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Jewish Agency, 1929.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF ADMINISTRATION OF ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA
Held on Wednesday Afternoon, August 6th, at the Zionist Offices.

#3

The meeting was called to order at 2:30 P.M., and excuses for absence were presented on behalf of Rabbi James G. Heller, Judge William M. Lewis, Dr. Nathan Ratnoff, and Nelson Rutenberg.

PRESENT: Messrs. Robert Szold (in the chair), I. B. Brodie, A. Goldberg, Jacob de Haas, Louis Lipsky, Judge Julian W. Mack, Emanuel Neumann, S. J. Rosensohn, Morris Rothenberg, Dr. Stephen S. Wise; Harry P. Fierst and Jacob Fishman, by invitation.

CABLE FROM W.Z.O. IN RE SHEKOLIM:

The Chairman presented a cablegram received in the morning from the World Zionist Office in London, asking for a remittance on account of Shekolim membership since June, 1929, stating a critical situation existed, and requesting a telegraphic reply.

Mr. Rosensohn, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted a statement prepared by the Auditing Department showing a gross total due to London for Shekolim for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1930, of \$9,931.68, against which there was a gross expenditure for political undertakings and propaganda work, amounting to \$9,386.68; thus leaving the net balance due to the World Zionist Organization for Shekolim, upon the books of the ZOA, of \$545, as of July 31st.

In explanation of the expenditure of \$9,386.68, Mr. Lipsky stated as follows:

"From time to time, the New York Office has made charges against the Palestine Zionist Executive under the heading of Shekolim. Many of these charges were made at the request of the London Office. Sometimes, when Dr. Weizmann was in the United States, these charges were made at his direct personal request. In connection with this amount for the past year, there were certain expenditures made by the Committee on Public Information, immediately following the August events. An arrangement was made with Mr. Max Rhoades of Washington, D.C. to undertake certain publicity and propaganda matters on behalf of the Organization, in connection with the demonstrations that were being organized at the time. When these expenditures were made, Mr. Neumann, had the expectation of recovering them from a special fund that was to be created. This special fund did not eventuate at all. When I went to London in December, I spoke to Dr. Weizmann of the fact that these expenditures had been made, and that special activities would have to be undertaken in order to meet the Arab propaganda which was being spread immediately following the riots. Dr. Weizmann told me that he regarded these expenditures as being legitimate charges against the Shekolim, and furthermore, that he would undertake to raise the money to provide for it.

"The matter did not come up before the Zionist Executive at all, because Dr. Weizmann was expecting at that time to come to the United States, and he did not want these matters passed upon in London. I reported to this effect when I returned to the United States. Then, plans for holding a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency in New York fell through, and Dr. Weizmann did not come. No word came from Dr. Weizmann with regard to the obligations he assumed in this matter.

" A cablegram was sent to the London Office informing them that we had to make a decision with regard to Max Rhoades's activity in Washington. Reply came that we should hold the matter up until the meeting of the Actions Committee which was to be held in London in March. Realizing that the matter was being just delayed in London, we here in New York immediately discontinued actual service. When I got to London, Dr. Weizmann again assured me that something would be done in this matter, and I informed him that we had charged these expenditures against the Shekolim."

After considerable discussion of the matter, it was decided, upon Mr. Rosensohn's suggestion, to cable to London as follows:

"UPON OUR BOOKS ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED ^{Dollars} DUE SHEKOLIM LIPSKY
WILL TAKE UP MATTER WITH LONDON MAILING SUM OWING WITH AUDITORS
REPORT".

It was also decided, upon suggestion of Mr. deHaas, to instruct the Auditor to send to London the text of Mr. Lipsky's statement, together with the financial report as to the status of the Shekolim Fund at the present time.

Discussion ensued as to the future policy to be pursued in the matter of expenditures chargeable to the Shekolim account.

Upon the recommendation of Judge Mack it was unanimously agreed not to pass a general resolution now, laying down a general principle.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE:

Mr. Rosensohn reported, on behalf of the Finance Committee, briefly as follows: "We will be able to meet the August commitment through the loans that we are making, but we are directly dependent upon the collection of the Deficit Fund. Our credit with the National City Bank requires us to pay off \$30,000 of the indebtedness to the National City Bank by October first. It is up to the whole Administration Committee to collect the pledges. Unless that is done we will be in a very bad way in September. We won't have any money with which to operate and we have to meet our obligations to the bank by October first. What is being done by the Organization is to collect the Deficit Fund, and secondly, to get new members and to get new membership dues in."

The Chair here stated that letters have gone out to every individual who pledged in Cleveland; letters have gone out to each of the Districts that pledged in Cleveland, and to each of the Districts that did not pledge in Cleveland. Less than \$3,000 has come in since the Convention for the Deficit Fund.

Mr. Rosensohn expressed the opinion that general letters do not produce much results, but that if individuals will undertake to communicate with special pledgors, money can be obtained that way.

REPORT ON ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE:

Mr. deHaas submitted his report on behalf of the Committee on Organization, as follows:

"Pending the formal meeting of the members of the committee, all suggestions herein are informal and merely informative.

"The Organization stood on June 30th at 14,150 members exclusive of the Order Bnai Zion and Hadassah. To July 31st the figure crept up to 14,674 by the payment of membership dues by 524 members scattered over 26 states. This is an advance of 143 members over the re-enrollment during the whole of July 1929, but still leaves us 895 behind the July 31, 1929 total.

"Letters have been sent to some eight thousand members in arrears, but owing to vacations, and the heat, the billing and mailing did not proceed with great despatch, and the returns will only affect the August report. The identification of a list I have supplied, as to whether the individuals are now members or not, will only begin this week.

"Approaches have been made in Greater New York, through the Region, which is not yet an official body, and in detail with some of the district officers as to the steps possible to reorganize and enlarge the New York membership. The question has been taken up with the Bronx, Downtown, and Williamsburgh sections, and conferences are planned, Jamaica and Sunny Side have promised new districts. The same process has begun semi-officially with leaders in New York State, New England, Seaboard, California, Louisiana, Illinois and the Peninsula region. In New York State, reorganization is to be effected in September in Buffalo and Peekskill and Ossining. A detailed program is being worked out, and much correspondence undertaken with the Peninsula region, and a Convention is planned for Labor Day. Chicago is discussing raising five thousand members and a conference is suggested for September 7th. A New England Conference is being discussed for September 14th. Correspondence has been started for intensifying the work in Texas.

"A basic plan has been worked out but whether it is practical remains to be seen. One thing is clear, the presentation of the facts of membership to district leaders in each others presence, so that the broad decrease is visible has had a good result in so far as it has aroused keen and serious interest in the subject. There is a desire to raise a large membership among those with whom we have conferred. I believe, however, that it is desirable to lay before the Administration, some facts, which tho not final, may well prove to be the basis of any recommendations which will be made at the September meeting by which time the Organization Committee should be in a position to make concrete proposals.

"1 - Numerically, the Organization has slipped back about thirty three percent since 1925, and with very rare exceptions this holds good for every state in the Union.

"2 - The present paid and partly paid membership, roughly fourteen thousand, includes about three thousand members enrolled in 1930 to-date,

"3 - Mr. Maltin estimates that the lapsed membership since 1921, for which individual cards exist, amounts to about eighty thousand. I believe this is an over estimate.

"4 - These figures do not include the UPA lists which, as far as they go, may or may not be identical.

"5 - The existing membership is very thinly scattered and most of the districts are inactive.

"6 - The Order Sons of Zion which is not included in these figures has absorbed some of the old ZOA members, but not many. The Order has never had more than forty-seven hundred members, and has at most about thirty-five hundred to-day. Its annual loss in old members for a number of years was twenty-five per-cent.

"On the foregoing facts I do not care at this moment to comment beyond pointing out, that other things being equal, the problem as exposed in these statistics is not one of dues. On the other hand, the conference so far had with local officers etc., reveal a strong desire or belief that the nub of a large membership problem is the re-adjustment of dues.

"1 - It is alleged that times being hard, the payment of six dollars is a difficulty, and is in the way of securing other kinds of Zionist support from the members.

"2 - That the majority of Zionists do not want to be taxed for the New Palestine, and do not read it, etc.,

"3 - That a very large number of Jews are prepared to pay a reasonable fee for registration as members of the ZOA and the WZO, but have no interest in district or regional operations, and therefore do not care to be taxed for these purposes.

"4 - That there exists a very large class of Americanized youth, too old for Young Judaea, and who could, at a reasonable fee, be enrolled as junior members of the ZOA.

"5 - Mr. James Kassel has volunteered, and is making a study of the income from dues and its distribution during the past few years, and will submit tables showing details and the possible allocation of receipts in accordance with various estimates of membership.

"A complete survey of possible contacts is in preparation, and a small town campaign for membership will be started within a week."

Mr. deHaas further reported that "bills went out on July 31, and about \$500 of old dues have come in this week, and some new members are coming in. We have sent out 8,000 bills, and it looks as if we are going to get a good return for August. We expect a steady return every day, and about \$3,000 for this month of old dues, besides new members."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION:

Mr. Neumann reported on behalf of the Committee on Public Information, the first meeting of which took place on Monday evening, August 4th, at which were present Messrs. Emanuel Neumann (in the chair), Jacob Fishman, Israel Goldberg, Jacob Ginsburg, Max Rhoads, Dr. Joshua Bloch, and Samuel Spring. After a discussion in which all the members of the Committee participated, the following statement was adopted regarding the scope, function, and activity of the Committee on Public Information:

TENTATIVE STATEMENT OF PROPOSED FUNCTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION OF THE ZOA

- A. In general the function of the Committee should be to initiate and supervise activities calculated to disseminate information regarding Palestinian affairs and the aims and

achievements of the Zionist movement among the Jewish and non-Jewish public of this country.

- B. To foster the development of a favorable public opinion, particularly in non-Jewish circles.

In furtherance of these objectives, the following measures are suggested:

1. The establishment at the ZOA headquarters of a Research Division which should systematically collect, index and make available for general use all books, pamphlets, periodicals and manuscripts that can be useful for our purposes.
2. Organize an efficient press service covering the Yiddish and Anglo-Jewish and general American newspapers.
3. Establish relations with a number of Jewish and non-Jewish writers with a view to the publication of informative articles in important periodicals.
4. The publication and distribution of special pamphlets.
5. In order to reach effectively newspaper editors, members of Congress, prominent clergymen and other leaders of public opinion, it is desirable that bulletins be sent to them from time to time, preferably in the name and under the auspices of a committee of non-Jewish friends. In this connection we may profit by the example of the British Palestine Committee on the one hand, and the American Foreign Policy Association in this country and similar bodies, on the other. It is suggested that such a committee should be formed with the cooperation of influential members of the Administration, and with the advice and assistance of Justice Brandeis, Prof. Frankfurter, etc.
6. Zionist Districts and Hadassah Chapters throughout the country ought to be encouraged to cooperate with the Committee on Public Information by:
 - (a) Placing Zionist books and periodicals in local libraries.
 - (b) call the attention of the National Organization to articles and editorials in the local press.
 - (c) Call the attention of the National Organization to any important contact which may exist locally with leaders of public opinion.

Direct political action, as well as the formulation of policies are beyond the purview of this Committee. It should confine itself to the fundamental work of disseminating information and fostering public opinion--the soil from which political support for our Movement must grow.

From the Administrative standpoint it is desirable that the general publicity or press service of the Organization be linked up with the work of this Committee, and if possible, the whole being placed under the supervision of one person, to be known as the Director of Public Information.

This will result, first, in close coordination and economy of effort and expense; and secondly, the subordination of the usual type of day to day publicity of local and ephemeral character to the broader, more serious and more fundamental work outlined above.

Assuming that funds are available, the staff of the Department of Public Information should include the director referred to with one or more assistants as may be required, and a volunteer staff recruited from Hadassah, Junior Hadassah, Avukah, Menorah, and Zionist youth bodies. Such volunteer writers and research workers may be loosely bound together by holding occasional conferences, dinner meetings, etc., for discussion of current questions and exchange of views.

An incidental function of the Committee and of the Department should be the preparation for the use of members of the Administrative and Executive Committees, as well as the other standing committees of the Organization, of digests of articles appearing in America, in Palestine and in the rest of the world, which may help the members of these committees form judgments based upon all available data.

No attempt has been made to estimate the cost of operations but this is likely to constitute a considerable item in our budget. It is submitted, however, that the functions indicated are among the most important to be performed by the ZOA in view of the general political situation and the rather unfavorable state of American public opinion on the Zionist question. It may be possible to secure special contributions from far-sighted friends of the Cause to carry on these duties.

Dr. Wise suggested that the Political Committee and the Committee on Public Information meet occasionally together to work out their plans jointly.

Mr. deHaas suggested that all Committees hereafter present their regular reports in writing to the Administrative Committee, to be in the hands of every member of the Administration twenty-four hours before the next meeting.

PREPARATION OF BUDGET FOR CURRENT YEAR:

At this point Mr. Rosensohn stressed the importance of each Committee submitting its budget to the Finance Committee. He said that at the present time the Finance Committee is maintaining the status quo, and will not make any changes until the Committee submit their budgets. Then the Committee will be able to cut down on the expenses.

Mr. deHaas here reported that he has been trying to find out what the actual working income was last year, and what the disbursements were, and then to see whether he can submit a budget for the Organization Department. He thought, however, that it is up to the Finance Committee to see that the analysis is made,

Dr. Wise stated on behalf of his Committee that the Political Committee will take what it can get, and as the needs arise it will have to submit vouchers; that any guess would be a dishonest guess, as there is no basis of verifiable data on which to base a request.

The Chair stated his opinion that it is the obligation of the Finance Committee to prepare, and to submit the budget, as quickly as possible, getting such material as is needed from the various Committees.

The budget could not be held up indefinitely by reason of Committees failing to submit requests.

PUBLIC MEETING AT PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL:

Mr. Goldberg characterized as "very awkward" the arrangements for the public meeting to be held that evening at the Pennsylvania Hotel, inasmuch as his name, and the names of other members of the American Zionist delegation were omitted from the list of speakers. It was his contention that every one of the delegates should be given an opportunity to speak--whether in English or in Yiddish --and not just a selected three.

