

The CHAIRMAN. Would you object to writing a letter to them and requesting it and seeing what they would say?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I appreciate it if you would.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Yes.

(See Appendix, letters from Mr. Boukstein dated August 21 to Carl P. Marcy, p. 1777, and August 16, 1963, to Israel Consul General, p. 1778. The Committee on Foreign Relations was informed by the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc., that no reply had been received from the Consul General by the time of publication.)

The CHAIRMAN. This is an activity not unlike other activities that some of our private organizations have been carrying on. I think it is perfectly pertinent to the inquiry of this committee.

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir, may I say something at this point?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. HAMLIN. I would like to state that, just as a matter of interest to this committee, that in recent years we made clear to the Consulate that we want our share of the joint funds to be used primarily for the assistance to Israeli students in U.S. colleges and universities.

This was our major concern. This was the thing we wanted our money to be used for.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES ON REGISTRATION STATEMENT

The CHAIRMAN. I noticed in your registration statement—here is your latest one—under public information you file as follows:

Public information: Contact with American press and radio with a view to informing them concerning the program of the Jewish Agency for Israel.

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir, what are you quoting from?

The CHAIRMAN. Your registration statement filed with Department of Justice. I was just interested as to whether or not that is a very accurate reflection of this activity. This is—this was filed on December 26, 1962.

I question whether or not that is an adequate description of the activities carried on under the joint fund, is all.

Mr. HAMLIN. Are you referring to—

The CHAIRMAN. I am referring to 7, section 7, item (a) under that entitled "Public Information."

Mr. HAMLIN. We are not looking at the same thing.

Sir, would you like me to read the way we reported it to the Department of Justice?

The CHAIRMAN. That is the way you reported it.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Which item are you reading, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. (a) under 7.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. For what period?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it was filed at the end of 1962 and this would be for the period that ended September 30, 1962. It was filed December 26, 1962.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. He was looking at a different statement.

The CHAIRMAN. I don't know if it is worthwhile wasting a lot of time on it. I was just suggesting that the way that is reported it doesn't reveal the nature of the activities certainly as conducted under the joint fund, that is all.

MEMO AND ATTACHMENTS DATED SEPTEMBER 13, 1960

I show you a memorandum with attachments dated September 13, 1960, from Isadore Hamlin to Miss Fannie Speiser with reference to "Arnon special account" and ask you if you prepared this memorandum and sent it with the attachments to Miss Speiser?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

(Copies of the documents are as follows:)

SEPTEMBER 13, 1960.

To: Miss Fannie Speiser, Bookkeeping department.

From: Isadore Hamlin.

Subject: Arnon special account.

Enclosed herewith, you will find the original letter of Mr. Moshe Ari-Even to me, dated September 8, as well as a copy of his letter to Dr. Rosenbluth of the same date, with his check in the sum of \$753.86. You will also find herewith copies of my letters to Mr. Ari-Even and to Dr. Rosenbluth.

All this is in accordance with talks I had with the consulate people to iron out all the old accounts.¹ Mrs. Halprin has been kept advised.

In essence, it means that we are paid up for the Western Hemisphere services through March 31, 1961. We are having the \$11,000 balance applied to the Arnon special account which is part of a special public relations budget, into which we have to place \$4,000 per month.

Accordingly, I ask you to draw a check for \$5,000 which I will send to Dr. Rosenbluth also for the Arnon special account. Thus we will have deposited in that account a total of \$16,000 which will cover our payments for April, May, June, and July of this year.

Please note that many of the items in the detailed Consulate bills are chargeable to the Latin American and Aliyah departments and others.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1960.

Mr. MOSHE ARI-EVEN,
Consulate General of Israel,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR Mr. ARI-EVEN: This is to confirm receipt of your letter dated September 8, your reference No. 640.4, regarding our outstanding account. We acknowledge herewith the figures indicated in your letter and also confirm the following:

(1) Our share of Western Hemisphere services for the fiscal year April 1, 1960, to March 31, 1961, totaling \$10,550, is paid up.

(2) After the \$10,550 is applied to our share of Western Hemisphere services for the mentioned fiscal year, you will still owe us a balance of \$11,753.86. However, after deducting from this sum the check, included in your letter, in the amount of \$753.86, the balance due is reduced to \$11,000.

You will note the enclosed copy of my letter to Dr. Rosenbluth instructing him to transfer the aforementioned \$11,000 to the Arnon special account on our behalf. We are also sending to Dr. Rosenbluth our check for \$5,000 for this account which will bring our share of payment to this account thus far this year to \$16,000.

For the sake of good order in the future, may we ask you to bill us on a monthly basis for all miscellaneous charges that we have accrued with you and we will try to make payment to you accordingly.

Very truly yours,

ISADORE HAMLIN,
Administrative Director.

¹ This refers to a receivable of over \$22,000 which the Consulate owed the Jewish Agency and which then became an asset of the American Section.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1960.

Dr. MARTIN ROSENBLUTH,
Government of Israel,
Treasury Office,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR DR. ROSENBLUTH: We refer to Mr. Moshe Ari-Even's letter to you, dated September 8, in which he instructed you to transfer the sum of \$11,000 to the account of the Jewish Agency—American Section, Inc.

Would you kindly transfer this sum to the Arnon special account on our behalf. Additionally, you will find enclosed herewith our check in the sum of \$5,000 which we likewise ask you to apply to the Arnon special accounts.

Very truly yours,

ISADORE HAMLIN,
Administrative Director.

ISRAEL,

New York, N.Y., September 8, 1960.

Re outstanding account.

Mr. J. HAMLIN,
The Jewish Agency For Israel, Inc.,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR MR. HAMLIN: Referring to the meeting between yourself and Mr. Nitzan held at your office on August 22 we wish to summarize the accounts still outstanding between our two respective offices:

Vistas—Western Hemisphere service:

Due you for fiscal year 1958-59 as per your letter of July 15, 1959-----	\$24,721.99
B. Rosenberg's salary January-March 1959-----	1,380.00
Agency's share in the employee fund for Mr. B. Rosenberg for period Apr. 1, 1958-Mar. 31, 1959-----	242.00
Total due you for year 1958-59-----	26,343.99

Expenses by the Agency for period Apr. 1, 1959-Sept. 30, 1959, as per your statement of Oct. 20, 1959-----	8,486.29
Additional expenditure by you (payment to RCA)-----	588.62
B. Rosenberg's salary for period April-June 1959-----	1,400.00

Your total expenditure for 1959-60-----	10,474.91
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Total due you-----	36,818.90
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Less due us:

(1) Your share in Western Hemisphere Services:	
For fiscal year 1959-60-----	10,550.00
For fiscal year 1960-61-----	10,550.00
(2) As per attached statements for period Mar. 13, 1959-Aug. 1, 1960-----	3,965.04

Total-----	25,065.04
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Grand total due to you-----	11,753.86
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We are asking Dr. Rosenbluth to transfer to your account the amount of \$11,000.

A check in the amount of \$753.86 is enclosed herewith.

Sincerely yours,

MOSHE ARI-EVEN.

[Handwritten at bottom of letter:]

Letter to Consulate: (1) Confirm; (2) Miscellaneous bills monthly; (3) Copies of letters to Rosenbluth; (4) Reiterate [illegible] paid to end of year.

Letter to Rosenbluth: (1) \$11,000 to be credited to Arnon special account; (2) \$5,000 for cash for Arnon special account.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1960.

Dr. MARTIN ROSENBLUTH,
Government of Israel,
Treasury Office,
New York City.

DEAR DR. ROSENBLUTH: We would appreciate it if you would kindly transfer from our next budgetary allocation the amount of \$11,000 to the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., in New York City.

Thanking you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

MOSHE ARI-EVEN.

IDENTIFICATION OF INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED IN MEMO

The CHAIRMAN. Will you identify Mr. Moshe Ari-Even?

Mr. HAMLIN. He was—Mr. Ari-Even was the comptroller in the Consulate General of Israel in New York.

The CHAIRMAN. Comptroller?

Mr. HAMLIN. And responsible for the accounting that went into the Joint Fund operation.

The CHAIRMAN. And Dr. Martin Rosenbluth, who was he?

Mr. HAMLIN. The late Dr. Martin Rosenbluth was at that time the representative of the Treasury of the State of Israel in New York.

The CHAIRMAN. The Government Treasury?

Mr. HAMLIN. That is right, sir.

The Israel Government Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you identify Mr. Arnon who received copies of all the attachments?

Mr. HAMLIN. Mr. Arnon at that time was a Counselor of the Israel representative in this country, at the Consulate General and was in charge of the administration of the Joint Fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the Joint Fund?

Mr. HAMLIN. Joint Fund to which we referred to.

The CHAIRMAN. He was an employee of the Israel—

Mr. HAMLIN. He was Counselor and director of the Office of Information.

The CHAIRMAN. Director?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that in the Embassy here or in the Consulate in New York?

Mr. HAMLIN. Mr. Arnon was a member of the Israel Embassy staff in Washington, with the title of Counselor.

The CHAIRMAN. I see.

Mr. HAMLIN. And simultaneously he was director of the Israel Office of Information in New York and frequently visited New York to carry on his business there.

PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE OF ARNON SPECIAL ACCOUNT

The CHAIRMAN. What was the purpose of this account, this "Arnon special account"?

Mr. HAMLIN. The Arnon special account was the repository in Mr. Rosenbluth's office of the Joint Fund money made available by the American Section as well as by the Israel Office of Information.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the objective of the account, what was its purpose, the thing we have already discussed?

Mr. HAMLIN. The objective of this account was to administer, was to provide the funds, to carry out the purposes of the Joint Fund which we discussed previously.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE SERVICES

The CHAIRMAN. You will notice in the third paragraph it reads as follows:

In essence it means that we are paid up for the Western Hemisphere services through March 31, 1961.

What were the Western Hemisphere services you were paying for?

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir, the Western Hemisphere services might be a little pretentious, that name, but the Western Hemisphere services refers to a project we have of providing records to radio stations in Latin America, about 20 in number, and about 10 radio stations in the United States, that have programs in the Yiddish language, and we prepare the materials in our office, and the records are produced physically in the Israel Office of Information which has the technical facilities and the skilled help to turn out these records, and so we have to pay the Israel Consulate \$10,000 per year for the services they render to us in producing the records.

I just want to add one word, sir. The record, and I am going to speak here about the Yiddish records of which I have direct knowledge and that I have heard on the radio myself, these records describe the celebration of holidays in Israel; they discuss personalities. When a man becomes, accomplishes something spectacular in Israel or there is a great advancement in any particular field in science or in agriculture or social welfare or in art these records reflect these kinds of things that are going on in Israel and I might say they are very wonderful records.

The CHAIRMAN. And they are then produced by the Joint Fund, paid for?

Mr. HAMLIN. No, sir.

This is one of the separate operations outside of the Joint Fund.

The CHAIRMAN. I see but you do pay for part of it. You just said—

Mr. HAMLIN. Pardon me?

The CHAIRMAN. You just said, I thought, you put \$10,000 in this fund.

Mr. HAMLIN. No, sir. Here we simply reimbursed, we paid the Consulate General of Israel for the advices they rendered to us, technical services, in preparing the record.

All these accounts were converging in Dr. Rosenbluth's office and the meaning of this memorandum is to reconcile all these accounts.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I was coming to that.

QUESTION OF REIMBURSEMENTS BY ISRAELI CONSULATE

The last attachment, the letter from the Consulate to you refers to a sum due the American Section from the Consulate with respect to Western Hemisphere services and includes an Item "B. Rosenberg's salary January-March 1959."

This salary was being paid by you and you were reimbursed at least in part, is that correct?

Mr. HAMLIN. Would you let me please read this?

Are you referring to the letter to me dated September 8?

The CHAIRMAN. It is the last one, September 8, 1960—

Mr. HAMLIN. You will notice, sir, this is 1958-59.

The CHAIRMAN. It is dated 1960 here. Yes; I see, that is right.

Mr. HAMLIN. Now, I would have to give this a little more study and give you an exact answer.

(See Appendix, item A, No. 2, p. 1777.)

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the only interest I had in this is the joint account again.

Mr. HAMLIN. No, sir; this is not the joint account. This is reimbursement to the Government for services rendered to us. For the preparation of the Western Hemisphere records that I described a moment ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is Mr. Rosenberg?

Mr. HAMLIN. Mr. Rosenberg is a technician that helped prepare these records.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that what he was paid, \$1,400 apparently on this one thing?

Mr. HAMLIN. Presumably, sir.

REGISTRATION OF SERVICES

The CHAIRMAN. And that was for his services.

Has the American Section ever registered its services in this regard for the Israel Consulate?

Mr. HAMLIN. Would you mind repeating that?

The CHAIRMAN. Has the American Section ever registered its services in this regard for the Israel Consulate, relative to this joint account?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, are you referring to the Western Hemisphere or to the joint account generally?

The CHAIRMAN. The joint account.

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir, we were not the Agency of the Israel Government. This was a joint project. The Joint Fund carried on jointly projects that we were both interested in and were therefore not an agent of the Israel Government in the case of the joint fund—

The CHAIRMAN. But you rendered services—

Mr. HAMLIN (continuing)—or for any other projects for that matter.

The CHAIRMAN (continuing). For which you were reimbursed in this statement, weren't you? The statement, as you have just stated, I thought—

Mr. HAMLIN. We provided these radio records to a number of radio stations in the United States. We paid the Israel Consulate to stamp these records for us. It is as simple as that.

QUESTION OF AGENCY RELATIONSHIP TO THE GOVERNMENT

The CHAIRMAN. I will admit these are very narrow legal points but where you operate a Joint Fund and you both contribute and you carry on activities—if there were two individuals I am not at all sure but

what they would be considered partners in their operation, wouldn't they?

Mr. Boukstein is a far better lawyer than I am, and I am sure he will say they were dealing at arm's length at all times.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. I don't know, Mr. Chairman, if I am a better lawyer than you, you are a very distinguished lawyer.

There were two independent operations here. One is the Joint Fund. That Joint Fund was administered by the Consulate and money was contributed to it by the Agency. That is operation No. 1.

In that case clearly the Agency was not the agent of the Israel Government.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE RECORDS

The second operation was the Western Hemisphere records. That operation was exclusively an operation of the Agency. It conceived the records, it wrote the records, its staff composed them. The mechanical job of producing them was done in the office of the Israel Consulate or Office of Information, and for that the Agency paid the Government.

Now, here again, the Agency couldn't be an agent of the Government. In the first project they were partners in the project, but no one—certainly the Agency wasn't the agent of the Government.

In the second one, the Government was merely a mechanical tool for production.

The CHAIRMAN. Question 13(b) of the registration form reads as follows:

13(b) Any subsidy or other financial assistance received by registrant during the period directly or indirectly from—

Any foreign government or foreign political party, or any official or agency thereof—

It would seem from your statement that you did receive from the Israel Treasury the \$1,400, didn't you?

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir, we didn't receive any assistance from the Israel Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. You paid them.

Mr. HAMLIN. We contributed toward a joint fund.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

We will put the document in there.

I am getting so confused on it I don't know which fund I am talking about.

STATEMENT ON PAYMENTS TO MR. KENEN THROUGH THE AZC

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hamlin, I show you a copy of a reply supplied the committee in answer to its question which appears in the printed record of the May 23 meeting on the payments made by your Agency to Mr. I. L. Kenen, directly or through the American Zionist Council, and ask if you wrote this statement.

Have you got a copy of it there?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

(A copy of the document is as follows:)

[Material requested by Senate Foreign Relations Committee in letter of June 17, 1963, to Mr. Isadore Hamlin]

Item 8. Request for year-by-year accounting of payments made by the Jewish Agency—American Section, Inc., through the American Zionist Council or directly to Mr. I. L. Kenen and/or the American Israel Public Affairs Committee.

No direct payments were made by the Jewish Agency—American Section, Inc., to Mr. Kenen or the American Israel Public Affairs Committee. No payments were made by the Jewish Agency—American Section, Inc., to the above named through the American Zionist Council. However, at the request of the Jewish Agency—American Section, Inc., the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., made available to the American Zionist Council for the account of the Jewish Agency—American Section, Inc., the sums listed below. The American Zionist Council had advised the Jewish Agency—American Section, Inc., that it needed these funds in order that it might pay the same on account of its indebtedness to the Near East Report, a publication issued in Washington, D.C., by Mr. I. L. Kenen in his private capacity. The Jewish Agency—American Section, Inc., was informed that this indebtedness has been incurred by the American Zionist Council on account of subscriptions to the Near East Report, circulated to a list furnished by the American Zionist Council. These amounts were also to be taken into account in the adjustment of rent, at the end of the year, payable by the Jewish Agency—American Section, Inc., to the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., for office space occupied at 515 Park Avenue.

