence on the administrative bodies of these institutions.

I would suggest that with regard to these funds and endowments the following possibilities should be explored:

1. Usually funds and endowments of this kind are limited to use within the United States, but it may be that some of them are free from such restrictions. In that case we might approach the administrators of such funds and suggest that they grant certain amounts for Palestinian purposes, such as training, clothing or outfitting of refugees, care of children or cultural purposes.
2. In Europe endowments of this kind were invested, largely in securities bearing fixed interest, and sometimes even in securities on which heavy losses were afterwards incurred by the respective Jewish institutions.

We might suggest to the Jewish institutions that they invest part of their money in Palestinian Jewish securities bearing a fixed rate of interest. Naturally only a few of our securities should be suggested, but the idea of furthering Jewish immigration and settlement in Palestine by this kind of investment may appeal to some of the Jewish institutions in America.

I propose that we should employ a suitable person for the task of exploring the situation, that is, to gather information as to the status of the Jewish funds and endowments in America in order to enable us to find out if there are such institutions to whom we can apply, according to the first or the second of these suggestions.

Georg Landauer"

With regard to Dr.Landauer's suggestions concerning reparations, Dr.Wise stated that the World Jewish Congress was dealing with this problem and therefore felt that it should not be referred to the Emergency Committee.

It was decided to refer Dr. Landauer's letter regarding the question of endowments to Mr.Szold.

SECRETARY FOR ECONOMIC COMMITTEE:

Dr.Goldman suggested that a legal secretary be engaged by the Committee to assist Mr.Szold in the work of the economic committee.

The Committee gave its approval to the suggestion and referred it to a committee consisting of Dr.Goldman, Dr.Landauer and Mr.Szold.

REQUEST FROM NAHUM GOLDMANN:

The secretary read excerpt of a letter from Dr.Nahum Goldmann as follows:

"November 22, 1939

I need a little money still for another piece of work. Jews in Vienna are literally starved. Many of them there cannot even get the minimum of food with their ration cards, as they can buy food only after the Aryans have bought theirs, and when they come to the shops, everything is sold. Fortunately, we can send still from Switzerland some food to them (butter, cheese, chocolate etc.). I have a list of 80 active Zionists in Vienna to whom I want to send such food parcels regularly. (In Berlin the position is still a little better). I need for this purpose \$1000 and I ask you to let me have it for this special purpose. This sum would last for at least 4 or 5 months. I need not stress the importance of this request and I hope you will send me the money straight away."

Dr. Goldmann told that the various Zionist bodies represented in the Committee should answer Dr.Goldmann's appeal and make available the required \$1000. He suggested that the organizations contribute the following amounts: Hadassah and ZOA each \$350; Poale Zion and Mizrachi each \$150. The representatives agreed to take the matter up with their executive boards.

CABLE FROM EASTERMAN:

The secretary read the following cable from Mr.Alex Easterman to Dr. Wise:

"December 1, 1939

WOULD AMERICAN ZIONISTS AGREE CONTRIBUTE HUNDRED DOLLARS WEEKLY TOWARDS MY EXPENSES GOING BALKANS TWO THREE MONTHS INVESTIGATE REPORT YOU EXCLUSIVELY CONDITIONS PROSPECTS JEWS EASTERN EUROPE HERALD WILLING SEND ME CONDITIONALLY THIS EXPENSE COVERED STOP KINDLY CABLE SOON AS POSSIBLE CARE DAILY HERALD REGARDS

EASTERMAN"

Mr. Montor felt that the despatches by the AP and the JTA covered the situation quite thoroughly and that it was unnecessary to supplement these by sending Mr. Easterman to the Balkans.

Mr. Lurie stated that Mr. Easterman's proposal had been considered in London but that the London Executive did not have the funds available for this purpose.

Dr. Wise and Dr. Goldman felt that it would be useful to delegate Mr. Easterman to report on the Jewish situation in the Balkan area.

It was decided to give Mr. Easterman twenty pounds per week for about two months, the total amount not to exceed \$1000, for the purpose described in his cable of December 1st.

INVITATION TO DR. WEIZMANN FROM THE COUNCIL OF WELFARE FUNDS:

The secretary reported that in a letter to the UPA, the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds had invited Dr. Weizmann to share an evening with two other speakers in a discussion of overseas and refugee problems, to take place at the annual meeting of the Council on the evening of January 27th in Detroit. In the letter of invitation, Mr. H.L. Lurie, Executive Director of the Council, wrote as follows:

"Three speakers are being planned. One, a speaker on the refugee services in this country, who may also wish to cover some of the general problems of refugees in other countries (20 to 25 minutes). Two, a presentation of the Jewish overseas programs by a speaker who will be nominated by the JDC (30 to 35 minutes). Three, an address on the programs in Palestine that are of interest to our agencies because of their support and participation in the United Jewish Appeal. We expect that this speaker, selected for us by the UPA, is to be Dr. Chaim Weizmann. Our present arrangements are to schedule him as the final speaker and to allot 35 minutes to him.

We are also planning, in addition to our general chairman of the evening, to invite Rabbi Hillel Silver to be present and to assume the function of introducing Dr. Weizmann to our audience."

Dr. Goldman was of the opinion that Dr. Weizmann should not be placed in the position of sharing a meeting with other speakers and urged that an effort be made to change the arrangements of the meeting so that Dr. Weizmann would appear as President of the Jewish Agency.

Dr. Wise supported this view and added that if Dr. Weizmann appeared on the same program with representatives of the JDC and the NRS, it would give the impression that all three parties were on the same level.

