

The CHAIRMAN. Aside from the case——

Mr. HAMLIN. Also, if I may add there, as I said before, that it was our hope that the American Zionist Council, that the Zionist groups which make up the American Zionist Council, would develop their fund raising in the United States to be able to take over all of these relationships.

The CHAIRMAN. Aside from the KH Subventions and the payments for special public relations projects, did the Jewish Agency-American Section provide other funds to the American Zionist Council in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1961?

Mr. HAMLIN. To the best of my memory not in that year; to the best of my memory not in that year.

LETTER CONCERNING PAYMENTS TO AZC

The CHAIRMAN. I show you a copy of a letter dated January 25, 1962, addressed to Dr. Isaac Moyal, the Jewish Agency-American Section, and signed L. A. Pincus, and ask if a copy of this letter appears in your files?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes.

(A copy of the letter referred to follows:)

THE EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Jerusalem, January 25, 1962.

Dr. ISAAC MOYAL,
The Jewish Agency-American Section,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR MOYAL: This is to confirm the arrangement that I have arrived at with Rabbi Miller with regard to his budgetary commitments up to and including March 31, 1962:

1. We are prepared to make available to him for this period the sum of One Hundred Ninety-Seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$197,500.-), provided that the constituent organizations of the Council will fulfill their obligations of \$90,000.- during this period. My undertaking to Rabbi Miller is that we will pay our share pro rata to the amounts he receives from these organizations. His other income is certain save for monies he is to raise from dinners and federations. He assures me they are going all out to try to achieve the collection of \$45,000.- in this way.

2. By February 15th, he will provide me with a line-by-line budget for six months as from April 1, 1962. We would then be able on my arrival in the States to finalize this budget, taking into account the progress made in regard to the reorganization of the Council.

Yours sincerely,

L. A. PINCUS.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you identify Dr. Isaac Moyal?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes. He is the representative of the Jerusalem Treasury, resident in New York.

The CHAIRMAN. The Jewish Agency Treasury or what?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes. The Treasury of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem who came here to represent them in some financial operations on their behalf.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he a member of the Executive?

Mr. HAMLIN. No, sir; a staff member.

The CHAIRMAN. A staff member?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is L. A. Pincus?

Mr. HAMLIN.
Agency, Jerusalem.
The CHAIRMAN.
Mr. HAMLIN.
The CHAIRMAN.
Mr. HAMLIN.
Mr. Pincus resident
The CHAIRMAN.
Mr. HAMLIN.
The CHAIRMAN.

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Who is Rabbi

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25, 1962, to March

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REQUEST FOR COPY

The CHAIRMAN
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Mr. HAMLIN.

ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S. 1333

Mr. HAMLIN. Mr. Louis A. Pincus is the treasurer of the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem.

The CHAIRMAN. Jerusalem?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I see. And they were just here temporarily?

Mr. HAMLIN. Dr. Moyal is Dr. Pincus' representative in New York. Mr. Pincus resides in Jerusalem.

The CHAIRMAN. He resides in Jerusalem?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The letter reads as follows:

This is to confirm the arrangement that I have arrived at which Rabbi Miller with regard to his budgetary commitments to and including March 31, 1962:

1. We are prepared to make available to him for this period the sum of one hundred ninety-seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$197,500) provided that the constituent organizations of the Council will fulfill their obligations of \$90,000 during this period. My undertaking to Rabbi Miller is that we will pay our share pro rata to the amounts he receives from these organizations. His other income is certain save for monies he is to raise from dinners and federations. He assures me they are going all out to try to achieve the collection of \$45,000 in this way.

2. By February 15, he will provide me with a line-by-line budget for six months as from April 1, 1962. We would then be able on my arrival in the States to finalize this budget, taking into account the progress made in regard to the reorganization of the council.

Who is Rabbi Miller?

Mr. HAMLIN. The Chairman of the American Zionist Council.

The CHAIRMAN. Were the payments contemplated by the Executive of the Jewish Agency, that would be in Jerusalem, to the American Zionist Council in this letter actually paid?

Mr. HAMLIN. I will have to look up my records, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no memory of it?

Mr. HAMLIN. I have no doubt that they were paid.

The CHAIRMAN. Were they paid by the American Section?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; by the American Section.

The CHAIRMAN. I take it these payments cover the period January 25, 1962, to March 31, 1962, is that correct?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. These payments could, I take it, be applied to anything within the council's budget for the period?

Mr. HAMLIN. I beg your pardon, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. These payments could be applied to anything within the council's budget for the period?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

REQUEST FOR COPY OF WRITTEN AGREEMENT BETWEEN JERUSALEM AGENCY
AND AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

The CHAIRMAN. I show you a copy of a letter dated May 30, 1962, addressed to Dr. I. Moyal and signed by L. A. Pincus, and ask you if a copy of this letter appears in your files?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes.

(A copy of the letter is as follows:)

THE EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Jerusalem, May 30, 1962

Dr. I. MOYAL,
The Jewish Agency - American Section, Inc.,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR MOYAL: The matter of the American Zionist Council will come up for final decision before the Executive next Monday. Whatever that decision may be, and the details will be worked out later, will you kindly for the month of June give Mr. Bick \$15,000 (Fifteen thousand dollars) per week without requiring any details as to the items of expenditure. The agreement, in any event, will be based on a monthly audited statement to be given to you and then submitted to us here.

The recommendation that is being made to the Executive, and which will probably be accepted, is as follows:

(1) \$712,000 to be contributed by us (half from the departments that work in America and half from the reserve);

(2) \$300,000 to be raised by the Zionist Council itself;

(3) The total budget of the Zionist Council is as submitted by the Council to me and from which they have to cut \$50,000. The agreed view between us and the representatives of the American Zionist Council is that this cut cannot take place at the expense of the Youth and Education Departments.

The details of how we finalize the accounts of the past year and future payments will be worked out during the month of June and then put in writing as an arrangement between us and the American Zionist Council.

Yours sincerely,

L. A. PINCUS.

The CHAIRMAN. The first paragraph, I believe, of the letter reads:

The matter of the American Zionist Council will come up for final decision before the executive next Monday. Whatever that decision may be, and the details will be worked out later, will you kindly for the month of June give Mr. Bick \$15,000 per week without requiring any details as to the items of expenditures. The agreement, in any event, will be based on a monthly audited statement to be given to you and then submitted to us here.

The recommendation that is being made to the executive, and which will probably be accepted, is as follows—

I won't read all of it.

You have it. Tell me, was the recommendation made to the Executive in substance approved?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; it was.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, the Executive is the Executive in Jerusalem?

Mr. HAMLIN. That is right, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In that last paragraph—I won't read those figures—it says:

The details of how we finalize the accounts of the past year and future payments will be worked out during the month of June and then put in writing as an arrangement between us and the American Zionist Council.

Was there such a written agreement?

Mr. HAMLIN. I don't know, sir. I will have to check it.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you check and see? It says it will be worked out, and I assume it will be.

Mr. HAMLIN. I will be glad to check it.

The CHAIRMAN. You will check that.

(See appendix 2, p. 1420, item 10.)

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The CHAIRMAN. Do you happen to know, Mr. Boukstein, was such an arrangement written?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. I wouldn't know.

Mr. HAMLIN. I will be glad to look that up and let you know.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Just so you may know, Mr. Chairman, my office is not in the office of the Jewish Agency. It is just a client.

QUESTION OF AUDITED STATEMENTS OF AZC SENT TO AMERICAN SECTION

The CHAIRMAN. Have monthly audited statements, as contemplated by the letter, been sent to the Jewish Agency—American Section by the American Zionist Council?

Mr. HAMLIN. I don't know. I will have to check that, if I can.

The CHAIRMAN. This is something which involves \$700,000. Who would know about this?

Mr. HAMLIN. Well, Dr. Moyal would know; yes. He was acting under the direct instructions of the treasurer in Jerusalem.

The CHAIRMAN. But they were sent to the Jewish Agency—American Section?

Mr. HAMLIN. Pardon me?

The CHAIRMAN. They were contemplated to be sent to the Jewish Agency—American Section, were they not?

Mr. HAMLIN. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. You don't know.

Mr. HAMLIN. But the negotiations—the matter was controlled by, in effect controlled by, Dr. Moyal on behalf of Mr. Pincus in Jerusalem.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I am not so sure Mr. Hamlin understood your question. Were you referring to the monthly audit?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Did you understand the question?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes. The chairman asked whether we could get—no, whether the request of the letter was fulfilled; namely, the submission of the statements.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. No; the monthly audits. The letter speaks of monthly audits. Did you get monthly audits from the American Zionist Council?

Mr. HAMLIN. Not I, but I am ready to check for you if you wish whether our office got it, whether Dr. Moyal received such audits.

(See appendix 2, p. 1420, item 11.)

The CHAIRMAN. Well, do you know whether you or Dr. Moyal received audits?

Mr. HAMLIN. I did not receive it; I definitely did not.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether Dr. Moyal received it?

Mr. HAMLIN. I don't know definitely whether he did or not.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, did the Zionist Council get this money from you or from the—directly from the Jewish—from the Agency in Jerusalem?

Mr. HAMLIN. From the American Section; from us.

The CHAIRMAN. It did get it from you?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; they did.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, if it got it from you, I would normally assume that the audited statements would come to you, wouldn't they?

Mr. HAMLIN. We would assume so, but I have to check it.

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The CHAIRMAN: You check that and supply it for the record.
Mr. HAMLIN: Yes, sir; I will.
(See appendix 2, p. 1129, item 11.)

PERCENTAGE OF INCOME FROM JEWISH AGENCY

The CHAIRMAN: I show you a copy of a memorandum dated July 19, 1962, addressed to Miss Fannie Speiser from Dr. I. Moyal on the subject "Allocation by the Jewish Agency to AZC for period April 1, 1962, to March 31, 1963," and I ask you if a copy of this memorandum appears in your files?

Mr. HAMLIN: Did you ask whether this memorandum was in my files?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, sir; your organization.

Mr. HAMLIN: Yes, sir.

(A copy of the letter is as follows:)

THE JEWISH AGENCY - AMERICAN SECTION, INC.

July 19, 1962

MEMORANDUM

To: Miss Fannie Speiser

From: Dr. I. Moyal

Subject: Allocation by the Jewish Agency to AZC for period April 1, 1962, to March 31, 1963

At a meeting held on June 25, 1962, in which Mr. Pincus, Mr. Bick, Rabbi Unger, and I participated, it was decided:

1. The allocation to the AZC amounting to \$712,000 would be paid as follows:

Estimated rent for space occupied by the AZC at 515 Park Avenue (final figure to be agreed upon by Bick, Hamlin and myself)	\$85,000
Estimated service charges (final figure to be adjusted in accordance with actual services rendered)	68,000
Cash payments:	
a. Four weekly payments during April 1962, of \$11,000 each and one lump-sum payment of \$10,000	66,000
b. Four weekly payments during May 1962, of \$16,000 each	64,000
c. Five weekly payments during June 1962, of \$15,000 each	75,000
d. Thirteen weekly payments during July, August, and September 1962, of \$12,000 each	156,000
e. Sixteen weekly payments of \$8,000 and ten weekly payments of \$7,000 each during the period October 1962, to March 1963	198,000
	712,000

2. Mr. Bick informed us that he erred when he estimated the amounts due to the youth movements for the budgetary year 1961-62 as being \$50,000. Bick said that the total amount was actually \$60,000. As we have already paid the \$50,000, it was agreed that the remaining \$10,000 should be divided equally between the AZC and the Jewish Agency. Hence, over and above the amount of \$712,000 allocated we shall, at the request of Mr. Bick, pay him the further sum of \$5,000.

3. It was further agreed that the \$100,000 loan taken by the AZC from Bank Leumi should be the responsibility of the Jewish Agency, although left on the books of the AZC as their debt.

This means that we shall have to pay interest on the note signed by the AZC and guaranteed by us. When the time comes we shall, of course, have to pay the principal.

I. MOYAL

c.c. Mr. A. L. Pincus, Mr. Y. Gileadi, Mr. C. Bick.

ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S. 1337

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

Budget, April 1, 1962 - March 31, 1963 - Income from Jewish Agency

Total		\$712,000
Less: rent		85,000
		-
		627,000
Less: service charges		68,000
		-
		559,000
Less: received		-
April 1962 - 4 weekly payments at \$14,000	\$56,000	
May 1962 - 4 weekly payments at \$16,000	64,000	
June 1962 - *5 weekly payments at \$15,000	75,000	195,000
		-
		364,000
Less:		-
July, August, September 1962 - 13 weekly payments at \$12,000	156,000	
October 1962 - March 1963 - 26 weekly payments at \$8,000	208,000	

*NOTE - Based on 5 payments in June

The CHAIRMAN. Just so we do not forget it, who is Miss Spenser?

Mr. HAMLIN. Miss Spenser is our controller, acting controller.

The CHAIRMAN. And Dr. Moyal is the representative of the Jewish Agency?

Mr. HAMLIN. Of the Agency treasury in Jerusalem; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This memorandum, which I will place in the record, outlines the manner in which the Jewish Agency would make payments totaling \$712,000 for the period to the Council. It also describes an agreement whereby \$100,000, a \$100,000 loan, taken by the American Zionist Council would become the "responsibility" of the Jewish Agency, both as to repayment of the principal and payment of interest "although left on the books of the AZC as their debt."

What percentage of the council's income during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1963, came from the Jewish Agency?

Mr. HAMLIN. I don't know, sir. The bulk; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you estimate it?

Mr. HAMLIN. Over 80 percent surely, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Over 80 percent?

Mr. HAMLIN. Over 80 percent.

The CHAIRMAN. Were reports submitted by the American Zionist Council to the Jewish Agency?

Mr. HAMLIN. I have never seen such reports, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have never seen reports of the American Zionist Council?

Mr. HAMLIN. I personally have never seen such reports.

The CHAIRMAN. Well who in the organization would see them?

Mr. HAMLIN. Possibly Dr. Moyal.

Mr. BOCKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, may I say something?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. BOCKSTEIN. I have gone through the files, and I can tell you that if we had seen financial reports of the American Zionist Council to the agency we would have made them available, just as we made available the financial memos and bookkeeping memos and so forth that you have.

The CHAIRMAN. Maybe it is a misunderstanding. I was not thinking of an audited report here. These are the reports of their activi-

ties. We had many of them this morning, Mr. Boukstein, you remember. The American Zionist Council giving reports, that is at least when Mr. Hammer was there, as to what they do. You mean they no longer get such reports? What did they do with the money you gave them?

Mr. HAMLIN. We have no idea of what they do with the money.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't they give you written reports?

Mr. HAMLIN. No; they don't.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, they did formerly; didn't they?

Mr. HAMLIN. Not during my time.

The CHAIRMAN. When Mr. Hammer was there they did; it was so testified this morning.

Mr. HAMLIN. That may be; not during my time.

THE BANK LEUMI

The CHAIRMAN. That is right. They were reports of activities that they carry on, is what I had in mind.

Tell me, what is the Bank Leumi?

Mr. HAMLIN. It is an Israeli bank with an office in New York. Translated, it means the national bank of Israel.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a Government institution?

Mr. HAMLIN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Privately owned?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Are you looking to me for an answer?

The CHAIRMAN. No, I mean, if you do not know.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. I happen to be counsel for the bank. I can tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. What is it?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. In fact, I registered its stocks with the Securities and Exchange Commission. It is a nongovernmental bank, owned by stockholders all over the world.

The CHAIRMAN. Private people?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Private individuals; yes. Its voting shares are controlled by a self-perpetuating trust which was formed some 50 or 60 years ago, when it was known as the Anglo-Palestine Bank, Ltd., chartered in London.

The CHAIRMAN. Its trust was located in London?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. It was at one time located in London. It is now located in Tel Aviv.

The CHAIRMAN. It has trustees?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. It has trustees.

The CHAIRMAN. How many?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. I do not remember the exact number. I would say somewhere between 15 and 20.

The CHAIRMAN. Are any of them members of the Government of Israel?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They are all private citizens?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Right.

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MEMO CONCERNING 1962-63 BUDGETARY YEAR

The CHAIRMAN. I show you a copy of an undated memorandum titled "American Zionist Council, Committee on Information and Public Relations," which outlines that committee's plans for the 1962-63 budgetary year, and ask if a copy of this memorandum appears in your files?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir. This appeared in our files.

The CHAIRMAN. I will just file it for the record.

(The document referred to follows:)

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Committee carries on a major part of its work through highly specialized subcommittees composed of professionals in specific areas of activity who volunteer their services to the American Zionist Council. It is the subcommittee chairmen who have been instrumental, for the most part, in mobilizing these experts to serve with them to help interpret Israel to the general American public. In addition, the AZC staff carries on a number of activities on its own without benefit of these volunteers.

The Committee plans to operate in the following areas during the 1962-63 budgetary year:

1. Magazines

Cultivation of editors.

Stimulation and placement of suitable articles in the major consumer magazines.

Reprinting and distribution of favorable materials which appear in the above publications.

Stimulation of articles in trade and specialized journals.

Liaison with writers resident in Israel via a literary agent in New York for ideas and placement.

2. TV, Radio, Films

The Department arranges for talks and interviews on Radio and TV, and servicing of film requests.

It also cultivates leading personalities in these media.

It encourages networks and stations to create programs revolving around Israel.

3. Christian Religious Groups

Cultivation of key religious leaders and groups.

Setting up Seminars on Israel for Christian clergy.

Stimulating of positive articles in the Protestant and Catholic press.

Counteraction of hostile material in that press.

Reprints and distribution of favorable materials from the church press.

Stimulation of suitable articles in the journals of the Jewish religious groups.

4. Academic Circles

Support of the American Association for Middle East Studies.

Support of the Inter-University Committee on Israel.

Cultivation of leaders in the academic community.

Stimulation of "Israel Day" on college campuses.

Cooperation with colleges and universities in setting up of Seminars on the Middle East.

Monitoring and counteraction of material in the campus press.

Stimulating of articles in academic journals.

Guidance to student Zionists and other Jewish students on Arab-Israel issues.

Counteraction of hostile faculty and Arab students.

Preparation of materials for elementary and high school faculty.

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1. *The Daily Press*

Cultivation of editors

Stimulation of positive material via syndicated writers, columnists, etc.

Counteraction of hostile material

Reprinting and distribution of favorable material

2. *Books*

Assistance to publishers in the promotion of worthwhile books

Promotion of reviews of favorable books

Distribution of books to public and college libraries.

3. *Speakers*

The Speakers Bureau will continue to utilize Israelis, American Christians, and American Jews on academic, religious, civic, and other platforms around the country for positive presentations on Israel.

4. *Liaison with organizations, both on the national and local levels, especially those with an international relations program*

Special liaison with Negro community

5. *Projects and Issues*

Issuance of special material and guidance on controversial issues such as Arab refugees, Syrian-Israel situation, etc.

Programming for special occasions such as Yom Ha'atzmaut, etc.

6. *Visitors to Israel*

Subsidization to individual public opinion molders to help provide them with an experience in Israel.

Inter University Committee Study Tour to Israel

Organize other tours in which public opinion molders will participate

Provide suitable arrangements in Israel for handling of American visitors

7. *Counteracting the Opposition*

The monitoring and counteraction of all activities carried out here by the Arabs, American Friends of the Middle East, and other hostile groups.

8. *Miscellaneous*

Answering requests for information and providing suitable literature for the many thousands of requests annually received.

The CHAIRMAN. This indicated some of the activities of the American Zionist Council.

I show you—this is during that same period in which you have just testified they supplied about 80 percent of their funds? The Agency is supplying 80 percent of the funds?

Mr. HAMLIN. There is no date on it, but we can assume that.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. It says there, as follows:

During the 1962-63 budgetary year—

I mean the memo, itself, says that.

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes. Oh, yes, excuse me.

The CHAIRMAN. You will have to excuse me. I will be gone about 5 minutes to vote on the floor.

Mr. HAMLIN. May I add one sentence to that? This is a description of the public information activities of the council. There were other activities, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. These are part, at least, of their activities.

We will recess for a few minutes.

(Whereupon, a short recess was taken.)

ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S. 1341

VOUCHER DATED JUNE 22, 1962

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee will come to order.

I show you a copy, Mr. Hamlin, of a voucher in the name of the Jewish Agency American Section, dated June 22, 1962, in the amount of \$6,198.11, payable to the American Zionist Council, for K. H. Subventions for May 1962, and special public relations budget, and ask if you signed such a voucher?

Mr. HAMLIN. I did, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We will put that in the record.

(The voucher referred to follows.)

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ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S. 1343

REPORT OF OCTOBER 1962 ON AZC ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED BY THE AMERICAN SECTION

The CHAIRMAN: I show you a copy of a report entitled "Department of Information." The following report was delivered by Mrs. Judith Epstein, chairman of the department, before a meeting of the executive committee of the American Zionist Council, of October 30, 1962, and I ask if a copy of this report appears in your files?

Mr. HAMLIN: Yes, sir; it did.

(A copy of the report is as follows.)

REPORT - DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION

The following Report was delivered by Mrs. Judith Epstein, Chairman of the Department, before a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Zionist Council, on October 30, 1962:

Mrs. Epstein prefaced her Report by pointing out that the work of the Department, under her Chairmanship, was continuing along the lines established over the years ever since the formation of the American Zionist Emergency Council in 1939 at the outbreak of World War II. At that time there was the desperate need to influence public opinion on behalf, first, of the open-door policy of Palestine to receive the refugees from Hitler, and then to pursue the fight for the Jewish State and the recognition of the right of the Jewish people to reconstitute themselves as a nation in Palestine. After the establishment of the State, our organization, under the name of the American Zionist Council, continued in the public relations field, helping to create a favorable climate of opinion for the new State and to mobilize Jewish and non-Jewish support for Israel.

At that time, the Department had a budget of \$750,000. Today the budget is \$175,450 with an obligation to carry on a comprehensive, diverse and complex project which demands personnel and funds. However, she pointed out that part of the work of the original Council had now been taken over by the Keren Committee which was charged with political action, formerly in the province of the American Zionist Council. All approaches to the Hill, to the political parties, etc., are now the responsibility of the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee whose funds are not tax exempt. Thus, greater emphasis is now put on the more subtle approach, which, through positive presentation of Israel's accomplishments, aims, and purpose - and by counterattack of the many enemies of Israel and the Zionist movement - helps to create a favorable image of Israel and the Zionist movement.

There have been two new developments in the Department in the last two years.

(1) The intensification of our public relations work within the local communities and the strengthening of the movement at grassroots level, and (2) the establishment of committees of volunteers on the National level. We now have six such committees made up of men and women who are highly skilled and trained professionals in their respective fields and who volunteer their services because of a deep interest in Israel and a concern for its welfare. Although few are committed Zionists in the traditional sense of the word, they are happy to function under the aegis of a Zionist body such as ours.

STAFF WORK

Our work is implemented on two levels: staff and volunteer. Let me first take the work of the staff. We are fortunate in having a devoted, highly skilled team, inadequate in numbers to the enormity of the project, but which nevertheless carries on without cease. Unquestionably, if we could afford a larger staff, we could do a more effective job.

I. Monitoring and counteraction of printed materials.—The office staff monitors the daily press, the Negro press, the Protestant and the Catholic Church press, the academic press, magazines of all kinds and books. When hostile attacks on Israel or the Zionist movement appear anywhere, material is prepared and sent, either directly to the editor or from the office as draft material to our

friends and groups throughout the country who might have better access to the particular education involved. The advantage of having local Zionist Councils is that we are immediately informed by them of any anti-Israel activity on Israel from any part of the United States, either directly from the communities or via our Field Offices.

Because of our extensive monitoring service, the routine job of preparing replies to hostile material goes on constantly. In one recent week, for example, we were forced to research and prepare communications in reply to three extremely inimical articles appearing in the Columbia University (Quarterly) Forum, Cosmopolitan magazine, and Editor and Publisher; all three were handled with dispatch and it is hoped the replies will shortly appear. In any case the publications are alerted to the fact that we are prepared to answer any unwarranted attacks of this kind. In an average month, about 25 letters to newspapers and magazines are written or sent, either directly from the National Office or through our Field Offices or by our community contacts after consultation with our National Office.

I do not want to give the impression that all communications we stimulate or send to editors are of a negative nature. Where circumstances warrant—and fortunately much of the U.S. press is now generally favorable to Israel on Middle East issues—commendatory notes are sent off to editors. An important aspect of our work are the meetings we hold with editors—and those held by community leaders with local editors—in order to bring them up to date on the changing Middle East scene. Also, features and special materials are prepared and sent to editors around the country.

The Zionist movement in this country faces enemies of awesome proportions who operate with large budgets: the Arab States with their numerous embassies and consulates, the Arab Information Office, the American Friends of the Middle East, and the American Council for Judaism. While we follow their activities very closely, it is difficult to keep track of all of the action, projects, speeches, and pressures of these bodies. This is why it is very important that local Councils be strengthened throughout the country so that we may be kept informed of anti-Israel activities and help to educate, through all media of communications, the positive role of Israel and the Zionist movement, and from a negative point of view, be able to react to the attacks of these hostile bodies.

Much of the anti-Israel propaganda is of a subtle nature and not necessarily implemented under the imprimatur of the above-mentioned organizations. For example, the Middle East Institute in Washington, while appearing as an objective and scholarly organization, has actually lent itself to the anti-Israel cause. Its annual conference in Washington two years ago, attended by our Dr. Joseph Schechtman was definitely and clearly prejudicial to Israel's case. We asked Dr. Schechtman to write an article dealing with the "objectivity" of the Middle East Institute, which he did, and then arranged to have it published in a well-known publication devoted to Israel's cause. Reprints were made and distributed widely to interested persons. It is noteworthy that at the Conference of the Middle East Institute the following year Israel was treated with more respect and Israel's case given a fairer hearing. We can only assume in this particular case that the exposure we initiated had a beneficial effect.