June 29, 1960.....	\$5,000	Apr. 17, 1961.....	\$3,000
July 21, 1960.....	5,000	Aug. 15, 1961.....	5,000
Aug. 18, 1960.....	5,000	Oct. 13, 1961.....	5,000
Mar. 2, 1961.....	5,000		
Mar. 29, 1961.....	5,000	Total.....	38,000

The CHAIRMAN. The statement reads as follows:

No direct payments were made by the Jewish Agency—American Section, Inc., to Mr. Kenen or the American Israel Public Affairs Committee. No payments were made by the Jewish Agency—American Section, Inc., to the above named through the American Zionist Council. However, at the request of the Jewish Agency—American Section, Inc., the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., made available to the American Zionist Council for the account of the Jewish Agency—American Section, Inc., the sums listed below.

Honestly, Mr. Hamlin, I find it extremely difficult to follow this, and I am reading it so I hope you will clarify it:

The American Zionist Council had advised the Jewish Agency—American Section, Inc., that it needed these funds in order that it might pay the same on account of its indebtedness to the Near East Report, a publication issued in Washington, D.C., by Mr. I. L. Kenen in his private capacity. The Jewish Agency—American Section, Inc., was informed that this indebtedness had been incurred by the American Zionist Council on account of subscriptions of the Near East Report circulated to a list furnished by the American Zionist Council. These amounts were also to be taken into account in the adjustment of rent, at the end of the year, payable by the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., for office space occupied at 515 Park Avenue.

Then there follows seven separate \$5,000 payments amounting—with one \$3,000—amounting to \$38,000.

PURPOSE OF MAKING PAYMENTS THROUGH A CONDUIT

I won't read all of them. I would like to ask you why did you not pay the \$38,000 directly to Mr. Kenen. Why do you go through all this rigamarole?

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir, the answer is we would have no reason to pay this money directly to Mr. Kenen. The money was for the specific purpose of buying subscriptions for a list of the American Zionist Council.

The CHAIRMAN. I don't understand all this language here. What you mean is you just paid it to the Zionist Council, is that right?

Mr. HAMLIN. We would have normally paid the American Zionist Council; yes, as we did in previous periods.

The CHAIRMAN. But you knew it was for the purpose of paying Mr. Kenen.

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Were these actually for subscription—

Mr. HAMLIN. If I may correct that, so that the record will be absolutely clear, this was payment to the American Zionist Council so that the American Zionist Council could straighten out their affairs with Mr. Kenen in connection with the subscription.

The CHAIRMAN. If you can make this record clear you are a genius far beyond anyone I have ever met anywhere.

Mr. HAMLIN. I am sorry.

(See Appendix, items C and D, pp. 1779 and 1781.)

QUESTION OF WHY PAYMENTS ARE NOT MADE DIRECTLY

The CHAIRMAN. It is not at all clear to me what you gain by all this rigamarole. Why didn't you pay Mr. Kenen directly? He was serving your purpose, wasn't he?

Mr. HAMLIN. Mr. Kenen had no connection with us whatsoever. I stress again, Mr. Chairman, the American Zionist Council appealed to the American Section, to the Jewish Agency—American Section, to grant a certain amount of money, and this has been going on for several years, so that the American Zionist Council could get the Near East Report mailed to a large mailing list in which the American Zionist Council was interested. Therefore—

The CHAIRMAN. You were interested, too, weren't you?

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir?

The CHAIRMAN. You were interested, too.

Mr. HAMLIN. This was within our general purpose certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, it was.

Mr. HAMLIN. Pardon me.

The CHAIRMAN. I say, of course it was.

I mean they were serving your purpose, they were all serving your purpose, you had a common purpose with all of them, didn't you and you had the money.

Mr. HAMLIN. Pardon me, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you had the money.

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; we did. Fortunately.

OWNERSHIP OF 515 PARK AVENUE

The CHAIRMAN. Who owns the building at 515 Park Avenue?

Mr. HAMLIN. The building at 515 Park Avenue is at this time owned by the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.

The CHAIRMAN. At this time, when—has it changed recently or how long have you owned it?

Mr. HAMLIN. It was always owned by the Jewish Agency, Inc.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. He hopes to own it.

The CHAIRMAN. About the payment to Mr. Kenen, were these actually for subscriptions?

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir, the American Zionist Council came to us and said, "Please let us have an appropriation of funds so that we could straighten out our affairs in connection with the subscription list that we gave Mr. Kenen for distribution of the Near East Report."

LETTER FROM MR. KENEN, DATED JULY 31, 1963

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I have a letter from Mr. Kenen, a sworn letter, on the 31st of July 1963—that was yesterday.

(A copy of the document referred to follows:)

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 31, 1963.

DEAR SENATOR FULBRIGHT: Thank you for the opportunity to read and comment on the testimony taken by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on May 23.

I wish to refer specifically to statements which appear on pages 1252 and 1253 and which suggest that I received \$20,000 per year from the American Zionist Council for personal services.

The fact is that I was paid a fee of \$100 per week for my personal services, consisting mainly of speaking engagements—about one a week—before national and local bodies of the American Zionist Council, its constituent organizations, and other groups throughout the United States. The balance received from the American Zionist Council was in payment for subscriptions to the Near East Report, which I publish and edit, and in reimbursement for travel, printing and office expenses. My personal services to the council ended July 1, 1960.

The Near East Report, established in 1957, is sold on a subscription basis to many organizations and individuals throughout the United States. The American Zionist Council purchased subscriptions for its leaders and regional offices,

for newspaper editors and educators. These subscriptions, averaging about 23 percent of the total circulation, expired in 1962.

Very truly,

I. L. KENEN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of July 1963.

_____, Notary Public.

It says: [Chairman reads the letter in its entirety.]

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MR. KENEN AND THE AZC

Here I would gather he says he is an employee, or was, of the American Zionist Council, he is not an independent entrepreneur the way you described a moment ago, according to his letter.

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir, I don't know the relationship between Mr. Kenen and the American Zionist Council. But the letter is clear, that he performed certain services to the American Zionist Council.

Now, what we are discussing in my answer to this question is a subsequent period to this relationship and refers only to subscriptions to the Near East Report.

The CHAIRMAN. Well now, this change in status came about approximately the same time as you reorganized your whole operation in America, did it not?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, it did.

PURCHASE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR NEAR EAST REPORT

The CHAIRMAN. Now, was this change of Mr. Kenen's status part of the reorganization, so instead of paying him directly, you now buy enough subscriptions to pay him?

Mr. HAMLIN. It would not, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not? Doesn't he perform very much the same function he did before? He serves the same purpose.

Mr. HAMLIN. No, sir, not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not?

Mr. HAMLIN. He was performing speaking services during that earlier period. We were giving the American Zionist Council a money grant for subscriptions for the Near East Report.

The CHAIRMAN. Doesn't he speak any more?

Mr. HAMLIN. To my knowledge, he has no connection now, no arrangements with, the Zionist Council.

The CHAIRMAN. But he writes these letters, doesn't he?

Mr. HAMLIN. Pardon me?

The CHAIRMAN. He writes the Near East Report.

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir, he does.

The CHAIRMAN. And he sends them to all sorts of people free of charge, doesn't he?

Mr. HAMLIN. I am sorry, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. He sends them all around free of charge.

Mr. HAMLIN. Free of charge? I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you pay for them. I mean the arrangement is that you, through the Council, pay for them and they send them to a list who do not subscribe, is this not correct?

I can see from my own experience. He sends me one and I don't pay for it.

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir, the Council provided the funds—

The CHAIRMAN. Is it me or the committee? Maybe I do him an injustice but we get one; maybe it is the committee.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, it is obvious from what the witness said that a large number of recipients of the bulletins don't pay for it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. The American Zionist Council pays for a number of them.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. But nevertheless the impression should not be left that that is the bulk of the majority or the major part of the recipients of the publication. My information is that it isn't so, and while you permit me, Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. I missed that, wait a minute.

What is not so?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. That the number of people receiving—that the people receiving the bulletins are—what is it called, the Near East Report—which are paid for by the American Zionist Council, are not the majority of the recipients. I don't know the exact percentage, but it is only a part of the number published and distributed.

QUESTION OF NEED FOR MR. KENEN TO REGISTER

Now, while I am at it, Mr. Chairman, I would like to say one more word so that you will have the information.

I personally, in my capacity as counsel, had a great deal to do with the reorganization of activity which took place in 1960. I participated in many meetings. At no time, Mr. Chairman, did the services or functions of Mr. Kenen enter into a discussion which had anything to do with the reorganization or the purposes for the reorganization.

I am saying this simply so that the record be clear and so that no unfair inferences may be drawn as to the payments being made to Mr. Kenen.

The CHAIRMAN. I am reminded, Mr. Kenen in his own letter says that these subscriptions, from the Zionist Council average about 23 percent of the total circulation expired in 1962.

You do not regard Mr. Kenen, for practical purposes, as an employee of the Agency?

Mr. HAMLIN. Definitely not.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you find his policies in disagreement with yours?

Mr. HAMLIN. I know Mr. Kenen is a director of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee which is composed of distinguished citizens in this country. He travels around, they have a fund raising campaign. These are not tax-exempt funds which Mr. Kenen carries on his activities as a director of that committee.

The CHAIRMAN. What are his activities in Washington?

Are you familiar with it?

Mr. HAMLIN. Not in detail, no, sir. But he is a registered lobbyist in Washington in his capacity as a director of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. He is a registered lobbyist under the domestic lobbying law?

Mr. HAMLIN. That is right, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you think he shouldn't register under the Foreign Agent Registration Act?

Mr. HAMLIN. Excuse me. I can't comment on that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I would suggest most respectfully that Mr. Hamlin couldn't competently answer that question.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. I am not acting here for Mr. Kenen, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, maybe we ought to ask Mr. Kenen. Do you think he would be competent to answer that question?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. I assume he would be. My offhand opinion would be that he does not have to register under the Foreign Agents Act, not from the facts as disclosed in this, in the executive session or at this hearing.

The CHAIRMAN. Not as disclosed but from the facts as you know them?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Let me go further.

From the facts as I know them he would not have to register.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Boukstein, I would hesitate to challenge your opinion about whether he should register or not, but for the life of me I can't understand why a person who received such a large subsidy from a foreign agent indirectly because it goes through the American Zionist Council, should not have to register whereas if he received it directly, I think you would agree he would have to register, wouldn't he?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. He—

The CHAIRMAN. And the device of merely using the American Zionist Council seems to me to be a very thin way of insulating him from the effects of the Foreign Registration Act.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, he is selling a service, he is publishing a bulletin. If there are any debts or any liabilities he or his corporation are responsible for them.

As a matter of fact, when the American Zionist Council ceased paying him for the bulletin he ceased sending out the copies to the list which they had furnished him.

I don't believe he is subject to registration under those conditions.

PURPOSE OF MR. KENEN'S PUBLICATIONS

The CHAIRMAN. I have seen a number of his publications and if they aren't completely devoted to the promotion of the purposes of you—the same purposes, the Jewish Agency, and the State of Israel, I don't know what it is. It is directed to that purpose. I am not criticizing the purpose. You have a right to do it. You do it, and you register for it. I just am not quite clear why Mr. Kenen who serves the same purpose and, in fact, in some ways much more directly in his contact with the Congress than you are why he shouldn't have to register?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, this is not the only publication which is favorable to Israel in the United States, there are others.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no doubt of it.

Certainly, The New York Times, the Washington Post, I could name a hundred of them, I guess, they are very favorable and I am not suggesting that they are in your employ. I am suggesting Mr. Kenen is receiving far more of his funds from the Jewish—the Israel Government directly and indirectly than is The New York Times. They are doing it strictly on their own, at least as far as I know.

I really shouldn't speak authoritatively because we haven't looked at it but it is quite clear Mr. Kenen has been, for practical purposes, as he states himself, up to a certain point of your reorganization, he was on your payroll. Then in order to insulate him you took this indirect way of paying him by buying his product and paying him in that way.

I am only trying to understand how this is done. I don't know why he shouldn't register.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. That is a matter of opinion, Mr. Chairman. My opinion as a lawyer is that he is not subject to registration.

The CHAIRMAN. I am sure that is your present opinion. When I say shouldn't register, I am thinking really of a law if it is to be effective at all the way it ought to be written, not the way it is written. I suppose that is what I am saying.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. There, Mr. Chairman, I may agree with you. If the law is changed—

ISRAEL DIGEST

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hamlin, are you acquainted with a publication called the Israel Digest?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir, I am.

(A sample copy of the document referred to follows:)

THE ISRAEL Digest

OF PRESS AND EVENTS IN ISRAEL AND THE MIDDLE EAST

Vol. VI No. 7

Published fortnightly by Israel Digest, P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem

March 29, 1963

Knesset calls on Bonn Government to stop Germans' aid to Nasser

IN A REMARKABLE DISPLAY of national unity, the Knesset passed without a dissentient voice on March 20 a resolution calling on the Government of the German Federal Republic to put an immediate stop to the activities of German scientists and technicians who have been helping Egypt to develop and manufacture weapons of mass killing to be used in an attempt to destroy Israel. The resolution followed a statement by Mrs. Golda Meir, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which is given below in full:

As the Knesset is aware, I asked for a meeting of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, at which I gave information about the activities of German scientists and technicians in Egypt as well as about the circumstances of the arrest of an Israeli citizen in Switzerland. At a lengthy session, many details were given of the activities of these scientists, and about the Government of Israel's approaches in various quarters in connection with these activities. The Knesset, no doubt, does not expect these details to be given here.

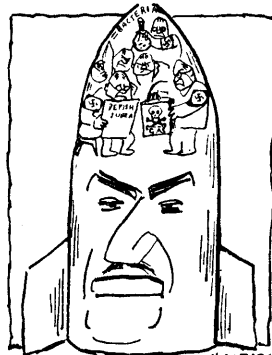
As for the circumstances of the arrest of the Israeli citizen, I must say that, in spite of the value we place on the traditional friendly relations between the peoples and Governments of Switzerland and Israel, we find it difficult to understand some of the steps taken by the Swiss authorities in this matter.

Armaments Banned by International Law. For a long time the Egyptian ruler has been striving to build up great strength in order to carry out his declared aim of destroying the State of Israel, and for years large quantities of armaments have been flowing into Egypt. Recently, a new element has been added: a number of German scientists and hundreds of German technicians are helping to develop offensive missiles in Egypt, and even armaments banned by international law, which serve solely for the destruction of living things. The Government of Egypt is endeavoring to obtain these types of weapons, which other powers are not prepared or interested to supply her, through a group of conscienceless scientists, who are not only prepared to do Egypt's will but freely make their own contributions to the same aim.

There is no doubt that the motives of this evil crew are, on the one hand, the lust for gain and, on the other, a Nazi inclination to hatred of Israel and the destruction of Jews. As far back as the days of Hitler, the close ties between Cairo and the Nazis were well known, and it is no secret that Cairo serves today as a principal center and asylum for leading Nazis.

German Government Should Stop These Activities. We cannot conceive that this situation is in keeping with the desires of the Government of the German Federal Republic, but these scientists and technicians are its citizens. The German

(continued on page 2)



Nasser in Cairo

NUCLEAR WARHEAD

Inside Nasser's Egypt weapons of mass destruction—including types banned by international law—are being developed, with the aid of German scientists and technicians, in order to launch a war of extermination against Israel.

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Education, Science and Culture

Educational achievements and problems were reviewed in the Knesset by Mr. Abba Eban, Minister of Education and Culture . . . p. 5

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THE ISRAEL DIGEST VOLUME VI No. 7

Zionist General Council surveys problems of Jewry and Zionism

WITH A CALL from Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the Jewish Agency and the World Zionist Organization, for the rejuvenation of the Movement to meet its momentous responsibilities, the Zionist General Council opened its session in Jerusalem on March 18. Dr. Goldmann urged more intensive effort to bind the Jewish people everywhere with its center in the State of Israel, to give the younger generation Jewish and Hebrew education, and to organize the Jewish people everywhere to defend its rights. He laid particular stress on the plight of the Jewish community in the Soviet Union, which, he said, suffered from "blatant discrimination" in comparison with other minorities and religions.

The session was opened by Mr. Yaakov Tzur, Chairman of the Council, in the presence of the President of Israel and Mrs. Ben-Zvi, the Speaker of the Knesset. Cabinet Ministers, Chief Rabbi Yaakov Nissim, and Mayor Ish-Shalom of Jerusalem. Mr. Tzur drew attention to the magnitude of the work in hand and the resources at the disposal of the Movement. "With all their loyalty to the State of Israel, the support forthcoming from the Jews of the Diaspora is not commensurate



Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency

with Israel's needs or even with their power of giving," he declared.

Mr. Abba Eban, the Minister of Education and Culture, greeted the session of the General Council in the name of the Israel Government.

"The Zionist Movement must make strenuous efforts in the sphere of Jewish education, particularly in view of the spiritual crisis that is passing over the Jewish youth in the Diaspora," Mr. Eban declared. "We are called upon to collaborate in bringing about the unity of the Jewish people. The Zionist Executive must seek ways and means of encouraging initiative in the Diaspora for the advancement of Jewish education and the study of Hebrew. The Zionist Movement is a central force for unity among the Jewish people. It lives not only on past memories; it has not yet celebrated the last of its victories."

