Dear Sir,

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

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

The CHAIRMAN. That is the way you reported it.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Which item are you referring to?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. 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.

...
Mr. MARTIN Rosenbluth,  
Government of Israel,  
Treasury Office,  
New York, N.Y.

DEAR Mr. 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.


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 $24,721.90
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 26,343.90

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 BCA) 588.62
B. Rosenberg's salary for period April–June 1959 1,400.00
Your total expenditure for 1959-60 10,474.91
Total due you 36,818.90

Less due us:

(1) Your share in Western Hemisphere Services:
   For fiscal year 1958-60 10,550.00
   For fiscal year 1959-60 19,550.00
   Total 30,100.00

(2) As per attached statements for period Mar. 13, 1959–Aug. 1, 1960 3,965.04
Total 34,065.04

Grand total due to you 11,753.86

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.

IDENTIFICATION OF INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED IN MEMO

The CHAIRMAN. Will you identify Mr. Moshe Ari-Even?
Mr. HAMLIN. Mr. 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 advice 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 1960.”
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.
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. If you can make this record clear you are a genius far beyond anyone I have ever met anywhere.

Mr. HAMLIN. I am sorry.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, it was.

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."

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 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.
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.

ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S.

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.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. That the number of people receiving—that the people receiving the bulletins are—that is 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?
1740 ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S.

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.

ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S. 1741

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 your—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.
Knesset calls on Bonn Government to stop Germans' aid to Nasser

A REMARKABLE DISPLAY of national unity, the Knesset passed without a dissenting vote 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 Dr. Abba Eban, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which is given in full:

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

Arms Banned by International Law. For a long time the Egyptian order has been striving to build up great enough in order to carry out his declared aim of destroying the State of Israel, and for years large quantities of armaments have been flooding into Egypt. Recently, a new element has been added: a number of German scientists and hundreds of technicians are helping to develop offensive munitions 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 conscientious scientists, who are not only prepared to develop the Egyptian State's needs but also make their own contributions to the same end.

The Knesset resolution, that the activity of German scientists and engineers working in Egypt is a matter of grave concern to the state of Israel, was adopted by the Knesset last week. The resolution is the latest in a series of measures taken by the Knesset to curb the activities of German scientists and technicians in the Middle East.

The resolution calls upon the Government of the German Federal Republic to take all possible measures to prevent the activity of German scientists and technicians in Egypt and to curb the activities of German scientists and technicians in the Middle East.

The resolution is supported by all parties in the Knesset and is endorsed by the government of Israel, which has expressed its gratitude to the Knesset for its action.

Mr. Eban stated that the Knesset resolution is a clear indication of the international community's determination to prevent the activities of German scientists and technicians in the Middle East.

The resolution is in line with the policy of the United Nations, which has repeatedly called for the prevention of the activities of German scientists and technicians in the Middle East.

The resolution is also in line with the policy of the United States, which has repeatedly called for the prevention of the activities of German scientists and technicians in the Middle East.

The resolution is also in line with the policy of the Soviet Union, which has repeatedly called for the prevention of the activities of German scientists and technicians in the Middle East.

The resolution is also in line with the policy of the Arab states, which have repeatedly called for the prevention of the activities of German scientists and technicians in the Middle East.

The resolution is also in line with the policy of the European Community, which has repeatedly called for the prevention of the activities of German scientists and technicians in the Middle East.

The resolution is also in line with the policy of the United Nations, which has repeatedly called for the prevention of the activities of German scientists and technicians in the Middle East.

The resolution is also in line with the policy of the United States, which has repeatedly called for the prevention of the activities of German scientists and technicians in the Middle East.

The resolution is also in line with the policy of the Soviet Union, which has repeatedly called for the prevention of the activities of German scientists and technicians in the Middle East.

The resolution is also in line with the policy of the Arab states, which have repeatedly called for the prevention of the activities of German scientists and technicians in the Middle East.

The resolution is also in line with the policy of the European Community, which has repeatedly called for the prevention of the activities of German scientists and technicians in the Middle East.

