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Zionist Organization of America, 1950.

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ZIONISTS

ההסתדרות הציונית של ארצות הברית

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

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

January 3, 1950

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

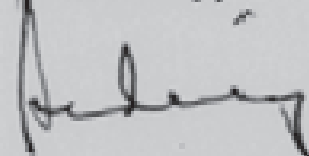
Dear Dr. Silver:

News has reached me that you received the Cardoza Memorial Award and I was delighted.

"This is as it should be".

Accept my affectionate regards and please extend them to your family.

Sincerely,



Dr. Sidney Marks,
Executive Director

SM:mm

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JACQUES TORCZYMER
2 West 46th Street
New York, N. Y.

January 3, 1950

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
19810 Shaker Blvd.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Please find enclosed the report of the famous Committee on Zionist Congress Problems. Also enclosed is a copy of certain points which I made in a letter to Dr. Goldstein.

The Committee would have done a more thorough job if the present leadership of the Jewish Agency would not have been so interested in "Revolution without change."

Tonight is the meeting of the Board of the Keren Hayesod where Mr. Browdy is being made President of the K.H. The Z.O.A. list was duly changed. Many of our friends were taken off and replaced by such stalwarts of Zionism as Henry Montor, Julian Vinetsky, etc., etc. Even Charles Wolf was taken off, notwithstanding that he was the Treasurer for the past four years. That is the best way to make friends. I am also informed that Herman Weizman will be eliminated as Chairman of the board.

Concerning the problem which I discussed with you in New York, I must tell you that it deserves a lot of study. If the program for which you stand should be implemented at the next congress, you must be the leader of the delegation. That cannot be done through any other person. What happens once the congress is over is a different matter.

Mr. Liebenstein spent an evening with us in New York and was deeply impressed with the talk he had with you. He seems to be a very bright fellow.

With best personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

mya .

The report as it stands today does not show the motivation and the reasons which made us adopt unanimously, both the proposed formulation of Zionist aims and the charter. I know that when you will present the report to the session of the Jewish Agency Executive, you will present the reasons for the various formulations. If and when published, such a statement by you, as the Chairman of the Committee, should accompany the report. Otherwise, it will be misinterpreted and misunderstood. At no point does it show the frankness and sincerity of the discussions. Whatever the legal status of the committee, the fact remains that it was the only body that took the time to discuss the issues before the world Zionist movement.

The whole problem of autonomy does not appear in the report. Whatever the efforts to push it aside in the belief that the movement can muddle through without facing it squarely, the next congress will be held in the shadow of the 1948 controversy.

On the question of the defense of Jewish rights, I feel very strongly that it should be one of the aims of the Zionist movement. The World Jewish Congress was created with the support of the Zionists because we were told that as long as the Jewish State was not a reality, the Zionist movement had to concentrate all its energies to the upbuilding of the national home. Even at the time of the creation of the World Jewish Congress, many doubted the wisdom of establishing it. Now that Israel is a reality, the World Jewish Congress, never elected on a real democratic basis, should merge with the Zionist movement. The leaders of both are the same. The argument that the World Jewish Congress is a forum where the Jew from behind the iron curtain meets the Jew in front of the curtain is illusory. The Communists may not stay in the World Jewish Congress ~~and~~ if the Russians want it. There ~~do~~ remain other elements within the Congress which will be forced to expell the Communists in the same way as they were expelled from the American Jewish Congress. The Zionist movement has the manpower and the contacts to take care of the defense of the Jewish rights in all the countries of the world.

I feel that in all our discussions the problem of the relationship of the Jewish Agency and the World Zionist Organization has not been clarified. I, for one, would keep the Jewish Agency with non-Zionist participation as the fund-raising instrument for Israel. Non-Zionists are participating in the Board of the U.P.A. If this experiment works in the country that raises most of the money for Israel, it certainly can be expanded on the world scene. Outside of fund raising the other aims of the Zionist movement should be pursued through the World Zionist Organization.

REPORT
of the
COMMITTEE ON ZIONIST CONGRESS PROBLEMS



*Presented to the
American Jewish Archives
by the Western Regional Hebrew School*

At the beginning of October 1949 the chairman of the American section of the Jewish Agency requested Dr. Israel Goldstein to undertake the chairmanship of a committee which would have to make a thorough study of the various problems connected with the next Zionist Congress.

The committee was constituted soon afterwards and representatives of all the legitimate parties in the Zionist movement participated in its deliberations.

Besides the chairman, Dr. Israel Goldstein, the committee included:

As representative of Hadassah:	Mrs. Judith Epstein
As representative of the Z.O.A:	Mr. Jacques Torczynor
As representative of the Mizrachi:	Rabbi Max Kirshblum
As representative of the Poale Zion:	Mr. Baruch Zackerman
As representative of the Mapam:	Mr. Zvi Lurie
As representative of the Revisionist party:	Dr. Joseph Schechtman

Dr. Goldmann, chairman of the American section of the Jewish Agency also took an active part in the deliberations of the committee.

The fundamental aims of this group were formulated by the chairman of the committee in a statement issued to the press on November 24, 1949:

"Recognizing that in the light of the establishment of the State of Israel, the next World Zionist Congress will be confronted with the need of reviewing and revising the status, structure and functions of the Zionist movement, the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency, this committee is preparing the ground for that fundamental discussion. It is attempting to clarify the issues and test out the possibilities of agreement and prepare an agenda for a preliminary consideration of these questions by the Executive. It is hoped that as soon as the areas of discussion will be clarified by the Committee they will serve as a basis for discussions by Zionist bodies throughout the world. There exists everywhere a realization that in the light of historic events the Zionist movement needs to undergo a process of reevaluation. Through the instrumentality of this committee the Jewish Agency Executive hopes to be helpful in initiating this process."

This is the proposed formulation:

"The establishment of the sovereign, internationally recognized, State of Israel constitutes a momentous stage towards the realization of the Zionist goal.

The Jewish State will make possible the ingathering and absorption of all Jews who wish to build their lives in the land of Israel.

This responsibility cannot and should not be borne by the Young State alone.

It is the historic task of the WZO to organize the Jewish people for the following purposes:

- 1) to extend to the State of Israel the full support necessary to ensure its economic development and political security;
- 2) to further the speedy ingathering into the State of Israel of all Jews who wish to go and live there, and to prepare them for integration into the State;
- 3) to represent the interests and views of the Jewish people in all matters connected with its participation in the upbuilding of Israel;
- 4) to foster Jewish continuity and strengthen Jewish spiritual creativeness."

PROPOSAL FOR A CHARTER:

In order for the WZO to fulfill the above mentioned program it is essential that its rights and authority be precisely established in agreement with the State of Israel with which the WZO is to work in closest cooperation.

Such an agreement should be embodied in a Charter, granted to the WZO by the State of Israel, which would be incorporated into the Laws of the State.

The Charter shall provide that:

1. The WZO shall be recognized by the State as the instrument of the Jewish people throughout the world for accomplishment of the tasks set forth in this Charter, and no other public organization shall be permitted to operate in Israel without the prior joint consent of the Executive of the WZO and the Government of Israel.
2. The functions of the WZO in Israel shall include:
 - a) Organization and administration of immigration;
 - b) Maintenance of the immigrants in the initial stages** of their absorption into the rural and urban economy of Israel and to cooperate with the Government in colonization** and development schemes aimed at the permanent integration of the immigrants into the economy of the land.
3. The Executive of the World Zionist Organization:
 - a) Shall be entitled at all times to consult with the Government of Israel on all matters relating to this Charter;

* There should be joint consultations between the Jewish Agency and the Government in the matter.

** The Agency should bear the responsibility for the immigrant up to the point where he reaches the stage of permanent housing.

*** The committee felt that the present arrangement of Agency responsibility up to the point of consolidation, or bisus (which means budget allowance per family) should be retained.

- b) Shall be entitled to transmit to the Knesset, through appropriate Government channels, such communications of any nature as are relevant to the operations of the WZO, including suggestions for the initiation of legislation deemed helpful to these operations.
- c) The Executive of the WZO shall be free to raise loans on the security of the property of the WZO in Israel; such property, including funds, shall be exempt from taxation or seizure.

4. The Supreme Court of the State of Israel shall have final jurisdiction on all questions pertaining to the interpretation of, and protection of the rights conferred upon the WZO under the terms of this Charter.

This Charter would of necessity regulate only the relationship between the WZO and the State of Israel. The WZO would, as part of its program, have to express fully the views and interests of the Jews in the world in "all matters connected with their participation in the upbuilding to Israel."

Democratically constituted Zionist Congresses will, therefore, have to continue to meet at set intervals; the shekel would be retained as the basis of Zionist democracy. Every Jew who would purchase a shekel (on back of which the Zionist program would be printed) would certify through his personal signature his agreement with the Zionist program. The shekel would thus be retained as a token of affiliation in the WZO and its holder would be entitled to cast his vote in elections to the Zionist Congress. The double vote in Israel should be abolished. The price of the shekel should be a symbolic price in terms of the local currency.

The majority of the committee came to the conclusion that the Zionist party system would inevitably have to continue to exist as heretofore although the introduction of certain modifications should be strongly urged. Though every shekel holder would be entitled to vote for a list of candidates presented by one of the recognized parties it was felt, however, that the party rule should be mitigated as far as possible. This might be achieved through the possible strengthening of the territorial units. It was the majority opinion that membership in local Zionist parties or organizations should be given a measure of extra weight in connection with elections to the Congress, that an extra number of delegates, the key to be decided on, should be given to every organization in proportion to its membership.

It was also felt by the majority of the committee that each candidate should be allowed to stand for election in one country only.

Democratic elections to the Congress should continue to be the general rule of procedure. Only a majority of the parties in a given country should be entitled to rule differently. However, the minority opposing the decision should be given a fair chance to change it by securing an adequate percentage (3% for the larger countries) of signatures of shekel holders presented by one of the recognized parties to the appropriate local election board.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANS OF THE CONGRESS

The Congress should elect an Actions Committee to act between Congresses. The Congress should also elect an Executive. The Executive itself would decide about the place of its seat, being guided by the general requirements of the work to be discharged.

Should the Congress elect a president of the WZO, it would be understood that it would not be desirable that the position of the president be assumed by a member of the Government of the State of Israel.

TERRITORIAL UNITS

The committee urges that the territorial units as envisaged in the Zionist statutes shall in general be implemented in all countries. Wherever this would not be feasible, notably in the United States, the committee suggests the establishment of a central council consisting of representatives of all Zionist parties which shall seek a maximum common ground in which they could work jointly. The parties should continue in their efforts to expand the scope of their common activities so that they might eventually reach the situation envisaged by the Congress decisions.

FUND RAISING

1. In the light of fundamental changes that have taken place in the scope and character of the Zionist work, the Committee on Zionist Congress Problems considers that the two existing national funds - the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth, be merged into one fund under the name of Keren Kayemeth, because of its traditional and sentimental value.
2. It was the opinion of the majority of the Committee that the Jewish Agency should create a special Fund Raising Department in charge of the activities hitherto encompassed by the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth.
3. The other activities hitherto encompassed by the national funds should be transferred to the corresponding departments of the Jewish Agency or to new departments to be established if the existing ones do not fully cover the entire field.
4. Full use should be made of the vast amount of experience acquired by the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth in the past. Their best personnel should be put at the disposal of the corresponding Jewish Agency departments.

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

St. Louis Zionist District

DR. DAVID REISS, PRESIDENT
MEMBER NATIONAL EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE OF Z. O. A.

5660 Kingsbury
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
ST. LOUIS, MO.
ROSEDALE 0167

January 5, 1950

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver;

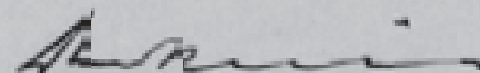
As you know the Zionist Organization of St. Louis had planned a testimonial dinner in honor of Professor Klausner on the occasion of fifty years of service to the Zionist Organization. When our plans became known, St. Louis University asked us to have our date postponed. You will be glad, I'm sure to know that St. Louis University on December 18, 1949 at its Klausner Dinner announced the establishment of the Gustave Klausner Endowed Professorship. In addition Professor Klausner is to get shortly a honorary L. L. D. for thirty-five years of service.

This unusual honor given to Professor Klausner on the part of St. Louis University has convinced us that a testimonial dinner would only be an anti-climax. Instead, we will present Professor Klausner with a testimonial book containing tributes of Zionist friends. We shall appreciate from you, as one of the sponsors, a letter of appreciation no longer than one side of a page to Professor Klausner and mailed to me.

addressed

With kindest regards, I remain

Yours very sincerely,



Dr. David Reiss
President

DR/v

התאחדות הציונים בארצות הברית

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

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

January 5, 1950

TO MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dear Friend:

Please be advised that the next meeting of the National Executive Committee and the National Administrative Council will be held upon the return of our President, Daniel Frisch, from Israel.

It is expected that a most illuminating report will be rendered by him which should make a real impression upon the work of our Organization in the coming months ahead.

For your information, all sessions will be held on Sunday, February 5, 1950 in the Perroquet Suite of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Park Avenue and 50th Street, New York City.

The schedule of these meetings are as follows:

10:00 A.M. - National Administrative Council

This will carry through the afternoon.

8:00 P.M. National Executive Committee

I look forward to the pleasure of greeting you at that time.

I would appreciate your courtesy in advising me of your intention to be present on the annexed self-addressed postcard.

Accept my kindest personal regards.

SM:dh
encl.

Sincerely yours,

Sidney Marks
Dr. Sidney Marks
Executive Director

P.S. Why not contact the Region and Districts in your area and tell them of our need for MEMBERSHIP -- AMERICAN ZIONIST FUND -- ISRAELI PROJECTS -- GOOD REGULAR MEETINGS AND EFFECTIVE PROGRAMMING -- SHEKEL.

A word of sincere concern by you, as a leader, will go a long way in bolstering the efforts of our great army of workers in this country.

Many thanks.

PRESIDENT

DANIEL FRISCH, New York, N. Y.

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JACK VERN, San Francisco, Calif.
SIDNEY WEISS, Scranton, Pa.
BEN R. WENICK, Knoxville, Tenn.
CHARLES WOLF, New York, N. Y.

HARRY L. SHAPIRO
3 PROSPECT PLACE, TUDOR CITY
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

January 11, 1950.

Dr. A. H. Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver:

Attached is the list which includes names suggested by a number of our friends. It has been drawn so as to cover most of the Z.O.A. Regions.

Today I learned that Mr. Frisch is returning to the U.S. on January 25th. In all probability he will hold a press conference immediately after his arrival. He is also booked to speak at a B'nai Zion dinner on January 29th. He will thus have ample opportunity to voice his opinions prior to the meeting of the Administrative Council scheduled for February 5th.

It is my personal opinion that our purposes would be well served if the President failed to receive the usual vote of approval at the gathering of the latter body.

Kindest regards.

Cordially,

Harry

**memo
from**

HARRY L. SHAPIRO

1/13/50

Dear Dr. Silver:

Please add the
following name to the
list:

MILTON LUKASHCK.
27 WEST 86TH ST.
NYC.

Regards —

Harry.

Special Cases

Sol Cohen ✓
8807-104th St
Richmond Hill, L.I.

