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Zionist Organization of America, World Confederation of General
Zionists, 1946-1947.

CONFEDERATION MONDIALE DES SIONISTES GENERAUX

ההתאחדות העולמית של הציונים הכלליים

WORLD CONFEDERATION OF GENERAL ZIONISTS

BUREAU EUROPEEN

47, Rue de Chobrol
PARIS (X) - FRANCE

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MINUTES OF THE SESSION OF THE EXECUTIF OF THE GENERAL ZIONISTS WORLD CONFEDERATION? HELD IN PARIS ON AUGUST 6, 8 AND 14, 1946.

המשרד האירופאי

EUROPEAN OFFICE

Presents: Prof. Brodetski (England), Beider (Palestine), Crestohl (Canada), Mrs. Epstein (United States), S. Epstein (Palestine), Easterman (England), Dr. Rodiman (France), Dr. I. Goldstein (United States), Guerson (Poland), Mrs. Halperine (United States), Herman Zvi (Palestine), I. Kubowitzki (Belgium), N. Lewkowicz (Belgium), A. Laksenburg (France), Rabbi I. Maller (United States), Dr. Marton (Romania), Dr. Massis (France), Rev. Perlzweig (United States), Dr. Roth (Hungary), Dr. Rywkind (Palestine), Dr. Sneh, Dr. Schmorak, Smolinski (Palestine), Mrs. Sieff, Mrs. Stein (England), Sam Segal (France), Dr. Wise (United States), M. Waldman (Palestine).
A. Herscoff, excused, being in mission.

-I- Session (August 6, 1946.)

President of the Session: I. Kubowitzki.

Mr. I. Kubowitzki opens the session in the name of the European Office of the Confederation and salutes the members of the Executif of the Confederation. Mr. Kubowitzki expresses his satisfaction, to see a big number of our leaders in this meeting. He designee shortly the historic of our Confederation's activity since the meeting in London in the month of August 1945. We Expect from this conference certain decisions, which will permit the Confederation to become again the creator-factor and regulator, as it has been since the creation of the Zionism of Hertzl.

Sam Segal reports the activity of the European Office. The Office has maintained a close connexion with all our Organizations in Europe. Since his arrival in Paris, Herman Zvi is at the disposal of the Office and is a big help to our Work. The Centers of London, New-York and Tel-Aviv know always how our activity goes on.

Since the month of May 1946, the "Zionistische Schtyme" became the organe of the European Office, which sends it to all countries. By the help of Hanoar Hatzioni and Haoved Hatzioni we sent Shelihims to Germany. We have delegated Mr. Skornicki, Rosenblum, A. Herscoff and H. Zvi in Belgium. Mr. Kubowitzki has visited England and Sam Segal the United States and Canada. The collected money in these last two countries has been distributed to help our Organizations in Poland, Romania, Italy, Hungaria, Austria a.s.o.

Dr. Rodiman salutes the assembly in the name of the Executif in Paris.

Dr. Sneh exposes details about the "Ihoud" of th e groups A and B in Palestine. Dr. Sneh says: The "Ihoud" is a positive factor in the

future developement of the Confederation. Now as we are united, we can better organize ourselves, looking forwards to the next Zionist Congress, to be numerous and well organized.

Dr. Marton attracts the attention on the fact, that the General Zionists' masses feel separated from their leaders, and that the leaders have very little connexion with the masses. Our representatives in the Executif of the Jewish Agency ought to know, tha they are agents of our Mouvement, and that they have to think of their camarades and the Organization. We ought to be organized in a Politic Party and have seats in all departments of the Jewish Agency's Executif.

Prof. Brodetski exposes an ideological aspect of General Zionism. Prof. Brodetski says: We feel all together, that things must change in our Confederation. We must not be General Zionists only during the Zionist Congress. We have to be General Zionists every day and all the time. Prof. Brodetski has been very much impressed by his visit in South-Africa, where he saw our Organization develop a big operation. He insists on the necessity for United-Action between all Jews in Palestine and in America. General Zionism wants to see the prosperity of all the workers in Palestine, as well as a Jewish life based on Jewish tradition. We have to do constructive labour in Palestine.

Dr. I. Goldstein says: We must not spend to much time with philosophical discussions. Dr. Goldstein reminds the difficulties our Organization (Z.O.A. and Hadassa) had during the last elections in the United-States. They called the General Zionists in America Fascists, Reactionists and Anti-workers. However the General Zionists of America obtained the majority of American delegates for the next Congress. The Hadassa and Z.O.A. are actually more conscious than ever of the necessity of General Zionism's developement as an important force. Dr. Goldstein designs the history of the negotiations with the U.P.A., founded on help for General Zionism's constructive labour in Palestine. Our realizations, we want to see accomplished in Palestine, depend on that in a great party.

Dr. Schmorak completes the design of Dr. Sneh about the Ihoud and asks to strengthen the Organization of the Confederation, which ought to become a political party. We must not be afraid by the word "Party" because all Zionist Groups without exception are organized in parties.

Mrs. Halperine asks for informations about the distribution of the Hatzala's funds. She expresses her satisfaction to be able to work for the developement of the Confederation.

S. Epstein accounts for his trip in Poland. The "IHOUD", that is the name for the General Zionist's Organization in Poland, is the most important Organization in this country, however our camarades are short of funds.

M. Crestohl mentions the efforts of our Organization in Canada for the campaign of the Shekelims.

The proceedings for the next sessions being established, Mr. Ku-bowitzki closes the first session.

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II -Session- (August 8, 1946.)

President of the Session I. Kubowitzki

Mr. Kubowitzki opens the Session and salutes Mrs. Epstein, President of the Hadassa, Rabbi Muller, who arrive from the United States and Mr. N. Lewkowitz from Brussels.

Sam Segal reads the cables from Palestine, America and South-Africa.

In the general discussions took part: Dr. Roth, Mrs. Sierff, Mrs. Stein, Dr. Massis and others.

Sam Segal proposes the formation of two Commissions; one for the elaboration of the Confederation's electoral program; and another one for organizational and financial questions. He proposes for the first Commission: Prof. Brodetski, Mrs. Epstein, Easterman, Dr. I. Goldstein, I. Kubowitzki, Rabbi Muller, Dr. Marton, Rev. Perlzweig, Dr. Sneh and Dr. Schmorak.

For the second Commission: Dr. Modiman, Dr. I. Goldstein, Mrs. Halperine, Dr. Massis, Herman Zvi, Dr. Roth and Sam Segal.

With the nomination of the Commissions the second Session finished.

TASK OF THE COMMISSIONS.

Prof. Brodetski was designed as President of the Commission for the elaboration of the electoral program.

Mrs. Halperine was designed as President of the Commission for the Organization and Finances.

The Commissions assembled on August 10 and 11, 1946.

III and last Session (August 14, 1946.)

President of the Session: I. Kubowitzki.

Mr. Kubowitzki opens the Session and salutes Mr. A. Laksenburg, who recovers his activity as a member of the Confederation's Executive, after a long illness.

Prof. Brodetski and Dr. Sneh read the electoral program, elaborated by the Commission. After a discussion the final redaction of the program has been confided to Prof. Brodetski and Dr. Sneh.

Dr. Goldstein declares, that this program will be acceptable for the Z.O.A. Dr. Sneh declares the same for Palestine. It has been decided to publish this program under the responsibility of the General Zionist's World Confederation.

Sam Segal gives the rapport of the Organization- and Finance-Commission. After the adjournment of the Action- Committee's Sessions, he proposes the adjournment of the Confederation's Kinous, which was planned to be prepared right now for the convocation of the Confederation's World-Conference. The Commission proposes a minimum budget of 30,000 Dollars, necessary for the electoral campaign in Europe and Palestine and for the World Conference. Dr. proposes to ask America, Canada, England and South-Africa for this sum.

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Meeting #1

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD CONFEDERATION
OF GENERAL ZIONISTS HELD ON FEBRUARY 4, 1947, AT 4 P.M.

Present: Mrs. David Greenberg, Mrs. Samuel Rosensohn, Mrs. Robert Szold, Mrs. A. P. Schoolman, Mrs. Judith Epstein, Daniel Frisch, Charles Bass, Mendel Fisher, Abraham Edelheim, Abraham Krumbein, Jacques Threszyner, I. J. Karpman. Mrs. Halprin was unable to attend because of having to be in Washington. Dr. Israel Goldstein presided.

Dr. Goldstein opened the meeting with an introduction of the Executive members present and Mr. Karpman as Executive Director of the Confederation, and suggested to agree on who should be invited to future meetings in addition to the Executive members and their alternates. The success of our work will depend on how big our man and womanpower will be. It was agreed to invite Miss Benjamin and Mr. Sternstein to our meetings regularly. Mr. Isreeli, Dr. Bardin and Dr. Bernstein are to be invited to meetings when matters of special relevancy to their respective fields of activity are to be discussed.

The budget of the Confederation, amounting to approximately \$80,000, was discussed, and Dr. Goldstein stated that towards this sum the ZOA will contribute \$25,000, which has already been approved by the Inner Committee. The ZOA will also provide office space and secretarial help etc., amounting to additional ~~sum~~ \$10,000. The Hadassah contribution will be \$10,000 minimum, approved by the Board. That amount should, in Dr. Goldstein's opinion, be revised to approximate the ZOA share, as it is insufficient. Mrs. Rosensohn pointed out that it is impossible for them to think in terms of \$25,000 as they do not have the means, and Miss Benjamin noted that Hadassah made it clear at the Confederation Conference in Basle to all delegates, including those from South Africa, South America, etc. that they would not be able to go beyond the \$10,000, and there was no misunderstanding among the delegates regarding this point.

Dr. Goldstein mentioned that 50% of the contributions were to be remitted by February 1, and Miss Benjamin noted that the checks of some countries will be sent directly to Palestine, and that some individuals made themselves responsible for the checks of their respective countries.

The question was brought up to give relief to the camps in Europe, and it was pointed out that, while the other parties make available supplementary aid as food, clothing etc., we are the only group that is not doing so. The JDC provides the basic minimum, but there is an urgent call for additional help. Dr. Goldstein suggested that Hadassah may be very helpful in securing bundles of food and clothing for European relief. After an exchange of views it was resolved to appoint a subcommittee to explore the situation.

Mr. Karpman gave a brief report on his activities up-to-date, covering his work in General Zionist Youth organizations, education among different Zionist groups by lecturing and articles, Palestine Projects, Hagana and Hecmalutz activities, Plugath Aliyah and contact with Canada and South America. There

was a discussion about General Zionist Chalutzith and the problem of a farm for the Plugath Aliyah. It was suggested that a special meeting be held on this subject and to this meeting representatives of the youth organizations and ZOA and Hadassah members concerned about this work should be invited.

Dr. Goldstein made the following closing suggestions:

1. To consider an invitation to a delegation of representatives of General Zionists from Palestine.
2. To discuss with Dr. and Mrs. Dushkin, who are leaving for Palestine, to act there as representatives of the Confederation.

The officers of the Confederation will be as follows:

Dr. Israel Goldstein	Chairman
Mrs. Samuel W. Halprin	Vice Chairman
Abraham Krumbein	Treasurer
Mrs. David Greenberg	Secretary

Itzhak J. Karpman, Executive Director

All finances and accounts of the World Confederation will be concentrated in the treasury of the American office. An account in the name of the American office will be opened with 4 signatures, 2 of ZOA and 2 of Hadassah, namely Chairman, Vice Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary, and 2 signatures including one of Hadassah and one of ZOA valid. Some of the funds allocated by other countries will be transferred directly to Palestine.

Sam Segal's salary of \$1,800 yearly will be paid from here, earmarked from our remittances.

Miss Benjamin and Messrs. Sternstein, Israeli, Dr. Bernstein and Dr. Bardin will be invited to meetings "by invitation."

Dr. Schwarzbart is to be invited to the larger meetings which will be held from time to time.

A sub-committee to explore the problem of relief for camps in Europe is to be appointed.

The problem of Chalutzith and Plugath Aliyah will be brought up at a special meeting.

The committee will devote special time to discuss the Palestine projects.

Dr. and Mrs. Dushkin will be requested to be a liaison on our behalf during their stay in Palestine and be invited to our next meeting.

The next meeting of the committee will be held on Tuesday, February 18, at 4 P.M.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:15 P.M.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD CONFEDERATION
OF GENERAL ZIONISTS HELD ON FEBRUARY 18, 1947, AT 4:00 P. M.

