



Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

Featuring collections from the Western Reserve Historical Society and
The Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives

MS-4787: Abba Hillel Silver Papers, 1902-1989.

Series II: Harold P. Manson File (Zionism Files), 1940-1949, undated.

Sub-series A: Main Manson File, 1940-1949.

Reel
107

Box
37

Folder
388

The New Palestine, 1946.

(See Over)

U. S. POSTAGE
1c PAID
New York, N. Y.
Permit No. 5853

Zionists Voice Confidence in Silver (See Page 7)

Mr. Harold P. Manson
5 Prospect Place
New York 17, N.Y.

THE
New Palestine
NEWS REPORTER ISSUE

Vol. XXXVI No. 23 SEPTEMBER 20, 1946 ELUL 21, 5706

National Executive Reaffirms Biltmore Program

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

(See Over)

The National Executive Committee of the Zionist Organization of America has noted with amazement and concern recent highly-colored press dispatches emanating from Paris in connection with the reported resignation of our president, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, from the executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. We reject the imputation conveyed in these tendentious and harmful reports that Dr. Silver and the masses of American Zionists whom he leads represent an "extremist" position in contrast with the allegedly "moderate" position of the Jewish Agency executive. We also regret the equally unwarranted suggestion that he or we are motivated by anti-British sentiment.

We declare that the Zionist Organization of America stands today, as it has consistently stood, by the official program of the Zionist movement calling for the free entry of Jews into Palestine and the establishment of Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth, with full equality of right and status

for all its inhabitants. This program, adopted and ratified by the highest instances of the World Zionist movement, has been approved by the overwhelming majority of American Jewry, and has gained wide support among the American people and at the hands of the Congress of the United States; nor has that official Zionist position been reversed or modified by any world Zionist conference or Zionist Congress empowered to make valid decisions touching basic Zionist policy and principles.

We take this occasion to express on behalf of 200,000 members of our organization our admiration and gratitude for the unceasing and effective efforts carried on in the United States under the leadership of our distinguished president, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, to promote the realization of Zionist aims in unwavering adherence to the basic Zionist program, and we renew our expression of confidence in his leadership of American Zionism.



"PRESERVE THESE BITS FOR FURTHER PARTITIONING"

SEE PAGE 14 FOR LATEST BULLETINS

EDITORIAL

The Partition Proposal—A Tactical Error

JUDGING by reactions in all parts of the country, American Zionists have not yet recovered from the feeling of shock and bewilderment occasioned by the sudden change of policy on the part of the Executive of the Jewish Agency and its widely publicized efforts to press for partition as the solution of the Palestine question. The conviction is growing that a great tactical blunder has been committed and the fruits of immense Zionist labor unnecessarily sacrificed.

For years American Zionism has made prodigious efforts and waged an unrelenting struggle for the general acceptance of the Biltmore Program, which calls for the establishment of Palestine—the whole of it—as a Jewish Commonwealth. That program was formally adopted by the representatives of all parties of American Zionism in 1942. The following year, it became the program of American Jewry through its endorsement at the historic session of the American Jewish Conference at the Waldorf-Astoria. In the summer of 1944, this program was accepted by the Republican and Democratic National Conventions and incorporated in their party platforms. In the fall of that year, it was solemnly endorsed by the President of the United States, who pledged his best efforts to bring about its implementation. In the summer of 1945, a World Zionist Conference—the first since the outbreak of the war—meeting in London, reaffirmed the Biltmore Program in more explicit terms by demanding a Jewish state in Palestine “undivided and undiminished.” And in December, 1945, the Congress of the United States adopted a Palestine resolution constituting a substantial endorsement of that policy. All of this and much else that has transpired have helped to create for the Zionist movement a certain bargaining position which it lacked at the outbreak of the war. The determined attitude of the Yishuv on the one hand, and the pressure of American opinion on the other have been the two prongs of a great political offensive carried on with ever increasing vigor in recent months.

A RADICAL SHIFT

But suddenly, following the publication of the Morrison-Grady Federalization Plan and the announcement by the British Government of a Conference on Palestine to be held in London, the Executive of the Jewish Agency meeting in Paris launched a drive for Partition and the establishment of a Jewish state in a part of Palestine. It was a radical shift of position.

American Zionists who attended the meeting of the Jewish Agency in Paris, have now returned. Speaking before various Zionist bodies, they have reported fully and ably on what transpired at those fateful sessions. They also explained the background of the critical decision taken by the Agency Executive and described the moral and political atmosphere under which it met: the imprisonment of members of the Jewish Agency, who are still in Latrun; the impact of the continued suffering of European Jews; the bitter disappointment over the outcome of the Anglo-American discussions; the emotional tension and the pervasive gloom.

But all of these are explanations which do not explain. Neither emotional stress nor psychological depression should determine the policies and tactics of a mature political movement. Nor could they justify an astounding course of action which left the Zionist world gasping with amazement. Without preparing the movement for such a radical departure, without warning or notice, without seeking authority from the Zionist Congress or the Greater Actions Committee, the Executive took it upon itself to commit the movement to Partition, to put it forward officially as the Zionist solution and to press for its adoption by the American and British Governments.

NO OFFER MADE TO US

The arguments for and against Partition have been threshed out for years. Admittedly there are two sides to the question. There is room for legitimate difference of opinion on its merits. But that was not the issue confronting the Executive and is not the issue at this moment. We have not been called upon to accept or reject a Partition proposal. There has been no such offer and therefore no occasion to invite an internal controversy on hypothetical grounds.

There is no analogy between the situation in 1937 and the present. At that time the Zionist movement was confronted with a definite and concrete offer officially submitted by the British Government to establish a Jewish state in a part of Palestine. It was brought before the Zionist Congress, which was sharply divided on the merits of the particular proposal then under consideration. That is not the situation today. Not only has there been no such offer from the British Government; there has been not the slightest intimation, official or otherwise, from the British Cabinet that it would give favorable consideration to such a compromise proposal if it came from us.

What then could have moved the Jewish Agency Executive to adopt formal resolutions, to place itself on record, to reduce the political content of the Biltmore Program, to reverse a series of decisions made in America and in Palestine? What could have prompted it to nullify an

express provision of a political resolution adopted by the World Zionist Conference only a year ago which has been regarded as binding upon the movement; to make a grand gesture of renunciation and to offer on behalf of the Jewish people a further substantial “territorial sacrifice”? And even if, for reasons we cannot comprehend, the Executive felt impelled to adopt such a decision, what reason was there to advertise the fact, to send the precious tidings by special emissary flying across the Atlantic, to have it proclaimed to the world and shouted from the house-tops? What diplomatic wisdom was it to abandon publicly the position on which the movement has stood so long and throw away such bargaining power as that position contained? To these questions which are agitating Zionists everywhere, no adequate answer has been given.

NO GAIN WHATSOEVER

And what has been gained by this extraordinary maneuver? So far as can be judged, there has been no gain whatever. Apparently it had been hoped that by a few bold strokes, by a sort of diplomatic “blitz,” the British and American Governments would be made to agree upon this proposal as the cornerstone of the London conference. But the attempt failed. The British would not be “blitzed.”

So far as the American Government is concerned, it was glad to transmit the Agency's partition proposal to the British Government together with the expression of a hope that its consideration might lead to a solution acceptable to all concerned. To transmit this approval without assuming any further obligation with regard to it gave the American Government a convenient way out of the impasse it had reached with the British Government, whom it had been pressing for the immediate admission of 100,000 refugees—and a most welcome relief from the relentless pressure to which the Administration had been subjected by American Jews and an aroused public opinion. The President's statement at the time made it clear that the American Government, far from identifying itself with the Agency's plan, “had no proposals of its own” to make. It declined to send even an observer to the London conference, thus bowing itself out of the picture.