The resolution is also in line with the policy of the United Nations, which has repeatedly called for the prevention of the activities of German scientists and technicians in the Middle East.
**Zionist General Council—continued**

Sharet: Zionism alone cannot stem assimilation

**Effective Weapon Against Assimilation.** Mr. Sharet, Chairman of the Zionist Executive, declared the opening address in the general debate on March 19, that the Zionist parties were a single source of Jewish consciousness. Without a doubt, the parties have become a constructive element in the Zionist Movement. "They have had a mission and a function," he declared. "The parties are the only organization that is capable of fulfilling the Zionist Movement in its peculiar situation of our time." The Zionism of our time is the same as 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 faction, which had lost none of their influence in the Diaspora and led to constant and unnecessary splits in the movement. As a result, loyalty to party was an obstacle to the Zionist Movement in its peculiar situation. The Zionist Movement cannot afford to have a split in the Diaspora. If the attitude to the Zionist Movement is the same as any other movement, it cannot fulfill its special task.

Mr. Moshé Sharett, Chairman of the Zionist and Jewish Agency Executive
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. Alia Eban, the Minister of Education and Culture, on March 15 in opening the debate in the Knesset on the budget estimates for Ministry of Education.

On the whole, the picture is encouraging," Mr. Eban said. "Israel has every prospect of becoming one of the most advanced countries in the area for knowledge... Almost nowhere in 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 ever more important than the present."

"The continuous historical experience of this nation—and of this nation alone—enriches the entire gamut of spiritual experience, from ancient prophets 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 are conditions necessary for the maintenance of a creative culture. We see in religion the pride of spiritual independence; in literature the essence of national beliefs, and in the arts the creative form of expression."

"Israel's past achievements are no guarantee for her achievements in the future. But, in any case, there are conditions necessary for the maintenance of a creative culture. We see in religion the pride of spiritual independence; in literature the essence of national beliefs, and in the arts the creative form of expression."

The school year 1962-63 had been considerably better than the previous year. The number of children in the post-primerary schools benefited from the new children graduating and entering the post-primary schools. The number of schools and classes in the post-primary schools had increased. The number of children in the post-primary schools had increased from 287,000 in 1961-62 to 320,000 in 1962-63. The number of teachers had increased from 13,000 in 1961-62 to 14,500 in 1962-63. The number of students had increased from 690,000 in 1961-62 to 740,000 in 1962-63. The number of schools had increased from 290 in 1961-62 to 320 in 1962-63. The number of classes had increased from 15,000 in 1961-62 to 17,000 in 1962-63. The number of teachers had increased from 250 in 1961-62 to 300 in 1962-63. The number of students had increased from 20,000 in 1961-62 to 25,000 in 1962-63.

The number of schools had increased from 290 in 1961-62 to 320 in 1962-63. The number of classes had increased from 15,000 in 1961-62 to 17,000 in 1962-63. The number of teachers had increased from 250 in 1961-62 to 300 in 1962-63. The number of students had increased from 20,000 in 1961-62 to 25,000 in 1962-63.

The number of schools had increased from 290 in 1961-62 to 320 in 1962-63. The number of classes had increased from 15,000 in 1961-62 to 17,000 in 1962-63. The number of teachers had increased from 250 in 1961-62 to 300 in 1962-63. The number of students had increased from 20,000 in 1961-62 to 25,000 in 1962-63.

The number of schools had increased from 290 in 1961-62 to 320 in 1962-63. The number of classes had increased from 15,000 in 1961-62 to 17,000 in 1962-63. The number of teachers had increased from 250 in 1961-62 to 300 in 1962-63. The number of students had increased from 20,000 in 1961-62 to 25,000 in 1962-63.

The number of schools had increased from 290 in 1961-62 to 320 in 1962-63. The number of classes had increased from 15,000 in 1961-62 to 17,000 in 1962-63. The number of teachers had increased from 250 in 1961-62 to 300 in 1962-63. The number of students had increased from 20,000 in 1961-62 to 25,000 in 1962-63.

The number of schools had increased from 290 in 1961-62 to 320 in 1962-63. The number of classes had increased from 15,000 in 1961-62 to 17,000 in 1962-63. The number of teachers had increased from 250 in 1961-62 to 300 in 1962-63. The number of students had increased from 20,000 in 1961-62 to 25,000 in 1962-63.

