

The Jewish Lobby's Causes of Creation in the United States.

SADEK Meriem Dalila.
Université d'Oran 2 Mohamed Ben Ahmed

.Reçu le: 28.04.2017 - .Expertisé le: 30.06.2018 -.Accepté et publié le: 18.02.2019

Abstract

The Jews who entered America in the nineteenth century poor and homeless, became in the twentieth century the most significant and powerful Jewish community in the world. After being subject to degradation and expulsion in other nations they evolved in America to full citizens guaranteed the protection of the laws. Once in America, the Jews could improve their economic status rapidly and many of them became wealthy people which allowed them to enter American politics and sat in the American congress. They ended by creating the Jewish lobby which is a loose coalition of individuals and organizations working actively to move U.S. foreign policy in pro-Israel direction. The present work , therefore, will try to define the Jewish lobby and give the main reasons that led to its creation.

Keywords

The Jewish Lobby, America, the Jews 'economic success, American politics, American Jews Israel.

Introduction

The Jews set foot in America in the first decade of the nineteenth century poor and homeless, they interacted with America and its culture and reached a comfortable social and economic status. The rapid economic success realized by the Jews in America allowed them to gain a position of power in politics and create the Jewish Lobby, a strong political body to influence U.S. government in pro- Israel direction and strengthen the relationship with Israel. As a result, the American Jews created a political agenda to defend the Jewish cause all around the world. The major organizations created in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century that is AIPAC, ZOA, AJC, and ADL strongly worked to achieve the objectives of the lobby as defending the oppressed European Jews, influencing the world's view on creating a Jewish state for the Nazi survivals and liberating immigration in America . The creation of these organizations was due to some major factors as the economic success of the Jews in America, their participating in the American economic stability, and Roosevelt support for them. This research work attempt to answer the question of how the Jewish lobby came to birth in America and how these starting agencies promoted rapidly in the twentieth century in the United States.

1. Defining the Jewish Lobby.

Sometimes called the Israel lobby, the American Jewish lobby is identified as a number of political organizations in the United States performing great efforts to lobby for their interests and the interests of their homeland Israel. They operated in politics, public policy, international affairs, and the Medias. When talking about the Jewish lobby, the commentators referred to the three majors institutions in mind, the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), the Conference of Major American Organization, and a net of Zionist group.¹

The most significant organization is the (AIPAC). It was founded in 1954 and considered as the most successful registered lobby organization. It is based in Washington and works as a Clearinghouse relating committees for Jewish organizations and groups aiming to have their views considered by various executive branches and federal government. The second institution which is the Conference of Major American Organization was founded in 1955, and situated in New York as a strong representative of the Jewish opinion. The third one is the Zionist Group which participates to consolidate the public support to Israel.² The other important lobbying organizations are the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, the Anti-Defamation League, and the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations, Israel Policy Forum, New Israel Fund, and the Zionist Organization of America.³

It is important to note that the Jewish Lobby is not a hierarchical organizations with defined membership. There is no membership cards or initiation rites. It is identified as a political body consisted of numerous organizations devoting their efforts to influence the U.S government and the American public to support Israel politically and economically. There are other groups and individuals who support the activities of the lobby, but they are not potentially active as the other groups and individuals who are part of the lobby as (AIPAC), (ADL) the Anti-Defamation League, and (CUFI) the Christians United for Israel. As a result, not any supporter of the Israel Lobby is part of the lobby. These people are regarded as the broader network of supporters. The lobbying organizations work hard to run the U.S. foreign policy in

¹ Bikerton, Ian J. Klausner, Carla L.(2007). *the Arab- Israel Conflict*. New Jersey: Pearson Education, Inc,214.

²Ibid.