Prime Minister's Message. The Prime Minister sent the following message to the opening session: "I am sincerely grateful for the invitation to the session of the Zionist General Council convening in Jerusalem. Our colleagues in America are worthy of commendation for their valuable service in preventing our colleagues in Jerusalem making the mistake of having the Zionist General Council hold its session abroad. To my regret, I cannot move from here at this time, since I have work to do that cannot be done either in Jerusalem or in Tel Aviv, and which cannot be postponed."

"May the present session of the Zionist General Council succeed in strengthening the unity of the Jewish people and their bonds with Israel and—if I may express the hope, regardless of whether it will be

realized or not—may you succeed in bringing back to the Movement its former glory, and explaining to all those who call themselves Zionists abroad that Zionism means the return to Zion."

Dr. Goldmann on Soviet Jewry. Dr. Nahum Goldmann said in his opening address that the problem of Jewry in Soviet Russia was not essentially one of anti-Semitism in the "primitive and brute sense," though there were anti-Semitic feelings and tendencies even in Soviet Russia. He pointed out that in court sentences for economic crimes Jews constituted about 60% of those sentenced to death, while they were only 1.1-1.5 per cent of the general population in Soviet Russia.

"What is more dangerous," he said, "is that the sentences against Jews receive more publicity than the sentences against non-Jews. If the Soviet Government is sincerely opposed to anti-Semitism, as it declares, it is its duty to stop such publicity and to see to it that an impression is not created, which is fraught with dangers for Russian Jewry, that the Jews are responsible for the majority of these crimes which are punished so severely and so cruelly."

The main problem, however, was a Government policy of forcible assimilation. "The Russian Government cannot deny that, in comparison with other minorities and religions, there is blatant discrimination against Russian Jewry," he declared. For example, other minorities had a network of schools in their own language, a literature and a press of their own, and theaters in their language. For the Jews that was almost non-existent, except for the periodical *Sovietish Heimland* and concerts and theater performances from time to time. The Greek Orthodox, Moslem and other religions had seminaries for religious functionaries and a strong organization, while the Jews had one *yeshiva* with five students and not even a semblance of a national organization of synagogues.

The most striking discrimination in these days was the impossibility of baking *matzot* for the Passover for the Jews of Russia, in spite of promises given by Soviet representatives last year. It was practically impossible for individual Jews to bake their own *matzot*.

While other religions could contact their members abroad, Russian Jewry had for scores of years no opportunity of participating in any Jewish world conference whatever, not even if it dealt with purely religious questions.

"Soviet Russia must realize that the Jewish people, which has lost a third of its number in the present generation, cannot and will not be able to renounce the three million Jews who, it is true, are not threatened by physical extermination, but run the serious danger of spiritual, religious and national assimilation," Dr. Goldmann declared.

Dr. Goldmann expressed appreciation to Lord Russell for having raised this prob-

Zionist General Council—continued

lem in his letter to Khrushchev, noting with satisfaction that "the Soviet Prime Minister has at long last reacted to the problem, and that, by the publication of his letter to Russell and of his comprehensive speech in the Russian press, the existence of this problem has been brought to the notice of the Russian people." However, he continued, on analyzing the content of the letter and speech, "we must note with deep regret that no change is noticeable in the attitude of the Soviet Russian Government to this problem."

They must persevere in their demands, Dr. Goldmann said, "which are not for any special privileges for the Jewish minority in Russia, but for the same rights for the Jewish minority, culturally, nationally and religiously, as are granted to other nationalities and other religions. In addition, we must voice a demand which has its origin in the peculiar situation of our people, and that is to permit the unification of families."

Tasks of the Zionist Movement. In the present situation, Dr. Goldmann said, three tasks devolved upon the Jewish people, and principally on the Zionist Movement, so as to overcome the dangers and ensure the survival of the nation: "The first task is to bind the people with the new center of the Jewish people in the State of Israel, which is today the principal source for the creation of Jewish values and a feeling of national pride and solidarity, and for inculcating in the younger generation Jewish consciousness and a desire to remain Jewish."

"The second task is to ensure a Jewish and Hebrew education for the younger generation by establishing bonds with the State, by giving them a knowledge and understanding of our unique history as a source of Jewish consciousness."

"The third task, which is apparently only organizational but which is a sine qua non for the fulfillment of the other tasks, is the organization of the Jewish people to defend its rights, foster its culture and safeguard the Jewishness of the next generation, and link the Jewish people with the State as a partner in its upbuilding and consolidation. If we ask ourselves whether the Zionist Movement in its present form adequately fulfills all these tasks, we cannot answer in the affirmative if we do not wish to delude ourselves."

Jewry and the State of Israel. "The great majority of the Jewish people hold the State of Israel in esteem and they have a real desire to assist it, both financially and politically," Dr. Goldmann said. "But such esteem and sincere friendship for Israel are not enough. We have not yet succeeded in inculcating in the hearts of the majority of the Jewish people, particularly in the United States, the realization that there is no future for our people without the State..."

"One of the most important expressions of such a realization is reflected in the problem of aliyah... The solution of this problem and the speeding up of aliyah on the part of Jews in the free world is one of the most decisive problems in Zionist life." This could be done only through full collaboration between the State and the Zionist Movement."

An important condition for the rejuvenation of Zionism, Dr. Goldmann continued, was the attitude of the State to the Movement. "There is a feeling among the Jewish people," he said, "that the State of Israel does not regard the Zionist Movement as the historic instrument in organizing the people, whether in its collaboration with the State, or in its concern for its life and existence in the Diaspora. If the attitude to the Zionist Movement is the same as to any other movement, it cannot fulfill its special task."

The Structure of the Movement. The internal structure of the movement also

stood in the way of fulfilling the Zionist task at the present time: It was based on parties, which had lost none of their importance in the Diaspora and led to constant and unnecessary splits in the movement.

As a result, loyalty to party was an obstacle to unity. "We have made all sorts of attempts to bring about an organizational and structural reform," he said, "but for the most part, they have remained on paper only because the parties did not really desire such reform... I have come to the conclusion that unless the parties agree to a new arrangement depriving them of their absolute authority over the movement, there are no prospects for rejuvenating the movement."

"The forthcoming Congress will have to decide on the path of the movement in the future, and to evince a courageous approach based primarily on loyalty to the movement as a whole, even if that leads to a weakening of the parties or to their abrogation as a basis and structure for the Zionist Organization," Dr. Goldmann declared in summing up.

Sharett: Zionism alone can stem assimilation

Parties Result of Historical Development. Mr. Moshe Sharett, Chairman of the Executive, who delivered the opening address in the general debate on March 19, said that the Zionist parties were a product of historical development, and could not merely be swept off the map. "They have had a mission to fulfill," he declared. "Remove the party and the mission will not be fulfilled. But now the parties have become a conservative factor, and conservatism is not a positive element in the Zionist Movement." The Movement must also make membership and representation at Congresses possible for organizations and communities who wish it on a non-party basis.

Effective Weapon Against Assimilation. Mr. Sharett regarded the Zionist Movement as the most effective weapon against the assimilationist trend that was sweeping Jewish life in both the Diaspora and Israel.

In the Diaspora, he said, "we are witnessing the gradual eradication of Jewish consciousness, integration into alien cultures and the emptying of Jewish life of its content and meaning."

In Israel, "there is a tendency to oversimplification, to a kind of assimilation on the level of international relations, to overemphasis on the equality of the sovereign Jewish nation, to obliteration of the specific character of the Jewish people and the special historic mission of the State of Israel."

Religion alone could not stem this tide of assimilation, Mr. Sharett said. "In the performance of this task Zionism has no equal," he declared. It presented a solid national front, an integrated conception of contemporary Judaism and Jewish life, a positive over-all approach to Jewish cultural and ethical values, and a program of Hebrew education. "And at the center of all this, in the Zionist conception, stands the State of Israel as an epitome of complete Jewish living, of tremendous Jewish, human, social and national creativity."

Zionism in the United States. Mrs. Rose Halprin, Chairman of the New York Section of the Jewish Agency Executive, defended American Jewry against the charge that American Jewish life "is, at best, organized chaos." The community, she said, had "no desire to set up monolithic groups with great control at the top." With the recent move of the younger generation to the suburbs, there was growing emphasis

(continued on page 4)



Mr. Moshe Sharett, Chairman of the Zionist and Jewish Agency Executive



The first wedding has been celebrated at Almagor, the first village in the newly opened up Korazin region on Israel's northern border. The bride, 19-year-old Ruth Sudak from Jerusalem, was born in Canada, and the 21-year-old bridegroom, Eliezer Maman, comes from a Yemenite family at the old-established smallholders' village of Nahalal. The couple are members of the Nahal agricultural unit that founded Almagor, and intend to settle there permanently.

A rabbi came from Nahalal to officiate at the ceremony, which took place on raised ground overlooking Lake Kinneret (the Sea of Galilee) and the River Jordan. The hupa, or wedding canopy, was supported on rifles held by four Nahal soldiers. Among the guests was Moshe Dayan, the Minister of Agriculture, who was born in Nahalal.

Zionist General Council

(continued from page 3)

on "local patriotism rather than on national organizational affiliation." The feeling in America was that the Zionist Movement "must take a position as a movement in the local community."

As for immigration to Israel, Mrs. Halprin said that American Zionists "recognize aliyah as a major pillar in the Zionist upbuilding program," although "we do not see a mass immigration from America."

Organizational Problems. Mr. Zvi Lurie, Head of the Organization Department, said that the touchstone of the Zionist Movement was its influence on various spheres of activity, and on other organizations, which were not necessarily organizationally connected with it. "The balance-sheet of the Zionist Movement includes activities by Zionists in various Jewish frameworks and on various planes of Jewish life, which would have been impossible without the direct or indirect influence of the Zionist Movement," he explained.

The great hopes entertained for the affiliation of large Jewish organizations, particularly those in the United States, to the Zionist Organization, had not materialized for the time being, he continued. No additional organizations to those who joined at the time of the last Zionist Congress had become affiliated and several large organizations had seceded. Nonetheless, there was some progress; a number of small communities were about to join as associate organizations.

There was no need of a new ideology and new theories, Mr. Lurie declared, but there was a vast gap between theory and practice.

Budget Reflects Peak Immigration. A IL375 million budget for 1963/64 was submitted to the General Council on March 20 by the Jewish Agency's Treasurer, Mr. Arye Pincus. This was IL4m more than the current year's estimates. Mr. Pincus said that the budget reflected the impact of peak immigration, now in its third year, and a fall in the Zionist Organization's contribution to agricultural settlement.

The money would be spent on: Agricultural settlement—IL69m. (24 per cent);

Immigration and absorption, including Youth Aliyah—IL84m. (30 per cent);

Housing—IL63m. (22 per cent);

Activities in the Diaspora—IL21m (7½ per cent);

Higher education and other allocations—IL22.5m (8 per cent);

Administration and reserve—IL24m (8½ per cent); and the balance in debt repayment and servicing.

Mr. Pincus said that the consolidation of 55 new settlements and the expansion of 33 older ones would be completed within the next few months, after which they would no longer receive funds from the Agency budget. There would have to be an "agonizing reappraisal of our whole settlement policy," he declared.

There would be a drop in the Agency's contribution to housing for immigrants and a rise in the allocation for work in the Diaspora—"It is still not enough," Mr. Pincus told the Council.

Ten per cent of the new budget would be allocated for education in Israel. "I make this point," he said, "so that you and the whole Jewish world should know how important we consider this problem." He hoped that in the coming year special means would be devised to obtain more funds for this specific purpose.

According to the anticipated income figures in the new budget, there would be a substantial deficit which, Mr. Pincus said, would largely be covered by long-term loans. "The conclusion is that we are committing our future."

Mr. Pincus said that in the past 14 years the Agency had spent \$1,500m, from all sources, which at the beginning of the next fiscal year would leave the Agency with a debt of some \$180m. This would not be unduly high, he said, except that Repara-

tions, which made up a large part of the income, would cease in 1965/66.

Zionist Movement Irreplaceable. The Zionist Movement was irreplaceable, Mr. Moshe Sharett declared in winding up the general debate on March 21. He warned against presenting a picture of the movement as being in a constant state of disagreement with the State of Israel, and the State as a divisive factor in the Jewish people. Fields in which the State did not engage, such as education and information in the Diaspora, were open to the movement.

There had been many changes for the good, he added, as in the work of the Government-Agency Coordinating Board. New young blood had joined the movement and its leadership.

"Let us cease polemics, and get on with the job," Mr. Sharett concluded.

The Council heard reports of Agency Department heads, a debate on the budget estimates, and a reply by Mr. Pincus.

Immigration and Youth Work Reviewed. Presenting the report of the Immigration Department, Mr. S.Z. Shragai predicted an immigration of 300,000 to 350,000 over the coming five to six years. He declared that unless a way was found to awaken the Jews of the free world, the State of Israel would remain a small country with a small population, and the Jewish people would remain behind in exile.

Mr. Shragai said that the greater part of the rise in immigration was due to the direct efforts of the Jewish Agency. Immigration from the free world could be increased even further, he added, if more representatives were sent abroad.

Extensive efforts to extend work among Jewish youth abroad were listed by Mr. Eliezer Dobkin, Head of the Youth and Hehalutz Department. There was a steady rise of membership in Jewish youth organizations in the Diaspora, which now numbered over half a million, but they still totalled only about a quarter of the relevant age group. The pioneering movements abroad had a membership of 36,000 and the other Zionist youth movements 48,000, as compared with 363,000 in general Jewish youth organizations.

The Head of Youth Aliyah, Mr. Moshe Kol, told the Council that he hoped the Department would take in 1,000 children from South America among the total of 4,500 to be accepted in 1963/64.

MIZRAHI WOMEN'S FOREST DEDICATED

A forest of the Mizrahi Women's Organization of America was dedicated at a ceremony in the Judean Hills on March 13. Mrs. Eli Resnikoff, President of the Organization, and Mrs. Moses Dyckman, Honorary President, together unveiled the plaque Rabbi Mordechai Kirshblum, President of the Mizrahi Organization in America and member of the Jewish Agency, addressed the assembly. Mr. Myra Kirshblum, JNF Chairman of the Mizrahi Women's Organization of America, also spoke.

Israel's schools work for the future

ISRAEL'S EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS in the past few years and the difficult problems yet unsolved were surveyed by Mr. Abba Eban, the Minister of Education and Culture, on March 13 in opening the debate in the Knesset on the budget estimates for his Ministry.

"On the whole, the picture is encouraging," Mr. Eban said. "Israel has every prospect of becoming one of the most advanced countries in the race for knowledge. Almost one-third of the nation is studying in Israel's educational institutions—perhaps the highest proportion in any country in the world. That means that for one-third of the nation the future is more important than the present."

"The continuous historical experience of this nation—and of this nation alone—embraces the entire gamut of spiritual experience, from ancient prophecy to modern times, the memories of the past and the mysteries of the future."

"Israel's past achievements are no guarantee for her achievements in the future. But, in any case, there have been restored to this people the conditions necessary for the maintenance of a creative culture: roots in a rich tradition; the pride of spiritual independence; an open window to new horizons of knowledge; and that special fervor which distinguishes nations in eras of youth or the renewal of youth."

The estimates that the Minister was submitting totalled IL199.5 million for the year 1963/64, in comparison with IL162 million last year. This increase, he said, was evidence of greater esteem for education within the framework of the nation's tasks. Most of the additional funds would be devoted to the extension of efforts to ensure the advancement of schools requiring special treatment. There were 287

such schools, containing 3,000 classes, of which 2,200 had been found not to meet minimum standards.

During the current fiscal year the long school day would be instituted in 850 classes, in which children would remain in school until 3 or 4 p.m. and would get special help and tuition. Similarly, 14,500 children below the age of five would in the next school year enjoy free kindergarten tuition. This was over half of all children of this age who required special help.

In post-primary education there had been considerable progress in the past few years. Of the young people in the 14-17 age-groups, 60% were at school, compared with 40% of the 15-17 age groups in such a highly developed country as Britain. Eighty per cent of the students in the post-primary schools benefited from graded fees, thanks to Government help.

The demand for post-primary education had been extremely vigorous during the past three or four years, and it might be expected that almost all the boys and girls aged 14 and 15, and the majority of the 16- and 17-year-olds would be receiving education in the near future. There was no need to institute compulsory post-primary education for all, Mr. Eban believed.

"Their watchword would be: 'Secondary education for all who want it and are qualified, with the removal of the financial barriers which keep out those of limited means.'"

In the past six years the number of children of African and Asian origin in

Children parade in costume in the streets of Tel Aviv to celebrate the festival of Purim, which commemorates the deliverance of Jewry from the machinations of Haman in the days of Esther

the final year of academic secondary schools had tripled from 191 to 665, and their percentage of the total had risen from 8.6 to 16.2 per cent.

The "problem of problems" in Israel's education, the Minister said, was the training of teachers. Only five per cent of elementary school teachers were college graduates, another 65 per cent were qualified, and 30 per cent were unqualified. Half of the secondary school teachers were not college graduates. Basic reform would be instituted in teacher training institutions in the next few years, Mr. Eban said.