The number of schools had increased from 290 in 1961-62 to 320 in 1962-63. The number of classes had increased from 15,000 in 1961-62 to 17,000 in 1962-63. The number of teachers had increased from 250 in 1961-62 to 300 in 1962-63. The number of students had increased from 20,000 in 1961-62 to 25,000 in 1962-63.

The number of schools had increased from 290 in 1961-62 to 320 in 1962-63. The number of classes had increased from 15,000 in 1961-62 to 17,000 in 1962-63. The number of teachers had increased from 250 in 1961-62 to 300 in 1962-63. The number of students had increased from 20,000 in 1961-62 to 25,000 in 1962-63.

The number of schools had increased from 290 in 1961-62 to 320 in 1962-63. The number of classes had increased from 15,000 in 1961-62 to 17,000 in 1962-63. The number of teachers had increased from 250 in 1961-62 to 300 in 1962-63. The number of students had increased from 20,000 in 1961-62 to 25,000 in 1962-63.

The number of schools had increased from 290 in 1961-62 to 320 in 1962-63. The number of classes had increased from 15,000 in 1961-62 to 17,000 in 1962-63. The number of teachers had increased from 250 in 1961-62 to 300 in 1962-63. The number of students had increased from 20,000 in 1961-62 to 25,000 in 1962-63.
New Stamps to be Issued

Newly adopted resolutions in the annual session, held last October in Jerusalem, demand that Hebrew stamps issued by the P.O. to celebrate the 30th Anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel, be released on March 24 to mark the occasion of Yom HaAtzmaut (Independence Day).

The stamps, designed by Mr. Daniel Bitton, artist of the Israel Post, are expected to attract a large section of the public.

New oil strike may be most significant find

A NEW OIL strike made at Kheiv 5, near Ashkelon, in the South, is believed by the experts of the Land Development Company to be the most significant find of oil in this country so far, which may make the country self-sufficient in petroleum.

The strike was made a section of dolomite, the first oil to be found in Israel, thus establishing a core in sand layer. The output, limited by a valve, is 20 tons a day, which is 25 per cent of the amount of oil now produced in the country.

Mr. Walter Randell, a geologist with the company, said that the new strike would be developed and a plant would be built at a cost of $5 million to produce oil from the water.

In the next stage, the Institute will develop the plant to a size of 10,000 cubic meters daily, and it will serve as a model for the development of the country's entire fuel requirements. The plant will be operated by a team of experts from the Institute of Petroleum Studies in Beersheba.

The plant will be built at a cost of $5 million for the development of the country's entire fuel requirements. The plant will be operated by a team of experts from the Institute of Petroleum Studies in Beersheba.

The Institute was established in 1951 to undertake research and development work in the field of petroleum and related industries.

The plant will be built at a cost of $5 million for the development of the country's entire fuel requirements. The plant will be operated by a team of experts from the Institute of Petroleum Studies in Beersheba.

The Institute was established in 1951 to undertake research and development work in the field of petroleum and related industries.

The plant will be built at a cost of $5 million for the development of the country's entire fuel requirements. The plant will be operated by a team of experts from the Institute of Petroleum Studies in Beersheba.

The Institute was established in 1951 to undertake research and development work in the field of petroleum and related industries.

The plant will be built at a cost of $5 million for the development of the country's entire fuel requirements. The plant will be operated by a team of experts from the Institute of Petroleum Studies in Beersheba.

The Institute was established in 1951 to undertake research and development work in the field of petroleum and related industries.

The plant will be built at a cost of $5 million for the development of the country's entire fuel requirements. The plant will be operated by a team of experts from the Institute of Petroleum Studies in Beersheba.

The Institute was established in 1951 to undertake research and development work in the field of petroleum and related industries.

The plant will be built at a cost of $5 million for the development of the country's entire fuel requirements. The plant will be operated by a team of experts from the Institute of Petroleum Studies in Beersheba.

The Institute was established in 1951 to undertake research and development work in the field of petroleum and related industries.

The plant will be built at a cost of $5 million for the development of the country's entire fuel requirements. The plant will be operated by a team of experts from the Institute of Petroleum Studies in Beersheba.

The Institute was established in 1951 to undertake research and development work in the field of petroleum and related industries.

The plant will be built at a cost of $5 million for the development of the country's entire fuel requirements. The plant will be operated by a team of experts from the Institute of Petroleum Studies in Beersheba.

