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71

American Zion Commonwealth, 1920-1921.



קהלית ציון

American Zion Commonwealth (Inc.)

AFFILIATED WITH THE

Zionist Organization of America

DIRECTORS

BERNARD A. ROSENBLATT
PRESIDENT
ISRAEL B. BRODIE
VICE-PRESIDENT
SYLVAN ROBISON
TREASURER
ISRAEL S. ADLERBLUM
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
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LAND FUND TRUSTEES

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MARCUS ESTERMAN, SECRETARY
MAURICE C. BRAVEMAN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

55 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Cleveland, Ohio

November

11th

1920

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
The Temple,
City.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

The American Zion Commonwealth, Inc., has launched a campaign all over the country. This campaign has been endorsed by the National Executive of the Zionist Organization of America. Justice Brandeis and other leaders of the movement speak highly of the work of this corporation.

May I request your kind presence at a meeting of the local campaign committee to be held Monday evening, Nov. 15th at 8:00 P.M. SHARP at the B'nai B'rith, 7103 Euclid Ave., where plans will be presented for the campaign in the state of Ohio.

Trusting that you will make an effort to be present and that you will assist us in this great work, I remain

Cordially yours,

Isaac Carmel

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MARCUS ESTERMAN, SECRETARY
MAURICE C. BRAVEMAN
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

55 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

December 7, 1920.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
c/o The Temple,
East 55th Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear rabbi Silver:

I can now give you assurances, confidentially, that in accordance with your request, at the mass meeting in Buffalo, Isaac Carmel will not represent the American Zion Commonwealth in Cleveland, after February 1, 1921. I have had a talk with him and the only reason why we have not insisted upon an immediate change is due to the fact that Carmel's daughter is graduating on February 1. It would be a hardship to insist on a change before that date. After February 1, he may or may not work for the American Zion Commonwealth, depending upon his usefulness, as decided. But in any event, he shall not work in the city of Cleveland.

Now, we have a request to make on our part. We are arranging a very large meeting in one of the largest halls in the city of Detroit, on Sunday evening, December 19, 1920. We are in communication with the Zionist District, and the meeting will undoubtedly be sponsored by the most prominent Jews of the community. Would it be possible for you to give us just that evening? If possible, we will arrange to have you speak first in Detroit and then in Flint, on the same or the succeeding evening. We will arrange to have also one man from New York who will talk as a special representative on the American Zion Commonwealth, while you can speak on Palestine and the importance of buying land in Palestine.

We shall, of course, be glad to pay your usual honorarium.

Trusting to hear from you, and with kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Bernard A. Rosenblatt

BAR HT

December 10th, 1920

Mr. Bernard Rosenblatt,
American Zionist Commonwealth,
55 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

My dear Mr. Rosenblatt,

I am in receipt of your letter of December 7th and note its contents. I suppose the arrangements which you suggest will have to stand, although I am not very much satisfied with them.

I should like to go to Detroit, but I cannot do it on December 19th. In the first place I have my service here on Sunday morning and I do not leave Cleveland on a Sunday. In the second place, the week of December 19th is unusually crowded, as I am booked for Brooklyn on the 21st and Chicago on the 23rd. Perhaps some time in January or February I might be able to go to Detroit.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

CABLE ADDRESS: AMZIC
CODE: BENTLEY'S

TELEPHONE
STUYVESANT 8140

קהלית ציון

American Zion Commonwealth (Inc.)

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MARCUS ESTERMAN, SECRETARY
MAURICE C. BRAVEMAN
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

55 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

December 13, 1920.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
East 55th Street and Central,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I have your letter of December 10, 1920, and thank you for same.

We have cancelled the meeting for December 19th in Detroit, and we are now endeavoring to arrange for some other time in January. I shall let you know about it within a few days.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

BAR HT

Statement of the Condition and Affairs of the
American Zion Commonwealth (Inc.)

Affiliated with the Zionist Organization of America

December 20, 1919, to December 15, 1920

I. Membership and Land Fund Account

1. Number of Members, Dec. 19, 1919.....	2,508	
2. Number of Members Acquired in 1920.....	1,237	
3. Total Number of Members, Dec. 15, 1920.....		3,745
4. Amount of Land Certificates Sold up to December 19, 1919.....	\$1,431,750.00	
5. Amount of Land Certificates Sold in 1920.....	689,250.00	
6. Total Amount of Land Certificates Outstanding, December 15, 1920.....		\$2,121,000.00

II. Income

7. Assets Brought Forward, December 19, 1919.....	\$143,269.33	
8. Sales of Shares of Capital Stock.....	\$6,289.00	
9. Initial Fees.....	6,087.00	
10. Land Fund Receipts.....	127,724.59	
11. Interest Receipts.....	3,387.19	
12. Miscellaneous.....	179.75	
13. Total Receipts for 1920.....	143,667.53	
14. Balance Forward.....		\$286,936.86

III. Expense Account

Receipts		Disbursements	
Sales of Shares of Capital Stock (Item 8)	\$6,289.00	15. Sales and Propaganda.....	\$8,311.75
Initial Fees (Item 9).....	6,087.00	16. Office and Administration.....	13,882.67
Interest Receipts (Item 11).....	3,387.19	17. Rent, Postage, Stationery, etc.....	4,199.37
Total Receipts for Expense Account.....	15,763.19	18. Total.....	\$26,393.79
		19. BALANCE CHARGEABLE AGAINST LAND FUND.....	\$10,630.60

IV. Assets

20. Balfouria—Machinery.....	\$11,903.54	
21. Balfouria—Cash Advanced.....	107,904.71	
22. Palestine Investment Account for Land Purchase, etc.....	48,283.20	
23. Cash in American Banks.....	16,544.40	
24. Liberty Bonds.....	51,086.74	
25. New York City Bonds.....	1,194.25	
26. War Savings Stamps.....	211.92	
27. Miscellaneous Accounts (Z. O. A. Account, J. C. T. Shares, etc.).....	4,716.07	
28. Sales Charges Advanced Against Future Land Fund Receipts.	16,623.52	
29. Furniture, Stationery and Equipment.....	2,074.72	
30. Total Assets, December 15, 1920.....		\$260,543.07

V. Liabilities

31. Land Fund Payments up to December 19, 1919.....	\$164,647.18	
32. Land Fund Payments in 1920.....	127,724.59	
33. Total Land Fund Receipts.....	\$292,371.77	
34. Less 20 per cent. Authorized Surrender Charge.....	58,474.35	
35. Net Liabilities to Land Fund.....		\$233,897.42
36. Surplus Reserved for Contingencies.....		26,645.65
37. Total Liabilities.....		\$260,543.07

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L
If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.	

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L
If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.	