Mr. Montor, while agreeing with Dr. Goldman's objections, felt that the value to be derived from having Dr. Weizmann speak before the Council should outweigh other considerations.

It was the consensus of opinion that Dr. Goldman discuss the matter informally with members of the Program Committee of the Council and its Executive Director, Mr. Lurie, with a view to bringing about the change desired.

RESOLUTION RE OPENING OF BANK ACCOUNT FOR EMERGENCY COMMITTEE:

The meeting adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED THAT an account be opened in the National City Bank under the name of Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, and that funds be withdrawn from this account on the checks signed by Robert Szold, Treasurer and/or Solomon Goldman and Louis Lipsky.

Respectfully submitted



SAMUEL CAPLAN
Secretary

MINUTES OF ZOA EXECUTIVE MEETING, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1939
4 P.M. AT THE ASTOR HOTEL, BROADWAY AND 44TH STREET, N.Y.C.

PRESENT: Dr. Solomon Goldman (in the Chair), Messrs. Robert M. Barnstein, Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner, Charles A. Cowen, Dr. Albert K. Epstein, Judge Harry M. Fisher, Abraham Goldberg, Dr. Israel Goldstein, Murray IlGurfein, Mordecai Konowitz, Rabbi Israel H. Levinthal, Judge Louis E. Levinthal, Meyer Levy, Morris Margulies, Charles Ress, Louis P. Rucker, Col. A. H. Rosenberg, Ezra Z. Shapiro, Carl Sherman, William I. Siegel, Robert Szold, Morris Weinberg; Alfred J. Kahn (representing Avukah), Mrs. Shulman (representing Hadassah); Samuel Caplan.

Excuses for Absence: Messrs. David Berenstein, Judge Henry Ellenbogen, Dr. Harry Friedenwald, Rabbi James G. Heller, Rabbi Edward L. Israel, Dr. Harris J. Levine, Dr. Ludwig Lewisoyn, Judge Julian W. Mack, Aaron Riche, Judge Morris Rothenberg (because of U.P.A. meeting in Providence) Simon Shetser, Elihu D. Stone, Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

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The meeting was called to order at 4:30 P. M., with Dr. Solomon Goldman in the Chair.

The Chairman called upon the Secretary who reported briefly.

SECRETARY'S REPORT:

Mr. Margulies stated that nothing unusual had occurred in the last ten days since the meeting of the Administrative Council at which he had submitted a detailed and lengthy report. A copy of that report is incorporated in the minutes of the December 3rd meeting of the Administrative Council which will be mailed to every member of the Executive.

Visit of Dr. Weizmann: The Secretary reported that Dr. Weizmann is expected to arrive here on December 26th or 27th. No public conference with Dr. Weizmann will be arranged prior to the U.P.A. National Conference, scheduled for January 6-7 at Washington, D.C., because of the proximity of this date to the expected day of his arrival. Present tentative plans for Dr. Weizmann provide for his visiting about eighteen communities in the United States, covering a period until the end of March.

Committees Named: The Secretary reported further that pursuant to decisions made at previous meetings of the Executive, the Chairman has named the following Committees: (1) Committee on Hadassah-Z.O.A. Relations -- Judge Morris Rothenberg, Chairman, Louis P. Rucker and William I. Siegel; (2) Committee on Brooklyn Region-Palestine Pavilion matter -- Charles Ress, Chairman, Rabbi Irving Miller and Mordecai Konowitz; (3) Court of Honor -- Judge Louis E. Levinthal, Chairman, Rabbi James G. Heller and Robert M. Barnstein; (4) Committee on Office Management -- Robert Szold, Chairman, Louis P. Rucker and Samuel Berson.

Greater New York Membership Campaign: In accordance with the decision of the Executive, the Greater New York Membership Campaign has been inaugurated, for which Dr. Goldman has prepared a program of twenty points of procedure. Several meetings have already taken place. Indications point to an appreciable improvement in New York membership this year.

In general, the membership thus far has about kept pace with that of last year. The feeling prevails among responsible District leaders and workers throughout the country that this will be a good year so far as membership is concerned; and that the total figure reached last year will be exceeded by the time of the next Convention.

Discussion on Secretary's Report:

The Chairman called for a discussion on the Secretary's report.

In answer to Dr. Epstein of Chicago who asked why preference was shown to Greater New York in its membership effort, the Chairman stated that the Executive took this action into consideration of the size of the New York Jewish community and the paucity of its Zionist membership. It was felt that Greater New York is a problem for the National Executive to deal with; therefore the Executive was asked to throw its full weight behind the Greater New York Campaign. If this action proves successful, the Chairman added, the Executive may decide to take similar action in other large Jewish centers.

Lazaron Statement:

Judge Fisher called attention to Rabbi Lazaron's recent radio address which contained a vicious assault not only upon Zionists, but upon the Jewish people. He felt that the Executive should take cognizance of the Lazaron attack.

The Secretary read an excerpt from the radio address delivered Saturday evening, December 2nd, on the "Message of Israel" hour, -- a program intended to be dedicated exclusively to religious subjects and to the building up of good-will and better understanding among Jews and non-Jews.

