



The Board of Directors of the
 American Telephone and Telegraph
 Company, Inc. has authorized the
 issuance of the following securities:
 \$10,000,000 of 4 1/2% Cumulative
 Preferred Stock, \$100 par value,
 of which \$5,000,000 has been
 authorized for sale to the public
 by the Board of Directors.
 The Board of Directors also
 authorized the issuance of
 \$10,000,000 of 4 1/2% Cumulative
 Preferred Stock, \$100 par value,
 of which \$5,000,000 has been
 authorized for sale to the public
 by the Board of Directors.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

J. EDGAR HOOVER
 Director
 W. M. C. ...
 ...
 ...

From the 21st of March 1942
to the 31st of March 1942
at the National Conference

Section 1
The National Conference shall be
composed of the following members
and in all other respects shall
be subject to the provisions of the
Constitution of the National Conference

Section 2
The National Conference shall be
composed of the following members
and in all other respects shall
be subject to the provisions of the
Constitution of the National Conference

Section 3
The National Conference shall be
composed of the following members
and in all other respects shall
be subject to the provisions of the
Constitution of the National Conference

Section 4
The National Conference shall be
composed of the following members
and in all other respects shall
be subject to the provisions of the
Constitution of the National Conference

of at least two years and shall be re-elected
nevertheless the Executive Committee may
Executive Committee and shall have the power
of amendment and shall have the power
without vote of the Executive Committee

Section 5

The Executive Committee shall fill all vacancies in the
offices, the Administrative Board and the
Chairman except as to the Executive Committee
members in the Executive Committee
the Regions or the President. Such vacancies shall
filled by the respective Regions or the President
made such designations as may be necessary

Section 6

A member of the Executive Committee who fails
attend three successive meetings shall
ceptable to the Executive Committee
by the Executive Committee

Section 7

The Executive Committee
likes a petition signed by the
members and forwarded to the Executive
Committee shall have the power
to recommend to the Executive
Committee the removal of
of the petition by the Executive Committee

THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD

The Administrative Board shall have the authority to make and alter the rules and regulations of the Board and to subject to its overriding authority the decisions and policies of the Board and the Executive Committee.

Section 2
The Commission shall have the authority to make and alter the rules and regulations of the Commission.

Section 3
The Administrative Board shall have the authority to make and alter the rules and regulations of the Board.

Section 4
The Administrative Board shall have the authority to make and alter the rules and regulations of the Board.