Mr. Szold explained the reasons for limiting the number of speakers to three. The meeting was intended to be primarily a public function, for the Zionist membership to bid Godspeed to the people who are going to Europe, and to meet the new Administration.

Mr. deHaas stated further that the motive for selecting three speakers was because it was felt that this meeting could then be got through in an hour and a half, to allow the people to get away at a reasonable time, in view of the hot weather.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Lipsky, it was agreed to invite every person who is going to Europe to address the meeting.

DATE FOR MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

It was unanimously decided to hold the first meeting of the Executive Committee on September 21st, one Sunday before Rosh Hashonah, after certain delegates to the Berlin meetings will have returned.

ATTITUDE OF ADMINISTRATION WITH REFERENCE TO MATTERS THAT MIGHT COME UP AT BERLIN MEETING:

1. Financial:

The Chair inquired of Mr. Rothenberg as to the prospects for raising funds for 1930 - 31.

Mr. Rothenberg replied that "the income of the Allied Jewish Campaign for the year 1930 will largely depend upon the Fall campaigns. There are now scheduled about 115 Allied campaigns in various parts of the country, most of which are to take place before December 31, 1930, though it is possible that some of them will be postponed to a later date. It is difficult to make any kind of an estimate as to what will be raised in those campaigns on account of the present unfavorable economic conditions. Mr. Rothenberg thought, however, that it was likely that the Agency would receive from the Allied Jewish Campaign an additional \$400,000, over and above the amounts which the Agency has already received, credited to the Allied Jewish Campaign, which are as follows: By loan of Mr. and Mrs. Warburg, immediately following the Zurich meeting, \$200,000; by loan of Messrs. Warburg and Baerwald, \$150,000; Hadassah direct collections, \$171,360.04, making a total of \$521,360.04. The Allied Jewish Campaign credits itself with the loans mentioned, because it has had to repay those amounts, namely, \$350,000, to Messrs. Warburg and Baerwald, out of its collections. In addition, as I understand it, the Allied Jewish Campaign will be asked to repay to the Deutsche Bank, out of Allied Jewish Campaign collections, the sum of \$300,000, part of the loan of \$500,000 made by the Deutsche Bank to the Keren Hayesod, and guaranteed by Warburg and Wasserman.

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"Should the Allied Jewish Campaign be in a position to give to the Agency an additional \$400,000, that would mean that the Agency will have received on account of its 1929 - 30 budget from America a total of \$1,221,360.04, plus the sums that Hadassah will remit from its collections to be made between July 31, 1930 and December 31, 1930. It must be understood however, that while the \$400,000 mentioned will be credited to the 1929 - 30 budget, the Agency may not receive that money until after December 31, 1930. During the year 1928- 29 the United Palestine Appeal made a commitment to the Keren Hayesod of \$75,000 per month, exclusive of the Hadassah budget."

Discussion took place with regard to renewing the Allied Jewish Campaign next year, and practically all members present expressed their opinion -- with the exception of Mr. Rothenberg who withheld his opinion -- that it would be inadvisable to continue or renew the Allied Jewish Campaign.

It was unanimously decided

THAT no financial commitment to the World Zionist Organization should be made for 1931 for the Zionist Organization of America.

After a lengthy discussion as to the future operations of the Jewish Agency in this country, Mr. Neumann made the following motion:

THAT the future operations of the Jewish Agency in this country, so far as they affect fund-raising, should be conducted by a body on which American Zionists and American non-Zionists should be equally represented; and that the Zionist Organization of America, acting together with the other Zionist groups, should be recognized as the representative of the Zionist forces in this country.

UNANIMOUSLY adopted (Mr. Rothenberg not voting)

2. Political:

Mr. Rothenberg moved

THAT the delegates to the Jewish Agency meeting shall take steps to have appointed a Secretary of the Political Committee, and that that Secretary be asked to keep the members of that Committee informed of all important steps; and that there be, if possible, two members of the Zionist Organization of America included in the Political Committee of the Jewish Agency (co-opted or otherwise).

UNANIMOUSLY adopted

A general discussion took place as to the attitude toward the several fundamental questions to be taken up at the Berlin meetings. Resolutions were offered on the following items:

THAT no important political commitments be made, without the approval of the Congress of the World Zionist Organization, and of the

Council of the Jewish Agency.

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

THAT the delegates should look into the form of administration of the Agency Executive in Palestine with a view of suggesting such changes, if any, as will tend to produce greater efficiency in operation and better relations between the Palestine community and the Palestine Administration.

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

Mr. Rothenberg moved the following resolutions:

THAT the Administration of the Zionist Organization of America is opposed to the formation of any assembly or Council in Palestine having legislative powers, which may directly or indirectly impair or interfere with the establishment of the Jewish National Home.

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

Meeting adjourned at 6:30 P.M.



Respectfully submitted,
Florence Willner.



הסוכנות היהודית בשביל ארץ ישראל
THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE.

TELEGRAMS: "ZIONIBURO. LONDON"
TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 3817 (4 LINES)
CODES: BENTLEY'S & MOSSE'S.

In reply please address The Secretary.

and quote the following Reference No.:

77, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,
LONDON, W.C.1.

REPORT TO THE MEMBERS AND DEPUTY MEMBERS
OF THE AGENCY COUNCIL.

From the Secretary of the Organisation Department.

1. In accordance with a resolution of the Administrative Committee, we beg to enclose herewith for your confidential information, Minutes of the first two meetings of that body.
2. A detailed report on the first meeting of the Council held on August 11th - 14th, appeared in the Congresszeitung which was published in Zürich. This report is now being printed in an English and a German edition, and will be sent to members of the Council as soon as it is ready.
3. The text of the agreement adopted at the Zurich meeting, embodying the constitution of the Jewish Agency, is attached.
4. A set of resolutions adopted by the 16th Congress, in English or in German, will be sent to you on request.
5. A complete list of addresses of the members and deputy-members of the Council is now in preparation and can be obtained on request. In the meantime, we attach a list of addresses of the principal constituent bodies and institutions of the Agency, and request you to be good enough to notify us of any change in your address,

August 14th, 1929.

IMPORTANT ADDRESSES

Telegr. Adr.

- | | | |
|----|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine,
77, Great Russell Street, LONDON, W.C.1. | ZIONIBURO
LONDON |
| 2. | Executive of the Zionist Organisation,
77, Great Russell Street, LONDON, W.C.1. | ZIONIBURO
LONDON |
| 3. | Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency,
27, William Street, NEW YORK CITY. | ADMINCOM
NEW YORK. |
| 4. | Head Office of the Keren Hayesod
P.O.B. 731, JERUSALEM. | KERJESSOD
JERUSALEM. |
| 5. | President of the Jewish Agency:
Dr. Chaim Weizmann,
77, Great Russell Street, LONDON, W.C.1. | ZIONIBURC
LONDON |
| 6. | Chairman of the Council:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Melchett,
Imperial Chemical House, Millbank,
LONDON, S.W.1. | MONDALFRC
KNIGHTS
LONDON. |
| 7. | Chairman of the Administrative Committee:
Mr. Felix Warburg,
52, William Street, NEW YORK CITY. | Loeb for
Felix
NEW YORK. |

14. August, 1929.

CONFIDENTIAL

MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING OF ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE HELD
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1929 - 3 P. M. at Hotel Astor.

PRESENT: Messrs. Lipsky (in the chair) Coralnik, Freiburger, Kaliski, Heller, Leaf, Stone, Lewis, Ratnoff, Robbins, Rosenblatt, Wattenberg, Topkis, Weisgal; By Invitation; Messrs. Steinbach, Max Rhoads, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, James Wise, Silverman, Cowen, Tannenbaum.

The Chairman stated that this special meeting of the Administrative Committee had been called for the consideration of a proposition with regard to undertaking a popular enrollment of Jews within the Zionist Organization. Before taking up this matter, however, it would be in order in view of the fact that Dr. Wise is here, to give the floor to him for a report on the activities of the Committee on Public-Information which has been dealing with political affairs. Since the last meeting of the Administrative Committee, this Committee on Public Information has had two meetings and considered quite a large program of action to be undertaken in the near future, including the publication of a series of very important and timely brochures on various phases of the Zionist Movement for distribution among non-Jews. In addition there has been set up within the Committee on Public Information a sub-committee for the purpose of taking note of all adverse opinion with regard to the Cause, and the sending of replies to newspapers and magazines on the subject. The Chairman reported also that in connection with the proposed interview with Mr. MacDonald, Dr. Wise, at the suggestion of the Organization, went to Washington and had a number of very interesting interviews with leading men there.

The Chairman then called upon Dr. Wise to report on his visit to Washington.

REPORT OF DR. WISE ON VISIT TO WASHINGTON :

Dr. Wise reported that he saw Senator Borah who is prepared not only to support us to the limit but to go beyond the limit and that he is prepared to go further than most international lawyers believe it possible for the Government to go. Dr. Wise pointed out that Senator Borah's interest in the cause is not limited to the making of a speech but that he is a very great friend of the Movement and prepared to give his maximum support, and that he is really much better informed than some people imagine him to be.

With regard to his interview with the Secretary of State, Dr. Wise reported that he took up with Mr. Stimson the question which had been discussed at the last meeting of the Administrative Committee; viz, the American presentation of the case in connection with the Commission of Inquiry. Secretary Stimson seems to be very firmly of the conviction that the United States Government has no status at this time in any aspect of the case, and he made it clear that the American Government could step in only and until after awards had been made to the families of the slain and those who lost property as a result of the massacres. If then a complaint was made to the effect that the awards were unjust, the Government through the State Department would feel justified to review the awards and the decision of the courts, and take action appealing from such decision.

Dr. Wise stated that the Secretary of State pointed out that there was a way in which America could get into the Commission of Inquiry; viz, if the Jewish Agency appointed, at the instance of Dr. Weizmann, the President of the Jewish Agency, American counsel who would be associated with the counsel already named by Sir Henry McMahon. He felt that in that way, one or two great American lawyers could be associated with the Commission --

and the greater the personalities of these American lawyers, the more significant would be their place in relation to the Commission--the whole value of the effort depending upon the stature of the man or men to be named. He felt also that the British Government would have no objection provided the chief British counsel consented.

Dr. Wise did not think that we ought to move too quickly in this matter, but he added that it seemed to him that the presence and judgment of American counsel might give us a basis upon which to rest an appeal, if we should find it necessary, upon the whole or part of the decision of the Commission of Inquiry.

Dr. Wise reported also that he had a very long talk with the British Ambassador who purported to be unacquainted with the whole business in Palestine which he plans to visit in the spring. Dr. Wise stated that he had a rather intimate and frank talk with the Ambassador about the whole situation, and that the Ambassador was very resentful of the impression that any Palestine official would be partial to the Arabs rather than to the Jews. To this Dr. Wise had replied that there were Palestine officials of the British Government who were as pro-Arab as the Ambassador was pro-British, and Dr. Wise gave the Ambassador names, dates and circumstances to prove the validity of this statement. Dr. Wise went over the ground from beginning to end, and he said to Sir Esme at the close that he felt that the Prime Minister ought not to visit this country without seeing a small group of American Jews, because no matter what his assurances may be in Great Britain, to officers of the World Zionist Organization or representatives of the Jewish Agency, after all, American money is building Palestine to a very large extent, and there might be the beginning of a real American immigration to Palestine as a result of the recent disaster. Therefore American public opinion has the right to expect some definite reassuring word from the Prime Minister. Thereupon, Sir Esme Howard cabled to England the recommendation that the Prime Minister receive a small group of men for the purpose of conferring on the present situation. Dr. Wise added that he immediately named as the first member of that deputation, the Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency, Mr. Warburg, Mr. Lipsky as the President of the Zionist Organization, the President of the American Jewish Congress, and the Ambassador took it for granted that Dr. Wise would also be a member of the delegation. Dr. Wise stated that that recommendation went through last Monday and was evidently carried into effect because Mr. Lipsky has received a cable from Dr. Weizmann stating that the deputation will be received.

Finally, Dr. Wise reported, he saw the President who told him that he is receiving from fifty to one hundred letters daily on the Palestine situation, some still suggesting that America take over the Mandate, which, the President said America will not do. Dr. Wise stated confidentially that it appears that the thing on the President's mind is, whensoever this may have come, that the British Government is seriously considering the abandonment of the Mandate for Palestine, as well as the abandonment of its other mandates. Dr. Wise added that he had no means of learning what were the causes for the President's thought on that problem, but that he evidently considers the situation grave. Dr. Wise stated also that the President is deeply interested and thoroughly sympathetic and knows a great deal about our problem.

The Chairman stated that the representations made by Dr. Wise at the British Embassy brought a reply from London to the effect that Mr. MacDonald will make arrangements to receive a deputation of the Jewish Agency sometime during his stay in the United States, and that the details of that affair will be discussed tomorrow at the meeting of the Committee on Public Information.

JEWISH AGENCY :

Mr. Lipsky informed the committee that in all probability there will be formed a representation for political purposes, under the name and under the authority of the Jewish Agency. He pointed out that just as in the entire Jewish Agency there is an arrangement of fifty-fifty, so whatever arrangements will be made in the United States will have to be by the Zionist Organization or by the Zionist Organizations of America and the groupings that are called non-Zionists.

The chairman reported that a meeting of the American members of the Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency was held on Thursday, September 26th. The membership of the Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency on the Zionist side was arranged in conformity with the key of the last Zionist Congress. There were six representatives on the Zionist side and nine on the non-Zionist side. He added that through a system of proxies we can get an equal number with theirs.

The chairman further stated that Mr. Warburg is not quite clear as to the powers of this Committee, and at the meetings he thinks that this committee of the American members of the Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency is the entire Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency, regardless of the fact that they represent only 14 out of 40. The chairman declared that out of this body of the American section of the Jewish Agency there can be created a body which would act for the Jewish Agency in this country, to whom all matters of international importance would be assigned, including also the important business of gathering funds, and this American section would be the highest authority with regard to matters relating to the upbuilding of Palestine under the terms of the Mandate.