³Ibp USA. (2009). *Israel Lobby in the United States: Strategic Information, Organization and Operations*. Whashington: Business Publications, 24.

favor of Israel. In this sense, each one of these organizations consecrate a considerable amount of resources and time to this cause. They must spend enough money to influence U.S. Middle East policy. ¹

It is important to add to the idea mentioned above that within different organizations, there are people who do not agree on every issue that concerned Israel. For example, the case of the two-states resolution between Israel and Palestine. There are individuals as Norton Klein of ZOA and John Hagee of CUFI and Rael Jean Isaac of Americans for a Safe Israel opposed this solution, claiming that the majority or most of the occupied territories must belong to Israel. Other members as Dennis Ross of WINEP and Martin Indy of the Brookings Institution rejected the other lobbying organization action towards the Palestinian cause. However, although the differences of attitudes that these people have in different situation, they are united under the struggle for the welfare of Israel. All of them work actively to push the American diplomatic, military and economic support in direction of Israel. ²

2The Major American Jewish Lobbying Organizations.

Among the most important Jewish political organizations that operated from the twentieth century until nowadays, AIPAC the American Israel Public Affair Committee, AJC the American Jewish Committee, and ADL the Anti Defamation League.

2.1 The American Israel Public Affair Committee. AIPAC

Originally, AIPAC is considered one of the most important American Jewish organization, founded by Isiah L. S Kenen, in 1951. At first, it was called the American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs and took its formal final name in 1959 in order to collect funds from both the Zionists and the Non Zionists. AIPAC was created following the American Zionist Council and its beginning lobbying activities were strongly opposed by the Eisenhower administration. But Eisenhower administration's attitude didn't discourage the lobby's motivation in his lobbying activities. The lobby could collect 15£ million to Israel as first success of the organization effort, then by 1973, he succeeded to raise 1 billion per year to help Israel. In 1988, U.S. aid to Israel surpassed 3 billions per year an amount of money considered as the highest financial assistance that had been never given before to any of other. In 1974, Kenen retired, but AIPAC still continuing on the way of its former leader. ³

¹ Mearsheimer, Jhon J. and Walt, Stephen M. op.cit.,113-114.

² Ibid.,p.114.

³ Grant F Smith, Where did AIPAC come from, available

The creation of AIPAC came directly after the American Zionist Council Movement, but it couldn't realize all the Jewish community's aspiration. It was only in the aftermath of the WWII that American Zionism started to defend the Jewish cause. However, conflicts emerged within the members of the movement, the Zionists and the non Zionists. To resolve the disputes between them, the American Emergency Committee for Zionists Affairs (AECZA) was created in 1939. It was also established to extend the Zionist ideology to the non Zionist majority of American Jews and the non Jewish populace, but the organization failed in its structure and was recognized in 1943, bringing new Jewish leaders to its core, hoping to achieve the political goal aspired by the Jewish community. The new organization was called the American Zionist Council (AZC).¹

By 1950s, the (AZCPA), the American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs was created in March 22, 1954 and finished by taking its final name as (AIPAC) in 1959 to lobby for the Zionists and the non Zionists people of the Jewish community. (AZPAC) and (AIPAC) are the only two organizations that are considered as the lobbying organizations registered with the congress to maintain the relationship between America and Israel. AIPAC represents a bridge between Israel and the United States. It also assure the financial assistance to Israel by lobbying the executive branch of the US government. Besides, It informs America about the relation between Israel and the Middle East and lobbies American foreign policy.²

It is important to note that in 1960, which is the beginning date of the creation of AIPAC, the financial assistance to Israel started to decrease. As a matter of fact, the organization showed great interests to preserve U.S. monetary help to Israel. But doing so was not so easy because AIPAC in its early days was more symbolic than substantive. Besides, several Arab countries protested Israel affairs by boycotting all the countries and firms dealing with it as it was the case of Egypt which blocked Israel shipping. However, the United States denounced such behavior towards Israel which aroused the anger of President Gamel Abdelnassad in 1964 who protested the American congress resolution.

the Arab countries continued to stop dealing with any country related to Israel, and imposed a questionnaire checking if any Jew was working in the companies which made AIPAC in 1965 convince the US

t:<http://antiwar.com/orig/gsmith.plp?articleid=11727>, 9 October 2007.

¹ Davis Howard Gldberg, *Foreign Policy and Ethnic International Groups*, Green Wood Press, Inc. Connecticut, United States of America, 1990, p15-18.