II. *The Speakers Bureau*.—There is a very well organized Speakers Bureau which, with an absurdly small staff, does an amazing job. Last year, 2,240 engagements were made through the Speakers Bureau; this does not mean 2,240 speakers, but rather 2,240 engagements. In addition to our own roster of speakers, we utilize speakers engaged by commercial bureaus (booking them in those cities to which they are traveling for their own bureaus, or in a city en route) as well as speakers based in the local communities, in order to save on transportation costs. When we send speakers out, we don't send them for a single appearance. Our speakers average from 4 to 7 appearances in a single day. In a typical community, a speaker may talk to a Rotary Club, a World Affairs Council, a church group, a high school assembly or college group, a woman's club, a TV or Radio appearance, a background session with a local editor or commentator, etc. (We believe a speaker should do p.r. work in addition to making public appearances, and many of them are capable of doing this type of job.) Speakers often remain in a community for several days.

The largest part of these engagements is before non-Jewish groups, although at times a request from a Jewish group is serviced at a nominal fee. Where do we get the speakers? The representatives of the Israel Government, visitors from Israel, American men and women—Jews and Christians—who have been

to Israel on organized tours, or through personal visits, specially-equipped Israelis who are invited here to attend some international conference and whose presence in this country is utilized by our Bureau for addresses before meetings arranged by us. Here again, the local Councils are essential for the success of these programs. (I have here a letter from a professor at a University of Buffalo where Mr. Argov, an Israeli Consul, is to speak. The professor learned through the local Zionist Council that Mr. Argov would be in the community and he, therefore, arranged to have him appear at the university before both faculty and students. This is quite typical.)

Research Bureau.—We have an excellent Research Bureau, again, inadequately stated from the point of view of quantity though not of quality. We cannot expect every Zionist organization to have available the kind of material which is called for at every moment to answer attacks, to give information, to send materials to friends and potential friends. For instance, Dr. S. J. Marks, Executive Director of the ZOA, had a letter from one of its leaders in Houston asking urgently for information re four specific areas in order to help him prepare an answer to the attack made upon Israel and the Zionist movement in his community. Dr. Marks turned to us and we were able to get the material of Houston in a matter of hours. In addition to our own extensive files, we draw upon a number of other sources equipped to provide the factual information or statistics required. Under the Research Bureau, all this material is gathered, assessed and classified and made ready for distribution when needed.

The Research Bureau also analyzes books and articles which deal with Israel or the Middle East. When the book is favorable, it is recommended. When it is unfavorable, it is analyzed and distortions are pointed up by providing the factual data required, so that our local Councils will be prepared to react to the impact which these books make on the communities. We also stimulate book presentations to libraries, both community and university libraries. When a book like "A Nation of Lions," "Chained," by Mehdi appears which attacks Israel and American Jews savagely, we bring the book to the attention of our local Councils, to the Jewish Community Councils, and other friends throughout the country, showing the inaccuracies and distortions. Very often we are successful in righting the distorted impression which these books make.

The Research Bureau also services and works closely with our volunteer committees. For instance, the Inter-University Committee has been preparing textbook material as a guide to social science teachers in the junior and senior high schools on the subject of Israel. It would be impossible for these busy academicians to do the painstaking research required. We are grateful that they have organized the material, are seeking the publisher and will seek proper channels through which to get its acceptance into the school systems throughout the country. Our Research Bureau also services requests for all types of information coming from organizations and individuals around the country. While some require only routine attention, others call for extensive research. In an average month, we service about 125 requests for information from Christians and Jews.

IV. Visitors to Israel.—Firmly convinced that an experience in Israel gives the visitor an understanding and appreciation of the problems and progress of that country for which there is no substitute, a good part of staff time is devoted to stimulating visits to Israel on the part of public opinion molders, either as individuals or groups. In some cases, subsidy is involved. We have gained many firm and lasting friends for Israel through this aspect of our program, especially in the area of clergy, academic people, and in the communications field.

V. Special Issues, Projects.—Our Department also has the responsibility for the preparation of memoranda and for informing the local Zionist Council leaders and Jewish community leadership as to our recommended position and steps for action on issues such as the Arab refugee problem, the Soblen case, the Jordan water dispute, etc. Similarly, we distribute material and advisories for special occasions such as the celebration of Israel's Anniversary, the tenth anniversary of Weizmann's passing, etc.

VOLUNTEER COMMITTEES

I. The Commission on Inter-Religious Affairs which is responsible for our effort in gaining friends in the Protestant and Catholic religious communities operates

under the chairmanship of Dr. Judah Nadich. Dr. Nadich has been successful in bringing together an important group of rabbis, representing all shades of religious opinion—Orthodox, Conservative and Reform. Interestingly enough, Dr. Nadich now feels it necessary to add more Orthodox rabbis since the Reform and Conservative are preponderant on the Committee. Most of the member rabbis have close relationships with their national religious institutions as well as with Christian clergymen and, therefore, are in a position to help us advance our work in many communities which we try to reach. The work of this Committee concerns itself with monitoring the Christian church press, stimulating articles presenting Israel and Zionist ideology, answering the hostile attacks very often found in the publications of the Protestant and Catholic Church, as well as cultivating key religious leaders and editors.

Seminars for Christian Clergy: This has been an extremely successful project. There have been ten seminars during the past year, held in important communities throughout the United States. In Boston [deleted], 50 Catholic priests attended. These seminars are generally held under religious auspices. In Boston, for example, the seminar was held under the aegis of the Massachusetts Board of Rabbis which provided the right kind of umbrella for the kind of dialogue which took place, concerned with theological thought, Judaism and Israel, etc. Two excellent speakers [deleted], were the speakers and were very well received. The Commission is encouraged by its experience in this field and will continue the work of the seminars; towards this end it has produced a Manual for Rabbis giving the know-how of establishing these seminars, the steps to be taken, the scope of subject matter, approach, etc. This is a very active Committee and one that has great possibilities for the future, since one cannot underestimate the impact of public opinion of churchmen in this country.

II. Inter-University Committee on Israel.—This is a fairly new Committee, just now beginning to expand. The membership of this Committee had been limited previously to the New York area. (As stated above, it has worked during this past year and a half to produce a Unit on Israel for social studies teachers.) The Committee has now taken the first steps towards transforming itself into a National Committee. Letters have gone out to university professors on campuses throughout the country. At this point, (a letter went out only a short time ago to a small select list), 52 academicians have accepted membership. The names of those who have accepted are highly respected social and political scientists, economists, physicists, historians, etc. It is too early to know how effectively the Committee can exploit this new membership. There is need of a Newsletter which will give information on academic life in Israel, problems facing the Israel universities, Arab-Israel problems, etc. There should be reports on the work of visiting professors from Israel and to Israel. There will be an attempt to secure one or two articles a year in the leading academic publications in this country. All of this calls for great effort and, I am afraid, additional budget, if it is to be effective.

The Inter-University Study Tour of Israel: A very successful tour has just been completed, made up of 19 participants who for the most part paid their own way. Two Negro participants were sponsored by B'nai B'rith and the Anti-Defamation League. Although the tour was under the aegis of the Inter-University Committee, only one-third of the participants came from the universities; two-thirds represented Christian clergy, of 11 denominations. The group came from 19 states. We have learned a great deal from this experience. We are now preparing for the next tour on the basis of achievements as well as problems encountered. We are hopeful that we can secure more academic people this year and if we have a sufficient number, we will divide the tour into two sections when it arrives in Israel since the interest of the clergy and the academic people do not always coincide. This was a true seminar—28 days spent in Israel—with a one-week seminar sponsored by the Hebrew University, with an attempt to present all phases of Israel life in depth. The tour members covered the whole country, met important personages, and came back not only with enthusiasm but with knowledge. These people have already proved helpful to us on their return. A Seminar on Israel is being sponsored by St. Louis University (Catholic) and Webster College. It was initiated by [deleted] who was a member of the tour and came back with a desire to spread knowledge and understanding of Israel, its problems and its achievements. Other seminars are being planned. Many more could be set up if the budget allowed. We have very enthusiastic reports from the communities from

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which these four members came. They have appeared on platforms, have written articles. They are spreading reports of Israel and their experiences, which are enhancing Israel's image on the American scene.

III. *Magazine Committee*.—This is a very important Committee, chaired by a man who holds a key position on the editorial level in the magazine business. He knows everyone in the trade, has important contacts and exploits them on behalf of Israel. He has just returned from his first visit to Israel where he had an opportunity to discuss the work of his Committee with the men in Israel who are concerned with good public relations for Israel in this country. The Committee itself is composed of 15 writers and editors who are eminent in their respective fields, has built up a "Bank of Ideas" for free lance writers who go to Israel in search of articles and has provided the Israelis with a better idea of the kind of material which is acceptable to the American reading public and magazine editors. We cannot pinpoint all that has already been accomplished by this Committee except to say that it has been responsible for the writing and placement of articles on Israel in some of America's leading magazines.

Writers planning a European visit are invited to sessions of the Committee and encouraged or helped to go to Israel. There is a discussion of the kind of story they should look for, one which may likely bring forth an article in a magazine with which the writer has contact. It also holds sessions with writers who have returned from Israel. The important thing is that an ever-growing group of professional writers, editors, etc. are thinking about and talking about Israel, a process which will inevitably make an impact and help our work in the future.

IV. *TV-Radio Committee*.—This Committee is composed of professionals in this field, primarily producers and writers. Its chairman until this October was a professional public relations woman who is unable to continue in that capacity. As her successor, we have been fortunate in securing the services of the director of creative projects of an important TV chain. We are hopeful that through his contacts in the profession, we shall be able to expand the influence and work of the Committee even beyond what we have accomplished in the past year.

The Committee arranges for talks and interviews on radio and TV; submits ideas for possible programs to stations and networks so as to give a better and more sympathetic understanding of Israel to the viewing American public; and takes steps to counteract hostile propaganda in these media. In view of the many millions of Americans who daily watch TV and radio, this is one of the more important media in which we must expand our work.

V. *Committee on Community Relations*.—This Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Bernard Harkavy, has developed into a very interesting and useful instrumentality. It concerns itself with the Negro community, a most complex community where we have many problems. Because of the work which Israel carries on in many new nations of Africa, however, there is a growing sympathetic response from the Negro community to Israel's role. Last year, Eliahu Elth, then in charge of the Afro-Asian Institute for Labor Studies, came to this country; we sponsored a reception for him at the Israel Consulate to which were invited the outstanding members of the Negro community in New York. So favorable was the impact of these men and women that we were told by the Jewish groups concerned with better inter-racial relationships that this effort helped them greatly in their own important work. Four staff people from those Jewish groups have joined our Committee which has already spread a better understanding of the impact that Israel has made on the African nations, the help which it is giving, and the bond of friendship which is growing up between the Africans, for whom the Negroes feel a strong affinity, and Israel. Special mailings have gone to the Negro press; speakers and films have been placed before Negro groups, etc.

VI. *Public Relations Advisory Council*.—This is our newest Committee which has had only its first meeting and, therefore, it is difficult to know how it will develop. One of the more important public relations men in this city was invited by the Government of Israel to introduce a course on public relations at the University of Tel Aviv and to help the Government map out better procedures for its own public relations effort. Israel was delighted with the contribution which this man made, and he, in turn, came back excited and deeply interested in Israel and everything for which it stood. We were asked to approach him to build up a committee of public relations men who could be called on when and if problems arose which needed the technical know-how and assistance which only such people could give. Mrs. Epstein approached him, found him most

responsive. He sent out a letter and last week 15 of the outstanding public relations men of this city sat around this table to consider how they could be of help in presenting a positive picture of Israel in the U.S.

The first meeting was inconclusive, inevitably. We were not prepared to tackle specific problems. There was a varied degree of knowledge and understanding of Israel among the men, but there was a real interest on the part of all. A second meeting is being called for which we will be much better prepared. We are hopeful that out of it will come a group to whom we can turn and from whom we can get the kind of advice that will prevent us from groping, blindly seeking for the proper approach to our public relations problems.

The Role of the Communities

One word about our effort to transplant this work at the grassroots level, without which its final impact is lost. Mr. Katzman will report at a later date for the Organization Department, but I want here only to add a note. From the minutes of meetings held in such cities as Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and Detroit, we get the strong feeling that some of that which is being done in New York is being transmitted and rooted in the communities. In Baltimore, for instance, there will be a Seminar for Christian Clergy under the aegis of a Johns Hopkins University professor. Our effort to bring in men and women whose services will be available to Israel and to the Zionist movement can best be carried to a successful conclusion through the local Zionist Councils, provided they draw into their work the best talents in their own communities.

However, we are only at the beginning of development in this field, both nationally and locally. The prospects for spreading a real understanding of Israel and of the Zionist movement among Jews and Christians in this country are bright. I am convinced that it can be done. The mechanism is here—what is needed is a willingness and enthusiasm of Jews and Zionists throughout the country to mobilize their strengths, to function as a unified group, and to seize the initiative in presenting the kind of picture of Israel and our Zionist movement which we are trying to build.

One last word. From our experience with our volunteer Committees, we have learned that we can attract into our fold men and women who have no present Zionist affiliation, no definite understanding of what Zionism is—but who have an excited interest in Israel and a willingness to help. Out of their work on the Committees comes a stronger sense of identification, not only with Israel but with Jewish problems and with the Jewish community. Some of them are beginning to understand the meaning of Jewish peoplehood. If we know how to exploit this willingness to become a more integral part of the Jewish people, we can begin to meet our Zionist responsibility, which is an overwhelming one. We must find the tasks, the approach, and the *raison d'être* for Jews all over this country, who, through the channel of the American Zionist Council effort and the wide program of activity it offers, will find their place in Jewish life and will strengthen our American Jewish community for our own sake as American Jews, and for the cause of Israel.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, let us see.

Was this report furnished to the Jewish Agency—American Section, by the American Zionist Council?

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir, this handwriting on this memorandum indicates to me that it was sent to one of the members of our Executive, who is a member of one of the governing boards of the American Zionist Council. It happens to be a member of one of the governing boards of the American Zionist Council.

The CHAIRMAN. But he is also a member of the Jewish Agency?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this report accurately describe the type of activities of the American Zionist Council which were being financed by the Jewish Agency—American Section?

Mr. HAMLIN. I cannot answer that question honestly, sir, I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. Who would know about that?

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir?

The CHAIRMAN. Who would know about that?

Mr. HAMLIN. I presume the staff members of the American Zionist Council.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not very familiar with what the American Zionist Council does?

Mr. HAMLIN. I am in a general way, but I am not an officer there or an employee, so I cannot vouch for these activities.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you approve of the budget that they submit to you?

Mr. HAMLIN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Who does?

Mr. HAMLIN. The treasurer did in this period.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the treasurer?

Mr. HAMLIN. Mr. Louis A. Pincus.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I think there was a misunderstanding. You did not mean him personally. You mean "you" in the sense of the organization?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, the Jewish Agency.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. He took it to mean, does he personally approve the budget.

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, I did.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Agency approve the budget?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This was a period in 1962 in which, as you have testified before, the Agency is contributing approximately 80 percent of their budget, and it would be quite natural that you would examine and approve or criticize, or what you like, the budget, would it not?

I did not mean you, personally, in every instance, but I mean the Agency.

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, the organization, certainly. Now, the treasurer of the Jewish Agency was requested by the executive to negotiate this allocation.

The CHAIRMAN. Who did he negotiate with?

Mr. HAMLIN. With Rabbi Miller and Mr. Bick, the treasurer of the Council.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Take the second paragraph of that memorandum, the report, I guess, as you would call it. I quote:

At that time the department had a budget of \$750,000

What is "the department"?

Mr. HAMLIN. Did you ask at what time?

The CHAIRMAN. What does "the department" mean?

Mr. HAMLIN. The department of information.

The CHAIRMAN. Department of information?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN (reading):

Today the budget is \$175,450, with an obligation to carry on a comprehensive, diverse and complex project which demands personnel and funds. However, she pointed out that part of the work of the original council had now been taken over by the Kenen committee which was charged with political action, formerly in the province of the American Zionist Council. All approaches to the Hill,

to the political parties, etc., are now not tax exempt. Thus, greater emphasis is now put on the more subtle approach which, through positive presentation of Israel's accomplishments, aims and purpose—and by counterattack of the many enemies of Israel and the Zionist movement—helps to create a favorable image of Israel and the Zionist movement.

Was direct political action of the unsubtle type at one time in the province of the American Zionist Council?

Mr. HAMLIN. I have no personal knowledge of this, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by the "Kenen committee"? I had not heard it referred to as a committee before.

Mr. HAMLIN. The "Kenen committee" is the America-Israel Public Affairs Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought he was known as some kind of a reporter up to now. What did he—

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. It was brought out, Senator, he was in two capacities. He is the owner and publisher of a—what is it called—"Near East Report," but, in addition, he is also the director of the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is what this is?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we will just place the report in the record.

BUDGET DIGEST OF MAY 1961

I show you a copy of a Budget Digest of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, dated May 1961, concerning the American Zionist Council and ask you if this appears in your files?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir, this appeared in our files.

(Copy of the document referred to appears in full earlier on p. 1238, and reads in part as follows:)

In order that Welfare Funds might conduct their 1961 campaigns on the basis of inclusion of the appeal of the AZC, a notice was sent to Welfare Funds by AZC early in 1961 indicating that the AZC wished to be considered a direct beneficiary of Welfare Funds in 1961 and that it would submit program and budgetary information to the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds and specific requests to each Federation at a later date.

The information in this report is drawn largely from data submitted by AZC in accordance with this notice.

The AZC was formerly financed by the Jewish Agency for Israel, but this financial support was to cease at March 31, 1961. The source of this Jewish Agency support of the AZC was the UJA which is financed by Welfare Funds. The AZC is seeking direct support from Welfare Funds since the reorganization of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., in 1960 resulted in the separation of AZC activities from the basic programs of immigrant aid which will continue to be financed by the Jewish Agency for Israel. This separation was in line with the principle that decisions and support of domestic activities should be made by the American Jewish community rather than by an international agency.

The budgetary level of \$1,463,487 for 1961-62 is approximately the same expenditure level as for 1960-61, the terminal year of Jewish Agency support. With the transfer of financial responsibility and program administration from the Jewish Agency, the AZC plans to examine the transferred programs to determine whether changes are feasible or desirable as well as the level of operations which would be necessitated by realistic financial prospects or experience.

The major headings in the AZC expenditure and income budget for 1961-62 are indicated at the end of this report. The amounts sought from each source of income, as related to each type of program, are also indicated.

1. The *Information and Public Relations Department* (\$328,350) is concerned with projecting a positive understanding of Israel on the American scene. Its program is also designed to combat Arab propaganda which results in creating anti-Jewish feeling.

In order to carry out this program, the AZC utilizes various forms of mass media—radio, television, film, periodicals (\$53,300). It operates an extensive Speakers' Bureau (\$72,700) which is available mainly to non-Jewish or non-sectarian groups and provides such groups with Israel speakers from an appropriate profession or with other persons prominent in Israel.

The CHAIRMAN. On the second page, you will note there the following sentence:

This separation—

referring to separation of the American Zionist Council from the Jewish Agency—

was in line with the principle that decisions and support of domestic activities should be made by the American Jewish community rather than by an international agency.

Am I correct in assuming that since the Jewish Agency—American Section, resumed financing the American Zionist Council, the principle referred to here has either been changed or ignored?

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir, this report was published by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds and it was their opinion that the Jewish Agency should not engage in any such activities on the American scene.

The Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, never made any agreements with the Council Federation in that regard.

FIVE MEMORANDUMS RELATING TO ACTIVITIES OF AZC

The CHAIRMAN. I show you now five memorandums from the American Zionist Council dated November 14, 1962, December 28, 1962, January 3, 1963, February 27, 1963, and March 4, 1963; and ask if these memorandums appeared in your files?

I just wish to insert them in the record, if you identify them.

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, they come from our files.

(The memorandums referred to follow:)

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL,
New York, N.Y., November 14, 1962.

NO. 31-K

To: Local Zionist Council Chairmen and Key Community leaders.

From: Mrs. Moses P. Epstein, Chairman, Department of Information and Public Relations.

THE ARAB REFUGEE ISSUE IN THE U.N.

In two weeks the Arab refugee issue will be before the United Nations. Once again the delegates and the public at large will have to listen to the Arabs' vituperative attacks on Israel. This year a new factor enters the scene. You will recall that a year ago Dr. Joseph E. Johnson was appointed special representative of the Palestine Conciliation Commission and charged with the task of making an on-the-spot study of the problem in an effort to find a solution. Although they have not been officially published, the results of this study are now known.

It is important that you have the facts on hand and we are, therefore, planning to send you soon a detailed fact sheet. In the interim, this memorandum will serve to inform you of recent developments.

The core of Dr. Johnson's proposals is his recommendation that a poll be taken among the refugees to determine whether they prefer repatriation to Israel, resettlement in the Arab countries or emigration elsewhere. Although Israel would have the right to reject individual Arabs as security risks, the rejected Arabs could appeal adverse decisions to an impartial body operating under the auspices of the United Nations.

1352 ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S.

With the exception of Syria, the Arab States have not officially rejected this plan. They have lost no time, however, in expressing their opposition to it, for acceptance would mean acknowledging Israel's existence a condition to which they are unalterably opposed.

Although Israel has not rejected the proposals officially, it has indicated its opposition to the plan which it considers (1) a violation of its sovereign right to decide who may settle within its borders, (2) a serious threat to its security, and (3) a complete evasion of the real solution to the problem which is an end to belligerency and a true desire for peace.

We are hopeful that when our Government is called upon to take its stand on the refugee question in the United Nations General Assembly, it will approach these deliberations in full awareness that the principal issue at stake is not the Arab refugee problem, but Arab belligerence toward Israel. This belligerence has but one aim: the extermination of Israel. The refugee problem itself is merely being used as a means to this end.

That is why for over fourteen years Arab leaders have insisted on the refugees' hatred for Israel, and that is why they have refused to discuss any solution other than repatriation. That is also why in their insistence on the fulfillment of paragraph 11 of the 1948 U.N. Resolution which provides for the return of the refugees, they have consistently avoided all reference to the qualifying phrase "refugees wishing to return to their homes and live in peace". Peace is not their intent. Note Mr. Nasser's statement: "If the Arabs return to Israel, Israel will cease to exist." The Johnson proposal for free choice by the refugees, in our opinion, must be viewed in this light.

Moreover, the Johnson proposal offers no plans for resettlement. Indeed, in past years all projects looking toward the integration of the refugees in the Arab countries have been rejected by Arab leaders: the \$200 million set aside by the United Nations for resettlement purposes in 1952 remained largely untouched. It is significant that the Arabs who so piously invoke paragraph 11 of the 1948 Resolution never referred to the section which calls for measures to facilitate the "resettlement and economic and social rehabilitation of the refugees".

The debate will also feature the Annual Report of Dr. John H. Davis, Commissioner-General of the UNRWA. This report is very disturbing: it plays directly into the hands of the Arabs by accepting as fact the assumption that the Arab States cannot absorb the refugees. Dr. Davis fails to take into account the report submitted to the United Nations by the late Dag Hammarskjöld in 1959, in which he outlined a plan for the economic rehabilitation and development of the Middle East that would enable the Arab countries to absorb the refugees. That the problem is not economic but purely political is clearly intimated by Dr. Davis when he observes that the people of the region want economic development "and at an accelerated rate, but not in the context of refugee development". Moreover, in opposing all "works projects designed to settle the refugees" on the ground that most of them are unemployable, Dr. Davis' report fails to reflect the considerable number of refugees who have become self-supporting and found employment in the Arab countries.

The security situation in the Middle East has worsened. Repatriation today represents an even greater threat to peace in the area than at any time since 1948. A number of factors contribute to this situation: Refugees have been extensively mobilized and trained in neighboring Arab countries for the fight against Israel: in the Gaza Strip alone two brigades are to be found.

The current struggle in Yemen may also prove to have a direct bearing on Arab-Israel tension. Should the rebels in Yemen, actively backed by pro-Nasser forces, triumph over those Yemeni troops which are supported by Saudi Arabia, Nasser might easily come into possession of the strategic Saudi oil resources. This could serve to fortify him in his preparations for an attack against Israel.

All outstanding differences between Israel and the Arab States—the Arab refugee problem included—are the outgrowth of the absence of peace. Only by securing a solution of all the problems which exist between the two parties can any one of the problems be solved.

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AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL,
New York, N.Y., December 28, 1962.

NO. 33 K

To: Local Zionist Council Chairman and Key Community Leaders.
From: Mrs. Moses P. Epstein, Chairman, Department of Information and Public Relations

THE ARAB REFUGEE ISSUE IN THE U.N.—No. 2

The General Assembly recently completed its annual debate on the Arab refugee question. As usual, the Arabs consumed the time in the Special Political Committee, where the debate took place, in making attacks rather than in discussing the issues involved. This year they reached a new low in the viciousness of their anti-Israel and anti-Jewish tirades. Particularly vitriolic were the outbursts of Ahmed Shukairy, of Saudi Arabia, who had high praise for the anti-Semitic Tacuara movement in Argentina, and of Hussein Sebri, of Egypt, who referred to Israel as "a Nazi state." In protest the Argentine delegate indignantly denied the significance of the Tacuara organization; Don Raymon Huidobro, of Chile, rejected the movement as violating humanitarian principles, and Hermod Lannung, of Denmark, lashed out "in the name of decency" at the comparison of Israel with the Nazis. Israel's Permanent Representative, Ambassador Michael Comay, gave expression to the bitter anger of Israel against this shameful equating of Israel with Nazism. On the contrary, he indicated that a close link exists between some Arab representatives and propagandists, and neo-Nazi and neo-Fascist groups.

Three resolutions were presented to the Political Committee:

1. A "peace resolution" calling upon Israel and the Arab States to undertake direct negotiations on all outstanding issues, with special reference to the Arab refugee question, was sponsored by 21 African, Latin American and European nations. It was withdrawn only after Arsene A. Usher, of the Ivory Coast, explained, on behalf of the 21 sponsors, that this action was being taken because other delegates felt the resolution was untimely. He indicated, however, that the sponsors still adhere to the principle of direct peace talks. Although the United States refused to support this resolution on the grounds that the timing was not favorable, U.S. Delegate Carl T. Rowan acknowledged that it is very difficult for Israel to compromise "in the face of continued threats against her existence." The attitude of the Israel Government toward this resolution was summed up by Mr. Comay: "It [the Israel Government] can consider its attitude and policy on the refugee question only with regard to the situation as a whole, and the situation includes the state of relations between Israel and its Arab neighbors."

