

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
6	APR 10 1958
RECORDS BRANCH	
INTERNAL SECURITY	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

149-163

cc: R. MacDonald

subject.

Attached - four copies of memorandum re the above

SUBJECT: New Element Organization of America

FROM: J. H. MacKnight

TO: L. A. King

DATE: July 10, 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

JAK - [unclear]

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

LAK:JMM/LN

JUL 10 1944

749-06-2-22

MEMORANDUM FOR LAURENCE A. KNAPP
CHIEF, FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION SECTION

Re: New Zionist Organization of America

I. Identification

The New Zionist Organization of America (55 West 42nd Street, New York City) is the official society in this country of Revisionist Zionists. It is affiliated to a number of similar groups using the name of the New Zionist Organization and working in other countries, and its relationship to the world New Zionist Organization will be discussed in some detail below. Among the officials of the New Zionist Organization of America are:

- President - Col. Morris J. Mendelsohn
- Chairman of the Executive Board - B. Netanyahu
- Executive Secretary - Joseph Beder
- Treasurer - Louis Germain

The membership of the American organization does not exceed one thousand persons and is probably not more than 500.

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II. World Organization

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A. History

The sentiment for Zionism which exists among parts of the world is chiefly expressed through one of four movements: General Zionism, Religious Zionism, Labor Zionism and Revisionist

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1] Memorandum by Foreign Nationality Branch, OSS, dated October 8, 1943.

INTERNAL SECURITY DIV.
F. A. R. A. Sec.

FOR DEFENSE



CONFIDENTIAL

Zionism. Each of these movements have a common aim -- the establishment of a Jewish political state in Palestine. They differ from each other in the methods which they plan to use for the accomplishment of this aim, and in the type of membership from which they get support. The first three movements have combined to form the World Zionist Organization.

The fourth movement, that of the Revisionist Zionists, although affiliated to the World Zionist Organization for a short period, finally formed an independent structure called the New Zionist Organization in 1935. Its program can briefly be summed up as follows:

- (1) It demands the immediate opening up of Palestine and the Transjordan to Jewish immigration on a scale permitting the inflow of tens and hundreds of thousands, with the clearly announced purpose of forming a Jewish state there;
- (2) It calls for the formation of a strong Jewish military force to guarantee absolute security for an unprecedented, vast program of agricultural settlement and industrialization;
- (3) It insists that Great Britain fulfill the Balfour Declaration without further procrastination and obstruction;
- (4) In case of the continuation of the present British policy toward Zionism, it plans to negotiate with the governments of other states in order either
 - (a) to rescind the mandate or change the mandatory and secure a new arrangement which would ensure unequivocal action in behalf of the establishment of the Jewish state in Palestine; or
 - (b) to declare an independent Jewish state immediately in Palestine.

This ideology was summarized at the 1942 convention of the N.Z.O.A., in a speech by Dr. Benjamin Akzin, representing the world N.Z.O.:^{2]}

"It is a tribute to our immortal leader, Jabotinsky, that when the war broke out, we found ourselves in possession of a well-thoughtout, well-developed program of Jewish policy both for the duration and the aftermath of this war. Our demand during the war was a Jewish army. Our demand for the morrow after was Jewish mass immigration into Palestine, untrammelled by an arbitrary certificate system, freed from the shackles of a perfidious local administration, and speedily to be transformed into a Jewish State."