PRESENT: Miss Benjamin, Mrs. Dushkin, Mrs. Greenberg, Mrs. Halprin, Abraham A. Redelheim, Abraham Krumbein, Chaym Locker, Mendel N. Fisher, Joseph Sternstein, Dr. Sidney Marks, Jacques Torczyner, I.J. Karpman, Mrs. Epstein and Mrs. Schoolman were excused for being absent. Dr. Israel Goldstein presided.

Dr. Goldstein opened the meeting by welcoming Mr. Chaym Locker, an active member of the General Zionist movement and businessman from Palestine, who is here on a business trip, deeply interested in our work, and offered to be of service to us during his stay in the United States. Dr. Goldstein also welcomed Mrs. Dushkin who together with Dr. Dushkin are leaving for Palestine shortly and will "keep an eye" on things for us.

Following this welcome Mr. Locker had the floor to address the committee.
(Text of his address will be submitted separately.)

Mr. Locker's report was followed by a brief discussion led by Mrs. Halprin. As the agenda contained many matter requiring immediate attention, it was decided to discuss the report at a later time.

Mr. Karpman reported briefly on the new General Zionist settlement Mirtachim in the Negev. (Report is herewith enclosed.)

Mrs. Greenberg suggested that a sub-committee should be appointed to look into the program of the World Confederation, as introduced in Paris last August, and mentioned that Dr. Goldstein's article, appearing in the next issue of the "New Palestine" will deal with this program.

Mr. Torczyner reported on behalf of the sub-committee, consisting of himself and Mrs. Rosen, regarding European relief. The recommendation is to send direct help to individual addresses only.

of both ZOA + Hadassah, and Mrs. Greenberg promised to bring it up at one of their meetings. It was pointed out that Cyprus cannot be included in this campaign.

Mr. Karpman brought up the question of possible purchasing of goods through the War Assets Administration here. It was suggested to clarify this problem with the Palestine Economic Bureau.

Dr. Goldstein mentioned that it was planned to call a larger meeting some time in the near future, at which the members of the Administrative Council of the ZOA, National Boards of Hadassah, Jr. Hadassah, Masada, Plugath Aliyah etc, are to be invited. It was decided to call this larger meeting at a later stage of our program.

Dr. Goldstein pointed out that Mr. Karpman, who originally intended to spend here only a few months and now agreed to stay for the remainder of the year, wants to bring his wife and child over. It will therefore be necessary in addition to carrying his expenses, which now amount to appr. \$4,000 yearly, to cover the costs of transportation from Palestine and return and also the increase of his expenses here, amounting altogether to appr. \$3,000. The expenses up-to-date have been taken care of by the ZOA. It was the consensus of the meeting that Mr. Karpman's continued services to this committee would be valuable and that we consent to having his wife and child come, so as to enable him to remain here at least until the end of 1947. We accept the responsibility for the additional expenses.

Mrs. Greentberg stated that a recommendation will be made to Hadaassah National Board for an additional appropriation of \$5,000 to the organizational budget of the Confederation. Dr. Goldstein suggested that \$3,000 of that amount be made available for the work here in view of the fact that the ZOA is contributing about \$10,000 in services and cash.

Resolutions:

Sub-committee should be appointed to go into matter of General Zionist program and organizational resolutions taken at Basle.

Suggestions were invited for our recommendations for a comptroller of the Confederation.

Recommend to LPA + Hadaassah that a
It was decided to ~~carry out~~ the campaign for European relief on an individual basis according to sub-committee suggestions *be undertaken.*

Corrections to last minutes:

- 1) Dr. Marks was present and will be invited to all meetings.
- 2) With regard to giving relief to the camps in Europe, it was stated that the army provides the basic minimum and the JDC provides minimum additional help.

The next meeting of the committee will be held on March 4th, at 4:00 P.M.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:10 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

I. J. Karpman
Executive Director

encl.

BULLETIN

of the
WORLD CONFEDERATION OF GENERAL ZIONISTS
PALESTINE WORLD EXECUTIVE
TEL-AVIV, 27, MONTEFIORE STREET - PHONE 3442

ידיעות

ההתאחדות העולמית של הציונים הכלליים
המרכז העולמי בארץ-ישראל
חל-אביב, רחוב מונטיפיורי 27 - פלפון 3442

Tel Aviv 22nd April, 1947

BULLETIN No.2

Political Review

The events of the last four weeks may be regarded as the practical outcome of Mr. Bevin's speech. Seen from a Palestinian angle it would appear that the British Empire has enlisted its entire forces, diplomatic as well as military, in its fight against Zionism. Hardly a day has passed without hostile actions. The British Labour Government has now started to apply to Palestine a policy of "iron fist" with all possible thoroughness and brutality. It is remarkable that this is the only spot throughout the world where England thinks it fit to use such methods since everywhere else she is prepared to compromise, is beating retreat and extending the "gloved hand" to its adversaries. Palestine is the only spot where the Empire wishes to retain its prestige at any price and by any means. Here it wishes to compensate for all the defeats it has to suffer elsewhere, a typical example for the principle of "least resistance", a phenomenon quite usual in the sphere of physical forces but cowardly and immoral in the sphere of human relations.

The fronts of the struggle around Zionism have developed during the last four weeks as follows:

At the Front of the United Nations

We have to register two unfriendly gestures on the part of the British. They officially announced that Harold Beely was appointed a member of Great Britain's delegation to the special assembly of the United Nations. The same Beely whose stubborn anti-Zionist attitude as secretary to the Anglo-U.S. enquiry commission has just been revealed in Mr. Bartley C. Crum's book "Behind The Silken Curtain". Crum describes shocking details of Beely's continuous attempts to influence the members of the commission in an anti-Zionist direction and to sabotage their work as in Beely's opinion an Arab Palestine only can form a reliable base in Great Britain's "cordon sanitaire" to be built against the Russian advance into the Near East.

The second unfriendly gesture was that announcement of responsible English statesmen that the General Assembly of the United Nations rather than making binding decisions in the Palestine question will only be called upon to prepare recommendations which

England according to her own discretion may or may not accept. That means that England declares a ready at this juncture that she will not be bound by an unfavourable decision of U.N.O.

According to the statutes of U.N.O the General Assembly may indeed not take any final decision with regard to mandated territory but only submit recommendations to the mandatory power. In the case of Palestine, however, the situation is entirely different as the question has not been put on the agenda upon application of a third party but the mandatory power itself has applied to U.N.O for advice as to how the mandate should be handled. By this step England has, in advance, acknowledged U.N.O's competence to take binding decisions in the case of Palestine.

We hardly believe that the United Nations will be content to assume the in-lorious part of a "mere advisor" the more so as it would still further undermine their already problematic standing. We rather foresee that the Special Assembly will be determined to ascertain, even before the beginning of the negotiations, whether or not their recommendations will remain mere words which Britain may accept or discredit.

Though it becomes more and more obvious that England's appeal to U.N.O is meant only as delaying action it appears, on the other hand, that England will not remain in a position to shape Palestine's future alone. Her powers are coming to the fore, the United States as well as Russia, who will watch Palestine's future with ever-growing interest. We cannot judge today what this will imply for the Zionist cause. However since Bevin's policy forces us to the conclusion that no good can be expected from England we feel bound to say that whatever U.N.O's decision will be it cannot be worse than the fate Bevin has in store for us.

The Jewish Agency is now taking its steps in Washington as well as in the capitals of other important member states to prepare our case for the negotiations, although it is not yet finally decided in which way the Agency, and possibly other Jewish institutions will be able to appear before U.N.O.

At the Immigration Front

Here we can also perceive two unfriendly notions on the part of the British. The first is the diplomatic offensive which England started against the so-called "illegal" immigration by appealing to a number of governments on the continent and to U.N.O itself. In a diplomatic note couched in extraordinary sharp terms the Foreign Office demanded that the mass-emigration of Jews should be impeded and no assistance be given for embarkation and transportation. The speaker of the British Foreign Office openly accused both UNRRA and the Joint that they would facilitate through their Italian organisations, illegal immigration and demanded to put an end to this "untenable state of affairs". The first results of that diplomatic offensive are already recognisable from various anti-immigration measures taken recently by the Polish, Italian and French Governments.

The British Government, however, seemed not satisfied with these results of its diplomatic offensive. In spite of it, the ships of the Maapilim continue to arrive at the shores of Palestine. Thus, the British Government felt that besides its diplomatic offensive also a military offensive was needed, and so the last arrived ship, the Theodor Herzl, with 2,700 Maapilim on board was received by the gallant navy with a volley of shots. This was the first case that a refugee ship was made the target of sharp-shooting. The result: three dead and numerous wounded.

At the front of the anti-terror campaign.

At this front, the policy of the "iron fist" was carried on by the sudden execution of four Jewish boys in Acco prison. Among them Dov Gruner who had been serving in the British Army for five years. Since 1938 no Jew has been executed in Palestine. In all four cases the appeal against the death sentence was still pending, and it was only on the day after the execution that a decree was published by the High Commissioner according to which no appeal may be lodged against the sentence of a military court. The gloomy picture is completed by the suicide of two Jewish boys who also were awaiting execution.

The executions were carried out under most unusual circumstances. At night and in full secrecy. Neither counsels nor relations were informed of the impending executions and the condemned were even denied the consolations of our religion. Most revolting, however, was the fact that on the following day curfew was imposed on the whole country so that the Yishuv was incarcerated for twenty-four hours. Whence may these unexpected measures, unheard of in the civilised world, come from if not from a bad conscience and fear of a public outburst of the justified fury? Although the overwhelming majority of the Yishuv at once rightly condemns the terror these executions caused considerable consternation amongst all Jews of Palestine, and, in the words of the speaker of the Jewish Agency, only serve to aggravate still further the tension prevailing in this country.

MOSHE SNEH ABOUT THE FINAL BREACH WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Under these circumstances it is understandable that some of our leading men have come to the conviction that the ways of Zionism have definitely parted from those of Great Britain. Moshe Sneh, General Zionist member of the Executive gave vent to this opinion at three meetings of the General Zionists: First. At the meeting of the World Centre Second. At the meeting of the Party Executive in Palestine Third. At the Conference of the Hoveved Hatzioni.

"At the Congress in Basle" - Sneh declared - "one part of the Zionist Movement demanded some further postponement of those who already at that time were convinced that a new political line was necessary, by declaring that they were not as pessimistic as we were and that they still believe in the possibility of some compromise so that it were still reasonable to

negotiate. We conceded the requested respite, and negotiated, bargained, and tried hard to achieve some compromise in London. The result is known. No agreement was reached, not because we did not want, but because the opponent party was not prepared in the least to offer anything which could possibly lead to some compromise.

"Today everybody must comprehend that our political course has to be changed. Our new policy must be based upon the proper formulation of the character and the true nature of our struggle with England, that is whether our dispute with Great Britain is a momentary quarrel which will pass when time goes on or whether the breach is final.

"I may explain that by "final" I do not mean "forever". But the word must be understood as relating to the era during which all important decisions affecting our present problems will be made, the era which will perhaps find its end only with the next world war. Any Zionist policy based upon reality must logically be based upon the conception that the breach with Great Britain will be one of long duration. England has resolved to liquidate Zionism. We can oppose this resolution logically by one thing only: The determined resistance against any liquidation, the active fight against the British policy which is meant to destroy us.

"We shall no more run after some fata morgana. Such a fata morgana seems to be the discussion of the Palestine question before UNO. We talk about trial and judgment. But let us have no illusions. There will be no trial and no judgment. There will only committees be appointed, far away dates be fixed and the result will be a new delay. Since this is the real purpose. The appeal of England for advice by the United Nations is based on paragraph ten of the statutes, and this para says quite unmistakably that the assembly may give advice and recommendations, but these may be rejected. So let us ascribe to these discussions no other importance than that which is due to them. The proceedings will give us the singular opportunity to prove before all the world the justice of our case, and to expose the discreditable and fraught of the White Paper system; but let us not have any illusions that there our case will be decided. Britain wants to keep the mandate but without the limitations and obligation of the Balfour Declaration. What we have to put against this, is the demand of free immigration and the prospect not to remain forever a minority in this country. Zionism is what opens us the gates - anti-Zionism that closes them.

"The Yishuv, in this critical period can only hold its ground if it is able to overcome the dangers of internal rupture. Today these dangers appear in twofold form, of separate warfare (terrorism) and separatist preparedness to compromise (minimalism). Both are equally dangerous and it is the pressing duty of the Zionist Movement to root them out thoroughly. We have to muster all our energy for a long and hard struggle. Therefore, the present Zionist coalition must be expanded. It must include those parts of the Labour Movement which still are outside the coalition: The Achduth Avodah and the Hashomer Hazair. It must also include the Revisionist Party and even the Agudath Israel. The realization of all possibilities of cooperation.

is, at this juncture more than a mere tactical demand. It is the command of life and existence."