The Institute was established in 1951 to undertake research and development work in the field of petroleum and related industries.

The plant will be built at a cost of $5 million for the development of the country's entire fuel requirements. The plant will be operated by a team of experts from the Institute of Petroleum Studies in Beersheba.

The Institute was established in 1951 to undertake research and development work in the field of petroleum and related industries.

The plant will be built at a cost of $5 million for the development of the country's entire fuel requirements. The plant will be operated by a team of experts from the Institute of Petroleum Studies in Beersheba.

The Institute was established in 1951 to undertake research and development work in the field of petroleum and related industries.

The plant will be built at a cost of $5 million for the development of the country's entire fuel requirements. The plant will be operated by a team of experts from the Institute of Petroleum Studies in Beersheba.

The Institute was established in 1951 to undertake research and development work in the field of petroleum and related industries. The plant will be built at a cost of $5 million for the development of the country's entire fuel requirements.
The CHAIRMAN. Who publishes it?
Mr. HAMLIN. The Jewish Agency.
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 percent, I would say, of the total circulation or perhaps more.
The CHAIRMAN. How do you distinguish—
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.
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 you by the Consulate General?
Mr. HAMLIN. That is right, for these 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?
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 ISRAEL CONSULATE

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you receive each year?
Mr. HAMLIN. Pardon me.

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, $4,210.86. 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.
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 consideration.

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 $550,000 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 9.5 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grants</th>
<th>1960-61</th>
<th>1961-62</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President’s conference</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keren Hayesod subventions</td>
<td>17,500</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public relations and special projects</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JTA</td>
<td>174,223</td>
<td>131,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fines</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The memorandum will go in the record.

(Extract of minutes of finance committee meeting, January 24, 1961, regarding reduction in budget)

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 those $25,000.

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. 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?

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. BOURKSTEIN. 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 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. The payment of 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?
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,

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 $508,294 ($1,059,000), contrasts with the budget approved by the Finance Committee, at its meeting, January 24, 1961, totaling $620,000 ($1,118,000). The finance committee considered further reductions to provide for this cut of $81,066 ($520,000 minus $508,294).

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants .....................................................................</td>
<td>$28,000</td>
<td>$28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidents conference ........................................</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual grants subventions ...................................</td>
<td>55,800</td>
<td>55,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public relations and special projects .....................</td>
<td>618,000</td>
<td>618,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITA ........................................................................</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Press .....................................................................</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S.

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

VOICES:

Mr. Chairman, I could help you out.

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.

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

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.L.A.: Budget cut by $8,000

3. Keren Hayesod subventions: A reduction of 15 percent

Total: $31,740

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 KNOWLEDGE 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.)
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,

Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, Bishop Sheen, Rabbi Davidson.

Dear Gottlieb:

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 Mais and Mr. Dewey Stone, provided "yes," under 4(a) and (b). This means that we wanted to perform Interpreta- tion of Jewish position on religious liberty.

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 Committee, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and the Joint House-Senate Committee on Appropriations, 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. The President, Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, president of the National Council of Churches, also testified on foreign aid before a joint House-Senate Committee.

At this time, the mutual security grants to Israel were threatened with drastic reduction. During their testimonies, the Synagogue Council leaders made a strong plea for continuing mutual security aid to Israel. Observers (including Dr. E. M. Kennett) 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 with 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, 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 Congress 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 Congress 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 following provides the constitutional framework for the functions of the Executive. There are no By-Laws and customarily the Executive acts by resolutions adopted by the members of the Executive at meetings thereof.

Mr. BOUERSTEIN. 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 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zionist Organization of America</td>
<td>$30,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Zionist Organization</td>
<td>8,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi</td>
<td>4,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progressive Zionist League-Hashomer Hatzair</td>
<td>7,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achdut Avodah</td>
<td>2,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Zionists Revisionists</td>
<td>1,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>55,800</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Activities of Agents of Foreign Principals in U.S.