Colonel Bogey replaced by Corporal Talmi

WITH MARCHING so popular in Israel, it is not surprising that march tunes are greatly in demand. The Israel Defense Forces has now succeeded in solving the problem of the lack of indigenous marches (up till now, Israeli soldiers have marched to "Colonel Bogey" and other well-known tunes), by holding a contest for an official Forces' march. At a public concert, held recently at the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv, the best of the 120 entries were played. Corporal Yo'av Talmi was awarded the first prize of IL1,000 for his stirring march, which will now become the Army's signature tune. The second and third prizes were also won by soldiers. All three are members of the Defense Forces Orchestra.

The winner was chosen by three separate groups of judges. One was the audience in the packed auditorium, whose votes and volume of applause were carefully measured. There was a three-man panel of judges in the hall, and the reactions of Army units throughout the country were conveyed to them through a special telephone network.



Hayim Topol plays the judge in the Haifa Municipal Theater's production of Brecht's "Caucasian Chalk Circle."

Israel celebrates Theater Week

INTERNATIONAL THEATER WEEK will be marked in Israel on March 22-31 by the premieres of interesting plays at three of the country's leading theaters.

The Chamber Theater, which has been presenting *The Inn of Ghosts*, by Nathan Alterman, one of Israel's leading poets, will stage another Israeli play, *Tura*, by Yosef Bar-Yosef, a young writer, which tells the story of a family of Bukharan Jews in one of Jerusalem's slum quarters, where the old patriarchal way of life is giving way to more modern ideas, to the distress of the older generation. The premiere is taking place in Jerusalem.

The Haifa Municipal Theater, which scored a success with Brecht's *Caucasian Chalk Circle*, will present Brendan Be-

han's *The Hostage*, and the Habimah National Theater is preparing Duerrenmatt's *The Physicists*, a thoughtful drama which contrasts strongly with their gay production of *Irma la Douce*.

The Ohel Theater will shortly start rehearsals of Brecht's *The Brave Soldier Schweik in World War II*, which contains a perfect leading part for the theater's gifted comedian, Meir Margalit, famous for his interpretation of Hasek's *Schweik*.

Theater Week will open with a symposium of playwrights, actors, directors and critics on the problems of Israeli theater. During the week, all theaters will perform in immigrant towns, and there will be a meeting of school drama groups with professional actors.

Local writers present comedy, drama and revue

A VARIETY OF PLAYS by Israeli playwrights, some based on specifically Israeli themes and others of universal interest, are being staged this season by the major theaters and by smaller troupes. A new group, the Seasons Theater, composed at present of two gifted young actors, Yosef Bana'i and Avner Hizi'yahu, is presenting a controversial first production, *The American Princess*, by Nissim Aloni. The play, in which only two actors appear (the voices of others are heard on a tape-recorder), is about the death of an exiled king in South America.

Another play on a universal theme is Nathan Alterman's *Inn of Ghosts*, at the Kameri Theater, a poetic drama about the trials of the artist, who renounces human contact and love for the sake of his art.

Children of the Shadow, by Ben-Zion Toner, at Habimah's Little Theater, is a thoughtful presentation of the problems of young people who suffered the horrors of the Nazi Holocaust and do their utmost, without success, to forget and deny their past. The playwright himself lived through the Holocaust as a child.

Another play which tells of people escaping their past is *A House in Good Condition*, by Moshe Shamir, author of many plays. The drama, staged by the Zira Theater, is about a regular army officer and his wife, who fought in the War of Independence and were members of a border settlement, but have now settled in Tel Aviv, where they have forgotten their old ideals and beliefs.

Two comedies by local authors are

World Youth Bible Contest on Independence Day

A WORLD JEWISH YOUTH BIBLE CONTEST is to be held in Israel on Independence Day, April 29, 1963. Organized by the World Jewish Bible Society and the Israel Bible Research Society, the Contest aims at giving appropriate expression to the Jewish character of Israel's Independence Day, enabling representatives of Jewish groups in the Diaspora to take an active part in the celebrations, and encouraging the study of the Bible among young Jewry throughout the world.

The Contest will be on the books of the Pentateuch, the Early Prophets (without stressing the purely technical parts, e.g. those dealing with the sacrifices), and the chapters dealing with the Return to Zion in the Books of Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi, Ezra, Nehemiah and the Psalms. The Return to Zion has been chosen as a special subject on this occasion because, according to modern chronology, it is now 2,500 years since the exiles from Babylon began to return to Judea.

Generally speaking, girls and boys aged 15-17 are qualified to enter. The number of representatives from each country will be 1-4, depending on the size of its Jewish population.

The Contest will be conducted in Hebrew, but entrants are assured that difficulties in speaking the language will be met with understanding and where necessary questions will be repeated by the judges in the competitor's language.

During the first seven days of their stay in Israel, the competitors will be accommodated in a Bible camp, where they will undergo methodical training. While in the country they will be the guests of the Contest management, but fares to and from Israel must be covered by their countries of origin.

(Continued from previous column)

Aharon Mege'd's *Genesis*, the story of Adam and Eve through modern eyes, at Habimah's Little Theater, and Hanoch Bartov's *Go Home, Jonathan*, at the Zuta, about an Israeli farmer appointed to a diplomatic post in the United States, who "forgets" to come home, until his plain-speaking old father comes to fetch him.

The Hamam Satirical Theater, which is housed, appropriately enough, in a converted Turkish bathhouse in Jaffa, pours cold water over many well-known individuals in its latest satirical revue. The program, presented by the popular Theater Club Quartet, pokes fun at many of Israel's "sacred cows" to the delight of the audience. Haifa's Theater Club is now presenting a humorous revue entitled *History for Two Cents*, which presents a slightly distorted version of the lives of great people from Catherine the Great to Dr. Freud.



New Stamps to be Issued



New stamps to be issued by the Ministry of Posts shortly include: Three additional items in the airmail series, showing birds of Israel, designed by Miriam Karoli, and printed by photogravure; Independence Day stamps, 1963, showing flowers of Israel, designed by Z. Narkis, and printed by photolitho; commemorative issue: 100 Years of the Hebrew Press in the Land of Israel, designed by O. Wallisch, and printed by photogravure.

New oil strike may be most significant find

A NEW OIL strike made at Kochav 5, near Ashkelon in the South on March 22, is believed by the experts of the Lapidot Company to be Israel's most significant oil discovery to date, which may make the country self-sufficient in petroleum. The strike was made in a section of dolomite rock, the first time oil has been struck in Israel elsewhere than in a sand layer. The output, limited by a valve open only five millimeters, is 240 barrels per day, which is 100 barrels more than the best wells in the Kochav and nearby Heletz fields.

Mr. Walter Randall, a geologist with the company, said he believed the new strike "at least doubles what we already have." He also thought there was now a good chance of Israel's oilfields providing the country's entire fuel requirements. The rich reservoirs of oil in Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Iran are all in dolomite or porous limestone sections, Mr. Randall said.

Some IL95 million has been invested so far in oil prospecting in Israel, and 124 oil-drillings have been carried out.

Desalination plant cheaper than pipeline

A PLANT FOR THE DESALINATION of underground water, which will produce water 20 per cent cheaper than that of the Yarkon-Negev pipeline, has been developed by the Arid Zone Research Institute at Beersheba. This was announced recently during a tour of the Institute by Mr. R. Matz, Head of the Desalination and Solar Energy Department. The plant, which will be set up on an experimental basis in six months time at the Negev settlement of Ze'elim, will desalinate 500 cubic meters of water daily by an electrical process which separates the salts from the water.

In the next stage, the Institute will develop a plant to desalinate 10-12,000 cubic meters daily, and it plans at a later stage to produce large-scale plants to supply water cheaply for agriculture. Mr. Matz also revealed that a 250-acre solar energy pool will be completed this year at Atlit, south of Haifa, which will absorb and concentrate the energy produced by the sun. The energy generated will be sufficient to operate a 6,000kw power-station.

Hungarian Jews' call: "Let our families go!"

A CALL to the Hungarian authorities to permit the emigration of any Jew who wishes to join his family in Israel was issued at a meeting of Israelis of Hungarian origin in Tel Aviv on March 19. The meeting marked the 19th anniversary of the German occupation of Hungary, which led to the annihilation of 600,000 Jews.

The audience heard memorial prayers and speeches by Mr. Michael Salaman, who presided; Rabbi Shraga Herschkowitz, former Rabbi of the Reform Community in Budapest; Rabbi Anram Jungeiss, former Rabbi of the Orthodox Community in Budapest; Chief Rabbi Unterman of Tel Aviv, and Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive.

The assembly adopted three resolutions: to cable the Prime Minister, Mr. Ben-Gurion, and the Hungarian Premier, Mr. Janos Kadar, calling on them to discuss the problem of the reunion of families; to ask the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, to receive a delegation of Hungarian immigrants who would formally ask her to take steps through diplomatic channels; and to call on all Hungarian Jews throughout the world to appeal to the Hungarian Government.

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS URGES EVERY ORGANIZATION TO OBSERVE U.J.A.'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

Recognizing the "crucial importance" of United Jewish Appeal-supported programs in the rescue, resettlement and rehabilitation of distressed Jews overseas, the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations has adopted a resolution urging its member bodies to "assist nationally in the meaningful observance" of the 25th Anniversary of the UJA during 1963, it has been announced by Rabbi Irving Miller, Chairman of the Conference.

The American Jewish community, through the UJA, has demonstrated its "abiding commitments to values which are the very essence of the Jewish faith," the resolution declared. "Accordingly American Jews gave vast sums of money to rescue thousands of Jews in Hitler-dominated Europe, sustained the life and hope of tens of thousands in ghettos, concentration camps and hideouts, provided more than three million Jews in many lands with the basic necessities of life, and as the crowning achievement, transplanted more than one and a half million Jews to Israel and other democratic lands."

Hailed on its 25th Anniversary by President Kennedy for its adherence to this country's finest humanitarian traditions, UJA's life-building aid has gone over the years to 3,000,000 persons more than half of whom have been resettled in Israel, the United States and other free lands.

Jews were not "passive victims" —declares Nahum Goldmann

ACCUSATIONS of passivity and impotence directed against the Jews of Eastern Europe who were murdered by the Nazis during World War II were indignantly refuted by Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization and the World Jewish Congress, in Jerusalem on March 24. He was speaking at a gathering held to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, which was also addressed by Zivia Lubetkin, one of the leaders of the revolt.

The Warsaw Ghetto revolt was "the greatest, the most daring and determined of its kind," Dr. Goldmann said, "but even so, it was but a gallant link in a chain of revolts in various ghettos." Dr. Goldmann expressed "pain and indignation" at accusations voiced in the past few years that the Jews of Eastern Europe had lacked the fortitude to revolt.

It was characteristic of Nazi rule, as of every dictatorial regime, that it succeeded in breaking down resistance and exacting complete submission from its Jewish and non-Jewish victims, the speaker said. The situation of the Jews was more desperate and hopeless than that of other peoples for two reasons: the communities were completely isolated from one another; and the Nazis deluded them into thinking that they were in no danger.

"Under such circumstances we can only marvel and bow our heads in awe before those who found the strength and courage to organize uprisings," Dr. Goldmann said. He spoke of the many cases of passive heroism among Jewish victims of the Nazis, and of those about to die "whose behavior reflected so much pride and dignity that they even pierced the Nazi murderers' wall of insensibility."

"There is no moral or spiritual justification for accusing these Jews of impotence or weakness," Dr. Goldmann declared. "If there is room for accusations—and there certainly is—then they should be directed against the Jews of the free world for their behavior during the years of horror. All of us—leaders and members of the community—failed the test... Our failure was in our lack of unwavering determination and unlimited readiness to employ every measure and every form of reaction appropriate to the terrible events."

The only Jewish community which had the courage to employ drastic and unconventional methods was that of Palestine, which despatched parachutists to Europe.

The reaction of the democratic powers to the anti-Semitic aspect of Nazism and to the Nazi regime in general did not reflect glory on their peoples or on modern democracy, Dr. Goldmann declared. By more active and vigorous reaction they

could undoubtedly have saved tens of thousands of Jews.

"The most characteristic trait of the Jewish people through centuries of persecution and suffering, was their total, stubborn and consistent refusal to bow their heads and accept their destiny," Dr. Goldmann continued. "There is no case of the collective passive resistance of an entire nation... comparable to that displayed by our people... Lord help us if our pride in the active heroism of the Jewish people today leads us to deny the passive heroism of the Diaspora Jews..."

"Any attempt to deny the heroic character of Diaspora history is a sign of ignorance, intolerance, exaggerated arrogance and an unjust attitude towards generations of heroes, who bore high the standard of revolt in their own way."

The Warsaw Ghetto revolt symbolized the "most noble trait of the Jewish people: its nonconformism," Dr. Goldmann declared. He warned against the danger that this unique trait would be forfeited in this generation, and said that the Jewish people were seeking the easy life and adapting themselves to the ways of the majority.

"Let us resolve, by the lights of the beacons of the ghetto revolts, to keep alive the heroic aspects of our history, to refuse to submit to physical forces stronger than ourselves, to continue our existence as a nation which rejects the yoke of unjust and immoral decrees," he concluded.

Mrs. Lubetkin declared that the meaning of anti-Semitism in our times was not the prohibition of entry to restaurants, or harassment, or expulsion; it was murder. Everything was ready, she said: the primitive and cruel ideology of the Nazis, the superior technology of the Germans. All that was lacking was that a reactionary, Jew-hating force seize power in some place and there would be murder.

NATIONAL BAR MITZVAH CLUB TO PROMOTE PILGRIMAGE TO ISRAEL

A new organization has been established to enable Jewish youngsters to make special pilgrimages to Israel. Known as the National Bar Mitzvah Club, it is the first of its kind in the United States and is headed by Rabbi Harry Halpern of the East Midwood Jewish Center of Brooklyn.

The National Bar Mitzvah Club is devoted "to making the religious ceremonies of Bar Mitzvah and Bat Mitzvah more meaningful experiences through pilgrimages to Israel." Jewish youngsters become eligible for membership in the National Bar Mitzvah Club at the age of 13 years. Funds for a member's trip and summer-long stay in Israel are derived from membership dues, paid over a three-year period. The youngsters go to Israel when they become 16 years old.

Israel's Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion—in a special message hailing the establishment of the National Bar Mitzvah Club—declared:

"This is a most important project for it will lead to hundreds, perhaps thousands of American Jewish youth visiting Israel. Such a visit to the Land of the Bible, in addition to their present study of the Hebrew language, will strengthen the ties of every boy and girl with the people of Israel and the wellsprings of our history. I sincerely hope that every Jewish family in the United States will register its children in the Club."

In another message, Moshe Sharett, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, characterized the National Bar Mitzvah Club as "a most imaginative and promising one for the direction of the thoughts and emotions of Jewish boys and girls in the United States toward their own lifelong commitment as Jews."

THE ISRAEL DIGEST
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New York 22, N. Y.

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PUBLICATION OF ISRAEL DIGEST

The CHAIRMAN. Who publishes it?

Mr. HAMLIN. The Jewish Agency.
The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean the

The CHAIRMAN. Do you finance it?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir, we do.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Israel Consulate finance it also?

Mr. HAMLIN. No, sir; the Israel Consulate purchases a number of subscriptions of this publication and furnishes us with a list of persons that they want to have this publication sent to. And they reimburse us for those subscriptions.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what percentage of your total? Mr. HAMLIN. The percentage is about 50.

Mr. HAMLIN. The percentage is about 50 percent, I would say, of the total circulation or perhaps more.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you distinguish—
Mr. HASKIN. More than

Mr. HAMLIN. More than 50 percent.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you distinguish when I ask you if they finance it and you say no they just purchase its product, what in your mind makes that distinction?

Mr. HAMLIN. How I make that distinction?
The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN. Yes. What is the difference in fact between directly contributing and in buying their subscriptions and sending them wherever you like? It would seem to me it is all the same thing.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. I am not sure I understood your question.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it doesn't matter.

CASH RECEIPTS JOURNAL

I show you copies of three pages from the cash receipts journal of your Agency supplied under subpoena and ask you if you have seen these pages before?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; I did see these.

(Copies of the documents appear on pages 1751, 1752, and 1753.)

SUBSCRIPTIONS OF ISRAEL DIGEST

The CHAIRMAN. How much of your subscriptions for this Digest do they amount to?

Mr. HAMLIN. Are you asking how much we received from the Consulate, sir?

The CHAIRMAN. How much is each one worth, I mean what is the price?

Mr. HAMLIN. I believe at that time it was \$1.50 or \$2 per subscription.

The CHAIRMAN. You will notice on these pages one dated December 1961, carries an item of "12/15—Consulate General of Israel, Israel Digest, \$5,000."

What does that mean?

Mr. HAMLIN. Oh, yes. This is the payment to us.
The CHAIRMAN. Payment to—

Mr. HAMLIN. That is right for the Consulate General?