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RABBI HILLEL ABBA SILVER

3002
CARE THE TEMPLE CLEVELAND O

PITTSBURG COMMITTEE ARRANGING BIG MEETING FOR MONDAY NIGHT JANUARY
THIRD RITTENHOUSE BALL ROOM ARRANGEMENTS FOR PALESTINIAN EVENING
FINE MUSICAL PROGRAM FOLK SONGS WOULD LIKE VERY MUCH IF YOU COULD
ARRANGE TO BE THE SPEAKER OF THE EVENING WOULD HELP THE CAUSE
GREATLY BY AIDING ZION COMMONWEALTH KINDLY WIRE MY RESIDENCE

MRS S ROSENBLOOM

Day Letter
"Collect"

Mrs. S. Rosenbloom

1425 Beechwood Blvd.,
Pittsburgh, Penna.

Regret exceedingly inability to accept your kind invitation. Previous
engagement. Success to your enterprise. A. H. Silver

1920 DEC 31 AM 12 25

The American Palestine Company and the Industrial Development of Palestine



**American Palestine Company
874 Broadway
New York City
1921**

American Palestine Company



Authorized Capital Stock - - \$5,000,000
Shares, 50,000 - - Par Value, \$100 each



Incorporated in 1921, under the Laws
of the State of Delaware.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL,
Counsel

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Subscription and Transfer Agent

NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, *Registrar*

KLEIN, HINDS & FINKE, *Auditors*



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS *

SAMUEL C. LAMPORT *President*

REUBEN SADOWSKY *Treasurer*

SAMSON BENDERLY *Secretary*

MOSES GINSBERG

A. L. LIEBOWITZ

A. P. LUBELL

OTTO A. ROSALSKY

SAMUEL ROTTENBERG

JULIUS SCHWARTZ

BERNARD SEMEL

ISRAEL UNTERBERG



* Upon the complete organization of the company,
the number of directors will be increased from eleven
to twenty-five.

BASIC FACTS

BRIEFLY TOLD

- ¶ Palestine, under the terms of the Mandate given to Great Britain, is to become once more the National Home of the Jewish people.
- ¶ Sir Herbert Samuel, the great British statesman and a devoted Jew, was appointed High Commissioner of Palestine. He is the head of the government which is to carry out the terms of the Mandate.
- ¶ Palestine has abundant agricultural and industrial possibilities.
- ¶ The Jews of Eastern Europe, persecuted and economically ruined, are anxious to go to Palestine as soon as the land will give them an opportunity for earning a living. Thousands of Chalutzim (Pioneers) have gone there already. Tens of thousands are ready to follow.
- ¶ One way of providing this opportunity is to develop the existing industries through the introduction of modern financial and industrial facilities.
- ¶ The Jewish business men of this country are best qualified to supply both the capital and the knowledge of business organization which Palestine needs.
- ¶ The American Palestine Company aims to become the instrument through which this may be done most effectively.
- ¶ It aims to help in the industrial development of Palestine in a business-like way, through safe investments and modern business methods.

AMERICAN PALESTINE COMPANY

Its Aims and Its Methods

The American Palestine Company was organized to promote and foster the industrial development of Palestine.

It will seek to accomplish this through the introduction of modern business methods into the existing industrial establishments of the country.

There are today about twenty-odd different branches of industry in Palestine. These are:

Oil Presses	Iron Shops
Soap Factories	Automobile Repair Shops
Wine Cellars	Furniture
Flour Mills	Tanneries
Bakeries	Shoe Factories
Ice Plants	Clothing
Stone Quarries	Shirts
Brick and Tile-Making Establishments	Laundries
Saw Mills	Mother-of-Pearl Buttons
Flooring	Art Shops
Plumbing	Printing and Binding

There are a number of other industries, which if introduced into Palestine, have a fair chance of success. These are:

Carpet Weaving	Extraction of Chemicals
Glass Manufacturing	Tobacco
Canning of Fruits and Vegetables	

The American Palestine Company has decided to limit its operations, at present, to the existing industries.

In doing so, it took into consideration the fact that these industries are already going concerns. The producers possess a certain amount of capital, they have some skilled workers and some machinery. They are familiar with the trade conditions of the country, they possess enterprising ability and good-will.

They have not been able to develop because of the lack of modern financial and industrial facilities. A careful investigation has disclosed that they are suffering from the following handicaps:

1. *Lack of proper workshops.*
2. *Lack of adequate machinery.*
3. *Lack of cheap motive power.*

4. *Lack of raw material, sufficiently cheap and readily available.*
5. *Lack of credit on manufactured goods.*
6. *Lack of proper methods of distribution.*

In order to create in Palestine normal conditions for the development of industry, these needs must be met.

The American Palestine Company, therefore, proposes to engage for the present in the following operations:

1. *To erect loft buildings to be rented at a moderate profit.*
2. *To import machinery for the manufacturers, allowing part of the purchase price to be paid in installments.*
3. *To establish central power plants for groups of factories.*
4. *To buy raw materials in large quantities for the producers at cost, plus an import commission.*
5. *To advance loans on manufactured goods against warehouse receipts.*
6. *To organize a sales department and encourage producers to place their goods in the market through the Company.*

The present housing shortage in Palestine, as well as the shortage of stores, warehouses, and factory lofts, will stimulate the building industry largely in the near future. The Company will co-operate with a number of industries which are engaged in the production of building materials.

It believes, however, that the primary need for carrying on an extensive building program is the establishment of a *Mortgage Bank*, the lack of which is greatly felt in Palestine.



PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

The American Palestine Company will be guided in all its operations by the following principles:

It will seek to preserve the independence of the individual producer with whom it intends to co-operate so that it will be possible for him to maintain both the initiative and the responsibility for his business.

Co-operation will depend on the producer's ability to show sufficient assets to cover all risks incidental to his business.

The Company will take into consideration the producer's fitness and ability to develop his business.

Co-operation will not assume the form of a mere loan. It will be extended only in such cases where increased capital will lead to improved methods and to the growth and expansion of the business.

The safety of all investments will be a matter of primary concern. In order to foster sound methods the Company will restrict its business at the outset, awaiting normal development for a further extension of operations.

It expects to limit the dividends of its stockholders to six per cent upon their investments. All profits in excess of that amount will be used for the further development of industry in Palestine.

Our Motto :

*No Risks, Moderate Profits,
Unstinting Service*



*For more detailed information, ask for our
prospectus*

**"INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS IN
PALESTINE"**

REPORT OF AMERICAN ZION COMMONWEALTH

Jan 1921

I. THE CAMPAIGN. At the October meeting, the National Executive Committee set aside the month of November for an intensive campaign for the American Zion Commonwealth. There were, however, several causes that made this month less profitable for the campaign than it otherwise might have been. In the first place, the time allowed for preparation was too short, practically nil. In the second place, the month of November was a poor month to work in, because of the national elections, and the preparation for the Zionist Convention. Nevertheless, we went ahead, determined to make the best of the situation. The momentum which the campaign gathered in November carried over into December and January. The result can be seen from the following figures, showing the sales of Land Certificates:

<u>Period</u>	<u>L.C's Sold</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>L.C's Sold</u>	<u>Amount</u>
October	21	1st. ten months-1920	2022	\$505,500.00
November	617	2 mos. Nov. & Dec 1920	1596	399,000.00
December	979			

During the first ten days of January, we have sold 371, which exceeds the rate for December.