The Palestinian press commented upon Mr. Sneh's various deplorations with lively interest. Some papers, especially the Haaretz which is close to the Alijah Chadashah regard his opinion concerning Great Britain's attitude and the proceedings at UNO as too pessimistic and negative. The events of the last months unfortunately prove that Mr. Sneh's analysis rests on a sounder basis than those who still hanker after certain illusions. This sober realism is today extremely necessary since it is the only way to create unity and national discipline without which we cannot overcome the dangers of the present grave period.

THE EFFECT OF MARTIAL LAW UPON PALESTINE'S ECONOMY

The Palestine Market has overcome the crisis caused by the Martial Law in a surprisingly short time. Although the spirit of enterprise is still dumbed in view of the uncertainty of the political situation the economic situation can nevertheless be regarded as normal.

We are already in a position to draw the economic balance resulting from the period of Martial Law. It was quite clear to the Jishuv that the Government by imposing the Martial Law which effected the most important section of the national industry intended to undermine the economic power of the country and to force the Jishuv to capitulate. The economic effects showed themselves above all in the rising figures of unemployment. The labour office of the Jewish Agency published the relevant statistical data some days ago. According to these the figures of the registered as well as of the non-registered unemployed were as follows

Beginning of March (before imposition of Martial Law)	..720
9th of March (on the peak of the Martial Law period)	.6770
17th March (on the last day of the Martial Law period)	3588
20th of March (after the lifting of Martial Law)	2811

It appears that the figures of unemployment reached their peak during the second week. As soon as the Martial Law was lifted the figure of unemployed decreased rapidly, and after some more days they were hardly above the normal limit. It appears from the figures of the labour office of the Jewish Agency that the building industry was mostly effected, (on the 9th of March there were 1211 unemployed building workers) whereas the other sections of the industries suffered to a small degree. After lifting of the Martial Law the situation of the building industry regulated itself speedily and only in the other sectors of the industry certain symptoms of crisis are still perceptible which, however, were partly prevailing already before the Martial Law was imposed.

In general it may be stated that the damage caused by the Military Law is by far less than was anticipated during the days of the Martial Law. The rapid recuperation proves the vitality and elasticity of the economic life of the Jishuv.

We must, however, not overlook that this has been influenced also by some incidental factors so that the rapidity of recuperation cannot be considered as an absolute criterion in judging the prospects of our economy. One of those incidental factors is the considerable concentration of capital which today amounts, in money, shares and bank deposits to about 150 million pound sterling. Alone in 1946 Jewish capital brought into Erez Israel totalled 14 million pounds. However, we do not build the future of our economic life only on that concentration of capital, especially in view of the possible unwillingness to have this capital mobilised.

The second incidental factor resulted from the fact that a considerable part of the Jewish population lives in that area which was affected by the drastic decrees of the Government. The industry in the Tel Aviv area did not suffer too much because it was cut off neither from producers nor consumers. But that exaggerated density of population has also its disadvantages. It increases the economic vulnerability of the Jishuv. After the population having refrained from buying during two weeks, they revived their buying spirit after normal conditions were restored and this assisted to regain its economic equilibrium.

We had to note with regret during the Martial Law period that our national institutions did not always and not everywhere intervene with the promptness which was required by the situation. Herefrom we have to draw the lesson that the Jewish Agency will have to work out a detailed and carefully considered programme which in times of crisis must automatically come to practical realisation for the benefit of the whole Jishuv.

"Jishuvism" - In A New Variation.

Lately, especially since the Congress in Basle certain groups from within the Jishuv voice the opinion that the Zionist Movement in the Golah has no right to interfere with the affairs of the Jishuv to influence its decisions, or take part in the Jishuv's searching for ways. These circles mainly belong to the left-wing of the Jishuv and try diligently with an ardour worthy a better cause to effect a gap between the Jishuv and the Zionist World Movement and to poison the relations between these two factors. They reproach above all our Zionist friends and leaders in America though we all know what heavy responsibility with regard to the Zionist future is burdened on the shoulders of American Zionism. However to have their say in matters concerning the Jishuv is strictly forbidden to them! How strongly "Davar" and "Nishmar" refuse to allow Dr. Aba Hillel Silver, President of the Zionist Organisation in the United States to have his word in the affairs of the Jishuv! "Silver offers advice to the Jishuv" they protest angrily. What an audacity! His duties - he is given to understand - are quite different. He should be content with the one privilege the movement has reserved to him - to take care of the budget, to see to it that the money comes in. Everything else is not his business. We still remember something which does not yet lie so far back. Then there too were some groups in the Jishuv who denied the Zionist Movement in the Golah the right to take part in the decisions concerning the Jishuv's internal affairs and these groups also tried to show up the antagonism between the Jishuv and the Movement. But at that time the attempt originated from another quarter: from the most extreme right wing. At that time this attempt was resisted by all those who cared for the unity and future of the Zionist Movement. Then the left-wing most decidedly protested against the attempts to split our unity. They even found a nickname for these attempts and called this separatist movement

"Jishuvism". They declared that Zionism and the Jishuv are indivisible. The Jishuv being only a part of the World Movement and the strongest guarantee for its existence being the Movement. Has the situation changed since? Does not the present situation even command to deepen and to strengthen the bonds between the Jishuv and the Movement? The partisans of "Neo-Jishuvism" should express clearly what according to their opinion our friends in the diaspora may generously be allowed to do. Should their only right indeed consist in pouring out money and covering 80% of the Zionist budget?

However if this is not the case why this make-up indignation and derision? Only some days ago Ben-Gurion stressed that Jishuv and Zionist Organisation are inseparable. Is his own party prepared to heed this?

According to our opinion the Zionist World Movement can never give up its rights and duties to help in shaping the Jishuv and to enter into its struggle and reality. The Jishuv is not meant to be a collecting box which swallows the money coming from abroad. The General Zionist Movement will watch over the unity of Jishuv and Zionist Organisation as it has always done. We shall fight against every form of "Jishuvism" from whichever side it may come.

The Annual Assembly of the Haoved Hazoni.

In Tel Aviv on the first and second half-holiday of Passover the fourth assembly of the Haoved Hazoni, the movement of Palestine General Zionist Labour took place. The assembly raised vivid interest amongst party friends as well as amongst adversary parties and the press paid much attention to the work done and the decisions taken by the assembly. This interest is well justified by the fact that the Haoved Hazoni plays an important part in the General Zionist activities in Erez Israel, in view of its high political standard as well as in view of the importance of its constructive work and further by the fact that it appeared also as a numerically strong factor on the last Zionist Congress.

The solemn opening session took place in the "Ohel Shem" hall which was filled to capacity by delegates and guests. The meeting was first addressed by Moshe Kolodny who reported about the results achieved since the last annual assembly and drew the balance of the Jishuv's political hopes and disappointments during this period; he pointed out that the Haoved Hazoni being an organic and inseparable part of the Palestinian Labour as well as of the General Zionist Party considers itself as a natural bridge between these two factors of the Zionist Movement. They are prepared to make their whole influence felt for the sake of a cooperation of these factors in the spirit of mutual understanding and complete confidence so necessary in the impending period of our fateful struggle. "The almost unanimous decision of the General Zionist World conference" Kolodny emphasized "according to which every Jewish worker shall be a member of the unitary Palestine Labour Organisation, the Histadruth Haovdim and all General Zionist workers members of the Haoved Hazoni as an organic compound of the Histadruth, is regarded by the Haoved Hazoni as the result of its long lasting efforts. If the Jishuv and the Labour Movement would be less possessed by partisan passion, the Histadruth Haovdim with all its partisans would have to regard this decision as the corner-stone upon which the sincere cooperation between Labour and General Zionist World Movement could be built. Our endeavours to achieve unity and coordination within the Labour Movement proves better than anything else the progressive and social spirit of the General Zionist World Movement."

After Moshe Kolodny, Moshe Sneh gave his political review whereupon Idov Cohn spoke about "The Haoved Hazioni within the Jishuv and Palestine Labour" which formed the basis for the vivid debates of the following day. J. Serlin, Vice-President of the General Zionist Movement addressed the meeting and expressed his desire for an incorporation of the Haoved Hazioni into the General Zionist Party since its markedly separate position was not in line with General Zionist principles.

Late in the night, the conference ended with the taking of resolutions and the election of the new executive consisting of 35 members. The political resolutions of the assembly expressed adherence to the political line of the last Zionist Congress and also expressed the hope that the leaders of the Zionist Movement may realize that line with more energy and confidence.

The assembly condemned any kind of split: terrorism as well as defeatism - since both weaken the power of the organized Jishuv and stab those in the back who are fighting for Zionism.

In the social field the assembly demanded the establishment of a Council which should be called upon to coordinate all factors of our economic life and to safeguard our national interest in all matters of economy. For the sake of unity, the assembly demanded of the leaders of our Movement to use their influence in order to prevent the damage caused by the frequent and often unnecessary labour conflicts. The assembly considers it important to introduce national labour arbitration to be binding for both parties. The assembly emphasizes that the Histadruth Haovdim should follow a union policy which while safeguarding the interests of the workers and social achievement should lead to a reduction of prices and an increase in production in order to enable our industry to compete with foreign products.; this, however, would require the cooperation with the other factors of production. The conference condemns the efforts to form autonomous institutions for different branches of industries as this would mean to abandon the present unity of the workers to reduce the Zionist and Chalutz spirit, conducting of labour affairs and would deprive the Histadruth of a major part of their activities. The assembly is of the opinion that national health should be subject to national control and leadership. The assembly sees in such a unification the possibility of a cheaper health service in favour of the poorer classes of the population.

A separate chapter of the resolutions is devoted to the demands and plans of a practical constructive work of the General Labour Zionism and demands the assistance and preparedness to sacrifice on the part of the General Zionist Movement for realization of those plans.

Apart from the representatives of the Kibbutzim of the Hanoar Hazioni 130 delegates from more than 30 points of the country were present at the conference.

"HIFDE ESRACHI"- the Work of Middle-Class Self-Help

"Hifde Esrachi" is the work of the economic self-help of the middle-class and was founded in spring 1938, in the third year of the "disturbances". At that time the Jishuv underwent a serious crisis. The lack of public security and the uncertainty of the political future threatened of necessity the danger of an economic crisis. On the eve of the third year of the "disturbances" the fortification of the economic position of the Jishuv and the improvement of its internal security by new means became the task of the hour.

The Jishuv perceived with sound instinct that without success on the economic front it could not hope for victory neither in its struggle for security nor in that for its political future. The Labour Movement was the first to make a good example. In the spirit of mutual help it created financial organisations aiming at economic strengthening and support of the unemployed. The other classes of the Jishuv too recognised that time for action had come, but their way was considerably more difficult since they lacked the tradition of mutual assistance and social unity. Especially the middle-class' situation became difficult as the monetary sources based on purely commercial considerations dried up and the banks stopped their credits. The lower middle-class devoid of capital, the small craftsmen deprived of their means of production, the orange planters burdened with debts felt more and more the growing crisis and did not know of any auxiliary resources.

The small group of the Palestinian General Zionists fully aware of its responsibility for the fate of the whole Jishuv arrived at the conviction that it had to take the initiative in the interest of the helpless and unsupported middle-class. The slogan of mutual help spread also throughout the middle-class. The result of this action and also the first practical and constructive work of Palestinian General Zionism was the creation of the "Mifde Esrachi".

According to the original plan of its founders the work should have started with a foundation capital of LP.50.000. They intended to gather this amount by every member subscribing an amount equivalent to the income of ten working-days. The national institutions regarded the undertaking with considerable scepticism and did not believe that the intended foundation capital could be procured in view of the prevailing difficult situation. Nevertheless after the first six months almost half of the intended amount, i.e. LP.22.500 was brought up so that the new undertaking disposed of the necessary cover which enabled the mobilisation of the financial market to procure right from the beginning LP.60.000 for the purposes of the fund. The Mifde Esrachi served in principle constructive purposes by way of granting loans and it granted support without obligation for repayment only in exceptional cases. Even so it could give valuable assistance already in the first phase of its existence to hundreds of small merchants and craftsmen. The particular importance of this assistance consisted in the fact that it granted loans in necessary cases to those who could not induce the general banking institutes to take the risk on themselves.

Since eight years the Mifde Esrachi has now been in existence. During this period it grew to an important institution. Its income increased to LP.170.000 and it became a serious financial party to the economic constructive work. Other financial institutions also participate in its actions above all our national Mosdoh, which in the beginning showed so much reluctance and even rejection.

The growing capacity of the Mifde Esrachi appears today in all sections of the economic life and enabled hundreds of families to take root in handicraft, commerce and agriculture.