The Chairman stated that we learned of Rabbi Lazaron's address immediately after it was delivered. The Emergency Committee considered the matter at its scheduled meeting the following day, and the question assumed a grave aspect when it was ascertained that the address was instigated by an organized group. This was confirmed in the light of later developments. The Emergency Committee felt, therefore, that the Message of Israel hour be asked the reason for allowing such a controversial matter to be broadcast. Rabbi Jonah B. Wise was, at the time, in Denver, whence he proceeded to the Pacific Coast and has not yet returned. We communicated with him and he immediately replied that the whole thing came as a surprise to him; that he was most unhappy about it; and that he would investigate as soon as he returned to New York. Beyond this, the Emergency Committee hesitated

to act publicly, as we did not want to provoke a public controversy.

In answer to Mr. Shapiro's inquiry as to whether the matter had been considered by the U.P.A. Administrative Committee, the Chairman stated that in view of the fact that the matter was being considered by the Emergency Committee, the U.P.A. felt no need of going into it itself.

Dr. Goldman then related the discussions that took place at the last meeting of the Emergency Committee, concerning the second invitation extended to Dr. Weizmann in connection with the forthcoming Welfare Funds Conference.

Mr. Shapiro suggested that the Executive request the U.P.A. Committee to arrange to have the invitation to Dr. Weizmann to the Welfare Funds Conference ^{corrected} in accordance with the Chairman's views.

The Chairman stated that the consensus of opinion of the Z.O.A. Executive will be informally conveyed to the U.P.A. Committee.

In the further discussion that ensued on this same question, Dr. Goldstein agreed in principle with the above suggestion. Rabbi Brickner suggested that the Yiddish and Anglo-Jewish press might be helpful in this controversy; particularly on the address of Rabbi Lazaron.

The Chairman felt that it would be most unfortunate to have a controversy in the press as to whether or not Dr. Weizmann is welcomed by the Jews in America. With regard to the invitation, the Chairman said it was his understanding that the invitation addressed to the U.P.A. was not a formal communication, but it is desirable that they know the views of the Z.O.A. Executive. The Emergency Committee did not decide to go into a controversy with the Program Committee of the Welfare Federations.

Judge Fisher thought that Rabbi Lazaron had not touched on a controversial matter at all. He believed that the Z.O.A. should protest officially to the "Message of Israel".

The Chairman stated that the Emergency Committee had protested to the "Message of Israel" in behalf of all the Zionist organizations in the country.

Rabbi Levinthal suggested that the protest be directed to the National Broadcasting Company, because of the privilege granted to the "Message of Israel" on the one condition that controversial matters be avoided.

Our request for time to have someone speak on our point of view has been granted.

The Secretary called attention to the fact that hundreds of telegrams from Zionists and non-Zionists and from a great many Rabbis and colleagues of Dr. Jonah B. Wise, have been sent to Rabbi Wise protesting against Rabbi Lazaron's speech. In addition, so far as formal notice is concerned, the last issue of The New Palestine had an editorial on the subject.

REPORT ON POLITICAL SITUATION:

The Chairman reported briefly on some of the matters discussed at the Emergency Committee meetings. He said the Emergency Committee had been considering, in the main, economic and political problems. It is seriously considering the question of Reparations, on the basis of a Memorandum presented by Dr. Georg Landauer who is here on behalf of the Agency to gather information and to deal with the question, in order that the Agency may be prepared to cope with the situation when the war ends. There is great need to make funds available in Palestine beyond the contributions to the Agency. If large funds could be made available to Jewish banks in Palestine, for the purpose of granting loans at small interest rate, it would contribute to relieve the crisis that has arisen as a result of the war. It has therefore been suggested that an attempt be made to persuade the scores of Jewish organizations in the country with large endowment funds to make their investments in Palestine.

The Chairman called attention to the visit to this country of Mr. Arthur Lourie, Political Secretary of the Agency in London. Mr. Lourie has presented very important reports throwing an interesting light on the present political situation affecting Palestine. Our people in Jerusalem and in London have stood on guard and have directed their fight on the main points of the White Paper: (1) Land Sales. (2) Immigration. Regarding immigration, 25,000 certificates had been promised for the next five years, but Mr. MacDonald wanted to shut off immigration completely. (3) Mr. MacDonald is also endeavoring to break up the Haganah, a number of persons found carrying weapons having been arrested. At the time Mr. Lourie departed for the United States, it was not certain whether we had scored a decisive victory on any one of the three questions, beyond that the Labor Party -- Mr. Attlee and Mr. Greenwood -- met with the Prime Minister and conveyed to him all this information, and seemed to have obtained a promise that nothing will be done in Palestine without first informing the Opposition Party. The Chairman felt that this is a considerable victory, because it means that Mr. MacDonald will be restrained and will not be able hereafter to act as if he was completely free, without reference to the other Members of the Cabinet.

Our immediate problem, here, the Chairman continued, is what can we do to help our leaders in Jerusalem and primarily in London. Cables have gone to Chamberlain, to Churchill, and to MacDonald, over the signatures of Justice Louis D. Brandeis, Judge Julian W. Mack, and the heads of several Zionist organizations, apprising them that we knew of what was being attempted in Palestine, or that we heard rumors and that we hoped they were not true. The British Ambassador was subsequently seen and was told in much more vigorous language than could be put into a diplomatic cable to London, that despite the Jewish loyalty to what Great Britain stands for in this world conflict, we cannot sit by and see Great Britain fight for democracy and justice, and against persecution and violence in Europe, and allow such grave injustice to be perpetrated against our people in Palestine. Lord Lothian who was not in the United States last year, was told of the protests bearing more than two million signatures that were addressed to the White House, and the thousands of cables that reached his own country, and of the cooperation we had from the newspapers, etc.