² *Ibid.*, p.15-18.

Congress to ignore the questionnaire. Additionally, in order to reinforce the anti-boycott Act, other Jewish organizations devoted themselves to this cause. Accordingly, the leader of the Anti-Defamation League, Arnold Forster¹ tried hard to convince the foreign minister Golda Meir² to react rapidly otherwise they would fail the fight and the Arab countries will gain the battle.

The fight against the boycott continued during the years of 1973 and 1974 which was the period of the Arab oil embargo. Consequently, the American Jewish lobbyists tried to convince Democrat Jonathan Bringham to legislate for removing the boycott. They argued that 200 American companies and twenty-five benches were boycotting Israel business. By 1977, the Bringham Bill succeeded to terminate the boycott and punished any country boosting the boycott.³ AIPAC represents the eyes, ears, and mind of the American pro-Israel groups and a political intelligence center for American Jews. However, the leaders of AIPAC insist on the fact that AIPAC is not a foreign agent, but it's a means that enhance the relation between the people, government of US, and Israel.

AIPAC is controlled by eighteen lay officers, who are appointed by an executive committee of 150 representatives of national and local organizations and federation each two years. AIPAC is composed of sixty-seven employees representing its staff. AIPAC works within a center power controlled in Washington District with the offices of Near East Report and AIPAC's research information. It has got three other

¹ Arnold Forster was one of the executive members of ADL. He was born in New York on June 25, 1912 and died at the age of 97. He received his undergraduate education from Johnson University, then he became a lawyer and a writer. He started working with ADL in 1930. In 1940, he got the office of associate national director. From 1946 to 2003 he nominated as the general council of the organization. Forster played a central role in fighting anti-Semitism and defending Zionism. He wrote many books as "The New Anti-Semitism", "The Trouble-makers", and "Some of My Best Friends". Margalit Fox, Arnold Forster, Who Fought Anti-Semitism With B'nai B'rith, is Dead at 97, available at :

<https://www.nytimes.com/2010/03/27/us/27forster.html> , March 26, 2010.

² Golda Meir is the fourth Prime Minister of Israel, a Russian Jew who immigrated to Palestine in 1921. She was given the name of the "Iron Lady of the Middle East". She evolved from Israel Labor Minister, Foreign Minister, and finally Prime Minister. She was one of the founding fathers of the Israel state. She rejected the Arabs who remembered her of the Holocaust, Avi Shlaim, The Face that Launched a Thousand Migs, available at : <https://www.theguardian.com/books/2008/aug/16/biography.politics>, August 15, 2008.

³Rafael Medoff, op.cit., p.239-240

offices in New York, San Francisco, and Austin Texas. The current president of AIPAC is Lee Rosenberg from Chicago, Illinois. ¹

Among the successes that the Jewish organization realized during its period of lobbying activities, the creation of an advanced armed force that it obtained with help of the United States. AIPAC contributed to the fight of terrorism and represented advisor of the United States about the Middle East in 1995. Moreover, AIPAC could reach the highest amount of financial help from US that is 3 billion per year, an aid that had never been granted to the other countries. ²

2.2 American Jewish Committee. AJC

The other famous political American Jewish organization that devoted its efforts to lobby for the interests the Jewish community is AJC, the American Jewish Committee that was created in 1906. It consisted of a number of important Jewish figures as Louis Marshall, Simon Woolf, Jacob F Schiff, Cyrus Alder. They were political industrialists. The organization is one of the first Jewish lobby that spoke on behalf the oppressed Jews in Germany and the civil rights of the American Jews in America. It also asked for the abrogation of the 1832 Russo-American treaty of commerce in 1911 and to stop the Jewish persecution in Russia and liberate immigration in order to provide the Jewish refugees with an asylum where they could flee the tyranny of Hitler and live peacefully. Moreover, this organization was one of the most important militant for human rights. It focused on the human rights of all the Americans without any distinction of race, or religion. ³

Between 1933 and 1940, the committee directed an educational campaign against the Nazi and other anti-Semitic phenomenon. In 1957, the committee was awarded a prize for supporting the individual liberty. It achieved its 50th anniversary. The committee emphasized the liberty of religion and ethnic minorities existing in America. It also organized conference supporting the community in the Diaspora. In the first decade of its creation, the American Jewish Committee didn't support Zionism. However, it helped the Jews in distress in Europe to join America as did Jacob Shiff, the American Jewish banker who financed the trip of all the East European Jews who set foot on Texas. It

¹David Howard Goldberg, op.cit., p.18.