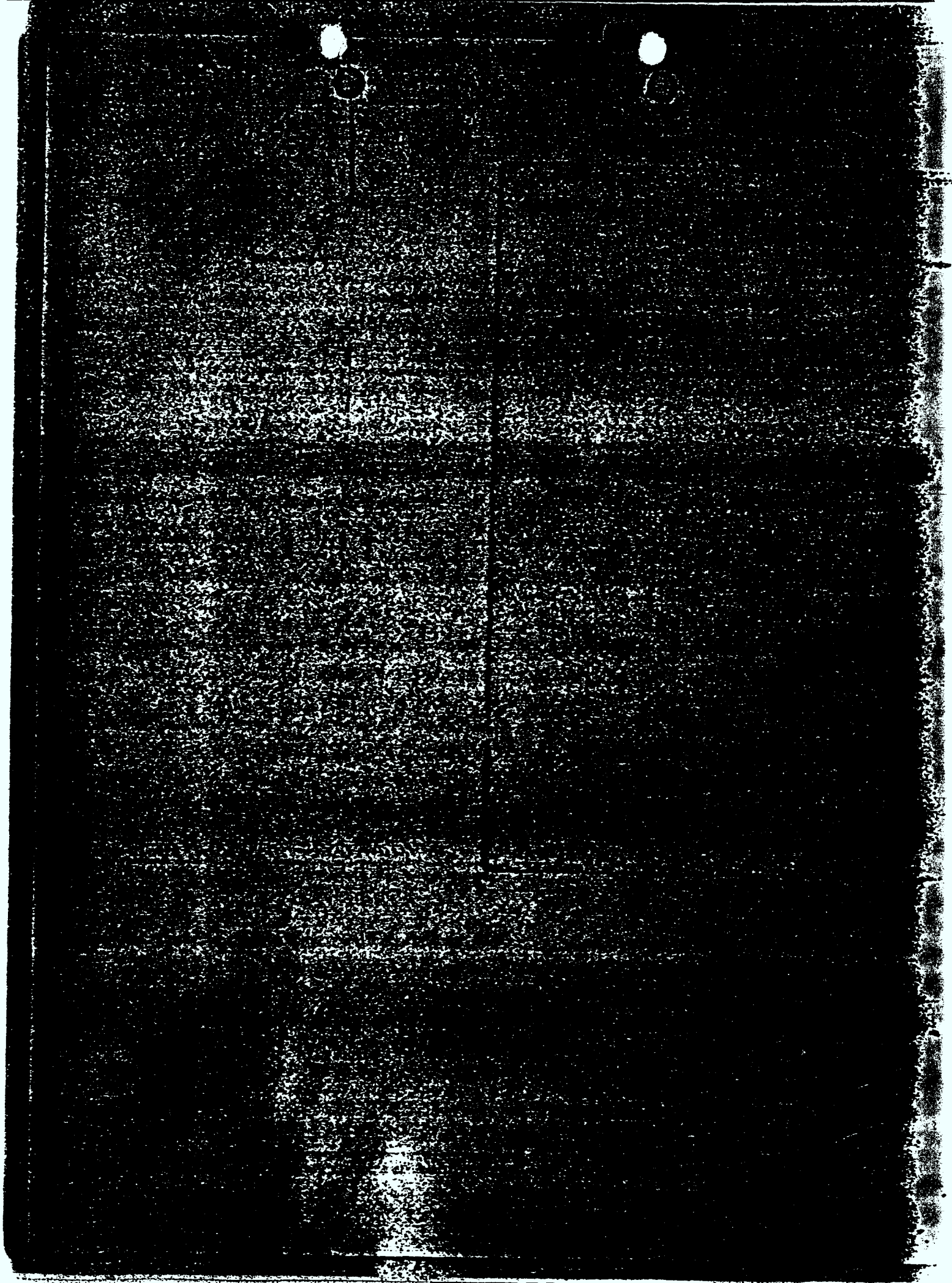
THE
RECORDS OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE STATE OF
MISSISSIPPI
FOR THE YEAR
1900

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

1000 S. EAST ASIAN BLDG.
CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

TEL: 773-936-3200
FAX: 773-936-3200

WWW.CHICAGO.EDU



Zionist Organization of America



b7D

The Arabic newspaper "Action" a newspaper published weekly in the English language on the date of Monday June 8, 1970, contains the following article, some of which is directly relative to the ZOA:

Zionist Role in U.S. Raises New Concern

By Lawrence H. Fisher

A little-noticed court case is coming to trial in Washington, D.C., that promises to cast new light on the pervasive but obscured activities in the United States of the world-wide Zionist movement.

The Zionists, organized in Europe in the 1890's and dedicated now to advancing the cause of Israel, are actively involved in this country in fund collecting, disseminating propaganda, and directing political activity of essentially non-Zionist Jewish organizations.

With the festering Middle East war in the background, this Zionist activity is creating special concern in the American Jewish community and in the U.S. Government circles. For American Jews, the Zionist insistence on prime allegiance to Israel sometimes raises personal problems of dual loyalty. For official Washington, sensitive to the dangers of a possible Big Power confrontation in the Middle East, there is genuine concern over the undoubted ability of the Zionists to influence U.S. policy in favor of Israel.

For many Americans, the issue in the Middle East usually boils down to the question of Israeli survival. But with

policies of Israel — and the Zionists.