The Chairman then dwelt on the second problem which is receiving serious thought, namely how to keep the Palestine problem before the attention of public opinion, in the face of the preoccupation of the press with the European war.

The Chairman then called attention to an editorial which recently appeared in the Chicago Daily News. Copies of this editorial will be widely distributed, and an effort will be made to get radio broadcasts and magazine articles written along similar lines.

Answering Dr. Goldstein's inquiry as to whether the Revisionist matter had been brought before the Emergency Committee, the Chairman stated that the matter has been given considerable time and a committee consisting of three Palestinians -- Dr. Georg Landauer, Dr. Kurt Blumenfeld and Mr. Eliahu Golomb -- has been named to deal with this question in cooperation with the Emergency Committee.

Mr. Goldberg said he was very glad to learn what the Emergency Committee for Zionist affairs had done and intends to do. He felt, however, that our political activity -- which will have the support of neutral countries, including America -- must have a different approach. Since one sees so little about Palestine in the press, as the Chairman rightly stated, how can we expect the public to be Palestine-minded, he asked. He therefore proposed that in addition to the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs which deals in the main with political matters of a confidential nature, there be set up another, larger political committee -- perhaps not termed "political" committee. This larger committee should act in an advisory capacity and should consist of the best minds available. It should have an opportunity to meet with and offer suggestions to the Emergency Committee, which, the Emergency Committee may accept or reject. For example, there is the question of refunding or restitution in Palestine. We must formulate our policy or platform on the question of restitution, and Jews and non-Jews alike must be enlightened on that subject. This program of restitution may mean the building of Palestine on a broader and more extensive scale. We must give thought to having a committee devoted not merely to collecting funds for Palestine, but also to considering Palestinian questions which will arise from time to time during the period of the war.

Mr. Goldberg thereupon moved

THAT the Executive request the Emergency Committee to create a larger body, for the duration of the war, to be a sounding-board or platform, to consider the questions arising out of the war; and

THAT the proposed larger committee should consist of representatives of the Zionist organizations, as well as the best minds available on political questions.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Sherman disagreed with the motion, as formulated by Mr. Goldberg. Mr. Sherman believed that the Emergency Committee as constituted calls upon others for advice. He was against the plan to super-impose on the Executive another national committee. We are prone to set up new agencies; and if the Emergency Committee is going to become an enlarged committee, we are again creating something additional in the Organization. Mr. Sherman added that he was fearful of weakening the status of the Executive. He suggested that if there is to be any further counsel, cooperation and more coopting to be done, it should be done unofficially. He reiterated his opposition to setting up, at the request of the Executive, new agencies of political significance.

Dr. Epstein suggested the formation of local emergency committees throughout the country.

Mr. Siegel agreed with Mr. Sherman that it was most inadvisable to create additional groups. We must have as centralized an authority as possible, he urged, with the understanding that that authority may coopt such brains as it finds necessary. The setting up of groups throughout the country, he felt, will destroy not so much the prestige of the Emergency Committee, but also the possibility of the Emergency Committee's speaking for a United American Jewry.

Mr. Cowen expressed the thought that a means must be found of drawing nearer to the Zionist movement new elements in Jewish life. He recalled that long before the Balfour Declaration loomed on the Zionist horizon, new elements had been drawn into the Zionist ranks; and he suggested that now is the time to draw in such men. He said he did not think that Mr. Goldberg had suggested the proper means for drawing in such personalities. He felt, too, that the opposition expressed by Mr. Sherman and Mr. Siegel is perfectly proper. The Executive has already divested itself of almost all powers, he said, and he did not think it ought to weaken itself still more. He suggested that a committee be appointed of two or three people to devise a means for drawing in the leaders of the large organizations of the country.

In conclusion, Mr. Cowen urged that a way be found to draw in new elements, and suggested that the matter be placed on the agenda of the next Executive meeting.

Mr. Ross thought that aside from drawing in the so-called "best minds" who are not in the movement already, there is a feeling throughout the country that we are not drawing in the Zionist minds for the consideration of our problem. We ought to be able to draw in Zionists into the discussions of our political problems. The Emergency Committee can do this. Mr. Goldberg's suggestion will not meet the situation, but the intent of it is very important. Without trying to set up a machinery we ought to convey to the Emergency Committee the thought of the Executive that the Zionists throughout the country should be brought into the discussions and that can be done by having representative Zionists throughout the country - and not some other body - work with the Emergency Committee. They could get opinions from their Districts and bring them back. Mr. Ross then offered the following substitute motion:

THAT this whole question be placed on the agenda of the Emergency Committee, and that the Emergency Committee devise a plan by which those needs can be met.

Mr. Goliberg explained that his purpose in proposing an enlarged political committee or advisory council was that, by virtue of its political nature, this committee will attract people to the Zionist movement. There is no doubt, he felt, but that our experience of 1914 could now be repeated.

Mr. Bernstein inquired as to whether the Committee of Three, Messrs. Lipsky, Goldman and Wise, appointed by the World Zionist Executive to represent it in America during the war, had followed the suggestion to coopt a number of persons to serve as members of the Committee.

The Chairman stated that this had been done.

The Chairman said he did not want to become involved in the question of democracy. He did not share the sentiments expressed either by Mr. Ross or by Mr. Sherman at this meeting, for the reason that there is no less democracy in the Zionist Organization today than there was in the Zionist Organization ten, fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five years ago. The Emergency Committee now consists, in addition to the men named by Dr. Weizmann, of representatives of all the Zionist parties, and it is assumed that members of the Emergency Committee report to their constituent bodies on all that is happening. Those bodies are free to discuss and free to bring their recommendations or their suggestions or their disapproval to the Emergency Committee. Furthermore, in addition to their Boards, those bodies have larger groups, such as a National Council, and they, too, get a report.