2. A resolution requesting the appointment of a U.N. custodian over Arab property in Israel was sponsored by the three Moslem states of Afghanistan, Mauritania, and Pakistan. Except for Arab support, it received no backing. Mr. Rowan called this proposal a step "clearly designed to strike at the very foundation of Israel's sovereignty." This resolution too was withdrawn.

3. A resolution asking for a two-year extension of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) mandate—due to expire in June 1963—to June 1965 was introduced by the United States. Originally the United States, which bears 70% of the cost of the Agency's operations and prefers an annual review, favored a one-year extension. This was the only resolution to be passed by the Political Committee and to reach the General Assembly, where it was adopted by a vote of 100 to 0, with two abstentions. In addition to extending UNRWA's mandate, this resolution expressed gratitude to the Palestine Conciliation Commission "for its efforts to find a way to progress on the Palestine Arab refugee problem." Israel, failing to secure a separate vote on this section, abstained in the final vote.

During the session a hearing was given to the Annual Report of Dr. John H. Davis, Commissioner-General of UNRWA. Golda Meir, Israel's Foreign Minister, told the Political Committee that Dr. Davis had exceeded his authority when, in his report, he opposed future economic and development projects in the Middle East in connection with the refugees. He thus placed himself, she indicated, in direct opposition to the late Dag Hammarskjold's 1950 report, which stressed the economic development of the entire area as a key to the integration of the refugees. It should also be noted that when Dr. Davis states that the

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stagnant Arab economies and the general unemployability of the refugees argues against integration, he also comes into direct conflict with the 1959-60 Annual UNRWA Report, which tells us that "hundreds of thousands of refugees have established themselves in the expanding economies of the Arab countries." The U.S. Government refused to associate itself with some parts of Davis' Report.

The crisis in the U.N. is over for the present. But for Israel many crises and mounting dangers remain on the diplomatic and military fronts. The Johnson Plan with its proposed refugee referendum was omitted from the PCO Report to the General Assembly because of strong opposition on both sides. There is every indication, however, that the United States has not abandoned the essence of the Plan and that it still intends to press for the implementation of Paragraph 11 of the 1948 Resolution which calls for the repatriation of those Arabs who wish to "live in peace with their neighbors" in the State of Israel. This is obviously impossible, for concomitant with demands for repatriation of the refugees, Arab leaders, the Arab press and Government radio persistently proclaim the intent to destroy Israel and return the refugees to an Arab Palestine. On February 11, 1962, Radio Cairo announced:

"The leaders of the Palestinian nation in Gaza reported that the publication of the (Egyptian) constitution represents an additional step towards the liberation of their homeland, particularly after the UAR had strengthened the Palestinians' armed forces and had thoroughly trained them."

Only a few days ago (December 23) Nasser declared:

"As soon as we have completed purging Arab countries of their reactionary rules we shall, God willing, start on the liberation of the plundered fatherland (Israel)."

Militarily, the U.S.S.R. continues to supply the UAR with heavy weapons and long-range missiles. The presence in Yemen during the current crisis of 12,000 Egyptian troops plus large supplies of tanks and aircraft testify to a massive build-up.

On Israel's northern border Syrian troops are massed, Syrian guns are trained, and the frontier area is under full Syrian military control. The lives of Israelis are threatened daily. Indeed, civilian settlements have come under Syrian artillery fire, with Tel Katzir only the latest in a series of episodes. Israel has brought the matter to the Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization and to the Chairman of the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission and has warned that if these agencies are unable to put a stop to the aggressive action, Israel will be forced to take steps to protect itself.

It is important, therefore, that in your approach to public opinion molders and civic leaders you make them fully aware of the following facts:

1. Under no circumstances can Israel take back the Arab refugees, except within the context of an overall peace settlement. Under the present circumstances, the return of the refugees, who are continually told by their leaders that some day they will push the Israelis into the sea and are organized into military units to fight against Israel, can only endanger the security of the state.

2. U.N. funds must be used to promote works and development projects which will make it possible for the refugees to build new lives among their own people in the Arab lands, as Jewish refugees have done in Israel. The benefits of a prospering Middle East can then be shared by native population and refugees, by Arab States and Israel alike.

3. In this connection, the "Works" part of the UNRWA program must be stressed as a means of preparing the refugees and the area for such integration.

4. As in all parts of the world, face-to-face talks between Israel and the Arab States must be sought in order to solve all outstanding issues. No longer then will the Arab leaders be able to use the Arab refugee question as a weapon against Israel, but rather it will assume its rightful place as only one part of the larger problem, which is the refusal of the Arab States to recognize Israel's existence.

Kindest regards.

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NO. 1 1

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL,
New York, N.Y., January 3, 1963.

To: Local Zionist Council Chairmen and Key Community Leaders.
From: Mrs. Moses P. Epstein, Chairman, Department of Information and Public Relations.

The American Christian Association for Israel, an organization dedicated to the promotion of friendship and understanding between American Christians and the people of Israel, has recently been organized under the presidency of Dr. Howard M. LeSourd, formerly a dean at Boston University, and the Rev. Karl Baehr, director.

A complete statement of principles is contained in the first issue of its publication, "Christians and Israel." You will note that the organization has set itself the twin goals of interpreting "Israel's vital role in the world of today as a democratic force" and the advancement of the cause of peace and welfare in the Middle East. The officers and the National Advisory Committee, still in process of formation, is comprised of men and women of note in various walks of life.

You will readily recognize the importance of a well-informed and active Christian group to serve as a bridge of understanding between Americans and Israelis. We know that there are many Christians in your community who would welcome affiliation with such an organization. As indicated in the attached publication, the annual dues are a nominal \$3.00. We would, therefore, ask you to submit the names and addresses of those in your community whom you consider likely candidates for ACAI, so that the National Office can extend to them an invitation to join. We would appreciate your including full titles and organizational affiliations wherever possible. Kindly address your communication to the Rev. Karl Baehr, American Christian Association for Israel, 515 Park Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL, NEW YORK, N.Y.

MEMORANDUM

To: Jewish Leadership in Selected Communities.
From: Harry A. Steinberg.
Date: February 27, 1963.
Subject: Max Freedman Series from Cairo.

We enclose herewith suggested material which can be used by you in preparing replies to the Max Freedman articles, in the event they have appeared in one of your local papers.

It is not necessary to use all of this material in your own letters to the editor. Use those portions which you feel will make the most impact on your editor and the readership of the paper.

We request also that you do not use this material in the submitted form, but that you rewrite it so that letters submitted in various parts of the country do not appear to be identical.

We would appreciate your evaluation of the impact of the Freedman series in the event your community newspaper carried it.

Kindest regards.

REBUTTAL MATERIAL TO ARGUMENTS ADVANCED BY EGYPTIANS AND CARRIED IN RECENT MAX FREEDMAN SERIES FROM CAIRO

(When Mr. Freedman speaks of "they," he refers to the group of Egyptian graduate students, journalists and public officials whom he was invited to address during his visit to Cairo.)

Quote from Freedman Article: "They wondered whether the United States would have remained so patient if another new country had extended its frontiers beyond the limits contemplated in the founding resolution of the United Nations."

The facts: Israel abided by the United Nations decision, establishing the State within the borders designated by the UN Resolution of Nov. 29, 1947. On May 15, 1948, a few hours after the state was established, the armies of five Arab States invaded Israel and set off a full-scale war which resulted in the extension

of Israel's borders. Thus it was Arab defiance of the United Nations which was responsible for the development and not an arbitrary act on Israel's part. Testimony to this historical fact comes from Arab leaders and from our own U.S. delegate to the United Nations at that time, among others:

(1) Azzam Pasha, then Secretary-General of the Arab League, stated on May 15, 1948: "This will be a war of extermination and momentous massacre which will be spoken of like the Mongolian massacres and the Crusades."

(2) Jamal Husseini of the Arab Higher Committee told the UN Security Council on April 16, 1948: "We did not deny that the Arabs had begun the fighting. We told the whole world that we were going to fight."

(3) Senator Warren Austin, U.S. Delegate, told the UN on May 29, 1948 that the Arab armies had marched "to blot out an existing independent government" in "violation of the Charter."

Feb. 28, 1963.

REBUTTAL MATERIAL TO STATEMENTS MADE BY MAX FREEDMAN IN HIS RECENT SERIES FROM CAIRO

Quote from Freedman article: "Of all the Arab countries, U.A.R. has consistently shown the greatest restraint and moderation on the problem of relations with Israel."

The facts: Fedayeen, Arab suicide troops based in Jordan and the Gaza Strip, were organized, trained and financed by Nasser for the single purpose of conducting murderous incursions into Israel. This fact was admitted by Nasser himself, who, in a statement broadcast by Cairo Radio on May 29, 1956 said: "I was no stranger to the Fedayeen. I knew them in Faluja during the war in Palestine. When I decided to raise a unit of Fedayeen. * * * I knew at once that the sons of that land who have faith in their rights to it would be worthy to bear the name of Fedayeen."

Nasser has played a leading role in the Arab boycott and blockade designed to strangle Israel economically. In this connection, in violation of the Constantinople Convention of 1888, the General Armistice Agreement signed by Egypt in 1949 and the Security Council Resolution of September 1951, Egypt has continued to close the Suez Canal to Israel ships and to all ships calling at Israel ports.

Statements by Nasser, Radio Cairo and the official Egyptian press throughout the years indicate the violence of Egyptian hostility toward Israel. These inflammatory statements range from Nasser's 1954 pronouncement: "Israel is an artificial State which must disappear" to such recent dire threats as the following:

"We are prepared to spill blood and to triumph. * * * We are prepared to destroy Israel and those who created her." (Voice of the Arabs, Cairo, May 6, 1960.)

"Our people's determination to liquidate the Israeli aggression against a part of the Palestinian homeland represents a determination to liquidate one of the most dangerous * * * enclaves opposing the struggle of peoples." (From the National Charter presented by President Nasser, May 21, 1962)

"The liberation of Yemen is a step on the road leading to elimination of Zionism." (President Nasser's Port Said speech, December 23, 1962)

February 28, 1963.

REBUTTAL MATERIAL TO ARGUMENTS ADVANCED BY EGYPTIANS AND CARRIED IN RECENT MAX FREEDMAN SERIES FROM CAIRO

(When Mr. Freedman speaks of "they," he refers to the group of Egyptian graduate students, journalists, and public officials whom he was invited to address during his visit to Cairo.)

From Freedman Article: "They believe that the purely national interests of American policy have been subordinated to other pressures."

The facts: This allegation is based on the false assumption that the United States must choose between Israel and the Arab States. In reality the United States is interested in the development and peace of the entire Middle East, an outstanding example being the Johnston Jordan River Plan of the 1950's in which the United States took the initiative.

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The record of comparative aid to Egypt and Israel belies charges of partiality to Israel. U.S. economic aid to the Arab States was smaller at the outset mainly because the Arabs did not want to accept such aid. Israel accepted it and did wonders with it. In the past several years the situation has drastically changed. In the fiscal year ending June 1962 U.S. aid to Egypt amounted to \$230.25 million as compared with \$82.45 million to Israel. During that same year U.S. assistance to all the Arab States totaled \$467 million. In addition, the United States contributes 70 percent of the funds needed by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency to maintain and educate the Arab refugees.

American interest in Israel reaches back into our early history. Many presidents of the United States, starting with John Adams, our second president, have given their endorsement to the Zionist idea. There have been numerous expressions of support in Congress in the form of resolutions and statements. Interest has not been limited to political leaders, but has been shared by Americans in all walks of life. It would be doing all of them a grave injustice to suggest that American interest in Israel is only in response to transitory pressures.

February 28, 1963.

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL,
New York, N.Y., March 4, 1963.

NO. 4-L

To: Local Zionist Council Chairmen and Key Community Leaders.
From: Rabbi Irving Miller, Chairman.

ISRAEL'S FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY—No. 2

We trust that by now you have begun to set in motion plans for the observance of Israel's 15th Anniversary (April 29) to which the American Zionist Council alerted you six weeks ago. This Anniversary represents a milestone in Israel's history. Thirty years after the rise of Nazism with its threat to make Europe "Judenrein", the State of Israel stands as a monument to the determination and dedication of the Jewish people. Despite the many problems which confront the Israel of 1963, its achievements in the past 15 years have been truly remarkable.

Many communities already have informed us that they are now planning celebrations commensurate with the significance of this event. In response to requests, once again we recommend specific projects and activities which will enable community leaders to bring to the general and Jewish communities a better understanding of Israel—its role, achievements, and goals.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ISRAEL INDEPENDENCE DAY PROGRAMS TO REACH THE GENERAL AND JEWISH COMMUNITY

I. Community-wide Meetings should serve as the focal point of the Anniversary observance. Although the Zionist Councils should spearhead this activity, it is desirable that as many organizations as possible—Christian and Jewish—co-sponsor these celebrations. Youth group participation should also be encouraged. Newspaper, radio, and TV coverage for these communitywide meetings should be arranged.

A documentary script, *A Message From Dimona*, prepared for last year's Anniversary and brought up-to-date for this year's program, features the exciting growth of a Jewish settlement in the Negev. It is suitable for presentation by local groups affiliated with YMHA's, Jewish community centers, synagogues, etc., and is adaptable for groups of various sizes. This dramatization can be secured from the American Zionist Council at a cost of \$2.

II. Special Youth Celebrations to honor the Anniversary should be encouraged, in addition to youth participation in the general festivities. Programs can include songs, dances, etc.

An Israel Day program on campus should be planned through the Student Zionist Organization, with the cooperation of the Israel Student Organization and the Hillel Foundation wherever possible. Assistance should be forthcoming from adult Zionist and Jewish organizations when required.

III. Proclamations for Israel Day or Week by Mayors and Governors in honor of Israel's 15th Anniversary should be attended by appropriate ceremonies with proper newspaper coverage. To insure advance publicity it is advisable that

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the event be held a few days prior to the communitywide celebration. (Sample proclamations are herewith enclosed.)

IV. A Yom Ha'Atzmaut Sabbath should be observed in synagogues on April 26-27. The Commission on Inter-Religious Affairs of the American Zionist Council is preparing material for special prayers and services for the Anniversary, and this will be sent to the local Rabbinates.

V. Essay Contests for students should be introduced in Sunday Schools, Hebrew Schools, and Jewish Day Schools on some specific theme connected with Israel. Appropriate prizes should be offered.

VI. Local Speakers—Christian and Jewish—should be made available during the Anniversary period to churches, colleges and schools, civic and service clubs, World Affairs Councils, women's clubs, etc.

VII. Local Press coverage should be encouraged in the form of editorials, special articles on Israel and interviews with available Israelis or with Jews who have been prominent in the upbuilding of Israel.

VIII. Radio and TV interviews with visiting or local personalities should be encouraged. Requests for films suitable for organizational meetings and TV stations which can be used during this period may be addressed to the various Israel Consulates, the United Israel Appeal Film Department (515 Park Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.) or any of our regional offices.

IX. Library Presentations are recommended as a special feature of the Yom Ha'Atzmaut observance. The presentation of books on the Middle East, Israel and Zionism to municipal and university libraries, through local Councils, an important AZC project throughout the year, is especially appropriate on this occasion. The National Office is prepared to suggest suitable books for this purpose.

Inasmuch as the observance of the 15th Anniversary will be more meaningful for Jews and for Christians if some of the significant patterns and trends that have evolved in Israel during its first decade and a half of Statehood are stressed, we enclose suggestions for themes to be incorporated in to the various Anniversary projects. The enclosed material can be used by speakers on Radio and TV, for press interviews and by those in your community who are interested in having more background information.

Because of the increasing importance of the newly emerging Afro-Asian states, and the significance of Israel's relations to these nations, we are sending you two items which contain pertinent facts on the subject: Excerpts from Ruth Gruber's book, *Science and the New Nations*, and a reprint from an article from *Newsweek*, *A Surplus of Brains*. For information on archaeology and the Bible, topics which are particularly suitable for church and academic groups, and on Israel as a sanctuary for new immigrants, we refer you to the booklet, *Facts About Israel 1962*, available from our office at \$0.25 per copy. For Israel's role as an international cultural center, a subject which will find a special response among college and school groups, women's clubs, etc., we enclose material from *The Israel Year Book 1962*, which gives background information on music and art in Israel.

If any further information or assistance is required in connection with your Anniversary preparations, please do not hesitate to be in touch with our Department of Information.

Kindest regards.

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SUGGESTED THEMES FOR ISRAEL INDEPENDENCE DAY PROGRAMS—1963

1. *New Frontier in the Negev*.—The challenge and conquest of Israel's southern desert is dramatized by the opening of the Negev which comprises two-thirds of Israel's territory. Settlement and the phenomenal cultivation of this wasteland through remarkable feats of water engineering reveal the determination, initiative and courage of the people of Israel in restoring a once thriving civilization and in making room for the immigrants who are yet to come. Conquest of the Negev holds the key to Israel's future. (The documentary script, *A MESSAGE FROM DIMONA*, available from the AZC, highlights this theme.)

2. *Bond Between Israel and New Afro-Asian States*.—This is the thrilling and heart-warming account of a nation still in its early years of Statehood reaching out to younger and more inexperienced nations, bringing to them the

benefit of its experience. Israel's scientists have played a leading role in helping to meet the needs of the underdeveloped areas. In the Summer of 1960 Israel was host to the first International Conference on the Role of Science in the Advancement of New States at the Weizmann Institute in Rehovoth, in which 120 delegates from 40 countries on five continents participated. Recognition was recently accorded Israel's lead in this field when Abba Eban, President of the Weizmann Institute, was invited to serve as a vice president of the U.N. Conference on Scientific Advances to Aid Underdeveloped Areas in Geneva in February, 1963.

3. *Israel, Old-New Land, Magnet for Jew and Christian.*—For Bible students, archaeologist, social scientist, economist, teacher, student and plain tourist, Israel has a magnetic attraction which derives both from its association with the earliest history of civilization and the fascinating developments of the modern State.

4. *The Bible Lives Again in Israel.*—Many are the Biblical sites in Israel which have come to life, as centers of habitation and as historic shrines. Clergymen of all denominations make the trip to Israel to renew Biblical memories and to view the wonders of 20th Century progress. Archaeological expeditions are inevitably drawn to the Land of the Bible. Biblical military routes and ancient water resources have served as inspirations for modern strategists and engineers. These are a few of the many ways in which the Bible is used as a guidebook in modern Israel.

5. *Israel—International Cultural Center.*—Israel's recognition as an international cultural center has been achieved in the face of the many grave problems with which it has had to cope. The International Book Fair, to be held in Jerusalem this April, will serve as a cultural meeting ground for East and West. It is appropriate that the People of the Book should be host to the first book fair in the Middle East.

This Summer, outstanding musicians and actors will participate in the Third International Music and Drama Festival to take place in Israel. The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Inbal (Yemenite Dance Troupe) and the Rinat Choir are local groups which have achieved widespread reputation through numerous appearances abroad. An outstanding sculpture center has been developed in Jerusalem which attracts art lovers from many countries. There are a number of fine institutions of higher learning where students from many countries receive their education.

6. *Israel—Still the Sanctuary.*—In the 15 years of its existence Israel has welcomed to its shores and given new life to over one million immigrant Jews in need of a home. More than half of those have come from Arab countries, with most of the others immigrating from Europe. Upon arrival they have ceased to be refugees; every effort is made to absorb them as quickly as possible into the life of the country. This constitutes one of the most remarkable and laudable chapters in all of Jewish history.

Israel has thus, with the help of world Jewry, truly lived up to the role envisioned for it by Herzlian Zionism in offering sanctuary to the displaced and new life with renewed hope to the dispossessed. But this task is not yet finished; it is still going on and will continue for some time to come. The next few years will see the arrival of hundreds of thousands of Jews who, for a variety of reasons, will seek their future in Israel, and that country, in fulfillment of Zionism's historic mission, will strive to absorb them. It becomes incumbent upon us, therefore, to give all-out support to the UJA and the Israel Bond Drive, the two major instrumentalities which can help Israel achieve this goal.

DRAFT PROCLAMATION FOR ISRAEL INDEPENDENCE DAY OR WEEK 1963

Whereas on April 29, 1963, the State of Israel will observe the Fifteenth Anniversary of its establishment; and

Whereas this small State has proved itself to be a staunch ally of the free world, with its institutions and way of life firmly grounded on democratic principles; and

Whereas the country has opened wide its doors to the persecuted and displaced Jews of many lands, giving them the opportunity for new life and renewed hope in the Land of their Forefathers; and

Whereas the State of Israel has through perseverance, determination and arduous effort strengthened and expanded its economic and social horizon; and

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Whereas the State has shared the benefits of its experience and knowledge by extending cooperation and friendship to states in Asia and Africa which have newly emerged into independence; and

Whereas in fifteen years the State of Israel has created a spiritual and cultural center whose influence already has been felt in other countries of the world; and

Whereas a common bond of values, ideals and aims exist between Israel and the United States,

Now, therefore, I (Governor of the State of ———) (Mayor of the City of ———) do hereby proclaim the (week beginning Sunday, April 28) (day of Monday, April 29) as Israel's Fifteenth Anniversary Week (Day), and bid all my fellow citizens join in this historic celebration.

SUGGESTED EDITORIAL ON OCCASION OF ISRAEL'S 15TH ANNIVERSARY—APRIL 29

ISRAEL AFTER FIFTEEN YEARS

In the fifteen years since the tiny State of Israel was born, in May 1948, its progress has been phenomenal. The population jump from 650,000 to 2.3 million is only the statistical side of the heartwarming story of more than one million human beings to whom the country has meant haven of refuge and beacon of hope. The opening of vast areas of Israel's arid Negev to settlement has helped to absorb these newcomers.

Entirely dependent at first for its food and other needs on imports, this past year Israel exported \$277 million worth of products. This is the result of Israel's amazing agricultural and industrial development.

In the field of social welfare, its network of agencies, with cradle-to-grave protection, can serve as a model for the most progressive democracy. The tropical diseases which riddle the area have been practically eliminated in Israel, where government and voluntary agencies cooperate closely to give the country one of the world's lowest mortality rates. Education has priority in Israel, which is unique in the Middle East for its compulsory primary education. Students from many underdeveloped areas join Israelis in study at local institutions of higher education. Its progress in scientific research, which has been considerable, is generously shared with new Afro-Asian states. The interest and support given by Israelis to cultural activities is proportionately far greater than that of many countries with much larger populations.

Israel is not without its serious problems which threaten the very security of the State. But progress made in these past fifteen years, the sights and goals set for the future and the courage and determination of its people have earned for this little country the highest admiration and tribute. On this Fifteenth Anniversary we extend to Israel our most fervent wishes for the peace, prosperity and blessings it so fully deserves.

The CHAIRMAN. The purpose here is to insert them as activities undertaken by the Council at a time when a major proportion of its funds were coming from Jewish Agency-American Section?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

MEMORANDUM DATED DECEMBER 27, 1962 AND PAYMENT ORDER

The CHAIRMAN. I show you one final memorandum and payment order dated December 27, 1962. The payment order is to the American Zionist Council in the amount of \$13,000 from the American Section. The memorandum is from Dr. I. Moyal to Miss Fannie Speiser with respect to the same payment.

Do copies of these documents appear in your files?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They will appear in the record.

(The document referred to follows:)

ה'תשס"ב - ת'ת"ת ת"ת
THE JEWISH AGENCY-AMERICAN SECTION, INC.

MEMORANDUM December 27, 1962

TO: Miss Fannie Speiser

FROM: Dr. I. Moyal

SUBJECT:

Please find a check to the order of the A.Z.C. for the sum of \$13,000 consisting of: Weekly payment of \$5,000.00 on per agreement, and \$5,000.00 on account of the new \$50,000.00 allocation. This will bring the total amount paid on account of the new allocation to \$12,000.00.



THE HUBBARD AGENCY, AMERICAN CREDIT CO., INC.
 NEW YORK, N. Y. 100, 27. 12 N. A. 10. 6

DATE OF PAYMENT
 12/27/50

PAY 12,000.00 12,000.00
 OF AMERICAN CREDIT COUNCIL

For the year ending 12/31/50

10250-03151: 09-1642-1220

THE HUBBARD AGENCY, AMERICAN CREDIT CO., INC.
 NEW YORK, N. Y. 100, 27. 12 N. A. 10. 6

Grant for activities
 a/e additional grant
 8,000.00
 4,000.00
 12,000.00

NOT RECORDED

12/27/50

LETTER TO DR. NAHUM GOLDMANN

The CHAIRMAN. I show you a copy of a letter dated February 5, 1963, addressed to Dr. Nahum Goldmann and signed Isadore Hamlin, and ask if you wrote and sent this letter?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir, I wrote this letter.

(Copy of the letter is as follows:)

FEBRUARY 5, 1963.

DR. NAHUM GOLDMANN,
World Jewish Congress,
Geneva, Switzerland.

DEAR DR. GOLDMANN [Deleted.]

While I am writing, I thought I should advise you that both the U.I.A. and the J.D.C. agreed to renew the J.T.A. allocation through the New York U.J.A. for the forthcoming year. Secondly, Lipsky accepted our second offer of \$5,000 as his retainer.

You surely received the copy of my letter to Moshe Sharett about the Council situation. We have taken over the departments and you can imagine that we have quite a number of matters to straighten out. In the meantime, the Council has so far found no solution to its remaining problem.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

ISADORE HAMLIN, *Executive Director.*

The CHAIRMAN. Would you identify Dr. Goldmann?

Mr. HAMLIN. Dr. Nahum Goldmann is the president of our organization, sir. He is also the president of the World Jewish Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. President of the American——

Mr. HAMLIN. He is the president of the World Zionist Organization and, simultaneously, of the World Jewish Congress.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Which is an unrelated organization.

Mr. HAMLIN. Unrelated organization.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, let me go back. You say "ours." You are referring to the Jewish Agency-American Section?

Mr. HAMLIN. No. I see the——

The CHAIRMAN. You said "ours."

Mr. HAMLIN. I refer here to the Jewish Agency-Executive.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh. In Jerusalem?