Abe Goldstein
3530 So Osprey
Sarasota Fla

Milton Silberman
701 NO Wells St
Chicago Ill

Abe Redelheim ✓
5118 14th Ave.
Brooklyn N Y

Michael Hanin
2076 W Market St
Pottsville Pa

Ellis Goodman
515 Market St
Camden N J

Albert Schiff
Biltmore Hotel
Palm Beach Fla

Elihu Stone
44 School St
Boston Mass

Moses Rubinson
3595 Bainbridge
Bronx 67 N Y

Jos. Greenleaf
225 Fourth Ave ✓
New York

Herman Weisman
295 Madison Ave
N Y

Emanuel Neumann
521 Fifth Ave
N Y

Jacques Torczyner ✓
2 West 46th St
N Y

Charles Wolf ✓
36 West 47th St
N Y

Abraham Krumbein
989 Sixth Ave
N Y

Abraham Goodman ✓
200 Varick St
N Y

Jack Goodman ✓
200 Varick Street
N Y

Philip Lassar ✓
1384 E 29th St
Brooklyn N Y

Ben Dofit ✓
450 7th Ave
N Y

Louis Falk ✓
1 Exchange Pl
Jersey City N J

Sol Benamy
334 Peachtree St NW
Atlanta Ga

Rabbi Irving Miller ✓
975 Allen Lane
Woodmere L I

I S Turover
4725 Bethesda Ave
Bethesda MD

Sidney Herold
1625 Slattery Bldg
Shreveport La

Ed Koblenz ✓
93 State Street
Albany N Y

Judge Jos. Klauf
36 Pearl St
Hartford Conn

Samuel Goldstock
815 Berger Bldg
Pittsburgh Pa

Wm Silk ✓
1227 N Broad St
Philadelphia Pa

Rabbi Leon Feuer
2341 Collingwood Ave
Toledo Ohio

Abe R Cohen
1404 Law and Finance Bldg
Pittsburgh Pa

Mrs Rose Bender
2019 Locust St.
Philadelphia Pa

Mortimer Ray
436 Houston St
Nashville Tenn

Rabbi Samuel Cooper
1616 Virginia St
Charleston West Va.

Michael H Egnal
4911 Osage Ave
Philadelphia Pa

Abe Berkowitz
718 Title Guarantee Bldg
Birmingham Ala.

Shoolem Ettinger
235 Massachusetts Ave
Indianapolis Ind

Morris Weinberg ✓
183 East Bway
N Y

January 17, 1950

Dr. David Reiss, President
Zionist Organization of America
5660 Kingsbury
St. Louis, Missouri

My dear Dr. Reiss:

I am enclosing herewith the statement on Professor Klausner as part of a testimonial book which you are to present to him. I am very happy to send you the enclosed.

Trusting that you are well and with all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABRA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er
Enc.

January 17, 1950

Professor Gustave Klausner
St. Louis Zionist District
5660 Kingsbury
St. Louis, Missouri

My dear Professor Klausner:

I understand that your friends in St. Louis are celebrating your 50 years of service to the Zionist movement. I should most certainly wish to be included among your host of friends everywhere in paying tribute to your matchless devotion and unfailing service to our great cause for half a century. You are among the pioneers of our movement and through its years of struggle when the goal seemed so far off, and to many, quite unattainable, you stood steadfast. Quietly and persistently you carried on the work of education and enlightenment among our people, winning many converts to our cause. Now that our historic movement has triumphed so magnificently, you have every reason to derive a deep measure of satisfaction from the consummation which was your life's dream.

I salute you on this occasion, and I wish for you strength and wellbeing through the oncoming years.

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er



HECHALUTZ
Organization Of America

הסתדרות
החלוץ
באמריקה

34 WEST 13th STREET

NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

ALgonquin 5-1207

January 17, 1950

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I should like at the outset to indicate that this letter is eminently a personal letter. I came to this country in 1947 as you may remember as a shaliach and was actively concerned with reviving ZOA's interest in chalutzit. You may recall that with the able sponsorship of Mr. Schwefel and your personal encouragement and foresight the ZOA undertook the initial projection of chalutzit into the program of your administration. A farm in Poughkeepsie was secured and Plugat Aliyah's activities launched.

Since that time Plugat Aliyah, although perhaps it did not grow by leaps and bounds has nevertheless made a concrete and sound foundation for American aliyah of potential General Zionist chalutzim. As you know the garin has gone on hityashvut and is currently forging ahead at a very gratifying progress at it's kibbutz in Zippori.

I went home this year and upon my return to America discovered a very deplorable situation. As you are well aware the present leadership of the ZOA has not shown the same understanding and assistance that motivated your championship of our program. But on the contrary, a point has been reached in the progressively entangling misunderstandings that has resulted in a throttling of our day to day efforts, not to mention our over-all program.

On November 29th I was privileged to listen to your dinner address in which you so eloquently expressed what I consider to be the best forthright and sound formulation of an attitude toward chalutzit that has come forth recently from any Zionist leader. Unfortunately this part of your address was never publicized by the ZOA. I was encouraged by these remarks to bring this problem to your attention. It is with an almost desperate cry that I turn to you for your personal advice and guidance. For unless some Zionist figure of your stature will lend his wisdom to this labyrinth of confusion, we are fast reaching the point where we may concede that our efforts to achieve a General Zionist Aliyah from America has ended in desperate failure.

I would sincerely appreciate it if you would grant me an interview. I wish to make it clear that my calling on your time will be for advisory discussion only.

Trusting that I may hear from you shortly.

Respectfully yours,

Daniel Brisker
Daniel Brisker

החלוץ עובר לפני המחנה

DB:NS

January 19, 1950

Mr. Daniel Brisker
Hechalutz
34 West 13th Street
New York 11, New York

My dear Mr. Brisker:

Thank you for your letter of January 17th which I read with much interest. I should be pleased to see you, but I shall not be in New York for some time. Should you find it possible to come to Cleveland, I shall be very happy to see you.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

REPORT OF SAMUEL J. ZACKS, PRESIDENT, ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF CANADA

To National Convention - Jan. 22, 1950

As I look around and see this robust gathering, I recognize many familiar old Zionist faces and too, many new faces that have been attracted to the Zionist movement because of the tremendous urge generated by events in the last few years. To-day, it is my privilege to report to you again on our activities since the last Convention in Ottawa two years ago. Probably, never in Jewish history, have two years been so crowded with overpowering developments.

Fifty years ago, the great dreamer of Zionism, Theodore Herzl, prophesized the return of our people to their own land and Zionism became, subsequently, an all-compelling force in Jewish life. For a time this vision was regarded as unrealistic. Zionists were looked upon as impractical people by some of our leading Jewish philanthropists. Even some of our more religious elements upbraided Zionists for throwing away their hopes and their money on a cause which they regarded as damaging. But events have moved swiftly in the last half-century. The advent of Hitler and the crematoria of Europe alone made Jews realize the need of Zion.

In recent years, there unfolded a series of events which made Jews cynical and frustrated: President Wilson's pronouncements, the Balfour Declaration, followed by the League of Nation's Mandate raised high hopes only to end in a blind alley of despair. From 1945 on, there was the seeming failure by Britain and her allies properly to appreciate the effort of Palestinian Jews in the war. Indeed the British and American Governments continued to court the Arabs who had been unreliable and treacherous throughout World War II. These factors engendered despair among the Jewish people. However, in this climate of desperation, came the United Nations in 1945. I well can remember when I was in San Francisco how the Jewish Agency lobbied with little response to their pleadings, for the retention of the status of the Palestine Mandate in the United Nations framework. It was in jeopardy because of the fawning attention paid to the Arab leaders by the oil interests and, therefore, by powerful governments.

This skepticism and depression persisted in 1945, even throughout the period of investigation by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry: the Jews were fed up with commissions and their findings which always left the Palestine situation in a state of perpetual unsettlement. In this mood of disillusionment, highly-placed Zionists, such as Rabbi Silver refused to testify before the Anglo-American Committee and out of the depths of this despair, extremism, which led to terrorism, sprang up. However, Jewish hopes were rekindled with the publication of the unanimous report of the Anglo-American Commission and President Truman's quick endorsement of the request for the admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine at once. There emerged new champions in unexpected quarters, such as Richard Crossman of Great Britain and Bartley Crum of the United States. Both their books stirred the

hopes of many Jewish people. The mounting tension in Palestine in the latter part of 1946 and the early part of 1947 had its counterpart on this side of the Atlantic. Many held that terrorism was not the Jewish way and entertained grave doubts as to its value. Still it is generally conceded that this revolutionary period was in a large degree responsible for rendering British position untenable in Palestine and for causing His Majesty's Government to request the U.N. to make arrangements for the future government of Palestine. It was feared that terrorism, unJewish in essence, might prove contagious and tend to corrode the spirit of the Jewish youth. Its rapid disappearance, however, proved the instinctive soundness and moral sense of the Jewish people.

But it was during this period of turmoil that at long last, came the birth-pains of the partition solution. The United Nations Special Commission on Palestine, UNSCOP, which was forthwith appointed at a special session of the General Assembly, brought in a report in which the validity of a Jewish State was recognized. This led to the endorsement by the United Nations of the State of Israel. In this connection, it is worthwhile noting the special contribution of Canada's representative in the Commission, Mr. Justice Rand. During the summer of 1947 when the UNSCOP was visiting Israel for the investigation of facts in relation to the problem, I had the good fortune on several occasions, of meeting Mr. Justice Rand. I will especially never forget the long talk we had one hot, chamsin morning on Mount Scopus during a visit to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Mr. Justice Rand was seeking information about the Negev. He was concerned about the Arab nomads who occupied the Negev. Where could they go if the Negev were awarded to the Jews? Could the Jews maintain the high tempo of development? Mr. Justice Rand was eager for authentic reports. He wanted first-hand facts. This was a tense moment in the history of Israel: every eye was turned toward this commission and every Jewish resident in Palestine was anxious, even in a personal way, to place at the disposal of the members of the commission, all relevant facts. This moment saw the turning point in the struggle for liberty. And I am proud to say that Canada played no small part in its shaping.

Let me enumerate some of the ways in which Canada's part was played:

1. The Prime Minister wisely selected a most outstanding jurist, Mr. Justice Rand, to represent Canada on UNSCOP;

2. When the committee was in danger of disruption through disagreement at Geneva, the man who was strong enough to rally and unify the committee about a constructive recommendation was our Canadian Mr. Justice Rand. Never have I been so proud of being a Canadian as when I learned the decisive part played by Mr. Justice Rand in UNSCOP.

During this period and later, frequent communications and briefs were presented to the Cabinet and to the Prime Minister by our public relations committee and by the Canadian Palestine Committee which kept the Zionist case on Palestine in true perspective before the Canadian Government. The Canadian Palestine Committee functioned on a national scale and collaborated with the World Committee on Palestine of which Sir Ellsworth Flavelle was chairman and Mr. Herbert Mowat, assistant to the chairman. Those were days of hurried trips to Ottawa, New York and Washington and often to present Mr. Sharrett and other representatives of the Jewish Agency to members of our government.

The pressure of those days was great because we were in a state of constant emergency. Frequently I had the honour to head our delegations to Ottawa and can affirm that invariably the hearing obtained was cordial and sympathetic. We had the satisfaction of seeing sound opinions translated into action by Canadian policy at the United Nations. Here the work of Mr. Pearson was conspicuous and distinguished. On the four-man working party of the Ad Hoc Committee on Palestine, he was the guiding genius of U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. rapprochement on the Palestine problem. Both Mr. Herschel Johnston of the State Department and Mr. S. Tsarapkin of the U.S.S.R. when in disagreement, would accept Mr. Pearson's judgment as final and vindicate it to their own governments. Once again, through Mr. Pearson and through Mr. Ilsley who represented Canada on the Ad Hoc Committee, on Palestine, Canada played a leading part in the decision which touched on the destiny of the Jewish people.

Suddenly came the attack on the Yishuv, both before and after the declaration of the Jewish State. Never has a struggle been more unequal in point of arms and numbers. The dice of victory were loaded against Israel when six nations with modern armaments and every military advantage launched an all out offensive against the infant State of Israel, disregarding their international obligations as set forth in the U.N. No one knew what the outcome would be. The French and Italian Cabinets met and were preparing to send ships to Tel Aviv to pick up the small Jewish remnant which might survive. They were anticipating another Dunkirk. Every one was expecting the Jews would be pushed into the sea. But the Jews, without weapons other than Molotov cocktails, Davidkas and bulk high explosives beat off the assaults of the enemy who were stunned by the ferocity and heroism of the resistance they met. Let us pay tribute to the Heroism of these defenders. In the face of tremendous odds they conquered the foe and thus wrote a page in Jewish history which for stirring qualities has never been surpassed in the milennial annals of the Jewish people. A number of Canadian-born and Canadian-trained Jews served as volunteers in this struggle. Some fifty of them remained in Israel and are now endeavouring to build a new life in the Negev in a kibbutz to be named Shoshana, after

the late beloved Rose Dunkelman. The Zionist Organization of Canada is doing much to firmly establish this kibbutz.

The emergence of the State of Israel was hailed by every Canadian Jew and every liberty-loving Canadian with the high enthusiasm merited by so epoch-making an event. Two thousand years of homelessness had ended. An event of such significance to a people called for appropriate expression and celebration. On May 14th, 1948, spontaneous celebrations, parades and prayers of thanksgiving for the return of Zion burst forth on a scale and with a fervor seldom shown before in Canada and indeed, throughout the world. Thirty thousand Jews crowded the streets of Toronto behind the Jewish banner to Maple Leaf Gardens where ten thousand were unable to gain admission. Similar crowds gathered in Montreal and Winnipeg. Wherever a Jewish community existed in Canada, there a scene of rejoicing was enacted. The Jewish spirit was stirred and at these gatherings there was ample evidence that non-Jewish hearts were moved too.

Following the setting up of the Government of Israel, the doors of the homeland were opened wide. The concentration camps of Cyprus, the concentration camps of Europe; the hell-holes of the world were speedily emptied. Nearly 250,000 Jews were admitted the first year. The spirit of the Yishuv was magnificent. Their hearts and arms were open and they knew only one word "share", "share", "share". Their welcome to the tens of thousands of wandering Jews who had seen only concentration camps and slave-labor gangs, prison diets and the abuse and cruelty meted out to captives, found in sunny Israel a virtual Paradise. Jewish Israel's population almost doubled in two years, for there are now over 1,000,000 Jews in Israel.

The task of feeding, clothing, supplying the medical needs of this broken remnant was a huge one. World Jewry, through the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency, functioning very efficiently met this challenge. Never were the Jews so united, never were they so generous. Every Jew wanted to have the honour and privilege of supporting this cause. The Jews of Israel who bear the brunt of this burden had to pay for the cost of a war amounting to a half billion dollars. The budget of the Jewish Agency for maintenance, reconstruction and colonization has risen to over a quarter of a billion dollars a year. The Zionists had to mobilize maximum support. The Zionist Organization of Canada with its sister organization, Canadian Hadassah, who, I am happy to say are part of the Z.O.C., in 1948 collected over \$5,000,000 and purchased with this money, food and clothing. In 1949 over \$4,000,000 in cash was raised. In the last six years, this represents a gradual step-up from a total income of less than \$1,000,000 from collections. Our costs, considering the many departments of work, have not been excessive. I want to pay particular tribute to Hyman Grover, who has been the spear-head of fund-

raising. With the Foreign Exchange Control Board regulating the transfer of dollars, the government of Canada has permitted us to send food and clothing and we have seen boatloads of wheat, meat, blankets and agricultural implements leave these shores to feed and clothe and build up the needy in Israel. The government of Canada has been most helpful by allowing tax exemption so long as the funds were spent in Canada for food and clothing.