Mr. HAMLIN. That is right, for these subscriptions.
The CHAIRMAN. For subscriptions?

The CHAIRMAN. For subscriptions?

Mr. HAMLIN. For the subscriptions they purchased from us of the Israel Digest, which we mailed to a list of individuals they gave us. The CHAIRMAN. Is that 5,000 subscriptions?

The CHAIRMAN. Is that 5,000 subscriptions?

[illegible]

Mr. HAMLIN. No; that was more than 5,000 subscriptions, I believe, because this was part of the payment for that year. This was not the total payment for that year.

QUESTION OF RECEIPTS FROM ISRAELI CONSULATE

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you receive each year?

Mr. HAMLIN. Pardon me.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you receive each year?

Mr. HAMLIN. We have received from the Israel Consulate around \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year for these subscriptions.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell us how much you received from the Israel Consulate in a normal year, say, last year for all purposes, from every source. Is it large?

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir, from the Israel Consulate we received money for the Digest, the \$10,000 to \$15,000 I mentioned, and it provides for the Jewish minority research project, and these two projects and the latter sum of \$5,000. These are the only two sums we received from the Israel Government offices.

MAILING LIST FOR THE ISRAEL DIGEST

The CHAIRMAN. Did the Israel Consulate send you a mailing list that you mailed out these Digests?

Mr. HAMLIN. This goes back many years, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. This is 1961, this particular one was 1961 to 1962.

Mr. HAMLIN. We do the mailing, if that is your question.

The CHAIRMAN. They send you a list.

Mr. HAMLIN. That is right. We do the mailing from our office. We arrange to have it printed and we have a mailing list in our office.

The CHAIRMAN. I see.

Well, the second item here was March 1962, was just a little over a year ago, "Consulate, Israel Digest, \$9,000."

Then in June of 1962 the Israel Digest, \$1,210.86. Who paid for the mailing of this, Mr. Hamlin? Do you pay for the mailing?

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir?

The CHAIRMAN. Do you pay for the mailing?

Mr. HAMLIN. Certainly. We mail this thing out physically.

The CHAIRMAN. I see.

Mr. HAMLIN. We pay for the mailing. The Consulate reimburses us, sir, for all costs in connection with mailing of that number of subscriptions of the list they give us. And we bear all the costs of that and they reimburse us for that.

The CHAIRMAN. I don't suppose you could be called the agent in mailing this out for them, could you?

Mr. HAMLIN. An agent? I think they were buying services from us.

The CHAIRMAN. I see.

LABELING OF ISRAEL DIGEST

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I think it should be stated for the record that this publication is labeled in accordance with the requirements of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I notice that it says, the label is as follows:

A copy of this material is filed with the Department of Justice where the required registration statement of the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc., as an agent of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem, Israel under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, is available for public inspection. Registration does not indicate approval of this material by the U.S. Government.

Do you think this label accurately describes the relationship between the Jewish Agency and the Israel Digest to those who read the Digest?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think any who read that know that the Government of Israel paid for it?

Mr. HAMLIN. They would have no way of knowing.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you think they ought to know it?

Mr. HAMLIN. If an individual receives a subscription for which the Israeli Consulate was paying us they would have no way of knowing it so far as I know.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you think they should?

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir?

The CHAIRMAN. You don't have to answer that.

When you received these repayments from the Consul General of Israel for the Digest, do you report those in your report to the Department of Justice?

Mr. HAMLIN. Receipts of funds from the Consul General of Israel?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. For the Israel Digest, the funds that are mentioned here.

Mr. HAMLIN. I don't believe that the form requires such reporting, sir.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, this is treated on the books as payment for subscriptions not as receipt of money from the Israeli Consulate. This is my impression and it could be checked.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought Mr. Hamlin said this was for services rendered.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Services rendered in the sense of mailing it for them which is really reimbursement.

Now, I myself would like to improve very much on the language used by the books and records of lay people but as you know they are not too precise in words sometimes.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING
JANUARY 24, 1961

The CHAIRMAN. I show you a copy of a memorandum entitled "Extract From Minutes of Finance Committee Meeting January 24, 1961, Regarding Reduction in Budget" and ask if these minutes appear in the files of your Agency?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The memorandum will go in the record.
(The memorandum referred to follows:)

[Extract of minutes of finance committee meeting, January 24, 1961, regarding reduction in budget]

MINUTES OF MEETING OF FINANCE COMMITTEE, JEWISH AGENCY, AMERICAN SECTION, JANUARY 24, 1961

Persons present: Mrs. Rose L. Halprin (presiding), Dr. Emanuel Neumann, Mr. Louis Segal, Mr. Jacob Brin, Mr. Isadore Hamlin.

Budget: Messrs. Hamlin and Brin reported on conversations which took place in Israel regarding the budget for the year 1961-62. Mr. Brin reported on the request of the Treasury Department in Jerusalem that the New York budget be reduced to \$550,000, and that a budget proposal be submitted as quickly as possible for their confirmation.

After examination and discussion of the budget, it was agreed to notify the Treasury in Jerusalem that the American section proposes to operate within a budget of \$620,000 for the year 1961-62. It was pointed out that the Jerusalem Treasury arrived at the figure of \$555,000 through a process which does not take into account that several of the large items of the New York budget are stable budgetary items (administration and executive) and thus should not be subject to the 9.6 percent deductions. Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that the JTA is a continuing relationship and, in fact, the 1961-62 budget will include a \$60,000 budgetary item as against \$27,000 in the past year. Thus the American section arrived at a general framework of its expenditures for the new budget as follows: The Latin American department budget was subtracted from the total of last year's budget. That an additional \$40,000 for JTA added to the figure. The net result was then cut by a figure of 10 percent.

Noted below is the budget for 1961-62 with the general categories of deductions approved by the finance committee.

	Budget 1960-61	Budget 1961-62
Grants.....	\$30,000	\$28,000
President's conference.....	17,500	12,500
Keren Hayesod subventions.....	63,288	55,800
Public relations and special projects.....	174,223	131,500
JTA.....	27,600	60,000
Press.....	6,000	6,000

It was agreed furthermore: (1) That it should be the aim of the executive to reduce its participation in the budget of the Presidents Conference for the future (heretofore, 50 percent of the conference budget).

PRESIDENTS CONFERENCE BUDGET

The CHAIRMAN. I call your attention to the item entitled "Presidents Conference" budget 1960-61, \$17,500; budget 1961-62, \$12,500. What is the "President's Conference"?

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir, the Presidents Conference is an ad hoc consultative body of, composed of the presidents of the national Jewish organizations in this country which meets from time to time to discuss problems affecting Israel.

Nearly all of the national Jewish organizations are represented by their presidents in this body.

The CHAIRMAN. How many would you say?

Mr. HAMLIN. There are 19, if my memory serves me, 19 national Jewish organizations, and our president is also a member of this body, Dr. Goldmann.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of those 19 do you support, all of them?

Mr. HAMLIN. In what way, support, sir?

The CHAIRMAN. Financially.

Mr. HAMLIN. We don't finance any of these organizations.

DEGREE OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT

The CHAIRMAN. You don't.

Why do you support the conference?

Mr. HAMLIN. Pardon me, the conference?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. HAMLIN. We provided administrative services.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that?

Mr. HAMLIN. We provide administrative services for the conference.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you the only one? I mean this budget item \$17,500, is that the total cost for the Presidents Conference for that year?

Mr. HAMLIN. The Presidents Conference has a budget running approximately \$25,000 a year. And we provided administrative services, aggregating about one-half of these \$25,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I see, about half of it.

I notice it says it was agreed furthermore:

(1) That it should be the aim of the executive to reduce its participation in the budget of the Presidents Conference for the future (heretofore, 50 percent of the conference budget).

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I think it should be stated that the Jewish Agency does not support or give any kind of financial assistance to the overwhelming number of the 19.

If some of them thought that that would even be implied I think they would be horrified. They are a large, independent, some of them very large, and important, they are all important, but some of them are very large organizations which have been in existence for a long time on the American scene. Their presidents get together from time to time to discuss questions of common interest relating to Israel.

As a matter of fact, from time to time, the Department of State invites the representatives of the Presidents Conference for an exchange of views. That is also true of the United States delegation to the United Nations when questions of Israel are at issue. They are completely independent. They act ad hoc. The Agency does not control them, directly or indirectly, although it is a member.

Of course, it is correct to say they all have a common interest which is the welfare of Israel, and they display the interest of their membership in that welfare.

The CHAIRMAN. And you provide 50 percent of the costs of the conference.

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; we did.

ITEMIZATION OF PAYMENTS FOR CONFERENCE TO JUSTICE

The CHAIRMAN. These payments have been itemized in your reports to the Department of Justice?

Mr. HAMLIN. No, sir; they were not.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not?

Mr. HAMLIN. This was an administrative—this was a provision of secretarial services, two secretaries to the Presidents Conference. This was a provision of mimeographed materials. It was entirely a part of our administrative operation.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it is an outside group, outside of your budget which you support.

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir?

The CHAIRMAN. It is an outside organization; by that I mean you just emphasized how important these other agencies are and it is outside your own internal activities, and you allocate in the budget a very substantial sum for it. I don't know why you shouldn't report it.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, it is really a technical question as to whether that would be considered a payment to an organization. Maybe in the first strict ultimate sense you may be right. But in any event—

The CHAIRMAN. In your own budget, that is the way you considered it?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Yes. It is a budgetary allocation.

EXTRACT OF MINUTES OF FINANCE COMMITTEE, DECEMBER 13, 1961

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I show you a document labeled "Extract from the Minutes of the Finance Committee—December 13, 1961," and I ask you if a copy of this document appears in your files.

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

(A copy of the document appears on p. 1770 of this hearing.)

The CHAIRMAN. The document is entitled "Keren Hayesod Subventions"—we will pass that one over for a moment.

HEBREW CULTURE FOUNDATION

Mr. Hamlin, are you acquainted with an organization known as the Hebrew Culture Foundation?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; I am.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the Hebrew Culture Foundation?

Mr. HAMLIN. The Hebrew Culture Foundation is a separate organization with a separate board, governing body. Its chairman at this time is Professor Konvitz of Cornell University. That has been making small participating grants to American colleges and universities for the purpose of establishing chairs in the Hebrew language or Israeli studies or Jewish studies or Middle East studies.

I must say that they have succeeded in stimulating the establishment of a number of very worthwhile chairs and departments in institutions and universities in this country.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the foundation a part of the education and cultural department of the American Zionist Council?

Mr. HAMLIN. The Hebrew Culture Foundation grant was made directly by us to the Hebrew Culture Foundation.

The CHAIRMAN. Well then, it is not a part of the American Zionist Council?

Mr. HAMLIN. No, sir; it is not.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it have any other source of funds outside the Jewish Agency?

Mr. HAMLIN. I don't believe so.

The CHAIRMAN. So it is—

Mr. HAMLIN. May I correct myself on that. I really don't have any direct information whether they have any other funds.

MEMOS DATED MARCH 2, 1962 AND FEBRUARY 23, 1962

The CHAIRMAN. I show you a memorandum dated March 2, 1962, addressed to Mr. Nat Bethel from Mr. Isadore Hamlin, and ask if you wrote and sent this memorandum?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; I did.

The CHAIRMAN. I also show you a copy of an attached memorandum dated February 23, 1962, addressed to Mr. I. Hamlin from Dr. Samuel M. Blumenfeld, and ask you if you received such a memorandum?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; I did.

(Copies of the documents are as follows:)

THE JEWISH AGENCY-AMERICAN SECTION, INC.,
March 2, 1962.

Memorandum

To: Mr. Nat Bethel.

From: Mr. Isadore Hamlin.

Note attached herewith Dr. Blumenfeld's memorandum to me regarding the Hebrew Culture Foundation.

We have in our budget a \$25,000 item under "Grants for the Hebrew Culture Foundation." According to Miss Speiser's records, we have paid only \$5,000 this year. In accordance with Dr. Blumenfeld's request, I am asking you to transfer to him \$5,000 at this time.

Sincerely,

ISADORE HAMLIN.

THE HEBREW CULTURE FOUNDATION, INC.,
February 23, 1962.

Memorandum

To: Mr. I. Hamlin.

From: Dr. Samuel M. Blumenfeld.

Subject: 1961-62 grants.

We are somewhat late in our commitments to Columbia, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Johns Hopkins, and Wisconsin Universities to the amount of \$9,000.

I shall appreciate it if you will let us have a check for that amount at your earliest convenience.

S. M. B.

The CHAIRMAN. The memorandum reads as follows—first, who is Mr. Nat Bethel?

Mr. HAMLIN. He is our cashier, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your cashier.

It reads as follows: [Chairman reads the memoranda in their entirety].

PURPOSE OF GRANTS

What were these payments for?

Mr. HAMLIN. These payments were to take care of giving grants to these universities to established departments or chairs of Hebrew.

The CHAIRMAN. Were these payments you made reported to the Department of Justice on your registration statement?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, in my opinion they wouldn't have to be because the program of the Hebrew Culture Foundation is purely scholastic in character and is completely without—and is specifically exempted from the provisions of the Act.

UNIVERSITIES' KNOWLEDGE OF SOURCE OF FUNDS

The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell me, Mr. Hamlin, were these universities, was Harvard, for example or whatever were mentioned here, Columbia, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Johns Hopkins, and Wisconsin, were they aware of the source of the money which you made available to them. Did they know the money came from the Jewish Agency?

Mr. HAMLIN. I have no doubt they were aware.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you know?

Mr. HAMLIN. Pardon me?

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean, you have no doubt? Did you write them and tell them or did anybody?

Mr. HAMLIN. The officers of the Hebrew Culture Foundation certainly knew where the money was coming from.

The CHAIRMAN. I didn't ask you about that. The Hebrew Culture Foundation knew it. But the universities that received it, did they know that it came from the American Section of the Jewish Agency, a registered foreign agent?

Mr. HAMLIN. I don't know whether the officers stated to the universities in each instance.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I could help you out.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

MAY 1, 1960, LETTER FROM COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. I have before me a letter from the Columbia University dated May 1, 1960, addressed to the Jewish Agency:

On behalf of the trustees and by their direction, I beg to convey to you the thanks of the university for a gift of \$5,000 for the Center of Israeli and Jewish studies.

Yours respectfully,

And then a signature appears which I think is Warren, I cannot read it, addressed to Jewish Agency, 16 East 66th Street, that was the office address at the time, New York 21, N.Y.

The CHAIRMAN. Well then, that answers the question certainly as to Columbia.

Did you have any—

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. I have no reason to believe it is different in the other universities.

QUESTION OF EXEMPTION FROM REPORTING GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES

The CHAIRMAN. Is it your position, Mr. Boukstein, that in the expenditures that the Jewish Agency, the registered Jewish Agency, makes in the field of education or information—well, education in this instance—does not have to be reported?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I think I ought to tell you why the foundation was established in the first place, and I think it will give you a better understanding of the problem.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you answer that, first, that other question, which is a straight question?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. It is my opinion that in the case of activities which are specifically exempt from the provisions of the Act, scholastic being one of them, it is not necessary to file the information with the Department of Justice.

The CHAIRMAN. Wait a minute. Does the Act say—it relates to persons who are engaged in education as exempt, not the payment by a registered foreign agent to an educational institution, that that payment should not be reported, does it? Do you assert that? The exemption, it seems to me, would be relative if the Jewish Agency was an educational institution itself, that is, a university.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. I do not want to give you an offhand opinion on that, Mr. Chairman. But my impression is that it wouldn't be necessary to include it in the report.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you report payments made to scholars to go to Israel?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Because it is paid in that case to the Israel Government.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean payment to the students. You pay students.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. It is paid in that case to the Israel Government.

Let me first check if it wasn't included in some kind of category which is included in the report.

(See appendix, item A, No. 3, p. 1777.)

EXTRACTS OF MINUTES OF FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING, MARCH 14, 1961

The CHAIRMAN. I show you a copy of a memorandum entitled "Extract From Minutes of Finance Committee Meeting, March 14, 1961, Concerning Reduction in Budget," and ask if these minutes appear in the files of your agency?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; that is from our files.

(A copy of the document referred to follows:)

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING, MARCH 14, 1961,
CONCERNING REDUCTION IN BUDGET

Persons present: Mrs. Rose L. Halprin (presiding), Dr. Emanuel Neumann, Mr. Louis, Mr. Jacob A. Brin, Mr. Isadore Hamlin.

1. BUDGET, JEWISH AGENCY—AMERICAN SECTION, INC., APRIL 1, 1961,
TO MARCH 31, 1962

Note was taken of the fact that the executive in its final vote approved aid to the Jewish Agency—American Section in the sum of \$588,334 (If1,059,000), contrasts with the budget approved by the Finance Committee, at its meeting, January 24, 1961, totaling \$620,000 (If1,116,000). The finance committee considered further reductions to provide for this cut of \$31,666 (\$620,000 minus \$588,334).