In answer to Mr. Bernstein's query as to how many members now constitute the American branch of the World Zionist Executive, the Chairman replied that there are eleven members, with the regular attendance of Dr. Kurt Blumenfeld, Dr. Georg Landauer, Mr. Eliahu Golomb, and Mr. Arthur Lourie. Among the eleven members are included representatives of the Z.O.A., Hadasah, Poale Zion and Mizrahi.

Mr. Bernstein asked whether this group was also authorized to coopt not only Zionist members, but others who have not affiliated themselves actively with the Zionist Organization.

The Chairman stated that these details were not entered into. Dr. Weizmann authorized Dr. Wise, Mr. Lipsky and the Chairman to form a committee; he naturally did not specify as to how this committee was to be formed. Before coopting the additional persons, however, the Committee of Three submitted Dr. Weizmann the names of the people whom it contemplated inviting to join and the parties who were to be represented when the enlarged (Emergency) Committee was to be formed. There is a non-Zionist member on the Emergency Committee, but the Chairman said he did not mention him because of the fact that definite action was deferred until Dr. Weizmann's arrival in the United States.

Mr. Charles Ross then offered the following substitute motion for all the motions on the floor:

THAT Mr. Goldberg's suggestion, together with the other suggestions made at this meeting of the Executive, be referred to the Emergency Committee-- if the Chairman thinks them pertinent -- with the request that the Emergency Committee give us their advice -- same to be considered at the next meeting of the Executive.

Judge Levinthal seconded Mr. Ross' substitute motion, and it was carried.

REORGANIZATION:

The Chairman reviewed the steps taken thus far in connection with the plan of reorganization adopted last year. He recalled that the Executive felt there was great need for strengthening the Organization by reorganizing it in some directions and departmentalizing it in other directions. After considerable discussion at a number of meetings, a Committee on Reorganization was appointed with Rabbi James G. Heller as Chairman. The Committee on Reorganization met for a number of months and submitted reports which the Chairman finally summarized in the form of a Memorandum which was submitted to the Executive and acted upon. The first meeting of the Executive after the Convention voted to implement certain concrete parts of this Memorandum. The Chairman now urged that the Executive proceed with the implementation of the reorganization program. He said that in the last five or six weeks he began to implement certain parts of the program both in the spirit of the Memorandum and of the action taken by the Executive; that he did not find it personally a very pleasant job, because unfortunately, the strengthening of the Organization, the reorganization and departmentalization, involves human-beings. The Chairman informed the members of the Executive that he had informed two members of the I.O.A. staff that their services with the Organization would be terminated some time in the future. One of these men has already found a position which he had obtained prior to the Chairman's conversation with him. Arrangements are now being made with the other member of the Staff.

The Chairman called for discussion.

Mr. Cosen stated that he was not altogether in accord with the plan of the Chair. He felt that the Chairman was entitled, to a certain point, to a free hand in the matter, with the understanding, however, that everything be done in the spirit of justice and Jewish tradition -- recognizing certain rights of employees with regard to notice, compensation, and proper opportunity to find another position. Mr. Cosen asked the Chair what steps are being taken to make it possible for Dr. Golub to step into another position without unnecessary loss of prestige or money; also, what the Chair contemplates doing in the reorganization, so that the work may not suffer.

Mr. Sherman thought the steps taken in this matter are not the concern of the Executive.

Mr. Goldberg pointed out that Dr. Golub has a position and therefore all that is involved is his compensation until the time he enters his new position.

The Chairman stated that a Committee of Three consisting of two members of the Finance Committee and one member of the Z.O.A. Executive, namely, Messrs. Szold, Rucker, and Berson, had been named and were asked to discuss and deal with this question in accordance with the spirit of Jewish tradition.

Answering Mr. Rens' query as to whether a satisfactory arrangement had been made with Dr. Golub, the Chairman stated that an arrangement is under discussion, and he believed an amicable decision will be reached with Dr. Golub. The Chairman added that he hoped he had acted and will continue to act in the spirit and letter of the resolution adopted by this body.

Dr. Goldstein pointed out that the matter involving Mr. Maltin was subject to some reservations, and that it was stipulated that this matter should be disposed of only in consultation with the Finance Committee.

The Chairman quoted the following decision, adopted at the meeting of the Executive on July 5, 1939:

"OFFICE MANAGER AND COMPTROLLER:

"THAT this Executive Committee of the Z.O.A. accepts the recommendation of the President with respect to the designation of an Office Manager and Comptroller; and

"THAT the President be requested to confer with the Finance Committee or a sub-committee thereof, with respect to the working out of such arrangements as are necessitated by the changes to be made."

The Chairman added that his interpretation of this decision was that insofar as Mr. Maltin has worked more directly with the Finance Committee, the Chairman should consult with that Committee. He did not interpret "consultation" to mean "approval". He interpreted it to mean consultation. Acting in the spirit and letter of the resolution, the Chairman reported that he met with the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and discussed the matter with him, and he assumed that he had the latter's approval.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Robert Szold who reported in behalf of the sub-committee named by the Chairman (consisting of Mr. Louis P. Rucker, Mr. Samuel Berson, and Mr. Szold.)