In cooperation with the Jewish Agency, Mifde Esrachi created a special institution for constructive loans by which many thousands of families could be assisted. This is the "Icud" which has a foundation capital of LP.200.000. In cooperation with the Anglo-Palstine Bank and with the savings-bank "Ez vaa Vehissachon" it founded a special fund for new Olim which disposes

of LP.150.000 capital. In the course of three years this institution has issued 11,514 loans in a total amount of LP.622.798. These loans were granted to small merchants, craftsmen, smallholders, proprietors of kiosks and members of the free professions for the purpose of the acquire of merchandise, instruments, etc.

The other joint undertaking of Mifde Eserachi and the Jewish Agency is the "Merkas Legmilut Chessedim" (Centre of Gemilat Chessed) which supports the institutions of Gemilat Chessed by loans, supervisions and instruction. It granted long term credits free of interest to 114 Gemilat Chessed institutions.

Another institution "Amal" founded by Mifde Eserachi as well has the purposes to enable middle-class immigrants to learn industrial professions. Here almost thousand new immigrants have learned the textile branch and supplied that industry with valuable skilled workers.

After the war Mifde Eserachi actively participated in the erection of dwellings for discharged soldiers. It also created the limited company "Shikun Eserachi" which up to date has built two large blocks of houses in which 62 new immigrant families found cheap and comfortable flats. In one of the houses there are also 8 workshops.

In the last months Mifde Eserachi has begun the construction of a large settlement in the neighbourhood of Ramat Gan and Kfar Azar. This suburban settlement is extended 130 Dunam, 40 dunams of which are reserved for streets, gardens and public buildings. The remainder is divided into 98 plots of one dunam each.

Up to now 80 one-roomed flats were built for discharged soldiers. Also for discharged soldiers several two-roomed flats are now under construction. In the next weeks the construction of 112 two-storeyed houses for General Zionist immigrants will be started. 144 families will be provided with one-roomed flats by the "Mador leklitat olim" of the World Centre of the General Zionists. Finally further 54 two-family houses will be built. Each flat will consist of 2 1/2 rooms. The constructive fund of the General Zionist Party already participates in realizing this generously conceived Shikun-plan.

Our report would not be complete without mentioning the free-ki chens for intellectuals, the discrete support of the special activities in the interest of new immigrants, the assistance of persons who suffered loss by disturbances and war.

A glance into the balance sheet of the Mifde Eserachi proves its growing activity. In the course of its existence it has had a turn-over of LP.1.024.000. Of this amount, in the course of 8 years, LP.560.000 were expended for regular loans, LP.37.000 loans of Gemilat Chessed, LP.32.000 for urgent assistance, LP. 5.000 for professional schooling and LP.90.000 for building.

Doubtlessly the last year may be regarded as the turning-point in the history of the Mifde Eserachi. Whilst in the first 7 years of its existence LP.598.000 were mobilized for loans, in the last year alone LP.426.000 was issued.

This figure demonstrates the ever-increasing capacity of Mifde Eserachi, but also proves how big the requirements are which that institution has to fulfill and what untiring work is necessary to satisfy them.

Mifde Esrachi is a valuable and important factor of our constructive work and its success is therefore of importance not only from the point of view of the General Zionist Party but also from that of Zionist movement in general. The results achieved so far increase the confidence of all those who always believed that General Zionism can become a real power in the life of the Jishuv only if it goes the way of constructive work. This way has now been entered by the General Zionist Movement.

BNEI ZION - A New General Zionist Settlement.

The determination to take root in the Jewish land which the Government of the White Paper wants to strangle, again achieved a new victory when on the fourth of Nissan a new settlement called "Bnei Zion" was founded on land in the Sharon. Its settlers have chosen a spot in the hilly region of Masana, 5 km. distant at the highway Tel Aviv-Haifa.

This day means a festival especially for the General Zionist Party because by this new settlement the General Zionist Movement will gain land and home for their friends.

The new settlement is situated on KKL land of 700 dunams and its foundation was assisted by the "Kasapo" group, the Jewish Agency and the national colonisation organization. The "Council for Smallholders" created by General Zionist initiative represented the interests of the settlers. The settlement bears the name of the American lodge "Bnei Zion" to whom the settlement owes thanks for generous financial and moral assistance.

"Bnei Zion" is a privately owned settlement whose land was redeemed by national capital. This sort of settlement is not new. New and remarkable, however, is that with this settlement our national colonisation organisation again treads on ground which has been neglected since many years. Since long our national colonisation institutions seemed to know and accept only one form of settlement, the total- or half-collective agricultural settlement with a fixed ideology; they did not take into account that an agricultural population totalling 14,000-20,000 make their living by private farming, and that the 84 agricultural settlements built on the principle of private enterprise represent, too, an outstanding national achievement, whose toils ought to be national treasures and whose further development ought to be a national duty. By this one-sided policy of the national colonisation institutions Jewish agriculture lost many thousands of people who were eager to settle in the country and could not do so owing to lack of means and help and whose only "sin" was their individualistic mind which would accept neither collective form of living nor collective ideology. By founding Bnei Zion the Zionist organisation luckily deviated from its present single-minded and prejudiced colonisation policy. This new line will doubtlessly increase colonisation and introduce new masses into productive life which today is the most important task in our work of up building the country.

These ideas were expressed in the inspiring speeches which were held on the occasion of the solemn inauguration of the settlement. The guests assembled in an arbour from which they had a view all over the Sharon valley. Dr. Pinner inaugurated the celebrations; he welcomed the settlement in the name of the Jewish Agency and emphasized that of 7 settlements which have been founded since the Congress Bnei Zion was the first based on the principle of private enterprise. Next spoke Jizchal Greenbaum, member of the Executive. He expressed his pleasure that General Zionism has

again put itself into the forefront of practical construction and that good fighters in the struggle for settlement have come from its ranks. He gladly welcomed this important change which since long has been eagerly awaited for by all adherents of the General Zionist idea.

After several welcoming speeches Dr. Abba Hillel Silver made an enthusiastic speech in the name of the American General Zionists which at the same time was his bidding farewell to the Jishuv and Palestine. "Our ancestors, he said, lived as farmers here many thousand years ago and their love of the native soil did not wane when they were expelled from this country. Our enemies scornfully maintained that a people of traders would never return to the soil - but reality has given them the lie. I am leaving this country full of confidence. The tanks of the British army which I have seen on my way will disappear, but the Jewish people will remain in their homeland." Dr. Silver promised that American Chalutzim and Chalutzoth will immigrate and will thereby actively participate in the Jewish work of construction. The American Zionists who have supported the settlers of Bnei Zion so far will also assist them in the future.

The settlers of Bnei Zion hail from two different groups - one part consists of experienced farmers who immigrated with the fourth Aliyah and made their living since by agricultural work. Lacking own farms they worked on leased land, in tree-nurseries and flower-gardens. The other part lived as agricultural workers. They joined in the organisation "Union of the landless" and looked for and eventually found help from the "Council of private enterprise".

Though Bnei Zion is based on the principle of free enterprise the settlers consider far-reaching cooperation on the field of joined sale of products and joined purchase of seeds, fodder etc. Regarding the internal organisation they will take for an example those smallholder settlements of "Rassco" which have proved an outstanding success since many years. Each settler receives an area of 15 dunam which is situated next to his house. The fields can be irrigated; wells give 300 cub. water hourly and water installation for irrigation is already under construction.

Bnei Zion lies one and a half km off the highway. Though the first settlers are waiting at present larger groups of comrades due to arrive only after the completion of the houses they promise already today that next year there will blossom on their land the nicest flower gardens of the Jishuv.

NEWS FLASHES

On March 22, the Palestine World Centre held a solemn reception in honour of the American General Zionist leaders Dr. Aba Hillel Silver, Mrs. Rose Halperin, Dr. Nachum Goldmann, Daniel Frisch and others who arrived here to attend the Palestine Executive meeting of the Jewish Agency. The guests were welcomed on behalf of the World Centre and the Haoved Hazoni by J. Serlin and M. Tza. Mrs. Rose Halperin, Dr. Nachum Goldmann and Dr. Aba Hillel Silver replied on behalf of the guests. 130 guests were present at the reception.

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On March 24, Dr. Silver visited Nathania. After a solemn reception at the Municipality he visited the town and its principal institutions. From Nathania he proceeded to Kfar Glickson, where a meeting was held in his honour. From Kfar Glickson his way led to Haifa; there Judge Rosenblatt held a reception for him where leading personalities of the Jewish population were present. In the evening a large gathering took place sponsored by the Zionist Organisation at which Dr. Silver held an important programmatic speech. At the next day on his return to Jerusalem he visited the Kibutzim Ushl, Meshek Jagur and Babarot. In Jerusalem a farewell ceremony was held by the Zionist Organisation.

On Wednesday, March 26, Dr. Aba Hillel Silver was guest of the Local Council of Ramat Gan who conferred upon him at a solemn ceremony the freedom of the town. After speeches made by the Mayor Dr. Krinizi and the town-clerk Dr. E. Rimalt the document written on parchment was read. Dr. Silver thanked in moving words for the honour conveyed to him.

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During his visit in Kfar Glickson Dr. Aba Hillel met representatives of the kibutzim of the Haoved Hazoni. Replying to the reception speeches the leader of the American Zionists said among other things: "I want to add some words about the relation of the American Zionists to the Jewish workers and the Histadrut. In Basel, I too happened to hear accusations against the American Zionists saying that they take a negative attitude towards the Jewish workers and that their attitude is that of exploitation, reactionary and fascist. Believe me, my friends, that this is malicious slander, misrepresentation and party propaganda. There is not a grain of truth in these accusations. Since many years we American Zionists have been friends of the Palestinian workers, we believe in a united and strong workers' organisation which is called upon to watch over the interests of the worker. Not a single American Zionist has ever written a line which would prove to the contrary. However, we do not think that one single party should be allowed to dominate all Erez Israel. We are true democrats. Our conviction is that every Jew who wants to come here and work here has the right to immigrate and we want to support everyone in this endeavour. I promise you that the General Zionists will help you in this sacred task. We are also fully alive to the fact that we in the USA must make every effort on behalf of Chaluziuth. We want to send you hundreds of our boys and we also hope that they will come."

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The members of the Tel Aviv Centre of the World Movement of the Palestine Executive of the General Zionist Organisation as well as members of the Secretariat of the Haoved Hazoni held a joint meeting on the 1st of March. Moshe Sneh spoke about the political activities of the Executive in London and Washington and then reported about the probable procedure at the assembly of the United Nations and also described the steps which have to be taken in order to achieve a favourable decision.

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The following General Zionist personalities were in Palestine during the past few weeks: Dr. Margoshes-USA, Judge Stone-USA, Mrs. David de Sole Pool-USA and Mr. Jacobs-England.

Since the middle of April Mrs. Rebecca D. Sieff has been in Palestine. She is President of the Wizo World Organisation.

x

The economic commission of the Hanoar Hazioni in Israel visited all Kibbutzim of the Party a week before Passover in order to investigate into the economic and financial situation and to prepare recommendations with regard to further development on the basis of their findings. After conclusion of the visits the members of the commission drew up their report. This meeting was attended by delegates of the Kibbutzim and representatives of the Haoved Hazioni. Thereafter a discussion took place as to the steps to be taken for an urgent realization of various constructive plans.

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The members of the new settlement of the Hanoar Hazioni 'Miv-tachim' participate in the work at the water installation plant by means of which the Jewish Agency wants to provide water for the southern settlements. The Kibbutz has opened a small workshop for applied art and handicraft. The sale of its products will be taken care of by the Tel Aviv branch of the Wizo.

x

With the foundation of Even Jehuda a new Kibbutz of the Hanoar Hazioni has come into being. Its members work in the village and in the vegetable gardens of the neighbourhood.

x

A large group of our Chaverim who were on board the Bricha Fuld have now immigrated from Cyprus. The members of this group - mostly from Polish Hanoar Hazioni - plan to find a new point in the Haifa Bay. Negotiations in this respect with the Jewish Agency are well under way. An exact plan is also prepared for the reception of those Chaverim who are still expected to arrive from Cyprus. Part of these will form a new Kvutza, the other part will be distributed over already existing settlements. In Ahiat clearance camp where there is a large part of our Chaverim the party has a permanent representative. At the last day of Passover our Chaverim held a moving celebration in the camp.

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The Ijjer issue of the Palestine Monthly of the Hanoar Hazioni has just come out and contains copious material.

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With the illegal transport 'Moledeth' whose Kaapilim have been brought to Cyprus, 360 members of the Hanoar Hazioni arrived.