In other words, since the beginning of November we have sold approximately 1,967 Land Certificates, which means subscriptions amounting to \$491,850. If we were to add sales reported, but not yet in our hands in the office, the figure would be very considerably above half a million dollars. When we bear in mind the unfavorable conditions under which the American Zion Commonwealth drive started, and particularly the bad financial situation, and the pre-occupation of all business men with their own affairs before the Christmas holiday, the results obtained may be considered encouraging.

In addition to these actual sales, the Campaign has resulted in other assets: First, we have advertised the American Zion Commonwealth considerably, thus laying the foundation for much larger sales in the future. Secondly, we have built up a personnel, upon whom we can depend for our future successes. Among those who have contributed greatly to the success of our efforts are Messrs. Philip M. Raskin, Abraham Goldberg, Akiba Fleishman, H. Schuldinger, Isaac Carmel, and Harry J. Kahn, all of whom deserve special recognition.

II. ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Zion Commonwealth took place on December 29, 1920. One of the Trustees, Solomon J. Weinstein, who had recently returned from Palestine, reported the progress of the first American Zion Commonwealth Colony, Balfouria, where the use of the latest American agricultural machinery was revolutionizing agricultural methods in Palestine.

The treasurer of the Company, Sylvan Robison, reported assets to the amount of \$2,121,000, and that investments and cash, already in Palestine, amounted to nearly \$200,000. The statement showing the total subscriptions reported as having been secured during the year -- December to December, and also the actual cash receipts for the year, from December to December, is \$143,667.53.

The following officers of the American Zion Commonwealth were elected at the meeting: Bernard A. Rosenblatt, President; Solomon J. Weinstein, and Israel S. Adlerblum, Vice-Presidents; Sylvan Robison, Treasurer.

The Trustees and Board of Directors are: Julian W. Mack, President of the Zionist Organization of America; Jacob de Haas, Secretary, Palestine Department, Zionist Organization of America; Peter J. Schweitzer, Treasurer of the Zionist Organization of America; Mrs. Mary Fels; Dr. Ferdinand Sonneborn; Abram Simon; Abraham Goldberg, Emanuel Neumann, and Isaac Zelig Josephson.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) BERNARD A. ROSENBLATT



COPY

January 17, 1921.

Zionist Organization of America
55 Fifth Ave.,
New York City

Gentlemen:

I have your letter of January 13th, with a copy of
the one sent to Rabbi A. H. Silver. Permit me to thank you for
your kind and prompt service in this matter.

We have accepted the date assigned us and we hope to
make this day a real success. Thanking you for your prompt reply,

I am,

Cordially yours,

(Signed) B. WOLMAN
Temporary Secretary

קהלית ציון

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

55 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

January 19, 1921.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
55th Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I have been authorized by the Board of Directors of the American Zion Commonwealth (Inc.) to invite you to serve as a member of the Advisory Council of the American Zion Commonwealth, which has recently been established.

Your membership in such council will not place upon you any financial responsibility, but will be simply indicative of your moral support of our organization - which has already received the endorsement, by practically an unanimous vote, of the recent Buffalo Convention. The Convention adopted a resolution that among the eight immediate activities for Palestine shall be "No. 4 - THE ACQUISITION OF LAND IN PALESTINE THROUGH THE AMERICAN ZION COMMONWEALTH (INC.)".

As this is the only one of the eight activities which is in actual operation at the present time, may we urge you to accept membership on the Advisory Council?

The Advisory Council will be called together during relatively long intervals by the Board of Directors for the discussion of important matters in connection with our work in Palestine and this country.

IN THE JOY OF ZION

Sincerely yours,

B. A. Rosenblatt
President.

BAR HT
encs.

CABLE ADDRESS: AMZIC
CODE: BENTLEY'S

TELEPHONE
STUYVESANT 8140

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ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

55 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

January 17, 1921.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
c/o The Temple
E. 55th Street and Central Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio.



Dear Rabbi Silver:

Mr. Gordon, a member of the American Zion Commonwealth from Wheeling, W. Va., was in New York the other day, and told us that there were good possibilities for the sale of American Zion Commonwealth Certificates in Wheeling. We have had Mr. Abraham Goldberg there, who has done something; but now Mr. Gordon emphasizes the importance of having a good English speaker stress the importance of the American Zion Commonwealth work -- the purchase of land in Palestine -- for the special benefit of the English-speaking and Reform Jews. He also informed us that you are scheduled to address a meeting on January 24, and suggested that we request you to speak on this subject. He said that he could then arrange to have actual results for the Commonwealth.

Will you be good enough to let us know whether you are actually going to speak in Wheeling on that day; and if so, whether it would at all be possible for you to talk Palestine and American Zion Commonwealth on that occasion?. I need not say that we would be very grateful to you for giving us your help in this way.

Very cordially and sincerely yours,

Bernard A. Rosenblatt
President.

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA



OFFICERS

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS	HONORARY PRESIDENT
JULIAN W. MACK	PRESIDENT
STEPHEN S. WISE	VICE PRESIDENT
HARRY FRIEDENWALD	VICE PRESIDENT
JACOB DE HAAS	EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
LOUIS LIPSKY	SECRETARY FOR ORGANIZATION
HENRIETTA SZOLD	SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION
PETER J. SCHWEITZER	TREASURER
PAUL E. MOSES	ASST. TREASURER

REPLY TO DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

55 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

January 19, 1921.

Rabbi A.H. Silver,
c/o Temple,
E. 55th & Central St.,
Cleveland, Ohio



My dear Rabbi Silver:

I am sending you herewith a copy of a letter I received today from Mr. B. Wolman of Columbus. The letter speaks for itself.

I have a letter today from Mr. A. B. Goldman, Chairman of the Rochester district. He writes in part:

"From information I obtained I understand Rabbi Silver will address the Temple Club, of the Berith Kodesh in our city on Monday evening February 15th. Now I believe it would be possible or an attempt should be made to have Rabbi Silver either come on Sunday or stay over until Tuesday so that we could have him address a meeting on either of these nights. I believe by the office writing to Rabbi Silver in addition to our writing him we may be able to accomplish this".

May I please know from you whether it is at all possible to make the arrangements suggested in Mr. Goldman's letter. If not, I think you could arrange a Zionist affair for the same evening, either before or after your meeting at the Temple Club. Please wire me collect your answer.

Very cordially yours,

M. Weisgal
Meyer W. Weisgal

Assistant Secretary for Organization

MW/RW

January twentieth,
1921

Mr. Ben Rosenblatt,
American Zionist Commonwealth,
55 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

My dear Mr. Rosenblatt,

Replying to your letter of the
seventeenth, permit me to say that I shall be
in Wheeling on February eighth. I am scheduled
to address the Jewish community on "Prejudice-
How to meet it". I do not know by what method
I can succeed in smuggling the American Zion
Commonwealth into the lecture.