Mr. Szold stated that the sub-committee named by the Chair interpreted their functions as dealing solely with the question of compensation to be given to Mr. Maltin on his departure. The sub-committee had a preliminary meeting and took into consideration the fact that Mr. Maltin had been in the Organization for twenty-one years, during which he had held an important office. Under the circumstances, the sub-committee wanted to consider what was the right and proper thing to do, and discussed the whole subject of compensation -- the rule in Palestine, the custom in New York, etc. After considerable discussion, the final conclusion arrived at by the members of the sub-committee was that, assuming adequate notice has been given to Mr. Maltin, in view of his length of service, he be granted six months salary.

Discussion then arose on the matter of compensation to be granted to Mr. Maltin.

Dr. Goldstein recalled that the last arrangement he heard of with reference to Palestine was that a person receives one month's salary for every year he has served, up to a maximum of ten months.

The Chairman suggested that it would be proper for the sub-committee to find out what the present arrangements are.

Mr. Szold stated that this very question was discussed in the sub-committee and it was felt that whatever the rule in Palestine may be, it should very definitely not be the rule here, as the situation is entirely different. The decent and fair thing ought to be done not only with reference to the man, but also with reference to the Organization.

Col. J. H. Rosenberg of Chicago expressed the thought that in view of the fact that the Zionist Organization does not have a surplus of funds, but is endeavoring to raise funds, the recommendation of the sub-committee is quite fair.

Mr. Goldberg pointed out that Mr. Maltin had rendered splendid service to the Organization. He called attention to the fact that Mr. Maltin is an elderly person and if he loses his position it will be difficult for him to obtain another, and his health is poor. Mr. Goldberg stated that Mr. Rucker, in response to an inquiry, assured him there was no cause for worry in regard to Mr. Maltin.

Mr. Cowen stated that justice does not mean merely "paying a man off" when he leaves. In civil service one receives a pension for the rest of his life, he pointed out. If the question of Mr. Maltin's compensation raises a difficulty, the difficulty will have to be met. He felt, furthermore, that Mr. Maltin's departure casts no reflection on his honesty or on his loyalty.

In answer to Mr. Goldberg's inquiry as to why Mr. Maltin was asked to go, Mr. Bernstein recalled that this was in line with the decision to reorganize the office, and that the work which had been done by Mr. Maltin was to be assigned to the two bookkeepers in the office -- the auditing of the books to be done outside of the office, as is now the practice.

The Chairman called attention to the fact that, with the exception of perhaps three or four people, almost all of the people who were present at the July 5, 1939 meeting are in attendance now.

Mr. Siegel expressed the thought that all present concede that the legality of this move is unquestioned, and that this discussion involves only the question of compensation. We must concede also, he pointed out, that we are dealing with money of which we are the trustees, and which are collected with considerable difficulty from numerous people. On the other hand, we must consider that Mr. Maltin gave twenty-one years of service. Mr. Siegel said he would rather err on the side of generosity. He therefore moved, and it was seconded

THAT the Executive recommend to the sub-committee that Mr. Maltin be given a year's salary.

Mr. Kenowitz suggested that the Executive support the recommendation of the sub-committee.

Mr. Shapiro thereupon moved

THAT the Executive refer the matter of Mr. Maltin's compensation back to the sub-committee, to be reconsidered taking into account the discussion at this meeting; and

THAT the sub-committee be authorized to make final decision in the matter.

The motion was seconded.

The Chairman called for a vote on Mr. Shapiro's substitute motion. The motion was carried by a vote of 12 to 5.

Mr. Weinberg deplored the fact that he had not been kept in touch with the entire matter concerning Mr. Maltin.

Dr. Goldstein who voted in the negative, explained that in the absence of a recommendation from the Finance Committee, for the dismissal of Mr. Maltin, he found it impossible to vote for the above motion.

The Committee consisting of Messrs. Szold, Rucker and Berson was entrusted with finding an Office Manager and Comptroller for the Zionist Organization of America.

It was further understood that in the future, as in the past, the auditing of accounts of the Z.O.A. is to be done by an outside auditor.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT -- DIRECTOR:

The Chairman referred to the motion adopted at the July 5th meeting of the Executive which elected Rabbi Samuel Blumenfield as Director of the Youth Department. The motion reads:

"^{E. J.}THAT we elect Rabbi Samuel Blumenfield as Director of the Youth Department for a term of three years, with an annual Salary of \$5,000 -- the salary to be recommended by the Executive for approval by the Finance Committee."

The Chairman added that Dr. Blumenfield was elected following one or two meetings of the Executive and of two meetings with representatives of youth groups; that during that time he had a conversation with Dr. Blumenfield, and he was and still is of the opinion that, were he to inform Dr. Blumenfield that the position is available, Dr. Blumenfield might be persuaded to accept it. The Chairman pointed out, however, that subsequent to the motion to establish a Youth Department, it was found necessary to make reductions in the Z.O.A. budget for 1940, and therefore, the Youth Department has not come into existence.

The Chairman stated further that the Z.O.A. is not in a position this year to have a Department of Youth, a Department of Education, and a Department of Propaganda -- with a director for each department. He believed, therefore, that there should be one Department embracing all three services. He maintained that for the last several years the Z.O.A. had a Department of Propaganda, rather than a Department of Education, and that 90% of the work done can be described as propaganda rather than as education. He called attention to the detailed Memorandum he submitted last year which contained a complete outline for educational work, and felt that the Executive should now seek the implementation of this entire program, through the establishment of a Department of Education, with proper assistance and within the budgetary means of the Z.O.A.

A brief discussion took place in which Messrs. Siegel, Ross, Brickner, Cowen, Epstein and Shapiro participated.