A WAIVER OF HISTORIC CLAIMS

As for the British Government, after some preliminary conversations calculated to raise Zionist hopes, it definitely refused to accept Partition as the basis for discussion, which resulted in the decision of the Jewish Agency not to participate in the conference. The great gesture of renunciation on the part of the Jewish Agency failed in fact to elicit a single concession from the British as a quid pro quo—not even a tactical concession; not even the release of the Agency members from arrest; not even permission for Ben Gurion, Chairman of the Jewish Agency, to go to London free from the threat of immediate arrest. Thus we have publicly waived the historic claims of the Jewish people to a large part (ultimately perhaps the largest part) of Palestine and got nothing—absolutely nothing—in return.

In defense of this incredible performance, it has been said that there was a widespread sentiment in England in favor of partition; that a large section of the press was for it; the Conservative Party was for it; some members of the Cabinet favored it; even important Arab leaders were similarly inclined. All of these facts, if they are facts, are so many additional reasons why the Jewish Agency need not have made the offer. Clearly, if the tide was setting so strongly in that direction, it would have been the part of wisdom and prudence to let such a compromise proposal come from the British Government, which would have left the Zionist movement in a much stronger position. If the offer seemed acceptable, it could then have been submitted to the highest Zionist instances for consideration. And if the offer was inadequate, whether in respect of territory or otherwise, we would have been in an incomparably better position to bargain and to hold out for a more satisfactory offer. As it is, the movement has been maneuvered into the unfortunate position of pressing for a compromise which from that moment becomes the maximum Zionist demand; while the British Government—and the Arabs are given the tactical advantage and afforded every opportunity to grind us down in order to extort still greater sacrifices and concessions on our part.

ARABS MORE ASTUTE

It must be admitted that the Arab leadership has been more astute or better advised. The Palestinian Arabs refused to attend the conference because the Mufti was excluded. Representatives of the Arab states did accept the British invitation but entered the conference on the basis that they rejected the federalization proposal and stood upon the united Arab demand for the establishment of the whole of Palestine as an Arab state. If, as is rumored by some who claim to be “in the know,” there are Arab leaders who secretly favor a Partition solution, it has been a zealously guarded secret. Indeed, if the Arabs had a compromise proposal of any kind in mind, they did not reveal their hand in advance of the Conference but waited for offers of compromise to emanate from the British—or

(Continued on Page 6)



BERNARD JOSEPH

Held by British in internment camp

Endorsement by the President of the United States of the British "Grady Report" would have constituted a major setback to Zionist hopes. From that defeat there might not soon have been any recovery. It was a defeat averted by the narrowest of margins. The President was in an understandable mood to get the Palestine question off his desk as expeditiously as possible. Newspaper hints about what had transpired in interviews with Congressmen and Senators indicated a growing impatience on his part. A President is only human, and Palestine is only one of a number of international questions which have been agitating him. The Secretary of State, Mr. Byrnes, had been persuaded for reasons best known to himself to go along with the British on the Federalization scheme. Apparently he had succeeded in convincing the President to do the same.

This was the situation which confronted Zionist representatives in Washington as of the last week in July and the first week in August. It was a risky job and it took steady nerve on the part of American Zionist spokesmen to continue to bring pressure to bear on the White House. But it had to be done. It was successfully and quickly done. This is neither the time nor the occasion to detail the process by which the result was achieved. It should be said for the record, however, that it was effected by a demonstration of devotion to the cause on the part both of leaders and of rank-and-file of which American Zionism can justly be proud.

Shameful Barrage

Much to the consternation of the British who imagined that the situation was well under control, Mr. Truman recalled the Grady mission and summoned the American members of the Anglo-American Committee (whose months of arduous labors, travels and unanimous findings had been blithely set aside by the "experts" in London) to Washington for consultation. This action subjected the President to a truly shameful barrage of nasty criticism

The Truth Will Out

What Happened Before and After the Partition Proposal

By DR. LEON FEUER

Vice President, Zionist Organization of America

and half-veiled insults on the part of British editorialists, commentators and so-called "unofficial quarters." The British Government could barely conceal its anger and sense of frustration at having such a neatly laid plot blow up in its face. One of the charges which was levelled against Mr. Truman, funny if it were not so tragically ironical, was that he was delaying the admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine.

After carefully weighing all of the possibilities of the situation, those who were directing the American Zionist strategy in Washington came to the conclusion that the next immediate step was to persuade our government (1) to continue to press for the immediate entry of the 100,000; and (2) to inform the British that while the United States could not assent to the proposals brought back by the Grady mission, this government was willing and eager to continue the negotiations with a view toward arriving at a just and durable solution. It was known that the American members of the Anglo-American Committee, who were now in Washington conferring on the question, were strongly in favor of such a policy. To put it another way, this was a strategy aimed at giving priority to the desperate needs of the D.P.'s while at the same time avoiding any bargaining away of Zionist aims.

It was believed that the most effective strategy was to keep the political situation fluid at least for the moment. It was felt that such a policy was not only logical and honorable but one that had a fair chance of success. It represented the publicly expressed views of the President. It had the support of the American members of the Anglo-American Committee, whose views were very influential with the President. It was at least an open question whether England, so desperately anxious for American support on the international scene, would or could continue indefinitely to be obdurate on the Palestine issue.

Politically Dangerous

In the meanwhile, the Executive of the Jewish Agency was meeting in Paris. We were informed that an emissary of the Executive in the person of Dr. Nahum Goldmann was on his way to Washington bringing their decision on policy. Upon his arrival, Dr. Goldmann stated that the decision was publicly to reject

the Federalization plan, but to take steps privately to inform the American Government that the Agency was ready to negotiate on the basis of "a viable Jewish State in an adequate part of Palestine."

Goldmann made his first report of the Paris proceedings at an informal meeting of those who had been working in Washington. They discussed the situation with him thoroughly and carefully. Quite apart from individual views as to the wisdom or desirability of the proposal itself, all were unanimous in feeling that it would be politically dangerous and self-defeating to have the Partition proposal come directly from the Agency. It was felt that if it had to be Partition ultimately, the way to get it—perhaps the only way to get it—was that it should be negotiated with us, not originated by us. Dr. Goldmann apparently agreed. At a formal meeting the next day of the Executive of the American Zionist Emergency Council, this line of strategy was unanimously adopted as official. There was also adopted a clear directive to the effect that all negotiations with top government officials were to be carried on jointly by Dr. Goldmann and the Chairman of the Executive of the Council, Dr. Silver. That Dr. Goldmann accepted this decision and agreed to act in accordance with it, although there was no police power to enforce it, is as much a part of the record as the decision itself.

Goldmann's Actions

It is now public knowledge that prior to the meeting just alluded to, Dr. Goldmann had already been to see the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, and had submitted the Partition proposal through him to the United States Government on behalf of the Jewish Agency. He failed to disclose this at the meeting. He did not see fit to take his Zionist colleagues into his confidence. Subsequently he saw the other two members of the United States Cabinet Committee, Secretaries Snyder and Patterson. He did not see them as instructed in the company of Dr. Silver. On his visit to Patterson he did have a companion, but not Dr. Silver—Judge Proskauer. If this is puzzling to the reader, he can well imagine what a mystery it presented to the members of the Executive of the American Zionist Emergency Council.

The upshot of Dr. Goldmann's



ISRAEL ROKACH

Tel Aviv Mayor who turned down British invitation to London Conference

unilateral action was the statement released from the White House on the eve of President Truman's departure for his vacation. That this statement was a let-down is describing it mildly. It declared that this Government is unable to agree with the latest proposals of the British Government, but has no new proposals of its own to offer; that it was transmitting to London certain proposals which it had received from the Jewish Agency with the hope that some agreement might be reached at the forthcoming conferences of the British, the Arabs and the Jews; that the President was considering asking Congress for legislation to admit additional refugees including Jews to the United States.