One of the most obvious differences between the tactics of Revisionist Zionists and that of other Zionist groups is the willingness on the part of the former to use violence. While the other Zionist factions have been content to pursue a policy of negotiation with the British Colonial Office, the Revisionists have declared this method useless. They demand a complete break with the British Government and have not shrunk from the use of violence. In Palestine, for example, the Revisionist groups have been accused of using such means as assassination, blackmail and bombings. Their youth groups are given military training, and in general their martial spirit has led to the Revisionists being labeled as "Jewish Fascists" by the rest of the Jewish community.^{3]} Another difference between the other Zionist factions and the Revisionist Zionists has been the latter's willingness to cooperate with certain pro-fascist, ultra-conservative and anti-Semitic groups. Thus, for example, their relations with rightist Polish groups in pre-war days were quite cordial, and the latter aided the Revisionists to secure arms for use against the British.^{4]} This relationship appears to have continued to the present day. In 1942, as pointed out below, it was disclosed that the Revisionist newspaper in London was being subsidized by the Polish Government-in-Exile.^{5]} More recent information indicates that friendly relations exist between the Revisionist groups in the Near East and the ultra-conservative groups at the head of the Polish Army.^{6]}

2] Zionews (Organ of the N.Z.O.A.), Vol. 4, No. 5, March 6, 1942, pp. 5-6.

3] Report on "Illicit Arming by Arabs and Jews in Palestine", by Research and Analysis Branch, Office of Strategic Services, September 30, 1943, pp. 13-14.

4] Information verified by OSS sources.

5] Zionews, Vol. 4, No. 7, April 17, 1942, p. 4.

6] Censorship Intercept information from OSS.

Another point of difference has been in the "racialism" which appears occasionally in the Revisionist ideology. Revisionists have frequently referred to the "Hebrew race" in their writings, and a recent statement by a N.Z.O. leader in South Africa has been criticized by other Jewish groups because it referred to the Hebrews defending the "white race" in Palestine.

The founder of world Revisionism was Vladimir Jabotinsky, a Russian-born Zionist leader who became convinced, in the early part of the first world war, that active participation by Jews in the military conquest of Palestine would secure the country for his people. He was one of the men primarily responsible for recruiting and organizing a Jewish Legion which fought with the British Army in several campaigns and then distinguished itself in the Palestine Campaign of 1918.

The Jewish Legion was disbanded after the close of the world war despite the protest of Jabotinsky who proceeded to organize defense units for the protection of Jewish settlers in Palestine. Jabotinsky became a member of the Executive of the World Zionist Organization. His own organization, first called the World Union of Zionist Revisionists, cooperated with and for a time actually worked within the framework of the World Zionist Organization. However, by 1935 it became apparent that the Revisionists could no longer work with the more conservative Zionist groups, and they broke away to form a completely independent organization.

The new organization came into being at a Congress held in Vienna in 1935, which claimed to represent over 700,000 Zionists.^{7]} This new organization, called The New Zionist Organization, elected Jabotinsky as its president. Making London his headquarters, Jabotinsky advanced a program which called for a coalition of all those governments who would be interested in an internationally guaranteed "ten-year plan" for the emigration of 1,500,000 Jews from Europe to Palestine. It was he who inspired the idea of nullifying British prohibitions of Jewish immigration into Palestine through illegal entry, which was not stopped until 1940. On the outbreak of the European war in 1939, Jabotinsky revised his figures, calling instead for the evacuation of a million European Jews to Palestine within one year of the war's inception. At the same time, while the idea of a distinct Jewish military force was at first advanced also by the other Zionists, it was Jabotinsky and his Revisionist Zionists who were the strongest

7] It now claims that before the war, N.Z.O. spoke for "three-quarters of a million Jews -- mainly from Europe", A. Abrahams (head of N.Z.O. office in London), "What is Unity", Zionews, Vol. 4, No. 31-32, September-October 1943, p. 20.

advocates and organizers of the effort to create a Jewish army to fight under its own flag with the United Nations. To promote his program Jabotinsky came to the United States in February 1940, where he died suddenly on August 3, 1940.^{8]}

Since the death of Vladimir Jabotinsky, a number of splits within the world organization have taken place. Perhaps the most serious of these occurred in 1942 after it was publicly disclosed that Mr. Abraham Abrahams, a member of the N.Z.O. World Presidency, had received a subvention from the Polish Government-in-Exile for the New Zionist organ in London, the Jewish Standard.^{9]}

Although the world organization continues to exist with branches in several countries, several disputes are still unsettled about the central office of the World Presidency (known in Hebrew as the Nessiut) of the New Zionist Organization. However, one group continues to work, with branch offices of the Presidency in London, Jerusalem and Ankara, and this group is supported by the American section of the N.Z.O. The operations of this group, and its supporters, will be briefly discussed in this paper.