With the wearing off of the novelty of the State and the fading of the glamour of victory, we have noticed a relaxation and lapsing of interest. There is a great deal of confusion in the minds of Jews. The relationship of the World Zionist Organization to the State of Israel is unclear. What are the functions of the State of Israel with regard to settlement and maintenance? Just where is the line that divides the authority and responsibility of the State of Israel from the Jewish Agency? Are private investments and appeal donations competitive? Are American Jews and Canadian Jews because of their donations, attempting to influence the political pattern of Israel? Should they? Have the Government of Israel and the Jewish Agency the right to influence Jewish community life in the U.S. and Canada? Should the two great funds, Keren Kayemeth and Keren Hayesod, be merged? Should there be one big fund, including cultural institutions, for all the needs of Israel? What is the proper orientation of World Jewry to the State of Israel?

While Israel has won great military and political victories which would do credit to old established governments, the economic battle is not yet won. Ninety thousand Jews are still in the transit camps in Israel. Jews are being persecuted in some Moslem countries almost as badly as in the Hitler-dominated countries. There is a new exodus. People who have lived in slavery for thousands of years are marching toward their freedom. Two hundred thousand Jews who have recently been settled in Israel have not yet been established on a self-sustaining basis. Jewish industry has not yet found its feet. There is a great shortage of capital. While we have an armistice, we have not yet peace.

The present handling of the Jerusalem issue by the United Nations is a threat to the security of 100,000 Jews. It should be mentioned here that, amongst the constructive statements in the General Assembly in opposition to the internationalization of Jerusalem, was the very important one sounded by a Canadian representative, Gen. McNaughton. In the existing situation, there must be no relaxing of effort or lessening of all out support. The flow of immigration continues at a high level. The work of the Zionist Organization is not over. Zionism, the attainment of a Jewish State is not the final outcome of Zionism. Until every Jew who wants to go to Israel and settle there has done so, the work of Zionism remains. There is danger of a set-back and of losing the many accomplishments of

the past few years.

We ask ourselves, how can this work be continued and what must be the new orientation. We hear about the decline of the General Zionists, about the interference by the Jewish Agency and the Government of the State of Israel in American and Canadian affairs. We hear that the Labor Zionists should be strengthened because they correspond to the Mapai which is the leading party in the Government of Israel.

At this point I would like to make some observations about the World Zionist Organisation. I have, in the years of close work, noticed certain weaknesses in its framework and before my retirement would like, in all humility, to make some suggestions. I believe the whole set-up and organization on party lines of the world organization should be changed. The Executive of the Jewish Agency has been following a pattern which is not applicable to-day. In the past, its methods may have worked but we are now in a different era, with a new set of circumstances. I fear for the future of our own Z.O.C. I warn this organization of an imminent peril. The encouragement and active support given the Labor Zionists by political groups outside of Canada can only lead to greater party consciousness for all Zionist parties.

Will this serve the best interests of Zionism? I believe the World Zionist movement must at the next congress, wipe out the party lines in the Diaspora. We must work to that end. The Z.O.C. has been the vehicle of the World Zionist Organization in Canada, serving all Zionists and around which, all who place Zionism above the party, can rally. By our constitution, every Jew who contributes five dollars to the U.I.A. is a member of the Z.O.C. We have not tried to exert in the Jewish Agency or in the World Zionist Congress, an influence proportionate to our strength and value. We have not concerned ourselves with politics, but have been satisfied to collect large sums of money to do what we could in a public relations way and to educate Jewish youth to the importance of Zionism, without making exacting demands as to how the money is spent in Israel whether Mapai, Mapam, Revisionist, General Zionist or Mizrahi got the benefit.

I am a great admirer of Mr. Ben Gurion and his government but his accusing note "hands off, no meddling in our politics" is greatly resented. I would really like to know who is doing the meddling. We do resent active interference by the Jewish Agency in the autonomy of elected bodies, such as the Z.O.C. We believe the time has arrived for a reorganization of the World Zionist Organization and the basis of its constitution, that all parties outside of Israel be abolished, that there be but one federation which shall include all Zionists who wish to work together for Israel and that the people of Israel take cognizance of this. We feel

the shekel, as the badge of a Zionist is outdated and not honest but is, on the contrary, a means of party manipulation to enable small politically-minded groups to get control of the World Zionist Organization. It is belittling, impractical and unnecessary to go out at this date and peddle shekels. I believe that, if the party system is foisted upon us, the Zionist movement will be greatly weakened. Those who are seeking the survival of Zionism cannot afford the luxury of party divisions, party quarrels add endless party debates. This may have been a phase in the development of the Zionist movement in Europe. The Z.O.C. is a unique instrument, which is sui generis and may be a pattern for world Zionism. In our development through the years, we have grown into a body which is unified and effective, doing maximum work for Zion. We regret the influences creeping in and attempting penetration which are encouraged from outside. We must dedicate ourselves to maintaining our unity and our autonomy: what we have built over the years is precious to us.

Last June I attended the sessions of the Actions Committee in Jerusalem. I was distressed by what I saw there. I was made aware that the struggle for party position occupied a most prominent place in the deliberations of this body. I was critical of the Jewish Agency. While there is much to be praised in the State of Israel and the W.Z.O. for the great work done, I feel that the administration could have been more effective. It is more than interesting to note that money raised largely by business men is administered by an executive, of which not even one member, has been recruited from the business world. Yet this body is dealing with annual budget of \$200,000,000. During the last two years, I have been privileged to sit at sessions of the Jewish Agency in New York, as a courtesy delegate, without vote. I have found that, while the work of the Jewish Agency has improved, especially in the last six months, nevertheless, I have very often left those meetings with the feeling that the art of debate is more important than the art of administration. People get lost in talk; delays and postponements are costly. If the amount of time were put into administrative effort that is put into talk, the results unquestionably would be different. The Jewish Agency (American Section) is elected on a party basis by the W.Z.O. at the World Zionist Congress. Examine its composition and you will find party orators attaining the highest positions. Does the Jewish Agency represent the American Jew? Has it a right to be the final authority for fund-raising in America? It is my humble opinion that there is a great lack of democracy in this system. I hope I am not misunderstood. I admire many of the people in the Agency Executive but they are part of a machinery that should be revised.

I believe Canadian Jewry has acquitted itself nobly and Canada has a significant part in the creation of the Jewish State, but there is still much to be done. We are trying to bring Israel and Canada closer together; two bastions of democracy

in different parts of the world. Israel already is an important customer of Canada. More than \$10,000,000 worth of goods were shipped from Canada to Israel in the first 10 months of 1949. Trade relations must be expanded and strengthened. Z.O.C. now has an office in Israel under the able direction of Mr. A. Friedgut who has helped show Israel to the many visitors from Canada, who has been a friend and guide of the soldiers and pioneers who have settled in Israel. He has served as Agent-General of the Z.O.C. with great distinction. He has helped promote trade and investment and is at the service of every person who has this type of interest in Israel. I regard his office as an important link between Canada and Israel.

I have always maintained that it is not enough for Zionists to give money to Israel or to go there as tourists. To-day Israel, to become self-sufficient, needs Chutz capital, needs investments. Zionists must not be critical of those who have invested money in Israel. There is no conflict between charitable donations and investments. The more that goes into investments, the more self-sufficient Israel will become and the less dependent upon charitable gifts.

There is definite need in Israel for Canadian Jewish settlers. They are needed for their vitality and their western world skills. They would prove a needed counterweight in the population of Israel to the large numbers of broken and handicapped Jewish graduates of the concentration camps and of Hitler's shattering terror. Even if persons of special skills and talents go only for five years, they can make a contribution of the highest value.

It is a historical fact that for 2500 years the people of Eretz Israel have drawn great strength, economic and cultural from the Jews of the Diaspora. Even during the second commonwealth the communities of the Diaspora were great centres of culture and actually contained more Jews than the land of Israel. Undue isolation of the people in Israel may constitute a menace even to their Jewishness and any attitude either within or without which sets too rigid lines or barriers between the Jews of Israel and the Jews of the Diaspora may well be a symptom of peril and weakness to the Jewish world community. It is well to remember that, ever since the Babylonian captivity, the great bulk of the Jews have lived outside the land of Israel.

In conclusion, I would like to say that I have been very happy and proud to have been your President during this triumphant period when the Jewish state has been established. I have seen our work expand in every direction. There were times when our trials and tribulations were very grim; there were moments of great achievement. I have served this organization to the best of my ability and while I know there have been many shortcomings, I hope you will bear in mind that this has been a period of unprecedented activity. There were days upon days and weeks upon weeks when one was completely overwhelmed by the pressure of events.

My term will now run out. I want to thank all of you for your great co-operation. I want especially to pay tribute to the members of the Executive, to Mr. M. Garber, National Vice-President, to the Vice-Presidents, Mr. E.E. Gelber, Mr. H. Batshaw, Mr. S.J. Drache and Mr. J.D. Dower, to the Regional Chairmen, to the National Treasurer, Mr. H. Grover for his wholehearted devotion, to Rabbi Jesse Schwartz, our Director, to Mr. D.S. Tschertok, Director of J.N.F. to Mr. M. Appel, assistant to Rabbi Schwartz and to all the members of the staff who have given so much of themselves during this difficult period.

I could not allow this opportunity to pass without giving special tribute to Canadian Hadassah and its President, Mrs. H. Singer. Our work could not have reached the pinnacle it did were it not for the cooperation and the effort of Canadian Hadassah, which is part of the Z.O.C. Sometimes Hadassah has taken the lead and gone ahead of the movement, sometimes it kept in line with it but always together we have gone forward. I hope this relationship will continue. I feel great praise is due Canadian Hadassah. I know of no other Canadian women's movement which is so well organized and mobilized. The J.N.F. under Mrs. A. Raginsky's chairmanship and Young Judaea, too, have made great progress in the last two years and I hope they will go from strength to strength. I know the future of Zionism is tied in with the growth of these two units.

In the course of history, as we look back, the sustaining force of the Jewish people has been its zeal for culture, born of the need for the preservation of Judaism, sustained by the descent of the great heritage from generation to generation. As the form of culture changed with the advance of time, from the strictly religious form to its broader concepts, Jews felt the need to develop culture in the newer forms, -art, music, literature, scientific discovery and social progress - in whatever land they found themselves. In all ages of the present era, the Jews have been trail-blazers and pioneers in learning and scholarship with such outstanding examples as Maimonides, Spinoza and Einstein. It was, therefore, no accident but a logical development that the institution of a Hebrew University of Jerusalem should long precede the establishment of the Jewish State. Nor was it an accident that courses of that university were continued throughout the war, even on the frontiers of the Negev by extension courses. Nor is it surprising that the Weismann Institute, with its great scientists adapting the industry of the country by research to its peculiar conditions, was able, overnight, to turn its resources to the invention of new defensive weapons which provided Israel's arsenal to repel well-equipped modern armies. The Habimah and the Great Symphony played every night during the war, even under air attack, to capacity audiences. The soul of Israel was vibrant. The spirit had to be fed in times of greatest stress. For the Jew

there can be no life without such spiritual satisfactions. How therefore, can we, who are now reorienting and reevaluating Zionism - how can we escape giving precedence to the cultural developments of Israel

There is real danger in any country passing through the pioneering stage, that material problems might become all-absorbing. This can be offset by the greater support of the cultural institutions in Israel. The Hebrew University must become the University of the Jewish people, the centre of Hebraic interpretation, the centre of the flowering of Judaism and the genius of the Jew. The Weizmann Institute must become the Mecca of science, where research and study will mount the loftiest heights of originality and creativity.

For the third time in our history the Jews have returned to their homeland. Courage and an indomitable will to live and to recreate the Jewish way, brought them back to Eretz Israel. This dynamic and triumphant spirit will carry them forward and I am confident will bring forth an Israel wise, creative, brave and generous, which will strengthen the peace and promote the welfare of mankind.




Why

Zionism

Now?

By
LESTER B. COHEN

Why Zionism Now?


By
LESTER B. COHEN

Member Of The
National Executive Committee
ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

WHY ZIONISM NOW?

THE existence of the State of Israel, the birth of the third Jewish Commonwealth and Israel's admission into the United Nations has become associated in the minds of many people with the obsolescence of Zionism.

The truth is that Zionism today is as necessary as it was when the movement started in 1897. Zionism is primarily an idealistic movement . . . a revolutionary movement . . . and its main force lies in its moral and spiritual values. Its purpose as a national and democratic movement are towards progress and creation. Its object in the establishment of a Jewish State was not solely for the convenience derived by its citizens from Statehood, but for what must be termed the more noble purpose of restoring to Judaism the traditions of its four thousand year old history, and the universal significance of its prophets.

To achieve the noble purposes for which the Jewish State was created, it is vital to preserve Zionism, both in Israel and the diaspora. Zionism must continue to be a motivating force in Jewish life.

Zionism has been a revolutionary movement from its birth. It was so conceived by its founders who set a goal that was a revolutionary change in the status of the Jewish people and its position in the world. And it was from their bold and radical conceptions, together with the continuing tragedy of Jewish life, that our Movement derived its extraordinary clan, its dynamics and that fanatical zeal which finally surmounted many seemingly impossible obstacles resulting in a succession of glorious victories.

The compelling instinct of the revolutionary character of our Movement was a people fighting for its life and its determined urge for national greatness, sovereignty and free expression of its genius.

Of such stuff have been the great movements of social or national liberation. And such is the essential quality of Zionism. Long before the stirring events at Lake Success and Tel Aviv, Zionism produced revolutionary changes in Jewish life, in the attitude of Jews toward themselves and their destiny. Already Zionism is producing revolutionary changes in the whole Near East. Out of sheer necessity, out of concern for its own future security, Israel must and will profoundly affect the life of its neighbors in the direction of economic reconstruction, social progress and truly democratic institutions.

By necessity, as much as by choice, Zionism must continue to affect even more deeply, Jewish life throughout the world. The Jewish State cannot survive and flourish in isolation from the Jews of the world any more than Diaspora Jewry can flourish in isolation from Israel. Already powerful currents are being generated in Israel, reaching out progressively to the remotest corners of the world. Here in America significant changes are already taking place in our own life, not less real than the changes taking place in Israel and elsewhere.

Consider the impact of Israel's independence, the presence of her ambassador in Washington and the raising of Israel's flag at Lake Success, upon the present generation of our youth. How much pride and self-esteem has already been poured into our timid souls! How much self-assurance, dignity and inner security have been added to the moral stature of American Jews!

The revolutionary career of Zionism is by no means over. If we could transpose ourselves to some peak in the future and look back, we would see that it is only begun. The Jews of all people, should not dismiss historical precedents and the lessons of the past. The remainder of the road will be nearly as rough as the beginning of our travels. Whatever the risks, Israel and the

Diaspora Jews must move forward on their road; there is no going back.

The Zionist revolution in Jewish life will go on. Its forces cannot be stopped . . . its further progress will make many demands upon American Jews . . . it will make claims upon our youth. Many of us have Zionism's revolutionary rhythm in our blood . . . we cannot lose it; therefore, Zionism will march on to new tasks until the suffering and injustice of generations and the centuries of torment shall have been required by the redemption of the whole Jewish people, the restoration of its creative powers and efflorescence of its genius and the vindication of our prophetic heritage in the world of tomorrow.