If I were sure of arriving in
Wheeling in the morning, I would suggest a noon
luncheon, but I am not sure of getting there in
time.

With kindest regards, I beg to
remain

Very sincerely yours,

קהלית ציון

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SECRETARY
ISRAEL B. BRODIE
JACOB DE HAAS
ABRAHAM GOLDBERG
ISAAC ZELIG JOSEPHSON

AFFILIATED WITH THE

Zionist Organization of America



DIRECTORS

JULIAN W. MACK
PRESIDENT ZIONIST ORGANIZATION
EMANUEL MOHL
EMANUEL NEUMANN
PETER J. SCHWEITZER
ABRAM SIMON

TRUSTEES

MARY FELS, VICE-PRESIDENT
DR. FERDINAND SONNEBORN
MAURICE C. BRAVEMAN
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

55 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

January 30, 1921

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
% Temple,
E. 55th St. & Central Ave.,
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Rabbi Silver:

As a member of the National Executive Committee of the Zionist Organization of America, you are undoubtedly interested in the progress of the AMERICAN ZION COMMONWEALTH (INC.).

At the last meeting in October of the National Executive Committee the AMERICAN ZION COMMONWEALTH was called upon to undertake a more intensive effort for securing members and subscribers to land Certificates.

The enclosed memorandum gives some of the results secured within the last few months.

At the Buffalo Convention of the Zionist Organization of America, among the eight immediate activities for Palestine, special emphasis was placed upon the following:

"No. 4 - THE ACQUISITION OF LAND IN PALESTINE THROUGH THE AMERICAN ZION COMMONWEALTH (INC.)."

Just now we are engaged in a new phase of propaganda work which is meeting with extraordinary success. In the cities of Pittsburgh, Boston, and in a district in the City of New York, the idea has been put forth of "A Garden Village" to be built up under the auspices of the AMERICAN ZION COMMONWEALTH BY THE VARIOUS COMMUNITIES. Mr. Abraham Goldberg stood sponsor for the plan in Pittsburgh, while in Boston, I succeeded in interesting a group of the most important Jews in the community to undertake the establishment of a "Boston Garden Village in Palestine" for which a half a million dollars is to be raised through the AMERICAN ZION COMMONWEALTH.

On Thursday, February 3, 1921 there will be held, in the city of Pittsburgh, a conference of all Jewish organizations, including lodges, and synagogues in that city, for the purpose of enlisting their support in the project of building the Pittsburgh Colony in Palestine.

-2-

It is our opinion that if we can secure the support in the various communities of the members of our own National Executive Committee, we shall go a long way towards the goal of a Palestine studded with Garden Villages.

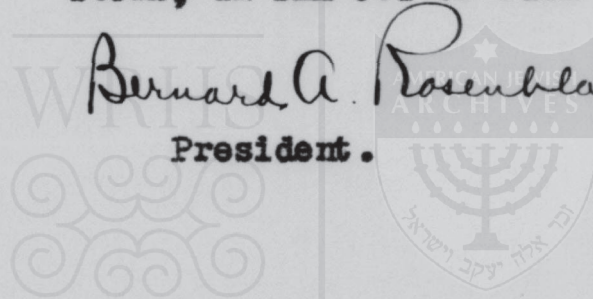
The Garden Village, as conceived by the AMERICAN ZION COMMONWEALTH, is a communal center, placed in a larger area of farming land, which will bring together the high thinking of the city with the plain living of the farm.

Will you help us to launch that idea in your own community? We are ready to help you in every way possible.

YOURS, IN THE JOY OF ZION

Bernard A. Rosenblatt
President.

BAR HT
Enc.



REPORT OF AMERICAN ZION COMMONWEALTH

I. THE CAMPAIGN. At the October meeting, the National Executive Committee set aside the month of November for an intensive campaign for the American Zion Commonwealth. There were, however, several causes that made this month less profitable for the campaign than it otherwise might have been. In the first place, the time allowed for preparation was too short, practically nil. In the second place, the month of November was a poor month to work in, because of the national elections, and the preparation for the Zionist Convention. Nevertheless, we went ahead, determined to make the best of the situation. The momentum which the campaign gathered in November carried over into December and January. The result can be seen from the following figures, showing the sales of Land Certificates:

<u>Period</u>	<u>L.C's Sold</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>L.C's Sold</u>	<u>Amount</u>
October	31	1st. ten months-1920	2022	\$505,500.00
November	617	2 mos. Nov. & Dec 1920	1596	399,000.00
December	979			

During the first ten days of January, we have sold 371, which exceeds the rate for December.

In other words, since the beginning of November we have sold approximately 1,967 Land Certificates, which means subscriptions amounting to \$491,850. If we were to add sales reported, but not yet in our hands in the office, the figure would be very considerably above half a million dollars. When we bear in mind the unfavorable conditions under which the American Zion Commonwealth drive started, and particularly the bad financial situation, and the pre-occupation of all business men with their own affairs before the Christmas holiday, the results obtained may be considered encouraging.

In addition to these actual sales, the Campaign has resulted in other assets: First, we have advertised the American Zion Commonwealth considerably, thus laying the foundation for much larger sales in the future. Secondly, we have built up a personnel, upon whom we can depend for our future successes. Among those who have contributed greatly to the success of our efforts are Messrs. Philip M. Raskin, Abraham Goldberg, Akiba Fleishman, H. Schuldinger, Isaac Carmel, and Harry J. Kahn, all of whom deserve special recognition.

II. ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Zion Commonwealth took place on December 29, 1920. One of the Trustees, Solomon J. Weinstein, who had recently returned from Palestine, reported the progress of the first American Zion Commonwealth Colony, Balfouria, where the use of the latest American agricultural machinery was revolutionizing agricultural methods in Palestine.

The treasurer of the Company, Sylvan Robison, reported assets to the amount of \$2,121,000, and that investments and cash, already in Palestine, amounted to nearly \$200,000. The statement showing the total subscriptions reported as having been secured during the year -- December to December, and also the actual cash receipts for the year, from December to December, is \$143,667.53.

The following officers of the American Zion Commonwealth were elected at the meeting: Bernard A. Rosenblatt, President; Solomon J. Weinstein, and Israel S. Adlerblum, Vice-Presidents; Sylvan Robison, Treasurer.