On the basis of available information, it appears that the World Presidency has permanent members but has in recent years rarely met as a formal body. Strenuous efforts are now being made to bring about a world convention of the leaders of the world New Zionist Organization. Such a meeting, which would convene the World Presidency, would be attended by various individual members of the Presidency, now dispersed throughout the world, as well as representatives of each of the larger N.Z.O. branches; Palestine, Britain, South Africa, the United States, and Argentina.^{10]} In the period between sessions of the Nessiut, the various Committees of the World Presidency operate on a day-to-day basis. In addition, representatives of the Nessiut contact members of foreign governments. Thus, for example, two "representatives of the Presidency of the New Zionist Organization were received on January 8 (1942) by the Soviet Ambassador" to the United States.^{11]}

8] Taken from articles on Jabotinsky and the Jewish Legion in the Universal Jewish Encyclopedia, Vol. 6, pp. 2-4, 133-4.

9] Zionews, Vol. 4, No. 7, April 17, 1942, p. 4.

10] Censorship Intercept No. LON/SE/211569/43, reporting a letter from A. Abrahams (London) to the New Zionist Organization of Canada, dated June 19, 1943.

11] Zionews, January 18, 1942, p. 5.

B. London Office of the World Presidency

Two permanent bodies, a Political Department and a Financial Commission, operate in London on behalf of the World Presidency. The Financial Commission serves as a source of funds for the New Zionist Organization of Great Britain and for the World Presidency. It has recently begun a drive to raise 25,000 pounds for the political work of the Nessiut. Mr. Arieih Altman, leader of the Palestinian N.Z.O. and director of the Palestine Office of the N.Z.O. world organization, has been asked to come to Britain in order to lead the campaign.^{12]}

The Political Department of the Nessiut is headed by Abraham Abrahams, and uses the following title and address:^{13]}

Presidency of the New Zionist Organization
25, Manchester Square
London, W.1, England

It publishes the N.Z.O. organ, the London Jewish Standard, for which it has solicited a monthly allowance of \$50.00 from the various national organizations, including the New Zionist Organization of America.^{14]} This newspaper, founded in 1940, was the cause of a serious split in world N.Z.O. ranks when it was revealed that Abrahams had been receiving a subvention for it from the Polish Government-in-Exile.^{15]} In addition, the London office also maintains a press office which supplies news, information and articles to the various N.Z.O. publications throughout the world. Among those who receive this service on a weekly basis are the N.Z.O. branches in South Africa and Australia.^{16]} This arrangement had its origin in the Zionews Press Service, which in 1939 had representatives in several countries and its headquarters in England.^{17]}

Abrahams, whose position as head of the Political Department is disputed by some Revisionist leaders but recognized by most branches of the N.Z.O. (including the New Zionist Organization of

12] Censorship Intercept No. LON/SE/211560/43, reporting a letter from A. Abrahams to the New Zionist Organization of Canada, dated June 19, 1943.

13] Censorship Intercept No. LON/SE/213007/43, reporting letter from A. Abrahams to S. L. Katz, 55 W. 42nd St., New York City.

14] Ibid.

15] Zionews, April 17, 1942, p. 4.

16] Censorship Intercept, cited in footnote 12.

17] Y. Ben-Ami, a Revisionist leader, came to this country in 1939 as the representative of this Service, according to information available in his file in the Visa Division of the State Department.