In connection with the joint campaign for Palestine and relief, the chairman stated that when it is decided that there should be a joint campaign, there will have to be called an all-Jewish conference in order to project into the public mind the proposals of the new campaign. He added that the Zionist Organization of America would be represented in that superior body by 50 per cent.

Dr. Kaliski and Mr. Rosenblatt were of the opinion that instead of a contrivance on the basis of American members of the Administrative Committee, there should be set up a body to carry out the mandates of the Jewish Agency in America, which should be the Zionist Organization in consultation with members of the Administrative Committee of the other Zionist bodies.

Dr. Heller made the suggestion that the present set-up of the so-called Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency should be continued until further notice, and that in the meantime a committee of five be appointed to take up with Mr. Warburg and his friends the question of how to set up a responsible and effective American committee for the purposes of the Jewish Agency.

Dr. Heller pointed out that there are two fundamental differences of approach. The question is whether we are interested in merely forming an organization here to consist of a certain number of men appointed by Mr. Warburg or the Zionist Organization, or whether we are interested in getting results in the collection of funds and coordination of American Jewish public opinion. He thought it would be most unfortunate if two separate groups were created, one the democratic group by the Zionist Organization, and the other the personal preference of Mr. Warburg, which is bound to have a bad effect upon the communities throughout the country. He urged therefore that

the Agency group be requested to call another conference at which the question of the American organization of the Agency should be taken up.

Mr. Leaf stated that the American branch of the Jewish Agency has two functions; first, the raising of the funds to cover the budget, and secondly, cooperation with regard to carrying out the policies for the benefit of Palestine. He suggested that for the time being things should go on as they are, but that the Agency group should be asked to call a large conference at which the various elements in American Jewry should be represented, for the purpose of creating the proper sentiment for the work of the Jewish Agency.

The Chairman said that there were two suggestions before the Committee. First, the suggestion made by Dr. Kaliski and Judge Rosenblatt, that instead of having the basis of the American section of the Jewish Agency, the American members of the Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency, that the basis should be the American members of the Council of the Jewish Agency.

Secondly, the suggestion of Dr. Heller, which has nothing to do with the above suggestion, but merely a recommendation to the Officers of the Organization, that they urge upon the non-Zionists the formation of some sort of organization background for their operations.

Mr. Lipsky pointed out that whether this will be the Council of the Jewish Agency or the Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency, it is not a legal body but a contrivance and not a constitutional method of meeting the situation.

The Chairman then formulated the motions as follows:

1. Dr. Kaliski's motion, seconded by Judge Rosenblatt:

THAT instead of a contrivance on the basis of American members of the Administrative Committee, that there should be set up a body to carry out the mandates of the Jewish Agency in America, which should be the Zionist Organization in consultation with members of the Administrative Committees of the other Zionist bodies.

2. Dr. Heller's motion:

THAT the present set-up of the so-called Administrative committee of the Jewish Agency should be continued until further notice and that in the meantime a Committee of five be appointed to take up with Mr. Warburg and his friends the question how to set up a responsible and effective American committee for the purposes of the Jewish Agency.

Dr. Kaliski then withdrew his motion.

Judge Lewis then moved, and it was seconded and carried

THAT all motions with reference to this question be tabled.

PROPOSALS FOR NATIONAL ZIONIST ROLLCALL:

The chairman reported that a special meeting of the National Executive Committee, will be held in the evening in order to give backing to the proposed action with regard to the program of the Organization for the next two or three months. He explained that the matter was presented at the last meeting

of the Administrative Committee, which resulted in a lengthy discussion, and it was decided to have another meeting of the Administrative Committee to precede the meeting of the National Executive Committee in order to get a clearer understanding with regard to the matter.

The proposal is to utilize the present circumstances in the Zionist movement for the purpose of broadening the basis of organization through an enrollment within the Zionist Organization of tens of thousands of Jews at \$2. per capita, in which shall be included the payment of the shekel, and a special allowance to the District. The idea is to create in the Zionist Organization a democratic and popular support, which is essential at this time.

Mr. Topkis was of the opinion that the amount should be fixed at \$1. per capita in order to uphold the Organization in furthering the up-building of Palestine, without the inclusion of the shekel and the allowance to the District.

Mr. Rosenblatt pointed out the importance of the payment of the shekel in order to enable the American Zionist Organization to wield influence at the next Zionist Congress.

Dr. Ratnofsky declared that the proposed plan of action would not do the Zionist Organization any good, and that it would suffer in dignity. He therefore suggested that all efforts be concentrated on the \$6.00 membership.

Dr. Heller stated that the suggestion contained in the wire which was sent out by Mr. Weisgal is an excellent one. He was of the opinion that we should change the basis of membership in the Organization so that it will be possible for every man and woman to be enrolled as a Zionist. Dr. Heller pointed out the necessity of preparing a statement for the National Executive Committee which shall set forth the usefulness of the Zionist Organization under conditions with the Jewish Agency, and which shall also set forth the imperative necessity for a large enrollment in the Zionist Organization in view of present conditions.

Mr. Leaf pointed out that there are only 14,000 paid up members at the present time. He urged that the budget of expense in connection with this proposed \$2. membership be carefully worked out.

Mr. Steinbach suggested that membership dues be either \$2. or \$3. plus subscription to The New Palestine if the member so desires, and also that the Districts should be taken care of out of membership dues.

Mr. Weisgal pointed out that at the present time in view of the emergency created in Palestine, it is necessary for the Zionist Organization to take certain action which will arouse the Jews of the United States to do something that will indicate to the world that American Jewry stands behind the Zionist Movement, and the question is what method should be adopted to achieve that purpose. The proposal has therefore been made that the Zionist Organization should enroll as many Jews as possible--250,000 if possible. Naturally such action is bound to affect the present \$6. membership, but it is impossible that the convention may decide that the experiment with \$2. membership has been so successful that it will be adopted as the permanent membership basis of the Organization. On the other hand, of course, the experiment may not be successful. However it is not a case of \$2. dues versus \$6. dues, and the issue should not be confused by the belief that the membership dues are being changed, but that for political purposes it is essential for the Organization to have a tremendous Jewish enrollment throughout

the United States, in order to indicate to the world that Jews stand behind the Zionist movement. Mr. Weisgal added that during October, November and December, now that the Emergency Relief campaign is practically over, there is nothing else for the Organization to do but secure this rollcall.

Mr. Topkis stated that he agreed with Mr. Weisgal that this \$2 membership has nothing to do with the \$6 membership, but he is opposed to any deduction for shekolim or district funds.

It was finally moved, seconded and carried:

THAT the Administrative Committee decides upon a call to the Jews of the country to back up the position of the Zionist Organization by participating in a National Zionist rollcall for Palestine, and that this be recommended for the acceptance of the NEC.

It was moved, seconded and carried also:

THAT each person enrolled be asked to pay the sum of \$2 which shall include the shekel.

PROPOSAL FOR CALLING OF EXTRAORDINARY ZIONIST CONVENTION :

Mr. Lipsky stated that involved in the plan in connection with the campaign for the Zionist rollcall is the recommendation that an Extraordinary Zionist Convention be called some time early in November, at which the question as to whether these specially enrolled persons are entitled to vote for delegates to the Conventions, will be decided. Mr. Lipsky pointed out that the present legal situation is that until the Convention passes a rule with regard to this matter, the Constitution does not allow for persons paying \$2 to vote for delegates to Conventions.

PALESTINE EMERGENCY FUND:

The chairman read the following letter sent by Marcy Berger, Secretary of the Palestine Emergency Fund, to Dr. Kaliski:

512 Pershing Square Building.
September 27th, 1929

"Dr. David J. Kaliski.
New York City

Dear Dr. Kaliski,

Pursuant to promise made to you at the meeting of the Executive Committee this afternoon, I am submitting to you herewith the figures there presented.

But before doing so, please permit me to make it very clear that my records have been kept primarily for the purpose of trying to make sure that every community responds adequately - that no community fails to launch an appeal - that promises made in letters and telegrams to the Chairman, Mr. Brown, to the effect that funds are on the way, are fulfilled. It will not be possible for my bookkeeping department to reconcile figures with deposits at the Broadway National Bank until bank statement is prepared the end of the month. I therefore carefully stated, in reading the report

prepared for the Treasurer, Mr. Morrison, that these figures indicated remittances received from the cities and states listed.

This statement, headed by the four major communities Greater New York - Chicago and vicinity - Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania Zone - Boston and New England states - followed by the different states of the union, indicated a total of \$1,481,000.00.

To this total there was added \$25,000.00 from Mr. Julius Rosenwald - \$25,000.00 from Mr. Felix M. Warburg - \$75,000.00 from Mr. Nathan Straus and family. These items have not been entered in our community records. These amounts brought the total up to \$1,606,000.00.

The Chairman, Mr. Brown, then stated unofficially, that various pledges and items not yet entered would bring the total up to approximately \$1,700,000.00. I am of the impression that this includes amounts held by various treasurers and committees.

Mr. Brown then stated that he confidently expected to reach a total of \$2,000,000.00 by October 15th, the day after Yom Kippur.

With greetings, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

(signed) Marcy Berger

P.S. You asked also for a memorandum covering total amount cabled to Jerusalem to date. Mr. Brown announced at the meeting this afternoon that \$250,000.00 had been cabled.

Dr. Kaliski stated that in view of the fact that there is a considerable amount of money in London, Palestine and in America, over and above what will be needed for immediate relief, a committee has been appointed for the purpose of drawing up a tentative program. The members of this Committee, he said, are to consult with the various organizations as to the allocation of the surplus.

The chairman pointed out that in all probability this fund will be disposed of by the Jewish Agency, who will consult with the Executive in London and in Palestine.

Criticism was levelled against Mr. Brown because of his methods used in the campaign, and also because of his holding over \$1,400,000. on deposit in cash in his own bank, belonging to the Palestine Emergency Fund, instead of distributing this cash in various New York banks.

A motion was made and seconded that a proper letter should be addressed by the officers of the Organization to Mr. Brown, stating that our attention has been called by a number of our friends who are in control of banks that have done us favors, that it does not seem right to them to have all the money deposited in one bank, and for the sake of the fund and for

his own interest, it ought to be divided among other banks.

MR. BROWN'S STATEMENT IN NEW YORK TIMES :

The Chairman called attention to a statement by Mr. David A. Brown which appeared in this morning's Times, copies of which were circulated throughout the country, together with editorial opinion in the Jewish newspapers, sent out from the office of the Palestine Emergency Fund, in which Mr. Brown makes the charge that the united front created in Zurich is being broken by the American Jewish Congress which is trying to push an all American Jewish conference. Moreover this statement makes specific reference to Dr. Wise.

Mr. Lipsky said that the facts with regard to the proposal for calling an all Jewish conference were that the suggestion came from Dr. Weizmann, and Dr. Wise was invited to come in and help. Subsequently Mr. Warburg decided that it was inadvisable to have such conference, but in the meantime the National Executive Committee of the ZOA adopted a resolution calling upon the Jewish Agency to call such conference, and the Administrative Committee of the American Jewish Congress adopted a similar resolution, urging the Jewish Agency to call this all Jewish conference. Moreover, as a matter of fact, Dr. Wise made no attempt to interfere with the decision taken by Mr. Warburg or Dr. Weizmann.

Mr. Cowen was of the opinion that inasmuch as Mr. Deutsch, the Chairman of the American Jewish Congress has made an official statement, making clear the position of the American Jewish Congress, denying the insinuations made by Mr. Brown, a statement backing up Mr. Deutsch should come from this Administrative Committee.

Mr. Lipsky believed that Mr. Warburg should make such statement first, seeing that it is quite evident that Mr. Brown has been misinformed. Mr. Lipsky stated also that he is trying to get Mr. Warburg on the telephone, and that the ZOA is prepared to make a statement in addition to Mr. Warburg's statement if necessary:

Meeting adjourned 6:30 P.M. to be followed by NEC meeting.

Respectfully submitted

IDA FLATOW
for the Secretary

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE.

MINUTES OF A MEETING HELD ON SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1929
AT 11. a.m. AT THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE
ZIONIST ORGANISATION, 77, Gt. Russell St.,
London, W.C.1.

Present:

Non-Zionists: Mr. O.E.D'Avigdor Goldsmid, J.P.,
Miss Nettie Adler, J.P.,
Major H.L.Nathan, M.P.

Zionists: Mr. M. Ussischkin, Dr. Reich, Mr. L. Margulies,
Dr. B. Feiwel, Mr. L. Motzkin, Mr. H. Farbstein,
Mr. G. Bublick, Mr. B. Locker, Dr. C. Arlosoroff,
Dr. M. Soloweitschik, Mr. L. Stein, Mr. L. Levite,
Dr. S. Levin, Mr. J. Suprasky, Mr. E. Neufeld,
Mr. A. Reiss, Mr. A. Tartakower.

Members of the
Executive.

Dr. Weizmann, Mr. Sokolow, Mr. Kaplansky,
Mr. Sachser, Prof. Brodetsky, Mr. F. Rosenbluth,
Dr. J. Barth, Mr. A. Ruppin, ~~Mr. Israel Cohen~~,
Dr. E. Lauterbach, Mr. L. Herrmann, Mr. J. Hodess.

MR. O.E.D'AVIGDOR GOLDSMID, who took the Chair, said that that meeting of the Administrative Committee had been convened in the name of Mr. Felix Warburg, Chairman of the Committee, from whom he had received a cablegram to that effect. He had also received a telegram from Mr. Oscar Wasserman, expressing his regret that he was unable to attend the meeting, and requesting him to represent him, or, in case he was already empowered to cast two votes, authorising him to arrange for another member of the Committee to do so. A letter of regret had also been received from Dr. W. Filderman, of Bucarest, who had been in London during the previous few days but had to leave for Paris, and who stated that he had asked Mr. Lazar Margulies to represent him.

The Chairman said that since the last meeting of the Committee in Zuerich, they had sustained a very severe loss through the death of Mr. Louis Marshall, who had been so largely responsible for bringing the non-Zionist element of American Jewry into the enlarged Jewish Agency. He paid a tribute to the great qualities of Jewish leadership which Mr. Marshall had displayed in connection with all important Jewish causes, and proposed that a message of condolence be sent on behalf of the Committee to the family of Mr. Marshall.