² Global Center Investment Center, USA, Jewish Lobby in the United States, International Business Publication, Washington, DC USA, 2011, p 28.

³ Paul A. Djupe, Laura R. Olson, Encyclopedia of American Religion and politics, fact on file, Inc, New York, 2003, p.26.

also encouraged the newcomers of Jews to assimilate as rapidly as possible to the American society.¹

Among the other central goal of the American Jewish community, anti- Semitism, notably with individuals who wanted to worsen the image of the American Jews. Accordingly, Henry ford who published the Anti-Semitic Protocol of the Elders of Zion in his Dearborn, Michigan Newspaper, was forced by the head of the organization to apologize publicly to the Jewish community for his Anti-Semitic act. In addition to that, the organization avoided to support the creation of the Jewish state in the period of WWII, but in the aftermath of the war, it devoted itself for this cause. Besides, It played a pivotal role in achieving some goals as enforcing human rights, working with non Jewish religious groups. It also encouraged American diversity, and American democratic pluralism.²

The American Jewish Committee with the Anti Defamation League, and the American Jewish congress represented the former organizations that fought against Anti- Semitism in America and Europe. The founder of the organization is Louis Marshall, born in Syracuse, New York in 1856, he lived in New York city and created also (NAACP) the National Association of Colored People. The organization was created following the Kishinev Massacre in 1903 (the capital of Bessarabia). The Jews of this town were subjected to three days of pogroms. In 1906, the organization was created, but in its early time it didn't advocate Zionism for fear of Anti-Semitism acte. However, the organization reformed Judaism.³

The other plight that the Jewish organization defended in the period between 1945 and 1967 was the six days war in Israel, then the last lobbying period is from 1967 to modern time. This period includes a long struggle for the civil right movement that was embodied in the blacks and the Jews, in 1966. Besides, AJC encouraged the Jewish assimilation to the American society. Accordingly, it published the first family survey in 1973 that revealed the intense increasing intermarriage between Jews and non Jews.⁴

The other former leader of the organization, Jacob Schiff, a banker and head of Kuhn and Loeb company was an important industrialist who financed the organization. The other members of the committee,

¹ Ibid., p.26

² Ibid.

³ Norman H. Finkelstein, op.cit., p. 111.

⁴ Spencer Blakeslee, The death of American Anti-Semitism, British Library of Congress, United States of America, 2000, p. 63.

Oscar Straws, the secretary of commerce in Theodore Roosevelt's administration, judge Mayer Sulzberger, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, and the attorney Louis Marshall. The organization in its early days included sixty people most of them wealthy and top political officers.¹ Consequently, the structure of the organization took an oligarchic form since the executive of the organization is a group of aristocrats or wealthy family. They may be the elected president, vice president, or the chain of the board. The organization today has one hundred and nine years of existence. Its membership has evolved to 45 000 members with 350 employments. Its annual budget today is about \$19,8 millions. AJC central goals are, anti-Semitism, the state of Israel, and Jewish identity. The AJC is a famous publisher pamphlet books since 1930. By 1945, it published monthly commentary magazine which had developed in 1970 to a decidedly conservative voice in the Jewish community. Nowadays it publishes the AJC journal, a newsletter focusing on current events within the committee and distributed each month to all AJC's members.²

2.3 The Anti-Defamation League

The Anti-Defamation league ADL is a lobbying organization created in 1913 by Sigmund Livingston³. The beginning activities of the organization was the abolition of Anti-Semitism which threatened the Jewish lives until nowadays. It also rejected bigotry and supported the civil rights. It is composed of 29 offices in America and 3 in other countries. Its National director is located in New York called Abraham Foxman since 1987 and its national chairman in the United States is Robert Sigmund. The organization was founded following the case of Leo Franc in 1913, the woman employee who was supposed to be

¹Spencer Blakeslee, op.cit., p.64.