America^{18]}), is in contact with leaders of most branches of the N.Z.O. He also represents the World Presidency in London, in its relations with foreign governments. Thus, at the beginning of the present year, he headed a delegation from the N.Z.O. presidency which was received by the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, a conference which was reported by the N.Z.O. of America as being "of considerable importance for the [Revisionist] Movement as a whole".^{19]} He also appears to be in contact with the Polish Government-in-Exile. It is noteworthy that a discussion of Abrahams' press subsidy from the Polish Government indicated that similar funds had been given by the "Polish and other governments" in assistance to the NZO for its work in smuggling Jews illegally into Palestine.^{20]} Abrahams works closely with R. Briscoe, a leading member of a Jewish community in Ireland and the only Jewish member of the Irish Parliament. In his capacity as a member of the Presidency of the N.Z.O., Briscoe has given several interviews to the press concerning the political work of his organization.^{21]}

In a summary statement concerning the status of the N.Z.O. work in London, Abrahams reported the following to the director of the Palestine N.Z.O. office:^{22]}

"In Great Britain, despite considerable obstacles, we have managed to prevent the collapse not only of the local organization, but also of whatever authorities and contacts remained to us after the departure [death] of the Nassi [Ex.'s note: V. Jabotinsky, former President] and the gradual scattering of the N.Z.O. Nessiut. We must recall that we had in England put in many years of work among the European government representatives, in Parliament and in the press. Had that completely disappeared, it would have meant — in my view — that the N.Z.O. would no longer have been regarded as a world organization, but merely as comprising a number of local bodies, some as a world organization, but merely as comprising a number of local bodies, some stronger and some weaker, but nothing of a universal character. The first two years of the war, particularly after the

18] Zionews, July-August 1943, pp. 3,5.

19] Zionews, February 1944, p. 23.

20] Zionews, April 17, 1942, p. 4.

21] Zionews, November 1, 1942, p. 8.

22] Censorship Intercept No. PAL/04321/43, reporting a letter from A. Abrahams to L. Altman, P.O.B. 844, Jerusalem.

death of the Nassi left us denuded of funds and men. It needed a bitter uphill struggle to keep things going. At the same time, the 'Jewish Standard', started in the early period of the war, continued to gain influence, although a paper cannot be published in England (especially in wartime) without large funds, and with great difficulty.

"The position now is that there exists in this country a strong local organization with branches in all the large cities, with quite a new membership of people many of whom have never before been associated with us. Propaganda has been developed among Jews and non-Jews. Pamphlets and leaflets continue to be published. There exist Political and Finance Commissions; the former acting as an advisory body to Briscoe and myself, and the latter serving as finance machine for the local organization, and for the office of the Nessiut, the deficit of which they have undertaken to cover.

"The old offices of the Nessiut had to be vacated early in the war. Our new premises which are impressive and commodious are designed to develop work on a large scale and have the necessary technical facilities.

"Financially the position has improved. The British N.Z.O. is particularly concerned about raising a large political fund. The target they have set themselves is 25,000 [pounds]."

A member of the World Presidency, in reporting at the 1942 Convention of the New Zionist Organization of America on the work of various offices of the world organization, stated: "Our political office in London was one of the most important leaders of our activities. A thorough systematic campaign of enlightenment, based on the weekly 'Jewish Standard' has achieved substantial results and our friends in London succeeded in mobilizing public opinion and parliamentary circles in support of our demands".^{23]}

23] Zionews, Vol. 4, No. 5, March 6, 1942, p. 9.

C. Palestine Office of the World Presidency

For a number of years the Political Office in Palestine of the World Presidency has been under the direction of Dr. Arieih Altman. Dr. Altman was very close to Vladimir Jabotinsky before the latter's death, and, to a certain extent, may be regarded as the present leader of the world organization. Most N.Z.O. branches report on their activities directly to him, and complain to him about the lack of a centralized and efficient world organization. In cooperation with the N.Z.O. leaders in other countries and especially with Abrahams in London, Altman is apparently striving to arrange for some type of world convention which will re-establish a well-knit N.Z.O. structure. Altman himself is an attorney who was educated in the United States, and may still be an American citizen. As indicated below, Altman is also a leader in the Palestine Section of the N.Z.O.