For many years to come the people of Israel and Jews everywhere will have to stand guard and devote energy and effort to the building up of the social, economic and political strength of Israel, so that it may fulfill the great moral and material obligation towards its own citizens, the Jewish people, and the world. It will require constant effort on the part of world Jewry, and that means, by and large American Jewry. There is no body in American Jewry that is better equipped and organized to perform this historic task, this second phase of national redemption, than the Zionists who so magnificently helped in the performance of the first task . . . the creation of the State of Israel.

Now is the time for the Zionist Organization of America to expand and to invite every American Jew to join its ranks. Now is the time to make every Zionist a shareholder, an investor . . . large or small . . . in Israel.

The tide of immigration, now at the rate of 30,000 per month, imposes a tremendous responsibility and a great economic problem on the people of Israel. The burden must be shared by all of us. The gates of Israel must always be kept open to any Jew who, out of necessity or otherwise, wants to go there. The economy of

Israel must be developed to the point that Jews can easily be absorbed there and continue to live there in security.

The State of Israel must continue to be a source of pride and inspiration not only for the Jews residing in Israel but for Jews all over the world who are bound by spiritual ties with Israel. It must be the avowed purpose of the State to prove to the world that Jewish culture, justice and concepts of society can contribute much more to the well-being of the whole world.

At a time when the world is in dire need of new methods for the solution of its burning social problems, we are called upon to contribute to the rehabilitation of one of the most backward areas on earth.

People of Israel and Jews throughout the World need a Zionist movement which must continue to foster and cultivate these basic concepts and preserve the actual spiritual and cultural unity of the Jewish people . . . both within the boundaries of the State of Israel and wherever else Jews live, who are aware of their Jewishness.

Israel is a political, industrial and agricultural democracy with many potentialities needing American money and American knowhow. Of course the Sovereign State of Israel will remain the responsibility of its own citizens, who alone owe it allegiance; however, the Zionist movement must continue to be the property of Jews everywhere, both in Israel and the diaspora, who will strengthen the position of Jews everywhere.

The modern Zionist movement, in addition to being a formidable political organization, has rekindled our Jewish consciousness, has strengthened our feeling of belonging, has renewed our interest in Jewish history, religion and culture. *Modern Zionism has been an integral element of the Jewish way of life; not merely a tem-*

porary political platform. Modern Zionism has revived Jewish culture here in America and throughout the world . . . has released its creative forces. Zionist aims are, in their very nature, as eternal as the Jewish people; and the responsibility for their pursuit and furtherance can never be finally discharged.

To mobilize the American Jewish community in support of Israel and to work for the survival of the American Jewish community the Zionist Organization of America has embarked on a new era of Zionism which calls for many more revolutionary changes in our thinking and planning which is being expressed in the following comprehensive Zionist program of action:

WORK IN ISRAEL

1. To safeguard the integrity and independence of the State of Israel as a free and democratic movement by means consistent with the laws of the several countries whereof Zionists are nationals or inhabitants; to this end the Zionist movement will render moral and material assistance to the people of Israel. Israel is a sovereign State. Only the citizens of Israel owe it allegiance. The establishment of Israel has in no wise affected the citizenship of Jews of other lands. American Jews are an integral part of the American community. To them America is home. For them the establishment of the State of Israel represents the realization of the historic aspiration of the Jewish people. It should be plain that their political allegiance is in no wise affected by the emergence of the State of Israel. American Jews owe their political allegiance to the Government of the United States, just as the citizens of Israel owe theirs to the Government of the State of Israel.

Such political separation does not imply any severance of the close cultural and religious bonds existing between the American Jewish community and the Jewish

community of Israel. These bonds have existed long before the establishment of the Jewish State and will continue to exist as long as Jews everywhere will be linked by a sense of kinship mainly arising from a sense of common history and tradition. For the first time in over 2000 years American Jews, as citizens of this country, have a choice as to where they want to live. They can remain here or go to Israel. The fact that they choose to remain here proves their loyalty to America beyond all question of doubt. In the words of the late Justice Louis D. Brandeis, 'every American Jew who aids in advancing the Jewish settlement in Palestine, though he feels that neither he nor his descendants will ever live there, is likewise a better man and a better American for doing so'.

2. To promote the speedy migration to Israel of Jews desirous of settling therein, to further their adequate preparation, economic absorption and cultural integration and to cooperate in lifting the standard of life in Israel.

3. To build a number of colonies on land allocated by the Jewish National Fund.

4. To establish a chain of Small Loan Societies in Israel, to aid the smaller trader and businessman who seems to be the forgotten man.

5. To foster a building program featuring one and two family houses for those engaged in subsistence farming.

6. To give financial support to institutions serving the social and medical needs of the small man.

7. To erect a ZOA House in Israel which is to serve as an information Center for prospective American investors in Israel, tourists, visiting scholars and students, both Jewish and Gentile, as well as for the citizens of Israel who desire to obtain more correct ideas about American and Jewish life in the U. S. A.

WORK IN AMERICA

1. To establish in the United States a ZOA Israel Information Service . . . an institution that will bring full information on every phase of life in the Jewish State to Americans. This service will also help to promote the growth of Israel, American trade and commerce.

2. To offer American young men and women facilities for training and work in Israel.

3. To initiate exchange scholarships; an appreciable number of young men and women from American colleges and universities to be offered scholarship awards for study in Israel.

4. To start a project to furnish new machinery and materials to artisans in Israel to aid them to get on their feet economically. To encourage the investment of capital and talent in useful enterprises in Israel.

FOR AMERICAN JEWISH SURVIVAL

1. The ZOA, through its membership, must become the spearhead in the effort to render constructive aid to all survivalist forces in this country.

2. To further Hebrew language and culture and thus strengthen the cultural bond with Israel.

3. To foster an educational program embracing the publication of works in Hebrew, English and Yiddish on important Jewish subjects.

4. To democratize our Jewish community life contributing toward a better and more ordered Jewish communal life on this continent.

6. To cooperate with other organizations in America and in Israel in defense of Jewish rights and other

matters of common concern. The establishment of the State of Israel is already proving to be the greatest single force in the fight against anti-Semitism here in America.

The Zionist movement belongs to the Jewish people. All Jews everywhere have the right to share in it. The Jews of Israel and the Jews out of Israel are bound together as one people with a common heritage of religion, culture and history; above all, they share a common faith and a common fate. Jews everywhere have therefore a special concern for the unimpeded flowering of Jewish civilization in Israel and for the tranquility and happiness of the Jews in their ancient home. Moreover, Jews everywhere anticipate the enrichment of their own spiritual lives from the renaissance of Jewish culture in Israel.

Zionism has been an integral element of the Jewish way of life for the past 52 years and will continue to be for many years to come. Zionist deeds will continue to be written in golden letters on the pages of Jewish history to be read with awe and admiration by children yet unborn. Those among us who have helped write this glorious new chapter of Jewish history may well feel proud, even though we do not as yet fully realize its great significance because we are too close to it . . . too much a part of it. Great historical events are fully appreciated only after they have become history. Jews of this generation have been privileged to witness the solving of the age-old problem of Jewish homelessness and the subsequent events that led to a place in the sun for the Jewish people with all the other civilized people of the world.

Those among us who have not shared in this magnificent and historic achievement will do well to remember that there is yet much to be done. It is not too late to share in the Zionist achievements to come!

JANUARY, 1950

UNIONTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

(1) attack - personal note - not
consulted (a) said so much of me
before election - (b) Others more
effusive - letter informed R. & F.
Plan (c) Embarrassing - Marshall
Plan

(2) Informed by air of curvity
(1) Budget Refs - (Ind.)
Why don't we go up to it?

How concerned with free
security & prestige?

Not consulted
(2) Telegram to State Dept.

March, 1948 -

Z. m. Council did same -

- they too had to save the

(3) Fight about VPA - ^{disproportionate} ~~disproportionate~~
welfare fund ~~who should do it~~ ^{concern} (1)

(1) 30% - 20% -

(2) were ~~not~~ told - ~~integrated~~

(3) End 1 year found some

people ~~ignoring~~ well. funds


(4) New Pres. demands that in

(4) Scheldt ~~demands~~ Welfare
Funds!

(4) Finances 10 years ago - 50%
+ 10% loss, Pol. States
and no one - substantially

(5) At last Convention -
(1) Private Investment
(2) with -

① Israel Corp - a 20A puppet
every one - every plan Pres. eager
destroyed - used - reason
no future for that kind
invented - econ conditions

② Som after we 20A
looks P.E. - 

② x. 3.1/11 - with direct from
in Gen. office

- direct loyalty - mute -
- by-pass it - a
Grant movement - abuse
not only - but you do
not destroy the whole you have

9) Any advice -

① Not enough Nourishment
20A Hues - a few hundred
thousand dollars for USA

② In restaurant Indifference

③ 2131h -

③ Political action

① Permanence -

① Marshall Plan

② Democracy & J. Community
Wellfare today

③ J. Education -

④ 12th

⑤ Forgotten man -

⑥ Conf. of all Zion. Parks

8/ Innovation ^{City Voltage} ^{General} ^{Ability} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{World}
- Swiss Re Group -

Harry, I overslept. I just had to take a little nap—" As he was saying this, he knew he looked like a fool. This was not what he meant to say. It sounded domestic, as if he were talking to his wife. He stopped and began again. "I want to tell you, I'm terribly sorry about last night. I don't know what made me lie like that. . . ."

She still had not looked up. She was writing something in a small leather notebook with a gold-headed pencil.

"You've got a right to be sore, but—" he was running down. "I'm sorry about Good-by." He turned to go.

"Harry," she said. "Here's my address. I live on Sixty-seventh. I'd love to have dinner with you." She handed him a slip of paper. The train was in the tunnel, and the light was dim.

"You mean it's okay?"

"I think we could have a lot of fun this week. If you like."

"You mean, with me? Just the way I am? You don't think I'm too old or—" "Forty's not too old, is it?"

He sank down on the seat beside her and took her hand. The train was crawling along into Grand Central. He did not have anything to say. He smoothed and patted her hand. She had no way of knowing the profundity of his gratitude, and she watched him with amusement. Suddenly he saw his wife. His daughter was beside her. They were hurrying along beside the train, bending over to peer in the windows. He craned his neck and looked again. It was his wife all right. She must have taken a plane.

"There's my wife," he said. It was all over now.

"Were you expecting her to meet you?" "No."

"Well—" She paused. "Good-by, Harry."

Once Canham had read of a man in a novel kissing the palm of a woman's hand. He had always wanted to do it, but he had never had the nerve and only once or twice the chance. He picked up Elsa's hand, kissed the palm, and went to get his bags.

When he stepped off the train, his

porter followed her. She soberly raised two fingers in salute, and he nodded miserably and almost imperceptibly.

"We almost missed you," his wife was saying. "We had to go to one of the railroad officials to find where the relief train— Harry, was your heart all right?"

"My heart was all right. Sure." He patted his wife on the shoulder as she gabbled on. Expertly he turned his attention in and out. Years of practice had taught him the questions he should answer, the ones he could ignore. Here in this concrete tunnel full of trains, it was just like home. His wife and child had brought with them the real climate of his life. It was familiar. He was used to it.

And if his future now appeared to him as a long train of winter evenings, where he would be seated comfortably beside the radio with his wife across the room doing petit-point, he knew that what the radio said about any city of Asia, about all of the distant, mysterious places that used to worry him would not concern him any more, and when his wife looked up, holding a thread of yarn in her mouth, she would see him as the man in the inferno of twisted steel, the hero. She would see him with a new respect.

As they walked down the platform, two or three people pointed at his picture in the papers they were carrying and actually stared. With respect.

"I didn't know you were a big football player, Harry," Billinger said.

"I'm not only a big football player, I'm a hero, too. The papers said so."

But even if he was only a lousy newspaper hero, he would never be a mere football player again. For in the long evenings of the future, he could, quite innocently before his wife, remember not the woman, not Elsa especially, although she would surely be there in his memory to touch off the only other thing he had ever really done, his astonishing, consoling performance as Hugh Cairns.

With an abrupt kindness he said, "Come on, girls. We'll see the town."

THE END

as long as I can keep my head. They say I'll be a success. My daughter Muriel says I'll have to keep busy at something. Well, maybe I will, but not making razors or making money."

Then Martin had a sudden inspiration. I'll catch him, he thought; find out if he's on the level, or if he's like the rest of them, ready to play me for a sucker.

"Say," he said, "what do you suggest for a middle-aged man with too much money and nothing to do to keep him out of mischief?"

But as he looked across the table, he saw that Donald Coe was not even attending to him. He was holding his still untouched cocktail glass up to the light

When Martin determined to be interested, more dignified. But Coe was in a gay mood tonight. He kept drawing Martin into it, making him laugh at the people around the room. After the third cocktail, Martin suggested dinner in his cabin and ordered champagne.

Over dinner, he grew immensely serious. He told the whole story of his life from his beginning as a machine-shop worker in Ilium, New York.

"And now—" he finished, with a wave of his hand over the plates on which the flame of the crêpes Suzette had just gone out. Then, somehow, it all did seem very impressive.



Notes on an Address
at ZOA Administrative
Council Meeting 2/5/50

MINUTES OF NATIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL, ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA,
HELD AT THE HOTEL WALDORF-ASTORIA, N.Y., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1950

The meeting of the National Administrative Council was opened by Rudolf G. Sonneborn, Chairman, who welcomed the members and guests.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:

Dr. Sidney Marks reviewed the organization's activities throughout the country. He revealed there were definite indications of an upswing in the overall picture during the last few months. Membership has well passed the 100,000 mark and, while the total is still behind that of last year, recent monthly increases have exceeded those of the same period the previous year. Likewise, receipts to date for the American Zionist Fund are better than the preceding year. However, Dr. Marks warned against a sense of complacency, stressing the need to maintain at least this level of increase in membership and fund-raising in the months ahead.

Dr. Marks then covered briefly the other activities of the ZOA, including its cooperation with American Zionist Council, JNF, UPA, etc.

In concluding, the speaker paid tribute to the leadership and guidance of Mr. Benjamin G. Browdy, Acting President during Mr. Frisch's visit to Israel, and expressed appreciation to national chairmen, their committees, and the ZOA staff for their cooperation.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT:

Mr. Abraham Redelheim, National Membership Chairman, outlined activities which have resulted in a satisfactory increase in total membership figures. New membership literature, special bills, the Membership Proclamations by the Mayor of New York and other communities, all have helped to stimulate Membership. He voiced appreciation to all those who have helped make this improvement possible and urged that there be no let down now.

AMERICAN ZIONIST FUND:

In the absence of Mr. Jacob Lukashok, National Chairman, Dr. Marcus Levinson rendered a brief report. The total income to date has exceeded that of last year with many new Federations and Welfare Funds including allocations to the AZF for the first time. However, Dr. Levinson cautioned that the final outcome of the campaigns in New York City, Philadelphia and other large cities, which have not yet taken place, will largely determine the ultimate success for the entire year.

In thanking the districts for their support, the speaker stressed the need for a successful AZF, thereby ensuring the means whereby the ZOA can fully implement its many projects.

SHEKEL:

Mr. Harry Cohen, National Chairman, revealed that, despite all efforts which heretofore have proven successful, the shekel campaign this year was not progressing as well as anticipated. He enumerated the various steps which have been taken, such as special meetings, printed material, newspaper ads, etc. and analyzed some of the factors which he believed have adversely affected the sale of shekolim. He was hopeful, however, that the improvement in the membership situation and the postponement of the Congress until December would be reflected in a corresponding improvement in the shekel campaign. Mr. Cohen expressed the

conviction that the sale of shekolim was important not only because it would make possible a maximum ZOA delegation to the World Zionist Congress, but because its inherent Zionist educational program was helpful for a better understanding of the ultimate aims of Zionism.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT PROJECT:

Many Pcsy, in behalf of Mr. Daniel Trotzky, National Chairman of the Machinery and Equipment Project for Israel, read Mr. Trotzky's report in which he outlined some of the activities which have been initiated on a nation-wide scale. Chairmen have been appointed and campaigns launched. Reports at hand indicate that more than \$70,000 worth of equipment has already been received, and the first shipment of valuable materials has been sent to Israel.