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On April 2, at the meeting of the World Centre it has been resolved to put up a provisional board to the economic-constructive fund of the General Zionist Party. Members are the representatives of the General Zionists of the Jewish Agency: Dr. Fritz Bernstein,

Jizchak Gruenbaum, Dr. Moshe Sneh and Moshe Kolodny. Mr. J. Kubowitzki has been elected treasurer of the fund.

X

On April 2, at the meeting of the General Zionist Party in Palestine P. Bernstein, J. Gruenbaum and M. Sneh participated; The latter giving a detailed review about the political situation. On April 9, their reports were followed by a general debate.

II

Our General Zionist friends who immigrated into Palestine or arrived here for a visit met with representatives of the Palestine Press on April 6. At the reception Mr. J. Kubowitzki, president of the Belgian Zionist Organisation participated as well as Sam Skell, secretary of the European centre of the World Party, A. Solomon, secretary of the Australian Zionist Organisation and M. Pollakowitz, member of the administrative committee of the Jewish World Congress. Our guests spoke about the situation of the Jews in the galah and reported on the situation of the part. The Press showed much interest in the meeting.



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April 23, 1947

Mr. Joseph Serlin
World Confederation of General Zionists
27 Montefiore Street
Tel Aviv, Palestine.

Dear Mr. Serlin:

We have received your bulletin # 1 of March 16, 1947. I was very glad that this bulletin was issued in several languages immediately. Although I know how much effort you must have spent in publishing such a bulletin in many languages and the considerable expenses involved, I share your feeling that the exchange of information and views is one of the most important steps to be taken by the World Confederation of General Zionists. However, because I realize the importance of this activity I would like to make a few critical remarks for your consideration.

While looking through this bulletin the first impression I have received is that there is no real difference between the contents of this bulletin and any other Zionist publication dealing with political problems etc. 6 pages out of 14 have been used for a detailed study on the historic and political implications of Zionism in Palestine and Great Britain. Although I understand that you were anxious to express certain views regarding the prospect of bringing the Palestine issue before the UN, I still do not see any justification for such an article. By the way, the article is very interesting but it is written in a form which makes it unreadable even in a daily newspaper, much less in a mimeographed information bulletin. This is a serious study to be published in a magazine, dealing with such problems. On the other hand, if such an effort is being made and money spent in order to create a feeling of common thinking among General Zionists all over the world, the most important thing to do for the Palestine office is to present the real activities of General Zionists in Palestine, how the General Zionists as a party and their representatives in the national bodies react to the political issues, what colonization enterprises and constructive work are being carried out, and all the difficulties and implications involved in such activities. If this would be done the bulletin would advance us in our efforts to build up a consolidated and conscious General Zionist party.

Let me take as an example your article of a third of a page on "General Zionist attitude on political questions". Nothing but confusion is being created by such a form of dealing with the most important topic of your first bulletin. It comes as the conclusion of a semi-scientific study and it says that only owing to Mr. Bevin's speech and the martial law there is hope of bridging the differences in opinions on the main issues of Zionist policies within General Zionism and "we do not doubt that the lastingly united General Zionist party will join in the coming phase of the Zionist

struggle together with all other constructive Zionist parties." Do you think that the readers of this bulletin in the various countries will be disappointed for General Zionism in this way?

Then comes your important article about the new organization and leadership in the General Zionist movement, to which I would also like to make a few remarks. It seems to me that for the sake of good organization framework it would be better to avoid multiplications of names which you have given to our branches, as I.e. Palestine World Bureau, European Secretariat, American Bureau of the Party. I myself am confused reading all those things. I think instead of writing Party etc. we should always refer to the European office or American office of the World Confederation of General Zionists. The same applies to your further explanations that "the world center is in Palestine", and elsewhere that "the American Bureau of the party directs the organization of the party in the North and South American countries and manages the general financial administration of the party."

As you know well, our American General Zionists claim that the time of expecting from America only financial help without participation in constructive work etc. is over. We as Confederation of General Zionists must be the first to educate the Zionist public in this spirit. The same principle should be applied to ourselves, of course. May I, therefore, suggest that in your future publications you do not confine the activities of the American office to this point. In my opinion there is need for maximum cooperation in all matters and affairs among all three branches of the World Confederation. We all have the same responsibilities and tasks and the more we tighten the bonds within ourselves without any prejudice and overestimation of influences and importance, the sooner and easier we will achieve our goal.

Coming to the article on "the world center of the party etc." I would like to again suggest that just these problems of the real situation of General Zionists in Palestine and all groups involved like European Zionist, private farmers etc. should be expressed in a clear way. You know as well as I do that even our active people in the various countries are not acquainted with the terminology applied in Palestine. We have to explain and educate them. Very often our people are misled by unclear statements and reports, i.e. middle class in the U.S. is quite different from middle class farmers in the neighborhood in Palestine. It is also regrettable that the allocation of \$500,000 is being mentioned on page 12 just occasionally in connection with Hifdeh Israehi. Why not give a clear explanation, what are the requirements of all General Zionist groups in Palestine for which the General Zionist Fund as such was created as an independent instrument of World General Zionism for Palestine.

The last item which was given under "News in brief" is of much greater importance than it must have looked to the editor of this bulletin. Such news have to be dramatized somehow and to be given a better form. The establishment of Hivshah is published in a poor way. A few lines more, explaining the heroic and adventurous character of this venture and leaving out the statement that "at present only 20 chelutim are settled", saying instead that a greater part of these people have come from the concentration camps in Europe or from Cyprus, would entirely change the effect. The same applies to the other points. You know well that not many know that Shneur Yishuv is a moshav ovdim and what the difference is between a moshav and a kvutza. I do not know why it was overlooked that a number of American chelutim are also being concentrated in Palestine.

We have received very important reports on the General Zionist chalutz work being done in Italy and on Cyprus and their close relationship with the Palestine activities. It would be appropriate to give complete information on those important things.

The Bnai Zion settlement and the Council of Private Agriculture are problems of great importance for the future of our movement, and they have only been touched at the very end. Why should only 10 lines be given at the end of this bulletin to a problem which is completely unknown in the English speaking countries at least?

To close my last remarks, I would be very glad if you make these "News In Brief" in a more generous way, allotting them more space and give short explanations and data on our settlements and new ventures so as to educate the General Zionist public and animate them with the spirit of constructive work and give them the knowledge of facts which are so important in the first stage of our re-organization.

I am sure that you will not misunderstand these few critical remarks which have only one objective, namely to make this efforts of yours a most effective one. I have no doubt that you will consider my remarks on their merit and will kindly let me know your opinion. I would also like to know whether the editors of this bulletin are getting Zionist publications from the U.S. and other English speaking countries. If they would follow our magazines, newsletters, bulletins etc. it would help them very much in making your bulletin an instrument of education and influence in the English speaking countries.

Incidentally, there is a possibility of having your bulletin translated into Spanish in Buenos Aires. If you think that this will relieve you of a part of your efforts and expenditures, please let us know, and we will approach Dr. Malensky in Buenos Aires who is anxious to get General Zionist material for publication in Spanish. He has also a certain fund for this purpose and arranged the publication of my brochure in Spanish.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Israel Goldstein

ההתאחדות העולמית של הציונים הכלליים
WORLD CONFEDERATION OF GENERAL ZIONISTS

PALESTINE WORLD EXECUTIVE

TEL-AVIV, PALESTINE, 27, MONTEFIORE ST.
PHONE 3442

המרכז העולמי בארץ ישראל

תל אביב, רחוב מונטיפיורי 27
טלפון 3442

THE כ"ט אייר תשי"ז יום

19.5.47

171/47

לכבוד
הרב ד"ר אבא הלל סילבר,
קליוולנד.

ח.נ.ס.

רישם הבנו מתכבדים להעביר לכבי את
הבולטין מס 2 שלנו בעברית ובאנגלית.
אנו מקווים שבזמנים הללו בהיותך עמוס
אחריות ותפקידים כל כך חיוניים, תמצא אולי
רגע קט לעיין בפרסוכנו.

ברצוננו להוסיף שאנו שולחים למרכז
בניו-יורק, הכל אשר מופיע כאן בקשר עם
הופעתך לפני אולם.

בהזדמנות זו אנו ממציאים לכבי 2
צלומים מהפסיכה שנתקיימה אצלנו ביום
22.3.47

בכבוד רב,
2/6/47
כ. שומסקין
המזכיר הכללי

C
O
P
Y

ORGANIZATIA SIONISTA DIA ROMANIA

June 15, 1947

World Confederation of General Zionists
American Office
New York

Dear Chairman:

This is to acknowledge your letter of May 29. In answer to this letter we give you the following explanations.

In October 1946 we have written a letter followed by some more letters begging for help for the regional General Zionist Organization to the European Office of the World Confederation in Paris, describing our special situation. Still we have nothing received only very irregularly some numbers of the "Zionistische Stimme". We have also forwarded the copy of the memorandum sent to you, not receiving any answer. But we are sure that they would confirm the exactity of our description of the situation and of our needs.

But the Joint is giving a great help to the Jews of Rumania. This help is absolutely insufficient for us Bucovinan Jews because we have lost all our goods by the deportation in the Ghettos of the Ukraine and returning home without clothing, have found only destroyed homes and no possibilities of rebuilding our existence, which is not the same situation of Rumanian Jews who have not suffered destruction and deportation.

We must give you as an example what has received one of our members from April 1946-June 1947 by the local Committee of the Joint. \$6.00 money, 1½ l oil, 2 kg. wheat flour, 2½ kg matzoth, 10 kg potatoes, 1½ kg coffee, 100 gr. tea, 1½ kg peas and 2 kg other foods. We let to your free judgment if those quantities of food are enough for a man who has no possibilities of gaining money.

But in the memorandum we have placed the question of social supply on the 4th place. The main questions to be resolved by the funds which we are begging to give us are for:

- a. Professional reeducation.
- b. Arrangement of Hebrew courses.
- c. Arrangement of libraries and reading rooms.
- d. Social supply for our members General Zionists

These being questions without relation to the Joint, we cannot find their supply for things touching only General Zionists and not generally the Jews. For these purposes Mizrahi, Tshud Alona, Zionists Revisionists, Agudath Israel and Hashomer Hatzair, are sending sums of money, clothing and food-only for their members here in Bucovina. The single organization which does not help their members in misery is the World Confederation. The supply received by the other Zionist parties is also from America and not through the Joint Distribution Committee, but from their parties.

Yourself, dear chairman, have described in your last statement in "Zionistische Stimme" to help the poor members of our Confederation, because this is a condition for strengthening our organization and now you answer that you cannot help us. We are convinced

that this will change and you shall understand that this is the key of our existence as an organization here.

For this purpose the Regional Organization of General Zionists of South Bucovina repeat their appeal to help us for strengthening our organization and supply our active members fighting for General Zionism in so difficult conditions.

The news of sending some food packages are very encouraging and we thank you cordially.

Sincerely yours,

The Secretary
Agronomist Erich Kloppe

The Chairman
Moritz Ligneviwicz

P.S. We repeat our address: Erich Kloppe
Bucovina
Str. Petru Raresti
Rumania



WORLD CONFEDERATION OF GENERAL ZIONISTS

PHONE: MURRAY Hill 2-3205

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

DATE: May 6, 1947

FROM: Dr. Israel Goldstein

SUBJECT:

I am enclosing a portion of a letter of Elias Epstein, dated April 24, which, I thought, may be of interest to you.

enc1.

L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC.
88 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

May 8, 1947

Dear Dr. Goldstein:

Some weeks ago you were instrumental in bringing to my attention that JNF leaders in this country have suggested that I have manifested hostility to the program and activities of the JNF. This is preposterous. The JNF has always been to me a symbol of the Zionist movement. I have, since childhood, not only contributed financially, but also given personal work to the Keren Kayemeth. When I am active today on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal, I am well aware of the fact that the UJA receives a substantial share of the funds raised and that the JNF receives approximately 50% of the total UJA income. When I make my financial contribution to the UJA, I know that of the amount I give, the JNF will receive a large share. Whenever I speak on behalf of the UJA, I am not unmindful of the fact that I am speaking also on behalf of the JNF. Whenever I raise objection to some of the methods employed by the JNF in this country, in raising its funds, it is because I am concerned lest such methods impede the success of the major campaign which, this year, will mean from \$50 to \$70,000,000 for Palestine, one-half of which will go to the JNF.