Solid information about the inner workings of the Zionist movement is hard to come by. That's one reason the forthcoming case in Washington attracts interest. The case is one of several suits brought by Saul E. Jofter, 55, a former high official of B'nai B'rith, against the organization and its officers. His contention: That the Zionists have used B'nai B'rith, a charitable, religious, tax-exempt American-membership organization, to promote international political activities contrary to the B'nai B'rith constitution and in violation of Federal foreign-agent registration and tax laws.

Case documents filed with the Federal District Court in Washington reveal a number of extraordinary relationships between B'nai B'rith, the Zionist establishment, and Israel. There is the New York housewife, for instance, who used B'nai B'rith as a "front" in order to gather information for the Israeli government about the Soviet Union. Another example is how B'nai B'rith was used to funnel funds into India via its Australian affiliate

Washington to be less one of survival than one of conditions under which Israel will choose to exist. The problems of long-term stability — the disputed occupation of Arab land, arms control. The emergence of the Palestinians as a political and military force, the Arab refugee problems, among others — are the ones that worry policymakers. It is on these points that the

undoubted Indian sympathy for the Arabs.

In an effort to further define the scope and significance of current Zionist activities, this reporter talked with Zionist executives here in New York, with officials of Jewish organizations, legal scholars, academic authorities on the Middle East, and spokesmen for the United Jewish Appeal and the Israeli Embassy in

Washington. Interviews were also conducted with officials in the State Department, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Justice Department. Officers of B'nai B'rith in Washington declined requests for an interview.

To begin with, the world Zionist movement is big business. In the first two decades after Israel's precarious birth in 1948, it channeled an estimated \$4 billion in donations into the country. Following the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, the Zionists raised another \$730,000,000 in just two years. This year, the movement is seeking \$500,000,000 for Israel, much of which will come from the United States.

"When blood flows, the money flows," observes Gottlieb Hammer, chief Zionist fund collector in this country.

Overseas donations are essential to Israel. And this was never more true than now — for Israel is fast running out of foreign exchange, which it needs to purchase goods abroad. Despite a booming economy, Israel's annual trade deficit has surged to nearly \$1 billion, according to State Department figures, up 54 per cent from a year ago. The government's annual budget deficit is also a major problem.

So the government needs all the money its friends abroad can dig up. Collection is a primary job of the Zionist establishment. This poses problems. The Israeli government is one thing; the Zionist movement — the Jewish agency — is another. The two don't always agree.

In Israel the continuous Zionist campaign for funds is called "the Jewish Appeal." It is conducted by the Jewish Agency for Israel, the Community Chest, and is conducted under the banner of the United Jewish Appeals (UJA). As a charity, such monies contributed to the UJA are tax deductible.

To understand how Israel "taxes the Diaspora," meaning those Jews living outside of Israel, one must understand the nature of the relationship between the government of Israel and the "Dispersion."

Under the Israeli Law of Return, all Jews become citizens of Israel automatically as soon as they enter the country. Until they answer the call of *aliyah*, which means the "ingathering" to Israel, they have the "collective duty" to "assist the State of Israel" in most of its major concerns, such as colonization, economic development, and national security.

David Ben-Gurion, and his successors up to Mrs. Golda Meir have stressed repeatedly to American Jews that the only way to be a good Zionist is to emigrate to Israel. Israeli government programs submitted periodically to the Knesset list as the first task "the realization of the central mission of the State of Israel: the ingathering of exiles."

Most American Jews, however, have not responded to the call. During the first twenty years of Israel's existence, from 1948 to 1968, the Israeli Embassy in Washington received only 1,300,000 dollars from all over the world.

Hence the emphasis of the Zionist movement in the United States has been more on building solidarity between American Jewry and Israel, in which Judaism, the religion, is merged with the political reality of the Jewish state.

The Zionist Establishment

The chief instrument for achieving this is the Jewish Agency for Israel, the largest of Zionist groups, such as the Zionist Organization of America; Hadassah, the women's group; and at the top, the U.S. office of the international Zionist Executive, which is also called the Jewish

Agency for American Zion, a new number 80,000 out of a total Jewish population of nearly 6,000,000.