The members of the Committee rose in honour of the memory of Mr. Marshall.

DR. WEIZMANN said that Mr. Marshall was one of the few notable Jews in the United States who still embodied the old ideals of Jewry. There was no Jewish cause in which he did not participate, and during the last ten years he had shown an increasing interest in the Jewish restoration of Palestine. Those who had been present at Zuerich must have seen the holy fire by which he was animated, though they could not possibly have realised that they were to lose him so soon.

IT WAS RESOLVED: To despatch a telegram of condolence to the family of Mr. Louis Marshall.

DEPUTATION TO COLONIAL SECRETARY.

THE CHAIRMAN said that he had been informed that the General Council of the Zionist Organisation had decided that a deputation should call on the Colonial Secretary with reference to the recent excesses in Palestine, and desired that members of the Administrative Committee should participate in it. In view of the fact that negotiations were already being carried on by the Executive of the Jewish Agency with the Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary, he doubted whether the deputation would be of any help in attaining the objects they had in view. The number of non-Zionist members present that morning was so few that he hardly felt that they could join in the deputation, especially as the proposal had only been made known to them that morning and they had had no opportunity of considering it. He was sorry if his views were not in accordance with the views of those present, but if the latter thought that a good purpose would be served by going to the Colonial Office and obtaining assurances that had already been published, he would not raise any objection.

DR. WEIZMANN said that the purpose of the proposed deputation was not to obtain new declarations from the Colonial Secretary. Those present that day included members who represented large Jewish communities in Poland, America, and other countries, not to mention Palestine itself, and he considered it of importance that when they returned home they should be able to report that they had spoken with the Colonial Secretary that day in view of a remarkable interview with him published in the "Daily Mail" the previous day on questions that were now under consideration. That interview would do the Jewish interests in Palestine great harm unless corrected, and if the Colonial Secretary would say anything at the interview to mitigate its effects it would be all to the good.

MR. FARBSTEIN asked whether a resolution adopted by the Committee would be binding upon all the members.

THE CHAIRMAN replied that a decision of the Committee would be binding upon all, whether Zionist or non-Zionist.

A discussion then took place on the question of the participation of the Administrative Committee in the deputation to the Colonial Secretary. The following took part in the discussion: Mr. M. Ussischkin, Mr. L. Motzkin, Prof. S. Brodetsky, Dr. L. Reich, Miss N. Adler, Dr. Weizmann and Major Nathan. It was pointed out in the course of the discussion that the report of the interview with the Colonial Secretary, which had only come to the knowledge of the non-Zionist members of the Committee that morning, had altered the situation, and it was urged that if any deputation went it should represent both sections of the Administrative Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN said that he had been much impressed by the arguments used in the discussion, and that he now waived his objection to the Administrative Committee participating in the deputation.

A discussion took place on the question of the number of members to participate in the deputation and on the points to be stressed by the spokesmen and other matters of procedure.

THE CHAIRMAN urged that the deputation should be limited to 8 or 9 members, that there should be only one or two speakers, and that the speeches should be only in English.

IT WAS RESOLVED: (a) That a deputation of the Administrative Committee call upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the afternoon, that the deputation consist of the following: Mr. O.E.D'Avigdor Goldsmid, J.P., Miss Nettie Adler, J.P., Mr. L.Motzkin (Chairman of the General Council of the Zionist Organisation and representative of French Jewry), Mr. M.Dizengoff (Mayor of Tel-Aviv) and Mr. M. Ussischkin (Chairman of the Jewish National Fund) representing Palestine, Mr. H. Farbstein (Poland), Mr. G.Bublick (America), Mr. I. Ochberg, (South Africa), and Dr.M.Soloweitschik (Lithuania).

(c) That the deputation should be introduced by Mr. D'Avigdor Goldsmid, and that Prof.S.Brodetsky should be the principal spokesman; and

(c) That the members of the deputation should meet at 2 p.m. for the purpose of deciding on the procedure to be observed at the interview.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL IN HONOUR OF MR. MARSHALL.

MR. L. MARGULIES (Bucarest) proposed that the Jewish Agency should take steps to perpetuate the name of Mr. Louis Marshall by establishing a colony in Palestine which should bear his name.

A discussion on this proposal took place, in which the following took part: The Chairman, Mr. Motzkin, Mr. Ussischkin, Dr. Soloweitschik, Mr. Sokolow, Mr. G. Bublick, Mr. B. Locker, and Dr. B. Feiwel. In the course of the discussion it was suggested by Mr. Ussischkin that a sum of £300,000 should be raised to found a colony comprising 300 families. It was also pointed out that it was important that the collection for this colony should not in any way adversely affect the collections for existing Palestine funds, such as the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth, and that the question should be carefully considered as to whether a general appeal for contributions should be made or whether an attempt should be made to obtain the requisite amount from a relatively small number of wealthy people in America.

The suggestion made by Dr. Soloweitschik, that the colony be named "Marshalliah", received unanimous approval.

IT WAS RESOLVED: That, subject to the approval of his family, steps should be taken to perpetuate the name of Mr. Louis Marshall by the establishment of a colony in Palestine to be named "Marshalliah", the details to be settled by the Executive of the Jewish Agency.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE EXCESS IN PALESTINE.

THE CHAIRMAN said that as they had only received that morning the resolutions adopted by the General Council of the Zionist Organisation on the excesses in Palestine, he proposed that they should defer consideration of them until their next session, which would be in the afternoon.

The meeting adjourned at 1 p.m.

Afternoon Session.

The Committee reassembled at 4.30 p.m. in the afternoon, when MR. O. E. D'AVIGDOR GOLDSMID again took the Chair.

REPORT OF DEPUTATION TO COLONIAL SECRETARY.

MISS NETTIE ADLER reported that the deputation had found the Colonial Secretary (Lord Passfield) more friendly than they had expected. He declared two or three times that there would be no change in the policy of the Mandate with reference to the establishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine. He further said that it was very difficult to prevent such an outbreak as that which had occurred, but that every effort would be made to reestablish order and security with as little delay as possible. The sittings of the Commission of Inquiry would not be quite public, but Jewish and Arab witnesses would be heard and legal representation would be admitted. Immigration would continue, but it was not desirable that it should exceed the limits that had been observed during the last ten years. The Colonial Secretary made no reference to the interview with him that had appeared in the press.

MR. MOTZKIN supplemented this report by stating that the speakers on behalf of the deputation were: Mr. D'Avigdor Goldsmid, Prof. Brodetsky, and Mr. Dizengoff. The Colonial Secretary had observed that when there were riots in Palestine in 1921 there were 13,000 troops in the country, and that he could not give any guarantee that there would be any disorders in the future. In reply to a question by Mr. Bublick as to whether Jews would be represented in the police, the Colonial Secretary said that it was premature to deal with that matter. Mr. Bublick added that the Colonial Secretary said that whilst he could not guarantee a recurrence of crime, he would do his best to prevent it. Lord Passfield expressed his appreciation of the work that had been done by the Jewish people in Palestine.

THE CHAIRMAN said that nothing had been said by the deputation that could upset the Government. He thought that the Colonial Secretary was a man who was likely to say less than he had in his mind. He congratulated the Administrative Committee upon achieving a distinct advance in the furtherance of their cause.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE EXCESSES IN PALESTINE.

THE CHAIRMAN submitted for consideration a series of resolutions on the excesses in Palestine adopted by the General Council of the Zionist Organisation.

A discussion took place in which the Chairman, Miss Adler, Mr. Rosenblueth, Mr. Kaplansky, and Mr. Cohen took part.

IT WAS RESOLVED: That the Administrative Committee, in conjunction with the General Council of the Zionist Organisation, and on the basis of the proposals of the Council, adopt the following resolutions:

(The resolutions are appended).

APPEAL FOR RECONSTRUCTION WORK IN PALESTINE:

MR. HERRMANN, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Keren Hayesod, referred to the decision of the General Council of the Zionist Organisation to issue an appeal to the Jewish work in general for renewed support of the work of reconstruction in Palestine. He proposed that this appeal should be endorsed by the Administrative Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN proposed that they should first consult Mr. Felix Warburg and Lord Melchett, and if they agreed with Dr. Weizmann that the appeal should be issued, it could be published without delay. He furthermore suggested that it should be signed by the Marquis of Reading and others, in addition to those whose names he had just mentioned.

IT WAS RESOLVED: That the consent of Mr. Warburg and Lord Melchett to the publication of the appeal be obtained immediately, it being understood that the endorsement of the Appeal by the Administrative Committee is dependent upon Mr. Warburg's concurrence.

Upon the motion of DR. B. FEIWEL, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman.

The meeting terminated at 5.30 p.m.

V

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR
PALESTINE.

MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING HELD ON WEDNESDAY,
AUGUST 14, 1929, AT THE TONHALLE, ZÜRICH,
AT 5.30 p.m.

Present: Mr. Felix Warburg - in the Chair.

Non-Zionist Members: Dr. C. Adler, Dr. Lee K. Frankel,
Mr. Louis Marshall, Mr. Felix Warburg,
M.R. Bollack, Major H.L. Nathan, M.P.,
Mr. D'Avigdor Goldsmid, Dr. Goldflam,
Mr. Schleicher, Mr. K. Halpern, Mr. O.
Wassermann, Mr. Grusenber, Dr. J. Popper.

Zionist Members: Mr. M. Rothenberg, Judge W.M. Lewis,
Mr. A.J. Freiman, Mr. M. Ussishkin, Mr. K.
Blumenfeld, Dr. L. Reich, Dr. B. Feiwel, Mr.
L. Motzkin, Mr. H. Farbstein, Rabbi A.
Teitelbaum, Mr. A. Harzfeld, Mr. D. Remez,
Mr. B. Locker, Dr. Ch. Arlosoroff, Mr. E. Kaplan,
Mr. N. Twersky; and Dr. Soloweitschik.

General Secretary: Mr. Israel Cohen.

ELECTION OF HON. VICE PRESIDENT.

IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED:

That Mr. Nathan Straus
be elected Hon. Vice President of the Jewish Agency.

KEREN HAYESOD BOARD.

THE CHAIRMAN said that it would be necessary in due course to elect 7 non-Zionist members of the Keren Hayesod Board in addition to the present 7 Zionist members of the Board. Pending the election of the non-Zionist members, he proposed that Mr. Oscar Wassermann be empowered to investigate the position and to make proposals at the next meeting of the Administrative Committee. The non-Zionist members of the Board would be elected by the non-Zionists.

MR. WASSERMANN proposed that a committee of 6 members - three, including himself, living in or near Berlin, together with three London Directors of the Keren Hayesod Board - be appointed to investigate the present position of the Keren Hayesod, and should, as the Administrative Committee would not meet for some months, be given authority to deal with matters requiring immediate action.

MR. K. BLUMENFELD seconded Mr. Wassermann's proposal.

DR. L. REICH proposed that authority be given to Mr. Wassermann to act in conjunction with the Keren Hayesod Board.

DR. SOLOWEITSCHIK proposed that Mr. Oscar Wassermann be elected a member of the Keren Hayesod Board.

MR. MARSHALL seconded this motion.

IT WAS RESOLVED:

(1) That Mr. Oscar Wassermann be and is hereby elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Keren Hayesod.

(2) That Mr. Oscar Wassermann, together with two other members living in or near Berlin, shall, together with three London members of the Keren Hayesod Board, take such action as may immediately be necessary in the interests of the Keren Hayesod.

EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE.

THE CHAIRMAN said that the non-Zionist members of the Administrative Committee would study the question of the membership of the Executive, and make proposals at the next meeting of the Committee.

COMMITTEES FOR FINANCIAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION.

MR. REMEZ proposed that a committee be formed to investigate the question of the proposed financial corporation and submit proposals to the next meeting of the Administrative Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN said that Lord Melchett and he were of the opinion that the proposed financial corporation should not be tied up in any way with the Jewish Agency, though they were in favour of members of the Administrative Committee forming a majority of the Board of the corporation. It would in any case take some time before the corporation was formed.

DR. FEIWEL proposed that the committee for financial and economic affairs be appointed to study the relations between the financial institutions engaged in work in Palestine, the fiscal system of the Palestine Government, and all other financial and economic matters relating to Palestine, and submit proposals to the next meeting of the Administrative Committee.

MR. BLUMENFELD seconded Dr. Feiweil's proposal.

Upon the motion of the CHAIRMAN, it was agreed that two separate committees should be formed, and it was resolved that they consist of the following:

Committee for Financial & Economic Affairs.

Mr. O. Wassermann, Berlin; Mr. S. Schocken, Zwickau;

Mr. Bruno Asch, Frankfurt; Dr.G.Halpern, Hamburg;
Major H.L.Nathan,M.P.,London; Dr.B.Feiwel,London;
Dr.Armin Weiner, Bruenn; Mr.I.A.Naiditch,Paris; Dr.
Ch.Arlosoroff,Tel-Aviv; Mr.M.Rothenberg,New York;
Hon.Herbert H.Lehmann, New York; H.Farbstein, Warsaw;
S.Kaplansky, London.

Committee for Financial Corporation.

Dr. Weizmann, ex officio; Lord Melchett; Major
H.L.Nathan,M.P.; Mr. Felix Warburg; Dr.Lee K.Frankel,
New York; Mr.O.Wassermann, Berlin; Mr. Bernard Flexner,
New York.

COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

MR. R. BOLLACK proposed that a committee be formed
for legal and political affairs.

PROF. BRODETSKY informed the Committee that the
Zionist Executive had already set up a sub-committee to
study the question of Arab-Jewish relations in Palestine,
which was to meet in London some time in September, and
he thought that it would be useful that this committee
should be joined by a number of non-Zionists.

THE CHAIRMAN proposed that the Political Committee
of the Administrative Committee consist of four Zionist
and four non-Zionist members.

COLONEL KISCH observed that it was desirable that
some non-Zionistsshould join the Zionist Political Com-
mittee without prejudice to the Political Committee to
be formed by the Administrative Committee.