As director of the Political Office in Palestine of the world N.Z.O. and as a member of the World Presidency, Altman deals directly with representatives of foreign governments interested in Jewish and Palestinian matters.^{24]} Thus, for example, Altman was received by the British High Commissioner for Palestine on March 18, 1943.^{25]} One of the most important phases of Altman's work is in connection with the rescue of European Jews from Europe. A representative of Dr. Altman,^{26]} Mr. Joseph Klarman, has been working in Palestine for several months in this connection. This work in the Near East has been financed and assisted by members of the N.Z.O. throughout the world.^{27]}

The Tel Hai Fund (Post Office Box 1663, Tel Aviv, Palestine) is the world-wide financial instrument for assistance of the work of the N.Z.O. Contributions are solicited for this fund from Jewish groups throughout the world.^{28]}

24] Zionews, February 28, 1943, p. 7.

25] Information obtained from Mr. J. Hurewitz, Near Eastern Section, Research and Analysis, OSS, from British sources on February 12, 1944.

26] Zionews, July-August 1943, p. 3.

27] This is indicated, for example, in Censorship Intercept No. PAL/0420/43, containing communication from the Tel Hai Fund [source of financial assistance for Palestinian N.Z.O.] in Palestine to the representative of the Tel Hai Fund in Canada; and Censorship Intercept No. PAL/04321/43, transmitting letter from A. Abrahams to A. Altman.

28] Censorship Intercept No. PAL/04520/43 from the Tel Hai Fund of Palestine to the Tel Hai Fund, 293 Palmerston Avenue, Toronto, Canada. An additional world N.Z.O. committee in Palestine is the Supreme Court [Censorship Intercept No. 339/P/00778, reporting letter from A. Altman, dated February 14, 1944].

D. N.Z.O. Branches

According to available information, there are well organized affiliates of the N.Z.O. in Palestine, Great Britain, South Africa, Australia, United States and Argentina. In addition to these, there are new or weaker organizations in Canada, Chile, Mexico, Uruguay, Brazil, Columbia, and Ireland. Some of these are well led by prominent members of the Jewish community, such as Robert Briscoe who is the only Jewish member of the Irish Parliament, and Jose Mirelman, a prominent merchant in Argentina. Many of them have their own organs, such as Canada's National Jewish Tribune, Australia's Australian Jewish News, Zionews in the United States and the Jewish Standard in Great Britain. Most of them have branches of the Revisionist youth movement and several have women's organizations. All of them raise money for the Tel Hai Fund.

It is noteworthy that the first South American Congress of the N.Z.O. was held in Montevideo, Uruguay, March 11-13, 1944. It was attended by sixty-four delegates representing N.Z.O. branches in six South American countries. Among the main resolutions approved by this Congress were:

1. Establishment of a South American office of the Tel Hai Fund.
2. Launching of a campaign to raise \$100,000 in South America for N.Z.O. purposes.
3. Establishment of a central South American office of the N.Z.O.
4. Appeals to the governments of the United Nations for permission to raise a Jewish army.^{29]}

The Palestine branch of the N.Z.O. is probably the most publicized section of the world organization. Although there are several dissenting groups, a central organization continues to exist and appears to be growing in strength. Dr. Altman, who is also director of the Political Office in Palestine of the world N.Z.O., is chairman of the Central Committee and a member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine N.Z.O.^{30]} Altman's group opposes the entry

29] Information supplied in a confidential report by the Bureau of Latin American Affairs, attached to the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The report was written in Uruguay on March 15, 1944.

30] See footnote no. 25; also Zionews, February 28, 1943, p. 7.

of Revisionists into the old Zionist organization to which most Orthodox non-Revisionist Zionists belong, and insists upon the maintenance of the N.Z.O. as a central organization.