It was decided to cut the budget as listed below in column 2:

	Budget 1961-62, approved by finance committee, Jan. 24, 1962	Additional cuts in budget	Final budget, American Section Apr. 1, 1961- Mar. 31, 1962
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Grants.....	\$28,000	-----	\$28,000
Presidents conference.....	12,500	-----	12,500
Keren Hayesod subventions.....	55,800	-----	55,800
Public relations and special projects.....	131,500	\$28,000	103,500
JTA.....	60,000	-----	60,000
Press.....	6,000	-----	6,000

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II. COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

It was agreed to recommend to the Hebrew Culture Foundation to allocate the sum of \$5,000 per year, for the next 3 years, to the Center of Israel and Jewish Studies of Columbia University.

Note was made of the fact that the finance committee was taking this decision because of the insistence of Columbia University that an allocation on an annual basis could not be accepted by them.

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL,
New York, N.Y., May 10, 1961.

To: Miss Fannie Speiser.
From: Dr. Samuel M. Blumenfeld.

Will you please make available to the account of the Hebrew Culture Foundation the additional sum of \$5,000 which has been requested by Columbia University?

It is the established procedure of all institutions of higher learning to receive grants before the new school year begins.
C.C.—I. Hamlin.

Ob.

G.M.B.

I. HAMLIN.

GRANT MADE TO COLUMBIA

The CHAIRMAN. The memorandum reads in part as follows:

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

It was agreed to recommend to the Hebrew Culture Foundation to allocate the sum of \$5,000 per year for the next 3 years to the Center of Israel and Jewish Studies of Columbia University.

Note was made of the fact that the finance committee was taking this decision because of the insistence of Columbia University that an allocation on an annual basis could not be accepted by them.

Was this grant made to Columbia as contemplated in this memorandum?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it reported on your registration statement?

Mr. HAMLIN. I will have to check that item, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Sir?

Mr. HAMLIN. I will have to check that item.

(See appendix, item A, No. 4, p. 1777.)

FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING APRIL 29, 1958

The CHAIRMAN. I show you a copy of a memorandum entitled "Finance Committee Meeting, Tuesday, April 29, 1958," and ask you if these minutes appear in the files of your Agency?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; it comes from our files.

(A copy of the document referred to follows:)

FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1958

V. HARVARD UNIVERSITY

It was agreed that for the coming year, the Agency will contribute the same amount as in prior years (\$7,000). However, it is understood that Mr. Halprin will consult Judge Levinthal and Mr. Stone to make sure that this decision will satisfy the situation with regard to Harvard University.

VII. BUDGET

The Finance Committee approved the budgetary reductions for the executive, the administrative department, the Latin-American department, unforeseen ex-

ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S. 1763

pense reserve for building operations, Zionist Archives, the American Zionist Council, the U.I.A. and the Keren Hayesod subventions, as noted in the attached schedule.

Proposed reductions for budget of New York office

	Original proposed budget	15 Percent reduction	Net	Proposed reductions
New York executive.....	\$737, 485	\$110, 623	\$626, 862	\$99, 540
American Zionist Council.....	581, 230	87, 185	494, 045	87, 185
Unclassified.....	296, 168	44, 428	251, 740	21, 740
Total.....	1, 614, 883	242, 236	1, 372, 647	208, 465

II. AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL AND SPECIAL PUBLIC RELATIONS

1. American Zionist Council, now working to reduce budget by----- \$87, 185

III. UNCLASSIFIED

1. J.T.A.: Now being paid at rate of \$2,000 per week or \$104,000 per year for a saving of----- 10, 000
2. U.I.A.: Budget out by----- 8, 000
3. Keren Navesod subventions: A reduction of 15 percent----- 13, 740

Total----- 31, 740

The CHAIRMAN. It reads as follows:

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

It was agreed that for the coming year the agency will contribute the same amount as in prior years (\$7,000). However, it is understood that Mrs. Halperin will consult Judge Levinthal and Mr. Stone to make sure that this decision will satisfy the situation with regard to Harvard University.

Would you identify, who is Judge Levinthal?

Mr. HAMLIN. Judge Levinthal of Philadelphia was at that time the president of the Jewish Publications Society, and he was the president of the Hebrew Culture Foundation.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is Mr. Stone?

Mr. HAMLIN. Mr. Dewey D. Stone is a resident of Boston, Mass., a distinguished citizen in that city, and one of the leaders of the Zionist movement.

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES AT HARVARD

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, this project at Harvard is one which is financed not only by the Hebrew Culture Foundation but also to a substantial extent by individuals in Boston who are friends of or who are approached by Harvard University. Mr. Stone happens to be one of them, and there are others. I think there is also a budgetary contribution of some measure by Harvard University itself.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the project?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. The project is one of Israel studies and—

Mr. HAMLIN. Center for Middle Eastern Studies in Harvard University.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. I believe it is headed by Professor Wolfson of Harvard.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you pay \$7,000 annually to Harvard?

Mr. HAMLIN. During this period I believe we gave \$7,000 annually; yes, sir; the Agency directly.

The CHAIRMAN. Directly?

Mr. HAMLIN. Directly to Harvard.

(See Appendix, item E, p. 1783.)

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, you would surely know before a university undertakes a project it would like to have commitments for a period of years.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I am in no way interested in Harvard's troubles or finances. But it is a little—what we are interested in is a foreign agent contributing to Harvard and other universities here. I mean, is this customary?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Is there any objection to it?

The CHAIRMAN. I am not saying there is any objection. I am just trying to find out if this is the procedure and was it reported, that the foreign agent is contributing to the upkeep of one of our better known institutions.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Well, Mr. Chairman, you don't mean the upkeep of Harvard; you mean a contribution to this particular project; and whether or not it was reported as something that can be checked, and we would be glad to let you know.

(See Appendix, item A, No. 5, p. 1778.)

RECIPIENT'S KNOWLEDGES FUND'S SOURCE

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the Center for Middle Eastern Studies is a part of Harvard's activities, I assume.

In your opinion, you are clear that Harvard knew that these funds came from a foreign agent?

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir, during 1958 Harvard was accepting funds from the Jewish Agency.

The CHAIRMAN. Directly?

Mr. HAMLIN. By letter, by check.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this, what did you mean by "satisfy the situation"—what was the situation you had in mind?

Mr. HAMLIN. Well, we were concerned that this Center should be established. That was the purpose of the thing. If it was a matter of \$1,000, more or less, I am sure my Finance Committee would discuss it again.

The CHAIRMAN. It was for the Center for Middle Eastern Studies.

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

CONTRIBUTIONS THROUGH HEBREW CULTURE FOUNDATION

The CHAIRMAN. Do you still contribute to Harvard?

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir?

The CHAIRMAN. I mean do you still contribute to this Center for Middle Eastern Studies?

Mr. HAMLIN. Not the Jewish Agency, but the Hebrew Culture Foundation has a commitment to Harvard of \$10,000 during the current year.

The CHAIRMAN. The current year?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

(See Appendix, items E and F, p. 1783 *et seq.*)

SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL OF AMERICA

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hamlin, are you acquainted with an organization called the Synagogue Council of America?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; I am acquainted with that organization.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you identify that organization.

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir?

The CHAIRMAN. Just identify it; what is the organization?

Mr. HAMLIN. The Synagogue Council of America consists of representatives of the three branches of Judaism in this country, reform, conservative and orthodox, and consists of representatives both of the lay bodies of those three branches of Judaism and the rabbinical bodies of those three branches of Judaism.

LETTER OF MAY 6, 1959

The CHAIRMAN. I show you a letter dated May 6, 1959, addressed to Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum and signed "Rose L. Halprin," and ask if a copy of this letter appears in your files?

Mr. HAMLIN. Miss Graham doesn't have a copy of that letter.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is Rabbi Tanenbaum?

Mr. HAMLIN. Rabbi Tanenbaum at that time was the executive director of the Synagogue Council of America.

The CHAIRMAN. That letter came from your files?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

(A copy of the letter is as follows:)

(Handwritten note: \$3,000 given.)

MAY 6, 1959.

Rabbi MARC TANENBAUM,
Synagogue Council of America,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR RABBI TANENBAUM: This is in response to your letter, dated March 26, 1959, in which the Synagogue Council of America asks the Jewish Agency for a grant to help the Council prepare and distribute educational and cultural materials in connection with the upbuilding of Israel, particularly with regard to the historic and spiritual relationship of the Jewish communities outside of Israel to the Holy Land.

We are happy to advise you that, after careful consideration by our finance committee, an allocation of \$10,000 to the Council has been approved for the fiscal year April 1, 1959, to March 31, 1960.

We are very pleased to be able to assist the Synagogue Council to carry out its important work in this educational and cultural sphere.

Sincerely yours,

ROSE L. HALPRIN, *Acting Chairman.*

The CHAIRMAN. It reads as follows:

(Chairman reads the letter in its entirety.)

Do you know was the \$10,000 paid to the Council during fiscal 1960?

Mr. HAMLIN. I, sir, I would like to check from that if the full sum was paid. There is no doubt some of it was paid or the full sum was paid, but I would like to check to be absolutely accurate.

(See Appendix, item A, No. 6, p. 1778.)

MAJOR AREAS OF PROGRAM CONCENTRATION

The CHAIRMAN. I show you a copy of an outline of "Major Areas of Program Concentration, 1959-1960" of the Commission on Interna-

1766 ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S.

tional Affairs, Synagogue Council of America, and ask you if this outline appears in your files?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; it does.

(A copy of the document is as follows:)

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL OF AMERICA

MAJOR AREAS OF PROGRAM CONCENTRATION, 1959-1960

1. Religious freedom of Jews in the Soviet Union

Interpretation of facts and issues to National Council of Churches, National Catholic Welfare Conference, nongovernmental organizations, Government agencies.

2. Foreign aid legislation

(a) Testimony before Senate Foreign Relations Committee, House Foreign Affairs Committee.

(b) Three-faith meeting with professionals of National Council of Churches, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Synagogue Council of America, with Hon. Douglas Dillon and staff; subsequent meeting with Secretary Herter for Dr. Dahlberg, Bishop Sheen, Rabbi Davidson.

(c) Three-faith education program in support of moral principles underlying foreign aid.

3. World refugee year

(a) Three-faith joint public information program.

(b) Educational program for Jewish community, including literature to all rabbis and congregation leaders.

4. World Council of Churches religious liberty study

(a) Interpretation of Jewish position on religious liberty.

(b) Interpretation of religious liberty in Israel.

5. Disarmament and nuclear testing position to be drafted for SCA constituent agencies

Budget administration (including staff, secretary and supplies)-----	\$15,000
Conferences with Christian leaders, travel, publications-----	10,000

Total budget required-----	25,000
----------------------------	--------

USE OF SUBSIDIES

The CHAIRMAN. Was the subsidy received from the American Section to be applied in carrying out these activities?

Mr. HAMLIN. Not all of these activities, sir. You will notice the marginal notations are my handwriting, and there I marked two of them "yes," "yes," under 4 (a) and (b). This means that we wanted the money we granted to the Synagogue Council to be applied to those items and not to others.

LETTER OF JUNE 21, 1960 AND ATTACHMENTS

The CHAIRMAN. I show you a copy of a letter and attached memorandum dated June 21, 1960, addressed to Mr. Gottlieb Hammer and signed "Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum," and ask if you have seen this letter before. He has it there. You have got it?

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir?

The CHAIRMAN. Will you read 4 (a) and (b) on that one that I gave you.

Mr. HAMLIN. 4 (a) and (b) were marked "yes" by me, which means we wanted our funds to be applied for that.

The CHAIRMAN. What were those, what were those, for the record?

ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S. 1767

Mr. HAMLIN. Those are:

(a) Interpretation of Jewish position on religious liberty.

(b) Interpretation of religious liberty in Israel.

The heading is "World Council of Churches Religious Liberty Study."

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you have the letter, the memorandum of June 21, 1960, do you have it there?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes; I have it in front of me now. It comes from my files.

(Copies of the documents are as follows:)

SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL OF AMERICA,
New York, N.Y., June 21, 1960.

Mr. GOTTLIEB HAMMER,
Executive Vice Chairman, Jewish Agency for Israel,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR GOTTLIEB: For your information, I am enclosing a confidential and detailed report of the services we have been enabled to perform as a result of the generous grants of Mr. Joseph Mazer and Mr. Dewey Stone, provided through your good offices.

Any comments you may want to make on this report will be welcomed.

With deepest appreciation and good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Rabbi MARC H. TANENBAUM,
Executive Director.

(Pertinent excerpted portion of enclosed is as follows:)

April 1959.—Representatives from the Synagogue Council of America testified before the House Foreign Affairs and the Senate Foreign Relations Committees, on the moral imperatives underlying our foreign aid program. Rabbi Theodore L. Adams, then president of the Synagogue Council of America, delivered a keynote address on this theme with Bishop Fulton J. Sheen and the Reverend Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, president of the National Council of Churches at the White House Conference on Foreign Aid and Trade, on a program featuring President Eisenhower, former President Truman, late Secretary John Foster Dulles, Dean Acheson, Vice President Nixon, and Adlai Stevenson. At this time, the mutual security grants to Israel were threatened with drastic reduction. During their testimony, the Synagogue Council leaders made a strong plea for continuing mutual security aid to Israel. Observers (including S. L. Kennen) regarded the effect of these testimonies as greatly beneficial to the subsequently improved reception to Israel's request for maintaining status quo in grants.

The CHAIRMAN. I call your attention to the paragraph on page 2 of the bottom referring to appearances before Congress. It reads as follows:

(Chairman read excerpted portion, April 1959, in its entirety.)

CONGRESSIONAL APPEARANCES

Would you consider such an occurrence before a congressional committee an activity "on the educational and cultural sphere"?

Mr. HAMLIN. Obviously not. But our moneys, we requested that our moneys, be used for other activities. This report is a total report of all the operations of the Synagogue Council, and encompassed an expenditure far in excess of what we gave the Synagogue Council.

I would like to point out, sir, that the Synagogue Council has been testifying on foreign aid before they ever saw any money from the Jewish Agency, and subsequently.

The CHAIRMAN. We have no record that they ever testified since, before the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir, I know, I remember, and I would like to refresh my memory, that every year when this problem comes up, the Synagogue Council is one of the organizations that testifies in Washington on these governmental programs.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice in this Commission on International Affairs of the Synagogue Council of America, the memo says "Major Areas of Program Concentration," and one is "Religious Freedom of Jews in the Soviet Union."

The second is "Foreign aid legislation." Under "Foreign aid legislation," is "Testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, House Foreign Affairs Committee."

This would seem to be one of the, it says, major areas of program concentration.

Mr. HAMLIN. That is their operations, sir. That is their total operation of the Synagogue Council, not of the Jewish Agency.

The CHAIRMAN. You are talking about these notations on the margin, in your handwriting. What is that one opposite (a) under "Foreign aid legislation"? It looks like "slight exp." What does that mean?

Mr. HAMLIN. I would like to have that back, sir.

Sir, I recall now this matter completely. This means slight expense.

The CHAIRMAN. Slight?

Mr. HAMLIN. Slight expense, and so we felt that of the funds we gave to the Synagogue Council they should cover, they should spend those funds particularly for item 4(a), and 4(b), as we discussed a minute ago, and we felt it justified if slight expense was necessary for leaders of the Synagogue Council to come to Washington to testify, that this would be justifiable to take out of the funds.

CONSTITUTION OF EXECUTIVE OF WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that in response to the committee's request for a copy of the constitution of the executive of the Jewish Agency, page 1412, part 9, you furnished the committee with a copy of the constitution of the Executive of the World Zionist Organization which you stated was "also known as the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Israel."

I take it from this that your principal, the Jewish Agency for Israel, is equivalent to the World Zionist Organization; is that correct?

Mr. HAMLIN. That is correct, sir.

(A copy of the document is as follows:)

Item 2. Request for a copy of the constitution of the Executive of the Jerusalem Agency. (See p. 1310.)

The Constitution of the World Zionist Organization provides as follows:

"THE EXECUTIVE OF THE WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION"

"Article 40

"Section 1 Powers and Functions of Executive

"The Executive shall be the executive organ of the World Zionist Organization, charged with the implementation of the decision of Congress and Council,

* Also known as the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Israel.

and shall be responsible to those bodies. It shall have the power to acquire rights and undertake obligations on behalf of the World Zionist Organization, and to represent it externally.

"Section 2

"The Executive may delegate to one or more of its members or to officials of the World Zionist Organization or of its institutions authority to undertake financial or other obligations on behalf of the World Zionist Organization.

"Article 41"

Number of Members of Executive

"The number of the members of the Executive shall be fixed by the Congress which elects it.

"Article 42"

Seat of Executive

"The seat and head office of the Executive shall be in Jerusalem. The Congress or Council may, however, establish one or more divisions of the Executive abroad and in this event, the Executive shall appoint the Chairman of such division.

"Article 43

"Section 1 Filling of Vacancies

"If during the inter-Congress period the post of the Chairman of the Executive becomes vacant for any reason whatsoever, the Council shall, at its next session, elect a new Chairman from among the members of the Executive. Pending his election, the functions of the Chairman shall be carried out by one of the members of the Executive elected by them by majority vote.