MR. MARSHALL proposed that Mr. James de Rothschild,
M.P.,although not a member of the Council of the Agency,
be invited to join their Political Committee in an ad-
visory capacity.

IT WAS RESOLVED:

That the Political
Committee consist of the four following non-
Zionists: Mr. Louis Marshall, Major H.L.Nathan,M.P.,
Mr. O. D'Avigdor Goldsmid, Mr. Leon Blum, with Mr.
James de Rothschild in an advisory capacity, and
four Zionist members with Dr. Weizmann as ex of-
ficio member, and Lord Melchett as Chairman.

LAND PURCHASE.

MR. HARZFELD proposed that a small committee of three
be appointed to deal immediately with the question of pur-
chasing land in Palestine.

THE CHAIRMAN said that as soon as large sums would be
available for land purchase, the Committee on Financial
and Economic Affairs would be requested to make proposals.

MR. WASSERMANN said that as arrangements had to be
made to provide the Keren Hayesod with money to cover current
expenditure for the next three or four months, they could
not concern themselves at present with the question of land
purchase.

MR. REMEZ, DR. REICH, and DR. ARLOSOROFF also spoke on this matter.

No decision was taken.

DR. SOLOWEITSCHIK proposed that Standing Orders be drawn up for the conduct of the affairs of the Administrative Committee and that they should be prepared by the Executive in conjunction with Mr. Warburg. He had heard that it was proposed in the United States to link up the next appeal for Palestine with an appeal for the relief of East European Jewry, and as he considered that such a combined appeal would be prejudicial to the interests of Palestine, he desired an assurance on the matter.

THE CHAIRMAN said that, in his opinion, a combined appeal for Palestine and the Joint Distribution Committee would be advantageous, but he could not say whether it would be carried out. He would like an appeal to be made for a fund to carry them on for three years, and if that were done, it would be easier for the Keren Kayemeth to make its own appeal later on.

Upon the motion of JUDGE WILLIAM M. LEWIS,

IT WAS RESOLVED:

discussion on this matter. To close the

PROCEDURE.

Upon the motion of MR. MARSHALL,

IT WAS RESOLVED:

(1) That members of the Press be not admitted to meetings of the Administrative Committee;

(2) That if any communication is to be made to the Press, it is to be issued by an authorised officer of the Committee;

(3) That copies of the Minutes be sent to all members.

FORMATION OF ADDITIONAL COMMITTEES.

MR. MARSHALL proposed that a number of additional sub-committees, consisting half of Zionists and half of non-Zionists, which could be joined by members of the Council, should be formed, and that the Chairman be empowered to appoint such committees.

THE CHAIRMAN proposed that there be formed a Committee on Committees.

DR. CYRUS ADLER proposed that apart from any matters that might be regarded as confidential, a report of the proceedings of the Administrative Committee be sent to all members of the Council.

IT WAS RESOLVED:

(1) That the Chairman
be empowered to form a Committee on Committees,

and (2) That a report of the
proceedings of the Administrative Committee,
apart from any matters that might be regarded
as confidential, be sent to all the members of
the Council.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

Upon the motion of MR. WARBURG,

IT WAS RESOLVED:

That the first
meeting of the Committee on Financial and
Economic Affairs be held early in October in
London or Berlin.

Upon the motion of MR. USSISHKIN,

IT WAS RESOLVED:

That the next
meeting of the Administrative Committee be
held in March in Palestine.

Upon the motion of MR. MOTZKIN, a vote of thanks
to the Chair was adopted, and the meeting terminated.

-----oO-----

CENTRAL OFFICE.

CODES: BENTLEY'S & MOSSE'S.

A. •

and quote the following Reference No.:

September 16th, 1929.

Secretary, Organisation-Dept.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY.

REPORT

on the Work of the Political Department of the Executive
during the second half of September, 1929.

1. The members of the Zionist General Council and of the Administrative Committee were informed of the political situation up to and including September 12th. It will be remembered that on that date a deputation of the Administrative Committee and of the Zionist General Council waited upon Lord Passfield, the Secretary of State for the Colonies. An agreed report of this interview was issued by the Colonial Office and communicated to you. During the subsequent fortnight, the Executive gave their attention mainly to questions connected with the Commission of Inquiry, and to the preparation of the interview with the Prime Minister, which had been agreed upon between Mr. MacDonald and Dr. Weizmann at their meeting in Geneva.
2. The Commission of Inquiry met for the first time on September 23rd in order to consider procedure. On September 24th it communicated its provisional decisions to the Executive in London and in Jerusalem, as well as to the Palestine Government and the Chairman of the Palestine Arab Executive. The attitude taken up by the Commission fell short in several respects of the expectations which had been justly entertained on the ground of Lord Passfield's remarks to the deputation

of September 12th. It became doubtful whether counsel representing the parties interested would be permitted to cross-examine the witnesses. On this subject, the Palestine Executive made very strong representations to the High Commissioner, and at the same time the Executive in London immediately took steps to draw the attention of the Government to the matter. The situation was a delicate one, since political interference in judicial matters is, in England, particularly difficult and awkward. The Commission of Inquiry met again on September 28th, when it defined more precisely its method of procedure. The sittings will be public to a certain extent, and the legal representatives of the principal parties, whose number shall be not more than two persons, will be able not only to call their own witnesses, but also to cross-examine the witnesses of the opposing side. In connection with these decisions, the Commission's departure for Palestine has been postponed by a fortnight.

As you may be aware, the Executive on their side have made comprehensive preparations in order to secure expert and authoritative handling of the Jewish interests before the Commission of Inquiry. Sir Boyd Merriman, K.C., a distinguished counsel and Solicitor-General in the last Conservative Government, has been briefed by us, and will be supported by Lord Erleigh (son of Lord Reading), Mr. Sacher, who left for Palestine on September 17th, has been put in charge of the Executive's work in connection with the Commission of Inquiry. Since this task is closely connected with the general political work of the Executive in Palestine, and must be coordinated with the preliminary negotiations concerning the future policy of the Government, the Executive have agreed to entrust Mr. Sacher with the direction of the

Palestine-Executive's political affairs for the next three months. Mr. Leonard Stein, the retiring Political Secretary of the Executive in London, was also invited to go to Palestine as our legal representative in connection with the Commission of Inquiry, as his expert knowledge of all details will be very valuable.

3. The interview with the Prime Minister was preceded during the third week of September by consultations between Dr. Weizmann and the leading officials of the Colonial Office, which were reported to the Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary throughout. The Executive decided that this interview with the head of the Government should be made the occasion for raising the following questions in all their aspects:-

- a) Reorganisation of the defence and police forces in Palestine;
- b) Reorganisation of the administrative machinery;
- c) Economic policy in accordance with the spirit of the Mandate, framed with a view to facilitating Jewish immigration and settlement;
- d) The status of the Jewish Agency vis a vis the Mandatory Power.

The Meeting between Dr. Weizmann and Mr. MacDonald took place in the morning of Monday, September 23rd, and lasted about three quarters of an hour. After Dr. Weizmann had outlined our point of view, the Prime Minister asked a number of questions, and the latter part of the interview was chiefly devoted to discussing the possibilities of a peaceful settlement of the relations between Jews and Arabs. Mr. MacDonald said that he was willing to receive a deputation of the Jewish Agency during his stay in the United States. It was decided not to issue a communique about the interview, and we earnestly request the members of the

General Council to treat these brief communications also in strict confidence. It may be decided at a later date to release Dr. Weizmann's report on his interview with the Premier.

Mr. MacDonald's attitude can be described as friendly and anxious to help. He showed himself conscious of the seriousness of the situation and of the obligations which the Government had undertaken towards the Jewish people. As a result of the interview, the Prime Minister wrote a minute for the Colonial Office, the contents of which are, of course, an internal affair of the Government. But it may be assumed that all the questions raised by us will be thoroughly threshed out between the Colonial Office and the Executive in the near future.

On September 27th, Lord Passfield invited Dr. Weizmann to call on him. The Colonial Secretary requested the Executive for material bearing on all the questions in which we are interested, and promised to give them personal and careful study. It is assumed that the resulting negotiations will take place partly in London and partly in Jerusalem. Dr. Weizmann was accompanied on his visit to Lord Passfield by Professor Brodetsky.

4. On September 27th, the members of the Executive, Professor Brodetsky and Mr. Kaplansky, were received by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. William Lunn. At this ^{first} interview, the Executive inaugurated personal contact with the principal parliamentary assistant of Lord Passfield in regard to the Colonies, whose duties also include the answering of questions on Palestine affairs and representing the Government on all questions affecting Palestine in the House of Commons. The conversation centred on the preservation of order in Palestine, and the members of

the Executive present gathered that the Under-Secretary was fully aware of the necessity of reorganising the Palestine Police and the Defence Corps in accordance with our demands. On the other hand, the Government is reserving its decisions until the presentation of the Inquiry Commission's report, as it is generally assumed that the findings of the Commission are likely to influence these decisions. The Government appears to be equally of the opinion that decisions regarding changes in the administration should be postponed until the report of the Commission is available. There was no opportunity to make more than a passing reference to economic questions on that occasion - the members of the Executive pointed out the abnormal position in Haifa, where of the 600 workmen employed in the Athlit quarries in connection with the harbour works, only 4 are Jews - and a longer interview, to be devoted to this question, has been arranged with Mr. Lunn for the second half of October.

5. Of the current affairs with which the Political Department has had to deal, we would mention the preliminary examination of Jews arrested in Haifa, chiefly men employed in the "Grands Moulins", who were accused by the public prosecutor, an Arab, of "pre-meditated murder", and imprisoned in the fortress of Acre for several weeks. The Executive intervened in the matter. 33 of the arrested have been released since for "lack of evidence."

6. On September 23rd the Executive received representatives of the Jewish press for a conference, which was presided over by Mr. Sokolow. At the beginning of the proceedings, a written statement by the Executive, a copy of which has been sent to you, was distributed to the journalists. The Executive

took this opportunity in order to impress upon the representatives of the press the importance of avoiding the reproduction of exaggerated or even inaccurate news from Palestine. Finally, the press was invited to support the Executive in its endeavour to terminate the collections for the Relief Fund as soon as possible and to substitute a regular and intense propaganda for the National Funds and constructive work in Palestine.

It is hardly necessary to point out how important it is that the Jewish press, whenever it is accessible to Zionist influence, should put itself at the service of our cause at this difficult time. It has been suggested in competent quarters that instructions to the press might be usefully issued by the Executive. Instructions have accordingly been drawn up and sent to all affiliated organisations (a copy is enclosed herewith). We hope that all responsible officers will be able to influence the Jewish press accordingly.

7.

In accordance with the expressed desire of the Palestine Mandate Society, leading members of this organisation and the Executive met for a discussion on September 24th. The following were present on behalf of the P.M.S.: General Sir George Macdonogh, Sir Wyndham Deedes, Mrs. Dugdale, Mr. Wheeler Bennett, Mr. George Mitchell. All ^{the} questions which recent events have rendered acute were touched upon in the course of the discussion, and it is probable that the Society will express its views on the situation in a memorandum to the Government. The draft of this memorandum has been discussed with Sir Wyndham Deedes and Professor Brodetsky on behalf of the Executive. The Society has decided to publish a fortnightly bulletin, which will no

doubt be very useful in influencing English public opinion, particularly in Parliament. The first issue of the Bulletin will appear shortly before the re-opening of Parliament.

8. Members of the Executive met also Sir Herbert Samuel on two occasions during last week. The first interview took place between Sir Herbert and Dr. Weizmann only, the second was attended by Messrs. Sokolow, Brodetsky, Kaplansky and Namier. Sir Herbert approved the policy followed by the Executive since the August events, but stressed the need for the Zionist Organisation to devote more attention than hitherto to Jewish-Arab relations, and to reaching an understanding with the more moderate of the Palestine Arabs. Professor Brodetsky has since then had a further conversation with Sir Herbert Samuel.

9. At the time of writing this report, the Labour Party's conference is meeting at Brighton. We enclose herewith copy of the memorandum submitted by the Jewish Socialist Labour Conferation Poale Zion to the conference. In accordance with the desire of the Government, the Congress will not pass any resolution bearing on current political affairs, and the Poale Zion was therefore compelled to withdraw a proposed emergency resolution on the Palestine occurrences. Instead, the Chairman of the Party's Executive, Mr. HHerbert Morrison (Minister of Transport) said a few words about Palestine in his opening address, of which a copy is enclosed. A statement by Mr. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which is

- 8 -

down on the agenda for October 2nd, is also expected to contain a reference to Palestine. This will be enclosed if the text is available at the time of despatch of this circular.

S. Brodetsky.

S. Kaplansky.

London.

October 3rd, 1929.



ההסתדרות הציונית . המשרד המרכזי.

THE ZIONIST ORGANISATION.

CENTRAL OFFICE.

TELEGRAMS: "ZIONIBURO, LONDON."

TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 3817 (4 LINES)

CODES: BENTLEY'S & MOSSE'S.

In reply please address The Secretary,

and quote the following Reference No.:

77, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,

LONDON, W.C.1.

October 9, 1929.

To the Members and Deputy-Members of the General Council;
to the Zionist Federations and Separate Unions.

Gentlemen,

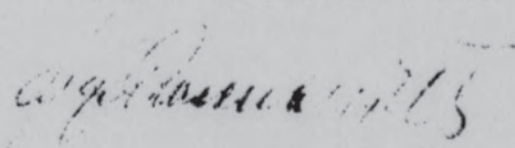
We have the honour to hand you herewith a report
on the political work of the Executive during the last few
weeks, which should be treated in strict confidence.

We shall issue a supplement shortly.

With Zion's greetings,

Yours faithfully,

EXECUTIVE OF THE ZIONIST ORGANISATION



Member of the Executive.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

10.AC.4.

October 11, 1929.

REPORT BY THE

EXECUTIVE.

Herewith are some brief notes, which are treated as confidential.

I. NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT

The negotiations with the Government in Palestine during the last few weeks have been concerned mainly with a number of individual questions of importance arising out of the recent happenings.