Mr. HAMLIN. Jerusalem and New York, combined body.

The CHAIRMAN. He is president of that, and he is also president of the World Jewish Congress?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But he lives in Switzerland?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the head of the World Jewish Congress? Is that the seat?

Mr. HAMLIN. Its headquarters is in Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to correct the record. Dr. Goldmann does not live in Switzerland. Dr. Goldmann resides in the city of New York. Dr. Goldmann is the president of the World Zionist Organization, the highest ranking man in the Zionist movement, but, quite independently of that, he is the head of an organization which is not part of the Zionist movement, known as the World Jewish Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this letter, in effect, from you to your superior?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; it is.

IDENTIFICATION OF MOSHE SHARETT AND "COUNCIL SITUATION"

The CHAIRMAN. The last paragraph reads:

You surely received the copy of my letter to Moshe Sharett about the Council situation. We have taken over the departments and you can imagine that we have quite a number of matters to straighten out. In the meantime, the Council has so far found no solution to its remaining problem.

Would you identify for the record Moshe Sharett?

Mr. HAMLIN. Mr. Moshe Sharett is the chairman of the Jewish Agency-Executive.

The CHAIRMAN. In Jerusalem?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Chairman?

Mr. HAMLIN. Chairman of the worldwide body, actually, formally.

The CHAIRMAN. And what is the "Council situation" referred to in this letter?

Mr. HAMLIN. The "Council situation" referred to in this letter is that as of January 22, 1963, the Council resolved not to take any more funds from the Jewish Agency-American Section. The Council then turned to the Jewish Agency-American Section, and asked us to take over certain cultural departments that they have been conducting up to that date.

The CHAIRMAN. The "Council" referred to is the American Zionist Council?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have a copy of your letter to Mr. Sharett?

Mr. HAMLIN. I do not have it with me.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you supply a copy of that letter?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

(See appendix 2, p. 1420, item 12.)

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that I would like to examine that letter to see if it is pertinent to the inquiry, and if it is remotely pertinent, it will be made available.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, if it concerns the activities of the American Zionist Council, I do not know how it could fail to be pertinent.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Maybe.

AZC DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

The CHAIRMAN. When you say "we have taken over the departments," has that already been done?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, in effect, you have taken over the Zionist Council Department of Information and Public Relations?

Mr. HAMLIN. No, sir; not that department. That department, we did not take over.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not?

Mr. HAMLIN. The council asked us to take over the Department of Education and Culture, the Department of Torah Education and Culture, the Youth Department, and the Herzl Institute. They did not ask us to take over the Department of Information.

The CHAIRMAN. And public relations?

Mr. HAMLIN. Pardon?

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The CHAIRMAN. They did not ask you to take over Information and Public Relations?

Mr. HAMLIN. That is right, they did not.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the remaining problem for which they have found no solution?

Mr. HAMLIN. No. I believe what I was referring here to is the question of their fund raising.

The CHAIRMAN. For this purpose?

Mr. HAMLIN. For their own purposes, that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Information and public relations?

Mr. HAMLIN. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that is what—what would be your reason not to take that over if you are going to take over the other? Is that not as legitimate an activity as—

Mr. HAMLIN. Well, it is, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did you not wish to take it over?

Mr. HAMLIN. It is a legitimate activity, of course, but the leaders of the American Zionist Council, representative of all the American Zionist organizations, felt that they would like to retain a Council for this activity. They felt that this was the logical activity for them as American organizations to conduct, and they are very much interested.

The CHAIRMAN. Even though they have no money for it?

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. I would like to remind Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Chairman, that a movement of the hands is not recorded.

The CHAIRMAN. Tell me why in January of this year did they resolve not to take money from the Jewish Agency?

Mr. HAMLIN. In January of this year, they resolved not to take money from the Jewish Agency because a problem of their registrability under the Foreign Agent's Registration Act arose, and they were advised by their attorneys to take this action, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. By which attorney, the present attorney?

Mr. HAMLIN. No, sir, their attorney—not Mr. Boukstein in this case.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to state, I have been counsel to so many groups, but I am not counsel to the American Zionist Council.

The CHAIRMAN. Their attorneys advised them to no longer accept payments from the American Section?

Mr. HAMLIN. I so believe.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Would you not think, Mr. Chairman, really, it would be proper for their counsel to say why it decided—why it did not decide to take money? We did not make that decision. They made the decision.

The CHAIRMAN. But I am quite sure you are aware of why. You followed this very closely, I know, from what you have already testified. You do not have to testify to it, but it is quite obvious why, is it not? Is it not obvious to you, Mr. Hamlin?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; it is, indeed.

GRANTS TO JTA

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hamlin, you are acquainted with an organization known as the Jewish Telegraphic Agency?

Mr. HAMLIN. I am, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the relation of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency to the American Section subsequent to April 1, 1960?

Mr. HAMLIN. April 1, 1960?

The CHAIRMAN. That is the reorganization period.

Mr. HAMLIN. We made money grants to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you still making money grants?

Mr. HAMLIN. No, we are not.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you discontinue?

Mr. HAMLIN. They are no longer on our budget for the current fiscal year, 1963 to 1964.

The CHAIRMAN. When was this action taken?

Mr. HAMLIN. This action was taken in the fall, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. Last fall?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes. When we framed our budget.

The CHAIRMAN. When was the last payment to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency?

Mr. HAMLIN. I believe the last payment made to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency—to be most accurate, I would have to check this—was in February or March.

The CHAIRMAN. Of this year?

Mr. HAMLIN. Of this year.

The CHAIRMAN. 1963.

IDENTIFICATION OF MR. ELEAZAR LIPSKY

I show you a letter dated May 27, 1960, addressed to Mr. Eleazar Lipsky and signed Isadore Hamlin and ask you if you wrote and sent this letter?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; I did write this letter.

(Copy of the letter is as follows:)

MAY 27, 1960.

Mr. ELEAZAR LIPSKY,
New York City, N.Y.

DEAR Mr. LIPSKY: In pursuance of the conversations conducted by yourself with members of our Executive, I am happy to be able to advise you that the Jewish Agency would welcome your acceptance of the post of President of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in place of Mr. Louis Rocker who has tendered his resignation from that post.

We expect that you will use your best efforts to expand the Board of Directors so that JTA may stand as an independent newsgathering agency which will eventually be able to obtain its own financing. We understand that you will seek the support of outstanding representative community leaders of all shades of opinion to ensure the support of the entire Jewish community.

The Jewish Agency intends to divest itself, eventually, of the ownership of JTA shares and to cancel the outstanding indebtedness of the JTA to the Jewish Agency, as soon as may be practicable. The Jewish Agency will continue to render financial assistance as heretofore until the above transfer of financial responsibility can be made effective.

Wishing you success in this important communal undertaking and thanking you for assuming this high responsibility, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ISADORE HAMLIN,
Administrative Director.

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The CHAIRMAN. Who is Mr. Lipsky?

Mr. HAMLIN. He is a New York attorney and writer.

The CHAIRMAN. Any connection with the Telegraphic Agency?

Mr. HAMLIN. Up to that point, he had no connection with them, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, did he have any with your Agency?

Mr. HAMLIN. Well, he is a well-known Zionist. Mr. Lipsky is a well-known Zionist.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he have any official connection with the American Section?

Mr. HAMLIN. No, sir; he has no official connection, but he is a member of a Zionist group. No official connection with the American Section.

The CHAIRMAN. Nor any official connection with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency?

Mr. HAMLIN. That is right, sir.

(See appendix 2, item 19, p. 1424.)

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR JTA

The CHAIRMAN. The next-to-the-last paragraph reads, as follows:

The Jewish Agency intends to divest itself eventually of the ownership of JTA shares and cancel the outstanding indebtedness of the JTA to the Jewish Agency as soon as may be practical. The Jewish Agency will continue to render financial assistance as heretofore until the above transfer of financial responsibility can be made effective.

What proportion, if any, of the outstanding shares of Jewish Telegraphic Agency did the Jewish Agency—American Section own?

Mr. HAMLIN. The Jewish Agency-American Section owns all the shares of the JTA.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion of the outstanding shares of the Jewish Telegraphic News Agency, Inc., did the Jewish Agency—American Section, own?

Mr. HAMLIN. The Jewish Agency owns, if I may correct myself, the Jewish Agency owns all the shares of the JTNA, which, in turn, owns the JTA.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the Jewish Agency—American Section render financial assistance to the Telegraphic Agency after April 1, 1960, as contemplated by your letter?

Mr. HAMLIN. It did, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you supply the committee with a detailed accounting of all payments made by your Agency to the Telegraphic Agency from April 1, 1960, to the present day?

Mr. HAMLIN. I can, sir.

(See appendix 2, p. 1421, item 13.)

REPORTING PAYMENTS TO THE JTA

The CHAIRMAN. Did you report all these payments on your registration statement filed with the Department of Justice?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; we did.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you report them as payments to the JTA?

Mr. HAMLIN. Here we must refer to these documents again to be most accurate.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. What particular period are you referring to, sir?

The CHAIRMAN. April 1, 1960, to the present.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. They are in 6-month periods.

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir, even without referring here to these documents for the details, I can tell you that for—up until about March of 1961, the details in our statements to the Justice Department did not indicate the recipients, the names of the recipients. They were bunched together under "Grants and subventions."

Subsequent to that date, we submitted to the Justice Department detailed information naming all those organizations which received funds from us. Included from that date on was, of course, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, all the grants made to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

The CHAIRMAN. Itemized under that name?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. May I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the witness be given an opportunity to refresh his recollection, because I am sure he intends to tell the truth, but he may be technically making an error, and I would like to make sure that he does not mislead you in any way.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, indeed.

QUESTION OF \$60,000 PAYMENT TO JTA

I show you a copy of a memorandum dated August 1, 1960, addressed to Rose L. Halprin, from Isadore Hamlin, and ask if you wrote and sent this memorandum? The memo is short. I will read it:

I have examined the budget book of the World Zionist Organization for the year April 1, 1960, to March 31, 1961, which just arrived from Jerusalem. (A set is being passed to you.)

I do not find an identifiable item for JTA in that budget. This means that as far as we know the only budgetary provision is the \$60,000 item included in the budget of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.

The "Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.," referred to is not your Agency, is it?

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

(Copy of the memorandum is as follows:)

THE JEWISH AGENCY—AMERICAN SECTION, INC.,
August 1, 1960.

MEMORANDUM

To: Rose L. Halprin.
From: Isadore Hamlin.
Subject: JTA budget.

I have examined the budget book of the WZO for the year April 1, 1960, to March 31, 1961, which just arrived from Jerusalem. (A set is being passed to you).

I do not find an identifiable item for JTA in that budget. This means that as far as we know the only budgetary provision is the \$60,000 item included in the budget of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.

(Dictated but not read.)

The CHAIRMAN. It is not.

Well, did your Agency make a payment of \$60,000 to the JTA in that year?

Mr. HAMLIN. I am going to have to look this up to be absolutely accurate.

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Subject: J.T.A.

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ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S. 1369

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you look it up and supply that for the record.
Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.
(See appendix 2, p. 1422, item 14.)

MEMOS PERTAINING TO THE FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS TO JTA

The CHAIRMAN. I show you two memorandums together—they are both dated on October 10, 1960—and the first to Dr. Nahum Goldmann from Isadore Hamlin; the second, a proposed memorandum to Dr. Dov Joseph from Nahum Goldmann, and ask if you wrote both of these memorandums?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.
(Copies of the memos are as follows:)

OCTOBER 10, 1960.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann.
Isadore Hamlin.
J.T.A.

I am not sure whether I understand correctly that you discussed with Dr. Joseph the financial obligation regarding JTA. If you did not, you have to make it quite clear to him that we must begin paying at once to JTA at the rate of \$2,000 per week minimum. May I suggest that you send him a memorandum to this effect so that there will be no question about it? I attach a proposed text for your consideration.

OCTOBER 10, 1960.

To: Dr. Dov Joseph.
From: Nahum Goldmann.
Subject: J.T.A.

At today's meeting of the Executive, we reviewed the situation of JTA. Hammer advised us that the "21" have exhausted their budgetary allocation for JTA for this year. Therefore, JTA will have to continue to be the financial responsibility of our Executive until the negotiations with the communities, which are going well, will begin to bear fruit.

In the meantime, we will have to turn over to JTA \$70,000 by the end of the budgetary year. We must immediately give to JTA a minimum of \$2,000 per week.

The Treasury in Jerusalem was informed of this situation about two weeks ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Goldmann, you have already identified. Who is Dr. Dov Joseph?

Mr. HAMLIN. He was the then treasurer of the Jewish Agency—Jerusalem.

The CHAIRMAN. These memorandums are short. I will read them.
The first one:

I am not sure whether I understand correctly that you discussed with Dr. Joseph the financial obligation regarding JTA. If you did not, you have to make it quite clear to him that we must begin paying at once to JTA at the rate of \$2,000 per week minimum. May I suggest that you send him a memorandum to this effect so that there will be no question about it? I attach a proposed text for your consideration.

And the second memorandum reads:

At today's meeting of the Executive, we reviewed the situation of JTA. Hammer advised us that the "21"—

Mr. HAMLIN. I do not have a copy of that. Forgive me for interrupting.

The CHAIRMAN (continuing) :

Hammer advised us that the "21" have exhausted their budgetary allocation for JTA for this year. Therefore, JTA will have to continue to be the financial responsibility of our Executive until the negotiations with the communities, which are doing well, will begin to bear fruit.

In the meantime, we will have to turn over to JTA \$70,000 by the end of the budgetary year. We must immediately give to JTA a minimum of \$2,000 per week.

The Treasury in Jerusalem was informed of this situation about two months ago.

Do you know whether the payments contemplated by these memos actually were made?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir, they were.

PAYMENTS TO JTA RECORDED AS LOANS

The CHAIRMAN. I show you a memorandum dated October 12, 1960, addressed to Fannie Speiser from Isadore Hamlin and ask if you wrote and sent this memorandum?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

(Copy of the document referred to follows:)

OCTOBER 12, 1960.

Fannie Speiser.
Isadore Hamlin.
Payments to JTA.

As you know the Jewish Agency—American Section will now make payments to JTA formally made by the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. These payments are to be recorded the same way as was recorded by the Inc., i.e. loans.

Dr. Goldmann sent a memo to Dr. Joseph saying that we must remit at once these weekly payments. The budgetary item is \$75,000 to the end of this fiscal year.

Please issue a check of \$2,500 per week for the next 4 weeks. Thereafter issue \$2,000 per week unless you hear from me to raise it, and I will indicate how much it is to be raised.

Your first check of \$2,500 should go to them the week of October 17th.

The CHAIRMAN. I will read it. (Chairman reads:)

I note the second sentence:

These payments are to be recorded the same way as was recorded by the INC., i.e., loans.

Why was that? Why were they recorded as loans?

Mr. HAMLIN. Well, when we took responsibility for the JTA, it had always been our hope that this news agency would—the financial responsibility for it would be taken over by the Jewish Community Welfare Funds in the United States, and so we perhaps naively recorded them as loans with the hope of someday recouping that money.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they bear interest?

Mr. HAMLIN. These loans? No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Were they ever repaid?

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

The CHAIRMAN. And this memo was subsequent to the one in which you expressed the intention of the American Section to sever connections with the JTA and forgive all loans, is that correct, subsequent to the one which we read about?

Mr. HAMLIN. I regret—

The CHAIRMAN. You expressed the intention of the American Section to sever connections with JTA and forgive all loans?

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Mr. HAMLIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you report these payments on your registration statement filed with Justice?

Mr. HAMLIN. Again, I would have to check the dates, the history of our submissions to the Justice Department, to give you an exact answer.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. We will be glad for you to do that.

Mr. HAMLIN. Thank you.

(See appendix 2, p. 1422, item 15.)

QUESTIONS CONCERNING EXPENDITURES BASED ON ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT
OF FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1961

The CHAIRMAN. I show you a report dated July 17, 1961, made to the Jewish Agency—American Section, Inc., by Green Strocker & Co., certified public accountants, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, and ask if a copy of this report appears in your files?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir, it does.

The CHAIRMAN. The page marked "Exhibit A: Statement of Assets and Liabilities," carries under assets, "investment in Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Inc., \$300."

Is that the stock in the Jewish Telegraphic News Agency, Inc., referred to earlier, or is that stock in the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Inc.?

Mr. HAMLIN. That is the value of the shares of the Jewish Telegraphic News Agency.

(A copy of the document is as follows:)

EXHIBIT A

THE JEWISH AGENCY-AMERICAN SECTION, INC.

Statement of assets and liabilities, March 31, 1961

ASSETS

Cash in banks and on hand (Schedule A-1)	\$149,494.87
Cash reserved for severance	10,000.00
Investment in Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Inc.	300.00
Furniture, fixtures, and automobile	5,604.59
Exchanges and deposits receivable (Schedule A-2)	203,403.15
Inventories (as submitted) :	
Stationery and supplies	2,000.00
Books and publications	2,000.00
Total Inventories	4,000.00
Total Assets	372,802.61

LIABILITIES AND RESERVE

Vouchers payable	31,721.82
Accrued budgetary expenses	36,000.00
Taxes payable	7,636.16
Exchanges payable (Schedule A-3)	101,032.49
Reserve for severance	16,931.28
Total Liabilities and Reserve	193,321.75
Excess of Assets Over Liabilities (Exhibit C)	179,480.86

BUDGETARY EXPENSES

The CHAIRMAN. News Agency.

The page marked "Schedule B-2: Budgetary Expenses, Year Ended March 31, 1961," carries an item, "Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Inc., \$66,500." Is that correct?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

(A copy of the document is as follows:)

GREEN, STROCKER & Co.

SCHEDULE B-2

THE JEWISH AGENCY-AMERICAN SECTION, INC.

Budgetary expenses, year ended Mar. 31, 1961

	Schedule Number	Authorized Budget for Year	Expenditures
Administration in New York	B-2-a	\$151,500.00	\$152,875.30
Executive	B-2-b	75,824.00	66,608.74
President's office	B-2-c	12,000.00	8,031.63
Grants	B-2-d	30,000.00	30,000.00
President's conference	B-2-e	17,500.00	13,037.27
Latin-American Department	B-2-f	40,815.00	38,452.49
Keren Hayesod subventions	B-2-g	61,641.48	61,641.48
Public relations and special projects	B-2-h	174,223.00	108,659.58
Building		65,000.00	74,925.58
Israel Students	B-2-i	10,000.00	10,000.00
Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Inc		66,500.00	66,500.00
Press officer	B-2-j	6,000.00	5,829.66
Severance			16,931.28
Reserve		13,711.00	
Totals		727,714.48	653,493.01

The CHAIRMAN. Was that the total amount of payments made to the Telegraphic Agency that fiscal year, including payments carried as loans?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. On that same page there is an item marked "Public Relations and Special Projects," with actual expenditures of \$10,659.58. Could you supply the committee with an itemized breakdown of those expenditures, including the names of those to whom funds were paid, the purpose of the payment, the date of the payment, and the amount of the payment?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; I could.

EXPLANATION OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. There is a schedule, Mr. Chairman, which may give the information.

Mr. HAMLIN. Would you like to have that in writing? I will be glad to. There is a schedule there, B-2-H.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it itemized?

(A copy of the document is as follows:)

Joint progr
Speaker
Films, s
Grants
Publicity
Miscellaneous

Total

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ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S. 1373

SCHEDULE B-2-h

THE JEWISH AGENCY—AMERICAN SECTION, INC.

Public relations and special projects, year ended Mar. 31, 1961

	Authorized budget for year	Amounts paid	Amounts accrued	Total expenditures
Joint program:				
Speakers.....	\$32,000.00			
Films, students, visitors.....	48,000.00	\$48,000.00		\$48,000.00
Grants.....	83,000.00	27,000.00	\$25,000.00	52,000.00
Publicity.....	7,223.00	5,457.34		5,457.34
Miscellaneous.....	4,000.00	1,202.24	2,000.00	3,202.24
Totals.....	174,223.00	81,659.58	27,000.00	108,659.58

GREEN, STROCKER & Co.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. I do not remember. I would like to look at it.

Mr. HAMLIN. Would you like me to explain it now?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. HAMLIN. The amount actually paid out during that year was \$81,659.58.

The second column. Of that amount, \$48,000 was paid over to the Israel Office of Information under a heading called the "Joint Program"; \$27,000 was paid out to the Middle East Affairs, that is, the Council for Middle Eastern Affairs, via the American Zionist Council, and then there are two small items, \$5,457 for publicity and \$1,202 under miscellaneous.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the Israel Office of Information?

Mr. HAMLIN. That is a section of the Consulate General of Israel in New York.

The CHAIRMAN. And what is their function?

Mr. HAMLIN. They conduct—the Israel Office of Information conducts public information activities on behalf of the Consulate General.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, is your agency, the American section, does it have a joint project with this office?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; we do.

REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The CHAIRMAN. Turn to schedule B-3-n, which is titled "Miscellaneous," for year ending March 31, 1961. Page 2 of that particular schedule has, under March 1961, "Treasury—State of Israel, Transferred to Special Public Relations—(\$20,000.)". Do you know what that is?

Mr. HAMLIN. I beg your pardon, B-3—

The CHAIRMAN. B-3-n.

(Copy of document is in the Committee files.)

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you explain that item of \$20,000?

Mr. HAMLIN. I would like to be given an opportunity to check that and inform you.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

(See appendix 2, p. 1422, item 16.)

1374 ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S.

Mr. HAMLIN. Why it was handled that way, whatever it means?

The CHAIRMAN. You could give us an accounting of what that means. You could give us an accounting?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes; certainly.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be helpful to you, if I can. Generally speaking, when financial statements are submitted to the SEC or any financial records, when it is done in parenthesis, it does not mean an expenditure. It means the opposite.

The CHAIRMAN. It means receipt?

PARTICIPATION OF GOVERNMENT IN THE GENERAL PROGRAM

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. This would mean—no, this is probably—and this is subject to confirmation, as Mr. Hamlin promised to give you the information—this is probably the participation of the Government in this general program.

The CHAIRMAN. I see. Well, did your Agency receive other funds for similar purposes from the Israeli Government?

Mr. HAMLIN. No, sir. We did not receive any funds in New York from any agency of the Israeli Government except the Israel Office of Information.

The CHAIRMAN. Other than this \$20,000?

Mr. HAMLIN. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that received annually or quarterly or—

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir, if I may, I would like to have the record absolutely clear here. We had a number of relationships with the Israel Office of Information, a number of projects here involved, some of which we had to pay the Israel consulate, the Israel Office of Information, and some, which they had to pay us.

To give you an example of that, one of our publications is the Israel Digest, which is a fortnightly of news and events that take place in Israel. The Israel Office of Information has bought from us a certain number of subscriptions of the Israel Digest and pays us for those subscriptions.

There is another project that might be of interest to you. There is in the United States an organization known as the Israel Students Organization. This is students from Israel who come here to study in our universities. And unfortunately, a lot of these students were destitute, had very difficult times getting settled and getting into their studies, and the Israel Students Organization attempts to meet that problem.

In that case we charged the consulate for excess sums we had paid for the administration of the Israel Students Organization which happens to be domiciled in our quarters.

There is another example. There are three or four such examples of various different accounts with the Israel consulate which had to be reconciled and brought into order. That is why we have to look into this item to be able to give you more accurate information.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S. 1375

PAYMENTS CONTEMPLATED FOR JTA, JUNE 1961

I show you a copy of a memorandum dated June 1, 1961, addressed to Miss Fannie Speiser from Isadore Hamlin and ask you if you wrote and sent this memo?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; I did write this memo.

(A copy of the memo is as follows:)

JUNE 1, 1961.

Miss Fannie Speiser, Bookkeeping Department.
Isadore Hamlin.
JTA.

Mr. Lipsky and I met with Dr. Goldmann this morning regarding the current situation of JTA.

It was decided that for the next two weeks, JTA will receive \$3,000 per week followed thereafter by \$2,500 per week. We will reraise the entire question again the end of July.

Please carry out this decision.

The CHAIRMAN. It reads as follows. (Chairman reads.)

Were these payments made as contemplated by this memorandum?

Mr. HAMLIN. To the best of my knowledge they were, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Who was Mr. Lipsky at that time?

Mr. HAMLIN. At that date, Mr. Lipsky had already taken over the presidency of the JTA at our request.

LETTER TO MR. LIPSKY FROM MR. HAMLIN

The CHAIRMAN. I show you a copy of a letter dated May 15, 1961, addressed to Mr. Eleazar Lipsky, and signed Isadore Hamlin, and ask if you wrote and sent this letter?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; I wrote this letter.

(A copy of the letter is as follows:)

MAY 15, 1961.

Mr. ELEAZAR LIPSKY,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR ELEAZAR: I would like to set down for the record that as of this date the balance of the Jewish Agency's allocation be JTA stands at \$45,000.

JTA, of course, should make its plans accordingly for, as you and Vic Bienstock were advised, there will be no opportunity for revision of this allocation upward.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

The CHAIRMAN. It reads. (Chairman reads.)

This Jewish Agency, is this your organization?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And who is Mr. Victor Bienstock?

Mr. HAMLIN. He is the general manager of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

The CHAIRMAN. He is under Mr. Lipsky?

Mr. HAMLIN. That is right, sir.

1376 ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S.

TOTAL PAYMENTS TO JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY AND ITEMIZATION IN
REPORTS TO JUSTICE

The CHAIRMAN. It is our information, based on the records viewed by the committee's accountant at your offices between April 6, 1961, and September 29, 1961, the Jewish Agency-American Section made 26 separate payments to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency totaling \$58,000.

Is that correct, in your opinion?

Mr. HAMLIN. Would you please ask me that again?

The CHAIRMAN. Between April 6, 1961, and September 29, 1961, the Jewish Agency-American Section, made 26 separate payments to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency totaling \$58,000?

Mr. HAMLIN. And that appears in our registration statement?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that appears in your office accounts. I was going to ask you about the registration.

Mr. HAMLIN. That is probably right.

The CHAIRMAN. Probably. Then I show you a copy of an amendment filed October 5, 1962, to your registration statement for the 6 months ending September 30, 1961, and ask you if the payments to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency were included among the expenditures listed for the Jewish Agency-American Section?