The N.Z.O. has two military groups in Palestine. One of them, named Haganah, is semi-public and exists as a defense corps to protect its members from Arab attacks. Another organization, known as the Irgun Zvai Leumi, contains from 3,000 to 4,000 of the more radical Revisionists and has frequently resorted to violence in the recent past. Among other things, its members have distributed inflammatory leaflets and pamphlets, urging rebellion against the British. One recent pamphlet declared:^{31]}

"This Army (i.e., the Irgun) is the Army of Liberation. It has no function of defense, but the function of conquest.... Raziel [an Irgun leader] fought for national authority and the creation of Jewish sovereignty.... The Arabs must be fought to be conquered.... They must be removed as a political factor."

In the more public work done by N.Z.O. groups in Palestine, assistance is usually secured from branches throughout the world. Some insight concerning this political work may be gleaned from the following excerpt taken from a letter sent to various branches of the N.Z.O. by the Tel Hai Fund in Palestine. This particular letter acknowledged the receipt of 100 pounds from a South African branch and stated:^{32]}

"Now ... we wish to request you most insistently to pay due attention to our demand: that we require in February at least twice the amount just received. [This is said to be needed in connection with the forthcoming elections to the Assefat-Hanivharim (Palestine Examiner's Note: Elected Assembly) which will take place in May 1944.] So, for all activities connected with the said elections (preparations, negotiations, publishing of propaganda materials, public meetings, etc.) no more than three months have been left to us. And it is within these three months that we must do the whole big job and, so to speak, hysterize all our friends, comrades, and sympathizers. And it is our ardent desire that from this very day some of this 'hysteria' shall gain ground in your hearts and minds, that everyone of you shall, together with us, from this very day begin to be absorbed in one

31] See footnote no. 3.

32] Censorship Intercept No. 314/P/01367. The Palestine Censorship Examiner also noted here: "Dozens of similar letters have been sent to various addresses all over the world".

thought — that of the results of the forthcoming elections and their meaning for the fate of our Movement ... all the more as all this time it was we that were steadily demanding the liquidation of the old leadership of the Yishuv [Jewish community of Palestine] and the arranging of new elections. And if after all this, and in spite of the fact that we have a great deal to say today, to the Zionist Movement ... we shall be defeated in the elections, i.e. we shall get some miserable place on the numerical scale of the Yishuv's representatives, then it may be safely said already now that we shall be, as a Party, publicly 'buried' for many years ahead.... We must now start to receive from you part of that minimal amount (of one thousand pounds) for the elections...."

III. Work of N.Z.O. of America for World New Zionist Organization

The N.Z.O. of America has never hidden its connections with the world Revisionist movement. Even in the many efforts made by various Zionist groups to arrive at a united front for common action, the N.Z.O. of America has always made it plain that it remain a part of the world N.Z.O. The latest of these efforts came in 1943. An effort was made in October to have the N.Z.O. join the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, a group representing all Zionist organizations in this country. In the agreement proposed by the N.Z.O., the following point was stipulated:^{33]}

"(c) That it is clearly understood that while this step is taken with the ultimate hope of establishing full unity in Zionism, the N.Z.O.A. remains a part of the World New Zionist Organization, which is an independent body outside the World Zionist Organization."

It has already been pointed out above that various members of the Executive of the World Organization, or the Presidency as it is known, now reside in the United States. To some extent, the World

33] Report TC-091 on Palestine, dated March 15, 1944, by the Censorship Section of the United States Army forces in the Middle East, pp. 1-2.