It was duly moved, seconded and unanimously carried

THAT the President be authorized to tender Dr. Samuel Blumenfield a three-year contract as Director of the Department of Education of the Z.O.A. which should also serve the Departments of Youth and Propaganda.

REPORT ON REGIONS:

The Chairman called upon Mr. Charles Ross, Chairman of the Committee on Regional Organization, to present his report.

Mr. Ross felt that before attempting to implement any plan of Regional organization, several important principles should be approved by the Executive. In order to be effective, he believed, a Region must have the following machinery: (1) a Central Office within the Region with a Regional Director and with at least one clerk in charge. (2) A Region should be large enough and have sufficient membership to be self-supporting. At present, the eighteen existing Regions vary in membership from as little as five or six hundred to perhaps seven or eight thousand. It will cost at least \$7500 a year to maintain a Region which functions with an office and a director, and \$10,000 if travelling expenses are included. In order to arrive at a compromise the Committee on Regional Organization considered that a Region ought to have 5,000 members, on the principle that it would thus be large enough to provide proper machinery. A region may retain \$1.00 from each \$5.00 dues collected.

Mr. Ross called attention to the fact that the Convention Institute on Regions which made a careful study of the subject, was very definitely set against increasing the size of the Regions inasmuch as it felt that smaller units would enable closer contact among the members of the Region. In an effort to reach unanimity in the Institute on Regions, Mr. Ross said he formulated the ideas put forth by its participants: They agreed that a Region should have a director and the National Office ought to share in the expense of the director. They believed the Region ought to be self-supporting. Furthermore, they thought that a Region should have 1,500 members by June 30, 1940.

Mr. Ross urged that the Executive decide whether to have ten large Regions with a substantial membership of not less than 5,000 or whether to accept the general view of the Institute on Regions that a Region number 1,500 members. His own experience with Regions, Mr. Ross concluded, indicates that Regions will not become completely effective unless they have an office and a Regional Director.

Mr. Shapiro suggested that Mr. Ross' report be circulated among the members of the Executive, and that they be informed that the matter of Regional Organization will be placed on the agenda of the next Executive meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 7:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

MORRIS MARGULIES

Secretary

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

CLEVELAND DISTRICT
602 CUYAHOGA BUILDING
CLEVELAND, OHIO

MAIN 8707

December 14th, 1939.

Dr. M. O. Alperin
Rose Building
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Alperin:

Rabbi Solomon Goldman sent Rabbi Brickner the following telegram:

"Urge you protest to Rabbi Jonah Wise against misuses by Lazaron of Message of Israel Hour in having delivered controversial and political speech designed to discredit a foremost Jewish leader and cast aspersion on faith convictions and americanism of large segment American Jews. Feel Lazaron should be barred from further appearance Message of Israel Hour."

As you know, Lazaron labelled Weizmann's visit "unfortunate" because it contained "political implications with which the majority of United States Jews wish no concern". He urged that all meetings for Weizmann be cancelled except those held for "political Zionists".

Lazaron is on the Message of Israel hour (Saturday evenings) for the balance of December unless sufficient protests reach the director of the program.

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise
35 East 32nd Street
New York, N. Y.

If you send a letter of protest, do so as an individual. You might also mail a copy to Rabbi Lazaron.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard L. Goldman

Bernard L. Goldman, Secretary
Cleveland Zionist District

[1939]

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA
BUDGET 1939 — 1940
FOR TWELVE MONTHS

	Budget 1939—40	Actual Exp. 1938—39 Per. \$ndg. 5/31/39
I.		
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE — PRESIDENT'S OFFICE:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 1,820.00	\$ 3,503.98
Traveling	2,500.00	2,479.88
Cables & Telegrams	1,000.00	855.86
Miscellaneous	670.00	273.25
<u>Total Administrative:</u>	<u>\$ 5,990.00</u>	<u>\$ 7,112.97</u>
<u>EXECUTIVE:</u>		
Traveling — Executive Members	\$ 2,500.00	2,447.85
Meeting Expenses	250.00	200.25
F. Willner, Stenographer	1,950.00	
Miscellaneous	500.00	92.35
<u>Total Executive:</u>	<u>\$ 5,200.00</u>	<u>\$ 2,740.45</u>
Rent & Telephone	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
<u>GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES:*</u>		
I. Maltin, Auditor	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
J. Kirtz, Bookkeeper	1,986.00	1,872.00
T. Hyams, Sec'y to I. Maltin & Cashier	1,560.00	1,456.00
M. Solomon	1,560.00	1,404.00
F. Warner, Supervisor	2,080.00	1,560.00
B. Hirshfeld, Switchboard Operator	1,404.00	1,300.00
B. Nemoy, File Clerk	1,404.00	1,300.00
F. Solomon, Post Office Clerk	1,040.00	1,040.00
L. Starobin, Stock Clerk & Technician	1,320.00	1,716.00
A. Teub, Asst. " " "	936.00	936.00
F. Maltin, Stenographer	1,144.00	1,144.00
N. Hattin, Porter	1,560.00	1,380.00
F. Rosenberg, Clerk	884.00	442.00
R. Hirschweh, Asst. File Clerk	884.00	442.00
F. Willner, Stenographer		1,950.00
M. Margulies, Exec. Sec'y — one-half	3,750.00	3,000.00
Postage	500.00	601.54
Printing	2,000.00	2,623.43
Auditing	500.00	300.00
Insurance	500.00	561.83
Repairs	1,000.00	1,729.68
Miscellaneous & Equipment	1,364.00	1,851.30
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$ 31,876.00</u>	<u>\$ 33,009.78</u>
Less Charged to Emergency Fund		3,655.38
<u>Total General Administrative:</u>		<u>\$ 29,354.40</u>
<u>MEMBERSHIP & ORGANIZATION:</u>		
M. Margulies — one-half	\$ 3,750.00	\$ 3,000.00
H. Goldberg, Secretary	1,950.00	1,768.00
T. Weiss, Stenographer	1,248.00	1,248.00
E. Barbarash, Asst. to Mr. Margulies	2,600.00	2,600.00
G. Goldblatt, Charge of Records	1,872.00	1,768.00
R. Rabinowitz, Clerk	1,274.00	1,170.00
R. Levinson, Clerk	1,404.00	1,300.00