I will just say for the record that the original filing—I mean for the 6-month period ending September 30, 1961, and the amendment of October 5, 1962—did not carry any itemization of this account at all.

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir, what you say is borne out by my reading it.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

(A copy of the statement is as follows:)

FILE

next

Name

Name

by

Item

Item

ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S. 1377

Budget Bureau No. 43 97263
Renewal Expires January 31, 1963

(File two complete copies)

FILED
OCT 5 1962

Registration Section
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Form FA-11

REGISTRATION No. 105

AMENDMENT

TO SUPPLEMENTAL REGISTRATION ☐ EXEMPTION ☒ STATEMENT
(Indicate which)

~~NUMBER~~ 208 FILED November 30, 1961

For 6 month period ending September 30, 1961

Pursuant to the Foreign Agents
Registration Act of 1938 as Amended

Name of registrant (or agent) American Section of the Jewish Agency for Israel

Name of foreign principal The Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem, Israel

The answers to the items of the above-mentioned statement listed below are here-
by amended to read as follows:

(Insert proper item numbers)

Item No. 10-C

GRANTS AND SUBVENTIONS - EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL	
ACTIVITIES	\$96,929.62

(See Schedule "A" attached)

Item No. 10-C

PAYMENTS TO AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS	\$230,958.55
--------------------------------------	--------------

(See Schedule "B" attached)

1378 ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S.

Item No. 10-C

ADVANCES AND MAINTENANCE

\$99,442.33

Reimbursement to approximately thirty young Israelis delegated as lecturers and instructors to Jewish youth groups in the United States. These instructors assist the youth movements in carrying out their educational programs, especially with regard to the study of Hebrew, Jewish culture, history and folklore and Jewish life in Israel. These payments cover maintenance for rent, food, fares and other necessary living expenses during their temporary stay in the United States.

Item No. 10-C

MISCELLANEOUS ADVANCES, DEPOSITS AND TRANSFERS

\$56,274.21

Numerous expenditures made on specific authorization of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem, Israel. Included are:

- a) purchases of supplies for various Jewish Agency departments.
- b) travel of Israeli personnel chargeable to Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem
- c) travel expenses of immigrants from countries in the Western Hemisphere
- d) forwarding of immigrants' effect, etc.

Item No. 10-F

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

(If additional items are to be amended, insert additional pages as needed)

ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S. 1379

Exhibits.--The following additional or amended exhibits are attached hereto as a part of this amendment (list exhibits attached) Schedules "A" and "B",
Certificate of Incorporation and By-laws attached to covering letter.

NOTE.--The amendment will not be accepted for filing unless both copies are signed and sworn to as required below.

The undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) that he has (they have) read the information set forth in this amendment to the supplemental statement mentioned above and the attached exhibits, that he is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to the truth or accuracy of information contained in any Exhibit A filed herewith insofar as such information is not within his (their) personal knowledge.

(Type or print name under each signature)

Isadore Hamlin
(Signature)

ISADORE HAMLIN, SECRETARY

(Signature)

(Signature)

(Signature)

(Signature)

(If the agent is a partnership, corporation, association, or other combination of individuals, this amendment shall be signed and sworn to before a notary public, or other officer authorized to administer oaths, by a majority of those partners, officers, directors, or persons performing similar functions who are in the United States. If no such person is in the United States the amendment shall be signed and sworn to by the duly authorized representative of the agent.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me at New York
this 22 day of Dec., 1967.

Francis J. Sauer
(Notary or other officer)

My commission expires Mar 30, 1968

FANCY C. SPICER
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 31-316-100
Qualified in New York County
Commission Expires March 30, 1968

1380 ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S.

REGISTRATION NO. 208**FILED**

NOV 5 1962

Immigration Section
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

AMERICAN SECTION OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL

REGISTRATION NO. 208

SCHEDULE "A"

TO AMENDMENT TO SUPPLEMENTAL REGISTRATION STATEMENT

For 6 month period ending September 30, 1961

<u>Date Payment made</u>	<u>Name of Person to whom Payment made</u>	<u>Purposes for which Payment was made</u>	<u>Amount of Payment</u>
5/19/61	(American Zionist	Subventions for publications	\$4,623.11
6/19/61	(Council	of affiliated organizations	4,623.11
8/10/61		to enable them to disseminate	9,246.22
9/22/61		to their memberships in the	4,623.11
		United States authoritative	
		information on the program and	
		work of the Jewish Agency in	
		Israel in the fields of immigra-	
		tion, settlement, and education,	
		and general information relat-	
		ing to Israel.	
		TOTAL	<u>\$23,115.55</u>
5/19/61	(American Zionist	A special grant to assist in	\$ 2,000.00
6/19/61	(Council	the preparation of research	2,000.00
8/10/61		work and publications on de-	4,000.00
9/22/61		velopments in the Middle East	2,000.00
		as they relate to Israel.	
		TOTAL	<u>\$10,000.00</u>
6/13/61	Representative of	Grant to assist needy Israeli	5,666.66
7/ 31/61	the Treasury, State	students studying at United	5,500.00
8/14/61	of Israel	States universities and colleges.	2,833.33
		These funds are administered by	
		a joint committee of the Jewish	
		Agency-American Section and the	
		Israel Office of Information	
		in New York.	
			<u>\$13,999.99</u>
Through-	(American Jewish	Payments made as a grant to	\$ 2,154.60
out period	(Congress	enable a research program on	
		the social, religious and cul-	
		tural situation of the Jewish	
		People in Soviet Russia.	
			<u>\$2,154.60</u>
8/14/61	(Canadian Young	Grants for educational acti-	\$1,500.00
	(Judea	vities among Canadian Jewish	
		boys and girls.	
			<u>\$1,500.00</u>

Schedule

Date Pay-
ment madeThrough
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Various

TOTAL GR

ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S.1381

Schedule "A"

Date Pay- ment made	Name of Person to Whom Payment Made	Purposes for which Payments were made	Amount of Payment
Throughout period.	Approximately seven- ty payments to indi- viduals, travel agen- cies, hotels, cable companies, under di- rect instructions from Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusa- lem, Israel.	Travel costs and subsistence payments for lecturers from Israel to various Latin Ameri- can countries, production costs for a film produced in Israel on account of Jewish Agency re- garding immigration and re- settlement activities of the Jewish Agency in Israel.	\$38,589.72
			<u>\$39,589.72</u>
Throughout period.	Miscellaneous Items	Publicity Expenses	\$1,917.04
			<u>\$1,917.04</u>
Various	Small subsidies to cover hotel bills, subsistence on behalf of immigrants in transit to Israel, and other expenditures.		<u>\$3,446.99</u>
Various	Miscellaneous Adjustments		<u>\$2,205.65</u>
TOTAL GRANTS AND SUBVENTIONS-EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES			<u>\$46,929.62</u>

1382 ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S.

REGISTRATION NO. 208

FILED

OCT 5 1962

New York Section
of Justice

AMERICAN SECTION OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL

REGISTRATION NO. 208

SCHEDULE "B"

TO AMENDMENT TO SUPPLEMENTAL REGISTRATION STATEMENT

For 6 month period ending September 30, 1961

Date Payment made	Name of Person to Whom Payment Made	Purposes For Which Payment was made	Amount of Payment
6/20/61	Keren Eretz Israel	Part of subvention by Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem	\$35,000.00
7/13/61	Shel Hamizrachi	to the listed six organizations for the purpose of helping them carry on parallel programs to those of the Jewish Agency designed to absorb new immigrants in Israel. These groups maintain agricultural settlements, children's institutions, educational and religious institutions, housing projects, old-age homes, etc., and help the Jewish Agency fulfill its task by receiving new immigrants to Israel into their facilities, thus relieving the administration and financial burden of the Jewish Agency.	31,350.40
7/8/61			9,616.80
9/13/61			9,616.80
6/2/61	Eastern Mediterranean, on behalf of Ofek Co.		9,556.70
7/6/61			14,500.00
7/25/61			31,250.00
7/13/61			4,778.35
7/4/61			4,778.35
9/14/61			4,778.35
6/9/61	American Express Co., on behalf of Keren Tel Hai		4,023.92
7/13/61			4,023.92
8/8/61			4,023.92
9/14/61			4,023.92
8/18/61	Agudat Israel World Organization		2,000.00
7/18/61	World Confederation of General Zionists	"	573.40
9/14/61		"	4,204.95
8/8/61	Poale Agudath Israel	"	10,304.20
9/14/61			2,576.05
8/11/61	Habonim	Subventions to listed Zionist youth organizations to help further their educational and religious programs, their publications, production of Hebrew materials, materials on Jewish history, Jewish folklore, etc.	875.00
7/11/61	Hachomer Hatzair		625.00
8/11/61	Rechelutz Hatzair		375.00
8/11/61	Bnei Akiva		625.00
5/8/61	Vaad Shearith M' Hapleita	Grant in connection with settlement of some of their members in Israel.	5,000.00
8/4/61	(a religious group)		5,000.00
6/30/61	Canadian Association for Hebrew Education and Culture	Subvention to encourage the study of Hebrew, Jewish life, and information on life of the Jewish community in Israel among the Jewish community in Canada.	3,630.00
9/22/61	Zionist Organization of Canada	Grants to this group in connection with operations of office in Canada disseminating information on opportunities for settlement in Israel.	3,095.00
8/10/61			3,095.00
5/10/61			340.00

ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S.1383

for the period ending September 30, 1961

Schedule "B"

<u>Date Payment made</u>	<u>Name of Person to Whom Payment Made</u>	<u>Purposes For Which Payment was made</u>	<u>Amount of Payment</u>
1/27/61	Brit Ivrit Olamit	Subvention to New York Office of this body which encourages the study of the Hebrew language and literature.	\$ 500.00
6/7/61	Manufacturers Trust Co. for the account of a voluntary committee for the restitution of Jewish property confiscated by the Nazis in Austria.		9,818.52
6/7/61	Rabbi Yehuda Gur	Travel expenses in connection with conference of American Rabbis in Israel - summer of 1961	500.00
6/18/61	Conference of Jewish Organizations	Participation in conference dealing with the protection of the rights of Jews in countries of oppression.	2,000.00
8/10/61	Near East Jewish Aid Society	Assistance to Jewish refugees from Arab countries	4,000.00
4/21/61	Miscellaneous		<u>500.00</u>
XXX TOTAL PAYMENTS TO AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS			<u>\$230,958.55</u> -----

1384 ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S.

Mr. HAMLIN. But I would certainly like to look into this thing further.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that is the best way we can interpret it. We have looked into it. But if you can look into it further and correct us, we will be perfectly willing for that to be done.

(See appendix 2, p. 1422, item 17.)

ACCOUNTANTS' RENDERING OF BUDGETARY EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 1962

The CHAIRMAN. I show you a copy of a report dated June 25, 1962, to the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc., by Green, Strocker & Co., certified public accountants, reporting on your operations for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1962, and ask if a copy of this report appears in your files?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Schedule B-1 of this report, entitled "Budgetary Expenses Information, Year Ending March 31, 1962," carries the item "Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Inc., budget, \$60,000, expenditures, \$60,000"; is that correct?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; I believe so.

(A copy of document is as follows:)

SCHEDULE B-1

THE JEWISH AGENCY—AMERICAN SECTION, INC.

Budgetary expenses, year ended Mar. 31, 1962

	Schedule Number	Budget	Expenditures
Administration in New York.....	B-1-a.....	\$165,331.00	\$140,451.38
Executive.....	B-1-b.....	65,345.00	65,465.85
President's office.....	B-1-c.....	12,000.00	5,986.97
Grants.....	B-1-d.....	28,000.00	28,000.00
President's conference.....	B-1-e.....	12,500.00	12,500.00
Keren Hayesod Subventions ¹	B-1-f.....	55,800.00	55,477.32
Public relations and special projects.....	B-1-g.....	105,500.00	96,212.82
Building rental.....		60,000.00	73,000.00
Israel students.....	B-1-h.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Inc. ²		60,000.00	60,000.00
Press officer.....	B-1-i.....	6,000.00	3,745.98
Severance expense and other reserves.....		12,858.00	
Severance.....			18,752.17
Depreciation, furniture and equipment.....			1,355.63
Building improvements.....			6,325.00
Total.....		588,334.00	572,272.92

¹ See our schedule H.

² See our schedule E.

GREEN, STROCKER & COMPANY

REPORTING EXPENDITURES TO JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

The CHAIRMAN. Were those expenditures made by your Agency to the Telegraphic Agency?

Mr. HAMLIN. It was, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your accountants did not consider them as loans at that time, did they? They are not carried as loans?

Mr. HAMLIN. I do not think they are, sir. I think you are right.

(See appendix 2, p. 1422, item 18(a).)

ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S. 1385

The CHAIRMAN. Did you report any of these expenses on your registration statements filed with the Department of Justice?

Mr. HAMLIN. I am afraid I am going to have to give this a thorough study and advise you. It may very well be, sir, that this sum had not been laid out, the \$60,000 referred to, under other budgets and expenditures. The "amounts paid" column is here and the expenditures line is a bookkeeping device. It does not mean that the money was laid out.

Mr. BOCKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, could I ask you, if you will be good enough to tell me, in what form do you want this information submitted, in the form of an affidavit so he is still under oath, or by letter, or what is your procedure?

The CHAIRMAN. I think the simplest is if you will write a letter; do you not?

Mr. BOCKSTEIN. I think the simplest would be, Mr. Chairman, if I may suggest, that your staff list all of the items which the witness was supposed to furnish, and that we will supply the information in a reply, and I think the oath applies to the letter as much as it does to the testimony.

The CHAIRMAN. I do, too. I think that will be the simplest. We do not want to complicate it any. We just wish to establish as clearly as we can the relationship between these agencies.

While you have that report, schedule B-1-g has the item "Public relations and special projects, year ending March 31, 1962."

I wonder if you have an itemization of these expenditures in the same form as requested for the earlier material?

(See appendix 2, p. 1423, item 18(b).)

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

APPARENT INCONSISTENCY IN ITEMIZING EXPENDITURES TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The CHAIRMAN. I show you a copy of an amendment filed with the Department of Justice on October 5, 1962, to the registration statement of the American Section of the Jewish Agency of Israel, covering the 6-month period ending March 31, 1962, and signed by Isadore Hamlin, and ask if you completed and sent this statement?

Mr. HAMLIN. I beg your pardon, sir?

The CHAIRMAN. Did you sign and send that statement?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; I did.

(A copy of the statement follows:)

1386 ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S.

(File two complete copies)

FILED
OCT 5 1962
Registration Section
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Form FA-11

REGISTRATION No. 265

A M E N D M E N T

TO SUPPLEMENTAL REGISTRATION [] EXEMPTION [x] STATEMENT
(Indicate which)

NUMBER 208 FILED May 31, 1962

For 6 month period ending March 31, 1962

Pursuant to the Foreign Agents
Registration Act of 1938 as Amended

Name of registrant (or agent) American Section of the Jewish Agency for Israel

Name of foreign principal The Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem, Israel

The answers to the items of the above-mentioned statement listed below are hereby amended to read as follows:

(Insert proper item numbers)

Item No. 10-C

GRANTS AND SUBVENTIONS - EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL
ACTIVITIES

\$151,993.19

(See Schedule "A" attached)

Item No. 10-C

PAYMENTS TO AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

\$290,944.32

(See Schedule "B" attached)

ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S. 1387

Item No. 10-C

ADVANCES AND REIMBURSEMENTS

\$ 712.00

Reimbursement to approximately thirty young Israelis delegated as instructors to Jewish youth groups in the United States. These instructors assist the youth movements in carrying out their educational work, especially with regard to the history of Jewish culture, history and features of Jewish life in Israel. Their payment covers the cost for rent, food, fares and other necessary living expenses during their temporary stay in the United States.

Item No. 10-C

MISCELLANEOUS ADVANCES, DEPOSITS AND TRANSFERS \$39,176.64

Numerous expenditures made on specific authorization of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem, Israel. Included are:

- a) purchases of supplies for various Jewish Agency departments.
- b) travel of Israeli personnel enroute to Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem.
- c) travel expenses of immigrants from countries in the Western Hemisphere.
- d) forwarding of immigrants' effects, etc.

Item No. 10-C

SUNDRY EXPENSES

\$12,601.97

The balance is principally composed of expenditures for twelve departments of the Jewish Agency covering such expenses as publications and subscriptions, fares, messenger service, advertisements, photostats, mimeographing. Each item in amount was not originally deemed sufficiently large to set up in separate categories.

This item also includes \$6,787.30 disbursed for employees of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem, covering their transportation costs, per diem, cable expenses, etc. during visits to the United States on missions of the organizations.

(If additional items are to be amended, insert additional pages as needed)

Exhibits.--The following additional or amended exhibits are attached hereto as a part of this amendment (list exhibits attached) See below "A" and "B"
Certificate of Incorporation and By-laws attached to covering letter.

NOTE.--The amendment will not be accepted for filing unless both copies are signed and sworn to as required below.

The undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) that he has (they have) read the information set forth in this amendment to the supplemental statement mentioned above and the attached exhibits, that he is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to the truth or accuracy of information contained in any Exhibit A filed herewith insofar as such information is not within his (their) personal knowledge.

(Type or print name under each signature)

Isadore Hamlin

(Signature)

ISADORE HAMLIN, SECRETARY

(Signature)

(Signature)

(Signature)

(Signature)

(If the agent is a partnership, corporation, association, or other combination of individuals, this amendment shall be signed and sworn to before a notary public, or other officer authorized to administer oaths, by a majority of those partners, officers, directors, or persons performing similar functions who are in the United States. If no such person is in the United States the amendment shall be signed and sworn to by the duly authorized representative of the agent.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me at New York
 this 2nd day of Dec., 1962

Fannie Speiser
 (Notary or other officer)

My commission expires Mar 20, 1963

FANNIE SPEISER
 Notary Public, State of New York
 No. 31-576-2100
 0 New York County
 Exp. March 20, 1963

ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S. 1389

FILED
MAY 5 1962

Registration Section
Department of Justice

REGISTRATION NO. 208

SCHEDULE "A"

TO AMENDMENT TO SUPPLEMENTAL REGISTRATION STATEMENT

For 6 month period ending March 31, 1962

Date Payment Made	Name of Person to whom Payment Made	Purposes For which Payment was Made	Amount of Payment
10/19/61	(American Zionist	Subventions for publications of	\$4,623.11
11/20/61	(Council	affiliated organizations to enable them to disseminate to	4,623.11
12/20/61	.	their memberships in the United	4,623.11
1/22/62		States authoritative information on the program and work of	4,623.11
2/26/62		the Jewish Agency in Israel in the fields of immigration, settlement and education, and general information relating to Israel.	4,623.11
3/19/62			
3/29/62			
		TOTAL	<u>\$32,361.77</u>
10/19/61	(American Zionist	A special grant to assist in the preparation of research	\$ 2,000.00
11/20/61	(Council	work and publications on developments in the Middle East as they relate to Israel.	1,575.00
12/20/61			1,575.00
1/22/62			1,575.00
2/20/62			1,575.00
3/19/62			1,575.00
3/29/62			<u>1,575.00</u>
			<u>\$11,450.00</u>
11/7/61	(Hebrew Culture	For grants to encourage Hebrew and Israeli studies at colleges and universities in the United States.	\$ 5,000.00
3/2/62	(Foundation		5,000.00
3/30/62			<u>4,000.00</u>
			<u>\$14,000.00</u>
12/18/61	(American Committee for the Weizmann Institute of Science	Special grant in connection with a fellowship entitled "Louis Lipsky Fellowship," which enables a deserving American student to attend graduate studies at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel.	\$ 1,250.00
			<u>\$1,250.00</u>
10/6/61	(Jewish Telegraphic	To assist this independent news agency to give full coverage in their news bulletins and dispatches to news of developments in Israel, especially relating to the work of the Jewish Agency.	\$1,500.00
10/13/61	(Agency, Inc.		500.00
			<u>\$2,000.00</u>

1390 ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S.

Filed and entered March 31, 1962

Page 2

Schedule "A" (cont)

Date Pay- ment Made	Name of Person to Whom Payment Made	Purposes For Which Payments Was Made	Amount of Payment
12/18/61 2/8/62 3/29/62	(Representative of the Treasury, State of Israel	Grant to assist needy Israeli students studying at United States universities and colleges. These funds are administered by a joint com- mittee of the Jewish Agency- American Section and the Israel Office of Information in New York.	\$5,006.66 2,833.33 11,333.32
			<u>\$19,833.31</u>
Various	(American Jewish Congress	Payments made to the Ameri- can Jewish Congress as a grant to enable a research program on the social, re- ligious and cultural situa- tion of the Jewish People in Soviet Russia.	\$6,513.71
			<u>\$6,513.71</u>
10/25/61 12/1/61 8/19/62	(Canadian Young Judes	Grants for educational ac- tivities among Canadian Jewish boys and girls.	\$1,500.00 1,500.00 1,500.00
			<u>\$4,500.00</u>
Throughout Period	Approximately seventy payments to individuals, travel agencies, hotels, cable companies, under direct in- structions from Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem, Israel.	Travel costs and subsistence payments for lecturers from Israel to various Latin Ameri- can countries, production costs for a film produced in Israel on account of Jewish Agency regarding immigration and resettlement activities of the Jewish Agency in Israel.	\$51,168.47
			<u>\$ 51,168.47</u>
Through- period.	(Miscellaneous Items	Publicity Expenses	
			<u>\$2,512.22</u>
Various	Small subsidies to cover hotel bills, subsistence on behalf of immigrants in transit to Israel, and other expenditures.		\$8,600.00
			<u>\$8,600.00</u>
	Adjustments on prior period charges		(2,205.65)
	TOTAL, GRANTS AND SUBVENTIONS-EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL) ACTIVITIES)		<u>\$ 151,093.12</u>

FILED

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FILED

OCT 5 1962

Registration Section
Department of Justice

AMERICAN SECTION OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL

REGISTRATION NO. 208

SCHEDULE "B"

TO AMENDMENT TO SUPPLEMENTAL REGISTRATION STATEMENT

For 6 month period ending March 31, 1962

Date Payment made	Name of Person to Whom Payment made	Purposes for which Payment was Made	Amount of Payment
10/13/61	Keren Kret z Israel	Part of subventions by Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem	\$9,616.80
11/16/61	Shel Hamizrachi	to the listed six organizations for the purpose of helping them carry on parallel programs to those of the Jewish Agency designed to absorb new immigrants in Israel.	9,616.80
12/12/61			9,616.80
1/15/62			9,616.80
2/9/62			9,616.80
3/15/62			9,616.80
10/13/61	Eastern Mediterranean on behalf of Ofek Co.	These groups maintain agricultural settlements, children's institutions, educational and religious institutions, housing projects, old-age homes, etc., and help the Jewish Agency fulfill its task by receiving new immigrants to Israel into their facilities, thus relieving the administration and financial burden of the Jewish Agency.	4,778.35
11/16/61			4,778.35
12/12/61			4,778.35
1/15/62			4,778.35
2/9/62			4,778.35
3/15/62			4,778.35
10/13/61	American Express Co. on behalf of Keren Tel Hai		4,023.92
10/13/61	Agudath Israel		2,000.00
11/16/61	World Organization		2,000.00
10/13/61	World Confederation of General Zionists		4,778.35
11/16/61			4,778.35
2/9/62			4,778.35
12/12/61	Peale Agudath Israel		2,254.15
1/15/62			2,576.05
2/9/62			2,576.05
3/15/62			2,576.05
2/1/62	American Zionist	Grants to enable this organization to conduct programs of public information relating to Israel, education and culture, religious education, youth, adult education.	15,000.00
2/9/62			14,000.00
2/16/62			17,000.00
2/23/62			13,000.00
3/9/62			10,000.00
3/16/62			16,000.00
3/23/62			7,500.00
3/29/62			8,500.00
3/30/62			20,000.00
10/25/61	Hahonim	Subventions to listed Zionist youth organizations to help further their educational and religious programs, their publications, production of Hebrew materials, materials on Jewish history, Jewish folklore, etc.	875.00
12/7/61			875.00
3/19/62			875.00
3/19/62			3,250.00

1392 ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S.

(for period ending March 31 1962)

REGISTRATION No. 213
page 2

Schedule "B" (cont.)

Date Payment made	Name of Person to whom Payment made	Purposes for which Payment was made	Amount of Payment
12/25/61	Hashomer Hatzair		\$ 625.00
12/7/61			625.00
3/19/62			625.00
3/19/62			2,000.00
10/25/61	Hechalutz Hatzair		375.00
12/7/61			375.00
10/25/61	Bnai Akiva		625.00
12/7/61			625.00
3/19/62			625.00
3/19/62			2,000.00
3/19/62	Ezer Hechalutz Hatzair		375.00
3/19/62			1,250.00
10/13/61	Vaad Shearith Haplitah	Grant in connection with settlement of some of their members in Israel.	5,000.00
11/16/61	(a religious group)		5,000.00
2/2/62			5,000.00
10/25/61	Canadian Association for Hebrew Education	Subvention to encourage the study of Hebrew, Jewish life, and information on life of the Jewish community in Israel among the Jewish community in Canada.	3,630.00
12/1/61			3,000.00
2/20/62			500.00
3/30/62			1,000.00
12/20/61	Zionist Organization of Canada	Grants to this group in connection with operations of office in Canada disseminating information on opportunities for settlement in Israel.	3,095.00
3/19/62			3,095.00
10/13/61	Brit Ivrit Olamit	Subvention to New York office of this this body which encourages the study of the Hebrew language and literature.	300.00
1 13/61	American Jewish Distribution Committee	Jewish Agency's share of expenses for operations of the joint committee on confiscated Jewish properties in Egypt of Egyptian Jewish refugees in Israel.	1,850.00
2/19/62	Federacion Sionista Mexico	Part payment of travel cost of Hebrew instructors to Israel.	544.00
2/28/62	Israel Digest	Money held over from previous period and spent on operating expenses of publication.	1,332.65
3/6/62	Religious Zionists of America	Subvention to refugee family in transit to Israel.	885.00
3/15/62	Sitzaron	Grant to this literary Hebrew magazine.	1,000.00

TOTAL PAYMENTS TO AFFILIATED ORGANIZATION

\$290,944.32

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The CHAIRMAN. I note under schedule A the following item: "Date, October 6, 1961, October 13, 1961; to whom paid, Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Inc.; purposes, to assist this independent news agency to give full coverage in their news bulletins and dispatches to news developments in Israel especially relating to the work of Jewish Agency; amount, \$1,500 and \$500 for a total of \$2,000."