Mr. Trotzky was hopeful that the goal of two million dollars of equipment in the next two-month period would be realized. He called upon the Zionist membership to lend its full support to the campaign, which has enlisted the cooperation of many people heretofore unidentified with the ZOA.

AMERICAN ZIONIST YOUTH COMMISSION:

Dr. Morton Robbins, who was recently appointed Chairman of the AZYC told of its program and activities. He stressed the primary role of youth in developing a strong ZOA. One of the important plans now under consideration was the unification of all youth activities under one roof with one director, Dr. Robbins stated. A full report will be presented at a subsequent meeting.

EDUCATION:

Dr. Marks read the report of Professor Abraham Katsh, National Chairman of the ZOA Commission on Culture and Education. Dr. Katsh stated that the forthcoming issue of The New Palestine will include a special supplement devoted to problems of education and urged that ZOA districts devote their March meetings to a discussion of Jewish education and the vital role of the ZOA in this field. He pointed out that a well balanced and successful ZOA education program was predicted on the thinking and opinion of Zionists throughout the country, rather than as a result of the deliberations of a small committee meeting in New York City.

Dr. Katsh reported that, as a direct effect of the leadership of the ZOA in the educational field, a National Association of Teachers of modern Hebrew in colleges and universities will be organized shortly. It is expected that this body will serve as a clearing house of information and will constitute a valuable spearhead for the establishment of Chairs and Departments of Hebrew and Hebrew Culture in institutions of Higher learning.

Dr. Katsh also indicated that emphasis by the ZOA on the widespread learning of Hebrew has served to stimulate other groups, Zionist and non-Zionist, to renewed activity.

In concluding, the Education Chairman expressed his appreciation to the members of his committee, and to the Education Department staff and all those associated with the implementation of this activity.

REMARKS OF MR. BROWDY:

Mr. Benjamin Browdy, Acting President, reviewed the diverse activities of the ZOA and the complexities of its operations, which he indicated were not easily

comprehended by the average Zionist member. He paid warm tribute to the ZOA staff in the planning and carrying out of its far-flung activities, and praised the devoted, day-by-day guidance of the President in furthering the goals of the organization.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND:

Dr. Harris Levine, ZOA Chairman on JNF, spoke of the recent proposal, projected by a committee appointed by the American Section of the Jewish Agency, for the unification of Zionist Funds--Keren Kayemeth and Keren Hayesod. He endorsed the stand taken by Mr. Frisch while he was in Israel, who, he said, had urged a postponement of action until such time as the various bodies in the United States would have an opportunity to discuss this question fully and present their mature judgment to the Zionist Congress.

Dr. Levine then referred to the arrangement arrived at by the ZOA and the JNF toward the financing of the two ZOA colonies to be built in Israel. He urged that ZOA districts intensify their efforts for JNF collections so that the full quota agreed to by the two organizations may be realized.

ZOA HOUSE IN ISRAEL:

Fred Monosson, Chairman, who just returned from Israel, reported on the construction of the ZOA House. He stated that General Zionists in Israel have agreed to raise \$15,000 to help furnish the House, and praised the fine spirit of cooperation existing between General Zionists in Israel and American Zionists. He told of his meetings with high government officials, including President Weizmann, Premier Ben Gurion and others, all of whom expressed satisfaction with the solidarity evident in the Zionist movement in this country.

Mr. Monosson then described the ceremonies pertaining to the laying of the cornerstone of the House in Tel Aviv, and stressed the vital role the House is destined to play in the upbuilding of Israel. Mr. Monosson illustrated his talk with moving pictures of the event, after which the meeting adjourned for luncheon.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The meeting reconvened at 2:15 P.M. with Mr. Sorneborn, Chairman of the Administrative Council, in the chair.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE:

Mr. Paul Kaminsky, Chairman, presented a comprehensive review of the financial position of the ZOA. He pointed out that the Finance Committee had found it necessary to reduce the budget and that this had imposed a reduction in the program and activities of some ZOA departments.

Although the ZOA is now in a liquid position, Mr. Kaminsky stated there had been a reduction in the income. In view of this, it was decided to curtail and, in some cases, eliminate some ZOA subventions. He added, however, that this did not imply any loss of interest in those particular projects and expressed the hope that, when finances permitted, the matter of subventions would be reviewed.

Mr. Kaminsky ended his report on a note of caution against any slackening of activity, particularly in view of the approach of the Spring and Summer months when income normally drops. He paid tribute to the guidance of the president, to the members of the Finance Committee and to the finance office.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT:

The Chairman called on President Daniel Frisch, who had left a sickbed in order to render a personal report of his visit to Israel. The assembly arose and applauded Mr. Frisch for several minutes.

Before reading his prepared report, the President expressed satisfaction that the decline in membership and fund-raising had been arrested. He voiced the hope that the ZOA would gain in strength and once again recapture the full position and impact which it held in Zionist and Jewish life in America prior to the establishment of the Jewish State.

In his report (the full text of which has since been distributed) the President stated he had gone to Israel on a two-fold mission: to strengthen the bonds between American Zionists and the State of Israel, as well as to ascertain the chances for the ZOA to find for itself an area of useful operations. He reported considerable progress has been made in the direction of a better understanding of the problems of American Jewry and the role which the ZOA can play in the building of the Jewish State.

The President reported that concrete arrangements have been made with the Colonization Department of The Jewish Agency for building the two ZOA colonies. He announced that, in accordance with plans agreed upon between the ZOA and the Colonization Department of the Agency in Jerusalem, registration of American young men and women applying as settlers in the first of the two ZOA colonies, will begin in April of this year. A special committee will be set up by the ZOA in consultation with the Agency.

As a result of a survey of social services in Israel, Mr. Frisch recommended a loan of \$100,000 out of Life Membership funds to Mifde Ezrachi, the Construction and Small Loan instrument of all General Zionist groups in Israel.

He also reported the unification of the two major Kupat Holim of the two General Zionist groups in Israel. To strengthen this unit, the president proposed that £10,000 be given to this new group, from the half million dollar fund the ZOA is to receive, and to send over medicines, surgical instruments, etc., badly needed in Israel.

In the field of General Zionist education, the President offered two projects, one in Israel, the other in America. He stated he had made arrangements for a summer seminar to take place under ZOA auspices at Magdiel, a General Zionist colony, to be attended by about twenty-five young people from the United States. Simultaneously, a seminar will be held at the Plugat Aliyah General Zionist chava at Wappingers Falls, New York. Mr. Frisch commented here that the ZOA "is determined to do a great job on chalutzit; we have never differed on aims, only on the method."

Plans are being concluded for the setting up of the Israel-ZOA Information Service, to give general information to the public as well as specific information concerning all phases of Israel.

He then told of the laying of the cornerstone of the ZOA House in Tel Aviv in the presence of high government officials and a great mass of the populace. He thanked Mr. Monosson, Chairman, for his great share in the outstanding success of this undertaking.

The President expressed the opinion that the ZOA House would serve as a symbol of the unity of world Jewry. He said, "If, through the ZOA House in Israel, and the other ZOA projects now on the way to being implemented, we can bring about unity of purpose out of diversity of views and harmony of action out of factional discord, we shall indeed have done our part, and future generations shall call us blessed."

Referring to the program for the democratization of Jewish communities, the President reported he was hopeful of finding a chairman and committee members, who would be adequate to deal with this important problem; the names will be announced shortly.

At the conclusion of his report, Mr. Frisch added his observations on a recent press dispatch indicating that the Jewish Agency was contemplating a curtailment of immigration into Israel. Having attended the sessions of the Agency at which this matter was discussed, Mr. Frisch said this interpretation was incorrect. He explained that its intent was to arouse world Jewry to the pressing need of raising the funds necessary to keep the doors of Israel open.

DISCUSSION:

Before opening the general debate, the Chairman, Mr. Sonneborn, appraised the present Zionist situation in the light of events since last June. He spoke of the manifold problems imposed on the new State by the burden of unrestricted immigration, the situation created by the supply of arms to Arab countries, and the delicate problem of the internationalization of Jerusalem.

In view of the perilous position in which Israel now finds herself, he urged that differences of opinion and criticism be overlooked at this time of danger to Israel's future and called for a union of effort in behalf of Israel.

Mr. Kabatznick, of Boston, then introduced a resolution, seconded by acclamation, that the National Administrative Council accept the President's report, with appreciation for his leadership and labors.

This resolution was followed by the introduction of three resolutions by Dr. Marks, all of which were seconded.

(1) That the Finance Committee of the ZOA be authorized, after proper investigation and the completion of satisfactory arrangements, to lend the sum of \$100,000 to Mifde Ezrachi for a period of ten years; (2) That the NAC express its unalterable opposition to the modified internationalization plan for Jerusalem, as proposed by the president of the United Nations Trusteeship Council; (3) That the NAC voice its "profound shock and grief" at the shipment of arms by the British to Egypt and other Arab countries, and appeal to the President of the United States to use his voice.....that this be stopped." The resolution instructed the ZOA representatives on the American Zionist Council to press for a large scale national educational program against the shipment of arms to Arab states.

Upon the suggestion of Dr. Neumann, the two resolutions of a political nature (2 and 3) were put to an immediate vote and adopted unanimously. Action on the other two resolutions was postponed until a full discussion had transpired.

Dr. Neumann:

Dr. Emanuel Neumann, the first speaker, introduced his remarks by underlining certain areas of unity and agreement, particularly those relating to the Government of Israel and the need to lend it full support.

He then voiced protest, as a former president and member of the Inner Committee, that major questions of policy have been announced without due consultation. This, he said, puts the leaders in the difficult position of having to approve action already taken in order to avoid the appearance of repudiating the administration.

He reviewed events since the convention. He stated that, although many programs have been projected, the ZOA had not yet solved certain fundamental problems, such as making the organization a dynamic force in the community, particularly in relation to Israel's development. He felt that the primary objective of the ZOA lay in the field of its relationship to Israel and stressed what he believed should be major projects--fund-raising, public relations and political action.

The speaker deplored that there did not seem to be collective responsibility, representing the various points of view, in the formulation of Zionist policy. This, he recalled, was a primary consideration at the time the coalition was achieved at the last ZOA convention. He cautioned against the continuation of a policy which asked for approval after pronouncements had already been made without consultation or discussion.

Continuing, the speaker expressed regret that Dr. Silver had also not been consulted, particularly in the sphere of political activity. He viewed this a serious mistake in view of Dr. Silver's long experience in the leadership of the movement during the political battle culminating in the establishment of the Jewish State. He believed the adverse decision on Jerusalem might have been averted had the American Zionist Council not allowed itself to become weakened.

Concluding, Dr. Neumann emphasized that American Zionists are now facing several issues--within the World Zionist Organization, the World Confederation, its relationship to the State, to fund-raising, as well as in the political field. He urged that there be a united organization with the best minds working together on basic problems.

Rabbi I. Usher Firshblum, president of the Long Island Region, led a number of other speakers, including Rev. Martin Adolf, Dr. Marcus Levinson, Harry Cohen, Samuel Markoff, Herman Bernstein, Abraham Kay and others, who warmly defended the position of the administration. Replying to the charge that the ZOA had failed to consult others on matters of policy, it was pointed out that whereas previous administrations had not consulted the rank and file, this administration had instituted such a policy and that this criticism of non-consulting had likewise been levelled against previous administrations.

Dr. Israel Goldstein:

Dr. Goldstein told of his recent visit to Israel and described the laying of the cornerstone of the ZOA House which he attended. He said this event had created a deep impression upon the entire community of Israel and praised the building of the House as a credit to the administration. He also told of the founding of Kfar Schmu'el, a General Zionist colony, named in honor of Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

Discussing the General Zionist situation in Israel, Dr. Goldstein called for the recognition and support of both General Zionist groups; the ZOA, he said, should not give the impression that it was tied up with one group more than the other.

The speaker then briefly reviewed the recent issues taken up at the meeting of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem, particularly the matter of free immigration and its dependence on the success of the UJA campaign. There had also been discussion pertaining to the need of clarifying the relationship of the Zionist movement vis a vis the Government of Israel. Dr. Goldstein believed that a better understanding has been achieved and hoped that this clarification would be helpful in the deliberations at the forthcoming World Zionist Congress. Talks on the future role of the Zionist Organization are continuing and definite conclusions have not yet been crystallized.

On the matter of the unification of the two General Zionist groups in Israel, Dr. Goldstein believed there was evidence of their desire for such a union.

Speaking in a critical vein, Dr. Goldstein regretted that important matters of policy were not decided at sessions of the Executive Committee rather than at the NAC which, because of its size, did not make for effective deliberation. He cautioned against the issuance of vague statements implying any cleavage in American Zionist ranks or differences of opinion regarding the Government of Israel, emphasizing that American Zionists were unanimous in their support of the Government.

Concluding, Dr. Goldstein said there had always been criticism during previous ZOA administrations, particularly his own. He added that well-meant and sincerely-offered criticism of a constructive nature had proven helpful in the past and recommended that issues be discussed on their merits. If honest criticism were offered, it should be welcomed as an effective means of strengthening the ZOA.

Resolution on Mifde Ezrachi:

The resolution authorizing a loan of \$100,000 to the Mifde Ezrachi, which was introduced earlier, was put to a vote and approved unanimously.

Dr. Silver:

Dr. Silver prefaced his remarks by expressing the hope that his comments would prove helpful and constructive. He explained that his absence from earlier meetings had been necessitated by congregational responsibilities and Zionist and UJA speaking engagements.

He then voiced regret that he had not been consulted in past months and indicated that this applied also to the struggle before the UN on the internationalization of Jerusalem. He said his aid had not been sought by the American Zionist Council, the American Section of the Jewish Agency, or the Israeli delegation to the UN. He commented that having lost a major battle on the Jerusalem issue, there seemed to be an unwillingness on the part of those concerned to admit a defeat. He characterized such an attitude as "face-saving" and regretted that, although he had built up a myriad of important contacts during his tenure as chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council, he had not been consulted.

Turning to basic Zionist policy, Dr. Silver set forth his view that there should be two primary projects for the ZOA which were strongly linked to the future strength and growth of the organization. He emphasized the need of concentrating on the building up of economic investment in Israel by American Zionists. This was a project which offered a program of activity for Zionist districts and

regions. Every Zionist should be asked to become a shareholder in an economic enterprise in Israel. Thus, over a period of years, the ZOA would become a powerful economic arm, helping Israel financially, in addition to sending experts, technicians, builders, and colonizers to Israel.

Dr. Silver underscored the need to stimulate the promotion of a strong Chalutzit from America. These projects, of galvanizing American Zionists into wholehearted support of private investment in Israel, a strong chalutzit program, and keeping intact the political machinery so carefully built up over the years, were essential to the American Zionist movement.

Speaking personally, Dr. Silver expressed resentment of any insinuation by anyone that he was in opposition to the Government of Israel. This he vigorously denied, and asked that there be an end to the circulation of such "unfounded fictions and impressions", adding that his Zionist career "was far from ended".