²Ibid.,p.76.

³ Sigmund Livingston is a German Jew born in December 27, 1872 in Germany and died in June 13, 1946 at the age of 73 in Chicago . He immigrated to the United States in the 1880s and settled in Bloomington. He got his diploma of law in 1894 from Illinois Wesleyan University law school. Livingston created the Anti Defamation League in 1913 after serving in B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish charitable organization . In 1908, he got the office of the group's Midwest responsible to fight anti-Semitism. He defended the case of Leo Franc, a Jew who was expected to have murdered a working woman in his factory. He fought against anti-Semitism and bigotry. In 1929, he became a corporate council in Chicago, and in 1944, he wrote books denigrating anti-Semitism in Europe as "Must Men Hate". Bill Kemp, Bloomington Lawyer led Fight against Anti-Semitism, available at :https://www.pantagraph.com/news/local/pfop-bloomington-lawyer-led-fight-against-anti-semitism/article_0cdf4d33-f7f8-50d4-bf5e-ac369ef04d77.html , Jul 11,2010.

killed by Leo Franc, the Jewish factory manager. He was one among the important cause that the lobby defended. The organization rejected racism in religion and fought against terrorism which is viewed as anti-democratic and racist. It also supported the separation of church and state and prevented from other genocides in the world as it happened with Hitler.¹

The Anti-Defamation League regarded Anti-Semitism differently from the American Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Committee, in the sense that it considered it from the Jewish identity and not from the American Diaspora of the Jewish identity. In addition to that, the organization claimed that it had deeply studied the problem in the past than it was done by the other two agencies. In other words, the Anti Defamation League worked directly with individual's incidents and local acts, but the inclination of the other organization was directed to general issues.²

The parent organization of the Anti-Defamation League is the B'nai B'rith which was created in 1843. In the period between 1913 and 1945, ADL played an important role in fighting against Anti-Semitism especially with the arrival of the East European Jews to America who were poor and homeless. As the leaders of the Organization were wealthy German Jews, they feared that their image would be worsen by the newcomers, so they worked hard to help their fellows to be accepted in America. Moreover, when the American Congress published a commission's forty two volumes restricting immigration by imposing severe conditions to the newcomers as the rejection of literacy,ADL worked hard to correct the requirement put by the congress.³

3 The Factors that helped the Creation of the Jewish Lobby

3.1 Economic Success of the Jews in the United States

The Jews who entered America in the nineteenth century fleeing persecution and misery in Europe found in their new homeland a place of safety where they could live peacefully and worship freely. At first, when they set foot in America, they chose to peddle since it was the activity that suit their literacy and poverty, so they settled where they could practice it. Then, gradually, peddling could be found all over America as it related the shopkeepers to the wholesalers. The Jews who practiced this activity could raise an important amount of money that helped them to open stores and marry. Moreover, with the arrival of the German Jews, the Jewish economic evolution didn't stop at this level.

¹ Pala A. Djupe, Laura R. Olso ,op.cit.,p.34-37.

²Gary A. Tobin, Sharon L. Sassler,op.cit.,p.141-p142.

³Spencer Blakeslee, op.cit., p.79-80.