1771

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:)

To: Mr. David P. Suroso.
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 1969 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 1969 by the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc., with the approval of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem.
The services rendered by the various Zionist groups receiving such payments consist principally of their publishing 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paid by</th>
<th>Received by</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.</td>
<td>Mizrachi</td>
<td>$375,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agudath Israel</td>
<td>79,900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poale Agudath Israel</td>
<td>40,184.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United Zionists Revisionists of America</td>
<td>8,842.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc.</td>
<td>Zionist Organization of America</td>
<td>33,999.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zionist Organization of America-Foehl Zion</td>
<td>9,130.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi of America</td>
<td>8,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Progressive Zionist League, HaShomer Hitzali</td>
<td>5,439.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United Labor Zionists-Ahudut Avoda</td>
<td>2,710.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United Zionists Revisionists of America</td>
<td>2,141.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc.</td>
<td>Zionist Organization of America</td>
<td>30,699.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labor Zionist Organization of America-Foehl Zion</td>
<td>595.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi</td>
<td>7,344.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Progressive Zionist League, HaShomer Hitzali</td>
<td>3,895.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United Labor Zionists-Ahudut Avoda</td>
<td>447.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United Zionists Revisionists of America</td>
<td>1,097.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc.</td>
<td>Zionist Organization of America</td>
<td>7,049.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labor Zionist Organization of America-Foehl Zion</td>
<td>2,055.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi</td>
<td>826.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Progressive Zionist League, HaShomer Hitzali</td>
<td>1,263.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United Labor Zionists-Ahudut Avoda</td>
<td>611.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United Zionists Revisionists of America</td>
<td>481.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Eleanor Lipsky, president, Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Inc.

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

Mrs. William Thomas Mason, public relations consultant.

L. L. Kenen,1 American Israel Public Affairs Committee.

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

(The documents referred to follow:

American Zionist Council,

Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

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 25, 1963, relating to the American Zionist Council.

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,

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,

Henry Siegman, Executive Secretary.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Inc.,

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 Agency, the Jewish Agency requested by the JTA to intervene and provide the funds to permit JTA to continue functioning on a basis which 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 Landa, 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.

1 Letter appears earlier in the text, pp. 1709 and 1737, respectively.
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 consigned for his appearance. College and universities arranged for 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 ACPC Tour June 1958: V. Mason $1,530." I assume this should read ACPC tour, and this item represents the cost of my trip. However, I did not receive any monies 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Item and comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1, 1958</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 1958</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>On ACPC tour June 1958, V. Mason $1,530. 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 1, 1959</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Negro project $772.91 This is probably correct and would cover compensation for the Negro project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 5, 1958</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Negro project, V. Mason $250. This is probably correct for my participation but has an error in my initial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 4, 1958</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 5, 1958</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>The Negro community. At this time I was scheduling speakers for fall and winter meetings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 10, 1959</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>The Negro community. I continued to schedule speakers for various institutions requested them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.


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. Shwarzrad is at present out of the country, and is not expected back until
the latter part of August, at which time the matter will be brought to his attention.

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY DERMAN,
(Dr. Shefardan'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 OFFICE.
GUZIK & BOUKSTEIN,

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 Consul 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 3-month salary paid Mr. Rosenberg, cited in a letter dated September 8, 1960 (p. 1753)"

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, 1960. 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, 1960. 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, 1962 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 24, 1961, was actually made (p. 1761)"

1 We believe this is an error and the date should be May 1, 1960.
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 satisfied that any 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. 1774 ET SEQ.)

AMERICAN ISRAELI 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 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 March 15 and March 15, 1954, I directed legislative activity in Washington in support of the Mutual Security Program, on behalf of the American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs. The American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs was then established to carry on this work in cooperation with the American Zionist Council. It was renamed the American Israel Public Affairs Committee in 1959, because it raised its funds from both Jews and non-Jews.

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 the Congress and to the Department of State. In addition, the Committee maintains offices in New York and Washington 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, and 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 to 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 contributions from any foreign organization or agency, 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 statements, memos, and reports, 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 not-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,
malling, telephone, documents, subscriptions, etc. These payments ended in 1960.

In June 1967, 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 with 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 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 20 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 $10.30 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 Jews Committee in 1945. 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 government 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 saw a parallel in the threats against the Jews of Europe in the 1930's and today's 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 assure the 2 million Jews of Israel and 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 and by 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 Middle East to develop and prosper, which will strengthen democratic institutions, which will strengthen democratic institutions, which will strengthen democratic institutions, which will strengthen democratic institutions,

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.
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,

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.