On a Silver Platter

It appears that upon his return to Paris, Dr. Goldmann reported to the Executive that his mission had been completely successful; that he had converted the top level of American officialdom (not to mention Judge Proskauer) to the enthusiastic support of a Jewish State; and that the United States would back the Zionists in urging this solution upon the British. To us who may be a bit closer, not only geographically but psychologically, to the Washington scene, it seemed that what really happened was that the President had been offered on a silver platter, and had quite naturally taken advantage of it, a marvelous opportunity to extricate himself and the State Department at least for the time being from what was becoming an embarrassing commitment to American Jewry to do everything possible to secure at least the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine. He had declined to accept the Grady report, which we wanted him to reject. Now he had also seemingly given his approval to the Jewish Agency proposal by transmitting it to the British Government without assuming any further responsibility for it. He could feel that he was excused from any further obligation. If there seems to be a discrepancy here between Dr. Goldmann's report and the real situation, between wish and fact, the

(Continued on Page 6)

THE NEW PALESTINE

Published by the Zionist Organization of America,
41 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Vol. XXXVI No. 23

SEPTEMBER 20, 1946

News Reporter Issue

ERNEST E. BARBARASH, Editor

THE NEW PALESTINE, an American Zionist publication devoted to Jewish affairs, is published semi-monthly from October to June, inclusive, and monthly in July, August and September, by the Zionist Organization of America. All communications should be addressed to THE NEW PALESTINE, 41 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. Subscription price, \$2.00; Canadian subscription, \$2.25; foreign subscription, \$3.00. Entered as second class matter at the Post Office, in New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

See Over



Latest stage in the tragedy of the men without a land—the Jewish refugees in “the Hell Ships” deported to Cyprus after an attempt to land in Palestine. The belongings of the deportees were landed separately. Here, the immigrants ashore in Cyprus, rush to get their bundles but were prevented by British troops, as belongings were to be searched first.

THE TRUTH WILL OUT

(Continued from Page 5)

writer can only hope that the future will prove his fears completely ungrounded.

“Extremism” and “Moderation”

The Jewish Agency has announced that it would not participate in the London Conference unless a Jewish State were made the basis of discussion, unless it could freely choose its own representatives and have a voice in the choice of other Jewish representatives. These conditions have not been met by the British Government. Nor are they likely to be met. Yet there have been indications that the Agency has been retreating from them one by one. At the same time stories have been appearing in the American press, datelined Paris and London—peculiar stories quoting “Zionist Circles,” “A spokesman for the Agency,” and “Circles close to the Jewish Agency.” Some of these dispatches deal with the resignation of Dr. Silver from the Executive. This is being interpreted as a shift on the part of the Agency from “extremism” to “moderation” — from an anti-British to a conciliatory (?) position. There was even one story to the effect that Judge Proskauer might take Dr. Silver's place on the Executive. One can only express the hope that all this does not mean what it seems to mean. It will be a black day for our movement when loyalty to the Biltmore Program and basic Zionist principles is branded as “extremism” or when the head of the American Jewish Committee becomes more acceptable to the Jewish Agency than the head of the Zionist Emergency Council.

Disturbing Questions

At this juncture, no Zionist can help but be deeply troubled by some disturbing questions that naturally suggest themselves on the basis of current reports. Will representatives of the Jewish Agency go to London after all in total disregard of the fact that even their minimal conditions for participation have not been met? What kind of bargaining position will they then occupy? Having taken the initiative in proposing Partition, does that not then become the **maximum** Zionist demand and therefore subject to further whittling down in the process of negotiation? How far are certain members of the Agency prepared to go in this process of compromise and retreat? Assuming that ultimately Partition would have been the price of a Jewish State anyway, would not the negotiating position now have been stronger if the representative of the Agency who was sent to this country had been a little less hasty in showing his hand?

Time alone will prove whether his strategy was wise or unwise. In the meantime it does seem clear that some ground has been lost in the United States which must somehow or other be recovered. Our government now has a perfect alibi for inaction: there is the London Conference in which the United States will not even be represented by an observer. It has bowed itself out of the picture. That is a pity after the tremendous efforts which American Jews have expended during the past three years. It means that there may have to be a great deal of extra work.

THE PARTITION PROPOSAL

(Continued from Page 2)

from us—reserving to themselves a free hand and the possibility of fighting, dickering and bargaining every inch of the way.

So far as the record stood at the opening of the Conference, the Arabs of all states and of all parties had stood consistently and unwaveringly for decades upon their demand for the liquidation of Zionism and for Arab sovereignty over the whole of Palestine and Trans-Jordan. We, on the eve of the same conference, have with our own hands torn up the London declaration adopted only a year ago.

It may be urged that we are not in as favorable a position as the Arabs, who can wait patiently to achieve their ends. We cannot wait for we are under the relentless pressure of the appalling plight of the Jews in Europe, and time is against us. The facts are true but the conclusion is false. The fallacy lies in the mistaken assumption that to show our impatience, our eagerness to compromise because we are hard pressed, would somehow move our adversaries to meet us half way. The lesson of experience points in the opposite direction. For many months past the whole Zionist movement has been concentrating its efforts on the admission of 100,000 refugees, in line with President Truman's request. Zionist leadership showed every disposition to ease the political tension by accepting such an act as a great political concession and to postpone for the moment the consideration of our major political demand for a Jewish Commonwealth. Even the resistance movement in Palestine offered to suspend its activities if the 100,000 were admitted. It was of no avail.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

On the contrary, the British declined to move one inch in that direction. However heartless their strategy, it was clear and well considered. They knew perfectly well that we were under this terrific pressure, the urge to save thousands of Jewish lives; but they intended to use this pressure against us and compel our submission to their political policy as the price and ransom of Jewish lives.

Though it appears remote at the moment, it is not, of course, precluded that out of the current discussions in London there should emerge some kind of Partition proposal and the offer to establish either an autonomous Jewish province or a Jewish state in a part of Palestine, however limited. If that should happen, it will then be for the Zionist Congress to study the features of the proposal, to consider whether in its territorial and constitutional aspects and its economic absorptive capacity it is adequate to meet the tormenting needs of the Jewish people and its unquenchable national aspirations. But if such an offer should emerge, it is an almost mathematical certainty that the character of the offer will not have been improved, but worsened by the unfortunate tactics which have been pursued.

Whether the Agency Executive was or was not entitled to act, it has acted. Whether it had constitutional power to commit the movement or not, the movement has in fact been committed. The plunge has been taken and the damage it entailed has been done. Politically speaking—if not in the legal sense—we are faced with an accomplished fact and a most difficult dilemma: to repudiate our own official program or the acts of our own Agency Executive.

OUR COURSE

So far as the Zionist Organization of America is concerned, the National Executive Committee has publicly reaffirmed the Biltmore Program in no uncertain terms. But as a matter of Zionist discipline, no responsible Zionist will take any action to interfere with negotiations carried on by the Executive of the Jewish Agency. On the contrary, heavily handicapped as we now are by the commitment made, every effort must be bent to extract the best possible results from a situation so desperately loaded against us. No pains must be spared in America and abroad to prevent the British Government from taking advantage of that situation by whittling down the Zionist position still further from the point at which it has now been pegged. That is our immediate task, which requires energetic and unified Zionist action.

The forthcoming Zionist Congress will review the whole situation in due course and render a final verdict.



Children of the settlement of Shavei Zion bring greetings at the establishment of the new settlement, Regba.

ZOA Convention to Be Largest in History

With the ZOA membership nearing the 200,000 mark, the forthcoming 49th annual convention of the ZOA which will open its five day sessions beginning October 25th in the Hotels Breakers and St. Charles, Atlantic City, will be the largest and most significant in the annals of the movement in this country. The program of the convention is now being prepared by a convention committee headed by Joseph W. Greenleaf who was named chairman by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver. Outstanding Zionists representing a cross-section of the country including the presidents of all ZOA regions have been appointed members of the committee.

According to an announcement by Dr. Sidney Marks, executive director, each ZOA district will be entitled to elect one delegate for the first 200 members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional 200 members and major fraction thereof. Representation will be based upon membership in good standing only. Any member, although new, who has paid his dues in full within the twelve month period preceding September 30, 1946, is considered a member in good standing of the ZOA and is eligible to vote for delegates to the convention.

The number of delegates to which a district, region, society or camp of the B'nai Zion is entitled, is to be determined by the number of members in good standing as of September 30, 1946. The election regulations issued by the National ZOA headquarters provide that election of delegates to the convention may be held at any time hereafter but not later than Monday, October 7, 1946.