In the period of the civil war, they doubled their fortune, becoming millionaires. They developed banking, and industry. Among these Jews, the manufacturer, Philip Heidelbach, bankers as Joseph Seligman, Lewis Season, and Solomon Loeb; railroad magnates Emanuel and Mayer Lehman, and Jacob Schiff as well as the Warburgs, the Lewisohns, and the Guggenheims.¹

These Jewish economic elites played a central role in helping America to maintain its international market stability. In other words, the civil war compromised America's economic position in the world due to the heavy debt accumulated at the end of the war. The powerful Jewish financier, Joseph Seligman strongly contributed to repay the American debt by being connected with the Jewish banking house in Europe. In 1871, Seligman and other Jewish bankers as the House of Cohen, Bischoffsheim, and Goldschmit, Bleichroeder, Wertheim, Erlanger, and Oppenheim potentially contributed to market the American bonds in Europe. The operation of marketing the American bonds in Europe was accomplished by the alliance of Joseph Seligman and Rothschilds² which was repeated both in 1874 with \$25 million and in 1875 with \$ 55 million. In return of the remarkable financial role played by the American Jewish financier in assuring the American economic stability. Joseph Seligman was offered an important political position by the American government. The president Ulysses Grant³ proposed him the office of the treasury. He even was the financial advisor of Rutherford Hayes administration in 1877 and was considered with Rothschilds, and J.P. Morgan the best sellers of the US government securities in Europe.⁴

¹ Benjamin Ginsberg, *The Fatal Embrace. Jews and the State*, the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1993, p.62.

² Rothschilds is a wealthy family that refers to the European banking dynasties and marked the economy and political history of Europe for 200 years. Its name derives from (Rot) shield on Mayer's ancestor. A family of five sons who became with their father potential bankers. They created branches in London, Paris, Vienna, and Naples by the 1820s. The Rothschilds were related to various governments in the world because of their economic status which gave them a position of power. *The New Encyclopedia Britannica .Inc, Micropedia V.III op.cit., p. 338.*

³ Ulysses Grant is born in April 27, 1822, Point Pleasant, Ohio, United States, and died in July 23, 1885, Mount McGregor, New York, United States. He commanded the Union army in the Civil War and was the 18th president of America (1869-1877). *The New Encyclopedia Britannica. Inc, Macropedia V.5. op.cit., p. 425.*

⁴ Benjamin Ginsberg, *op.cit.*, p.64-65.

3.2 Jewish Participation in the American economic stability.

As in the other parts of the Continent, the civil war devastated the economy of the American South. Similarly, the American Jewish financiers participated in repaying the Southern debt exactly as they did with the federal one.

Joseph Seligman¹ repaid the Alabama state debt and the German Jewish banker, Jacob Schiff, the head of Kuhn, Loeb and Company was volunteer to help Georgia. It is important to note that these millionaires succeeded in hard situation because the Southern states securities couldn't be marketed in America or England due to their low credits, and the corruption of the Southern states officials. Consequently, the Jewish bankers preferred to operate in Europe where they had close relation with their fellows, the European Jewish financiers². The Southern American bonds could be marketed in the Jewish firms of Erlanger and Company and J.H Schroeder and Company in Paris.³

The Jewish participation in repaying the Southern debt promoted some Jews to a higher political administrative position. In 1872, Moses Franklin became governor of South Carolina because of his remarkable participation in the reconstruction era. Moses supported the Republican states. Being an important Jewish financier and political man. He draw a program through which he assured the victory of the Republicans. Adding to that, he collected 14,000 men, a state militia with black

¹Joseph Seligman is born in 1819 and died in 1880, growing in a family of eight brothers and three sisters. He has five sons and four daughters. He started in the United States as an a Jewish immigrant peddler from Bavaria who set foot in America in 1837. Joseph and his brothers worked hard during the civil war and promoted economically; they became important bankers and created the J. and W. Seligman in 1864. The firm grew rapidly and succeeded to be linked with the Republican party. The Seligman acceptance in the American government was due to their economic success and their membership in the Union League Club. Susie J. Pak, *Gentlemen Bankers* , Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and London, England,2013,p.86-87.

² When the civil war devastated the U.S. economy, the American security and bounds couldn't be marketed in the country, but the Jewish bankers who were prominent economists in that period of time succeeded to do it in Europe as did Jacob Schiff who directed the Kuhn Loeb and Company created in New York in 1867. This firm was specialized in the merchant banking business. It helped America to market its bounds notably in Germany and other European countries. Charles R. Geisst, *Wall Street: A History from its beginning to the Fall of Enron*, Oxford University Press, Inc., New York, 2004,p.86-87.