The Jewish Agency's U.S. office, located in New York City, is registered with the Justice Department under the requirements of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938. The purpose of this law is to require "public disclosure by persons engaging in propaganda activities...for or on the behalf of foreign governments," and other foreign principals so that Americans "may appraise their statements and actions...". The law seeks to keep clear what is American political activity and what is sponsored from abroad.

This is not always done, even with the law. For example, the law requires that all foreign agents mark their propaganda materials "conspicuously" at their beginning, specifying what the foreign relationship is. But nowhere is there such a labeling in the monthly magazine *Midstream*, which is published by the Theodor Herzl Foundation, Inc., which in turn is subsidized by the Jewish Agency in the amount of \$20,000 a year. The managing editor of the magazine's editorial board, is one of the two persons who are registered foreign agents for the

A 'Shadow Government'

In Israel the Jewish Agency's mandate stems from what is called the Covenant, an agreement made with the Israeli government in 1954. The Covenant defines the Jewish Agency's functions in broad terms: immigration, agricultural settlement, land acquisition, development enterprises, private investments, cultural activities, and financing. In other countries, many of these activities are performed by the government. In Israel, the Jewish Agency, by assuming many of the chores of the state, operates as a quasi-governmental body. "It is one of the world's best-financed shadow governments," remarks a Reform rabbi in the United States.

In pursuing its interests abroad, the Israeli government has had to be discreet in its outward dealing with the Zionist establishment. International movements are naturally suspect by host governments. There are also differences among the Zionist groups that can be an embarrassment to Israeli embassy officials. Israeli diplomats in Washington, D.C., for example, are currently unhappy with the Zionist Organization of America for pushing causes that are no longer significant to Tel Aviv.

Most American Zionist leaders, however, realize the delicacy of their relationship with the government of Israel. The executive vice president of B'nai B'rith, for example, Rabbi Jay Kaufman, wrote a fellow staffer: "BB (B'nai B'rith) is now playing a greater role in the fate and future of Diaspora Jewry, assuming tasks which the State of Israel cannot legitimately undertake because it is a sovereign state and cannot intrude in the affairs of other nations."

The Co-ordination Board

So how does the Israeli government "tax the Diaspora"? The process begins in

This board is the controlling link between the government of Israel and the Jewish Agency. Half its members are from the agency, and half from the government. The prime minister of Israel is always a member.

At such meetings, which are held at least once a month, decisions are made concerning what is to be done, and by whom. This varies mostly according to the needs of the state. The board is required to provide public education and

the eighth grade. So the Jewish Agency undertook to build high schools all over Israel. Now the state is responsible for education up to the 10th grade.

Until the June 1967 war the state paid about one-half of the costs of Jewish Agency programs. The remainder of the financial support came from overseas contributions. Now the state contribution, because of the Arab-Israel war and the costs of occupation, has been cut to about one-third. And the Jewish Agency has taken over more of the government's burdens of housing, welfare payments, medical service, university grants, and geriatric care.

The Jewish Agency sets its budget, which this year runs to \$380,000,000, and that budget is placed before its chief foreign benefactor, a New York corporation called the United Jewish Appeal.

Contributions going abroad. The UJA gets from 60 per cent to 70 per cent of all UJA monies collected in the United States, according to UJA spokesmen. The remaining 30 to 40 per cent is used for charitable activities in the United States.

To be continued next week

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

Mr. Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Bishop	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Brennan, C.D.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Callahan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Casper	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Conrad	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Felt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Gale	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Walters	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Soyars	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: Octob
10-2-70

FROM : *JW* J. Walter Yeagley, Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

SUBJECT: ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA (ZOA)
Registration Act - Israel

Reference is made to your transmittal dated July 2, 1970 together with your letterhead memorandum dated June 22, 1970 from New York, New York in which you enclosed a copy of the captioned organization's constitution and by-laws which we requested in our memorandum of April 28, 1970.

We have no further requests of your Bureau at this time with respect to the ZOA. However, we would appreciate receiving any information relative to the captioned Act and the ZOA which may come to your attention.