Membership of Committee

With Mr. Greenleaf as its chairman, the members of the convention committee are as follows:

Marcus Abramson, Bronx; Martin Adolf, Paterson; Jacob Alkow, Los Angeles; Ralph Bass, Boston; Sol Benamy, Atlanta; Benjamin Berger, Minneapolis; Dr. Ilie Berger, Providence; Robert Bernstein, Philadelphia; Samuel Berson, Brooklyn; Benjamin G. Browdy, New York; Jack D. Burris, Miami Beach; I. J. Caplan, New York; Morris Cedarbaum, Brooklyn; Rabbi Armand D. Cohen, Cleveland; Jack B. Cohen, Brooklyn; Sol Cohen, Richmond Hill, N. Y.; Jacob K. Cohen, Long Island; Lawrence Crohn, Detroit; George Edelstein, San Francisco; Dr. F. M. Falkman, Cleveland; Mendel N. Fisher, New York; Dr. A. G. Fleischman, Des Moines; Harry Frankel, Cincinnati; Irving Galt, New York; Joseph Goldberg, Worcester; Reuben Goldman, Rochester; Abraham Goldstein, Hartford; I. R. Goodman, St. Louis; Jack Goodman, New York; Morris Gordon, Milwaukee; Rabbi J. A. Gorfinkel, Ft. Wayne; Rabbi William Greenfeld, Indianapolis; Dr. S. S. Gross, New York; Herbert Gussman, Tulsa; Joseph Halbert, Atlantic City; Melbourne Harris, Toledo; George Holtzberg, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Samuel Jacobson, Chicago; Paul Kaminsky, New York; Marvin Kane, Cleveland; William Kapelman, New York; Samuel Keiser, Baltimore; Abraham Krumbein, New York; Philip Lassar, Brooklyn; Ralph Lazarus, Long Island; Dr. Harris Levine, Baltimore; Harry Levine, Leominster, Mass.; Alex Lowenthal, Pittsburgh; Jacob K. Lukashok, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Leonard Manekin, Columbus; Wolf Marcus, Dayton; Leo Marder, Brooklyn; Boris Margolin, New York; Rabbi David Polish, Waterbury; Milton Pollack, New York; Abraham Redelheim, Brooklyn; Hyman Rogal, Pittsburgh; A. W. Sheffres, New York; Albert Schiff, Columbus; Louis Schwefel, Long Island City; Mendel Selig, Leominster; Harry L. Shapiro, New York; Rudolph Sonneborn, New York; David Spiegel, Brooklyn;

Saul S. Spiro, Burlington; Elihu D. Stone, Boston; Theodore Strimling, Los Angeles; William B. Sylk, Philadelphia; I. S. Turover, Washington, D. C.; Abraham Uslander, Elizabeth; Julius Waldman, Atlantic City; Herman L. Weisman, New York; Edward Witcoff, St. Louis; and Joe Wolens, Corsicana.

Regional Presidents—Abe Berkowitz, Birmingham; Samuel Caploe, Brookline; Lester Cohen, Uniontown; Arthur I. Darman, Woonsocket; Benjamin J. Doff, Long Island; Ad Estess, Rock Island, Ill.; Louis A. Falk, Jersey City; John J. Fox, New Haven; Ernest S. Freudenheim, Buffalo; Jacob H. Gilbert, South Bend, Ind.; Dr. A. L. Greenberg, St. Paul; Rabbi Harry Halpern, Brooklyn; Michael Hanin, Pottsville, Pa.; Joseph Kohn, Philadelphia; Robert Lagunoff, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Julius Livingston, Tulsa; Judge Hyman J. Reit, New York; Rabbi Max Nussbaum, Hollywood, Cal.; Isadore Shapiro, Newburgh; Milton J. Silberman, Chicago; Dr. Hyman D. Silver, Bronx; and Joseph W. Spector, Baltimore.

Representation at ZOA Convention

Membership	No. of Delegates
50 - 300	1
301 - 500	2
501 - 700	3
701 - 900	4
901 - 1100	5
1101 - 1300	6
1301 - 1500	7
1501 - 1700	8
1701 - 1900	9
1901 - 2100	10

World Confederation Of General Zionists Expands

PARIS.—The European Bureau of the World Confederation of General Zionists has been enlarged following a series of important meetings held at its headquarters in Paris during August. The personnel of the European office includes Zvi Herman, Alexander Herscoff, Dr. Isaak Kubowitzki, Aron Luksenburg, Joseph Massis and Samuel Segal.

The sessions which were presided over by Dr. Kubowitzki, were attended by representatives from Europe, England, Palestine and America. Those who were present from this country included Dr. Israel Goldstein, Dr. Stephen Wise, Rabbi Irving Miller, Mrs. Moses P. Epstein and Mrs. Samuel Halprin.

Several reports on the General

Alkow Named New L. A. Head

The political season of the Los Angeles Zionist District was climaxed recently with the performance of a Theodor Herzl play, "A Nation Reborn," at the Wilshire Ebell Theatre. An enthusiastic crowd in a packed theatre witnessed the performance.

S. Tilden Norton, outgoing president, welcomed the new president of the district, Jacob Alkow. Mr. Alkow has been a resident of Los Angeles for 24 years and was the organizer of the Jewish Center Organization. He is also the founder of the Jewish Education Association and chairman of the Unemployment Relief Commission in San Bernardino County.

Elected to serve with Mr. Alkow were Leslie Cramer, Harry Eisner and Jack Smith, vice presidents; A. Harry Eisenberg, recording secretary; Ben Rosen, financial secretary; Morris N. Bauman, treasurer.

New Program Service

The Speakers Bureau of the ZOA, by special arrangement with the Hebrew Arts Committee, offers for the forthcoming year a new programming service to Zionist districts and communities. In order to enable local Zionist groups to plan stimulating and well-balanced programs, arrangement may be made for two or three selected artists to present lectures or art programs in drama, dance, and music, which will bring to the communities the spirit and culture of Jewish Palestine.

Program chairmen who are interested in availing themselves of this new service may communicate with the ZOA Speakers Bureau for further information regarding fees, etc.

Frisch Heads Committee For Constitutional Revision

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver this week announced the appointment of Daniel Frisch, chairman of the ZOA Administrative Council, as chairman of the Constitutional Revision Committee in connection with the forthcoming convention of the ZOA. The following were named members of the committee:

Jacob Alkow, Los Angeles; Abe Berkowitz, Birmingham; Samuel Caploe, Brookline; Lester Cohen, Uniontown; Sol Cohen, Richmond Hill; Arthur I. Darman, Woonsocket; Benjamin Doff, Lawrence, L. I.; Ad Estess, Rock Island, Ill.; Louis A. Falk, Jersey City; John J. Fox, New Haven; Ernest S. Freudenheim, Buffalo; Paul J. Gaiser, Dayton; Jacob Gilbert, Dayton; Dr. Solomon Goldstein, Chicago; Dr. Israel Goldstein, New York; Dr. A. L. Greenberg, Min-

neapolis; Joseph W. Greenleaf, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Rabbi Harry Halpern, Brooklyn; Edmund I. Kaufman, Washington, D. C.; Joseph Kohn, Philadelphia; Robert Lagunoff, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Judge Louis E. Levinthal, Philadelphia; Louis Lipsky, New York; Julius Livingston, Tulsa; Rabbi Irving Miller, Woodmere, L. I.; Dr. Emanuel Neumann, New York; Milton Pollack, New York; Judge Hyman J. Reit, New York; Charles Ress, New York; Judge Morris Rothenberg, New York; Isadore Shapiro, Newburgh; Milton J. Silberman, Chicago; Dr. Hyman Silver, Bronx; Joseph Spector, Baltimore; Dewey D. Stone, Brockton; Mack Sugarman, S. Coatesville, Pa.; Robert Szold, New York; Jacques Torczyner, New York; Herman L. Weisman, New York; and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, New York.

Palestine Panorama



Entrance gate of the new settlement Regba, recently established in western Galilee.