APPROVAL OF PRESIDENT'S REPORT:

At the conclusion of Dr. Silver's address, the motion approving the President's report, introduced earlier, was put to a vote. Dr. Silver led those who arose to second the resolution, which was unanimously approved by acclamation.

LOUIS LIPSKY:

Mr. Lipsky, speaking as chairman of the American Zionist Council, said he felt that he should answer that part of the criticism dealing with political matters. He gave the background of the developments within the Council since his assumption of the chairmanship last Fall. He recalled that when Dr. Silver and Dr. Neumann were leading the political fight before the UN in 1948, they withdrew as spokesmen there, when their places were taken by representatives of the Provisional Government of Israel. He pointed out that the leadership in the political field has since been taken over by the Government of Israel; the American Zionist Council has now been reduced to the more passive role of offering cooperation and guidance. This policy was a sequence of the severance of relations between the American Zionist Organization and the Government of Israel, decided upon at the meeting of the Actions Committee in 1948.

Discussing the activities during the debate on Jerusalem before the UN, Mr. Lipsky pointed out that there was no analogy between that situation and previous ones. This time, he said, the intrusion of religious forces had exerted a powerful influence and, at almost the last minute, had affected the voting of many heretofore friendly countries to cast their vote for internationalization.

Mr. Lipsky defended Mr. Frisch's administration and praised his single-mindedness of purpose and devotion to the cause. He recommended that there be a reconsideration of the thought that Israel and the Jewish people in the Diaspora were two separate entities. He stressed that the Zionist Organization must be in a position of equality in its relationship to the State of Israel, in offering its cooperation; Israel cannot be free of Jews in the Diaspora while there is still such a big job to be done to safeguard the country's stability.

Remarks by Mr. Frisch:

The meeting concluded with a few brief remarks by the President. He reiterated his feeling of deep admiration and respect for Dr. Silver and denied that he had given any statements to the Israeli press on the question of disunity, or said anything while in Israel to indicate that Dr. Silver was unfriendly to the Government.

Referring to the matter of the next ZOA convention, which he believed would be conducted in an atmosphere of harmony, Mr. Frisch stated that consideration would be given to a city in the midwest, probably Chicago, because of its adequate facilities. He recommended that the convention be held sometime in June.

A motion was made, seconded, and adopted, that the National Administrative Council approve the holding of the Convention sometime during the month of June, the place and exact time to be determined by the Inner Committee.

The meeting adjourned at 6:50 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Dr. Sidney Marks
Secretary



I. USHER KIRSHBLUM

Rabbi of the

JEWISH CENTER OF KEW GARDENS HILLS

Center Study

MAIN STREET AND 72ND AVENUE
FLUSHING, N. Y.
PHONE BOULEVARD 3-6500

Residence

135-17 - 78TH AVENUE
FLUSHING, N. Y.
PHONE JAMAICA 6-1241

February 6, 1950

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

It was no easy task for me to have risen to answer the remarks of Dr. Neuman, but I felt that something within me cried out in protest, and as a little David I just felt I had to challenge the Goliath.

I have always been a great admirer of Dr. Neuman and was always deeply impressed with his statesmanship. It was a terrible letdown for me to have him stand up for one hour and indulge in the same type of talk as the "progressives" who drove me from their midst following the Pittsburgh convention. I assure you, if you had preceded him and had followed the same line of talk as you did, there would not have been such a great need for fellows like myself to get up in defense of Mr. Frisch. I certainly think that the "Kabalat Panim" given to Mr. Frisch by Dr. Neuman could have waited.

Somehow, you misunderstood one statement that I made, or perhaps I was not too articulate at that point. I have called the office and requested that a full transcript of my remarks be sent to you so that the issue about "finally" will be clarified. It was never my intention and, to the best of my knowledge, I never did say that you were at first against Frisch and finally came to his help.

Off the record, may I make you aware of a problem which existed in the Long Island Zionist Region, prior to last year's national convention. One of your very strong admirers came before our Executive Committee and urged, in your name, that we endorse the candidacy of Irving Miller. In that way we would give you the chance to further his candidacy. Although the Region never committed itself on any candidate in advance, out of deference to you and out of our great admiration for Irving Miller, the Executive Committee endorsed him unanimously. Subsequent to that meeting, I spoke to Rabbi Miller and asked him how you and Dr. Neuman felt about him. I was given to understand that he was to be given your support. I told Rabbi Miller that I would be ready to take the stump for him

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

-2-

February 6, 1950

and do all within my power to gain momentum for his campaign. We were in his corner until the nominations came, when we felt the die was cast. Even on that day, you will recall, a few Long Islanders started a rally for Miller on the Convention floor.

Mr. Frisch had known, all along, that I was not for his candidacy, but, to his credit, he forgot his personal grievances and harnessed me and many like me, whose love for Zion can never be questioned, and today I am working assiduously, and will continue to do so, and will support his administration until the expiration of his second term, if he chooses to run for another term.

In the heat of passion I may have said things which I would not ordinarily say. Two things, however, are clear in my mind; namely, that I did not speak for the Region, nor did I defend Frisch in all that he does. What I did say was this - that, never before has the Long Island Zionist Region felt closer to the administration than this year. Until this year, we as a Region were never consulted on any policies, nor did we ever receive the recognition that a Region, strong and influential as ours, should have received.

In conclusion, may I say that no one was more thrilled, nor applauded heartier than I, when you proclaimed that your Zionist career is by no means over. We need you as ever before. Stay at the helm; exert your influence upon people for the sake of American Zionism and for the people of Israel. May the Almighty grant you enduring health and strength so that the Jewish people everywhere may be privileged to enjoy your leadership for many years.

As ever, I am

Faithfully yours,



I. USHER KIRSCHBLUM

IUK:gl

ההסתדרות הציונית של ארצות הברית

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

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

February 6, 1950

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

It was good to see you in New York.

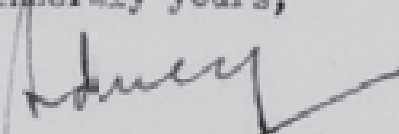
I would appreciate a photograph of you. I have all of the Presidents in my room and Mr. Frisch took your picture into his office.

After all, I believe that I am entitled to take a look at the "boss" occasionally.

Your favor in this respect would be appreciated.

Accept my affectionate regards and please extend them to Mrs. Silver and the family.

Sincerely yours,


Dr. Sidney Marks
Executive Director

SM:dh

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CHARLES WOLF, New York, N. Y.

AN EXAMPLE OF ZIONIST DEMOCRACY
HARMONY AFTER A CLASH OF VIEWS

By Dr.S. Margoshes

The National Administrative Council of the Zionist Organization of America, the highest ZOA body between conventions, consisting of representatives of regions and districts throughout the country, met last Sunday, heard reports and after engaging in prolonged debates, unanimously adopted the report of President Daniel Frisch with "thanks for his leadership and labors". If, after reading the more or less distorted accounts in the metropolitan press, some may be inclined to believe that the Zionist Organization of America was again in the throes of a civil war, analogous to the one we witnessed a year ago, they will be wholly mistaken. There has been some talk recently of a rift in the Zionist Organization of America, along with predictions of a great internal struggle which was to break into the open at the February fifth meeting of the National Administrative Council. Now that the meeting took place it must be evident to everybody that those who have indulged in this talk had given reign to their own imagination, making mountains out of mole-hills.

What took place at the National Administrative Council meeting was a prolonged and candid exchange of opinion. Eight months had passed since the Frisch administration took office. In the course of that time many things had happened. No one had ground to complain that the administration had been inactive; some thought it had been over-active. Many plans had been formulated and adopted; some steps had been taken towards their implementation. Mr. Frisch had gone to Israel twice in pursuit of plans and projects which he wished to clear with the Israel Government. The February meeting of the Administrative Council was the occasion for stock-taking and passing under review the work thus far done.

It was in the democratic tradition of the Zionist Organization of America that voices critical of the administration should not only be heard but listened to. When Dr. Emanuel Neumann made his critical observations of the Frisch administration, he had the full attention of the meeting. This applies particularly to Dr. Silver. The audience hung on every word uttered by Dr. Silver during his impassioned address. Criticism has been too old and traditional an institution in Zionist life to evoke too much surprise or resentment. What it did evoke at the National Administrative Council meeting was a rejoinder of many representatives of regions and districts, indicative, I believe, of the mood of the Zionist rank and file throughout the country. This response was almost wholly favorable to the Frisch administration.

Dr. Neumann in his speech rightly disclaimed that he was forming or speaking for an opposition. His charges dealt almost exclusively with tactics. According to him there have been too many statements issued and too few consultations before steps were taken. Personally I could not see a single fundamental issue on which a real controversy could be built. Even Dr. Silver's insistence on harnessing all the forces of the Zionist Organization of America for the purpose of promoting private investment in Israel, greater aid for American Cholutziut and stronger Zionist political work on the American scene, could hardly be construed as ground for a serious division in the Zionist Organization. As far as I know there never has been any difference of opinion in the Zionist Organization of America as to these aims; whatever differences that existed concerned methods only, and I am sure they can be reconciled without too much difficulty. This must have been in Dr. Silver's mind when, after his address, he rose to second the resolution accepting the Frisch report, which, in effect, was a resolution of thanks to and confidence in President Daniel Frisch. It was a fine move and it demonstrated beyond cavil that once again there is peace and harmony not only in the Zionist rank and file, but also in the top leadership of the Zionist Organization of America.

February 5th was a great day for Zionist democracy. There was an exchange and occasionally, a clash of opinions, but far from creating discord, it created harmony. As a result, the Zionist Organization of America today is stronger and more united than before.

#####

February 7, 1950

Zionist Organization of America
41 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Gentlemen:

On Wednesday, February 1st, Dr. Silver flew to New York via United Air Lines and used his ZOA scrip card. I am herewith enclosing his check for \$28.87 as reimbursement.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Silver



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th St. at Ansel Rd.
Cleveland 6, Ohio

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

41 EAST 42nd STREET

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Telephone MUrray Hill 2-3205

Date

FEB 9 1950

This is to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of

\$28.87 in payment of

Trip to New York on 2/1/50

By FE

February 11, 1950

Mr. Benjamin G. Browdy
Zionist Organization of America
41 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

My dear Mr. Browdy:

Since your call, I have gone through my calendar. The week that you want me to come to New York is impossible. As I told you, I have to be in Cleveland the next day for the dedication of our Temple Museum, and on Thursday we have a meeting here of the Cleveland Zionist Society where I am to preside. I must be in Chicago on Friday to dedicate the new Sinai Temple. I then leave for Miami where I shall be the week of March 6th. From Miami I go to Toronto and Montreal on the 13th and 14th for the UJA.

It seems that the first free date for a visit to New York would be on Monday, March 20th. If that is a convenient date for you, please let me know. I shall make every effort to be with you on that day.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

TELEPHONE
MU 2-3205

CABLE ADDRESS
ZIONISTS

ההסתדרות הציונית של ארצות הברית

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

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

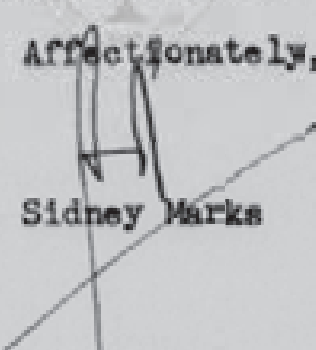
February 14, 1950

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Boss:

I am deeply touched and truly appreciative of
your friendship. I have many definitions of greatness
but the best example is that of Abba Hillel Silver.

Affectionately,


Sidney Marks

SM:dh

Zionist Organization of America

Office of the President
41 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

February 16, 1950

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th Street at Ansel Road
Cleveland 6, Ohio

My dear Dr. Silver:

I hasten to confirm the receipt of your communication of February 14th, which made me very happy. By all means, the date of March 20th will be all right. We shall be glad to accommodate ourselves to your convenience and will give you a most enthusiastic reception.

Looking forward to the pleasure of having you with us, I am

Cordially yours,

B. G. Browdy
Benjamin C. Browdy
Acting President.

הנהלת ההסתדרות הציונית

THE EXECUTIVE OF THE ZIONIST ORGANISATION

ORGANISATION DEPARTMENT

המחלקה הארגונית

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הועדה לחקר בעית התעסולה והתנור הציוני

156/7754 ב'

ג' באדר תש"י

20.2.1950

הרב ד"ר אבא הלל סילבר,

ג י ו = י ו ר ק.

הבר נכבד,

הכנו מרשים לעצמנו להזכיר לך את
תנן סכתבנו מכ"ח בכסלו תש"י, שבו בקשנוך
לום: יא לועדה את חוות-דעתך על הבעיה החיונית
בחבועה היום: הסברה ציונית ותנור העם לציונות.

ולפי שהועדה תסיים בזמן הקרוב את
פצולת-חקר שלה ותתחיל לסכם את כל אשר העלתה,
מן הרצוי ומן ההכרח שנשטע דעתך על השאלות,
סמוכנו בטכתבנו הנזכר לעיל.

אבא, שלח=נא לנו את דברך בהקדם.

בברכה ציון וירושלים,

מ: גארטר

מנחם בלרטר
סזכיר הועדה

ד"ר יסעיהו וולפסברג

ראש הועדה

My best regards
to you dear
Dr. Silver

Yours sincerely
J. Wolfberg
סב/רכ.

HERBERT BAYARD SVOPE
745 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

1 March 1950.

Dear Doctor:-

I have been asked to be Honorary
Chairman of the mass demonstration and pageant
the Zionist Organization of America is conducting
on Thursday evening, 11 May, on the occasion of
the second anniversary of the establishment of the
State of Israel.

I don't know much about the organiza-
tion since you left it, and I don't know much about
the present ~~plans~~ *plans*.

What is the purpose of this celebration
and what is your advice?

Very truly yours,

H.B.S.

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

March 2, 1950

Rabbi I. Usher Kirshblum
Main Street & 72nd Avenue
Flushing, New York

My dear Rabbi Kirshblum:

Please pardon the delay in answering your letter of February 6th. I have been traveling about a great deal and my correspondence has lagged.

I appreciate your writing to me. I hope that the discussion which took place at the last meeting of the Administrative Council of the Z.O.A. will help to guide the Z.O.A. on to the highway of the really vital tasks which it should be performing at this time. And it seems to me that those who occupy responsible positions in the organization ought to keep this major objective in view.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABRA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

March 5, 1950

Mr. Herbert Bayard Swope
745 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, New York

My dear Mr. Swope:

In reply to your kind letter of March 1st, I do not know very much more about the meeting of the Z.O.A. on May 11th than the announcement which I read in the public press. Evidently the Organization is planning an elaborate function in connection with the second anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel. Whether it is planned to tie up this meeting with any other purpose, such as fund-raising for the Expansion Fund of the Organization or for membership, I do not know. I am sure that they aim to make the meeting a very impressive one, and I see no reason why you should not accept the invitation which has been extended to you to be Honorary Chairman of the occasion.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1950 MAR
120

SYMBOLS

DL - Day Letter

NL - Night Letter

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TS CL087 DL PD=UD NEWYORK NY 7 1149A=

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER, THE TEMPLE=

WITH PROFOUND GRIEF AND SHOCK WE RECORD THE UNTIMELY
PASSING OF OUR BELOVED PRESIDENT, DANIEL FRISCH, ON TUESDAY,
MARCH 7TH. FUNERAL SERVICES WILL BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY NOON
AT PARK WEST MEMORIAL CHAPEL, 115 WEST 79TH STREET, NEW YORK
CITY. THIS TELEGRAM IS YOUR ADMISSION CARD TO THE SERVICES=
BENJAMIN G BROWDY ACTING PRESIDENT DR SIDNEY MARKS
SECRETARY=

עם
ישראל
חי



NEW JERSEY COUNCIL JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

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JOURNAL SQUARE 4-3200

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Dear Dr. Silver:

The recent position of Z.O.A. and its loss of prestige during the last year have been very disturbing to me. The situations with which I have been particularly displeased are:

1. Nahum Goldmann's elevation as head of the American Section of the Jewish Agency. This, in my opinion, is tragic.
2. The Z.O.A. loss of control over UPA.
3. Louis Lipsky's election to preside over the American Zionist Council.
4. Peace with the so-called Progressives, which has placed them in several key spots in Z.O.A., where they do not belong, and which they do not deserve. This peace has been without any benefit to Z.O.A., but on the contrary has resulted in grumbling on the part of some very loyal and energetic workers.
5. The zeal with which the current administration is willing and even eager to buckle down to Nahum Goldmann; the Jerusalem Section of the Jewish Agency; and the leaders of Israel, for any small favors without regard to the rights of Z.O.A., or recognition of the sort which is in keeping with its status and dignity.
6. The failure of Z.O.A. to follow the line established by you after so much difficulty but with such vision and successful results.