The Trustees and Board of Directors are: Julian W. Mack, President of the Zionist Organization of America; Jacob de Haas, Secretary, Palestine Department, Zionist Organization of America; Peter J. Schweitzer, Treasurer of the Zionist Organization of America; Mrs. Mary Fels; Dr. Ferdinand Sonneborn; Abram Simon; Abraham Goldberg, Emanuel Neumann; and Isaac Zelig Josephson.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) BERNARD A. ROSENBLATT



REPORT ON PALESTINE DEPARTMENT

The Palestine Department was not formally instituted until December 12th but the work was actually begun on December 1st. I beg to report as follows:

PALESTINE INVESTMENT CORPORATIONS:

In all, four circulars have been issued to the delegates to the Buffalo Convention and chairmen of districts as to the general lines the Organization adopts in connection with the development of corporations and one general letter has been issued to reform rabbis throughout the country, urging their cooperation. In all the letters we have made clear the conditions under which we will help initiate the corporations and on the whole, the views presented by the Organization have met with acceptance from those who will undertake local work. There is, however, a much stronger feeling in favor of the Organization resuming responsibility than was believed to have existed at the outset and it has been no small part of the work of the Department to make clear that the well-being of the corporations depend upon the organization not assuming such responsibility.

The actual incorporation of any given group has had to be deferred until all the necessary legal documents have been completed. So far, a draft and model charter and a model promotion agreement have been prepared. Two other documents, a deed of trust between the trustees and the offer of service in connection with the proposed clearing house for corporations are still to be completed. The incorporations projected run at present, along three lines - those of larger capital which will undertake what is called the 'key industries'. Second, those of moderate capital undertaking specific business, and, third, development of corporations along the lines of mutual benefit organizations which will invest capital in mortgages in Palestine.

Of the first category, we expect early developments from Detroit, Baltimore, Buffalo, Philadelphia and Boston. In the second category, two corporations have already been formed, one in Perth Amboy, the other in Albany. In addition, Pittsburgh has undertaken half a million dollar incorporation which we are trying to move from the glass and canning industry to one of the key industries. Waterbury proposes organizing a \$200,000 corporation. In New York, one of the keys, construction, is to be undertaken by a million dollar corporation which is now being developed. In the third category, two organizations have been effected in two of the New York districts.

In general, we have gotten into close touch with the problem of incorporation east of Chicago and have reason to assume that quite a large number of incorporations will be gradually effected in New England and the Atlantic border states within the current season. A good deal, however, depends upon obtaining accurate information and the bringing of groups together and enabling them to see the problem from a new angle. It perhaps would be only fair to say that the change of view-point is coming rather more rapidly than we expected.

The legal advisers appointed by the President have suggested that for the protection of the public there be incorporated in every one of the corporations initiated by us a trade name. It is suggested that this trade name shall be 'Pal-Zion' and the Department asks for authorization of its registering on behalf of the Organization, of such a trade name for this purpose.

LAND PROBLEM:

Almost the first work that the Palestine Department took up had to do with the purchase of land owing to the fact that cables came in rapid succession from various sources at the Buffalo Convention. Since Mr. Szold's return we have been able to obtain more light upon some of the problems involved, but experience in dealing with the problems of land purchase in Palestine either for the Zion Commonwealth or for individuals seems to make it compulsory that

a) There should, be only one Jewish land purchasing agency in Palestine and not a multiform purchasing agency as there seems to exist at present. According to cables and correspondence, Dr. Ruppin has been acting either for the Zionist Organization or for the Palestine Land Development Company or for the Jewish National Fund or for all three at one and the same time. We believe that only one man, acting for one body should be identified with the actual purchasing for others.

b) That all purchases of land made in Palestine should be made subject to, say, 2% commission as a maximum and that it may be made

clear that no organization or corporation or special corporation or other agency acting for the Zionist Organization indulges hereafter in trading and pricing calling for bidding and negotiation but that the land be resold at the original contract cost Government fees pluss this 2%.

In a letter from Dr. Ruppin, dated December 13th, he informs us that the Palestine Land Development Co. will charge a commission of 2% for its operations but he adds to the cost 3% for the registration of the land and a percentage for the survey which would make an increase of 15 piastres per dunam and to this he adds another 5 piastres per dunam for traveling expenses, lawyer fees, etc., and to this again he adds another 10 piastres for bonuses, for the Fellaheen and even these figures are not positive. In the transaction that we have negotiated with him, Dr. Ruppin asks $\text{£}5\frac{1}{2}$ for the land per dunam with all expenses and he now has accepted $\text{£}3$ with expenses. As this is a Zion Commonwealth proposition the actual completion and negotiation depends upon that organization. In another case of larger area, the original tract shows a cost of $\text{£}4\frac{1}{4}$ per dunam and for a small stretch only one-half that sum. Dr. Ruppin offered to sell at $\text{£}6\frac{1}{2}$. The reduction in the price effected in the first ^{was} given some satisfaction here but we believe that the principle has to be set up as to exactly what the character of the transaction is to be as to commission, agency in Palestine and the American purchaser because with land selling at between \$50 and \$60 an acre we believe the purchaser has the right to assume that except the transfer tax which the government charges to the buyer the purchase price ought to be sufficiently inclusive not to need more than a total of 2% on cost.

In connection with the foregoing, the Department submits that the American Zion Commonwealth under agreement, open a department for the purchase of lands for American purchasers and that it, under agreement join with whatever agency there exists in Palestine for carrying it out and that its charges shall not exceed this maximum commission of which one-fifth of 1% is to be turned over to the Palestine Department for its share in the work.

Further, it is the experience of the Department that there are a great number of people in America who desire to buy land outright in Palestine and develop it, and because of that we have started negotiating for one given tract but in order that such negotiations be successful from the point-of-view of the purchaser, the Organization will be under the necessity of arranging for a real survey of Palestinian land together with sufficient soil tests to enable advice to be given as to the possible or proper use of lands. It will be necessary to compile accurate information on the question of the acreage of land needed to maintain a family. This will, of course, vary with the different parts of the country and the purposes to which the land may be put. Up to the present, we have no accurate reports based on any number of years experience covering this point. It is clear that a great number of people want to buy lands in advance of settlement so as to lose no time or in most cases in order that lands may be prepared for them for settlement. In order that these projects may be worked out the steps already mentioned will be needed. The buyers may be divided into the following categories: American farmers who are willing to settle as farmers in Palestine; American business men who wish to run farms in Palestine; American Jewish merchants who wish to buy orchards and plantations to settle in Palestine and obtain a reasonable return from same; people who want to buy homes of the small variety; people who want to buy land upon which they can build a house, keep a cow and some chickens with the prospect of building other houses on their estates; people who want to buy a piece of land as a garden city purchase. Cases of each of these types have been handled by the Department in the last few weeks and a good deal developed with them because the single individual has mostly behind him a group who can possibly form a group and a great deal has therefore to be done in connection with each such case. There seems to be very little doubt provided there is a real responsible person in Palestine in connection with the purchase of land and a reasonable amount of mortgages available and a large American capital will be put into the purchase of land and its development. The whole of the problem has set up therefore this series of proposals:

1. Land buying agency
2. A corporation which will undertake the cleaning, clearing and preparation of lands so as to make them fit for harvest in say two years.
3. A credit bank lending money or mortgages towards the purchase and development of the land, and
4. Credit operation loaning money for house building, etc. At the other end will come the problem of marketing produce, etc.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Attention has had to be given to a considerable number of cases of individuals who wish to engage in private enterprise in Palestine and who need advice and assistance of every kind. A typical case is that in which three or four persons get together and are willing to start an industry in Palestine, develop something already in process there or start something of which they have had American experience. We have been successful in composing groups, or

bringing people together, getting information for them, looking at the problem of raw material, investigating the possible markets and doing all that a Chamber of Commerce could undertake to do but under extreme difficulties. However, to be really successful this work needs a first-class man on the spot. We note with satisfaction that a trade and industry department has been started by the Government but it is to be assumed that this means a department that will give out general information. To meet the wishes and needs of Americans we need specific information. We need it accurately and we need it simply. Many of these industrial efforts can be very well linked up into the larger efforts of corporations and the impetus given the general development of Palestine. But the information in our possession must be up to date and wholly reliable because we cannot advise people to look around. If we told people to go to Palestine and look around they would come back entirely disappointed.