A member of Youth Aliyah reciting Kaddish at unveiling of Henrietta Szold's tombstone.



Jewish shops in the heart of Jerusalem's business area which were taken over by the British government, their owners evicted, and bricked-up behind barbed wire.



At Kiryat Haim near Haifa. Tractors levelling the sand-dunes for the construction of new houses.

In the ARAB WORLD

By MARK M. KRUG

The round-table conference on Palestine sponsored by the British government has caused a serious rift among the leaders of the Palestinian Arabs. While the Higher Arab Executive has declared a boycott of the conference, a number of Arab leaders have declared themselves in favor of participating in it. After Jemal el Hussein, the acting chairman of the Higher Arab Executive, had officially rejected the invitation, the British government invited the leaders of the Nashashibi Defense Party, the National Bloc Party and the Istiqlal Party to come to London.

These parties are not represented on the Higher Arab Committee which was imposed on the Palestinian Arabs by an arbitrary decision of the Arab League. On May 29, 1946, leaders of five Arab parties, angered by the Mufti's dictatorship, broke with the Higher Arab Committee and established the so-called Higher Arab Front. The Arab League, afraid that this break might reveal to the world the existence of a moderate group



Arab guests at ceremony dedicating the new colony of Kfar Kisch.

among the Palestinian Arabs, dissolved both the Higher Arab Committee and the Higher Arab Front, and established the New Higher Arab Executive in which the Mufti's party has three out of the five members. This totalitarian decision denied any representation to three out of the six Arab political parties in Palestine, and to the Arab trade unions.

The Mufti's henchmen warned the invited Arab leaders that should any of them go to London, they would be declared traitors to the Arab cause and will face dire consequences. But there is little doubt that should the British government give sincere support to the moderate Arab leaders, the Mufti's hold could be broken. But will they give such support?

British Not Pro-Arab

One could have assumed that the Arabs would be jubilant over the

British blockade of Palestine and over the policy of oppression adopted by the British government toward the Yishuv in Palestine, but it seems that the thoughtful Arabs understand that the violent anti-Jewish policy does not mean a pro-Arab policy. A prominent leader of Palestinian Arabs, Ahmad Bey Shukari, head of the Arab Bureau in Jerusalem, said in a recent interview: "England is playing for time and all these new plans for the solution of the Palestinian problem that are now coming from America, England, the Jews and the Arabs, will fail to materialize because not one of the parties involved will ever agree to any given plan. The British," he continued, "wish to postpone and delay the final decision until they will be in a position to decide the fate of Palestine without any outside interference and then

they will do in Palestine what is best for the Empire."

Mr. Shukari is undoubtedly correct in his analysis of the present political situation in Palestine and it seems that he is greatly disturbed by the British decision to establish a strong air and naval base in Palestine. The Palestinian Arabs, like their brethren in Egypt, are clearly determined to push the British out of the Near East, and resent the consolidation of the British military position in Palestine.

Mr. Shukari's statement is worth studying because it is probably indicative of the attitude taken by the Arab leaders toward the recent developments in Palestine. They seem to be well aware of the fact that current British policies in the Near East are aimed to serve the British Empire and no one else. Under these circumstances it might well be that some

moderate Arab leaders might be more amenable to open direct negotiations with the Jews. This could be made possible if the British government would stop supporting the Mufti and his extremist henchmen and encourage the more responsible, and more moderate Arab leaders in Palestine.

Have You Remembered To Remit Your ZOA Dues?



Ibrahim Al-Tayf, Mukhtar of Mader, addressing gathering at dedication of new colony, Kfar Kisch.



B.G.R. SAYS:

One of the few compensations of the great World War tragedy is the emergence of a number of men and women of rare gifts who were able not only to give utterance to the depth of human suffering brought on by the Hitler holocaust, but out of their anguish and soul-searching offer a glimpse of a future time of peace and security. Arthur Koestler, the Hungarian-born German novelist and playwright, is, perhaps, the most talented writer which the European debacle has produced. His war experiences so grimly depicted in *Scum of the Earth*, *Arrival and Departure*, and other books run the whole gamut of the tribulations of the multitudes of war-victims, driven like cattle from place to place, harassed beyond endurance as fugitives from injustice and cruelty, maltreated as refugees, and sent down to the very abyss of human misery.

In these works, in his masterly novel, *Darkness at Noon*, and in his other writings, Koestler has fully testified to his loyalty as a Jew and his devotion to the highest humanitarian ideals. His article, "The Great Dilemma That Is Palestine," published in *The New York Times Magazine* on Sunday, September 1, gives further evidence of both his fine sympathy and keen intellectual grasp of the Jewish problem.

Vigorous Indictment

It is a splendid statement of the achievements of the constructive and beneficent Jewish forces in Palestine, and an equally vigorous indictment of the blunders and injustices perpetrated by the British Government. Indicating a more

hopeful outlook for the immediate future, Mr. Koestler says:

"But the Colonel Blimps, civil and military, are not Great Britain and there is a growing body of men both in the Labor party and among Conservatives who, while acknowledging that Ernest Bevin is the most dynamic, straightforward and imaginative Foreign Secretary that Britain has had for many years, are not prepared to accept the equally striking blind spots in his field of vision. The last debate in both Houses on Palestine proved once more the traditional power of Parliament and public opinion to redress—slowly, very slowly, but nevertheless surely—the blunders committed by the more disreputable exponents of the colonial empire. The general trend in the debate was toward a policy of partition, not in principle opposed to the Government's federal plan, but bolder and more constructive in detail."

Many readers and long admirers of Mr. Koestler, like myself, were undoubtedly disappointed with his reservations about the future life of the Jews in the Diaspora which smacked of assimilationist or "Hebrew nation" ideology, but the writer's views on this subject may become clearer when his new novel, *Thieves of the Night*, dealing with Palestine is published this fall. Anyway, it is a matter which having been debated for a hundred years may be left to rest a little longer while more immediate pressing questions of survival bear down upon us.

Curious Reticence

I rather expected that the Jewish press and particularly the

Yiddish dailies would give more attention to this article by a celebrated author which so far has only been noticed in Zivion's column in the *Jewish Daily Forward* of September 7, but, perhaps, among other circumstances of a chaotic time, the hypnotic influences which are being exerted on the East Side and in some Jewish organizations by a certain crimson fraternal order and affiliated false fronts had something to do with this curious reticence. *Darkness at Noon* dealing with Soviet Russia has undoubtedly earned for its author undying fame, but at the same time the deepest resentment of people whose thoughts are fashioned 3,000 miles away. To these the name of Koestler is anathema.

"When Harold Laski, l'enfant terrible of the British Labor party, was an undergraduate at New College, Oxford, in the days before the first World War, he was forever going down to London on mysterious missions. While he never quite bothered to explain himself, his classmates were under the impression that he wished them to think Prime Minister Asquith had sent for him to settle knotty questions at No. 10 Downing St. 'Now,' says a New College friend of Laski's who cannot bring himself to believe in the reality of recent history, 'he actually does see cabinet ministers. It's an absurd dream come true.'"

Thus writes John Chamberlain, distinguished literary critic, in a close-up of the "Red professor" for *Life* of August 29. While Mr. Koestler expounds the dilemma of Palestine, Mr. Chamberlain exhibits his own dilemma in attempting to delineate a Socialist leader for a big business magazine which has displayed its reactionary tendencies even in the discussion of the problem of Judaea.