³Benjamin Ginsberg,op.citp.66.

troops led by white officials intended to support the presidential election. Moses Franklin was not the only Jewish politician of the reconstruction era who succeeded to promote politically, two other famous politician of South Carolina, Francis L. Cardozo and Robert Delarge. They were elevated to the South Carolina secretary of state. ¹

3.3 Roosevelt Support to the Jews.

Originally, the creation of the WRB War Refugee Board, the governmental agency to rescue the Jews from the tyranny of Hitler was due to an important political event that was the reelection of FDR in 1943. At that time, the American President failed to help the world Jewry and didn't make effort to support the creation of a new Jewish homeland "Palestine" as it was declared by a Jewish activists in 1943 supporting Jewish statehood :<< It is typical today to hear public orators at Jewish public gathering saying that Jesus was not the Messiah nor apparently is Mr. Roosevelt.>>² Consequently, these words encouraged the Republicans to back the Jewish cause as did Thomas Dewey and Wendell Willkie. For fear to lose the Jewish vote and prevent the Republicans from gaining it, Roosevelt rapidly declared the creation of WRB that was warmly perceived by the Jewish community. ³However, this organization which was created by January 1944 was basically supported financially by American Jews who contributed with \$16 million, whereas the government gave only 1 million.⁴

Another American Jew, Samuel Dickstein, congressman in the spring of 1943 expressed his anger against the American government that showed no interest about the exterminated Jews in the Holocaust declared as follows⁵:

“The silence shown by the American people.....Heavenly father! Christian world? Where are all the fine Christian people? Where is America, Which is supposed to the champion of liberty? Why has not our voice been raised in protest against inhuman treatment of millions of innocent victims of Nazism?.....The Jews

¹ Ibid.,p.67-68.

²Rafael Medoff,op.cit., p.186.

³ Ibid.,p.187.

⁴ Robert Michael, A Concise History of American Anti-Semitism, Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, Inc. Lanhan, New York, Toronto, Oxford, United States of America, 2005,p.188.

⁵ Robert Michael,op.cit.,p.189.

were the first target of the Nazi Propaganda, but you Catholics, you protestant are the next.”¹

Roosevelt when trying to gain the vote of the Arab countries, Winston Churchill stayed: << There were more Jews than Arab votes in the Anglo-Saxon Countries and we could not afford to ignore such practical consideration.>>²The words of Churchill and the creation of WRB came at the right time since the four million Jews couldn't be neglected in presidential election. As a result, Roosevelt gesture was greeted by the Jewish community and confirmed them that they were supported by the highest authority of the White House. In addition to that, Roosevelt declared to the Jews that 982 European refugees were welcomed in the United States and they will receive all the necessary help they need.³

In matter of political promotion, the presidency of Roosevelt was an era where the Jews could collect the biggest number of political offices. But, their accession to an important political position dates back to the nomination of Benjamin F. Peixotto, a Sephardic Jew, from San Francisco, as the American first council in Bucharest by Ulysses S. Grant, the American Republican president, in the last decade of the nineteenth century.⁴

The appointment of the Jewish council was due to the persecution of the Jews in Russia and following the Jewish appeal to the American government support. The other important nomination was the one of Oscar Solomon Straus, a German Jew as the American minister to the Ottoman empire in 1887 by president Grover Cleveland. Oscar started his political career as a Democrat, but he returned to the wing of the Republicans with president William McKinley who in 1900 renamed him as an American representative in Turkey then, finally, he was elevated to the position of the secretary of commerce and labor which he preserved until 1909 under Theodor Roosevelt presidency.⁵Oscar Straus was famous for his commercial career. He is the son of Lazarus Straus who created with his sons the firm of L. Straus and Sons that sold crockery and Glassware. But, Oscar declared that he wanted to devote his work to the American politics stating as follows: << Resign from every business connection, and devote my

¹ Ibid.

²Ibid.,p.186.

³Ibid., P.186-188.