"Section 2

"If, during the inter-Congress period, the place of one of the members of the Executive becomes vacant for any reason whatsoever, the Council shall elect another member in his stead.

"Article 44"

Reports

"The Executive shall submit to Council at least one month before any session of the Council a report of its activities. In addition to such report it shall submit annually an additional report of its activities.

"Article 45"

Signing of Contracts and Documents

"The Executive shall decide on the manner of signing contracts, written obligations and other documents binding the World Zionist Organization."

The foregoing provides the constitutional framework for the functions of the Jerusalem Executive. There are no By-Laws and customarily the Executive acts by resolutions adopted by the members of the Executive at meetings thereof.

Mr. BOKSTEIN. It is correct in this sense, that the Executive of the World Zionist Organization is also known as the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Israel.

RELATIONSHIP OF WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION TO WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS

The CHAIRMAN. What is the relationship of the World Zionist Organization to the World Zionist Congress, which is also mentioned on page 1412, in the constitution which you provided us?

Mr. HAMLIN. The World Zionist Congress is the legislative body of World Zionist Organization, and is representative of Zionist groups in the entire free world.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the relation of the Congress or the Zionist Organization to the Zionist Organization of America?

Mr. HAMLIN. The Zionist Organization of America is an American body, of course, composed of American citizens.

The Zionist Organization of America affiliates itself, is affiliated with the World Zionist Organization by sending delegates to the World Zionist Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the World Zionist Congress exercise any control in matters of policy over the affairs of the Zionist Organization of America?

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir, I would like to refer this question to Mr. Boukstein to give you a full answer on that question.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I think a correct analogy would be the Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Just as that organization consists of member organizations, so the World Zionist Organization consists of member organizations, all Zionist organizations, from various parts of the world, each one completely independent and running and managing its own affairs.

The delegates meet together every few years, about 4 years, in congress and discuss their problems, and take common decisions, and elect an executive. But the World Zionist Organization does not control the affairs of the Zionist Organization of America.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF FINANCE COMMITTEE—DECEMBER 13, 1961

The CHAIRMAN. I show you a document labeled "Extract from Minutes of Finance Committee—December 13, 1961," and ask you if a copy of this document appears in your files.

Mr. HAMLIN. We don't have have the document here, sir.

Yes, I have here the attachments.

The CHAIRMAN. The document is entitled "Keren Hayesod Subventions for the Year Ending March 31, 1962."

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes.

(A copy of the document is as follows:)

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF FINANCE COMMITTEE, DECEMBER 13, 1961

Keren Hayesod subventions for year ending Mar. 31, 1962

Zionist Organization of America-----	\$30,700
Labor Zionist Organization-----	8,300
Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi-----	7,400
Progressive Zionist League-Hashomer Hatzair-----	4,920
Achdut Avodah-----	2,500
United Zionists Revisionists-----	1,980
Total-----	55,800

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

The CHAIRMAN. It shows next to the words "Zionist Organization of America" the figures of \$30,700.

I believe you testified earlier that this payment is one of a series of payments by your organization to the American Zionist Council to various Zionist groups; is that correct?

Mr. HAMLIN. That is correct, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What portion of the annual receipts of the Zionist Organization of America does this payment of \$30,700 represent?

Mr. HAMLIN. I have heard it said that the budget of the Zionist Organization of America is in the neighborhood of \$1 million a year.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, when the committee's accountant was in the offices of the Agency in May of this year, I gave him, I handed him, a memorandum in which I set forth a full explanation of these items. I have a copy of it right here before me.

I gave it to the committee's accountant.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to put it in the record, Mr. Reporter, but I do not have our copy at present.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. I would be glad to furnish you a copy, Mr. Chairman, if you would like to have it.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, we would like to have it.

(A copy of the document is as follows:)

MAY 3, 1963.

To: Mr. David P. Surando.

From: Maurice M. Boukstein.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM ON PAYMENTS DESIGNATED IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE JEWISH AGENCY-AMERICAN SECTION, INC. AS "K. H. SUBVENTIONS"

The practice of making payments to the various Zionist groups in the United States to compensate them, in part, for their participation in fundraising, goes back to the beginning of the fundraising activities in the United States, shortly after World War I. In those days, the campaigns for the collection of funds for the work in Palestine was conducted almost exclusively by the American Zionist groups, principally by the Zionist Organization of America, which is the largest of such groups.

This practice continued from year to year. Later on, when the several campaigns were united into one campaign under the heading of the United Palestine Appeal, and since 1939 when all the campaigns were merged into the United Jewish Appeal, such payments to the various Zionist organizations were made by the United Palestine Appeal, which later became known as the United Israel Appeal, and were continued in this manner until a few years ago.

Some of these Zionist groups sponsor their own educational and settlement projects in Israel.

In recent years, the responsibility for these payments has been taken over by the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., and, since the year 1960 by the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc., with the approval of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem.

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The services rendered by the various Zionist groups receiving such payments consist principally of their publicizing in their respective publications the activities of the United Jewish Appeal and of the Jewish Agency for Israel. These publications are sent by the organizations to their respective members, numbering approximately 700,000, all over the United States.

For the years ending March 31, 1961, and March 31, 1962, and for the period ending September 30, 1962, payments to the organizations were made as follows:

Paid by—	Received by—	Amount
<i>For the period ending Mar. 31, 1961</i>		
Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.	Mizrachi	\$125,000.00
	Agudath Israel	79,990.00
	Poale Agudath Israel	40,184.00
	United Zionists Revisionists	20,842.08
Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc.	Zionist Organization of America	33,999.14
	Labor Zionist Organization of America-Poale Zion	9,180.00
	Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi of America	8,160.00
	Progressive Zionist League, Hashomer Hatzair	5,439.84
	United Labor Zionists-Achdut Avodah	2,719.92
	United Zionists Revisionists of America	2,141.88
<i>For the period ending Mar. 31, 1962</i>		
Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc.	Zionist Organization of America	30,599.88
	Labor Zionist Organization of America-Poale Zion	8,262.00
	Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi	7,344.00
	Progressive Zionist League, Hashomer Hatzair	4,895.88
	United Labor Zionists-Achdut Avodah	2,447.88
	United Zionists Revisionists of America	1,927.68
<i>For the period ending Sept. 30, 1962</i>		
Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc.	Zionist Organization of America	7,649.97
	Labor Zionist Organization of America-Poale Zion	2,065.50
	Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi	1,836.00
	Progressive Zionist League, Hashomer Hatzair	1,223.97
	United Labor Zionists-Achdut Avodah	611.97
	United Zionists Revisionists of America	481.92

LETTERS RECEIVED TO DATE BY INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED DURING COURSE OF EXECUTIVE HEARING

The CHAIRMAN. The following persons have submitted letters to the Committee on Foreign Relations in response to inquiries and requests for comments on testimony contained in part 9 of the hearings on nondiplomatic representatives of foreign principals. They will go into the record of the hearing at this point.

Rabbi Jerome Unger, executive director, American Zionist Council.

Henry Siegman, executive secretary, American Association for Middle East Studies.

Eleazar Lipsky, president, Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Inc.

Victor Rabinowitz,¹ president, Louis M. Rabinowitz Foundation, Inc.;

Mrs. William Thomas Mason, public relations consultant.

I. L. Kenen,² American Israel Public Affairs Committee.

Secretary to Dr. Benjamin Shwadran of the Council on Middle Eastern Affairs.

(The documents referred to follow:)

HON. J. W. FULBRIGHT,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL,
New York, N.Y., July 29, 1963.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We are in receipt of your letter of July 23, 1963, enclosing, for our comments by July 31, excerpts from testimony given in executive session on May 23, 1963, relating to the American Zionist Council.

¹ Letter appears earlier in the text. pp. 1709 and 1787, respectively.

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Within the time available to us, we have not been able to make a detailed examination or check of the accuracy of this voluminous material. We are, therefore, not in a position now to state to what extent information given to the committee concerning the American Zionist Council may be inaccurate or in need of clarification or amplification.

We understand from Mr. Carl Marcy, your chief of staff, that, in view of your committee's schedule, no extension of time is possible. Accordingly, while we appreciate such opportunity as you have been able to afford us to make comments on the testimony, we have no comments at this time.

Sincerely,

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL,
By RABBI JEROME UNGER, Executive Director.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR MIDDLE EAST STUDIES,
New York, N.Y., July 29, 1963.

Senator J. W. FULBRIGHT,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR FULBRIGHT: Many thanks for your letters of July 23 and 24.

Most of our officers, including our president, chairman of the board and treasurer are away from New York at the present time. You may be assured that the matter raised in your letters will be called to their immediate attention as soon as they return to the city.

With many thanks, I am,

Sincerely yours,

HENRY SIEGMAN, Executive Secretary.

JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, INC.,
New York, N.Y., July 30, 1963.

HON. J. W. FULBRIGHT,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR FULBRIGHT: I thank you for your letter of July 23, and the excerpts enclosed of testimony presented before your committee in executive session on May 23 which concern the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

I am grateful for this opportunity to review this testimony which correctly sets forth the relationship between this agency and the Jewish Agency.

In 1951, the JTA was in acute financial difficulties which severely constricted its operations and, in fact, jeopardized its continued existence. To prevent the total collapse of this news service which was considered vital to the well-being of the Jewish community, the Jewish Agency was requested by the JTA to intervene and provide the funds to permit JTA to continue functioning on what was expected to be a provisional basis. It became nominally the owner of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency through ownership of the voting shares by transfer from the late Jacob Landau, founder of the JTA. For a long time, the JTA regarded advances by the Jewish Agency as interest-free loans.

The Jewish Agency did not interfere or attempt to interfere in the editorial operation of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, its policies, its news content, its selection and treatment of news, its reporting, or the management of its business.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency is grateful to the Jewish Agency for having made it possible to continue its operations and render important services to the Jewish community. We believe that the American Jewish community is under a deep obligation to the Jewish Agency for having preserved this service for it.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency has served the Jewish people, the American Jewish community and the free world generally for more than 46 years. It(s) sole purpose and its sole function has been to report as accurately and objectively as human frailties permit those developments anywhere in the world of special concern or interest to the Jewish people, to bring to light information which their well-being required had to provide the information on which Jewish leadership could take informed action.

The importance and effectiveness of the JTA was acknowledged over the years by the Jewish leadership here and abroad and its journalistic proficiency by the long list of newspapers which relied on its services.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency has always freely and publicly acknowledged this relationship with the Jewish Agency. The American Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds were aware of it and were kept apprised of the continuous efforts to establish a new basis for JTA. The Jewish Agency almost immediately took the initiative in discussing with the leadership of the American Jewish community reorganization of JTA to insure its independent operation and financial stability. As a result of its endeavors, an agreement was reached in 1960 for the future organization of JTA.

The reorganization of JTA as an independent entity operating in the interests of the Jewish community and the free world, is now nearing completion. Only some technical details remain to be effected. A distinguished board of directors, composed of representatives of many facets of American Jewish life and including distinguished publicists, is now directing the affairs of JTA and will shortly assume direct ownership of the news agency as trustees for the community. The new board is completely independent of the Jewish Agency or of any other organization and its revised constitution will assure that this will continue to be the fact.

The financial responsibility for the service is being increasingly assumed by the American Jewish federations and welfare funds, more than 135 of which are now directly participating in its work.

An outstanding committee of American editors and publicists is now being formed to study and review the operations of JTA and to formulate recommendations for its future programs. This committee's recommendations will guide the JTA board in its efforts to make JTA a most effective instrument of the American Jewish community and a trusted, dependable, useful source of information for the world press.

Respectfully yours,

ELEAZAR LIPSKY, *President.*

STATE OF VIRGINIA,
City of Norfolk, to wit:

After being duly sworn, I make the following statement. My name is Vivian C. Mason, (Mrs. William T. Mason), public relations consultant, 2630 Chesterfield Boulevard, Norfolk, Va., 23504.

This statement concerns excerpts of testimony presented in executive session on May 23, 1963, before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the U.S. Senate in the course of the committee's study of the activities of nondiplomatic representatives of foreign principals, in which my name appears. It is made in response to the letter dated July 23, 1963, from the Honorable J. W. Fulbright, chairman, U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

"Negro Project" carried out by Vivian C. Mason under the auspices and direction of the American Christian Palestine Committee, Rev. Karl Baehr, executive secretary, and the American Zionist Council, Rabbi Jerome Unger, executive director.

PURPOSE

(a) The "Negro Project" was purely educational in nature and intent. The goals to acquaint people with facts concerning Israel, its social, cultural and economic development, educational, welfare and rehabilitation programs, the most pressing problems and methods employed to resolve these problems.

(b) The American Christian Palestine Committee maintained a speakers' bureau consisting of outstanding individuals in education, religion, journalism, social work, health, and other fields available for lectures on Israel and the Middle East. Few Negro institutions and organizations were aware of this service. Rev. Karl Baehr, executive secretary, American Christian Palestine Committee and Rabbi Jerome Unger, Executive director, American Zionist Council, were heartily in favor of a program to send speakers to Negro institutions and organizations asking for this service.

I was retained as a public relations consultant in 1958 by the American Zionist Council to project such a program utilizing the speakers' bureau of the American Christian Palestine Committee, providing literature and films as requested. Several outstanding Negroes had visited Israel and these individuals lectured on numerous occasions.

PROGRAM

The availability of qualified and experienced speakers on Israel and the Middle East through the speakers' bureau of the ACPC was made known to schools, colleges, and women's organizations. A résumé of the speakers was sent to those requesting this service with the option of selecting the person they desired. If the lecturer was available on the desired date, plans were completed for his appearance. Colleges usually arranged for a public lecture open to students, faculty and the public.

Study tour of Israel and the Middle East

In the spring of 1958 I was invited to be a member of the study tour of Israel and the Middle East. This study tour was given to secure firsthand information from personal observations, and I was invited to strengthen the Negro project. The group consisted of approximately 15 persons including Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Wagner of St. Louis, Mo., and the then district attorney and his wife of Queens County, N.Y., among other distinguished citizens. As a guest my expenses for transportation, hotel, etc., were paid directly by the American Zionist Council. On page 47 of the transcript the item reads "On ACFG Tour June 1958: V. Mason \$1,520." I assume this should read ACPC tour, and this item represents the cost of my trip. However, I did not receive any moneys for the expenses of this tour and do not know how much the American Zionist Council paid for my expenses.

CONTACTS FOR NEGRO PROJECT

My contacts on the Negro project were confined to the American Christian Palestine Committee and the American Zionist Council.

Specific items mentioned in the testimony

Date	Page	Item and comment
Oct. 1, 1958----	47	Negro project, V. Mason \$600. ¹ This item is probably correct. I received this sum for services covering July, August, and part of September 1958, On ACFG tour June 1958, V. Mason \$1,520. This is probably for my expenses as guest of the American Zionist Council for the study tour conducted by the American Christian Palestine Committee. I did not receive any of this money, nor do I know the amount of my expenses.
Aug. 1, 1959----	51	Negro project \$273.99. ¹ This is probably correct and would cover compensation for the Negro project.
Oct. 5, 1958----	do	Negro project, T. Mason \$250. ¹ This is probably correct for my compensation but has an error in my initial.
Aug. 4, 1958----	66	Line 14. I was unable to develop this program because of the pressure of other work. However, I did speak to many groups including non-Negro groups.
Nov. 5, 1958----	68	The Negro community. At this time I was scheduling speakers for late fall and winter meetings.
Feb. 10, 1959----	70	The Negro community. I continued to schedule speakers for various institutions requested them.

¹ My records are not available at this time in order to check the accuracy of these amounts, but they appear to be correct.

Mrs. VIVIAN C. MASON.

Acknowledged and sworn to before me a Notary Public in and for the city and State aforesaid, this 27th day of July 1963.

WILLIAM T. MASON, Jr.,
Notary Public.

Commission expires April 13, 1964.

COUNCIL FOR MIDDLE EASTERN AFFAIRS,
Elmont, N.Y.

Mr. J. W. FULBRIGHT,
Chairman, U.S. Senate, Committee on Foreign Relations,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FULBRIGHT: In reply to your letter of July 23, please be advised that Dr. Shwadran is at present out of the country, and is not expected back until

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the latter part of August, at which time the matter will be brought to his attention.

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY DERMAN,
(Dr. Shacdran's Secretary).

(NOTE.—No further reply was received from the Council for Middle Eastern Affairs.)

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have anything further you wish to say, Mr. Hamlin?

Mr. HAMLIN. No, sir. I have nothing to say except to thank you for your courtesy.

The CHAIRMAN. I just want to emphasize that the interest of this committee is in the interlocking expenditures here of the organizations and individuals, their relations to the agency and its relations to the Foreign Agents Registration Act, and with any possible relevancy of these relations to amendments to the act.

As I said in the beginning, the substantive activities in Israel are certainly not a part of our activities or a matter of concern, concern of this committee.

I guess that is all.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, is the witness now excused?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Thank you.