- (a) Measures of security (disposition of military forces).
- (b) The mode of legal proceedings against Jews and Arabs).
- (c) Agitation and boycott propaganda against the Jewish population.
- (d) Suppression of the "Doar Hayom" and of Arab newspapers.
- (e) Improvement of arrangements for disembarkation of immigrants.
- (f) Return of fugitives to the abandoned Jewish quarters.
- (g) Complaints against the conduct of individual officials.
- (h) Grant of relief and compensation from Government funds.
- (i) Temporary regulations for religious worship at the Wailing Wall.
- (j) Employment of Jewish workers on the construction of the Haifa Harbour.

2. With reference to the regulations governing religious worship at the Wailing Wall during the high festivals, the Executive, in agreement with the Chief Rabbinate and the Vaad Leumi, has undertaken the responsibility to see that those articles to which the Moslems objected last year (screen, benches and mats) shall not be used this time. On the other hand, the Executive demanded that there shall be no traffic along the pavement during the hours of service, and that the new door giving access to the pavement should be kept locked during the devotions. It appears that an agreement with the Government has been concluded on this basis, and religious worship during the New Year has taken place without any disturbance.

In general, the feeling of tension in Jerusalem has relaxed. In Tel-Aviv feeling of security has been restored.

3. The opinion of the Executive is that the military forces in Palestine should not be reduced until after the conclusion of the sittings of the Commission of Enquiry and of the various trials.

4. The Arab boycott propaganda, despite the counter-measures of the Government within the rather narrow limits of the law, has not yet been suppressed, and it causes the Jewish commercial and industrial circles the gravest anxiety. The boycott (which was unfortunately begun by Jews, although immediately combatted most sharply by the responsible Jewish authorities), is being carried on by the Arabs with the utmost energy. Every endeavour is being made by Jews to bring it to an end.

5. Proceedings for the purpose of obtaining compensation are being pursued.

6. It may be observed in general that the relations between Jews and Englishmen in Palestine during the last few weeks have become very acute, and this applies both to social life as well as to the relations between British Jews and British non-Jews. The British officials consider the criticism directed against the Administration as unjust, and reproach the Yishub with not showing sufficient appreciation of their efforts to save Jewish life and the position in general. On the other hand, the conviction is hardening in the Yishub that a considerable part of the responsibility for the happenings in the country rests with the Administration.

7. We reported a little while ago about the activity of the London Executive. The Executive are now engaged in the preparation of a memorandum which will be submitted, in accordance with the decision of the Administrative Committee of the Agency, to the Government. It is intended in this memorandum to submit a detailed and reasoned statement of our proposals and demands.

8. For the purpose of educating public opinion in England various steps are to be taken. Apart from the fortnightly bulletin to be issued by the Palestine Mandate Society, a pamphlet on the Palestine problem by a well-known English publicist is to be issued. A pamphlet dealing with the question: "What has Palestine cost the British Tax-payer?", for the purpose of counteracting the propaganda of the "Daily Mail" and the "Daily Express", will also shortly appear. Steps are also being taken for the purpose of establishing closer contact with the Press. A number of letters sent from the Office of the Zionist Organisation for the purpose of correcting erroneous statements regarding the aims and policy of Zionism have appeared in many important papers ("Times", "Near East", "Daily Mail", etc.).

The Zionist Executive in Palestine has taken over the publication of "The Palestine Weekly" (an English organ). It may also be mentioned that the Hebrew paper "Davar" is issuing a weekly supplement in English.

II. IMMIGRATION.

The Executive intends to apply for 6,000 Certificates for the period from October 1929 to March 1930, of which 2,300 should be used for agricultural workers to be employed in the plantation zone, 1500 for Government public works, 500 for the Harbour construction at Haifa, 150 for building enterprises, and 550 for work in the "Pica" colonies. An accession of new workers is urgently necessary, as there are only 220 persons unemployed throughout the country.

III. EMERGENCY FUND.

The collections for this Fund have so far yielded the following results in cash:

In the U.S.A. about	£350,000
" England "	91,000
" Canada "	20,000
" Argentina "	17,000
" Poland "	7,000
" Holland "	6,000
" Australia "	5,000
" France "	13,000
" Italy "	4,000
" Yugoslavia "	2,000
" other countries "	4,000

TOTAL.....£519,000

We again call your attention to the decision of the General Council that the collections for the Emergency Fund shall terminate not later than October 15th, and that the collecting activity shall then be devoted to the regular financial campaigns.

A report on the financial position of the Keren Hayesod and of the Executive will be issued in due course.

EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH
AGENCY.

Joseph H. ... 25

MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE.



ההסתדרות הציונית . המשרד המרכזי.

THE ZIONIST ORGANISATION.

CENTRAL OFFICE.

TELEGRAMS: "ZIONIBURO, LONDON."

TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 3817 (4 LINES)

CODES: BENTLEY'S & MOSSE'S.

In reply please address The Secretary,

and quote the following Reference No.:

10.A.C.4.

77, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,

LONDON, W.C.1.

October 15, 1929.

To the Members and Deputy-Members of the General Council;
to the Zionist Federations and Separate Unions.

Dear Sir,

We have the honour to hand you herewith copy
of a report of October 11, 1929, for your information.

With Zion's greetings,
Yours faithfully,

EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY

for the Executive
Member of the Executive.

C O R R E C T I O N.

Circular J.A.5/16.AC.6 of October 31st, "General Report of the Executive of the Jewish Agency", section Immigration:

Instead of

"As already stated on a previous occasion, the Executive obtained from the Palestine Government 5844 immigration certificates for unskilled workers for the period October 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930", etc.

R e a d

"As already stated the Executive applied to the Palestine Government for 5844 immigration certificates,"etc.

2400 certificates were actually granted, with the prospect that the application will be reconsidered at the end of December.

ההסתדרות הציונית של ארצות הברית
ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

LOUIS LIPSKY
President

WILLIAM M. LEWIS
MORRIS ROTHENBERG
MAX SHULMAN
RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER
MRS. ARCHIBALD SILVERMAN
ELIHU D. STONE
Vice-Presidents

RABBI JAMES G. HELLER
*Chairman,
National Executive Committee*

HARRY P. FIERST
Chairman Finance Committee

MORRIS WEINBERG
Treasurer

MEYER W. WEISGAL
Secretary

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LOUIS TOPKIS
PHILIP WATTENBERG
JOSEPH WEISS

November 3, 1929

**TO THE MEMBERS OF THE
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE:**

A meeting of the Administrative Committee will be held on Wednesday evening, November 6, at the Jewish Club, 23 West 73rd Street, New York City, promptly at 8:30 P.M.

On the agenda are the following important items:

1. The organization of the American branch of the Jewish Agency and its relations to the Zionist Organization of America.
2. The financial situation of the organization.
3. The Zionist Roll Call.
4. Report on the Palestine situation by Mr. Abraham Goldberg.

Item number 1 on the agenda; viz, the Jewish Agency, is a matter that requires the most serious consideration on the part of the Administrative Committee. Upon its decision depends the future of Zionist work in America.

In view of the urgency of the matter, every member of the Administrative Committee is earnestly requested to be present on Wednesday evening.

Trusting that you will attend, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Meyer W. Weisgal
Meyer W. Weisgal
Secretary

הסוכנות היהודית בשביל ארץ ישראל

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE.

TELEGRAMS: "ZIONIBURO, LONDON"
TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 3817 (4 LINES)
CODES: BENTLEY'S & MOSSE'S.

In reply please address The Secretary.

and quote the following Reference No.:

17.JA.5.CI.

77, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,

LONDON, W.C.1.

14th November, 1929.

To the Members and Deputy-Members of the
Jewish Agency for Palestine.

Gentlemen,

In submitting herewith their first report to the Council, the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine beg to announce that they will endeavour to furnish to members and deputy-members of the constituent bodies of the Agency at regular intervals extensive reports on the work of the Agency and the position in Palestine.

It is particularly requested that communications marked "confidential" be treated accordingly.

We venture to hope that the information supplied by us may become the basis for a regular exchange of opinion between the members of the Council on the one hand and this Executive on the other.

Since our meeting at Zuerich, our Great work, so auspiciously begun, suffered two severe blows. Palestine became the scene of disturbances, the effects of which are still felt, and which created a situation that was not foreseen when our programme of work was set up at Zurich. The attached report, without being exhaustive, is almost exclusively devoted to the questions arising out of these events.

Whilst still under the impression of the first news about the Arab onslaught in Palestine, there descended on us the blow dealt by the death of Mr. Louis Marshall, Chairman of the Council and leader of the non-Zionist section at the inaugural meeting of the Agency, who also won the esteem and confidence of the Zionist delegates in so complete a degree. The enclosed report contains a tribute to the memory of this Great personality.

One of Mr. Marshall's last acts was to sign an appeal which expressed the unshaken determination of Jews the world over to continue the work of reconstruction in Palestine despite what had occurred. The response which this appeal evoked wherever Jews are to be found merits to be recorded for all times in the annals of our history, and is a source of consolation and encouragement to us in these difficult days in the same degree as the courageous and proud behaviour of the Jews in Palestine. Everywhere Jews gave the same reply: Work for the national home with redoubled energy and a wider programme.

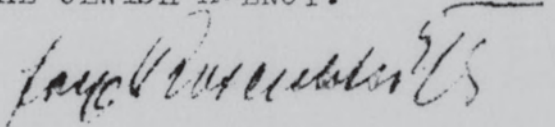
We have one task which is greater than all others. We must clear the way for a new and larger immigration. Many thousands of pioneers are waiting for the call to start for Palestine. A plan for colonisation on a large scale should be allowed to materialise as soon as possible. The slogan, Relief through Reconstruction, issued

by the Administrative Committee at its meeting last September, points the direction in which we have to travel.

Membership of the Council of the Jewish Agency entails an obligation. We urge our new and old collaborators to bear in mind the vow solemnly made in Zurich by so many authorized representatives of Jewish communities at the signing of the Agency agreement. "Palestine will be built", said Louis Marshall in the course of his great address at the inaugural meeting. These words must accompany the Jewish Agency as it now begins its work under more difficult conditions than we could reasonably expect.

Yours faithfully,

EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY.



Member of the Executive.



הסוכנות היהודית בשביל ארץ ישראל
THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE.

TELEGRAMS: "ZIONIBURO. LONDON"
TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 3817 (4 LINES)
CODES: BENTLEY'S & MOSSE'S.

In reply please address The Secretary.

and quote the following Reference No.:

CONFIDENTIAL.

77, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,
LONDON, W.C.1.

EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE.

Report to the Agency Council.

London, November 15th, 1929.

Louis Marshall.

On addressing this first comprehensive report to the Council of the Jewish Agency, we pay the tribute of sorrowful memory to a man who can never be forgotten by any of those who were privileged to attend the first meeting of the Jewish Agency Council. Mr. Louis Marshall, the Chairman of the Council, and the man who was so largely responsible for the great achievement represented by the establishment of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, departed this life immediately after the Agency came into being.

It does not enter into the scope of this report to give a biography of this indefatigable champion of Jewish interest, this great personality of American Jewry, who was always to the fore when the welfare of the Jewish people was at stake. Jewry owes him a great debt for initiating the campaign on behalf of Jewish immigrants to the United States, for combating persecution in Eastern Europe, for the establishment of the American Jewish Committee, and subsequently the foundation of the American Jewish Relief Committee and the Joint Distribution, whose beneficent work during the war and at the present time enjoys general recognition.

At the ripe age of seventy, but with all the fiery enthusiasm of youth, Mr. Marshall devoted himself to the service of Palestine,

and brought his tremendous energy to bear on the task of winning over American Jewry to the idea of the Jewish Agency. He lived to see the consummation of this task - it is for those who, at his call and that of our other friends, associated themselves with the Zionist Organisation in the Jewish Agency to continue the work.

At a meeting of the General Council of the Zionist Organisation, held under the shadow of the tragic news, Mr. Motzkin, Chairman of the Council, and at the following meeting of the Administrative Committee Mr. D'Avigdor Goldsmid, Dr. Weizmann, and Mr. Sokolow, gave expression to the feelings that overcame us all. Messrs. Motzkin and Kaplansky, on behalf of the Executive of the Jewish Agency, were present as mourners when the body was taken through Paris on the way to America.

If the work of the Jewish Agency is carried on in accordance with the wishes of the departed, the great ideal of a reconstructed Jewish National Home will become a reality.

II. THE POSITION IN PALESTINE AND THE POLITICAL WORK OF THE EXECUTIVE.

The Jewish Agency Executive elected at Zurich was immediately faced with extremely difficult tasks. Our work in Palestine, which had been peacefully carried on, was disturbed by an outbreak of violence, the particulars of which are known to you from the general and Jewish press, and a report on which will be prepared shortly.

The events in Palestine raised problems of an immediate and general character. The immediate tasks may be specified as follows:

- a) Immediate measures for the protection of Jewish life and property,
- b) Investigation of the causes which brought about the disturbances,
- c) Compensation by the Government for damage sustained,
- d) Arrangements for worship at the Wailing Wall during the recent Festivals.

The principal political tasks with which the Executive had to cope were determined by two important considerations. It was necessary to make it clear to the Government that one of the most effective means for maintaining security and order in Palestine must be a policy of active and determined encouragement of the Jewish work of reconstruction. The Arabs must be made to realise that acts of violence intimidate neither the Government nor the Jews. It was also necessary to prevent the British public from becoming dubious in regard to policy of the Balfour Declaration. These tasks implied the following:

- a) Reorganisation of the defence forces of the country, with special reference to the protection of the Jewish reconstruction work.
- b) Adoption of an economic policy in the spirit of the Mandate, calculated to facilitate a growing Jewish immigration and settlement.
- c) Reorganisation of the Palestine Administration through the selection of officials and their training in the sense of the Mandate.
- d) Regulation of the Jewish Agency's status vis-a-vis the Government.
- e) Influencing public opinion in England.