My criticism of the JNF does not mean at all that I favor the abandonment of its traditional collections. All of us have insisted on that right for the JNF and we have fought for its inclusion in UJA agreements. As a matter of fact, I have always thought and still think that the traditional collections represent one of the best instruments for Zionist education of adults, youth and children alike. The distribution of JNF boxes, solicitation of contributions for the planting of trees, for the Golden Book, Flag Days, collections for the JNF on Jewish holidays or on Jewish family affairs, - all these things have not only financial significance, but have been for many years vital means for spreading the Zionist idea and keeping it alive in tens of thousands of Jewish homes. I am not at all convinced that today there is still sufficient emphasis placed in the U.S.A. on the educational part of the JNF program and that its vital importance for popularizing the Zionist movement is fully recognized. It is my feeling that during the last ten years or so, this part of the JNF program has been neglected and that almost all the energy of many of its leaders has been concentrated on the purely financial aspect of the work.

Page Two
Dr. Israel Goldstein
May 8th, 1947

This brought about a drastic change in the fund-raising methods of the JNF, resulting in a lot of confusion within the Jewish communities and in a multitude of complaints. Such complaints became particularly frequent when the JNF interpreted the meaning of the words "traditional collections" in the UJA agreement as to include dinner meetings (at which relatively large amounts were solicited from individuals) Nachlahs and other things which not only in the minds of our partners in the UJA but also in the minds of many of us, had never been included in the concept of 'traditional collections'.

I thought and still think that these controversies and conflicts we have witnessed during the last few years have been detrimental to the Zionist prestige as well as to the major campaign efforts in the communities and it is in this respect that my views sometimes rather sharply differ from the views of the JNF leaders. I firmly believe that nothing that we do should be permitted to interfere with the success of the UJA effort and that in the interest of Palestine all Zionist fund-raising should at present be subordinated to the UJA campaign which is the vital source of income, both for the Keren Hayesod and the Jewish National Fund.

As to the program of the JNF, I have never for one moment underestimated its decisive importance for the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home. I always knew that the Jewish people has not only to return to Palestine but, with the help and through the instrumentality of the JNF has to become rooted into its soil.

It is indeed rather unfortunate that we have come to a pass where frank discussion of the most effective methods of fund-raising results in easy designations and in the questioning of one's interest in a fundamental issue of the Zionist program. However, I am glad to learn that my point of view has, to a large extent, been recognized by the JNF in recent months and that serious efforts are being made in order to avoid conflicts with local UJA campaigns.

I believe the time has come to revalue our JNF activities, which in some respects seem to be rendering our work a disservice. I think the JNF national campaign should be

Page Three
Dr. Israel Goldstein
May 8th, 1947

re-examined as to its objectives and its implementation of those objectives. Perhaps from such an examination can emerge a more constructive and dynamic Zionist force and a foundation for broad educational achievement.

I did not intend to dwell at such length on this subject nor to encourage further controversy, but in view of the allegations made with regard to my attitude towards the JNF I thought it necessary to clarify my point of view.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

Rudolf G. Sonnenborn

Dr. Israel Goldstein, National Chairman
United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

cc: Dr. Abraham Granovsky
Dr. Emanuel Neumann

Memorandum

Dr. Silver
May 29, 1947

To: Dr. Neumann
From: Dr. Goldstein

I would suggest that at the ZOA Convention we adopt a resolution along the lines of the resolution adopted by the World Confederation of General Zionists in Basle which was strongly supported by Dr. Silver, namely, that we favor only one labor organization in Palestine, the Histadrut. A resolution of this kind would help us, I believe, in establishing the ZOA as a progressive group, would "scotch" some of the propaganda that we are a reactionary group, would encourage the Haoved Hazoni in Palestine who, I imagine, are sometimes a little bit worried about us and would be good all around.

Incidentally, I think it would also help the *WRHS* *with* who, I imagine are sometimes criticized for their alliance with the ZOA on the ground that they are aligning themselves with a "reactionary group".



June 12, 1947

Dr. Fritz Bernstein
Jewish Agency
Jerusalem.

Dear Dr. Bernstein:

Thanks for yours of May 16. Your correspondence is very enlightening and, I trust, will continue. We have a great deal to learn about the internal problems in Palestine, and becoming more familiar with all the variations and shadings of our people, we may try to correct ourselves as we go along. You can understand our desire to bring together as many elements as we possibly can so as to present an impressive group. If some elements, however, do not fit into the picture and we have to make a choice, we will naturally be guided by you and your colleagues who are trying so hard to promote our general objects.

I think you can also understand why there is a strong sympathy for Haoved Hareini. Chelutzim, especially chelutzim on the land, still makes a dramatic appeal here in the U.S. Even bourgeois elements like to think of the Jewish National Home as an enterprise of social idealism as well as national rebuilding. At the same time we are also mindful of the strategic importance of the middle class and the industrial elements, as these enterprises have a great deal to do with Palestine's successful development and economic capacity.

As for your point regarding the organizational fund and its needs at the present juncture in measure beyond that available just now, I can see the validity of this approach. Nevertheless, I see no way of securing additional funds beyond those the ZOA has pledged. We General Zionists are just making a start to do something. We have to make up for many years of lost time but we cannot make up the lost time in one year. If some results can be shown with the constructive fund and the organizational fund, limited as these are, during the first year, it will be a considerable achievement for securing increased funds next year.

All of us here are pleased that you and the other General Zionist members of the Executive in Palestine are giving their attention to these organizational and constructive problems. I have communicated your letter to some of our colleagues so that they are familiar with your views.

Cordially yours,

Dr. Israel Goldstein

B. Bernstein

ההתאחדות העולמית של הציונים הכלליים

World Confederation of General Zionists

American Office

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

Phone: MUrray Hill 2-1205

June 12, 1947

Dr. Israel Goldstein
Chairman

Mrs. Samuel W. Halprin
Vice Chairman for the U.S.A.

Abraham Krumbain
Treasurer

Mrs. David B. Greenberg
Secretary

Executive Committee for
the United States

Mrs. Moses P. Epstein

Daniel Frisch

Abraham Goldstein

Robbi Irving Miller

Dr. Emanuel Neumann

Mrs. Samuel Rosenzohn

Mrs. David De Sala Pool

Jacques Torczynar

Alternates

Miss Juliet Benjamin

Mendel N. Fisher

Miss Zaida Funk

Abraham Goodman

Abraham A. Redelheim

Charles Bess

Mrs. A. P. Schoolman

Louis Schwefel

Mrs. Robert Szold

Itzhak J. Karpman
Executive Director

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

The enclosed will, no doubt, be of interest to you. I am sure that as a member of the Jewish Agency Executive you will do all you can to bring this project about. It is important in our judgement from the over-all point of view as a service to Palestine, and it is important also from the General Zionist point of view. It is quite possible that, if this project materializes, Mr. Cohen and the Esco Foundation could be interested in additional help to General Zionist projects in Palestine.

When we discussed this matter with Mr. Kaplan he felt that the land of the suggested area, Haifa Bay, was not suitable for agriculture and that it was too small an area. He was thinking of the project primarily as an agricultural project, while the Esco Foundation is primarily thinking of an industrial project which would require a smaller area and for which the land would be suitable and well located.

Sincerely yours,


Dr. Israel Goldstein

C o p y

June 11, 1947

Mr. Eliezer Kaplan
Jewish Agency
Jerusalem.

Dear Mr. Kaplan:

At the meeting of the American Executive of the World Confederation of General Zionists the offer of the Esco Foundation in connection with the Freedom Village project, which was made to you in their letter to you of June 4, was discussed.

By unanimous vote it was resolved that we warmly endorse this generous offer on the part of Esco Foundation and strongly urge you to undertake, on behalf of the Jewish Agency, the commitment of LP25,000 so as to enable this project to go forward.

From my conversation with you before your leaving for Palestine I am confident that you will do your utmost in this direction.

Sincerely yours,

signed: Dr. Israel Goldstein

C o p y

Freedom Village
in Palestine
521 Fifth Avenue
New York 17.

June 4, 1947

Mr. Elieser Kaplan
Hotel Savoy Plaza
Fifth Ave & 59 Street
New York.

Dear Mr. Kaplan:

Freedom Village has been offered 500 dunams of land in the Haifa Bay area by Mr. Granovsky of the Jewish National Fund for an industrial-agricultural village. We plan to accept this offer.

In view of your statement that this area is too small for fifty families, we would initiate the settlement with twenty five families, Youth Aliyah graduates and ex GIs (American soldiers) of our own selection and from the General Zionist group.

You outlined to us the financial position of settlement - that it takes £2,000 to settle a family on the land and also that the Jewish Agency is not financially able to settle our village for some time. To bring this matter of Freedom Village to a conclusion after these many years, I wish to propose the following:

If you, on behalf of Keren Hayesod, will immediately set aside £1,000 per family unit which we would use for colonization or improvement of the land, namely installation of the well, ground plumbing, sanitation, roads, electricity etc. we would arrange our own financing for the physical facilities for the settlement, namely housing and furnishings, farm buildings and a community center plus the industrial plants. We would thus be providing more than half of the required settlement costs.

We would also be prepared to set up in the village a tractor service industry plus an American assembly agency for various household products. The details of the plan would be carefully developed and we would assume the responsibility of setting up the village and the industry at once. It is our intention that Freedom Village be completely set up and ready when the settlement is opened.

It is necessary for us to have your commitment before we commit ourselves with American manufacturers. We would therefore appreciate hearing from you before you leave for Palestine.

Sincerely yours,

signed: Frank Cohen

WORLD CONFEDERATION OF GENERAL ZIONISTS

PHONE: MURRAY Hill 2-3205

41 EAST 43rd STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

DATE: June 12, 1947

FROM: Dr. Israel Goldstein

SUBJECT:

Zvi Herman in his recent letter tells us that according to his information the shekel campaign will be conducted aggressively by the other parties all over the world. Letters from Paris also mention the urgency of this matter.

In our American Executive of the Confederation the opinion of some of our people is that the shekel question ought not to be discussed in the Confederation but separately by the ZOA and Hadassah. I, therefore, call your attention to this matter.

ההתאחדות העולמית של הציונים הכלליים

World Confederation of General Zionists

American Office

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

Phone: MUrray Hill 2-3205

June 16, 1947

Dr. Israel Goldstein
Chairman

Mrs. Samuel W. Halprin
Vice Chairman for the U.S.A.

Abraham Krumbain
Treasurer

Mrs. David B. Greenberg
Secretary

Executive Committee for
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Mrs. Robert Szold

Itzhak J. Karpman
Executive Director

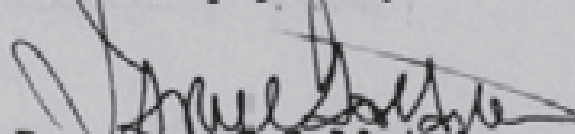
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver:

As you know Daniel Brisker has been here now for some months as a Shaliach in connection with Hechalutz. He is, however, the first of the Shlichim who is a General Zionist. We had to use some pressure to get him the full status of a Shaliach. He has been making an excellent impression among the young people and is as fine a representative as one can hope for.

For several months now he has tried to see you but has not been successful. I realize, of course, how terribly burdened you have been and are. Nevertheless, I would urge that you give Daniel Brisker a few minutes of your time. He deserves it, both because of his work and what he represents. I know it would be a "lift" for him to spend a little time with you and feel first-hand your own vital interest in his work.

Cordially yours,



Dr. Israel Goldstein

WORLD CONFEDERATION OF GENERAL ZIONISTS

PHONE: MURRAY Hill 2-3205

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

M E M O R A N D U M

Dr. Silver✓
TO: Dr. Neumann
Mr. Frisch
Mrs. Halprin
FROM: Dr. Israel Goldstein

DATE: June 16, 1947

SUBJECT:

The following information may be of interest to you if you have not already received it.

"Dr. Seloveezik has resigned as director of the Department of Education of the Vaad Leumi. The General Zionist Organization has decided to elect Miss Shoshana Persitz but the representatives of the left and Mizrahi School Systems were for the first time in the majority voting for Dr. Ben Yehuda (Manager of Herzlia who is rather left). This is the first time that the director of education in Palestine is not a General Zionist."

The next time you have occasion to meet some of the Mizrahi people you ~~may~~ inquire why they turned their strength to the Mapai in this important matter.

WORLD CONFEDERATION OF GENERAL ZIONISTS

PHONE: MURRAY Hill 2-3205

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

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Dr. Silver

DATE: June 19, 1947

FROM: I.J.Karpman

SUBJECT:

We are herewith enclosing minutes of the meeting of the
Aliya Chadasha with out Palestine Executive of May 15.

encl.

R E P O R T

on the meeting between Aliya Chadasha and the World Confederation of General Zionists.

Date: May 16, 1947

Meeting started at 3:10 P.M.