Organization works through these members' residence in this country and through certain members of the N.Z.O. of America. Thus, in 1942 Eliahu Ben-Horin, a member of the World Presidency and an active member of the N.Z.O. of America, was sent to South Africa on "an important mission on behalf of the N.Z.O. Presidency".^{34]}

Although, as has been pointed out above, a strong central structure within the World Organization does not exist at this time, the N.Z.O. of America in collaboration with other N.Z.O. units is striving to re-establish such a structure. They have, for example, not only invited members of the World Presidency in Great Britain to come to the United States for conferences on this and other matters^{35]} but they have proposed a conference of leading representatives from Palestine, England and South Africa to meet in the United States. The American N.Z.O. has indicated its eagerness to create a strong world N.Z.O. office, feeling that the lack of such a central group weakens its own work. Thus, an American N.Z.O. officer wrote in a letter to Abrahams:^{36]}

"Our situation here is both difficult and promising. In fact, it is very difficult and very promising. The difficulty consists of the following three factors:-

- a. Lack of adequate funds.
- b. The subversive activities of the so-called committee to save the Jews.
- c. Lack of a World Leadership.

"Our work is very greatly hampered by each of these problems....

"... Tell me whether you still intend to go to Palestine. I consider your journey very important from every point of view as it might facilitate the elimination of the third disturbance in our work — the lack of central leadership — that hampers us here and all over the world."

34] Zionews, Vol. 4, No. 6, March 27, 1942, p. 4.

35] Censorship Intercept No. LON/SE/211569/43, dated June 19, 1943, from A. Abrahams to N.Z.O. of America.

36] Censorship Intercept No. LON/SE/5853/44, January 20, 1944, from the New Zionist Organization of America to A. Abrahams.

The N.Z.O. of America has sought to give financial assistance for the work of the Revisionist movement throughout the world. It conducts in this country the campaigns of the Tel-Hai Fund by means of which certain Revisionist projects in Palestine are financed. In recent months it has sought to assist the work of the N.Z.O. office in Palestine and is apparently trying at the present time to secure financial support in this country for the refugee work of Altman's office in Turkey.^{37]} Although the American organization recognizes its obligation to send financial aid to the London office of the world organization, it has been unable to do so in recent months. A letter from the executive secretary of the N.Z.O.A., B. Netanyahu, to Abrahams contained the following:^{38]}

"I am very much perturbed about the fact that thus far we have been unable to send you even that small help that you expected from us. I have good reason however to believe that within one month we shall have the possibilities of assisting you."

The N.Z.O. of America also receives financial support from Latin American Revisionists. Thus, it received one contribution of \$1,000 from Jose Mirelman and \$250.00 from Eugenio Villa, both of Argentina.^{39]}

The N.Z.O. of America has established press relations with various sections of the world structure of the Revisionist movement. It apparently sends reports on its activities, to be publicized in Palestine, to Altman.^{40]} This is apparently in addition to a regular cable service with Palestine which was initiated by the N.Z.O.A. organ, Zionews, early in 1942. Under this service, press cables are sent to New York at least once a week from Palestine.^{41]} A similar service seems to be in effect with reference to England. The N.Z.O.A. office apparently sends press clippings and other stories to the head of the Political Commission of the World Presidency, A. Abrahams.^{42]} In turn, Abrahams contributes frequent articles to the official organ of the American N.Z.O. Thus, his article on "What is Unity?" explains the present world situation of the N.Z.O. and the need for cooperative

37] Censorship Intercept, dated September 1, 1943, from M. Mendelsohn, New York City, president of N.Z.O.A., to A. Altman, Palestine.

38] Censorship Intercept No. LON/SE/5853/44, January 20, 1944, from the N.Z.O.A. to A. Abrahams.

39] Censorship Intercept No. NY-225272, dated March 1, 1943, and No. MI-119069 from Jose Mirelman, Argentina, to B. Netanyahu.

40] Letter of N.Z.O.A. to A. Altman, dated October 14, 1942, as quoted in Security Summaries of Office of Censorship, Report #5107.

41] Zionews, Vol. 4, No. 6, March 27, 1942, p. 8.