What puzzles me is: Why did you list this \$2,000 paid in the second 6-month period and not list the \$58,000 paid in the prior 6-month period?

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir, this is what I am really going to look after to try to find the answer to this question.

The CHAIRMAN. If you could try to find the answer why.

Mr. HAMLIN. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. Together, of course, these make up \$60,000 referred to in your accountants' statement. Both this amendment and the amendment for the prior 6-month period were filed a number of months after the period to which they related. Is that not correct?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And they were both filed on the same day?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And I assume they were drawn up at the same time. That is what puzzles me as to why you listed \$2,000 but not listing the \$58,000 payment that preceded it in exactly the same fashion.

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir, well, we will—I hope we will be in a position to give you a clear answer to that.

(See appendix 2, p. 1422, item 14.)

QUESTION OF STATUS OF TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY AS AN INDEPENDENT ONE

The CHAIRMAN. I call your attention to the phrase used on the second amendment in describing the Telegraphic Agency. You describe it as "this independent news agency."

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, is it correct that the Jewish Agency-American Section, which held the controlling stock, and so on, is it correct to refer to it as an "independent news agency"?

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir, I am not a lawyer, but I would venture to say, in considering a news agency, control—independence is measured by the freedom with which they gather news and disseminate it. And that is what we meant by "independent news agency."

Also, at this time the reorganization of the new board had progressed very well, and we gave Mr. Lipsky authority to create a new board, and he had incorporated into a new board quite a good group of people to take over the control of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, as you say, you gave Mr. Lipsky—I mean you were in a position to control it and, in fact, did control it, is that not correct?

Mr. HAMLIN. We owned it, but we did not control in any way at all the affairs of this Agency.

(See appendix 2, p. 1424, item 19.)

QUESTION OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND CONTROL OF TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY

The CHAIRMAN. I show you a copy of a letter dated June 9, 1961, addressed to Mr. Moshe Rivlin, Information Department, Jewish Agency for Israel, and signed Isadore Hamlin, and ask if you wrote and sent this letter?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir, I did.

(The letter referred to follows:)

THE JEWISH AGENCY—AMERICAN SECTION.

New York, N.Y., June 9, 1961.

Re JTA.

Mr. MOSHE RIVLIN

Information Department, Jewish Agency for Israel,
Jerusalem, Israel.

DEAR MOSHE: You are aware of the problem of JTA and our continuing concern to put it on a paying basis and get it out of our budget. A few days ago, Goldmann, Eleazar Lipsky and I met to discuss the whole question and you will see a report which I gave to the executive on this conversation when you read our minutes of June 5th. This is a most difficult job, particularly with regard to the communities in the United States from whom we are expecting to begin to receive in allocations for JTA, in the fall, what we hope will be about \$120 to \$130 thousand. We are now beginning to work on New York JTA and we hope there also to find part of the bill.

There remain also two other areas where some funds should be available, namely the Latin American countries and South Africa, which we will handle through Dr. Goldstein as the head of Karen Hayesod, and the Israeli press. As you know, Lipsky worked quite hard during the Congress to meet with the Israel press people and to get them to understand that they must remit to JTA a minimum of \$30-33 thousand a year which is what JTA spends in transmitting news to them. He was successful in establishing a committee of Messrs. Shocken, Dissentshik and Lurie who were to go into this whole question and do something about it.

Of course, Lipsky cannot follow up this matter from New York. Mr. Goldmann, therefore, suggested that you should undertake to call these people together and press them very hard to find a solution to this problem. From Lipsky's conversation with us, it would seem that these three men are really prepared to do something and they realize that it is only fair that the Israel press cover this minimum bill involved in getting the news to them. Dr. Goldmann asked me to write to you on this matter on an urgent basis and to ask you to undertake something at once.

I am enclosing a memorandum which will give you all the facts on this matter.

Finally, I must impress on you how anxious we are to accomplish this task. It is our only possibility of transferring financial responsibility for JTA while at the same time retaining an important voice in its management. We are convinced that our present course is a correct one and we will be ultimately successful to the extent that we help JTA find alternative financial resources.

Looking forward to hearing from you and with warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

ISADORE HAMLIN, Executive Director.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is Mr. Rivlin?

Mr. HAMLIN. Mr. Rivlin is the director of the Jewish Agency's information department in the Jewish Agency—Jerusalem.

The CHAIRMAN. I will place this letter in the record.

It discusses various methods under consideration to find the new financing for the Telegraphic Agency. I was interested in the next to the last paragraph. You will notice it says:

Finally I must impress on you how anxious we are to accomplish this task. It is our only possibility of transferring financial responsibility for JTA while at the same time retaining an important voice in its management.

What does that statement mean?

Mr. HAMLIN. Sir, I don't know whether this can be construed as control of this Agency when we say that we want to retain an important voice in the affairs of JTA. As a matter of fact, in the reorganization of the board of about 20 members, 3 are members of our Jewish Agency Executive.

COORDINATION OF JTA'S ACTIVITIES WITH THE AGENCY'S

The CHAIRMAN. I show you a copy of a letter dated June 14, 1962, addressed to Mr. Lipsky and signed Isadore Hamlin and ask if you wrote and sent this letter.

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes.

(A copy of the letter is as follows:)

JUNE 14, 1962.

Mr. ELEAZAR LIPSKY,
Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Inc.,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR ELEAZAR: Once again, I must ask JTA to check with the Jewish Agency all texts and general communications which refer to JTA's relationship to the Jewish Agency as they should be cleared with us before being sent out.

I ask you and Vic Bienstock to bear this strictly in mind so that there may be absolute coordination and good order in this matter which is of vital concern to us.

Sincerely yours,

ISADORE HAMLIN, *Executive Director.*

The CHAIRMAN. The letter reads as follows. This is addressed to Mr. Lipsky. (Chairman reads.)

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you think that speaks for itself as to your relationship to the Telegraphic Agency?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes. If you will give me an opportunity to explain this matter I will be glad to.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. HAMLIN. You see, sir, our commitment to transfer the ownership of the JTA to a new board was an absolute commitment, but it was based on a very important consideration, namely, that the Jewish welfare funds in this country will have made the funds available for a healthy financial operation for the JTA.

Now, what was happening here is that the community welfare funds were not in effect taking over this financial relationship as quickly as we had hoped. Yet the process of taking the ownership away from the Jewish Agency was going on and was being pressed by some of these same people. We are interested in having a clear break before the ownership was turned over because we didn't want a situation where the JTA ownership was turned over to the board and then the JTA would have to come back to us again and ask us for money because our vital interest here was to keep this news agency alive. And so the reason this letter is framed in this manner is to make sure when Mr. Lipsky wrote to the community welfare fund organization, he would not put us into a position of releasing the ownership until the welfare funds made the money available to JTA on a healthy foundation.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, then, the words "all texts and general communications" do not refer to news releases.

Mr. HAMLIN. It referred only to communications with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds and the Large City Budgeting Conference. That is the only thing it referred to.

The CHAIRMAN. I show you a copy of a letter dated February 5, 1963, addressed to Dr. Nahum Goldmann and signed Isadore Hamlin and ask if you wrote and sent this letter.

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir, I did.

(The letter appears on p. 1363.)

The CHAIRMAN. The second paragraph reads:

While I am writing, I thought I should advise you that both the UIA and the JDC have agreed to renew the JTA allocation through the New York UJA for the forthcoming year. Secondly, Lipsky accepted our second offer of \$5,000 as his retainer.

Is this Lipsky we referred to the Eleazar Lipsky, president of the Telegraphic Agency?

Mr. HAMLIN. It is, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the purpose of this retainer?

Mr. HAMLIN. The purpose of this retainer was to enable Mr. Lipsky to earn some income for all of the amount of time he was spending on JTA affairs. Mr. Lipsky in effect was traveling around the country raising funds from the community welfare funds without payment by the JTA, and when he explained this matter to me, I proposed to our organization that we find him a retainer, and this we did.

The CHAIRMAN. It was not connected with the services on the JTA, then.

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

RECESS OF MEETING

The CHAIRMAN. Unfortunately they are going to take out another bill which I am interested in. I am going to have to go to the floor. So we will have to stop here, unfortunately. I thought we could complete this. We will have to adjourn the meeting at this time and at some future date which we can work out will be mutually convenient, we can finish these, I think—if there is not too much. In the meantime, we will furnish you with these requests, and maybe we can take care of all this at the same meeting.

Mr. HAMLIN. Very good, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I am sorry I have to go, but the Senate is an unpredictable body.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. May I with your permission add to the record my thanks to you on behalf of both witnesses.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. BOUKSTEIN. And any attempt on my part to be helpful was, as you will have noticed, in the direction of additional information rather than less information.

Mr. HAMLIN. Can I say for the Jewish Agency that we are glad to be of any help we can.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, at 5 p.m., the committee was in recess, to reconvene subject to the call of the Chair.)

APPENDIX 1

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL, INC.,
New York, N.Y., June 26, 1963.

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

DEAR SENATOR FULBRIGHT: This is in response to your letter of June 18, 1963, requesting that I provide the committee with information and material contained in the list attached to your letter.

I enclose herewith the material as requested.

Respectfully yours,

GOTTLIEB HAMMER,
Executive Vice Chairman.

MATERIAL REQUESTED BY SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE IN LETTER OF
JUNE 18, 1963, TO MR. GOTTLIEB HAMMER

Item 1. List of the officers and members of the board of directors of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., a membership corporation organized under the membership laws of the State of New York. (See p. 1225.)

The list of the officers and members of the board of directors of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., is in the Committee files.

On May 22, 1963, an amendment to the bylaws provided for the increase in the number of directors of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., from 21 to 27, and accordingly the following additional directors were elected: (The list is in the Committee files.)

Item 2. Certified copy of bylaws of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., effective May 23, 1963. (See p. 1225)

(A certified copy of the bylaws of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., is in the committee's files. Certain pertinent portions follows:)

BY-LAWS OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL, INC.

A corporation organized under the membership corporation law of the
State of New York

ARTICLE I. MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. The members of the Corporation shall consist of the United Israel Appeal, Inc.; the Jewish Agency (American Section) Inc.

Each of the corporate members shall elect or appoint delegates or representatives to act for it at any annual or special meeting of the Corporation. Such delegates or representatives, when assembled, as directed by the By-Laws of the Corporation, shall have and may exercise all the powers, rights and privileges of members at any annual or special meeting of the Corporation until their successors are elected or appointed. Certification by any officer or a member to the election or appointment of a delegate or representative shall be sufficient and shall empower such delegate or representative to exercise all the powers, rights and privileges of members at any annual or special meeting of the Corporation until the election or appointment of a successor to such delegate or representative is similarly certified. The delegates or representatives of United Israel Appeal, Inc. shall have, in the aggregate, fourteen (14) votes at any annual or special meeting of the corporation; the Jewish Agency (American Section) Inc. shall have, in the aggregate, seven (7) votes at any annual or special meeting of the corporation.

1397

ARTICLE III. DIRECTORS

Section 1.—The corporation shall be managed by a Board of Directors consisting of twenty-one (21) directors; fourteen (14) designated by the United Israel Appeal, Inc., and seven (7) designated by the Jewish Agency (American Section) Inc. Any vacancy created shall be similarly filled. Directors may not be elected in any other way. Members of the Board of Directors shall, upon their election, immediately enter upon the performance of their duties and shall continue in office until their successors shall be duly elected and qualify.

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL, INC.,
New York, N.Y., June 24, 1963.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the By-Laws of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., in effect up to May 22nd, 1963. On that date the following amendments were duly adopted:

Article I, section 1, as amended, to read as follows:

The members of the Corporation shall consist of the United Israel Appeal, Inc.; the Jewish Agency (American Section) Inc.

Each of the corporate members shall elect or appoint delegates or representatives to act for it at any annual or special meeting of the Corporation. Such delegates or representatives, when assembled, as directed by the By-Laws of the Corporation, shall have and may exercise all the powers, rights and privileges of members at any annual or special meeting of the corporation until their successors are elected or appointed. Certification by any officer or a member to the election or appointment of a delegate or representative shall be sufficient and shall empower such delegate or representative to exercise all the powers, rights, and privileges of members at any annual or special meeting of the Corporation until their successors are elected or appointed. Certification by any officer or a member to the election or appointment of a delegate or representative shall be sufficient and shall empower such delegate or representative to exercise all the powers, rights and privileges of members at any annual or special meeting of the Corporation until the election or appointment of a successor to such delegate or representative is similarly certified. The delegates or representatives of the United Israel Appeal, Inc., shall have, in the aggregate, eighteen (18) votes at any annual or special meeting of the corporation; the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc. shall have, in the aggregate, nine (9) votes at any annual or special meeting of the corporation.

Article III, section 1, as amended, to read as follows:

The corporation shall be managed by a Board of Directors consisting of twenty-seven (27) directors: eighteen (18) designated by the United Israel Appeal, Inc., and nine (9) designated by the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc. Any vacancy created shall be similarly filled. Directors may not be elected in any other way. Members of the Board of Directors shall, upon their election, immediately enter upon the performance of their duties and shall continue in office until their successors shall be duly elected and qualify.

Article III, section 5, as amended, to read as follows:

The presence of fourteen (14) members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. If a quorum is not present, a lesser number may adjourn the meeting to a day not more than ten (10) days later.

Article IV, as amended, to read as follows:

These By-Laws may be amended, repealed or altered in whole or in part by eighteen (18) affirmative votes at any duly organized meeting of the members or of the Board of Directors of the corporation.

MARCELLA KAPLAN, *Assistant Secretary.*

Item 3. Certified copy of By-Laws of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., effective prior to April 1, 1960. (See p. 1230.)

(A complete set of the bylaws are in the committee files ; pertinent portions follow. The following is a letter of certification :)

The undersigned, Assistant Secretary of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., does hereby certify that attached hereto is a true and complete copy of the By-Laws of said Corporation in the form in which the same were in full force and effect prior to April 1, 1960.

In witness whereof, the undersigned has hereunto set her hand and the seal of said Corporation this 26th day of June 1963.

MARCELLA KAPLAN, *Assistant Secretary.*

BY-LAWS OF THE JEWISH AGENCY, INC.

A corporation organized under the membership corporation law of the State of New York

ARTICLE I. MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Members of the corporation shall consist of—

The incorporators:

The Jewish Agency for Palestine.

Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund), Ltd.

Keren Kayemeth Le Israel (Jewish National Fund), Ltd.

Each of the corporate members shall elect or appoint delegates or representatives to act for it at any annual or special meeting of the corporation. Such delegates or representatives when assembled, as directed by the By-Laws of the corporation, shall have and may exercise all the powers, rights and privileges of members at any annual or special meeting of the corporation until their successors are elected or appointed. Certification by the Secretary of a member to the election or appointment of a delegate or representative shall be sufficient and shall empower such delegates or representative to exercise all the powers, rights and privileges of members at any annual or special meeting of the corporation until the election or appointment of a successor to such delegate or representative is similarly certified. The number of such delegates or representatives which each of the said organizations shall elect or appoint to each annual or special meeting of the corporation, or for the purpose of taking any other action, shall be as follows:

The Jewish Agency for Palestine.....	10
Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund), Ltd.....	5
Keren Kayemeth Le Israel (Jewish National Fund), Ltd.....	5

Each such elected or appointed delegate or representative and each of the incorporators shall have one (1) vote.

Section 2. Upon Resolution adopted by a majority vote of the membership, other organizations concerned with the upbuilding and welfare of Israel and in the activities of the corporation, may be invited to become members of the corporation and to elect or to appoint delegates or representatives to represent them at any annual and special meeting of the corporation, and each such elected or appointed delegate or representative shall have one (1) vote.

Item 4. List of members of the Executive committee and officers of the United Israel Appeal. (See p. 1232.)

(A complete list of the Executive Committee and officers of the UIA are in the committee files. A letter of certification follows :)

UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL,
New York, N.Y.

Attached are certified lists of the members of the board of directors of the United Israel Appeal, members of the executive committee of the United Israel Appeal, and, officers of the United Israel Appeal.

I hereby certify that the list attached hereto is a true and complete list of the members of the board of directors of the United Israel Appeal as of May 23, 1963.

GOTTLEIB HAMMER, *Secretary.*

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Item 5. Copy of Charter and By-Laws of the United Israel Appeal effective May 23, 1963. (See p. 1232.)

(A certified copy of the By-Laws of the United Israel Appeal effective May 23, 1963, is in the committee files. A letter of certification and pertinent portions are as follows:)

UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL,
New York, N.Y.

The undersigned, Secretary of United Israel Appeal, Inc., does hereby certify that attached hereto is a true and complete copy of the By-Laws of said Corporation in the form in which the same are presently in full force and effect.

In witness whereof, the undersigned has hereunto set his hand and the seal of said Corporation this 26th day of June 1963.

GOTTLIEB HAMMER, *Secretary.*

BY-LAWS OF THE UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL, INC.

Approved by the board of directors at its meeting on March 16, 1950, and as amended by the board of directors at its meeting on January 25, 1953

ARTICLE I. MEMBERSHIP

Section 1.—The members of the Corporation shall consist of one hundred and twenty (120) persons. Of these, the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) Inc. shall be represented at any annual or special meeting of the Corporation by seventy-two (72) representatives and forty-eight (48) persons shall be designated by the communities in consultation with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. The Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) Inc. and said communities shall have the right to make such designations hereinafter provided from year to year. At any annual or special meeting of the Corporation, each member thereof shall have one (1) vote.

ARTICLE II. DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Section 1.—The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than one hundred and twenty (120) nor more than one hundred and thirty (130) Directors who shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Corporation to serve until the next annual meeting or until their successors shall have been elected and qualified in the following manner:

The persons designated for membership in the Corporation by the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) Inc., voting as a group shall be entitled to elect seventy-two (72) Directors.

Forty-eight (48) Directors of the Corporation shall be elected by the members of the Corporation from among the representatives of the various communities in the United States chosen in consultation with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

Additional Directors, not exceeding ten (10) in number, may be elected at each annual meeting by the entire membership of the Corporation.

The Executive Director of Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) Inc. shall be invited to attend meetings of the Board of Directors but he shall not be entitled to vote thereat unless he be a member of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE III. COMMITTEES

Section 1.—The Board of Directors, from among their members, shall elect a Committee to be known as the "Executive Committee," which shall have the power to conduct the affairs of the organization between meetings of the Board of Directors. The Executive Committee shall consist of forty (40) members and the officers who shall be members of the Executive Committee ex-officio. Sixty percent (60%) of the members of this Committee shall be chosen from among the members of the Corporation who were designated by the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) Inc., and forty percent (40%) of the members of this Committee shall be chosen from among the members of the Board of Directors who were elected to office by the communities in consultation with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

This Executive Committee shall meet at least once each month. However, no meetings need be held during the months of July and August in each year.

ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S. 1401

The Executive Director of the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) Inc. shall be invited to attend meetings of the Executive Committee, but if the Executive Director is not a member of the Committee he shall not be entitled to vote. Nine (9) members of this Committee shall constitute a quorum of all meetings thereof.

Item 6. Request to submit for the record the status as of May 23, 1963, of the corporate control of the United Israel Appeal. (See p. 1233.)

The corporate control of the United Israel Appeal, as of May 23, 1963, is set forth in article I, section 1 of the bylaws of the United Israel Appeal. Said section reads as follows:

"The members of the Corporation shall consist of one hundred and twenty (120) persons. Of these, the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod), Inc., shall be represented at any annual or special meeting of the Corporation by seventy-two (72) representatives and forty-eight (48) persons shall be designated by the communities in consultation with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. The Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod), Inc. and said communities shall have the right to make such designations hereinbefore provided from year to year. At any annual or special meeting of the Corporation, each member thereof shall have one (1) vote."

Thus, the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod), Inc., through its representatives at any annual or special meeting of the United Israel Appeal, controls the United Israel Appeal.

Corporate control of the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod), Inc., which controls the United Israel Appeal, as aforesaid, is set forth in article I, section 1 of the bylaws of the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod), Inc., which section reads as follows:

"The membership of the corporation shall consist of:

"(a) The Zionist Organization of America, which shall have 55 votes.

"(b) The Poale Zion Party of America, which shall have 15 votes.

"(c) The Mizrahi Organization of America, which shall have 11 votes.

"(d) The Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, which shall have 19 votes.

"(e) The incorporators of the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod), Inc., and the American Palestine Campaign, Inc., which were consolidated to form this corporation, each of whom shall have one vote."

All of the individuals and persons are citizens of the United States of America and all of the organizations are incorporated in the United States, and their members, directors, and officers are all citizens of the United States of America.

Item 7. Request of the By-Laws of the Palestine Foundation Fund effective May 23, 1963. (See p. 1234.)

(A certified copy of the By-Laws of the Palestine Foundation Fund effective May 23, 1963, is in the committee files. A letter of certification and pertinent portions are as follows:)

KEREN HAYESOD PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND, INC.

The undersigned, cotreasurer of Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) Inc., does hereby certify that attached hereto is a true and complete copy of the By-Laws of said Corporation in the form in which the same are presently in full force and effect.

In witness whereof, the undersigned has hereunto set his hand and the seal of said Corporation this 26th day of June 1963.

GOTTLIEB HAMMER, Cotreasurer.

BY LAWS OF THE PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD) INC., AS AMENDED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS HELD ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1950

ARTICLE I. MEMBERSHIP

Section I.—The membership of the corporation shall consist of—

(a) The Zionist Organization of America, which shall have 55 votes.

(b) The Poale Zion Party of America, which shall have 15 votes.

(c) The Mizrahi Organization of America, which shall have 11 votes.

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(d) The Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, which shall have 19 votes.

(e) The incorporators of the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod), Inc., and the American Palestine Campaign, Inc., which were consolidated to form this corporation each of whom shall have one vote.

Section II. The annual meeting of the corporation shall be held on the last Thursday of October in each year, at such hour and place as the Board of Directors shall fix, unless such day shall be a legal or Jewish holiday, in which event the meeting shall be held on the next succeeding full business day not a legal or Jewish holiday.

Section III. Special meetings of the members of the corporation may be called at any time by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, or pursuant to resolution of the Board of Directors or Administrative Committee.

Section IV. Notice of meetings of the members of the corporation shall be sent by the Secretary by mail, postage prepaid, to each of the members at the addresses shown on the records of the corporation at least ten days before the date fixed for such meeting.

ARTICLE II. DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Section I. The Board of Directors shall consist of 130 persons qualified and selected as follows:

(a) All of the directors shall be contributors to the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod), Inc., or any Fund in which the Keren Hayesod participates.

(b) Of the 130 directors, not more than 68 shall be members in good standing of the Zionist Organization of America, and of this number 7 shall be members of, and represent, the Order Sons of Zion; not more than 19 shall be members in good standing of the Poale Zion Party of America; not more than 14 shall be members in good standing of the Mizrahi Organization of America; not more than 24 shall be members in good standing of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America.

(c) Directors shall be elected at each annual meeting to serve until the next annual meeting and until their successors have been elected and qualified.

(d) Directors need not be members of the corporation.

Section II. Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held upon the call of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, or upon the call of not less than 12 of the directors. The annual meeting of the Board of Directors for the election of officers shall be held within 30 days after the annual meeting of the corporation.

Section III. Notice of all meetings of directors shall be given by mail, postage prepaid, by telegraph or personally, at least two (2) days before the date fixed for such meeting. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors may be held at such times and places as may be fixed from time to time by the Board of Directors by a resolution adopted at a meeting thereof.

Section IV. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the Board of Directors may be filled by the remaining directors and the directors so chosen shall hold office until the next annual meeting of the corporation and until their respective successors shall have been elected and qualified.

ARTICLE III. COMMITTEES

Section I. The Board of Directors shall appoint an Executive Committee to be known as the "Administrative Committee" to hold office until the first meeting of the Board of Directors next following the annual meeting of the corporation, and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified. The Administrative Committee shall consist of all the elected officers of the corporation and 17 additional members elected at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Administrative Committee. Seven members shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of the Administrative Committee.

Section II. The Administrative Committee shall have and may exercise all the powers of the Board of Directors when the Board of Directors is not in session. The Administrative Committee shall have the power to make such

ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S. 1403

rules and regulations governing its conduct, the calling of its meetings, and such other matters as it shall deem advisable, and may from time to time appoint such committees as it shall deem necessary or advisable. It shall have the power to employ, discharge and fix the compensation of all employees. All vacancies in the Administrative Committee shall be filled by the Board of Directors.

Item 8. Request for a year-by-year accounting of all payments to the American Zionist Council. (See p. 1243.)