Typical of the instance of what can be done and which in the end gives reason for doubt is the following: We have brought together a group which has started an over-all factory. We have since learned accidentally that one has been recently started and that competition might be a bad thing.

Typical of the general development is a group that wanted to start a wood trim mill. At the same time we got together a group who wanted to lease hotels and then we got together a group who were interested in the development of Tiberias. If the construction company which we are organizing in New York is properly launched the whole process can be put into motion and the interest of all the groups named brought to bear.

LEGIONAIRES:

Agitation has been renewed among the legionnaires owing to the announcement that they are to receive one hundred and twenty dunam of land each from the government. A cable received by us states that this is correct. We have drawn a petition to the High Commissioner in favor of 100 men who wish to go to Palestine and take up these allotments. They are to sign this provided they sign another agreement which relates to the condition under which they will incorporate as a group and create conditions under which they will be properly financed. It is understood that there are at least 100 legionnaires willing to go each of whom is to pay his own traveling expenses and add \$250 to the capital fund. Some of them have agricultural experience; others are willing to go out on farms for the next six months until they can settle.

INDIVIDUAL LABOR:

We have now been notified that there was need in Palestine for gang-foremen who can speak English, Hebrew and Yiddish. We have urged men, at considerable sacrifice to themselves, to undertake these jobs. Quite a number have already left and the number of 50 to 75 as suggested by Mr. Szold we expect will be covered. The response to the appeal in this direction addressed to specific groups amongst the thousands who applied during the past year to go to Palestine shows a very high spirit of self-sacrifice. Each one of these gang-foremen has done better in American than he will do in Palestine. He is paying his own transportation and is giving us guarantees that his wife and children will be taken care of either by himself or relatives until he has made his way in Palestine.

Another group of individual applicants are those whom we have not been able yet to satisfy. These are men qualified to accept government and official positions in Palestine. Railroad clerks, revenue officers, parliamentary clerical workers, customs officers, immigration inspectors and the like. From information given us by Mr. Szold, we will proceed to place all these applicants before the right department of the Palestine Government. It can however be said with some certainty that there is almost no kind of governmental vacancy available which we could not fill and that by men qualified to do work and taking a financially lower position by going to Palestine.

PERSONAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

What might very well be called Personal Service Department of the Palestine work has grown to large proportions. The number of callers visiting the office for information and for guidance in preparing for Palestine is continually increasing. The subjects discussed vary from advice as to personal needs for the trip to Palestine to the problem of organizing industrial adventures. During the past two or three years, the Organization has accumulated names of a considerably large list of persons who in one form or another have expressed their desire to settle in Palestine. About two years ago, a series of questionnaires were sent out asking people to give information about themselves in very great detail. But thus far there has been no possibility of making any use of this accumulation of material. Just before the Department

was organized a certain amount of this material was revived and placed on an act list of persons who are likely to go to Palestine in the near future but the material is still to be handled.

Two circulars have been sent out. One which was designed to meet the demand for what we termed "gang foremen", that is people who have had some experience in either building or construction to work with the Chalusim on the roads in Palestine. The second is a circular relative to land purchase and it was sent out to those persons on the list who had signified their intentions to go into farming and to other persons somewhat alive who it appeared might be interested. The first of these produced about one hundred replies out of which a comparatively small number of persons are fitted for this particular branch of work. The second has produced a somewhat smaller number of replies with a larger proportion of positive results of inquiries relative to land purchase. The value of this circularization has been that in both instances we have more up to date information as to the standing of the people involved and positive information of intentions to settle in Palestine. Communication with the individuals who have replied is then carried on by personal correspondence in which each individual is handled according to the particular need and with a view to finding out how ^{he can} fit the case in the development of Palestine.

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE:

Among the outside interests being developed by the Secretary is the idea of building in Jerusalem a Free Synagogue for the Jews, the character of a cathedral synagogue at a cost of \$750,000 for building, and a quarter of a million dollars for maintenance. This plan has been submitted to the United Synagogues of America, individual rabbis and others interested in the project and will we hope, gradually find support.

RED MOGEN DOVID:

By negotiation with the Joint Distribution Committee, the Red Mogen Dovid which has been revived under new auspices in Philadelphia will devote itself entirely to financing the adoption of Palestinian orphans. A plan has been worked out and is to be submitted by the Red Mogen Dovid to our organization and subject to its acceptance the Organization is invited to express approval of this work so that the Zionists in Pa. in particular may be urged to lend the organization any necessary support in this work.

MEDICAL UNIT:

In view of the possible difficulties of maintenance of the Medical Unit during the coming year the problem of the Medical Unit work being financed largely by the Hadassah, was discussed at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Hadassah at which the Secretary was present. The Central Committee has promised to exert itself to the fullest extent and will, we understand, make proposals in connection with its undertaking this work to this meeting of the Executive Committee.

PRINTING IN PALESTINE:

It has been reported to us that there has been difficulty experienced in providing mechanical means for duplicating class instruction in the schools in Palestine. Practically no printed text books are available particularly in the higher subjects. In order to overcome this difficulty in a simple way the organization will make a present of its Hebrew multigraph apparatus and send it complete to Palestine for that purpose.

JACOB deHAAS
Secretary, Palestine Department.

January 14, 1921

February 18th, 1921

Mr. Louis Lipsky,
55 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Lipsky,

Replying to your letter of the 11th, permit me to say that I believe it extremely improbable that I shall be in New York during the week of March 6th. Many Temple activities are in process of development which will compel my remaining in the city. During the month of February I have been away so much that my work has accumulated heavily.

There is a possibility of my being in New York in April. If I do go, I will let you know when.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

55 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

March 9, 1921.

Rabbi A.H. Silver,
% Temple,
E. 55th St. & Central Ave.,
Cleveland, Ohio.



My dear Rabbi Silver:

With the development of the work of the American Zion Commonwealth (Inc.), the question of policy and methods to be used in the carrying on of our work in Palestine became more acute. We find that a definite plan of action is essential for our success, not only in placing the American Zion Commonwealth before the public, but more so in carrying on our work in Palestine.