The death of Dan Frisch leaves Z.O.A. with inadequate leadership.

The purpose of my letter is to urge you to inject yourself into the existing state of affairs; to resume the direction of Z.O.A. policies. The rank and file of our membership would welcome, with great rejoicing, your personal return to the helm; but if that is impossible, then will you not, for the sake of recapturing the

#2.

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great gains made by your administration, survey the field of available leaders and help us select a Z.O.A. President who will follow Silver, and not lean on Nahum Goldmann, Lipsky, Sonneborn, Monosson, and the rest.

If a fight must be made to get the derailed train back on the tracks, let us fight it out. No one can run away from a fight over principle. The new attitude of taking the path of least resistance leads to disintegration and ineffectness as a matter of course.

I need not assure you that the Z.O.A. sentiment stands behind you. For New Jersey I can promise you overwhelming support and good will. We have had enough of the Rothenbergs, the Israel Goldsteins and the others mentioned above, who do not know how to stand up and who take one unsound position after another.

May I have a word of advice or suggestion from you so that I can help to properly line up the New Jersey Region?

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin E. Gordon

99 Cherry Lane,
Teaneck, N.J.



DANIEL FRISCH
President

DR. SIDNEY MARKS
Executive Director

ZOA IN ISRAEL

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

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

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March 15, 1950

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The Temple
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Dear Dr. Silver:

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(Committee in Formation)

Secretary

MANUEL POST

The ZOA House in Israel is under construction at this time, and we are very anxious to have the House completed not later than the latter part of October.

The death of our late President Daniel Frisch, who is the originator of the idea, and in whose memory this House is now being constructed must be finished so that when the Congress of the Zionist Movement will be held, sometime in November or December, in Israel, the delegates from all parts of the world may participate in the grand opening of the House, and thereby pay due respect to the memory of Daniel Frisch at the "Little Embassy" built by the Jews of America in Israel.

Won't you be kind enough, therefore, upon receipt of this letter to pay your personal respects to Daniel Frisch by remitting your pledge in the sum of \$1000.

By this action you will facilitate the process of the building of the ZOA House, which literally becomes a magnificent monument to President Frisch.

Please make your check payable to the Zionist Organization of America, and remit by return mail if possible.

With Zionist Greetings,

Fred Morosson
Fred Morosson

FM/hh

We have the LAND, we have the PLANS, Thanks for your SUPPORT

Copy to H.S.



Telephone: Ambassadors 1331.
Telegrams: Cumberland Hotel, London.

330 W 108 ST.
New York 25.
Ri 9-6277
Cumberland Hotel,
Marble Arch,
London, W.1.

March 17. 50

Dear Rabbi Silver,

I hope you remember my name. You were good enough to send me a very cordial and enthusiastic letter on receipt of my book THE WAY TO FREEDOM. I dare hope you are also well aware of my rather very aggressive articles, which appeared in the Israeli press, concerning the opposition organized and led against you.

I spent the best part of the year in Israel and now I am returning to the States. I would very much like to meet you in the course of coming week or next week in N.Y. to discuss with you a number of problems which I wish to put up to you. In fact I do not see someone else apart from you and Newman.

Please let me know when this

Requested meeting can take
place.

With best wishes,
Sincerely yours
M. Goldmann



ההסתדרות הציונית של ארצות הברית

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

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

March 20, 1950

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, President
Cleveland Zionist Society
c/o The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio.

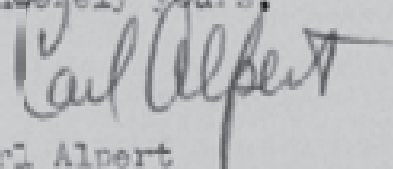
Dear Dr. Silver:

I am writing to you in your capacity as President of the Cleveland Zionist Society. A recent request from the Cleveland Public Library appears to give the impression that their collection of books on Zionism and Israel is not as complete as it might be. Would it not be a fine gesture -- as well as a valuable Zionist service -- for the Cleveland Zionist Society to present to the Public Library a complete shelf of all such books as the Library may be lacking?

We have a bibliography of over 200 volumes which are available for this purpose and our Book Bureau will be glad to cooperate with the Society in obtaining the books at a good discount.

I shall be glad to cooperate in expediting such a gift if the Society is prepared to undertake it and make the presentation.

Sincerely yours,



Carl Alpert
Director Education Dept.

CA:abk

Zionist Organization of America

Office of the President
41 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

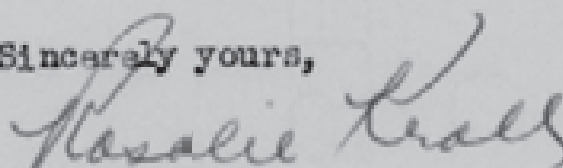
March 21, 1950

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

Before leaving the office
for a few days' rest, Mr. Browdy asked me to
send you the enclosed copy of his remarks at
the meeting of the National Administrative
Council of March 19th.

Sincerely yours,



Rosalie Kroll
Secretary

Acceptance Speech by Mr. Browdy
- - - - -

Dear Friends:

This is a great moment in my life and I confess that I am altogether in the grip of deep emotion. I don't know how to begin to tell you how I feel.

My first thought goes out to Dan Frisch, our dear, departed leader. He died so young with so many of his plans and visions still in his mind. His unlived years, his unaccomplished dreams impose new and many responsibilities upon us. It is up to us, his friends, to whom he had ^{so often} looked for help, to make his life-long dreams a reality. We would be untrue to ourselves were we to fail him.

On his sickbed, which proved to be his deathbed, he penned a moving letter to us all, beseeching us to rally around the Zionist Organization of America, to which he had given his life. From this platform I pledge on my own behalf that that Last Will and Testament of our beloved, departed leader shall be carried out and that the Zionist Organization of America which he loved so dearly, shall have every cunee of energy, every minute of time that I can possibly spare as long as I am privileged to work and continue in his stead.

I would be less than human if I were not very proud of the great honor you have bestowed upon me. I accept it in a spirit of deep humility, knowing that time and circumstances have combined to place me in this position of awesome eminence and exceptional responsibility. From the bottom of my heart I thank you for the high privilege which is now mine, hoping that you will find no reason to forget the trust you have reposed in me.

I am a humble man. I am keenly aware of my limitations. I have

been content to do my work for the Zionist cause for many years in the shadow of the great leaders and giants of our movement. Now that I am called to leadership myself, I can only undertake to try to emulate them. Fortunately, I have been close enough to our late departed leader to be hopeful that I shall be able to walk in his footsteps.

Mention was made this afternoon of the fact that I served as Acting President during the prolonged absence and incapacity of President Frisch. The opportunity that was mine for service afforded me a good insight into the nature and the workings of the ZOA Presidency which I shall try to utilize ~~in~~ in my new office.

The head of the Zionist Organization of America presides over a huge business enterprise which calls for considerable administrative experience and skill. Few are aware of the fact that our far-flung operations are being conducted through eight hundred Zionist districts in forty-seven states, in 438 cities. Our annual budget, even when reduced, is far in excess of a million dollars. Our membership rolls still place us among the largest Jewish membership organizations in the world. The Frisch Program, adopted by you remains to be carried out, both in Israel and on the American scene, and imposes further administrative duties on the head of the organization.

I have tried to the best of my ability to cope with the administrative problems of the ZOA as they arose in the course of my incumbency as Acting President. I hope I am not exaggerating when I say that they have been handled in an efficient and businesslike manner. I take it that my long business career has been somewhat of an asset. That business training I promise you to place completely at the disposal of the organization during my term of office.

But the Zionist Organization of America is of course a great political organization. I am only too well aware that I can lay no claim to any

particular political sagacity. In this realm I hope to have the benefit of the advice of the fine and great leaders of the Zionist Organization who dealt with the varied and complex Zionist problems of their time, I shall look forward particularly to the sage counsel of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, the outstanding leader of American Zionists, to whom history will record, I am sure, we owe in a very large measure the establishment of the Jewish State. For many years he has been my Zionist guide and mentor, I hope he will continue to be so for many more years to come.

I said at the beginning that I was a humble man. As such I shall seek guidance from all those whose experience and status in the Zionist World Organization entitle them to be our guides and counsellors, notably Dr. Emanuel Neumann, fellow-architect with Dr. Abba Hillel Silver of the historic Jewish victory at Lake Success, Louis Lipsky, veteran Zionist leader, and others to whom I shall deem it my privilege to turn from time to time for consultation and advice on important Zionist problems.

There will be no resort to snap judgments on important matters of Zionist policy, or to haphazard decisions, prompted by individual bias, or to secret deals, as long as I am President of the Organization. That much I can promise you.

The annual convention is the supreme and sovereign organ of the Zionist Organization of America. The last convention adopted important resolutions embodying definite lines of policy. These decisions constitute our mandate which we are in duty bound to carry out. I shall be faithful to this mandate.

I cannot conclude without again referring to our dearly beloved, departed leader, Daniel Frisch. He came to office on a peace program, after a long and protracted fratricidal struggle. The unity that was achieved he regarded as his proudest achievement. If there is anything that I wish for

most fervently, it is to maintain and, if possible, to strengthen that unity. This was also the fervent wish of Daniel Frisch, of blessed memory. I know he would have wanted us all to keep the peace. "There are," he said, "no good and bad Zionist wars; they are all bad." Let us all rally around the Zionist Organization of America which Daniel Frisch bequeathed to us. Let us march together in his spirit, true to his ideals, and march forward towards the goal to which he gave his life - the strengthening of the State of Israel and the survival and rejuvenation of American Jewry.



ההסתדרות הציונית של ארצות הברית

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

41 EAST 42ND STREET • MURRAY HILL 2-3205 • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPT.
ERNEST E. BARBARASH, Director

March 22, 1950

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

Mr. Milton Pollack spoke to me of the outstanding address you delivered before the Miami Beach Zionist District on March 8th on the present and future horizon of American Zionism.

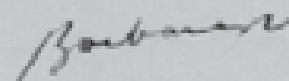
Inasmuch as the ideas and thoughts expressed in that address merit nationwide coverage, I wonder whether you would be good enough to send me a summary or full text of the address for publication in the forthcoming issue of The New Palestine.

Better still, I might even publish the text as an article in the Yearbook which we are preparing for the "Salute to Israel" pageant which is being arranged by the ZOA for May 11th at Madison Square Garden commemorating the first anniversary of Israel's admission to the UN.

In any event, I expect a special article from you for publication in the Yearbook which will take the form of a beautifully illustrated album. This special article should perhaps deal with the events leading up to Israel's admission to the UN in which you played such a historic part. The deadline for the Yearbook is April 10th.

I shall appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,



Ernest E. Barbarash

eeb/pm

2828/50

26th March, 1950

Dr. Israel Goldstein,
New York.

Dear Dr. Goldstein,

We acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter of March the 8th. In the meantime we had copy of a letter sent to you by the secretary general of the Paris Bureau, Dr. Frey; we also received the minutes of the plenary session of the European Executive of the Confederation.

We not only admit your right to concern yourself with what has been brought to your notice as a conflict within the Organization of General Zionists in France; it certainly was your duty as President of the Confederation to do so. But we felt we had to comment negatively on your decision to require the French Organization to cancel their resolution and we are strengthened in our opinion after perusal of the minutes of the Executive meeting. They reveal quite clearly that the pro-Progressives minority in the French Organization together with the Paris-bureau, alarmed by the threat to their formerly unchallenged supremacy, (not in numbers, but in influence) have mobilized the European Executive (dominated by pro-Progressives) in order to subdue the majority in the French Organization. We cannot see this as a way to preserve the unity of General Zionism in the Gola which was not threatened by the resolution of the conference any more than by taking sides on behalf of the Progressive Party by prolonged action on the part of leaders and functionaries of the Confederation.

As we have pointed out in our former letter, this regrettable development is an inevitable consequence of

Page 2

the fortunately, intensified connection between Israel and the Gols, on one side, and the existence of two parties of General Zionists in Israel on the other side, both vitally interested in securing the flow of manpower and means each to its own receptacles.

We must repeat that we did not want this necessity to arise and that we did all in our power to prevent it. But those who sponsored the foundation of the Progressive Party and proved afterwards unable to persuade them to become united with our party, must be ready to face the consequences.

These consequences are most compelling with respect to the question of youth-organizations which you did not mention at all in your letter.

The monopoly conferred in December 1946 in Basel upon Haneor Masioni (and even then on the ground of promises which never have been kept) automatically ceased to exist when Haneor Masioni became the recruiting-depot of the Progressive Party. We must therefore insist on the right of the French Organisation to organise youth outside Haneor Masioni as they think fit.

We deeply regret that this correspondence has become necessary. But as you know we are those who not only profess the vital necessity of a united and strong General Zionism, but did everything possible to secure the basis of it which must be a united General Zionism in Israel.

Yours very sincerely,

F. Bernstein.

ישראל

131

טלפון 333.3031

Dr. Abba I

WRHS
692
652

The Temple Ansel Rd.
East 105 7th St.
Cleveland 6
Ohio



BY AIR MAIL

MAY HOSIERY MILLS

NEW YORK OFFICE: EMPIRE STATE BUILDING



GENERAL OFFICES
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE
PHONE 42-1611

March 27, 1950

Dr. A. H. Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I am planning to attend the meeting of the Actions Committee to be held in Jerusalem on April 19. My present itinerary calls for me to arrive in Israel on April 16. I spoke to Dr. Neumann over the telephone last week and found out that he also would be in Israel at that time. I will, therefore, have the opportunity to confer with him on such matters as come before the Actions Committee.

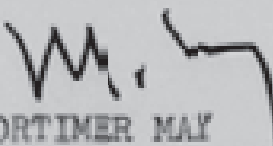
I believe it is your intention, for several reasons, not to go. I thought it might be a good idea, however, to drop a line to you and ask your viewpoints on such matters as you contemplate may be discussed. If you have any thoughts, I should be very glad to have them as I believe we ought to assume as united a position as we can in our own group.

If you believe that this could be better discussed over the telephone, please drop me a line then to that effect and I will give you a ring at sometime that would be convenient to you. My present plan is to sail on the Queen Mary on April 7 and to be in New York just one day, namely, on the 6th before the sailing. If anything, by some chance, should bring you to New York at that time, would like to see you.