Chamberlain is a Socialist who still heads the list of contributing editors of *The New Leader*, but his association with the Henry Luce publications would seem to confirm and perpetuate his "Farewell to Reform." In sketching the phenomenal career of the radical, Harold J. Laski, for the comfortable readers of *Life*, he must needs balance

and adjust his attitude. So we have quite a mixture of praise and blame and all the plaudits punctuated by a goodly portion of sarcasm conveyed through various droll stories. There is no dearth of biographical detail and the brilliant literary and scholarly achievements of the professor are in a general way acknowledged, but the collection of anecdotes, even those relating to Laski's days at McGill and then at Harvard, when Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes referred to him in a letter as "an astonishing young Jew whom Frankfurter brought over here the other day"—even here the accumulated anecdotes tend to make out of the subject of the sketch a sort of exotic subordinate character who, among other useful services, offers an amount of comic relief to the drama of the British Labor movement. But due account is taken of the labor philosopher's many achievements as well as of his background and ancestry. We are informed that:

"Harold's father, the late Nathan Laski, was a shrewd, handsome cotton merchant who made 44 trips to India during a long lifetime as a piece-goods salesman. Up to the very moment he was fatally knocked down by an automobile at the age of 78 while on his way to preside over a meeting of the Council of Manchester and Salford Jews, old Nathan Laski was hip deep in charities, benevolence and good works. A settlement in Zionist Palestine is named the Kfar Nathan Laski; and Nathan's elder son, Neville, a fluent barrister who wears the 'king's silks' as a K.C., or King's Counsel, is a leader of English Jewry and the author of a single book, *Jewish Rights and Jewish Wrongs*."

From these references to outstanding men I come to one of our own leading personalities in the Zionist movement and in Jewish religious and cultural activities. Rabbi Max Raisin, after 41 years of service in the pulpit, has recently retired as the spiritual head of the Barnet Memorial Temple of Paterson, N. J., to become its Rabbi Emeritus, figures among

the many early pioneers of Zionism, whom I just mentioned in my chapter on "Zionism in the United States" which is to appear soon in Israel Cohen's history of the movement. Both the Raisin brothers, the late Rabbi Jacob Raisin, long the head of the Reform congregation in Charleston, S. C. and Rabbi Max Raisin, whom the whole Paterson community, Jews and non-Jews, have honored with a reception that was a memorable outpouring of admiration and affection—both of these men with their inheritance of scholarly traditions from the Old World will have left their indelible imprint on Jewish spiritual life and culture in America.

Wide Accomplishments

Both Raisins have made important contributions to Jewish scholarly research and literature and Jacob Raisin's "Haskalah Movement" has introduced two generations of American Jewish readers to the sources of modern Hebrew literature. Max Raisin has also written extensively, in English, Hebrew as well as in Yiddish, being perhaps the only American rabbi who has thoroughly expounded the philosophy of Reform Judaism in the Yiddish press. Laboring in the traditions of Rabbis Bernhart Falsenthal, Gustav Gottlieb, and Maximilian Heller, he was among the pioneer builders of both Reform Judaism and Zionism, thus early disproving an irreconcilable conflict between the two conceptions. As honorary secretary of the Matz Foundation for the encouragement of Hebrew letters, he has shared in the munificent work of Israel Matz, and in various ways served the cause of Jewish national and cultural survival. May his years of leisure, to be devoted to further literary tasks, be fruitful and joyous!

And now my salutation and bow of acknowledgment to Samuel F. Lafferty and his gracious gesture of sending his readers of "Among Us Goyim" to this department. As he truly says: "Greater love than that hath no columnist."

—BERNARD G. RICHARDS

ZOA horizon

DEVOTED TO EXPANSION FUND, MAJOR PROJECTS, MEMBERSHIP AND GENERAL ZIONIST ACTIVITIES

Neumann to Speak at Manhattan Conference

Emanuel Neumann, vice-president of the Zionist Organization of America, will address the Convention session of the Third Annual Conference of the Manhattan Zionist Region, to be held on Sunday, September 29, at the Park Central Hotel, New York City. Guest speaker at the Luncheon Session will be Pierre van Paassen, author of *Forgotten Ally*, *Days of Our Years*, and other notable works. The Convention is scheduled to start at 10 A.M.

An unusual feature of the program this year will be a concert of songs of Zion, presented by the Manhattan Choral Society.

Marcus M. Zetkin is chairman of the Convention Committee, assisted by Samuel L. Brennglass and Max P. Birnbaum, co-chairmen. Judge Hyman J. Reit is president of the Manhattan Zionist Region.



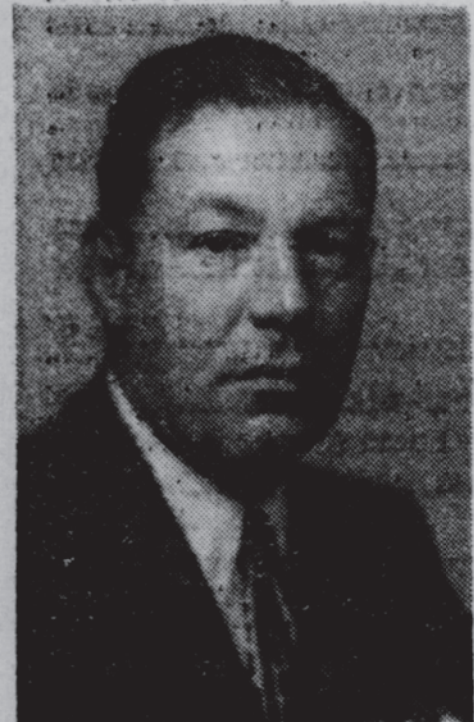
JUDGE HYMAN J. REIT

Lassar Re-elected Head Of Flatbush Zionists

Philip H. Lassar was reelected president of the Flatbush District, one of the largest ZOA units in the country, with a paid-up membership of 3,500.

The installation of Mr. Lassar and the other elected officers will be held at the opening meeting of the district at which Dr. Emanuel Neumann, chairman of the ZOA Inner Committee, will be the principal speaker and Rabbi Harry Halpern, installing officer. The other officers elected include Louis J. Solomon, secretary; Jacob Goodman, treasurer, and Seymour B. Liebman, chairman of the executive.

Entering upon a new year of activity, the Flatbush district has



PHILIP LASSAR

to its credit the remarkable record of achievements in every sphere of Zionist endeavor. The extent of its effective and efficient operations was reflected in the holding of executive meetings on the first Wednesday of every month and public meetings on the third Wednesday of every month. Its program was divided among various committees such as membership, Jewish National Fund, educational, which met monthly, rotating at homes of members of the executive, which in turn helped to create close and friendly spirit.

The Flatbush Zionist News which appears monthly, is considered one of the best informational bulletins of its kind.

Affiliated with the Flatbush

Zionist Organization are four synagogues: The East Midwood Jewish Center; Avenue N Jewish Center; Madison Jewish Center and the Kingsway Jewish Center.

For the new year, the district headed by Mr. Lassar, has mapped an even wider program designed to draw into the Zionist fold larger circles of the Jewish community in the neighborhood.

Ohio Valley Region Plans

An intensive program for the coming year was mapped out at a recent luncheon meeting of the Ohio Valley Zionist Region held in Columbus. The gathering, presided over by the regional president, Jacob H. Gilbert, heard reports of the past year's activities. After discussion and deliberation, those present enthusiastically adopted a program covering all phases of Zionist activity to be carried out in the districts comprising the Region.

ZOA Radio Program Aired In Okinawa

A ringing echo of the widening sweep of the ZOA Radio Project resounded from far-off Okinawa when "THE DRAMA OF PALESTINE" series began broadcasting over Armed Forces Radio, WXLH, on August 7th. These transcribed programs are established now as a weekly morning feature of the Okinawa station. Chaplain Moses B. Sachs of the First Air Division in Okinawa was instrumental in arranging the broadcasts.

"THE DRAMA OF PALESTINE," which was financed by the ZOA Expansion Fund, has been scheduled on 120 radio stations this year with indications that additional communities will initiate broadcasts of the series during the Fall season. For fuller details, communications should be addressed to the Radio Department of the Zionist Organization of America, 41 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

A Rosh Hashana Message

By DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER
President, Zionist Organization of America

One cannot look back on the year just elapsed without experiencing, to an immeasurable degree, a sense of close spiritual kinship with those of our people who suffer and languish in the hell holes of Europe, as well as with those valiant sons of Israel who do battle in the land of Israel, seeking to provide and assure permanent security for our people.