At the suggestion of Mr. Emanuel Mohl, and due to his effort, Dr. J. G. Lippman, Director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and Head of the Agricultural Department of Rutgers College, came together with some of our Directors and discussed our methods of operation in Palestine.

A brief summary of the discussion that took place is herewith attached.

IN THE JOY OF ZION

Sincerely yours,

Bernard A. Rosenblatt
President.

BAR HT
enc.

S Y N O P S I S

of discussion at the conference between the representatives
of the

AMERICAN ZION COMMONWEALTH

and

PROFESSOR J.G.LIPMAN

on

Friday, Jan. 28th, 1921.

OBJECT: The object of this Conference was to advise the American Zion Commonwealth as to the best method of procedure with its work in Palestine.

PRESENT: Dr. J. G. Lipman, Messrs. Rosenblatt, Adlerblum, Braveman, Weinstein, and Mohl. (Mrs. Fels & Mr. Schweitzer were absent on account of being out of town.)

Mr. Rosenblatt briefly stated what the American Zion Commonwealth stands for, what its methods of selling Land Certificates are, the type and kind of Certificate holders, the progress of the American Zion Commonwealth in the United States for the last two years, and that the probable percentage of its Certificate holders that will settle in Palestine is 10%. He emphasized the strong desire of the American Zion Commonwealth to help build garden villoges in Palestine. Mr. Rosenblatt also gave a brief outline of what was done in Balfouria up till now, and stated the present conditions in Balfouria. Professor Lipman was then asked what in his opinion, would be the method of procedure, should the American Zion Commonwealth buy a new tract of land of about five or six thousand acres.

Before stating his views, Dr. Lipman made it clear that nothing positive could possibly be recommended before more or less detailed information is at hand about the tract of land that it is contemplated to purchase, data as to the character of the soil, configuration of the piece of land, analysis of the water available, rainfall in that specific territory, etc. When he was told that the land to be purchased will probably be comparatively level and of a heavy loam type; that the land has been worked by the fellahoon for years, according to their antiquated methods; that the stones have been largely cleared away, his recommendations, in general, were as follows:

For the first two or three years, the land must be worked as a whole, using a rotation of crops that will tend to return to the soil materials in which it is

poor. Crops like alfalfa or clover, preferably alfalfa, should be used on a part of the land. The crop of the alfalfa will of course vary with the availability of water. The alfalfa is to be harvested and sold as hay, but even if there is no market for the alfalfa, it will pay to let it rot and plow it under. Upon consulting a list of crops and their proportion that is at present being used in Balfouria, he stated that inasmuch as wheat is apparently the most favored crop at present, a part of this land should be sowed under with wheat. The rotation of these crops is to be followed up for the whole tract. The question of sesame was introduced and the troubles attached to it on account of the fact that the ripening of this plant is not uniform; also whether the separation of all the beans that ripen at one time, and marking the date for future seeding would help to create a uniform ripening crop. Dr. Lipman indicated that similar difficulties are experienced with a number of other crops in this country, and while he doubts that this method will help to create a uniformly ripening crop, this method may help in creating an early ripening crop.

He then stated that after the soil has been brought into a suitable shape by the method indicated above, specialization should be applied to whole tract. A certain part, say, a thousand acres, should be placed under cultivation as a plantation; a certain other part should be assigned for small poultry farms; a certain other part should be assigned for a dairy farm.

He was then asked how the future work of all these specialized tracts would be handled, whether it would not be better if the land were subsequently sub-divided for individual owners. He replied that, by all means, let every settler have his individual parcel and know which land is his and which crop is his. He was asked whether there would not be a waste of energy if every individual settler works his parcel, and whether, instead of sub-dividing the land into small parcels of about thirty acres, with every individual working his own land, it would not be more economical to have a number of these parcels worked cooperatively by the same machinery? He replied, that by all means,

whether it be grand culture or plantation, the land should be worked together, either along the line of contract cultivation or contract picking and grading of fruit or citrus. There was no question in his mind that the work of land, even when individually held, will, if jointly worked, prove more economical, but there should be nothing to prevent the individual owner of a parcel of land from knowing what is his product and where is his land. By all means, let there be one irrigation plant for all the plantations that are individually held, but arrangements can be made by meters so that every individual shall pay for the water he consumes. Small work attached to plantations, like spraying, etc. should be done by the individual. As to poultry farms, by all means, let arrangements be made so that the small poultry farms which may not be more than 5 to 10 acres in extent should be located right near one another.

In answer to a question about general farming, Dr. Lipman made it clear that there is no such thing as general farming, that even the small farmers in the East here, specialize in their products. By general farming, you probably have in mind, household farming for the individual family. When a farmer, engaged in plantations or in grand culture, or in dairy, or in poultry, has for his own home consumption a small patch of vegetables, fruit for his family, etc., and when he has one or two cows for his house consumption, even though he may sell a few quarts of milk or cream or butter, this does not constitute general farming. It would be absolutely a wrong method for every individual settler on his own specific parcel to devote one part to plantations, another part to grand culture, etc. Dr. Lipman estimated roughly that for the household farming of the individual settler, not more than about two acres are required, and that it would be enough to have one or two cows, one horse, and fifty to one hundred chickens, but this must not be misnamed "general farming".

The following question was put to him. Seeing that the job as outlined by you is rather big, and needs definite application of technique and

experience, and the difficulties are enhanced by the fact that this work is to be carried on in Palestine, and considering the fact that the American Zion Commonwealth deals with subscribers who are not familiar with the difficulties and details attached, who may therefore overwhelm the American Zion Commonwealth with misinterpretation, impatience and criticism, would not it be a better policy, so far as the Zion Commonwealth as such is concerned, to purchase land, give it a very superficial improvement, such as going over the soil for one or two years with a general crop, and then turn it over to the future settlers. In reply Dr. Lipman was very emphatic in stating that not only would this not be a good policy, but that from the standpoint of development and honest fulfillment of duty, to Palestine, to the individual subscribers of the American Zion Commonwealth, and to the Jews in general who intend to settle in Palestine, this would be a very unjust method. For, if the American Zion Commonwealth, a corporation dealing on a large scale, and treating large tracts of land (so that careful methods are facilitated) cannot overcome difficulties, how much more difficult will it be for individual settlers with small means to be successful on the same job? Also, in view of the fact that the future settlers will be Jews of mostly urban population, the only way to protect the work is to plan properly.

The American Zion Commonwealth, in Dr. Lipman's opinion, can very readily build garden villages. In fact, it will come to it inasmuch as the large tract of land will be specialized, and inasmuch as the Zion Commonwealth by this method will make possible contract cultivation and co-operation in handling of machinery, tools, purchase of necessities and selling of products.