0121-11-20
1021-11-20
DI

EXP. PROC.
40 OCT 5 1970

Copy to New York
by routing slip for
 info action
date 10/6/70
by SLA:efb

On R/S: Close case in your office. Subsequent information received to be submitted in compliance with AAG-ISA request in paragraph of attached.

REC-51

100-341909-25

EX-103

17
22 OCT 5 1970

54 OCT 13 1970

100-341909
b7c

הסתדרות הציונית בארצות הברית

Zionist Organization of America



ZOA HOUSE • 4 EAST 34th STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016 • (212) 481-1500 • CABLES: ZIONISTS NEWY

In Israel:
ZOA HOUSE
1 DANIEL FRISCH ST., TEL-AVIV
CABLES: ZOAHOUSE, TEL-AVIV

January 21, 1976

- Assoc. Dir.
- Dep.-A.D.
- Dep.-A.D.
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin.
- Comp. Serv.
- Ext. Aff.
- Files & C.
- Gen. Inv.
- Ident.
- Inspection
- Intell.
- Laboratory
- Plan. & M.
- Spec. Inv.
- Training
- Legal Coun.
- Telephone
- Director Sec.

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535



b7c

Dear Mr. Kelley:

May we express appreciation as well as a word of congratulations on the excellent statement made by you, "Terrorism - The Ultimate Evil".

We believe that your comments were especially cogent and well timed and you have expressed in a most eloquent way the problem that America and the free world faces.

Is your office able to provide us with 3,500 copies of this statement which we would like to distribute to our membership? If not available, may we have your permission to make reprints of this important statement? In either case, distribution will be made by us without any editorial comment attached.

JAN 23 1976

The threat of terrorism and the objective of terrorists are so foreign to America that it requires the leadership of those like yourself in high places of responsibility and authority to make clear, both to our own people as well as those who threaten our institutions and way of life, that America will not tolerate this affront to our freedom. We applaud your statements and hope that it is read and listened to by people all over America.

An early response will be greatly appreciated.

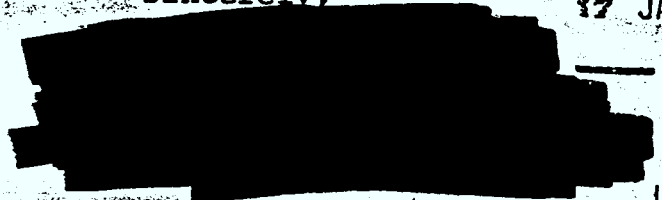
With all good wishes.

EX 103

REC-60 100-341909-56

Sincerely,

2-6
17 JAN 23 1976



b7c

recd
1-28-76 750-209

PF:JG

ZIONISM IS A BADGE OF HONOR

CORRESPONDENCE

EX 103

REG-60

100-341909-56

January 28, 1976

[Redacted]

b7c

b7c [Redacted]

Zionist Organization of America
4 East 34th Street
New York, New York 10016

Dear [Redacted]

Thank you for your letter of January 21,
and your very gracious remarks regarding my speech,
"Terrorism - The Ultimate Evil."

Regretfully, the FBI has no budgetary
provisions for reproductions of such material in the
quantity you desire; however, please feel free to make
reprints for distribution in the manner you indicated.

I can assure you I will continue to try to
stimulate public awareness of the terrorist problem,
and I am most gratified that you support the FBI's
efforts in that regard.

Sincerely yours,
C. M. Kelley

[Redacted]

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

1 - Mr. Malmfeldt (detached)

NOTE: [Redacted] requested 3,500 copies of this speech for
distribution to members of his organization. Mechanical Section
advised the printing cost would be \$80 to \$90. [Redacted] not
identifiable in Bufiles. The Zionist Organization of America (ZOA)
has been the subject of limited investigations in 1949, 1954 and
1970, to determine whether its activities required the ZOA to
register as an agent for Israel under the Foreign Agents

AES:vag (5)

NOTE CONTINUED OVER

56 FEB 18 1976

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAILED 7
JAN 29 1976
FBI

- Assec. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Serv. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Lab. _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____