Mr. Serlin opened the meeting, saying the World Center in Palestine preferred to discuss at a meeting the proposition of the Aliya Hadasha. To belong to the World Confederation and to exist in a different framework in Palestine - is impossible in our opinion.

Dr. Rosenblit To our request for some place in the World Confederation's list to the Congress, we replied that it was too late to consider, as the list had already been compiled. We are General Zionists, and we want the influence to which we are entitled in the World Confederation Administration.

Concerning Mr. Serlin's proposal, I would like to point out, that in some countries you have independent groups belonging only to the World Confederation such as for example, "Hadassa" in the U.S. "Haoved-Hazioni" in Palestine. We want to belong to the World Confederation and not to the General Zionist party in Palestine. No harm will be done to anybody by such an agreement.

Dr. Berenshtein recalled the existence of the "Haret" and "Hitahduth" in Palestine. We, the "Orith" wanted such an arrangement too, and we received the answer, to unify the parties. We did it. We hope that a united organizational plan will be reached in time. I think that your matter should be discussed at a regular meeting of the World Confederation.

What are your suggestions concerning the matter?

Mr. Serlin I think that, by agreeing to your proposition, we shall introduce anarchy. We shall fight in Congress elections while municipal elections shall take place. The public will be confused - who are the General Zionists? General Zionist Party, "Haoved-Hazioni", "Aliya Hadasha", etc. In the U.S., "Hadassa" is a women's association devoted mainly to social work, and we here know precisely their work is. Even they claimed at "Basel" to stay so that perhaps all can be united into one body.

Concerning the "Haoved-Hazioni" we don't agree with that structure. We want full organizational unity. That's why, I propose unity in one frame and one organization.

Dr. Farder I am very satisfied with this meeting. I don't believe the General Zionists can constitute a real power in Palestine without us. I suggest to begin by cooperating through a clarifying committee, on the basis of the "Haoved-Hazioni", and in the future our relations shall improve and develop. I don't believe that the U.S.A. will disagree to such a proposal.

Dr. Kolodni I suggested to invite "Aliya-Hadasha" to our World Confederation meeting at the Congress. My suggestion has been approved on the condition that Aliyah Hadasha joins the party, following the party discipline where the party shall require it. I informed Mr. Rosenblit

but I did not get any answer. "Maoved Hasioni" will favor unity between Aliya Hadasha and the General Zionists. He will join it, and in that case one strong organization will result.

Dr. Rosenblit We suggest approachment and you desire marriage. We want to belong to the World Confederation as the "Maoved Hasioni". Why are we faced with such difficulties? We do not agree to the claim that we cannot join the World Confederation without joining the General Zionists in Palestine.

Mr. Serlin I don't understand why you object to joining the General Zionists; you might have the majority. We have different political points of view - Brodesky-Goldman, second Silver - but all within one frame and organization. We are not as yet finished with the "Maoved Hasioni", and we shall try for full unity.

Dr. Lam I agree to full unity, but it is premature. The best thing now for both sides is to cooperate according to our suggestion.

Dr. Berenshtein We can reach a decision in one meeting. If we are interested in becoming a real power, there is no other way than by being in one frame.

Mr. Serlin closes the meeting.

Dr. Rosenblit Aliya Hadasha shall consider the suggestions.

The meeting ended at 4:25

B. Borunkovitz
General Secretary

Advocate J. Serlin
Vice-president of World Confederation

WORLD CONFEDERATION OF GENERAL ZIONISTS

PHONE: MURRAY Hill 2-3205

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

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Dr. Ab'ra Hillel Silver

DATE: June 19, 1947

FROM: I.J. Karpman

SUBJECT:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter from Dr. F. Bernstein to Dr. I. Goldstein regarding the Department for Trade and Industry.

I am also enclosing a copy of a letter from the Zionist Federation in Argentina to the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem in which they express serious complaints against the Latin American Department of the Jewish Agency in Washington.

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem, June 8, 1947

Dr. Israel Goldstein
270 West 89th St.
New York

Dr. Silver

Dear Dr. Goldstein:

-- The extract of a memo as per copy enclosed was submitted to me by Mr. M. Hartman.

1. I did not write to you about the problems of the Trade and Industry Department in general and its budgetary difficulties in particular since I believed you to be fully informed by the American members of the Agency Executive who participated in the plenary session of the Executive held in Jerusalem in March. There the budget 1.10.46 - 1.10.47 has been amply discussed and I demanded - rather forcefully - a budgetary allocation to my department which would secure at least a partial realization of the aims considered necessary at the Basle discussions. But not only did I receive no support from the American members in the discussions; they voted for Mr. Kaplan's proposals which leave the department as crippled as it has been hitherto. So it is not surprising that the budgetary commission elected by the Actions Committee, confirmed, with regard to my department, the proposals of Mr. Kaplan, those having been adopted in the plenary session of the Executive with the votes of the American members. Lack of support on their part has given, quite naturally, the impression that I and my department are not backed up by General Zionists of America, and I am left to fight single handed and to work without anything similar to an adequate budget.

We are now in the 9th month of the budgetary year, and the current financial year may be considered lost, as far as my department is concerned. Things should be fundamentally remedied in the new budget 1.10.47 - 1.10.48, and you ought to insist, first of all, on a preparation of the new budget not later than in August. Your demands in this respect cannot be too emphatical.

2. The general problem of the Agency budget is not so much that of a competition between agriculture on one part and trade and industry on the other. It is true that Mr. Barsfeld had put it that way, but in reality even the agricultural budget got quite inadequate allocations, the voted amounts being too small to cover the sorely needed conversion of short term debts of existing settlements into long term loans. New settlements can be established, according to this budget, only if the Agency can obtain a longterm loan of some 2 million pounds and even then these new settlements will bear the character of political occupation more than that of agricultural settlements.

The big difficulty is in the enormous amounts spent on purposes not enlarging the absorptive capacity of the country, like immigration, upkeep of immigrants, permanent upkeep of children (youth aliyah), political department and so forth.

It is very unpopular to point out the dangers of spending huge sums on purposes which are intrinsically no more than a political demonstration, but we may be faced, owing to this policy, by the inability to absorb immigrants, and even to secure full employment for the existing Yishuv, at a time when we are demanding the immigration of hundreds of thousands.

Despite the unpopularity of these views I have defended them in the plenary session of the Executive and in the budgetary commission, but as said before, my exertions were of no avail.

3. As far as my own department is concerned, we have to distinguish between three different questions:

a) At Basle it was the intention to convert the Department for Trade and Industry into the Economic Department of the Executive. I did not participate in the respective negotiations, but in the first session of the new Executive held at Basle Mr. Kaplan slightly rejected the idea and Mr. Shertok reporting on the contemplated arrangements only said that the scope of the activities of the department should be widened, particulars to be fixed at Jerusalem.

Now a number of activities, even in the strictest sense pertaining to Trade and Industry are located with other departments, mainly under the Treasury. This has an economic sub-department, dealing with all questions of general economic policy, government financial and budgetary policy, monetary questions as dollar allocations, and so forth, with the sole exception of customs and trade relations with foreign countries. Transport is under the Treasury, Fisheries and sea-transport under Labor. Even urban development was until now under the Treasury. Some of these activities are gradually drawn unto the sphere of my department, but mostly in a sort of "illegal" way, and not on the ground of clear agreements. The promised expansion has remained on paper.

b) The Department could fulfil an important task in developing Trade and Industry by a number of auxiliary services unless hampered by lack of the necessary budget and a correspondent resistance on the part of the permanent staff, to allow the necessary personnel. As far as suitable personnel is concerned, the department is severely understaffed, and I discern a most pronounced tendency to keep it so.

c) The conversion of the Department from an essentially administrative body into a creative one along the lines of the agricultural department depends on the allocation of funds allowing the participation of the Jewish Agency in some key industries which cannot be established without such participation. Such participations are also needed in a number of cases of urban development, where small industries can be established if provided with suitable buildings and credit facilities which ordinary banks are unable or unwilling to grant. In addition there should be marketing companies which could fulfil the task of coordinating industrial production and encouraging mergers of too many small and therefore inefficient enterprises.

Dr. I. Goldstein -3

The budget of the department does not comprise a single penny for all these purposes. Some of the deficiencies of the budget can be compensated, at least partially, by additional work and exertion on my part. Those mentioned in the last paragraph, of course, cannot.

So unless at least the next budget will be essentially different from this one you may not be surprised if everything you wanted to change at Basle remains as it has been until then.

4. In order to avoid misunderstandings I want to recall to your attention the fact that the budgetary commission confirmed a budget A, for my department 80,000 pounds plus 40,000 for credits and B (in the case of a loan being obtained) of 30,000 pounds and 120,000 for credits. Credits are not investment credits, but participations in loan funds for existing industries together with A.P.B. Industrial Bank and Workers Bank. At present I have at my disposal only LP. 80,000 plus 40,000.-- The latter were more than spent when I started working. Of the 80,000 more than a half were spent by March and the remainder barely covers commitments made prior to my entering the Executive. When being told that the department got 270,000 pounds, you must know that of these only 80 plus 40 or 120,000 pounds are budget A, and budget B is, for the time being, entirely imaginary. So it remains a fact that Trade and Industry got out of some 6 millions 120,000 pounds.

If you want further and more detailed information I am at your service.



Yours sincerely,

F. Bernstein

C O P Y

May 20, 1947

MEMORANDUM

(Excerpt from a memo submitted by I.J. Karpman to
Dr. I. Goldstein of the Jewish Agency budget)

2) Trade and Industry Department:

So far we did not get any information from Palestine regarding the trade and industry department managed by Dr. Fritz Bernstein. However, we know from many private reports and letters that this department is being handicapped because of lack of funds to be allocated for this particular work. In the minutes of the Budget Committee of the Jewish Agency, which by the way are being already translated by the UPA, there is a clear view expressed by Mr. Barzfeld and others that industry and commerce in Palestine should be represented in the Zionist budget with very small amounts for statistics etc. Mr. Kaplan did not express his view in the discussion of the committee. What this really means is that Dr. Bernstein plans to take out his department from the category of office work and bring it into a creative one (like colonization, Aliyah, housing, labor etc.) may fail in spite of the understanding in Basle. At the same meeting it was pointed out by Mr. Eshman, representative of the Manufacturers' Association and the General Zionists as well that the dynamic Zionist budget should be based not on a conservative approach but according to the requirements of the different economic sectors and their capacity to absorb new immigrants and to help develop economic life. Unfortunately, we can operate only with principles since we have no data and details from Palestine.

COPY OF A LETTER TO THE JEWISH AGENCY

COPY

From the Zion. Fed. in Argentina

June 5, 1947

To the: Jewish Agency
Jerusalem

We would like to draw your attention, requiring your fullest consideration, to the following matter on which the future of Zionism in our country depends as well as our mutual relations.

to

We refer to the behaviour of the Latin-American Department in Washington under the supervision of Mr. Tov ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Here are the facts.

1. It is a fact that Mr. Tov's appointment to such a high position was done without regard to politeness and the elementary rules of any constitutional institution, especially an international one.

2. We want to ask you how did you approve the appointment of the manager of the above-mentioned department. Did you presume that a clerk would be able to do effective work with positive results without taking into consideration the active elements of the continent which influence with their organizational power and social position in the intellectual and economical meaning.

3. Argentina is the most important country in Latin-America and its Jewish community is the most important among the countries in South America. As such, it is quite obvious to us that such an important appointment should, at least, be consulted upon with the local leaders, about the character of the candidate, his public influence and the relations between him and the other leaders.

We have a Zionist Federation here that during its forty years of existence has done much to develop Zionist work. We also have a central council where all parties participate, and we have Zionist individuals with a Zionist stage and none of them has been asked about the appointment. We ask you, is that right. Do you want us to continue to work as if nothing happened?

4. Nevertheless, in spite of all this, we did not protest against that attitude, being devoted to our Federational tradition - where our leaders know - at all times and under all circumstances to see the Zionist cause above all personal and party affairs. Even at that occasion we killed our bitterness aroused by the mentioned offense and were ready to cooperate with the manager of the Latin-American Department believing his work would be for the benefit of the Zionist cause, so precious to all of us. And we continued to cooperate with the mentioned department, even after Miss Rahel Yarden resigned.

5. But the new manager's behavior was quite different. From the first moment Mr. Tov entered office he tried his best to diminish the authority of organized Zionism in Argentina. In all his letter on political work, he asked the D.A.I.D. (Association where representatives of all parties and institutions are represented) to participate, sending it all documents and letters of any political action even before we received the material. Naturally, that caused some jealousy and disorder, and the D.A.I.D. started to consider itself the important body and we, the Zionist Organization, as a non-important body.