Dr. Lipman was then asked the following question with reference to Balfouria, "Balfouria contains about 1700 acres. Out of the certificate holders of the American Zion Commonwealth, a very small percentage will be ready to settle there. It is, therefore, intended that, say at a maximum, 50% be set

aside for these future certificate holders. A part of the land, say at the rate of thirty acres per person will be assigned to the present workers of Balfouria, numbering sixteen to eighteen - of course after proper financial arrangements will have been made between the workers to whom the land is to be turned over and the American Zion Commonwealth. A considerable portion of the land will still remain. Would you consider it the proper method if that portion of the land that is left over be used as a training farm for the future settlers of the American Zion Commonwealth that are to take up any of the second purchase or of the third purchase of the American Zion Commonwealth? Would you not also consider it proper to use part of the land not only as a model farm, but as a farm to a very small degree, experimental, and to a larger degree, commercial?" Dr. Lipman replied that that would be an excellent thing in itself; that this could be properly organized and would be one of the best means for breaking in some of the future settlers. But, that experiment will not pay for itself directly. A certain loss will have to be sustained every year, but this loss will be only apparent. It should preferably be considered an investment inasmuch as it will materially aid the future settlers. Of course, the details involved cannot be arranged here but, must be decided on the spot.

Dr. Lipman was emphatically in favor of the following procedure. After the American Zion Commonwealth shall have bought the new tract of land, a man should be selected in the United States, a practical farmer and at the same time a man who has had experience in large agricultural undertakings and who has had a thorough technical training. In fact, if a Jew is not available, it should not matter whether he is a Jew or Gentile. A man of this character should be sent to Palestine at once to go over the land, to make observation and work out a detailed plan, bring it back to be checked up here and then proceeded with. This man will not need any more than about two to three months in Palestine. It will mean, at the maximum, five to six months. That

will mean an expense of not over (figuring that you can get a good man for about three hundred dollars a month plus his expenses) \$3,000. This \$3,000 would be money most efficiently invested. Experiences in this country and many others point in that direction.

Em. N. Mohl



קהלית ציון

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March 30, 1921

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
55th Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I have just promised the Poali Zion to be in Cleveland and speak for their Tool Fund on the evening of April 12, 1921. I am anxious to meet with you and have a talk not only about the American Zion Commonwealth, but also on general Zionist matters. I shall surely stay over until the afternoon or evening of the 13th, so that if we can meet some time in the morning or perhaps for lunch, on the 13th, I shall appreciate it very much.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ben Rosenblatt

BAR HT

HENRY H. ROSENFELT

874 BROADWAY

NEW YORK March 31, 1921.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
1529 Guardian Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I am sure you will be interested to learn of the launching of the American Palestine Company by the leading Jewish businessmen of New York for the purpose of upbuilding industry in Palestine.

At a dinner held on Sunday evening, March 20th, some 200 Jewish businessmen of New York, among them, Colonel Herbert Lehman, Mr. Louis Marshall, Judge Irving Lehman, Mr. Reuben Sadowsky, Mr. S. C. Lamport, Mr. Israel Unterberg, Mr. Samuel Rottenberg and a number of other leading merchants, the plans of the American Palestine Company were announced. More than one million dollars in subscriptions to the stock of the Company were taken up at the meeting, and those present showed enthusiastic interest in the great undertaking.

The stock of the Company is now being sold to Jewish businessmen exclusively, at \$100 a share and payable in five semi-annual installments. The minimum amount sold to any one person is \$1,000 and the maximum amount is \$10,000. The charter was taken out by the firm of Guggenheimer, Untermeyer and Marshall. The Bankers Trust Company of New York is acting as Subscription and Transfer Agent. The New York Trust Company is acting as Registrar of the stock, and the well known firm of Klein, Hinds and Finke, is acting as its auditors. Mr. S. C. Lamport, the head of the Lamport Manufacturing Supply Company, is President and Mr. Reuben Sadowsky, well known in the cloak industry and a man interested in many successful business undertakings throughout the country, is Treasurer.

This is the first business undertaking by the American Jews on behalf of Palestine. I am certain that you will be interested in reading the prospectus of this corporation which I am sending you under separate cover, so that you can see the wide scope and significance of this movement which will be a perpetual monument to American Jewry in upbuilding Palestine for the benefit to our own people - not as an act of charity, but on a self-respecting man-to-man business basis! The American Palestine Company has the endorsement and approval of Sir Herbert Samuel, Lord High Commissioner of Palestine, Sir Alfred Mond of the British Government.

I will be glad to give you further information on hearing from you.

Faithfully yours,

Henry H. Rosenfelt

קהלית ציון

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April 7, 1921

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
c/o The Temple,
55th Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I have your letter of April 1, 1921, and as I am going to see you in a few days, perhaps it is best that we should discuss this thing when we meet rather than by letter.

I do feel, however, that there is something that I ought to say to you right now. Dr. Levine told me that you stated to him that the Organization wanted me to go to Palestine, but that I refused. Of course, I am not accusing you, for I am sure that you would be the last one to intentionally circulate a false statement. I presume that some one has made the statement to you, and you, innocently accepting it at face value, have re-stated it to Dr. Levine. I want to categorically deny that I was ever offered the opportunity to go to Palestine as the representative of the Zionist Organization, in any shape, manner or form.

Two years ago, when I felt that I had something to present on the land problem, I went to attend the London Conference, at my own expense. A year and one half ago, at the invitation of Mrs. Fels, I went to Palestine, on a tour of investigation - when I met you. Last year, in March, 1920, when I went to Palestine, I went solely as the representative of the American Zion Commonwealth. At my suggestion to Justice Brandeis, he advised that I be vested with some authority in connection with my Palestine trip. His advice was not followed, and whatever information I brought to London, I brought as an individual, and not as the representative of the Zionist Organization of America. In London, Justice Brandeis at first urged that I go to Palestine - but again, as I understood it, merely as the representative of the American Zion Commonwealth to carry on the Balfouria project - and later on, at his request, I returned to London and to America in the interests of the proposed Land Bank. I expected to go to Palestine this Spring again merely as the representative of the American Zion Commonwealth, but after very careful consideration by

the Board of Directors of the American Zion Commonwealth, it was decided that it would be better if a practical and technical man should go instead. Mr. Emanuel Mohl, as you know, left for Palestine as the representative of the American Zion Commonwealth.

It is true that the gates of Palestine have been and are open to me - in the same way as they are open to Chalutzim, as well as to leaders in our movement. I expect to avail myself of that favorable situation, but as long as I shall go as an individual, it is proper that I should be the judge as to the exact time and manner of my going.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin Franklin

BAR HT



April 15th, 1921

Judge Bernard C. Rosenblatt,
55 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

My dear Judge Rosenblatt,

I am sorry that I did not get to see you while in New York. I did not arrive until Sunday morning.

I was surprised to read the statement contained in your letter. If Dr. Levine told that I stated to him that the Organization wanted you to go to Palestine, but that you refused, Dr. Levine was not quoting me correctly. What I did say was, that it is regrettable that with such great opportunities for you to do work in Palestine in behalf of the Commonwealth, you were constrained to remain in America. Everything else that he might have told you is pure Midrash.

We are indeed entering a very interesting phase in Zionism.

Very sincerely yours,