42] Censorship Intercept No. LON/SE/5769, dated January 24, 1944, from B. Netanyahu to Abrahams, England; No. LON/SE/5853/44, dated January 20, 1944, from B. Netanyahu to Abrahams.

and unified action, and was published in Zionews for September-October 1943. Altman's publication, the London Jewish Standard, frequently reproduces material issued by the N.Z.O.A.^{43]} It may also be noted that Zionews frequently has news stories concerning Revisionist activities in other countries, with the source marked as "Zionews", implying that this is the name of their cable service which not only sends information abroad but receives it in this country from other lands.

The activities of the N.Z.O.A. in this country have clearly indicated its support of the world movement. Its youth group, for example, inaugurated a school for the training of aviation pilots after Palestine was involved in the war,^{44]} and apparently had encouraged the establishment of other schools under private auspices.^{45]}

Resembling somewhat the various committees set up by other Zionist groups is the N.Z.O.'s recently organized "American Resettlement Committee for Uprooted Jewry". The statement of this Committee was first published on October 4, 1943, in the New York Times, and included such sponsors as Louis Bromfield, George Sokolsky, Lisa Sergio and Dr. Emil Lengyel. The chairman of the Committee is Col. John H. Patterson (who has often supported Revisionist activities before and is the honorary chairman of the N.Z.O.A.). The executive director is Eliahu Ben-Horin, and among the members of the Executive Board are Col. Morris Mendelsohn, B. Netanyahu, and Samuel L. Katz, all officials of the N.Z.O.A. In a letter to Abrahams in London, the N.Z.O.A. secretary (B. Netanyahu) reported the formation of this group and stated that "the organization of this Committee cost us a great deal of time and money. We have made very valuable contacts and hope to make more in the process of work".^{46]}

It has also sought to secure public support for its plans concerning Palestine through the use of public advertisements. A double-page advertisement in a recent national magazine carried the following:^{47]}

43] Zionews, Vol. 11, No. 29-30, July-August 1943, p. 35.

44] Speech made by Dr. Benjamin Akzin of the Presidency of N.Z.O. at the N.Z.O.A. Convention of 1942, Zionews, Vol. 4, No. 5, March 6, 1942, p. 5.

45] FBI Report of Special Agent T. Scott Miller, New York City, April 2, 1943, re: Committee for Jewish Army, p. 8.

46] Censorship Intercept No. LON/SE/5127/44, dated December 7, 1943.

47] The New Republic, March 27, 1944, pp. 408-409.

"Congress Must Act on the Palestine Resolution!

The Bogey of 'Military Expediency' Exposed....

Men and Women of America! A people in despair cries out to you for justice! Will you let them die, or will you lend a hand to save them?

THE NEW ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA [55 W. 42nd Street, New York, 18, N.Y.]

Col. John Henry Patterson, Col. Morris J. Mendelsohn
D.S.O. President

Honorary President

* * * * *

The case of Palestine must be presented in messages like these, again and again, until the whole true story is told; until the American public is aroused; until our government is moved to action. It depends on each of us whether this task will be accomplished, and how quickly it will be accomplished. Every dollar you contribute to this campaign will serve as a lever to this humane cause. Give to the utmost of your ability!

(By a ruling of the Treasury Department, all contributions to the New Zionist Organization of America are tax-exempt.)"

Some seven such advertisements were carried in 1943 in the leading American periodicals,^{48]} of which the most successful, "politically and financially", were those inserted in the New York Times and New York Post.^{49]}

In addition, the N.Z.O.A. has sponsored mass meetings in an effort to rally American support for Revisionist efforts in Palestine.^{50]}


Louis Nemzer

Approved by


Jesse M. MacKnight

48] Censorship Intercept No. LON/5853/44, containing letter from B. Netanyahu [N.Z.O. of America] to A. Abrahams (London) dated January 20, 1944.

49] Ibid.

50] New York Times, November 18, 1942.