⁴ Stephen Schwartz, It is Good for the Jews, The Crisis of America's Israel Lobby, Doubleday, New York, the United States,2006,p.33-35.

entire energies to my work as secretary of commerce and labor. It is the work for which I have waited fifty-six years, and it is nearest to my heart.>>¹Roosevelt was also

Conclusion

The American Jewish lobbying organizations created in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century that is AIPAC, ZOAC, AJC, came to birth following major factors as the Jewish economic promotion in America which participated to the U.S. economic stability and the potential help of president Roosevelt to the Jews. These organization were the starting agencies that strongly worked to achieve the objectives of the Jews all over the world. Moreover, the lobby worked as a bridge between Israel and the United States strengthening the relationship between the two countries which is deeply rooted in the psych of the nation.

Bibliography

Bikerton. Ian J. Klausner. Carla L,(2007). *the Arab- Israel Conflict*. New Jersey: Pearson Education, Inc.

Ibp USA. (2009). *Israel Lobby in the United States: Strategic Information, Organization and Operations*. Whashington: Business Publications.

Goldberg. Howard David,1990, Foreign Policy and Ethnic International Groups, Green Wood Press, Inc. Connecticut, United States of America.

Mearshiemer. John J, and Walt Stephen M,2007, *The Israel Lobby and U.S. Foreign Policy*,Farrar Sraus Giroux,New York.

Medoff Raffael,2002, *Jewish Americans and Political Participation*,ABC-CLIO,Inc. Santa Barbara,California.

Global Center Investment Center, USA,2011, *Jewish Lobby in the United States*, International Business Publication, Washington, DC USA.

Djupe. Paul A, Olson Laura R,2003, *Encyclopedia of American Religion and politics*, fact on file, Inc, New York,

Finkelstein. Norman H,2010,*American Jewish History:AJPS Guide*, Jewish Publication Society,Philadelphia, United States.

¹Stephen Schwartz, op.cit., p. 35.

Blakeslee Spencer,2002, The death of American Anti-Semitism, British Library of Congress, United States of America.

Tobin. Gary A, Sassler Sharon A, 1988, Jewish Participation of Anti-Semitism, Plenum, United States.

Ginsberg Benjamin, 1993,The Fatal Embrace. Jews and the State, the Université d'Chicago Press, Chicago,

Michael Robert, ,2005, Concise History of American Anti-Semitism, Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, Inc. Lanhan, New York, Toronto, Oxford, United States of America.

Schwartz Stephen,2006,, It is Good for the Jews, The Crisis of America's Israel Lobby, Doubleday, New York,¹ the United States.

Geisst. Charles R, 2004,Wall Street: A History from its beginning to the Fall of Enron, Oxford University Press, Inc., New York.

Encyclopedias

The New Encyclopedia Britannica .Inc,1974 The New Encyclopedia Britannica, Micropedia V.III,15th Edition, Chicago, London, New Delhi,Paris, Seoul, Sidney,Tokio.

Djupe. Paul A, Olson Laura R,2003, Encyclopedia of American Religion and politics, fact on file, Inc, New York.

Web Ressources

Grant F Smith, Where did AIPAC come from, available

<http://antiwar.com/orig/gsmith.plp?articleid=11727>, 9 October2007.

Margalit Fox, Arnold Forster, Who Fought Anti-Semitism With B'nai B'rith, is Dead at 97, available at : <https://www.nytimes.com/2010/03/27/us/27forster.html> , March 26,2010.

Avi Shlaim,The Face that Launched a Thousand Migs, available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/books/2008/aug/16/biography.politics>, August 15, 2008. ¹Rafael Medoff, op.cit., p.239-240.

Bill Kemp,Bloomington Lawyer led Fight against Anti-Semitism, available at : https://www.pantagraph.com/news/local/pfop-bloomington-lawyer-led-fight-against-anti-semitism/article_0cdf4d33-f7f8-50d4-bf5e-ac369ef04d77.html , Jul 11,2010.

- ❖ **SADEK Mériem- Dalila**
- ❖ **Maitre Assistante A**
- ❖ **Université Mohamed Ben Ahmed Oran2**
- ❖ **adel2004@live.fr**