The protection of Jewish life and property is at present ensured principally by the British troops brought to Palestine during the riots. With regard to the future, the Executive have put forward certain demands which are now being considered by the Government. These demands are framed on the basis of the instructions given to the Executive by the Administrative Committee at its meeting in London of September 11, 1929; directing the Executive to take the necessary steps with a view to bringing about:

"the reorganisation of defence and protection in Palestine on the basis of adequate participation of Jews in the police and the frontier corps, and an increased measure of security for the Jewish population by means of registration of Jewish volunteers to serve as special constables in cases of emergency."

In addition, the Executive have submitted proposals concerning protection for Jewish settlements, and, in the first place, the reintroduction of sealed armouries, to be opened by the settlers in cases of emergency previously authorised by the Government.

(NOTE: This information should be treated in strictest confidence.)

The appointment of a commission of inquiry to determine responsibility for the outrages was demanded by Palestinian Jewry and by the Executive from the beginning. The Executive strongly urged that the commission be appointed by the Central Government in London, and also endeavoured to secure the greatest possible measure of publicity for the proceedings and the admission of counsel. These efforts were successful.

The Government allocated £100,000 from the Palestine Budget for purposes of compensation. In addition, there will be used for compensation the sums realised by the fines levied upon Arab villages, the inhabitants of which had taken part in the outrages. Finally the Government gave a certain amount of financial support to the relief work among the refugees, who were concentrated mainly in Jerusalem and Tel-Aviv.

The services at the Western Wall during the Festivals were conducted in accordance with provisional regulations, which entailed certain concessions on our part. In the resolutions adopted on September 11, 1929, the Administrative Committee expressed the wish that the whole question may be speedily settled. It is anticipated that the Government will deal with the matter as soon as the report of the Commission of Inquiry is available.

As regards major policy, we have already dealt with the question of defence. On the whole, it should here be said that the Government is inclined to postpone its decisions until the Commission's report is presented, and the Executive are now engaged in the preparation of a memorandum which will be submitted to the Government, and which will embody all our proposals in systematic arrangement.

Although the Government will not deal with the details of our proposals until a later stage, members of the Government have already given reiterated expression to its intention to adhere in principle to the policy of the Balfour Declaration and of the Mandate. In this connection we would refer to the official statement of the Colonial Office, to the British Prime Minister's reply to the Jewish Agency delegation which waited upon him in New York, to the speeches of the British Foreign Secretary in Geneva and at the British Labour Party's Conference at Brighton.

At the beginning of the new working year, the Executive applied to the Palestine Government for about 5800 immigration certificates for workers. Details will be found in another section of this report.

During the period under review, the Executive, through Dr. Weizmann, Dr. Brodetsky and Mr. Kaplansky, kept in constant touch with the London Government. Negotiations in Palestine were conducted by the Palestine Executive.

III. EMERGENCY FUND.

Subscription lists to an Emergency Fund were opened in many countries immediately after the outbreak of the disturbances. Particulars are well known from the press. At this juncture the Executive only wish to thank those who made themselves responsible for organising the Fund. They have been rewarded for their devoted endeavours by the ready response to their appeal.

Up to the present the collection have yielded a total of about £500,000. This amount, together with the Government's allocation for compensation, will undoubtedly suffice to repair all damage and to reconstruct all that has been destroyed on a strengthened basis, and all our energy should be placed at the service of the Keren Hayesod, the financial instrument of the Jewish Agency, which provides the budget for our work in Palestine.



IV. RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION.

- 1) Emergency relief for the victims was organised by the institutions of the Yishuv immediately on the outbreak of the disturbances. In all towns and villages, the Jewish population grouped itself around its local representative bodies, thus assuring the defence of life and property, and making emergency relief measures possible.
- 2) At the end of August, the Palestine Executive of the Jewish Agency received the first intimation of the organisation of a relief fund in England and the United States, and shortly afterwards in every important Jewish centre. The Executive were entrusted with the organisation of relief in Palestine and the distribution of funds, and a central relief committee was established for the purpose in Jerusalem, with branch committees in the principal localities. Rabbi Meir Berlin, a member of the Executive, took over the direction of relief and reconstruction work, and was appointed Chairman of the Central Relief Committee and of the Committee for Reconstruction, which was established at the same time. All groups and sections of the Yishuv, as well as the principal institutions, have their representatives upon the committees, and it is a fact worthy of notice that the old Yishuv and the Agudah Israel are also taking part in this work. After a time it was found more expedient to entrust the Vaad Leumi with the immediate distribution of funds to sufferers from the riots, as this body is in direct contact with numerous groups of the Yishuv with which the relief work in Jerusalem is especially concerned.
- 3) The task of the relief committees is threefold: immediate assistance by means of grants to victims of the riots; loans to such persons, and finally reconstruction of destroyed or damaged settlements.
- 4) The disturbances compelled not less than 9000 Jews to flee from their places of residence. These were the communities of Hebron and Safed (which were very seriously affected), the destroyed Judaeon villages Mezah, Har Tuv, Huldah, Kfar Uriah, Beer Tuviah, certain quarters of Jerusalem (the Old City, Talpith, Mekor Chajim, Gdud Avodah, Nachlath Zion, etc.) the Old City in Haifa, and certain quarters of Jaffa. The refugees were concentrated in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and Haifa, and were temporarily accommodated in public buildings, schools, etc. The local committees took charge of these refugees, to whom food-stuffs and clothing were distributed, and whose living conditions it was attempted to better.
- 5) The Executive were successful in inducing the Government to undertake the care of the refugees from Safed on September 2nd, of those from Hebron on September 5th, and of all refugees on September 8th. The Government's aid consisted in the supply of foodstuffs, which were distributed through the local committees. The Hadassa Medical Organisation, in conjunction with the Department of Health of the Government, ascertained the quantity and nature of the foodstuffs to be supplied daily. After the cessation of the disturbances, however, the Government expressed the opinion that the great majority of the refugees could return to their homes, and therefore required no further assistance. A considerable number did, indeed, return to their places of residence, but a large section consider that security is not sufficiently restored to allow them to do so in safety, although the Government regards the localities in question as completely safe. The Government has, at any rate ceased most of its relief activities, and at present issues foodstuffs only to refugees from Hebron, but not to people from the Jewish quarters of Jerusalem or the Judaeon villages. Here again the relief

organisation of the Jewish Agency had to step in. A part of the refugees who have already returned to their homes are also still in need of assistance, as they are unable immediately to resume their old occupations.

6) Up to the present the Relief Committee spent some £40,000 for direct relief. It is anticipated that another £15,000 will have to be spent for the same purpose.

7) Some £4,000 have been distributed in the shape of loans for purposes of reconstruction, repayable in three years at 6%. No loans were given without guarantee. The purpose of these loans was to enable persons whose livelihood had been destroyed by the riots to start afresh.

8) A special problem is constituted by the question whether the monies of the Relief Fund may be legitimately employed for the compensating damage arising indirectly out of the riots. Numerous institutions in Palestine, for instance, were prevented by the disturbances from carrying through their usual fund-raising campaigns abroad, and claimed for the refund of revenue so lost out of relief monies. The Executive of the Agency has adopted the viewpoint that the making good of such losses cannot enter into the activities of a Relief Fund.

9) The Committee for reconstruction has prepared a detailed scheme, which is subject to approval by the Executive of the Agency. The members of the Committee have ascertained the extent of the damage by personal inspection, and considered the question of the lines on which reconstruction should be carried out. Mr. Mohl has taken charge of reconstruction matters arising in the Jerusalem area, Mr. Hoofien of those affecting the Jaffa, Tel-Aviv, Haifa, and Safed districts, while Messrs. Harzfeld and Smilansky are dealing with the rebuilding of the destroyed agricultural settlements.

10. The Committee devoted a considerable part of their first discussion of reconstruction problems to deciding in principle whether all settlements that have been destroyed should be rebuilt or whether certain colonies, the prospect of which were never very satisfactory, should be abandoned and the money that would have gone towards their reconstruction employed for other colonisation purposes. The majority of the committee were in favour of rebuilding all the settlements, on the grounds that such a course was in accordance with the wishes of the donors, and that the Arabs must not be allowed to think that Jews could be forced to abandon settlements by acts of violence. The final decision rests with the Executive of the Agency.

11) The reconstruction of the destroyed settlements will take into account in the first place the necessity of ensuring greater security. To this end, they must be made by means of telephones, roads, the erection of a substantial building in every colony, and similar arrangements. In the towns, isolated Jewish quarters like Talpioth in Jerusalem and Bath Galim in Haifa should be enlarged, and communication established between neighbouring Jewish quarters, similar to those lying to the West of Jerusalem, from Beth Hakerem to Rechaviah.

12) The proposals of the Committee for Reconstruction entail an expenditure of £350,000, divided as follows:

Jerusalem	100.000
Hebron	50.000
Safed	30.000
Haifa	20.000
Ber Tuviah	60.000
Huldah	40.000
Har Tov	25.000
Mozah	15.000
Ataroth	10.000

£ 350.000

These proposals also await the confirmation of the Executive.

V. IMMIGRATION.

1. The Executive of the Jewish Agency submitted to the Palestine Government on October 8th, 1929, an application for 5844 immigration certificates for workers, for the six months from October 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930.

2. This number, which is double that of certificates for the last six months (2400), was arrived at after a careful investigation of Palestine's economic prospects for the coming semester. At the same time, it does not yet represent the realisation of the slogan coined by Dr. Weizmann when the fact of the disturbances became known and the justice of which was recognised by the whole movement: Our reply to the riots must be a larger immigration. Whether this promise can be realised, will depend on the funds raised for the current Keren Hayesod budget.

3. There is in Palestine at present practically no unemployment. At the end of September, 1929, there were only 226 unemployed as compared with 1447 in January, 1929, and 4303 in January, 1928. The position in the labour market is now favourable because the number of Jewish workmen employed on Government and other public works (who run a greater risk of losing their jobs than those in permanent employment) is now only 2440 as against 3125 in April, 1929, and of these only 222 are exposed to the risk of becoming unemployed. At the worst, only 226 plus 222, i.e. 448 Jewish workers will be unemployed in the coming half year. As 1120 immigrants are still due to arrive on the strength of certificates issued in the last six months, the Executive will have to provide for 1120 plus 448 - 1568 men in addition to those coming in on the new certificates.

4. Of the 5644 new immigrants, 1890, according to plans of the Executive, will be employed in the towns. Their services will be required for work on the Haifa Harbour and the Dead Sea concession, the construction of an office building for the Keren Kayemeth and the Halvaah Vechisachon, Jerusalem, buildings in the Executive's colonies on funds derived from the regular Keren Hayesod budget, and other building work in the colonies financed by the Palestine Mortgage and Credit Bank, works financed by the PICA, the building of an hotel in Jerusalem, and a number of houses in the towns, especially in Jerusalem and Haifa; also in the erection of buildings in connection with the disturbances.

5. In addition, 1825 workmen will find employment in Government works. These are the proposed drainage of the Kishon swamp, the Hadar Hacarmel, the road joining Ir Jezreel to Kfar Tabor, and Petach-Tikwa to Kalkilieh, the construction of various Government buildings, and improvements in the port of Jaffa.

6. In addition to the 3715 workmen mentioned above, it is intended to bring in another 757 persons for domestic work and as relatives.

7. The contingent required for work in the agricultural settlements for the coming six months the Executive estimate at 2040 men on the assumption that 13,240 dunam of new plantations will be laid out in that time, requiring 1174 men. Another 550 men will be absorbed by already existing plantations.

8. Thus there will be required:

1) for work in the towns	1890
2) Government works	1825
3) Domestic employees and relatives of the above	757
4) In the colonies	2190
	<u>6662</u>

Less unemployed referred to in
par. 3 above

1568
5094

Plus reserve, which the Executive
estimate at

750

Total.

5844.

9. In connection with the increase of immigration, the problems of the Hechaluz are assuming a growing importance. This Organisation, which furnishes the trained workers for Palestine, was already seriously weakened by the long interruption of immigration, and with the resumption of immigration six months ago and in the coming half year it will have lost the majority of its trained workers. This raises the problem of the continuation of training work, and the broader issue of the Zionist youth movement as a whole. The Labour Organisation of Palestine shares with the Jewish Agency an interest in the solution of this problem. The Immigration Department of the Executive is engaged in the preparation of plans for strengthening the Hechaluz organisation and its work.

10. In the plantation colonies there are at present about 7000 Jewish workmen. It may be safely assumed that this figure will increase to 9000 in the coming six months. This will render the question of living accommodation especially important, the more so as the Health Department of the Executive has serious objections to the continuation of the tent and barrack system. Concrete plans are now in preparation.

11. The Government has granted only 2300 certificates instead of the 3844 applied for, but will be prepared to reconsider its decision and possibly to grant the remainder at the end of three months.

VI. PUNISHMENT OF THE GUILTY.

We present below a table showing the sentences imposed by Palestinian courts in connection with the August disturbances, announced up to October 27th, and containing also verdicts against Jews. It is not complete, as countless persons have been condemned for being illegally in possession of arms. The verdicts in cases of serious offences, however, have been recorded as far as possible.

The three special courts which are trying cases in connection with the riots are sitting respectively at Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa, the jurisdiction of the first including Hebron and Mozah, that of the second Tel Aviv and all other Judaeen colonies, that of the third the Emek and Galilee, with Safed.

The trials, which began in the first weeks of September, dealt at first with the less serious charges, like illegal possession of arms and theft, and generally offences committed by individuals. The trials of serious offences, in which large numbers of people were involved, did not begin until October. Most of those responsible for the riots at Safed are already condemned, the proceedings against the rioters at Hebron have only just begun, and a number of cases are still awaiting trial at Jerusalem and Haifa, as are also some of the attackers on the colonies.