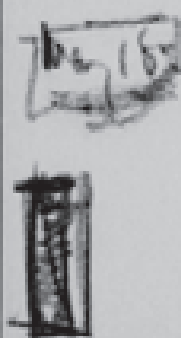
If you have any other ideas on the whole situation, including our own ZO4 and its problems, please let me hear.

It was good to have been with you and Mrs. Silver in Miami Beach and I trust it will not be too long before our paths cross again. With every good wish for the Passover Season,

Sincerely yours,


MORTIMER MAY

MM:CC
MANUFACTURERS OF *Seamless Hosiery* FOR OVER 50 YEARS



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Lexington Ave., & 49th St.,
New York 22, N.Y.



LANGFORD H. VANDERSBICE,
MANAGER

Hotel Niagara

Niagara Falls, N.Y.

March 29, 1950.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
105th at Ansel,
CLEVELAND, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver:

On the eve of Pesach I would like to send you and Mrs. Silver a line of good cheer. Again we shall turn the pages of the Hagadah and wonder in which direction Jewry will march in the days to come.

I have now been in this country for five months, trouping from ZOA district to ZOA district, learning much about American Zionism and American Judaism.

In view of the sudden changes that have taken place within the ZOA leadership in recent weeks, may I take this opportunity of bringing some of my personal conclusions to your attention:

- 1 - Since last year's controversy, I would say that the rank and file have taken next to no interest in the activities of "Head Quarters".
- 2 - Except where a personal relationship existed, the death of Daniel Frisch has gone by almost unnoticed. I have not heard Benjamin Browdy's name discussed anywhere.
- 3 - So far next to no discussion is taking place either in regard to the coming Convention, or in connection with a President to be elected there.
- 4 - On the whole I would say that Zionist activity and consciousness has improved somewhat since last spring. But whilst the question "Why Zionism?" does not occur

so often, it has been replaced by "How Zionism?" For the time being we are able to mark time or even increase membership, but as the positions stands at the moment, I doubt if this trend can be maintained for long.

5 - I would say that the greatest failing of to-day is the lack of prestige the ZOA has in the minds of its own members. Again and again a local President will appeal for members with the words: "I don't mind if you join Poale Zion or Mizrachi as long as you are a member of some Zionist group". Few take pride in THEIR ZOA. Small wonder that they can easily be persuaded that by giving to the UJA or belonging to the Bnei Brith they can fulfil their Zionist aspirations.

6 - On a higher level there is talk of various candidates for ZOA Presidency. Not one of those mentioned commands nationwide respect or support. Nor do I personally feel that any one of them can feel certain of winning, UNLESS he is a compromise candidate - which is surely not the kind of candidate either you or most thinking Zionists desire.

7 - As Dr. Neumann quite rightly said, we are still running on past momentum. There is only one man who can infuse renewed vision and inspiration into the movement; who can command the respect and devotion of American Jewry; who can arrest the present trend of apathy and inaction and turn it into constructive channels. The one man is yourself, dear Dr. Silver.

8 - I realise from past discussions that you are none too eager to head the ZOA once more. But in all humility may I say that without a man of your stature at the helm, I can see no future for the ZOA as a dynamic mass movement. In addition, it would be of the utmost importance for the ZOA delegation to the next Zionist Congress to be headed by yourself whilst occupying the ZOA's highest position.

I am sure you will understand the motives that prompted me to write these lines. I am convinced that Israel needs a strong Zionist movement, at least for some years to come. And every day proves to me that the movement is faltering for lack of strong leadership.

May I send you my sincere best wishes and warmest regards, also to Mrs. Silver. In respectful devotion, I am,
Very cordially yours,

Hannah Stein.

ההסתדרות הציונית של ארצות הברית

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

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

March 29, 1950

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

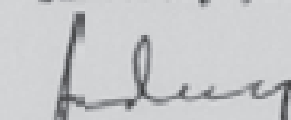
I was delighted to receive your letter dated March 27th.

I am going to take immediate steps to see whether I can implement the idea I had suggested.

I trust that you and your family are in the best of health and spirits.

My affectionate regards.

Sincerely yours,


Dr. Sidney Marks
Executive Director

SM:dh

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DANIEL FRISCH, New York, N. Y.

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THE EXECUTIVE OF THE ZIONIST ORGANISATION
Organisation Department
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For publication in the press

PROBLEMS OF THE ZIONIST ORGANISATION
WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STATE

Summary of the Debate
on
Ideological and Organisational Problems of the Movement

Under this heading a Report has been issued by the Organisation Department of the Zionist Executive which contains a compilation of views on current Zionist problems expressed during the past two years both at meetings of the Zionist General Council and Zionist Conferences in various countries and also in the Zionist press in Israel and abroad.

These views, differing from each other both in content and in form, have been culled from speeches made by leaders of the Movement and from articles and other publications; they are being presented in this booklet neither in their entirety nor in chronological order, but in the form of extracts arranged in seven chapters according to their subject matter:-

- A. The Problem of the Future Existence of the Zionist Organisation;
- B. The Division of Functions between the Zionist Executive and the Government of the State of Israel;
- C. Relations between the Zionist Organisation and the State of Israel :
 - 1. Should Cabinet Ministers Hold Office in the Zionist Executive ?
 - 2. The Status of the Zionist Organisation in the State and Delimitation of Spheres of Competence
- D. The Relations between World Jewry and the State of Israel:
 - 1. "Double Loyalty"
 - 2. Political Separation - Framework for Mutual Cooperation

E. Aim and Programme of Zionism ;

F. Changes in the Functions of the Zionist Organisation:

1. Public Relations
2. Treatment of Diaspora Problems
3. Intensification of Educational and Cultural Activities
4. Chalutzit

G. Internal Organisational Structure:

1. Territorial Branches of the Zionist Organisation; the most efficient type of territorial organisational framework; extent of the autonomy to be granted to the territorial organisations
2. Development and Jurisdiction of the Parties
3. The Shekel
4. The Jewish Agency - its Existence, Structure and Competence.

This Report is only the first instalment in this compilation which will be continued in a second volume to be published soon. These publications aim at providing material for the debate which is going on within the Movement on the ideological and organisational questions which so preoccupy today Zionist public opinion and which will come up for discussion and decision at the meetings of the Zionist General Council and the Congress due to be held this year.

Jerusalem, March, 1950.

הנהלת ההסתדרות הציונית

THE EXECUTIVE OF THE ZIONIST ORGANISATION

המחלקה הארגונית
ORGANISATION DEPARTMENT

Ref. No. : 7800

152/8302

י ר ש ל י ם
J E R U S A L E M
P. O. B. : 92 : ד . ת
CABLE : ZIONIT, JERUSALEM : תרמ"ח
CODE : BENTLEY ; SECOND : 7 : פ
TELEPHONE : 4671 : (1936)

7th April, 1950.

Rabbi Dr. A. H. Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio - U.S.A.

Dear Rabbi Silver,

The establishment of the State of Israel has opened a new chapter in the history of our people, and has brought about profound changes, not only in the objective conditions of the life of the people of Israel, but also in the spiritual life of the Jewish masses in all countries and in the hearts of every Jew and Zionist. These changes have, naturally, been felt first and foremost by the Zionist Movement, which was faced with the question, whether the establishment of the State of Israel did not, in fact, mean the fulfilment of Zionism and the redundancy of the Zionist Organisation. After the early hesitations the realisation crystallized that the State in itself was only "the beginning of the redemption", and that, therefore, the Movement and the entire Jewish people were called upon to increase their efforts in order to convert this beginning into a complete redemption.

Together with this realisation the view has been put forward, that a fundamental re-evaluation of ideas was indispensable, if the Zionist Movement is to pass the tough test with which the great turn of events in our national life has confronted it. There is a need to reformulate the Basle-Programme and to define the relationship between the State and the Zionist Organisation, as well as between world Jewry and the State; it is equally imperative to renew or to form the proper organizational instruments for joint Zionist action, in order to enable the Movement to fulfil the great tasks, that face it in this historic hour while safeguarding the freedom of action of the various parties in their specific ideological sphere. These are only a few of the fundamental problems, upon whose successful solution depends the future of the Zionist Movement.

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הנהלת ההסתדרות הציונית

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7.4.1950.

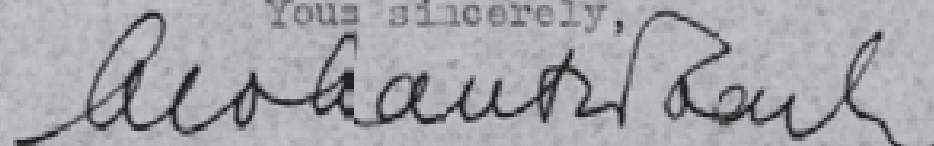
The discussion of the question has been conducted throughout the Zionist press and at many Zionist gatherings. In order to make the material which accumulated during the last two years available to the Zionist public in a useful form, we have decided to issue a series of publications summarizing the various views that appeared in the press or were delivered orally by leading Zionists, and among them also your opinion.

The first volume of this series on the "Problems of the Zionist Organisation with the Establishment of the State" (a copy of which has already been sent to you) contained a number of extracts from articles and speeches, selected from the material which was at our disposal; in the future instalments we wish to present a more ample compilation of the considered views of the principal men of letters and leaders of our Movement on these problems.

We have the honour to invite you to take part in the continuation of this discussion and to express your opinion on any of the problems you may choose. A list of the subjects dealt with in the first volume is enclosed herewith for your convenience. We suggest that you send us your contribution (whether it has been published elsewhere or not) to be used in the forthcoming issue of our publication.

The second instalment is due to appear in the near future; we would greatly appreciate it if you would give us the opportunity of including your article in that publication.

With Zion's greetings,
Yours sincerely,



ORGANISATION DEPARTMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE

RE/DB

TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 8-0123

CABLE ADDRESS: "PALECOR" NEW YORK

PALESTINE ECONOMIC CORPORATION
400 Madison Avenue New York 17, N. Y.

April 7, 1950

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

To the Stockholders of the
Palestine Economic Corporation:

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the PALESTINE ECONOMIC CORPORATION, incorporated under the laws of Maine, will be held at the Office of the Corporation with the CT Corporation System, 57 Exchange Street, Portland 3, Cumberland County, Maine, on the 28th day of April, 1950, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:

1. To fix the number of Directors at 100.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To elect a Clerk.
4. To consider and vote on a proposal to subscribe to 900,484 ordinary shares of Palestine Corporation (an Israel Corporation) having a par value of IL 1 each, such subscription to be paid for (a) by transferring to Palestine Corporation certain Israel securities and notes held by this Corporation (including all its stock holdings in Palestine Mortgage & Savings Bank Ltd., and Central Bank of Cooperative Institutions Ltd.) at an agreed price of IL 600,000 (subject to adjustment) and (b) by the payment of the balance of the subscription in cash. (See details in the accompanying letter of the President.)
5. To ratify and approve amendments to the by-laws adopted by the Board of Directors since the last annual meeting of stockholders. (See details in the accompanying letter of the President.)
6. To ratify and approve all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors and Officers since the last annual meeting.
7. To take such other action and transact such other business that may properly come before the meeting.

The affirmative vote of the holders of the majority of the outstanding common stock is necessary for favorable action on item numbered 4 above.

Stockholders who do not intend to attend the meeting are requested to sign and return the enclosed proxy.

Only stockholders of record at the close of business on March 31, 1950 will be entitled to vote at the meeting.

Albert Seiffer
Secretary

PS: Please advise us of any change in your address.

SPECIAL REMINDER

Holders of what was formerly \$100 par stock who still hold their old certificates are reminded that, upon the amendment of the Charter of the Company on May 5, 1949, each share of common stock then outstanding was split into four shares of common stock and if they have not already done so, are requested to send in the old certificates for new certificates to the Corporation Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

PALESTINE ECONOMIC CORPORATION
400 Madison Avenue New York 17, N. Y.

April 7, 1950

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

The proposal to subscribe to 900,484 Ordinary shares of the Palestine Corporation Ltd., referred to in the notice, marks an important advance for your Corporation. Upon consummation of the transaction, this Corporation will hold the majority interest in a banking and investment corporation which we expect will become one of the three largest banks in the State of Israel.

As you know, your Company has been operating successfully two banking institutions in Israel for about 24 years, namely, The Central Bank of Cooperative Institutions in Palestine, Ltd., and the Palestine Mortgage & Savings Bank Ltd. The Officers have long felt the desirability of rounding out and expanding our banking operations by the inclusion of an institution doing commercial banking. The establishment of the State of Israel and the consequent industrial growth have spurred the need to provide better banking facilities. To that end your Officers entered into negotiations with the Palestine Corporation Ltd., a leading and successful commercial bank in Israel.

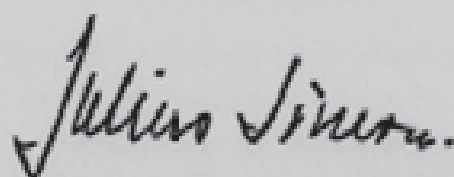
This has resulted in the proposal now submitted to the stockholders for their approval. It provides that the Palestine Economic Corporation subscribe to 900,484 Ordinary shares of the Palestine Corporation Ltd., which upon issuance will be a majority of the outstanding stock of that Corporation. Your Company will pay for these shares by IL 300,484 in cash, and by the transfer of our investments in the Central Bank of Cooperative Institutions in Palestine Ltd., the Palestine Mortgage & Savings Bank Ltd., and other miscellaneous notes and securities.

The transaction has been approved by your Board of Directors who recommend like approval by the stockholders. It is my belief that this transaction is in the best interests of the Corporation and a vital step to strengthen Palestine Economic Corporation as an important factor in the economic development of Israel. I urge if you cannot be present in person to vote in favor of this proposal, that you return the enclosed proxy card to us.

The stockholders are also requested to ratify the following amendment to the By-laws previously adopted by the Board:

- a. Permitting the use of facsimile signatures and seal of the Corporation on certificates signed by Transfer Agent or Registrar. (Article VII, Section 1).
- b. Amending Articles III and V to provide that the following officers preside at Board meetings in the following order: Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee, the President.
- c. Repealing Article 17 of the By-laws which read "Wherever in these By-laws the term "stock certificate" is used, it shall be held to apply equally to certificates of receipts issued by the Company to represent partly paid stock. For all purposes the holder of partly paid stock shall be entitled to the same rights with respect to voting or any of the other rights, privileges or immunities, as a holder of fully paid stock."

Sincerely yours,



President

Zionist Organization of America

Office of the President
41 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

April 7, 1950

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
19810 Shaker Boulevard
Shaker Heights, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

On my way home, I was thinking a great deal about all you said to Dr. Margoshes and to me, during our very pleasant visit at your home. I have always felt that you have excellent advice to offer on the handling of Zionist problems, and after the talk we had with you, I am now more convinced than ever before that whoever is in the leadership of the ZOA, could do nothing better than to benefit from your advice and guidance. I intend, as I told you, to avail myself very frequently of both.

Dr. Margoshes knows now exactly what the line is he is to follow at the Actions Committee. I know we can rely on him to carry out that line faithfully.

The other matters we spoke about, such as the PEC, will be attended to without delay.

I would like to close this letter by thanking you again for the very illuminating and happy time I had at your home. I expect to call you frequently on the telephone and I hope you won't mind.

Please convey our heartfelt thanks to Mrs. Silver for her gracious hospitality.

Very cordially yours,

B G Browdy
Benjamin G. Browdy
President