And yet it is not to the past that we should look on this day. From the Jews of Palestine we must draw strength and confidence in the future. The Yishuv looks to us not only for strength of numbers and strength of financial support, but also for an unwavering moral solidarity with them. They must know that if an all-out struggle is required, the Zionists in America stand with them until our goal has been achieved—firm and final establishment of the national rights of the Jewish people to Palestine.

In this grim and determined mood American Jews enter the year 5707.

Conn. Backs Leadership Of Silver; Fox Re-elected

The annual convention of the Connecticut Zionist Region, held on September 8 at the Hotel Elton in Waterbury, was featured by an unusually outstanding program with an attendance far exceeding that of any previous annual meeting. It was pervaded by a spirit of enthusiasm that has made Connecticut known as one of the leading Zionist states in the country. Significant messages were delivered by U. S. Senator Brien McMahon of Connecticut and Lionel Gelber, Political Adviser to the Jewish Agency for Palestine in the United States.

The convention adopted a resolution expressing wholehearted confidence in the leadership of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver in the Zionist movement.

John J. Fox of New Haven was reelected as Regional president. The other officers elected for the forthcoming year are: Rabbi David Polish of Waterbury and Judge Joseph E. Klau, vice-presidents; Dr. Harry A. Cohen, secretary; and David Nevins, treasurer.

Committee reports to the Convention showed that the Region last year had increased its membership from 5,100 to nearly 7,000; that in the contributions to the Expansion Fund, it had already surpassed the total amount raised last year; and that in the recent elections to the World Zionist Congress, Connecticut ranked as perhaps the leading Region in the country in that regard, with 50 per cent of the votes in the State going to the ZOA ticket.

Cohen in Golden Book

Dr. Harry A. Cohen, executive director of the Region, was honored by the Region with an inscription in the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund for his services and activities as Regional director during the past five years. Alexander Winnick, president of the New Haven Zionist District, made the presentation.

Messages of greetings were received at the Convention from Governor Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut; Aaron Berman, State Commander of the Jewish War Veterans and from Mayor John S. Monagan of Waterbury.

Reports on the political situation were made by Abraham Goldstein

and Judge Jacob Schwolsky, members of the National Executive Committee. Rabbi David Polish, Regional vice-president, who was Program Chairman of the Convention, also addressed the assemblage.

McMahon Blames Britain

The closing dinner session was addressed by Senator McMahon, who bluntly blamed the British Government for the trouble and unrest now in Palestine. Referring to the halting of Jewish immigration into Palestine, Senator McMahon declared that the Jews had been in Palestine for 3,700 years, ever since Abraham entered the land of Canaan. The British, he said, have been there since 1922, when they were temporarily placed in control of Palestine for the purpose of establishing the Jewish National Home there. The Jews, declared the Senator, have the right to ask of the British: "Who are trespassing in Palestine, you or we?"

At this same session, the newly elected officers were installed by Max Livingston of New Haven.



New England Zionist leaders making plans for annual regional convention. L. to R.: Emanuel Borenstein, executive director, N. E. Zionist Region; Samuel Caploe, president; Louis E. Brown, Regional Convention chairman; and Joseph Goldberg, Worcester chairman.

Pittsburgh to Hear Silver

PITTSBURGH.—Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, president of the ZOA, will address the Expansion Fund Dinner of the Pittsburgh Zionist District on September 23, it was announced by Hyman Rogal, general chairman of the affair.

Assisting Mr. Rogal on the committee are Major Herbert Baker, Harry Berlin, Abe R. Cohen, A. J. Epstein, Herman Fineberg, Samuel Goldstock, Bernard Kaplan, Alex Lowenthal, J. H. Marcus, Harry I. Neaman, J. N. Pearlman, Joseph Porter, Oscar Robbins, Emanuel Spector, Joseph Spokane and Hon. Samuel A. Weiss.

New England Convention

The present Palestine emergency, recent political developments on the American, British and European fronts, as well as confidential reports of the session of the Jewish Agency Executive held in Paris will highlight the coming 26th annual Convention of the New England Zionist Region scheduled for Worcester the week-end of September 28 and 29.

According to reports received by Samuel Caploe, Regional president, and Louis E. Brown, Regional Convention chairman, Zionist districts representing over 12,000 members, are making plans to elect their delegates and attend the extraordinary emergency convocation in a mass demonstration.

Distinguished notables will head the galaxy of speakers to address the Saturday evening and Sunday sessions at the Hotel Sheraton, which will serve as Convention headquarters. Louis Lipsky, who returned from the Jewish Agency Executive meeting in Paris, will address the opening session Saturday evening at the Little Theatre auditorium. Sharing the platform with Mr. Lipsky will be Elihu D. Stone, national vice-president of the ZOA. The annual presidential report will be given by Samuel Caploe, president of the New England Zionist Region.

Joseph Goldberg, president of the Worcester District, and national ZOA membership chairman, has been named Worcester convention chairman.

Convention Names Browdy New Brooklyn Region Head

B. G. Browdy, noted Zionist and a member of the ZOA Finance Committee, was elected president of the Brooklyn Region at the eleventh Annual Convention held on September 15 at the Jewish Community House of Bensonhurst. He succeeds Rabbi Harry Halpern. Others elected to office in the Brooklyn Region, the largest single Jewish membership unit in the ZOA, are Jack B. Cohen, Ocean Parkway District 42, Jochanon I. Rudavsky, Boro Park 17, and Philip H. Lasser, Flatbush 32, vice-presidents; Thomas Cohen, Rugby District 37, secretary; Emanuel Stavish, Bensonhurst District 19, treasurer. Former Appeals Commissioner Albert D. Schanzer, founder of the Region, was Convention Chairman.

The morning session, presided over by Bernard Isaacowitz, was over by Bernard Isaacowitz, was Nathaniel Kaplan, Kings County Commander of the Jewish War Veterans. Judge Morris Rothenberg, president of the Jewish National Fund, spoke at the Convention Luncheon, which was dedicated to the JNF. Among the speakers at the afternoon session was Dr. Sidney Marks, Executive Director of the ZOA.

The following convention committee chairmen reported at the afternoon session: B. G. Browdy, Program; Adolph Brinberg, Resolutions; James Stein, Credentials; Benjamin Lassar, Reception; Emanuel Stavish, Luncheon; Philip H. Lassar, Distinguished Guests. Samuel Sloan, Executive Director of the Brooklyn Region, also addressed the meeting.

New District Chartered

The first Zionist District to be established in Bay Ridge was presented with a charter by Rabbi Harry Halpern, past president of the Brooklyn Zionist Region, at a ceremony on September 16, at the B'nai Israel Community Center. The new District, Bay Ridge Zionist District 104, was built through the cooperation of the two Bay Ridge Temples, the B'nai Israel Community Center and the Bay Ridge Jewish Center, and their respective Rabbis, Irving Silman and Joseph Sarachek. Sol L. Leopold is the president and Dr. Nathan Kobrin is chairman of the Executive Committee.

Among the original sponsors of the new district are Samuel Goldenberg, Charles Goldenberg, Solon B. Hanft, Dr. A. Edward Gindea, Jack T. Kotch, Nathan Lessen, Leo S. Auerbach, Louis Vienick, Bernard Jackowitz, Leo Spingarn, Eli Gottlieb, William J. Kramer, Dr. Leo Linet, Dr. Benjamin Kringstein, Harry Ansoerg, Hy Hameroff, Hy Herman, Simon Abels, Samuel Green.

District Officers Elected

The following have been newly elected to office in various districts in the Brooklyn Region: Eastern Parkway 14: Dr. Samuel T. Markoff, president; Bernard Isaacowitz, chairman of the Executive Committee; Bensonhurst 19: Joseph J. Green, president; Parkside 23: Henry Kislak, president; Williamsburg 24: Samuel Buchalter, president; Kingsway 26: Abraham Wiener, president; Louis D. Brandeis 27: Michael Berman, president; Brighton Beach 28: Sigmund Blitzer, president; Glenwood 31: Simon Schneirow, president; Flatbush 32: Philip H. Lassar, president; Seymour B. Liebman, chairman of the Executive Committee; Rugby 37: Aaron Geiger, president; East Flatbush 38: Abraham W. Slepian, president; Ocean Parkway 42: Morris Putter, president; Prospect Park 54: Max Goldberg, president; Stephen Wise 55: Abe Golding, president; David Wolffsohn 59: Leo Slutsky, president; Young Folks Zionist League of Borough Park 97: Henry Brinberg, president; Brooklyn Zionist Club 100: David Romanoff, president; Hatikvah Zionist Club 101: Harry Talesnick, president; Bay Ridge 104: Sol L. Leopold, president; Dr. Nathan Kobrin, chairman of the Executive Committee.