6. During the last few months, Mr. Tov has continued his discrimination against the Zionist federation, behaving as if we were a group inferior to him. He works without cooperating with us, being in contact with institutions and individuals that are far from Zionism. He tries to diminish the importance of the Zionist federation, and, therefore, we shall no longer keep quiet. It is impossible to continue to work under such conditions.

7. He behaves in the same manner towards your representative in Argentina, Dr. Mibashan.

8. Argentina's representative attitude to the Jewish question at Lake-Sexes is due mostly to Dr. Mibashan's work, who succeeded in arranging a "League for Palestine", in which both Jews and non-Jews partook, especially Dr. Firiz helped us and is doing his utmost. We profit by his great influence in the struggle for our Zionist cause. Dr. Mibashan has a wonderful character, devoted man, and it is a sin to behave towards him as Mr. Tov does.

9. We ask you to interfere and to change the situation. We request that the prestige of the Zionist Federation be respected. We request that Dr. Mibashan's position and influence be respected. We request that relations between us, as your branch, and you shall be normal, which means of mutual importance and respect.

10. In the last years, we suffered from an important Zionist personality acting here on ~~our~~ behalf of an important international institute (not mentioning his name) who introduced bitterness among us. Now we are facing the same danger, due to the behavior of the Jewish Agency's clerk. We think it would be wise and important to take this danger into consideration. We hope you will correct the situation.

Awaiting your earliest reply

Signed: S. Rabinovitz
President

Signed: Herzl Ozang
Secretary

June 23, 1947

Dr. Israel Goldstein
270 W. 89th Street
New York, N.Y.

Would you have time to look into the matter referred to in the enclosed communication about Zebulun? In this, too, as in all other matters, there seems to be competition between two organizations, one favored by the Jewish Agency, and one not. I do not know the details. At Basle both organizations carried on a good bit of propaganda.

Of course I shall be very happy to see Dr. Daniel Risker. I wonder whether you wouldn't suggest that he get in touch with me during the time of the convention.

With all good wishes, and looking forward with pleasure to seeing you at the ZOA convention, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK

June 26, 1947

Mr. Milton Pollack
Chairman, ZOA Finance Committee
111 Broadway
New York City.

Dear Mr. Pollack:

In the light of the discussion and the decisions at last night's meeting of the ZOA Executive I wish to inform you that the following will be the minimum needs of the World Confederation as far as the ZOA allocation is concerned.

1) \$50,000 for the organizational budget of the World Confederation. Mr. Frisch, upon his recent return from Palestine, made the observation that the organizational budget of the World Confederation ought to be \$250,000. This is not an over-statement. That kind of money, however, can only be raised by a special campaign, but I doubt whether it will be wise to undertake such a campaign because it may interfere with the Expansion Fund. When I, therefore, propose the sum of \$50,000 I am only proposing an irreducible minimum which will keep the Confederation on its feet, although it would not enable us to move fast.

2) \$25,000 for the relief fund of the World Confederation. This relief fund is to be distributed among our colleagues in Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Poland, Italy, France and the camps in Germany. It is only a fraction of the relief fund being provided by the Poale Zion for their colleagues, as they have a special campaign for this purpose, and it likewise does not equal the fund being provided by the Misrachi. Perhaps the General Zionists should undertake a special campaign, in which case the amount would have to be \$250,000. Therefore, when I propose \$50,000 I am merely proposing a token contribution so that we may be able to face our colleagues abroad without a sense of complete guilt.

3) The ZOA allocation for our office here ought to be increased by 50%. It is natural that our work should grow as it develops. In the early stages of an effort such as this it is impossible to be static; either one goes forward or one stops functioning altogether. I propose that we go forward.

These, I know, are substantial burdens to the ZOA, they are burdens, however which the ZOA must carry if it is to play its part as a factor in World General Zionism. The ZOA was able to impress itself upon the last Congress in Basle because it aroused confidence and hope in many groups of the movement in Europe and in Palestine who joined with us. It can be said conservatively that 25 of the delegates, just enough to make the difference between our success and our failure at the World Zionist Congress, affiliated themselves with us because of that confidence and that hope. If the ZOA does not

measure up, at least reasonably, the expectations of our colleagues abroad, I am doubtful about the results at the next Zionist Congress. Who is going to say that these matters are less important and less deserving of support than the various departments which constitute the ZCA in a stricter sense?

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Israel Goldstein



ההתאחדות העולמית של הציונים הכלליים

World Confederation of General Zionists

American Office

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

Phone: MUrray Hill 2-3205

Dr. Israel Goldstein
Chairman

Mrs. Samuel W. Halprin
Vice Chairman for the U.S.A.

Abraham Krumbein
Treasurer

Mrs. David B. Greenberg
Secretary

•

Executive Committee for
the United States

Mrs. Moses P. Epstein

Daniel Frisch

Abraham Goldstein

Bobbi Irving Miller

Dr. Emanuel Neumann

Mrs. Samuel Rosensohn

Mrs. David De Sola Pool

Jacques Tarczyner

•

Alternates

Miss Juliet Benjamin

Mendel N. Fisher

Miss Zelda Funk

Abraham Goodman

Abraham A. Redelheim

Charles Ross

Mrs. A. P. Schoolman

Louis Schwefel

Mrs. Robert Szold

•

Itzhak J. Karpman
Executive Director

June 27, 1947

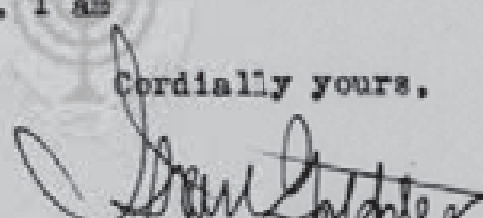
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
E. 105th St. & Ansel Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I shall be glad to look into the matter of the
Zebulun organization referred to in your letter of
June 23rd.

With best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,


Israel Goldstein

IG:CL

ההתאחדות העולמית של הציונים הכלליים

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Itzhak J. Karpman
Executive Director

June 27, 1947

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

There is some unfinished business on my conscience which I ought to share with you.

You may recall that at Basle last December, delegations approached us from Hungary, Germany, Rumania and Italy and pleaded for a relief fund. They also spoke to Dr. Neumann. At that time I brought the matter to the attention of the ZCA delegation, at which time you were present. There was a strong disposition to decide on a substantial measure of aid. I believe the amount of \$25,000 was mentioned. Then, if I recall correctly, I said that we might want to know whether our Expansion Fund would warrant such an additional burden. It was left therefore, for final determination back home, although it was agreed that something substantial would be done and that impression was conveyed to the groups who approached us.

Since we came back from Basle they have reminded us several times and have also reminded Mr. Neumann about our promises. Enclosed is the latest reminder. I have in turn brought this matter to the attention of the Inner Committee, but nothing has come of it except a \$3,000 allocation for food packages some months ago. Through private sources I secured an additional \$3,000 for the same purpose. I might add that I just secured \$4,000 from a private source toward the equipment of a children's home in France, to be conducted under the auspices of our European General Zionist office.

So far as the Hungarian, Rumanian and Italian groups are concerned, as well as the people in the DP camps, the \$6,000 worth of food packages which we have sent are hardly a fulfillment of our obligation. It seems to me that the least we ought to do is make available an additional sum of between \$12,000 and \$15,000 for

relief purposes. We could send it either in currency or in kind, whichever turns out to be most valuable. But we ought to do it as we wind up our ZOA year and it ought to be done before your administration comes to an end, so that your administration will have the credit of having fulfilled the promise. I have no doubt that Dr. Neuman's administration will have opportunities and importunities to do more.

A directive from you and Dr. Neuman to whom a copy of this letter is being sent, would, I believe, persuade the Inner Committee and the Finance Committee to go ahead.

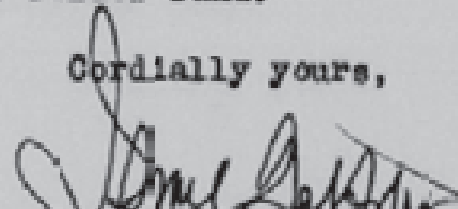
May I in conclusion say this word to safeguard the other interests which are involved, namely the \$10,000 still due in 1947 by the ZOA toward its \$25,000 commitment to the organizational budget of the World Confederation, and the amount still due in 1947 toward the running of the office of the Confederation here. Whatever is going to be allotted for the relief fund must, of course, not be at the expense of these other commitments.

May I tell you that the impression I get from the voluminous correspondence we are receiving both from Palestine and from Paris is that our organization is making a beginning toward taking hold of the situation. The situation in the Tel Aviv office is more encouraging than the one at the Paris office. The constructive fund is being administered with care and in frequent consultation with Dr. Bernstein, Mr. Greenbaum and Mr. Kolodny who are giving serious attention to these matters. Sneh is out of the country too much to be continuously available, although he is interested. I have no doubt that as these funds begin to register in terms of work and achievement the prestige of the General Zionist group will rise in Palestine and the numbers of its adherents will increase. In the meantime I have urged that they conduct conversations with the Maccabi group and the Zebulun group with a view to integrating them into the orbit and organization of General Zionism. My suggestion regarding the possibility of bringing in Rokach aroused a minor earthquake, especially among the Haoved Hazioni so that I am dropping it for the time being although when I get to Palestine I may see Rokach if he is there at that time.

My impression is that the conversations with Zebulun are at a satisfactory stage and that there is a chance of getting in the Maccabi.

Please let me hear from you about the relief fund.

Cordially yours,


Israel Goldstein

IG:CL
Encl.

8 יוני 1947

ליבער פריינד ראבינאוויטש,

ס'ר האבען זיך לעצטענס שארק פערמינטערעסירט מיט
דער פראגע פון ערפענליכען אייניגע פון די אלגעמיינ-ציונים-
טישע חלוצים פון דרום-אפערקא נא קומען קיין ארץ-ישראל.
לויט די בריוו וואס ס'ר האבען בעקומען פון אונזער
ארגענטינער און אורוגוואיער ארגאניזאציעס איז די פראגע פון
עליה פאר 4 חלוצים פון דעם חכמה צענטער זעהר דרינגענד.
אין האב בעאוויסטראסט ס'ר, יצחק קארטמאן, אונזער
עקזעקוטיוו-זירעקטאר, אויפצוקלערען אלע עווענטועלע סעבליכ-
קייטען פאר א שנעלער עליה פון די חלוצים, ס'ר, קארטמאן האט
קאנסערטירט וועבען דעם פראבלעם מיט דעם ה' ס'ר, לייטער
פון דעם עליה-דעפארטמענט פון דער אידישער אגענטור און אויך
מיט אונזער פריינד ר' ששה סנה.

ווי עס ווייזט זיך ארויס איז דא פערטענדעניס פון
דער אידישער אגענטור פאר דער נויטווענדיגקייט פון עליה פאר
איינערע חלוצים, און די גרויסע בעדייטונג פון דער זאך פאר
דער ענטוויקלונג פון דער אלגעמיינ-ציוניסטישער חלוצישער
בעוועגונג אין אלע דרום-אפערקאנער לענדער, ליינער האט אבער
די אידישע אגענטור קיין סערטיפיקאטען, ס'ר האבען בעקומען
א קלארען בוזאג, אז ווי נאר א וועלכע עס איז ענדערונג זאל
זיך שאפען, וועלען ס'ר בעקומען אייניגע סערטיפיקאטען פאר איין.
אין איצטיגען מאמענט איז, ווי איהר וויסט זעהר גוט,
נאר איין סעבליכקייט פון באלוינער עליה, ס'ר ווייטען אבער ניטס אויב
איינערע חלוצים זענען גרייט אויף דעם, אויב איהר און די אנדערע פיהרער
זענען איינשטימיג, און אויב איהר האט פערלעסליכע חלוצים אין דער געהע-
ריגער מאס, אין פאל אויב איהר זענט ענטשלאסען צו לאזען איינערע חלוצים
געהן מיט דער איצטיגער עליה, וועלען ס'ר ערלעדיגען, אז מען זאל פאר
זיי טאנען די געהעריגע מארגערייטונגען און איבערנעמען איין אלע נויטיגע
אינסטראמענטעס.

אין בעס איין דעריבער אויפצוקלערען אונז אויב די לאקאלע
בעדינגונגען ערפענליכען איין צו ריכטען די עליה פון די אויבערנערמאנטע
חלוצים דורך אייראפא א.א.וו, ווי שנעל ווי ס'ר וועלען האבען א פאזי-
טיווען פנסטער פון איין וועלען ס'ר זיך ווידער טעלען אין פערזינדונג
מיט איין וועגען דער פראגע.

מיט הערצליכע פערזענליכע גרוסען,

אזיער

ר' ישראל גאלדשטיין