For the period from January 1, 1955, through March 31, 1960:

For the period from Jan. 1, 1955 to Sept. 30, 1955

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Jan. 3	\$25,000.00	June 29	10,000.00
Jan. 17	25,000.00	July 1	5,000.00
Jan. 24	17,000.00	July 7	5,000.00
Feb. 2	30,000.00	July 14	10,000.00
Feb. 9	10,000.00	July 20	10,000.00
Feb. 15	20,000.00	July 28	10,000.00
Feb. 28	10,000.00	Aug. 5	12,000.00
Mar. 4	10,000.00	Aug. 8	18,000.00
Mar. 8	15,000.00	Aug. 10	13,000.00
Mar. 21	5,000.00	Aug. 16	10,000.00
Mar. 31	35,000.00	Aug. 24	10,000.00
Apr. 5	35,000.00	Sept. 1	10,000.00
Apr. 21	15,000.00	Sept. 8	10,000.00
Apr. 26	15,000.00	Sept. 15	10,000.00
May 3	20,000.00	Sept. 22	10,000.00
May 11	15,000.00	Sept. 29	10,000.00
May 19	10,000.00		
May 24	10,000.00	Subtotal	551,000.00
June 1	10,000.00	Less, cash received from	
June 8	20,000.00	Shekel board	601.50
June 13	6,000.00		
June 14	20,000.00	Total	550,398.50
June 23	10,000.00		

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For the year ended Sept. 30, 1956

Date 1955	Amount	Date 1956—Continued	Amount
Oct. 5	\$10,000.00	Apr. 11	30,000.00
Oct. 12	10,000.00	Apr. 17	20,000.00
Oct. 17	10,000.00	Apr. 25	20,000.00
Oct. 19	10,000.00	Apr. 30	11,505.98
Oct. 24	15,000.00	May 2	20,000.00
Nov. 1	15,000.00	May 9	20,000.00
Nov. 2	4,500.00	May 15	20,000.00
Nov. 4	15,000.00	May 22	20,000.00
Nov. 8	10,000.00	May 31	20,000.00
Nov. 17	10,000.00	June 5	15,000.00
Nov. 22	10,000.00	June 12	15,000.00
Nov. 29	15,000.00	June 19	20,000.00
Dec. 7	10,000.00	June 26	25,000.00
Dec. 15	15,000.00	June 30	1,565.39
Dec. 22	18,000.00	July 3	20,000.00
Dec. 27	15,000.00	July 10	15,000.00
		July 18	15,000.00
1956		July 24	15,000.00
Jan. 5	15,000.00	Aug. 1	15,000.00
Jan. 11	20,000.00	Aug. 8	15,000.00
Jan. 17	20,000.00	Aug. 14	15,000.00
Jan. 24	20,000.00	Aug. 21	14,500.00
Feb. 1	20,000.00	Aug. 30	14,000.00
Feb. 2	5,000.00	Aug. 31	748.37
Feb. 8	20,000.00	Aug. 31	652.48
Feb. 9	5,000.00	Sept. 4	15,000.00
Feb. 14	16,000.00	Sept. 12	10,000.00
Feb. 20	25,000.00	Sept. 18	10,000.00
Feb. 23	5,000.00	Sept. 24	15,000.00
Feb. 28	25,000.00		
Mar. 6	25,000.00	Subtotal	946,472.22
Mar. 14	20,000.00	Add, accruals at Sept. 30,	
Mar. 20	20,000.00	1956	32,308.90
Mar. 30	20,000.00		
Apr. 5	25,000.00	Total	978,781.12

ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S. 1405

For the year ended Sept. 30, 1957

Amount	Date	Amount	Date	Amount
	1956		1957—Continued	
000.00	Oct. 3	\$10,000.00	May 28	15,000.00
000.00	Oct. 10	15,000.00	May 31	531.56
000.00	Oct. 17	10,000.00	May 31	1,168.87
505.98	Oct. 24	15,000.00	June 3	15,000.00
000.00	Oct. 30	15,000.00	June 11	15,000.00
000.00	Nov. 7	10,000.00	June 12	10,000.00
000.00	Nov. 13	15,000.00	June 19	20,000.00
000.00	Nov. 20	15,000.00	June 19	4,000.00
000.00	Nov. 27	15,000.00	June 26	15,000.00
000.00	Nov. 30	277.96	July 3	15,000.00
000.00	Dec. 5	20,000.00	July 10	25,000.00
000.00	Dec. 12	15,000.00	July 17	15,000.00
000.00	Dec. 18	15,000.00	July 24	15,000.00
565.39	Dec. 26	15,000.00	July 31	15,000.00
000.00			July 31	487.00
000.00	1957		Aug. 6	15,000.00
000.00	Jan. 2	15,000.00	Aug. 15	15,000.00
000.00	Jan. 8	15,000.00	Aug. 21	15,000.00
000.00	Jan. 16	15,000.00	Aug. 28	15,000.00
000.00	Jan. 22	15,000.00	Aug. 30	2,487.24
000.00	Jan. 29	20,000.00	Sept. 4	15,000.00
500.00	Jan. 31	834.15	Sept. 12	15,000.00
000.00	Feb. 6	20,000.00	Sept. 16	5,500.00
748.37	Feb. 13	15,000.00	Sept. 19	18,000.00
652.48	Feb. 19	20,000.00	Sept. 25	15,000.00
000.00	Feb. 25	5,000.00	Sept. 30	151.47
000.00	Feb. 27	25,000.00		
000.00	Mar. 5	15,000.00	Subtotal	879,798.04
000.00	Mar. 12	20,000.00	Less, receipts	
000.00	Mar. 19	15,000.00	from shekel	
472.22	Mar. 28	15,000.00	board	\$700.00
308.90	Mar. 31	190.92	Adjustments for	
781.12	Apr. 3	15,000.00	amounts paid	
	Apr. 9	25,000.00	out of above	
	Apr. 18	15,000.00	funds against	
	Apr. 18	10,000.00	balance owing	
	Apr. 26	20,000.00	to American	
	Apr. 30	1,168.87	Zionist Coun-	
	May 2	15,000.00	cil	2,043.15
	May 9	20,000.00		2,743.15
	May 15	15,000.00		
	May 22	15,000.00	Total	877,054.89

1406 ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S.

For the 6 months ended Mar. 31, 1958

Date 1957	Amount	Date 1958—Continued	Amount
Oct. 2	10,000.00	Feb. 13	15,000.00
Oct. 8	10,000.00	Feb. 18	15,000.00
Oct. 15	10,000.00	Feb. 19	11,000.00
Oct. 24	20,000.00	Feb. 21	5,000.00
Oct. 31	10,000.00	Feb. 27	10,000.00
Nov. 7	12,000.00	Feb. 28	517.76
Nov. 12	10,000.00	Mar. 6	10,000.00
Nov. 12	15,000.00	Mar. 7	5,000.00
Nov. 27	7,500.00	Mar. 13	7,500.00
Dec. 2	5,000.00	Mar. 13	3,500.00
Dec. 4	7,500.00	Mar. 19	15,000.00
Dec. 11	7,500.00	Mar. 28	5,000.00
Dec. 18	7,500.00	Mar. 28	10,000.00
Dec. 23	5,200.00	Mar. 31	714.54
Dec. 26	7,500.00		
Dec. 30	15,000.00	Subtotal	326,095.29
Dec. 31	662.99	Add, accrual at Mar. 31,	
		1958	1,050.00
Jan. 7	7,500.00		
Jan. 15	7,500.00		327,145.29
Jan. 22	10,000.00	Less, receipt from central	
Jan. 29	10,000.00	shekel board	2,442.43
Jan. 31	10,000.00		
Feb. 5	7,500.00	Total	324,702.86

1957
Apr. 2
Apr. 9
Apr. 17
Apr. 22
Apr. 24
Apr. 30
May 8
May 11
May 22
May 28
June 5
June 11
June 19
June 20
June 26
June 30
July 10
July 18
July 24
July 30
July 31
Aug. 7
Aug. 13
Aug. 20
Aug. 27
Sept. 3
Sept. 1
Sept. 1
Sept. 2
Oct. 2
Oct. 9
Oct. 15
Oct. 23
Oct. 29
Oct. 31
Nov. 7
Nov. 10
Nov. 15
Nov. 20
Nov. 20
Nov. 23
Dec. 4

ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S. 1407

For the year ended Mar. 31, 1959

Date	Amount	Date	Amount
1958		1958 --Continued	
Apr. 2	\$10,000.00	Dec. 9	21,000.00
Apr. 9	15,000.00	Dec. 17	15,000.00
Apr. 17	10,000.00	Dec. 23	15,000.00
Apr. 22	4,400.00	Dec. 31	8,000.00
Apr. 24	19,000.00	Dec. 31	1,105.26
Apr. 30	10,000.00	1959	
May 8	15,000.00	Jan. 8	10,000.00
May 11	20,000.00	Jan. 14	15,000.00
May 22	15,000.00	Jan. 21	15,000.00
May 28	12,000.00	Jan. 29	12,000.00
June 5	15,000.00	Jan. 31	631.76
June 11	17,000.00	Feb. 5	10,000.00
June 18	25,000.00	Feb. 11	13,000.00
June 20	4,000.00	Feb. 18	17,000.00
June 26	20,000.00	Feb. 20	1,500.00
June 30	1,488.06	Feb. 26	12,000.00
July 10	15,000.00	Mar. 5	8,000.00
July 18	15,000.00	Mar. 11	16,000.00
July 24	15,000.00	Mar. 19	5,000.00
July 30	10,000.00	Mar. 20	15,000.00
July 31	12,000.00	Mar. 26	12,000.00
Aug. 7	15,000.00	Mar. 31	919.27
Aug. 13	12,000.00	Mar. 31	666.07
Aug. 20	15,000.00	Mar. 31	5,000.00
Aug. 27	12,000.00		
Sept. 3	12,000.00	Subtotal	734,501.95
Sept. 11	12,000.00	Add. accrual at Mar. 31,	
Sept. 17	12,000.00	1959	31,500.00
Sept. 25	10,000.00		
Oct. 2	10,000.00	Subtotal	766,001.95
Oct. 9	10,000.00	Less, reversal of	
Oct. 15	10,000.00	Mar. 31, 1958,	
Oct. 23	10,000.00	accrual	\$1,070.00
Oct. 29	10,000.00	Adjustment for	
Oct. 31	431.09	amounts paid	
Nov. 7	15,000.00	out of above	
Nov. 10	12,500.00	funds against	
Nov. 13	12,000.00	balance owing	
Nov. 20	10,000.00	to American	
Nov. 26	10,000.00	Zionist	
Nov. 28	1,860.44	Council	10,100.84
Dec. 4	14,000.00		11,150.84
		Total	754,851.11

1408 ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S.

For the year ended Mar. 31, 1960

Date 1959	Amount	Date 1959- Continued	Amount
Apr. 2	\$10,000.00	Dec. 4	8,000.00
Apr. 9	10,000.00	Dec. 10	20,000.00
Apr. 15	15,000.00	Dec. 16	20,000.00
Apr. 21	15,000.00	Dec. 22	20,000.00
Apr. 27	10,000.00	Dec. 29	20,000.00
May 6	17,500.00		
May 14	15,000.00	1960	
May 22	17,000.00	Jan. 7	20,000.00
May 27	17,000.00	Jan. 13	10,000.00
June 4	15,000.00	Jan. 21	10,000.00
June 10	15,000.00	Jan. 27	12,000.00
June 17	10,000.00	Feb. 4	15,000.00
June 24	25,000.00	Feb. 11	7,000.00
June 30	625.00	Feb. 15	5,000.00
June 30	208.33	Feb. 18	10,000.00
June 30	1,099.81	Feb. 26	10,000.00
July 1	10,000.00	Mar. 3	16,000.00
July 9	13,000.00	Mar. 10	11,000.00
July 15	10,000.00	Mar. 17	10,000.00
July 22	10,000.00	Mar. 24	12,000.00
July 29	16,000.00	Mar. 30	12,000.00
July 31	12.83	Mar. 31	1,111.88
Aug. 6	10,000.00		
Aug. 11	14,000.00	Subtotal	714,057.85
Aug. 20	10,000.00	Add, accrual at Mar. 31,	
Aug. 26	14,000.00	1960, paid Apr. 6, 1960	23,500.00
Sept. 2	13,000.00		
Sept. 10	10,000.00	Subtotal	737,557.85
Sept. 16	12,000.00		
Sept. 23	14,000.00	Less, reversal of Mar. 31,	
Oct. 1	10,000.00	1959, accrual	31,500.00
Oct. 8	10,000.00	Adjustment for amounts	
Oct. 14	12,500.00	paid out of above funds	
Oct. 22	12,500.00	against balance owing	
Oct. 29	12,500.00	to American Zionist	
Nov. 4	17,000.00	Council	15,996.72
Nov. 12	13,000.00		
Nov. 18	18,000.00		47,496.72
Nov. 25	10,000.00	Total	690,061.13

Item 9 Request for set of periodic accountings rendered by the American Zionist Council to the Jewish Agency from January 1, 1955 to April 1, 1960. (See pp. 1247-1248.)

(Copies of the accountings rendered by the American Zionist Council to the Jewish Agency from Jan. 1, 1955 to Apr. 1, 1960, are in the committee's files.)

Item 10. Request for year-by-year accounting as to all payments either directly or through the American Zionist Council or through the Rabinowitz Foundation to the Council on Middle Eastern Affairs. (See p. 1273.)

Funds paid to the American Zionist Council, as reported in item 8, included the following amounts for the purposes of Middle Eastern Affairs:

Year	Amount
1958	\$48,000
1959	48,000
3 months ended Mar. 31, 1960	12,000

No payments were made directly to the Rabinowitz Foundation, or to the Council on Middle Eastern Affairs.

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ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S. 1409

Item 11. Request for a year-by-year accounting of payments or loans to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency from the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. to April 1, 1960. (See p. 1285.)

List of advances to Jewish Telegraphic Agency from the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. during period January 1, 1958 through March 31, 1960.

For the period Jan. 1, 1958 to Mar. 31, 1958

Date	Amount	Date	Amount
Jan. 2	\$2,350	Feb. 28	2,350
Jan. 10	2,350	Mar. 7	2,350
Jan. 17	2,350	Mar. 14	2,350
Jan. 24	2,350	Mar. 21	2,350
Jan. 31	2,350	Mar. 28	2,350
Feb. 6	2,350		
Feb. 13	2,350	Total	30,550
Feb. 21	2,350		

For the year ended Mar. 31, 1959

Date 1958	Amount	Date 1958—Continued	Amount
Apr. 4	\$2,350	Oct. 24	2,000
Apr. 10	2,350	Oct. 30	2,700
Apr. 25	2,000	Oct. 31	2,000
Apr. 18	2,000	Nov. 7	2,000
May 2	2,000	Nov. 14	2,000
May 9	2,300	Nov. 21	2,000
May 20	2,000	Nov. 28	2,000
May 23	2,000	Nov. 28	700
May 29	2,000	Dec. 5	3,200
June 5	2,000	Dec. 11	3,000
June 13	2,000	Dec. 19	2,500
June 20	2,000	Dec. 26	2,000
June 27	2,000	1959	
July 3	2,000	Jan. 2	2,000
July 11	2,000	Jan. 8	2,000
July 18	2,000	Jan. 16	2,000
July 25	2,000	Jan. 23	2,000
Aug. 1	\$2,000	Jan. 30	2,000
Aug. 8	2,000	Feb. 6	2,000
Aug. 15	2,000	Feb. 13	2,000
Aug. 29	2,000	Feb. 20	2,000
Aug. 20	2,000	Feb. 27	2,000
Sept. 5	2,000	Mar. 6	2,000
Sept. 12	2,000	Mar. 13	2,000
Sept. 10	1,500	Mar. 20	2,000
Sept. 19	500	Mar. 27	2,000
Sept. 26	2,000	Mar. 31	350
Oct. 10	2,000	Total	111,450
Oct. 3	2,000		
Oct. 17	2,000		

1410 ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S.

For the year ended Mar. 31, 1960

Date 1959	Amount	Date 1959—Continued	Amount
Apr. 10	\$2,000	Oct. 1	3,400
Apr. 16	2,000	Oct. 8	2,000
Apr. 22	2,000	Oct. 22	2,000
Apr. 3	2,000	Nov. 5	3,500
May 1	2,000	Nov. 20	2,000
May 7	2,000	Nov. 27	2,000
May 14	4,500	Nov. 12	4,000
May 22	2,000	Dec. 4	2,000
May 29	2,000	Dec. 10	4,500
June 19	2,000	Dec. 18	2,000
June 5	2,000	Dec. 24	4,000
June 8	2,000	Dec. 31	2,000
June 15	1,753		
June 26	2,000	1960	
July 2	2,000	Jan. 7	3,000
July 9	2,000	Jan. 15	3,000
July 16	2,000	Jan. 27	3,300
July 24	2,000	Jan. 21	3,000
July 31	4,000	Feb. 1	600
Aug. 7	2,000	Feb. 5	3,000
Aug. 11	4,000	Feb. 12	3,850
Aug. 20	2,000	Feb. 18	3,000
Aug. 26	2,000	Feb. 26	3,000
Sept. 17	3,800	Mar. 3	3,000
Sept. 23	2,000	Mar. 10	3,500
Sept. 2	2,000	Mar. 17	3,000
Sept. 10	2,000	Mar. 27	3,000
Oct. 14	2,000	Mar. 30	3,000
Oct. 29	4,500		
		Total	143,203

Item 12. Date of acquisition of stock of Jewish Telegraphic News Agency by the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. (See p. 1285.)

The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., acquired three shares of stock of the Jewish Telegraphic News Agency on or about June 28, 1951.

Item 13. Request for a detailed itemization of \$50,000 expenditure which appears in the report dated November 4, 1960, rendered to the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., by Green, Strocker & Co. on the page marked "Exhibit B, Schedule 4(a) Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., Administrative Expenses for the year ended March 31, 1960," listed as "Special public relations \$50,000". (See p. 1291.)

Paid to—	Date paid	Amount
Synagogue Council of America	May 23, 1960	\$500
Do.	Apr. 4, 1960	2,500
Do.	Nov. 19, 1959	3,000
Do.	Dec. 28, 1959	1,500
Hebrew Culture Foundation	Dec. 17, 1959	1,000
Synagogue Council of America	May 20, 1960	2,500
Hadassah	July 14, 1960	2,000
Total payments		13,000
Accrued at Mar. 31, 1960	(2)	37,000
Total		50,000

¹ Accrued at Mar. 31, 1960, but paid thereafter.

² On June 11, 1962, the finance committee of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., authorized the cancellation of the amount of \$37,000 accrued as at Mar. 31, 1960, and carried on the books of the corporation as "Budget items committed but not yet expended."

ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S. 1411

Item 14. Request for a letter given sometime in 1951 or 1952 relative to arrangements for transference of funds from the United Israel Appeal to the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., prior to April 1, 1960. (See p. 1306.)

(See letter attached to Hon. J. William Fulbright.)

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL, INC.,
New York, N.Y., June 26, 1963.

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

DEAR SENATOR FULBRIGHT: I refer to item 14 on the list of items attached to your letter of June 18, 1963.

At the executive session on May 23, 1963, I stated that I recalled the existence of a letter indicating that the United Israel Appeal would turn over its collections to the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.

We have searched the records of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., and the files of the United Israel Appeal, and are unable to locate such a letter. I wish to state that, in any event, my statement to the effect that United Israel Appeal funds were turned over to the agency as a matter of course is correct, and this was in fact done in practice.

We are continuing the search for such a document and if we locate it, we shall send it to you at once.

Respectfully yours,

GOTTLIEB HAMMER,
Executive Vice-Chairman.

Item 15. Letter supplied to Committee by Mr. Hammer subsequent to the hearing concerning deployment of funds from the UJA. (See p. 1254.)

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL, INC.,
New York, N.Y., June 26, 1963.

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

DEAR SENATOR FULBRIGHT: I have examined the transcript of my testimony before your committee on May 23, 1963.

I find that on page 1254 the answer I gave to your question is incomplete. At the hearing, I stated that I had to exercise my discretion as to how to deploy the use of funds received from the United Jewish Appeal. The correct answer is that I had to exercise my discretion as to how to deploy the funds from the United Jewish Appeal and from other sources.

Accordingly, I respectfully request that, with your permission, the record of the testimony be corrected accordingly.

Respectfully yours,

GOTTLIEB HAMMER, Executive Vice Chairman.

APPENDIX 2

THE JEWISH AGENCY—AMERICAN SECTION, INC.,
New York, N.Y., June 28, 1963.

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

DEAR SENATOR FULBRIGHT: In accordance with the request contained in your letter of June 17, 1963, the information referred to in a list of items attached to your letter is sent to you herewith.

For technical reasons, it was not possible to complete by this date the information pertaining to item 4 on the above-mentioned list. The information relating to this item will be forwarded at an early date.

Respectfully yours,

ISADORE HAMLIN, Executive Director.

Item 1. Certified copy of the By-Laws of the Jewish Agency—American Section, Inc., effective May 23, 1963. (See p. 1310.)

(A Letter of Certification and pertinent portions of the certified copy of the By-Laws of the Jewish Agency—American Section, Inc., are as follows:)

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JUNE 26, 1963.

The undersigned, Secretary of the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc., does hereby certify that attached hereto is a true and complete copy of the By-Laws of said Corporation in the form in which the same are presently in full force and effect. These By-Laws were in effect on May 23, 1963.

In witness whereof, the undersigned has hereunto set his hand and the seal of said Corporation this 26th day of June 1963.

ISADORE HAMLIN, *Secretary.*

BY LAWS OF THE JEWISH AGENCY--AMERICAN SECTION, INC.

ARTICLE I. MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Membership: The membership of the association shall consist of those persons who have signed the Certificate of Incorporation as incorporators, and all persons who are members of the Executive of the World Zionist Organization (The Executive), which Executive is also known as the Executive for the Jewish Agency for Israel.

ARTICLE III. DIRECTORS

Section 1. Number and Powers of Board of Directors: The Corporation shall be managed by a Board of Directors consisting of seven (7) persons, all of whom shall be members of the Corporation. The directors shall be elected at the annual meeting of the members of the Corporation. All power and authority of the Corporation shall be vested in the Board of Directors and all and any part of such power and authority, in addition to the power and authority delegated by these By-Laws to the Executive Committee, may be delegated to such committees of the Board of Directors as the Board from time to time may determine.

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 Council shall, at its next session, elect a new Chairman from among the members of the Executive. Pending

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

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ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S. 1413

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 41"

Reports

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

"Article 45"

Signing of Contracts and Documents

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

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

Item 3. Request for a list of individuals comprising the Executive of the Jerusalem Agency.

(The list of the members of the Executive of the Jerusalem Agency is in the Committee files.)

Item 4. Request for excerpts of minutes of meetings of the Executive in Jerusalem since April 1, 1960, relating to activities through agents in the United States. (See p. 1311.)

THE JEWISH AGENCY—AMERICAN SECTION, INC.,

New York, N.Y., July 16, 1963.

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

DEAR SENATOR FULBRIGHT: I refer to my letter to you, dated June 28, 1963, in which I explained that for technical reasons it was not possible to give you at that time the information pertaining to item 4 of the material which you requested in your letter of June 17.

We have now received the information needed to complete the answer to this item which I attach herewith.

Respectfully yours,

ISADORE HAMLIN, *Executive Director.*

(1) Excerpt from minutes of plenary session of Jewish Agency Executive, Jerusalem, dated January 7, 1960:

"*Proposed budget for next year.*—Without opposition, and with Mr. Z. Lurie abstaining, the budget for the year 1960-61, submitted by the Committee on Budget, was accepted.

(NOTE.—In response to our cabled request for budget figure submitted by the Committee on Budget, we received the following reply from the Director General of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem:

"Plenum (the full Executive) allocated January 6, 1960, 874,000 Pounds for American Section for 1960-61 and this was approved by Budget Committee March 10, 1960.")

(2) Excerpt from minutes of plenary session of Jewish Agency Executive, Jerusalem, dated June 13, 1960:

"*Allocations to publications of Zionist groups in the United States.*—It was decided that the sum that was granted to such publications last year—\$62,000—from the budget of the Jewish Agency, will be granted also this year. The Jewish Agency Executive, New York, is asked to find a way of including this sum in the budget of the American Zionist Council."

(3) Re budget 1961-62.

(a) Excerpt from minutes of meeting of Jewish Agency Executive, Jerusalem, dated February 6, 1961:

"Office in New York.—The proposed decrease of IL 125,000 was passed with 11 votes for and 5 against.

Voted down were the proposed decreases of IL 174,000 and IL 74,000."

(b) Excerpt from minutes of meeting of Jewish Agency Executive, Jerusalem, dated February 7, 1961:

"Vote on budget confirmation.—With 13 votes for, 2 against, and 1 abstention, the budget for the year 1961-62 was confirmed."

(c) Excerpt from minutes of meeting of Jewish Agency Executive, Jerusalem, dated July 24, 1961:

"The proposed budget for 1961-62, as confirmed by the Budget Committee and ~~submitted by the Treasurer, was unanimously passed.~~"

(NOTE.—In response to our cabled request for budget figure submitted by the Committee on Budget, we received the following reply from the Director General of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem:

"Budget Committee approved November 12, 1961, 1,509,000 pounds for American Section for 1961-62.")

(4) Excerpt from minutes of plenary session of the Jewish Agency Executive, Jerusalem, dated January 26, 1962:

"Agreed that the Budget Committee of the Executive in Jerusalem will examine and decide on the budget for the American Zionist Council, and that the decisions of the Budget Committee are ratified."

(NOTE.—In response to our cabled request for budget figure adopted by the Committee on Budget, we received the following reply from the Director General of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem:

"Plenum approved June 4, 1962, AZC 1962-63 budget of 1,012,000 dollars, 356,000 of which to be deducted from all departments except Aliya and Klita activities and debt payments, 356,000 from reserve, and 300,000 to be raised in the United States.")

(5) Excerpt from the minutes of the meeting of Jewish Agency Executive, Jerusalem, dated February 19, 1962:

"2. Budget 1962-63.—Agreed to transfer the proposed budget of the Treasurer in the form submitted to the Budget Committee of the Executive."

(NOTE.—In response to our cabled request for budget figure submitted by the Committee on Budget, we received the following reply from the Director General of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem:

"Budget Committee approved May 8, 1962, 1,258,000 pounds for American Section for 1962-63.")

Item 5. Description of departments and operation in Israel of Jewish Agency Executive. (See p. 1311.)

The major functions and operations of the Jewish Agency for Israel in Jerusalem can be classified under the following headings:

1. Caring for and processing of refugee immigrants at point of departure, and transporting them to Israel.
2. Reception of immigrants upon their arrival in Israel, providing them with housing (temporary or permanent, as the case may be); assistance when required and helping them to find employment.
3. The settlement of new immigrants in agriculture settlements, to engage in farming.
4. The care of youth and children among the immigrants (Youth Aliyah).
5. Assistance to educational institutions, and extension facilities for teaching the Hebrew language to new immigrants, to help them integrate into the community.

The departments concerned with these major operations in Israel are: Immigration, Absorption, Agricultural Settlement, Youth Aliyah, Economic, and Technical Service. A brief description of these departments follows.

Other departments are: Administration, Treasury, Publication, Central Zionist Archives.