Rosenfeld Here After Tour Of South America

Dr. Alexander Rosenfeld, representing the British Ivrit Olamith (World Union for Hebrew), is now in this country, on his way back to Palestine after an extended tour to several countries in South America. Dr. Rosenfeld has been connected with the Union since its establishment.

The Brith Ivrit Olamith, with branches in over 40 countries, was founded more than 15 years ago, with the idea of disseminating He-



DR. ALEXANDER ROSENFELD

brew culture and the Hebrew language among all Jewish communities. Its headquarters are in Tel Aviv. The president of the Union since its inception has been Dr. Nahum Slousch, formerly Professor of Hebrew at Sorbonne in Paris, famous archeologist and traveler. The Union has been especially active in the Jewish communities of the Balkans and the Moslem countries where it has provided guidance in establishing modern Hebrew schools, in stimulating interest in Hebrew books and, often, in providing Hebrew books for communities too poor to purchase them. Dr. Rosenfeld has visited Iran, Iraq, the Balkans and several other little-known Jewish communities whose need for moral encouragement and guidance by larger Jewish communities is especially great.

During his stay in the United States, Dr. Rosenfeld is working with the Histadruth Ivrit, which is affiliated with the World Union, the Keren Hatarbut (Hebrew Culture Fund) and other organizations devoted to the same purpose, with the view of extending the activity in behalf of Hebrew.

Riverside Forum

The Riverside Zionist District of New York City of which Robert Seelav is Chairman, opened its season's activities recently with a forum on "Christianity and the Jewish Claim to Palestine."

Membership Drive Set For Westchester Region

An intensive membership drive, aimed at doubling the membership total in Westchester Region, was formally started at a special breakfast meeting of district representatives on September 8. Joseph Blau, Regional membership chairman, outlined his plans at this meeting.

Simultaneous membership breakfasts in each district, on a Sunday in October yet to be named, will be the opening gun in a door-to-door membership drive. This drive will receive county-wide newspaper advertising and will feature the awarding of prizes to those who bring in the largest number of new members.

Remobilization Day Sept. 22

The Brooklyn Zionist Region's Membership Committee has designated Sunday, Sept. 22, as Zionist Remobilization Day. With a goal of 20,000 members—double the total of two years ago—the Region is only 985 members from its mark. Every member in the Region has been enlisted to remobilize his fellow workers in the ZOA.

In appealing to the membership to get behind this final lap of the drive, Jack B. Cohen, Regional membership chairman, who has originated many clever attention-getting devices, sent to each member a call, printed on mammoth-size stationery, urging each and every one to pitch in for the final renewal push.

Rabbi Shubow In New Post

Rabbi Leo Shubow has accepted the call to serve as the spiritual leader of Temple B'nai Brith, Somerville, Mass. He recently completed eight years of service as the Rabbi of the Genesis Hebrew Center, Crestwood, Yonkers, N. Y., and helped build the new Temple Center there last year.

Rabbi Shubow has been very active in the Zionist movement,



RABBI LEO SHUBOW

Zionist District, chairman of the Cultural committee of the Westchester Zionist Region and editor of the regional bulletin. He was on the national speakers list of the Zionist Organization of America.

Koss Named President

In the recent elections held by the Mattapan-Dorchester-Roxbury Zionist District, Harry L. Koss was chosen as president for the coming year. Other officers elected include Herbert Sklar, Joseph J. Flashman, Herman Carp, Arnold Klevens, Dr. William Talcoff, vice presidents; Arian Lampert, treasurer; James S. Shulman, recording secretary and Maurice Betterman, executive and financial secretary. The District also chose a number of new activities chairmen for the coming year.

Renew Your Membership

Frisch On Tour Of West Coast

Daniel Frisch, chairman of the National Administrative Council of the ZOA, is now on an extended tour of the West Coast area on behalf of the Expansion Fund in furtherance of the organizational program of the organization.

His first stop was at Los Angeles

where on September 17th he was the principal speaker at the annual Expansion Fund dinner held under the auspices of the local district. The following day, Mr. Frisch was guest speaker at an Expansion Fund dinner of the Beverly Hills district. He is also scheduled to visit a number of large gatherings in San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Oakland, Milwaukee and Chicago.

Capacity audiences attended all gatherings addressed by Mr. Frisch who reviewed the newest developments on the American and international scene in relation to the future of Palestine.

BOOKS

Holiday Clearance Sale

On the occasion of the New Year (5707) the Z.O.A. Book Dept. announces a clearance sale of books which you should have in your personal library. The supply is limited and orders will be filled upon receipt.

REGULAR PRICE	TITLE	SALE PRICE
(1) \$2.00	THY NEIGHBOR..... By Melchett	\$.75
(2) \$2.50	TOWARD A SOLUTION..... By Goldstein	\$1.75
(3) \$3.50	CHAIM WEIZMANN..... Edited by Weisgal	\$2.25
(4) \$2.50	PALESTINE, LAND OF PROMISE..... By Lowdermilk	\$1.85
(5) \$.65	CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS	\$.50
(6) \$1.00	JEWS & ARABS IN PALESTINE..... By Sereni	\$.75
(7) \$.50	BILUIM..... By Samuel Kurland	\$.40
(8) \$1.00	AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD PALESTINE....	\$.85
(9) \$2.75	THE FORGOTTEN ALLY..... By Van Paassen	\$2.00
(10) \$1.00	BRANDEIS ON ZIONISM (Paper Edition).....	\$.50
(11) \$1.50	(Cloth Edition).....	\$1.00
(12) \$2.50	BREATHE UPON THESE..... By Lewisohn	\$1.85
(13) \$1.00	THE JEWISH STATE (Cloth Edition).....	\$.85
(14)	By Herzl (Paper Edition).....	\$.25
(15) \$1.75	EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD..... By Naiditch	\$1.00
(16) \$3.00	WORLD OF SHOLOM ALEICHEM..... By Samuel	\$2.00
(17) \$3.00	PARTISAN GUIDE TO THE JEWISH PROBLEM..... By Steinberg	\$2.25
(18) \$.75	UNDEFEATED	\$.50
(19) \$2.50	MAX NORDAU TO HIS PEOPLE.....	\$1.75
(20) \$2.00	MENNACHEM USSISHKIN	\$1.25
(21) \$1.50	ROAD TO FREEDOM..... By Pinsker	\$1.10
(22) \$1.00	EXCERPTS FROM HERZL DIARIES.....	\$.75
(23) \$3.00	SELECTED WORKS OF LOUIS LIPSKY (3 vols).....	\$2.00
(24) \$1.50	ART IN PALESTINE..... By Newman	\$1.25
(25) \$2.00	CONFLICTS	\$.90
(26) \$2.00	PIONEERS AND BUILDERS..... By Goldberg	\$1.50
(27) \$.50	FEDERATED PALESTINE	\$.35
(28) \$2.00	BIALIK'S CHILDREN SUITE..... Music by Ephros	\$1.50
(29) \$2.50	JUSTICE FOR MY PEOPLE..... By Frankenstein	\$1.85

Z.O.A. BOOK DEPT.
41 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Enclosed please find \$..... for checked (x) items in your Holiday Clearance Sale for Z.O.A. members.

1 () 2 () 3 () 4 () 5 () 6 () 7 () 8 () 9 () 10 () 11 ()
12 () 13 () 14 () 15 () 16 () 17 () 18 () 19 () 20 ()
21 () 22 () 23 () 24 () 25 () 26 () 27 () 28 () 29 ()

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY..... ZONE.... STATE.....