Mr. HAMLIN. Thank you very much.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. May I say one more word. I join Mr. Hamlin in expressing our appreciation to you for the courtesy and kindness, and I also want to take this opportunity to wish you and your colleagues Godspeed on your mission within the next few days, and that we may see you back safe and sound.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, thank you very much.

Mr. HAMLIN. May I add also that your staff was very courteous.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Hamlin. I hope they have been.

They have been instructed to be. I hope they were.

Thank you very much.

Mr. HAMLIN. Thank you, sir.

(Whereupon, at 12:50 o'clock, the committee adjourned, subject to call of the Chair.)

APPENDIX

A LETTER DATED AUGUST 21, 1963, TO CARL MARCY FROM MAURICE M. BOUKSTEIN

LAW OFFICES,
GUZIK & BOUKSTEIN,
New York, N.Y., August 21, 1963.

MR. CARL MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MARCY: This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 15, 1963, in which you ask that we provide the committee with additional information and material stemming from points raised at the hearing on August 1, 1963.

With reference to the letter that I was asked by the chairman to write to the Israeli Consulate, I am enclosing a copy of my letter to Ambassador Katz, the Counsel General of Israel in New York, dated August 16, 1963. I have not as yet heard from him.

(Cited on p. 1726, see p. 1729 for copy of letter.)

Mr. Hamlin is still on vacation, but we have made every effort, together with his staff, to furnish you with the following information requested of him:

"Item 2. Information pertaining to 1 months' salary paid Mr. Rosenberg, cited in a letter dated September 8, 1960 (p. 1733)"

First, may we call your attention to the fact that the salary paid to Mr. Rosenberg in the amount of \$1,380, as cited in the first paragraph of the letter, is for the 3-month period of January, February, and March, 1959. The salary paid to Mr. Rosenberg in the amount of \$1,400, as cited in the second paragraph of the letter, is for the 3-month period of April, May, and June, 1959. Neither figure refers to 1 month's salary.

Mr. Rosenberg was an employee of the Israeli Consulate. The Consulate billed the Agency for Mr. Rosenberg's services in connection with the Western Hemisphere project. At periodic intervals, the Consulate and the Agency settled their accounts. This letter represents such a settlement, and indicates that a credit is due the Agency for an amount previously billed by the Consulate and paid by the Agency. On page 2 there is a reconciliation which shows that the Agency has overpaid a total of \$11,753 for the period in question, and this amount is, therefore, credited to the Agency's account.

"Item 3. Whether payments referred to in memoranda of March 2, 1962, February 23, 1962, and May 1, 1960¹ were reported to the Department of Justice (p. 1761)"

The payments referred to in the said memoranda were reported to the Department of Justice under the heading "Grants and Subventions—Educational and Cultural Activities." On October 3, 1962, in an amendment to the Registration Statement of March 31, 1962, the payments, referred to in the memoranda of March 2, 1962, and February 23, 1962, were detailed as follows: "To the Hebrew Culture Foundation—for grants to encourage Hebrew and Israeli studies at colleges and universities in the United States".

"Item 4. Whether contemplated grant to Columbia referred to in extracts of minutes of Finance Committee meeting on March 14, 1961, was actually made (p. 1761)"

¹ We believe this is an error and the date should be May 1, 1959.

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The Hebrew Culture Foundation informs us that it has made the following payments to Columbia University for the period in question, 1961-62, 1962-63:

May 24, 1961-----	\$2,500.00	Jan. 29, 1963-----	\$2,500.00
Nov. 15, 1961-----	1,000.00	Mar. 13, 1963-----	2,500.00
Mar. 12, 1962-----	1,500.00		

"Item 5. Whether annual grants to Harvard University for the Center for Middle Eastern Studies were reported to the Department of Justice (p. 1762 et seq.)"

The grants made were reported to the Department of Justice without itemization as "Grants and Subventions—Educational and Cultural Activities".

(See items E and F below.)

"Item 6. Whether \$10,000 payment to the Synagogue Council of America referred to in letter dated May 6, 1959, was made (p. 1765)"

A payment of \$10,000 was made to the Synagogue Council of America for the year April 1, 1959, to March 31, 1960.

We trust that this information will clarify the testimony already given and that it will be printed as part of the August 1, 1963, hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

MAURICE M. BOUKSTEIN.

(Enclosed letter:)

LAW OFFICES,
GUZIK & BOUKSTEIN,
New York, N.Y., August 16, 1963.

Hon. KATRICAL KATZ,
Consul General of Israel,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR MR. AMBASSADOR: I refer to our conversation of August 6, 1963, at which I informed you about the interest which Senator Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, evinced during the public hearing on August 1 in the operations of the "Joint Fund" which the Consulate General of Israel (or the Israel Office of Information) operated with funds furnished in part by the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc., and its predecessor. Senator Fulbright wanted to know what this Fund did, whom it sent to Israel, and who the people were. As I informed you, I told Senator Fulbright at the hearing that this information was in the custody and control of the Consulate, but I agreed to attempt to obtain the same.

You told me during our conversation that you would have to consider this request.

I have now received a letter from Mr. Carl Marcy, chief of staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, dated August 15, 1963, requesting a copy of the consulate's reply.

May I please hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

MAURICE BOUKSTEIN.

(See note below:)

B. LETTER DATED AUGUST 7, 1963, TO SENATOR FULBRIGHT, FROM LOUIS RABINOWITZ (CITED ON P. 1713)

LOUIS RABINOWITZ FOUNDATION, INC.,
New York, N.Y. August 7, 1963.

Hon. J. W. FULBRIGHT,
Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR FULBRIGHT: I refer to my letter to you dated July 29, 1963, in which I availed myself of the opportunity to comment on the excerpts of the testimony given in executive session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on May 23, in which the Louis M. Rabinowitz Foundation was mentioned.

In the last paragraph of page 2 of my letter, in referring to the conversation I had with Mr. Boukstein almost 2 months prior to the date of my letter to you, I stated, among other things, that "He [Mr. Boukstein] also mentioned the fact that the Jewish Agency was a representative of the Israeli Government." Upon reflection and upon examination of a contemporaneous memorandum I

NOTE.—The Committee on Foreign Relations was informed by the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc., that no reply had been received from the Consul General of Israel at

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made at the time, I find I was in error. In his conversation with me, Mr. Boukstein referred only to the Jewish Agency for Israel, of Jerusalem, and not to the Israeli Government. Actually, I have no information concerning the relationship between the Jewish Agency and the Israeli Government and the subject did not come up at all in my conversations with Mr. Boukstein.

I sincerely regret the errors contained in my letter concerning the relationship between the Jewish Agency and the Israeli Government.

I am informed that my letter to you of July 29 was inserted in the record of the public hearing held on August 1, 1963, and I would respectfully ask therefore that the record of that hearing be corrected in accordance with the contents of this letter.

Yours sincerely,

VICTOR RABINOWITZ.

D. LETTER DATED SEPTEMBER 6, 1963, TO SENATOR FULBRIGHT FROM I. L. KENEN (CITED ON P. 1754 ET SEQ.)

AMERICAN ISRAEL PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C., September 6, 1963.

Hon. J. W. FULBRIGHT,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations,
The Capitol, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR FULBRIGHT: I have read the testimony that was taken on August 1 by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations during the hearings on the activities of the Jewish Agency for Israel, American Section, and I believe it would be helpful to provide you with certain facts in order to clarify the record and to remove misconceptions. I therefore request that you include this letter in the appendix to the August 1 transcript.

Between 1951 and March 15, 1954, I directed legislative activity in Washington in support of the Mutual Security Program, on behalf of the American Zionist Council. Early in 1954 the American Zionist Council terminated these activities because its leaders did not want to use tax-exempt funds for lobbying. The American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs was then established to carry on the legislative work in Washington. It was renamed the American Israel Public Affairs Committee in 1959, because it raised its funds from both Zionists and non-Zionists. I have served the Committee from its inception as its Executive Director.

The Committee has an Executive Committee of 30 and a National Committee of 170, which include many national Jewish leaders and which meet regularly to formulate policies. The Committee submits its views to Congress and to the Department of State. In addition, the Committee's offices in New York and Washington act as information centers. The Committee is nonpartisan. It does not endorse candidates. It does not participate in political campaigns.

The Committee is not subsidized by any other body. It solicits support from individuals. All contributors are informed that their contributions are not deductible from income tax.

The Committee advocates the foreign aid program as a whole and it recommends economic aid for both the Arab States and Israel because it believes that economic development will enhance the prospect of peace. The Committee registers with Congress under the domestic lobbying law. But, as an American committee, controlled by Americans and financed by Americans, receiving no grants or subventions from any foreign organization or agencies, it was never required to register with the Department of Justice.

I severed my connection with the American Zionist Council in 1954, when the Council closed its Washington office. Thereafter, however, the Council and its affiliated organizations frequently asked me for assistance. I was invited to make many speeches—about one a week—before national and community gatherings. I was asked to answer many inquiries, to obtain speakers and messages for conventions and conferences, to prepare memoranda, and to arrange for reprints of speeches. These services had nothing to do with advocating legislation; they were not the responsibility of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, and I did not believe that this Committee, with a modest budget of non-tax-exempt funds, should be asked to bear this burden.

I brought this situation to the attention of our Executive Committee. I proposed that the American Zionist Council pay for the services I was rendering. The American Zionist Council then agreed to pay me a fee of \$100 a week for speeches and other services. I was also reimbursed for travel expenses, printing,

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mailing, telephone, documents, subscriptions, etc. These payments ended in 1960.

In June 1957, I founded the Near East Report, a fortnightly newsletter, which I own and edit. I appealed to Jewish organizations, national and community, to purchase subscriptions. The Near East Report is *not* an organ of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee. The Committee purchases the Near East Report for all Members of Congress (as reported in its lobbying return), for some editors who have expressed a desire to receive it, and for contributors who earmark part of their contributions for that purpose. On the first day of its publication, I withdrew from the payroll of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, and I have since contributed my services to the Committee without compensation.

Subscriptions to the Near East Report have been sold to many organizations—among them the American Zionist Council, which was concerned with the press and public and academic opinion and which ordered the Report for its regional offices and local leaders and for distribution to a list of newspaper editors. I negotiated this agreement with Rabbi Irving Miller, Chairman of the American Zionist Council. When the Council failed to pay for its subscriptions in 1960 they were suspended until a renewal order was received. In 1962 the subscriptions were discontinued because the Council was in arrears.

During the August 1 hearing it was suggested that the Jewish Agency utilized the American Zionist Council as a conduit through which to employ me. I would like to state clearly for the record that I had no agreement with the Jewish Agency. I made no reports to it. I performed no services for it. I took no direction or instruction from it, directly or indirectly. I was advised by counsel that the fact that the American Zionist Council secured most of its budget from the Jewish Agency did not make me an agent or employee of the Agency as long as I had no relationship with it.

It was also stated that "Mr. Kenen is receiving far more of his funds from the Israel Government directly and indirectly than is the New York Times." This statement is incorrect because the Near East Report is not sold in any quantity to the Government of Israel. The Israel Embassy in Washington buys 29 copies at a bulk rate of \$5 a subscription. This means that the total amount received from the Embassy is \$145 a year. This year there was an additional \$16.30 for bound volumes and single issues, as of September 1, 1963.

The views expressed in the Near East Report reflect judgments based on my own experience and conviction.

During the hearings questions were asked about the services I perform in Washington.

I left my Ohio newspaper post in 1943 to serve as Secretary of the American Jewish Conference until 1948. That organization, an overall body of American Jews, fought for the restoration of Jewish rights in Europe and in Palestine during the postwar reconstruction. Today, American Jews continue to be concerned about the preservation of those rights.

Our generation witnessed the destruction of 6 million Jews at the hands of Nazi barbarians. Experience has taught us not to be complacent about threats against Jews anywhere in the world. We take them seriously. We see a parallel between the threats against the Jews of Europe in the 1930's and the threats against the Jews of Israel in the 1960's. We try to do all that we can to warn of the danger and to insure that the 2 million Jews of Israel will not suffer the fate that befell the 6 million Jews of Europe. In this struggle, we act as agents of our conscience.

It is in this spirit and for that purpose that this Committee continues its efforts to keep Congress and the administration apprised of our hopes and fears. No one, of course, would deny any American organization the right to lobby on issues of foreign policy as well as domestic policy. It is our responsibility to combat misleading Arab propaganda, which is widely disseminated in Washington in a never-ending campaign to discredit and defame American friends of Israel and to undermine American support for Israel. And, in a positive way, we strive for a firm U.S. policy which will help all the peoples of the Near East to develop and prosper, which will foster a climate of cooperation, which will strengthen democratic institutions, which will guarantee stability and which, eventually, will bring about a peace settlement.

Sincerely yours,

I. L. KENEN, *Executive Director.*

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 6th day of September 1963.

[SEAL]

WILLIAM E. CROWELL, *Notary Public.*

My commission expires April 9, 1966.

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E. LETTER DATED SEPTEMBER 12, 1963, TO SENATOR FULBRIGHT FROM ISADORE HAMLIN (CITED ON P. 1762 ET SEQ.)

SEPTEMBER 12, 1963.

HON. J. W. FULBRIGHT,
Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR FULBRIGHT: In reviewing my testimony before the committee at the public hearing on August 1, 1963, I came upon certain statements made by me with regard to the Jewish Agency's relationship to Harvard University which require correction:

1. In response to your question whether the Jewish Agency grant of \$7,000 to Harvard University for the Center for Middle Eastern Studies, during the fiscal year 1958-59, was paid, I responded in the affirmative and said that the funds were remitted directly to Harvard by the Jewish Agency. Actually, the Jewish Agency included this amount in its grant to the Hebrew Culture Foundation which had the commitment to Harvard University.

2. My statement with respect to a current commitment of the Hebrew Culture Foundation in the sum of \$10,000 was incorrect. There is no current commitment to Harvard University by the Hebrew Culture Foundation or the Jewish Agency.

The statements which I made at the hearing were my distinct recollection based on what had been reported to me. However, upon rechecking, I discovered the errors which I hereby wish to correct.

Respectfully yours,

ISADORE HAMLIN, *Executive Director.*

F. LETTER DATED SEPTEMBER 19, 1963, TO SENATOR FULBRIGHT FROM EUGENE G. KRAETZER, JR., RECORDING SECRETARY, HARVARD UNIVERSITY (CITED ON P. 1762 ET SEQ.)

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT,
Boston, Mass., September 19, 1963.

HON. J. W. FULBRIGHT,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR FULBRIGHT: This will acknowledge your letter of September 16, 1963, addressed to Sir Hamilton Gibb as Director of the Center for Middle Eastern Studies at Harvard University. Sir Hamilton has referred your letter to me and has asked me to reply to it as Recording Secretary of the University, through whose office all gifts and grants to the University are received and recorded.

The records of the office of Recording Secretary of the University do not show, and I am advised that the records of the Center for Middle Eastern Studies do not show, any gifts at any time made by the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc. or by the Hebrew Cultural Foundation. The records of my office do show that gifts for the support of teaching and research in subjects relating to the State of Israel at the Center for Middle Eastern Studies have come from individuals from the Boston area and from foundations established by individuals from the Boston area.

Sincerely yours,

EUGENE G. KRAETZER, JR.,
Recording Secretary.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1963.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Suffolk, SS:

Then personally appeared before me the above named Eugene G. Kraetzer, Jr., and acknowledged that the foregoing statements by him made and subscribed are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Before me—

1782 ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S.

G. EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN WILL MASLOW, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS, AND DARRELL ST. CLAIRE, CHIEF CLERK, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, DATED AUGUST 12 AND 14, 1963 (CITED ON P. 1715)

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS,
New York, N.Y., August 12, 1963.

MR. DARRELL ST. CLAIRE,
Clerk, Committee on Foreign Relations,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. ST. CLAIRE: Senator Fulbright wrote to us on August 6 that since the American Jewish Congress was referred to during the course of the hearing before your committee on August 1, we will have an opportunity to review those portions and to submit for inclusion in the record a statement pertaining to those portions which refer to us.

The Senator also informed us that the committee's staff has been instructed to forward excerpted portions of that hearing as soon as the transcript is in galley form.

I would be grateful if you could let us know when we might expect these excerpted portions.

Sincerely,

WILL MASLOW.

AUGUST 14, 1963.

MR. WILL MASLOW,
American Jewish Congress, Stephen Wise Congress House,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR MR. MASLOW: In response to your letter of August 18, 1963, enclosed are excerpted portions referring to you and the American Jewish Congress from the hearing held on August 1, 1963, before the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Although there is no great pressure to publish this hearing immediately, the committee would like to avoid unnecessary delay in making the printed version available. Therefore, should you wish to submit a statement for inclusion in the final record, it would be appreciated if you could do so by the first of next week.

Sincerely yours,

DARRELL ST. CLAIRE.

NOTE.—The staff called Mr. Maslow on Sept. 10, 1963, as to whether the Jewish Congress, or he, as Executive Director, intended to comment on the portions of testimony received by him in the committee's letter of Aug. 14. Mr. Maslow said at that time that he did not wish to submit any comment for the record.

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