(a) *Immigration Department.*—The task of this department is to deal with the migration needs and opportunities of Jews in various parts of the world, particularly in such countries where Jews do not enjoy equal cultural, economic and political rights, to assist all those who wish to emigrate to Israel and to arrange for their care enroute and their transport. For this purpose, the department maintains representatives in several countries, transit camps at various points, medical personnel, social welfare workers, teachers, etc. In dealing with

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large-scale immigration, often unpredicted and unpredictable, the Immigration Department maintains the closest liaison and cooperation with the Jewish Agency Absorption and Settlement Departments, as well as the departments of the Government of Israel who may be concerned, and, of course, with industrial and labor organizations. In the last few years, the Jewish Agency has striven to avoid the necessity of establishing transit camps in Israel by channeling new immigrants directly to their point of absorption in Israel.

Between May 15, 1948, and June 30, 1962, the department assisted 1,060,000 Jews to immigrate to Israel. Of these, two-thirds came by sea and one-third by air from over a hundred countries, mostly from Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa. This department operates under the constant handicap of having to assist immigrants from certain countries who either give no notice that Jews are being permitted to emigrate, or, often, with strict time limits. The department therefore strives to take advantage of all given situations to rescue, under all circumstances, those Jews who are given the chance to emigrate from certain danger areas. It has, therefore, been under constant obligation to meet shifting demands in various parts of the world, operating under sometimes most difficult conditions.

(b) *Absorption Department*.—Is concerned with the preliminary reception of immigrants on their arrival in Israel. Its first contact with the immigrant is on board ship or plane, where classification teams meet them in order to ascertain in advance by vocational and health examinations where to place them. Thus, even before the immigrant arrives in Israel, an effort is made to determine whether a person can take up employment in a profession, in the trades, or be helped to settle on the land. Every effort is made to send the immigrant directly to a permanent home and to provide the housing. This department must also concern itself with those immigrants who require hospitalization or institutional care, or social cases, and unemployables, making provision for such persons as well.

The department provides new immigrants with basic household equipment, kitchen utensils, blankets, etc., and with small cash allowances. The head of the family is helped in the registration process at the local labor exchanges, while the mother is assisted in registering the child in school or kindergarten.

The department maintains accelerated Hebrew language courses for immigrant doctors, engineers, and other professional people so that they may learn the language as rapidly as possible and thus take their permanent places in Israeli society. 382 such accelerated Hebrew language courses have been in operation, and up till April 30, 1962, 53,600 immigrants were accommodated in them.

The department channels many immigrants to vocational courses, seasonal work in agriculture, to public works, etc. Every effort is made to help the new immigrant stand on his own feet.

Of the 1,060,000 who arrived in Israel up to June 30, 1962, 807,000 had been provided with modest permanent housing in towns and development areas, and 175,000 in agricultural settlements. Approximately 74,000 persons are still in temporary shelters. The Absorption Department has dealt with 144,000 social cases—half of these have been provided with housing on special terms, over 30 percent have been helped to set up businesses, and the rest have been accommodated in institutions.

The Absorption Department operates with the same handicaps as the Immigration Department in view of the fluctuations and unpredictability of the immigration waves.

(c) *Agricultural Settlement Department*.—This department has been responsible for the establishment of 630 agricultural settlements (409 since the establishment of the State) in which 210,000 people are settled. These settlements produce three quarters of Israel's food requirements.

The department assists and supervises 481 settlements, comprising 130,000 persons. These settlements cultivate an area of 320,000 acres of which 130,000 are irrigated. It has invested IL835 million in establishing and consolidating these settlements, including IL126 million for housing. These new settlements produce over one-third of the country's agricultural output, and the proportion is steadily growing as the settlers acquire skill and experience.

The department supplies the settlements with housing, livestock, and equipment. The department played an important role in the development of water resources for agricultural settlements. In addition, the department provided

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vocational training and guidance as well as extension services to these settlements.

(d) *Department for Children and Youth Immigration (Youth Aliyah).*—This department was established soon after Hitler's rise to power as the result of the pleading of Jewish parents in Germany and subsequently in other countries, who were concerned to save their children and therefore entrusted them to the care of the Jewish Agency which brought them to Palestine. After World War II, the department cared for Jewish war orphans brought to the country and, in more recent years, its facilities have been used to provide training and care for children of refugee immigrant families facing special problems. In its 28 years of existence, the department cared for and educated over 100,000 children and young people from 72 different countries. The basic method has been to place children in existing agricultural settlements, agricultural boarding schools, children's villages, and city schools. The Agency provided the funds necessary for the tuition and maintenance of these children.

At the present, the department cares for about 12,000 children and youth who are being educated in 250 agricultural settlements, children's villages, and day centers. About 4,000 to 5,000 children graduate each year from Youth Aliyah and that number are usually absorbed by the department each year. However, emergency situations involving danger to entire Jewish communities have often forced Youth Aliyah to take much larger numbers of children than originally planned for, many of them brought to Israel before the immigration of their parents.

(e) *Economic Department.*—This department assists traders and craftsmen, generally with very limited means of their own, by giving them technical assistance and making necessary contacts for them. Such persons usually provide employment opportunities for others.

(f) *The technical services.*—This department services all the aforementioned departments of the Jewish Agency, it draws plans for new agricultural settlements and institutions, maintains warehouses and stores of equipment and supplies, and carries on widespread technical and professional services designed to assist the departments to carry out their functions.

Other Jewish Agency departments.—With headquarters in Israel, but operating mainly abroad, are several other smaller departments of the Jewish Agency. These are engaged primarily in educational, religious, and youth work. These are the Education and Cultural Department, the Torah Education Department, the Youth Department, the Information Department, and the Organization Department. The latter department is concerned primarily with the Zionist organizational affairs.

Item 6. Request for a year-by-year accounting for payments which the Jewish Agency-American Section made to the American Zionist Council since April 1, 1960. (See p. 1311.)

The following payments were made by the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc., to the American Zionist Council during the period April 1, 1960 to December 31, 1962:

For the year Apr. 1, 1960, to Mar. 31, 1961:

May 27, 1960	\$4,000.00
July 21, 1960	3,500.00
July 31, 1960	5,136.79
Aug. 19, 1960	7,636.79
Sept. 12, 1960	5,136.79
Oct. 10, 1960	7,136.79
Dec. 2, 1960	2,500.00
Jan. 20, 1961	4,303.47
Mar. 7, 1961	7,106.94
Mar. 22, 1961	8,499.96
Mar. 31, 1961	14,273.58
Mar. 31, 1961	15,430.37
Total	<u><u>\$4,661.48</u></u>

ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S. 1417

For the year Apr. 1, 1961, to Mar. 31, 1962:

May 19, 1961	\$4,623.11
May 19, 1961	2,000.00
June 19, 1961	6,623.11
Aug. 10, 1961	13,246.22
Sept. 22, 1961	6,623.11
Oct. 19, 1961	6,623.11
Nov. 20, 1961	6,198.11
Dec. 20, 1961	6,198.11
Jan. 22, 1962	6,198.11
Feb. 1, 1962	15,000.00
Feb. 9, 1962	14,000.00
Feb. 16, 1962	17,000.00
Feb. 20, 1962	6,198.11
Feb. 23, 1962	13,000.00
Mar. 9, 1962	10,000.00
Mar. 16, 1962	16,000.00
Mar. 19, 1962	6,198.11
Mar. 23, 1962	7,500.00
Mar. 29, 1962	6,198.11
Mar. 29, 1962	8,500.00
Mar. 30, 1962	20,000.00

Total 197,927.32

Add:

Rent, 515 Park Ave	138,800.00
Services rendered to various departments	79,291.05

Total 218,091.05

Total 416,018.37

For the period Apr. 1 to Dec. 31, 1962:

Apr. 6, 1962	15,000.00
Apr. 13, 1962	25,000.00
Apr. 18, 1962	14,000.00
Apr. 27, 1962	24,000.00
May 3, 1962	10,500.00
May 10, 1962	26,000.00
May 18, 1962	16,000.00
May 22, 1962	5,500.00
May 23, 1962	6,198.11
May 25, 1962	26,000.00
June 1, 1962	18,000.00
June 4, 1962	15,000.00
June 15, 1962	15,000.00
June 22, 1962	6,198.11
June 22, 1962	15,000.00
June 28, 1962	15,000.00
July 2, 1962	15,000.00
July 5, 1962	12,000.00
July 12, 1962	12,000.00
July 19, 1962	12,000.00
July 25, 1962	7,034.00
July 26, 1962	12,000.00
Aug. 2, 1962	12,000.00
Aug. 9, 1962	14,783.33
Aug. 16, 1962	12,000.00
Aug. 20, 1962	6,198.11
Aug. 23, 1962	12,000.00
Aug. 30, 1962	12,000.00
Sept. 6, 1962	12,000.00
Sept. 13, 1962	12,000.00
Sept. 20, 1962	12,000.00
Sept. 26, 1962	12,000.00

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For the period Apr. 1 to Dec. 31, 1962—Continued

Overhead and service charges for 6 months ended Sept. 30, 1962	\$34,540.63
Oct. 4, 1962	8,000.00
Oct. 4, 1962	6,198.11
Oct. 11, 1962	8,000.00
Oct. 18, 1962	8,000.00
Oct. 25, 1962	8,000.00
Overhead and service charges for October	8,010.09
Nov. 1, 1962	8,000.00
Nov. 5, 1962	6,198.11
Nov. 7, 1962	8,000.00
Nov. 16, 1962	8,000.00
Nov. 19, 1962	9,485.97
Nov. 23, 1962	8,000.00
Nov. 29, 1962	8,000.00
Overhead and service charges for November	4,152.82
For the period Apr. 1 to Dec. 31, 1962:	
Dec. 6, 1962	8,000.00
Dec. 12, 1962	3,036.12
Dec. 13, 1962	8,000.00
Dec. 20, 1962	15,000.00
Dec. 27, 1962	13,000.00
Dec. 31, 1962	5,000.00
Overhead and service charges for December	6,529.10

Total 641,562.61

Item 7. Request for the number of refugees per year who have been taken into Israel in the last 10 years through the work of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. (See p. 1324.)

The number of immigrants who entered Israel within the 10-year period 1953-62, inclusive, is as follows:

1953	10,347
1954	17,471
1955	36,303
1956	54,925
1957	69,733
1958	25,919
1959	22,987
1960	23,487
1961	46,631
1962	61,746
Total	369,549

NOTES

During the period May 14, 1948 to Dec. 31, 1952, the number of immigrants who entered Israel was 707,576.

The number of immigrants who entered Israel from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1963, was 24,382.

Item 8. Request for year by year accounting of payments made by the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc., through the American Zionist Council or directly to Mr. I. L. Kenen and or the American Israel Public Affairs Committee. (See p. 1328.)

No direct payments were made by the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc. to Mr. Kenen or the American Israel Public Affairs Committee. No payments were made by the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc. to the above named through the American Zionist Council. However, at the request of the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc., the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. made available to the American Zionist Council for the account of the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc., the sums listed below. The American Zionist Council had advised the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc. that it needed these funds in order that it might pay the same on account of its indebtedness to the Near East Report, a publication issued in Washington, D.C. by Mr. I. L. Kenen in his private capacity. The Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc. was informed that this indebtedness had been incurred by the American Zionist Council on account of subscriptions of the Near East Report circulated to a list furnished by the

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ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S. 1419

American Zionist Council. These amounts were also to be taken into account in the adjustment of rent, at the end of the year, payable by the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc. to the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. for office space occupied at 515 Park Avenue.

June 29, 1960	\$5,000
July 21, 1960	5,000
August 18, 1960	5,000
March 2, 1961	5,000
March 29, 1961	5,000
April 17, 1961	3,000
August 15, 1961	5,000
October 13, 1961	5,000
Total	38,000

Item 9 Request for year-by-year accounting of payments to the Council on Middle Eastern Affairs from the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc., either directly or through the American Zionist Council. (See p. 1321.)

No direct payments were made by the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc. to the Council on Middle Eastern Affairs. The Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc. paid to the American Zionist Council the following sums intended for the Council on Middle Eastern Affairs:

For the year Apr. 1, 1960, to Mar. 31, 1961:

May 27, 1960	\$4,000
July 21, 1960	3,500
Aug. 19, 1960	2,500
Oct. 10, 1960	2,000
Dec. 2, 1960	2,500
Jan. 20, 1961	2,000
Mar. 7, 1961	2,500
Mar. 1, 1961	4,000
Total	23,000

For the year Apr. 1, 1961, to March 31, 1962:

May 19, 1961	2,000
June 19, 1961	2,000
Aug. 10, 1961	4,000
Sept. 22, 1961	2,000
Oct. 19, 1961	2,000
Nov. 20, 1961	1,575
Dec. 20, 1961	1,575
Jan. 22, 1962	1,575
Feb. 20, 1962	1,575
Mar. 19, 1962	1,575
Mar. 29, 1962	1,575
Total	21,450

For the period Apr. 1 to Dec. 31, 1962:

May 23, 1962	1,575
June 22, 1962	1,575
Aug. 20, 1962	1,575
Oct. 4, 1962	1,575
Nov. 5, 1962	1,575
Dec. 12, 1962	1,575
Total	9,450

The above mentioned amounts are included in the payments made by Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc. to the American Zionist Council, as set forth in the reply to item 6

1420 ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S.

Item 10. Request for a copy of the written arrangement referred to in a letter dated May 30, 1962, addressed to Dr. I. Moyal, and signed by L. A. Pincus, which reads as follows: (See p. 1334.)

"The details of how we finalize the accounts of the past year and future payments will be worked out during the month of June and then put in writing as an arrangement between us and the American Zionist Council."

The written arrangement referred to in the letter, dated May 30, 1962, addressed to Dr. I. Moyal from Mr. Louis A. Pincus, is a memorandum to Fannie Speiser from Dr. I. Moyal, dated July 10, 1962, a copy of which is herewith attached.

Miss FANNIE SPEISER,
Dr. I. MOYAL.

Allocation by the Jewish Agency to AZC for period April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1963

At a meeting held on June 25, 1962, in which Mr. Pincus, Mr. Bick, Rabbi Unger, and I participated, it was decided:

1. The allocation to the AZC amounting to \$712,000 would be paid as follows:
Estimated rent for space occupied by the AZC at 515 Park Ave. (final figure to be agreed upon by Bick, Hamlin, and myself) \$85,000
Estimated service charges (final figure to be adjusted in accordance with actual services rendered) 68,000
Cash payments:

(a) 4 weekly payments during April 1962, of \$14,000 each and 1 lump-sum payment of \$10,000	66,000
(b) 4 weekly payments during May 1962, of \$16,000 each	64,000
(c) 5 weekly payments during June 1962, of \$15,000 each	75,000
(d) 13 weekly payments during July, August, and September, 1962, of \$12,000 each	156,000
(e) 16 weekly payments of \$8,000 and 10 weekly payments of \$7,000 each during the period October 1962 to March 1963	198,000
Total	712,000

2. Mr. Bick informed us that he erred when he estimated the amounts due to the Youth Movements for the budgetary year 1961-62 as being \$50,000. Bick said that the total amount was actually \$60,000. As we have already paid the \$50,000, it was agreed that the remaining \$10,000 should be divided equally between the AZC and the Jewish Agency. Hence, over and above the amount of \$712,000 allocated we shall, at the request of Mr. Bick, pay him the further sum of \$5,000.

3. It was further agreed that the \$100,000 loan taken by the AZC from Bank Leumi should be the responsibility of the Jewish Agency, although left on the books of the AZC as their debt.

This means that we shall have to pay interest on the note signed by the AZC and guaranteed by us. When the time comes we shall, of course, have to pay the principal.

Item 11. Request for monthly audits, if any, from the American Zionist Council to the American Section or the Jerusalem Executive or Dr. Moyal referred to in the letter of May 30, 1962. (See pp. 1335 and 1336.)

The American Section did not receive and is not in possession of any of the monthly audits referred to in the letter from Mr. Pincus to Dr. Moyal, dated May 30, 1962.

Item 12. Request for a copy of the letter addressed to Moshe Sharett concerning the "Council situation," referred to in a letter dated February 5, 1963, addressed to Dr. Nahum Goldmann and signed Isadore Hamlin (See p. 1364.)

The letter addressed to Moshe Sharett, referred to in the letter dated February 5, 1963, from Mr. Hamlin to Dr. Goldmann, contains the following pertinent two paragraphs:

"In the last few days, we have completed the retransfer to the Agency of the personnel of the Cultural Department, the Torah Culture Department, the Youth Department, and the Herzl Institute. There are a host of important questions that have to be solved of both policy and administrative character, and I am anxiously awaiting the time when I can convene our American branch and place these problems before them. Examples of such problems are: (1) Allocations to the Youth Movement—How are they to be made without subjecting the Youth Movement to trouble? (2) The Student Zionist Organization—How is it possible

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ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S. 1421

to provide for this important function without jeopardizing their status? (For the time being, they are now in the Agency structure.)

"The Council people are also deeply concerned on how to provide the where-withal for their remaining programs—public relations and organization. And at the moment, I cannot give you any concrete information."

Item 13. Request for a year-by-year accounting of all payments made by the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc., to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency since April 1, 1960. (See p. 1367.)

The following amounts were advanced by the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc., to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency during the period April 1, 1960, to December 31, 1962:

For the year Apr. 1, 1960, to Mar. 31, 1961:

June 10, 1960	\$3,000
June 16, 1960	3,000
Oct. 21, 1960	2,500
Oct. 28, 1960	2,500
Nov. 4, 1960	2,500
Nov. 10, 1960	2,500
Nov. 18, 1960	2,000
Nov. 25, 1960	2,000
Dec. 2, 1960	2,000
Dec. 9, 1960	2,000
Dec. 16, 1960	2,000
Dec. 23, 1960	2,000
Jan. 6, 1961	6,000
Jan. 13, 1961	3,000
Jan. 20, 1961	3,000
Jan. 27, 1961	3,000
Feb. 3, 1961	3,000
Feb. 10, 1961	3,000
Feb. 17, 1961	3,000
Feb. 24, 1961	3,000
Mar. 3, 1961	3,000
Mar. 10, 1961	3,000
Mar. 17, 1961	3,000
Mar. 24, 1961	2,500
Total	66,500

For the year Apr. 1, 1961 to Mar. 31, 1962:

Apr. 6, 1961	2,500
Apr. 14, 1961	2,500
Apr. 21, 1961	2,500
Apr. 28, 1961	2,500
May 5, 1961	2,000
May 12, 1961	2,000
May 19, 1961	2,000
May 26, 1961	2,000
June 2, 1961	3,000
June 9, 1961	3,000
June 16, 1961	2,500
June 23, 1961	2,500
June 30, 1961	2,500
July 7, 1961	2,500
July 14, 1961	2,500
July 21, 1961	2,500
July 28, 1961	2,000
Aug. 4, 1961	2,000
Aug. 11, 1961	2,000
Aug. 18, 1961	2,000
Aug. 25, 1961	2,000
Sept. 1, 1961	1,500
Sept. 8, 1961	1,500
Sept. 15, 1961	3,000
Sept. 22, 1961	1,500

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For the year Apr. 1, 1961 to Mar. 31, 1962—Continued

Sept. 29, 1961	\$1,500
Oct. 6, 1961	1,500
Oct. 13, 1961	500
Total	60,000

For the period Apr. 1 to Dec. 31, 1962:

Nov. 9, 1961	3,000
Nov. 30, 1962	750
Dec. 7, 1962	750
Dec. 14, 1962	750
Dec. 14, 1962	3,000
Dec. 20, 1962	750
Dec. 28, 1962	750
Total	9,750

Item 14. Request for information as to identity of organization making the \$60,000 payment to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency referred to in a memorandum dated August 1, 1960, addressed to Rose L. Halprin from Isadore Hamlin. (See pp. 1368-1369, 1393.)

The reference in the above item is to the payment of \$60,000 to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency by the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.

Item 15. Request as to payments to the JTA referred to in a memorandum dated October 12, 1960, to Fannie Speiser from Isadore Hamlin, reported in registration statements filed with the Department of Justice. (See p. 1371.)

The payments to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency by the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc., referred to in the above-mentioned memorandum, were included in the supplemental report for the period ending March 31, 1961, filed with the Department of Justice, under the heading of "Grants and Subventions." No specific reference was made to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

Item 16. Request for itemized accounting of \$20,000 item which appears in the report rendered by Green, Strocker & Co., certified public accountants, in schedule B-3n, entitled "Miscellaneous, for Year Ending March 31, 1961." (See p. 1373.)

The amount of \$20,000 was erroneously charged to the miscellaneous account with the Treasury of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem. When the error was discovered, this account was credited with the said amount which amount was then charged to the account of "Public Relations and Special Projects" and expended on "Students and Visitors." This program was conducted jointly with the consulate general of Israel in New York and therefore for convenience, disbursement was made through the Treasury of the State of Israel in New York. This program was administered by the consulate general of Israel, and the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc. has no itemized details.

Item 17. Request for listing of payments to the JTA in the registration statement for the 6 months ending September 30, 1961, as well as in the amendment to that filing dated October 5, 1962, filed by the American Section, Inc. (See p. 1384.)

It appears that payments made to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency during the 6 months ending September 30, 1961, were erroneously not included in expenditures reported to the Department of Justice for that period and therefore no reference thereto was made in the amendment to that filing dated October 6, 1962. The payments referred to in this item are the same as those referred to in item 18a and in our reply thereto.

Item 18. Requests for further information relating to items in reports to the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc. by Green, Strocker & Co., CPA's, on operations for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1962:

(a) From schedule B-1 of that report, entitled "Budgetary Expenses Information, Year Ending March 31, 1962," the item "Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Inc., budget, \$60,000, expenditures, \$60,000." Were any of these expenditures reported on registration statements filed with the Department of Justice? (See p. 1384.) \$58,000 out of the sum of \$60,000 paid to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency during

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the period ending March 31, 1962, were not reported. The sum of \$2,000 paid to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency during that period was reported in the expenditures listed by the Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc. in its supplemental report for that period and in the amendment thereto. It appears that the failure to report the expenditure of \$58,000, referred to above is due to the fact that it was inadvertently listed as an exchange item with Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

(b) From schedule B-1-g, item "Public relations special projects, year ending March 31, 1962." Was this expenditure reported on registration statements filed with the Department of Justice? (See p. 1385.)

The payments referred to in the item "Public relations and special projects" for the year ending March 31, 1962 were reported to the Department of Justice. A schedule of said payments aggregating the sum of \$59,712.62, setting forth the names of the payees, the purpose of payment, the date of payment and the amount paid in each case is attached hereto.

The Jewish Agency-American Section, Inc.—Public relations and special projects, schedule B-1-g—Year ended Mar. 31, 1962—Item 19b

Paid to and purpose	Date	Total payments	Reported	Reported
			for 6 months ended Mar. 31, 1963	for 6 months ended Sept. 30, 1961
Paid to Representative of the Treasury, State of Israel, for grant to assist needy Israeli students studying at U.S. universities and colleges. These funds are administered by a joint committee of the Jewish Agency-American Section and the Israel Office of Information in New York.	Dec. 18, 1961	\$5,666.66	\$5,666.66	
	Feb. 5, 1962	2,833.33	2,833.33	
	Mar. 29, 1962	11,333.32	11,333.32	
	June 13, 1961	5,666.66		\$5,666.66
	July 31, 1961	5,500.00		5,500.00
	Aug. 14, 1961	2,833.33		2,833.33
Total		33,833.30	19,833.31	13,999.99
Paid to American Zionist Council for a special grant to assist in the preparation of scholarly works on developments in the Middle East as they relate to Israel. As reported under item 9, these payments to the American Zionist Council were intended for the Council for Middle Eastern Affairs for its publication "Middle Eastern Affairs"	Oct. 19, 1961	2,000.00	2,000.00	
	Nov. 20, 1961	1,575.00	1,575.00	
	Dec. 20, 1961	1,575.00	1,575.00	
	Jan. 22, 1962	1,575.00	1,575.00	
	Feb. 20, 1962	1,575.00	1,575.00	
	Mar. 19, 1962	1,575.00	1,575.00	
	Mar. 29, 1962	1,575.00	1,575.00	
	May 19, 1961	2,000.00		2,000.00
	June 19, 1961	2,000.00		2,000.00
	Aug. 10, 1961	4,000.00		4,000.00
	Sept. 22, 1961	2,000.00		2,000.00
Other expenses	Throughout period	21,450.00	11,450.00	10,000.00
		64,429.32	2,512.28	1,917.04
		59,712.62	33,795.59	25,917.03
Consists of				
Payroll				\$2,418.00
Social security				81.16
Health Insurance				108.60
Postage, stationery, supplies, and other petty cash items				330.50
Telephone and cables				218.60
Israel Independence Day				
Paid greetings in Yiddish newspapers				
The Jewish Daily Forward				205.80
The Jewish Daily Forward				150.00
Payment to the Representative of the Treasury, State of Israel, against Joint Fund				166.66
Payment to Schulman Bros., printers				250.00
Amount erroneously included due to trial balance discrepancy				500.00
Total				4,429.32

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Item 19. Letter from Mr. Isadore Hamlin to Senator Fulbright dated July 25, 1963, commenting on certain portions of his testimony:

JULY 25, 1963.

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

DEAR SENATOR FULBRIGHT: I have examined the transcript of my testimony before your committee on May 23, 1963. I find that in several instances, referred to below, the answers I gave to your questions were not quite precise. I, therefore, respectfully request that, with your permission, the printed record of the testimony be corrected as follows:

(1) Page 1320, on the 13th line from the bottom of the page, I used the word "many." The correct word is "several."

(2) Page 1367, 16th line from top of page: In response to your question, as to whether it was correct that Mr. Lipsky had no official connection with the JTA, I said, "That is right, sir." To make it clear that my answer related to the period in question, I should have said, "That is right, sir, up to May 1960."

(3) Page 1393, in the last line under the subheading, "Question on Status of Telegraphic Agency as an Independent One," I stated: "We owned it but we did not control in any way at all the affairs of this agency." The correct answer is: "We owned it, but we did not control in any way at all the editorial policies or the operations of this agency."

Respectfully yours,

ISADORE HAMLIN, *Executive Director*