<u>Membership & Organization cont.</u>	<u>Budget 1939--40</u>	<u>Actual Exp. 1938-39</u>
Printing	\$ 3,100.00	\$ 3,065.02
Postage.	3,000.00	1,259.64
Telegrams.	200.00	165.43
Miscellaneous.	1,266.00	
<u>Total.</u>	<u>\$ 21,664.00</u>	<u>\$ 17,471.31</u>
Less Charged to Emergency Fund . . .		1,458.83
<u>Total Membership & Organization:</u>		<u>\$ 16,012.48</u>
<u>PROPAGANDA & ORGANIZATION:</u>		
Franz J. Katz.	\$ 1,560.00	\$ 1,560.00
I. G. Simon.	1,560.00	1,560.00
B. Jenkin.	1,260.00	1,305.00
A. Goldberg.	3,400.00	3,400.00
Miscellaneous.	430.00	1,310.32
Regions.	2,500.00	1,329.40
Special.	9,000.00	6,345.85
<u>Total Propaganda & Organization:</u>	<u>\$ 19,710.00</u>	<u>\$ 18,110.57</u>
<u>TOTAL CATEGORY I:</u>	<u>\$ 94,440.00</u>	<u>\$ 82,704.82</u>
II.		
<u>CULTURAL:</u>		
Hadoar & Histadruth Ivrit	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 6,349.51
Youth Subsidies.	12,500.00	10,943.39
<u>Total Cultural:</u>	<u>\$ 20,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 17,192.90</u>
<u>YOUTH & EDUCATION:</u>		
Salaries - Director.	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00
S. Kisch, Secretary	1,144.00	1,040.00
T. Bernard, Stenographer.	1,404.00	1,300.00
Literature, Theatre Project & Misc. . .	3,000.00	4,072.57
<u>Total Education & Youth:</u>	<u>\$ 10,548.00</u>	<u>\$ 11,412.57</u>
<u>PUBLICATIONS:</u>		
<u>The New Palestine -</u>		
Salaries - S. Caplan, Editor	\$ 4,200.00	\$ 4,200.00
E. Lipsky, Ass't Editor and		
Dr. L. Lewisohn.	2,340.00	3,170.59
B. Pollack, Secretary	1,482.00	1,378.00
A. Martin, Mailing List	836.00	832.00
M. Seigman, " "	884.00	884.00
Publication Exp. & Editorial Costs . .	4,800.00	3,776.15
Mailing.	1,800.00	1,295.55
Printing	20,000.00	16,308.66
<u>Total New Palestine:</u>	<u>\$ 36,442.00</u>	<u>\$ 32,444.95</u>
<u>Dos Yiddishe Folk -</u>		
Salaries - Dr. Bernstein and		
Abr. Goldberg	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
Printing	4,000.00	3,921.52
Editorial Contributions.	1,000.00	1,298.05
<u>Total Dos Yiddishe Folk:</u>	<u>\$ 6,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 6,219.57</u>
<u>TOTAL CATEGORY II:</u>	<u>\$ 72,990.00</u>	<u>\$ 67,769.99</u>

	Budget 1939—40	Actual Exp. 1938—39
III.		
<u>PUBLIC RELATIONS & OTHER EXPENSES:</u>		
<u>Public Relations -</u>		
Administration - S. Caplan	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 572.35
Library & Archives	1,820.00	2,347.02
Palestine Pavilion	1,500.00	1,858.89
Expenses - 6/1 — 8/31	3,500.00	4,778.23
<u>Total Public Relations:</u>	<u>\$ 7,820.00</u>	<u>\$ 4,778.23</u>
Special Appropriation.		\$ 2,803.56
<u>Palestine Bureau -</u>		
Dr. Bernstein, Director.	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,500.00
T. Feinerman, Secretary.	1,040.00	1,040.00
Miscellaneous.	500.00	303.61
<u>Total Palestine Bureau:</u>	<u>\$ 5,040.00</u>	<u>\$ 4,843.61</u>
<u>Other Expenses -</u>		
European Travel & Congress	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 1,424.71
Convention	2,500.00	10,359.20
Miscellaneous.	500.00	508.57
Emergency.		3,859.56
Shokol Campaign.		16,152.04
Pierre van Paasson		
<u>Total Other Expenses:</u>	<u>\$ 6,500.00</u>	<u>\$ 16,152.04</u>
<u>TOTAL CATEGORY III:</u>	<u>\$ 19,360.00</u>	<u>\$ 28,577.44</u>
 <u>TOTAL BUDGET:</u>	 <u>\$186,790.00</u>	 <u>\$178,452.25</u>

* Salaries of General Administration included in this schedule are subsequently charged to departments in accordance with their services.