No.	Name of Accused	Nationality	Place of Abode	Charge	Sentence	Date of sentence
1-24	Arab inhabitants of Seidun & Hulda			Being in possession of stolen property from Hulda & Beertuvia	6 months imprisonment	11.IX.
25	Arab Post Office employee		Haifa	Spread of slanders on the Jews	6 months & £50 fine	15.IX.
26-27	Arabs		Haifa	Robbery at Jewish houses	1 not guilty; 1 7 years hard labour	18.IX
28	Dajani	Arab	Jerusalem	Illegal possession of arms	£20 fine	19.IX
29-31	3 Arabs		"	do.	1 year imprisonment	19.IX.
32	Ben Arie	Jew	Haifa	do.	£50 or 4 months	19.IX
33-34	2 Jews		Jerusalem	do.	£3 or 1 month	19.IX.
35-37	3 Arabs		Haifa	Robbery	2 years imprisonment	19.IX
38	1 Arab		Javneh	Possession of arms	18 months	22.IX.
39	Rahinowitz	Jew	Jerusalem	"	£25 fine	22.IX.
40	1 Arab		Abu Shusheh nr. Haifa	Being in possession of stolen property from Mishmar Haemek	1 year	23.IX
41	1 Arab		Javneh	Incitement to attack Tel Aviv	3 years	22.IX.
42	1 Arab		Haifa	Pillage	5 years hard labour	23.IX.
43	Mustapha	Arab	Haifa	Wounding 2 Jewish policemen	1 year	23.IX.
44	Uzieli	Jew	Haifa	Murder & possession of arms	Not guilty of murder, £10 for poss. of arms	24.IX.
45	Schmuckler	Jew	Haifa	Murder	Not guilty	24.IX.
46-47	2 Arabs		Jerusalem	Possession of hand grenades	1 year	24.IX.
48-49	2 Jews		Rechoboth	Possession of arms	1 year	24.IX.
50	1 Arab		Jaffa	"	1 year	24.IX.
51-52	2 Arabs		Dar-Djesin nr. Jerus.	Possession of stolen property from Bajit	2 years	24.IX.
53	Mahmud Suhar	Arab	Beth Dalas nr. Beertuvia	Robbery	6 months	24.IX.
54	Issa Mahmed	"	Dir Dassin nr. Hulda	Robbery	4 months	24.IX.
55-58	33 Jews		Haifa (Gr. Moulins)	Attempted murder	Not guilty	24.IX.
59-60	11 Arabs		Acre	Provocation	£5 to 2 months	24.IX.
101	1 Arab		Jerusalem	Theft	5 years prison	25.IX.

No.	Name of Accused	Nationality	Place of residence	Charge	Sentence	Date of Sentence
102	:1 Arab	:	: near	: Possession of hand	:	:
	:	:	: Atoroth	: Granade	: 1 year imprison	: 25.IX.
103	: David Syngar-	:	:	:	:	:
	: ivsky	: Jew	: Haifa	: In Possession of arms	: £25 fine.	: 26.IX.
104	: 1 Arab	:	: Haifa	: Theft	: 4 yrs hard labour	: 27.IX.
105-137	: 32 Arabs	:	: Tireh	: Attempted attack on	:	:
	:	:	: nr. Haifa	: Bath Galim	: 5 yrs hard labour	: 29.IX.
138	: Muhamed Husseini	:	:	:	:	:
	: aged 15.	: Arab	: Emmaus	: Theft at Hulda	: 6 strokes of the	:
	:	:	:	:	: cat.	: 29.IX.
139	: Husseini el Hadi	:	:	:	:	:
	: aged 15.	: Arab	: Emmaus	: Theft at Hulda	: 6 strokes of the	:
	:	:	:	:	: cat.	: 29.IX.
140	: Ibrahim Hadi	: Arab	: Beth Drass	: Theft at Beer Tuvia	: 6 months prison	: 29.IX.
141	: Jacob Michal	: Jew	: Jerusalem	: Theft	: 6 months prison	: 29.IX.
142	: Gershon Jussel-	:	:	: Possession of arms and	:	:
	: evitz	: Jew	: Jerusalem	: bombs	: £25.- fine	: 2.X.
143	: Abraham Ikar	: Jew	: Jerusalem	: do.	: £25.- "	: 2.X.
144	: Shlomoh Elasar	: Jew	: Tel-Aviv	: Wounding an Arab	: 4 years hard lab.	: 3.X.
145-146	: 2 Arabs	:	: Dar Djed	: Robbery at Bajit	: 2 yrs. hard labour	: 3.X.
147	: Joseph Kranz	: Jew	: Haifa	: Attempted murder	: not guilty	: 6.X.
148	: Ahmed al Garidi	: Arab	: Ramleh	: Theft of a cow from	:	:
	:	:	:	: Hulda	: 6 mths. hard labor	: 9.X.
149	: Kefizah	: Jew	: Jerusalem	: Attempted theft	: 2 months prison	: 7.X.
150	: Ibrahim al Mzri	: Arab	: Jerusalem	: Wounding the Jew Kaplan	: 2½ yrs. hard labour	: 12.X.
151	: Mendchai	:	:	:	:	:
	: Mossovitz	: Jew	: Haifa	: Attempted murder	: Not guilty	: 16.X.
152-154	: 3 Arabs	:	: Safed	: Murder of Isaac Maman	: Death sentence	: 20.X.
155-162	: 7 Arabs	:	: Gaza	: Inciting others to	: Not guilty (owing	:
	:	:	:	: attack Beer Tuvia	: to lack of evidence	: 21.X.
163-176	: 14 Arabs	:	: Safed	: Setting fire to	: 12 hard labour	:
	:	:	:	: Goldzweig house, suffoc-	: for life	:
	:	:	:	: ating Mrs. Goldzweig	:	:
	:	:	:	:	: 1 boy of 12: 5	:
	:	:	:	:	: yrs reformatory	:
	:	:	:	:	: and 2 yrs prison	: 23.X.
177	: Sheikh Talib	:	:	: Provocation.	: 2 yrs prison	: 24.X.
	: Marka	: Arab	: Hebron	:	:	:
178-181	: 4 Arabs	:	: Safed	: Murder of Lula Farjoun	: 10 yrs hard labour	: 24.X.
182-187	: 6 Arabs	:	: Jaffa	: Attack on Tel-Aviv	: 2 mths prison	: 24.X.
188	: Ahmed Sharifa	: Arab	: Safed	: Murder of Hannah Cohn	: Death	: 24.10.
189	: Ahmed Zanib	: "	: "	: " " " "	: " "	: "
190	: Mohamed el Gani	: "	: "	: Participation in murder	:	:
	:	:	:	: of Hannah Cohn	: 10 yrs hard lab.	: "
191	: Abd el Karim	:	:	:	:	:
	: Shabari	: Arab	: "	: do.	: "	: "
192	: Izchak Shapiro	: Jew	: Safed	: Possession of revolver	: £1 fine	: 24.X.
193	: Izchak Abadis	: "	: Jaffa	: Reiterated attempts	:	:
	:	:	:	: at murder	: Not guilty	: 25.X.
194-200	: 7 Jews	:	: Jaffa	:	:	:
	:	:	: Nowe Shman	: Robbery	: Not guilty	: 25.X.
201	: Ali Abd el	:	:	: Attempted murder	: 7 yrs hard lab.	: 26.X.
	: Rachman Zala	: Arab	: Safed	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:

NOTES.

1. The table shows a remarkable divergence in the application of one and the same sentence in the three courts. This is particularly evident in the sentences for the illegal possession of arms.
2. There were very few cases of Jews sentenced for offences other than the illegal possession of arms. The Haifa Court has declared on several occasions that the possession of arms by Jews should be punished with minimum sentences, since the Jews were the attacked party and the Government was not able to afford them adequate protection. This was argued especially at the trial of Izchak Shapiro (No.192)
3. The death sentences have not yet been carried out, and the Arab press asserts that the executions will not take place. An incident worth notice was the protest demonstration by the wives of the Arabs sentenced for the murder of the Jew Maman at Safed, who accused the Mufti of responsibility for the crime.
4. The Collective Punishment Ordinance, which the Government declared applicable to those responsible for the August riots, could not yet be brought into effect, as the preliminary investigation is not yet completed. It is general knowledge that the intended application of this Ordinance forms one of the principal grievances used by present Arab propaganda.

VII. LEGAL AID COMMITTEE

(Vaadah Mishpatith).

1. After the August riots the Executive of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem appointed a committee for dealing with all legal questions likely to arise in connection therewith.
2. A central Legal Aid Committee, was established in Jerusalem, and now consists of Dr. Bernhard Joseph and Dr. Eliash. Dr. Horovitz, who is now acting as solicitor for the Jewish representatives at the Commission of Inquiry, was originally also a member of the Committee.
3. In addition to this central committee, there are three local legal aid committees, with which a very large number of Jewish lawyers are associated. Dr. Daniel Auster is chairman of the Jerusalem local committee, Dr. Dunkelblum presides over the committee in Tel-Aviv, and Dr. Weinshel is chairman at Haifa.
4. The activities of these committees include the following:
 - a) Preparation and collection of the data for the Commission of Inquiry. This was collected by the sub-committees and transmitted to the central Committee, which sifted it, had the Hebrew evidence translated into English, and passed it on to Dr. Horovitz, who acted as solicitor.
 - b) Compensation: There is in Palestine no legislation rendering the Government liable to compensation for damage arising out of riots, disturbances, and similar occurrences. The Government is, however, willing to make allocations ex gratia out of the sums raised by means of collective fines. In addition, the Colonial Office has authorised the Palestine Government to allocate the sum of £100,000 from the receipts of that Government for the purposes of compensation. Mr. Abramson has been appointed as special commissioner to examine the claims and apply the Ordinance. The accusation against certain Arab villages, which were alleged to have been guilty of attack on Jewish settlements has been investigated, but so far without result. In the meantime, Jews who have suffered damage must submit

their claims, in the presentation of which they are assisted by the committee with legal advice. The genuineness of every claim has to be declared on oath. No decision has been taken in the case of any claim. In some isolated cases the Government has made payments on account of compensation.

c) Legal aid for Jews accused or arrested in connection with the riots. In the majority of cases, the indictments are for illegal possession of arms, though there are instances of Jews being accused of murder or attempted murder. The Legal Aid Committee provides suitable Jewish counsel whom it supplies with the material necessary for the defence. A large number of lawyers have offered their services in this connection.

d) Representation at prosecutions of Arabs. Jewish lawyers have held a watching brief at almost all the more important trials, as Palestine legislation permits legal representation of the injured party at prosecutions. This was also organised by the Legal Aid Committee.

VII. JEWISH LOSSES.

1. The following were the Jewish losses during the disturbances in Palestine:

Killed	108	
Died of wounds	24	132
Wounded, in hospital	187	
Wounded, not in hospital	109	196
		<u>428.</u>

These figures do not include the three Jews killed respectively on September 25th and October 1st in Jerusalem, and on September 23rd in Kfar Yeladim. The list of wounded is incomplete, as many were not treated at hospitals.

2. The losses are divided among the following places:

Place	: Killed :	: Died from wounds :	: In Hospital :	: Wounded in hospital :	Total
Jerusalem	: 14 :	: 10 :	: 45 :	: 56 :	125
Mozah	: 6 :	: 1 :	: 3 :	: -- :	10
Tel Aviv	: 6 :	: -- :	: 17 :	: 14 :	37
Huldah	: 1 :	: -- :	: -- :	: -- :	1
Bee: Tuviah	: 2 :	: -- :	: 2 :	: -- :	4
Haira	: 4 :	: 2 :	: 28 :	: 33 :	67
Akko	: -- :	: -- :	: 1 :	: 1 :	2
Beth Schan	: -- :	: -- :	: 5 :	: 4 :	9
Mahanajim	: -- :	: -- :	: 2 :	: -- :	2
Safed	: 13 :	: 4 :	: 34 :	: -- :	51
En Seitum	: 3 :	: -- :	: -- :	: -- :	3
Hebron	: 59 :	: 7 :	: 50 :	: 1 :	117
	: 108 :	: 24 :	: 187 :	: 109 :	428

4. Of the 132 persons who were killed or succumbed to wounds, 66 or 50% were at Hebron, 24 or 18% in Jerusalem, 17 or 13% at Safed, and the remaining 19% in other localities.

5. The cause of death could not be determined in the case of the Jerusalem, Hebron and Mozah victims, as no inquest was held, which would have been quite feasible in Hebron. In the other 50 cases, the cause of death was found to be as follows:

Stabs	22
Shots	8
Shots and stabs	6
Stabs and blows by sticks	9
Burns	3
Knocked down by motor	1
Unknown	1
	<u>50</u>

6. 26 victims were women, 4 children under 15, and 25 persons over 60 years of age (10 over 70).

7. The 187 injured were classified as follows:

a) Dangerously	15
b) Seriously	71
c) Semi-seriously	53
d) Lightly	35
e) Unknown	13
	<u>187</u>

The number of those badly wounded (a) -- (c) is conspicuously large. Of the 42 injured at Hebron, fully one half had more than three, some from 11 to 18 wounds. Five of the victims became slightly deranged. Of the 187, 45 were women, and 24 children under 15.

8. The injured, including those who subsequently died of their wounds, were treated at the following hospitals:

Place.	Hadassah	Shaare Zedek	Bikur Cholim	Misgab Ledach	Engl. Mission	Total.
Jerusalem	51	28	17	6	13	115
Tel-Aviv	19	---	---	---	---	19
Haifa	63	---	---	---	---	63
Safed	13	---	---	---	---	13
	146	28	17	6	13	211

The percentage was: 70% Hadassah, 24% other Jewish hospitals, 6% English mission.

IX. WORK OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS DURING THE RIOTS.

A. Haddassah.

1. The Hadassah, whose Directors foresaw trouble, already made preparations before Tisha be'av. All leave was stopped, and internal and surgical patients admitted only in cases of real emergency. A first-aid station was established in the Old City in Jerusalem. As the principal physicians and nursing sisters were away on leave, the Hadassah enlisted the help of other hospitals, like Sjaare Zedek and Bikur Cholim, of doctors in private practice, and of national institutions,

10.

which was readily given in all cases. The American Women's Organisation Hadassah helped by supplying money and linen.

2. As soon as the riots broke out, the Hadassah became a centre of information for the whole country regarding the losses at the various points, especially since it was one of the few institutions whose telephone communications were not cut. Not only numberless Jews, but also foreign Consulates and many journalists constantly applied to the Hadassah for information. That organisation also received numerous cabled inquiries from abroad, which were answered as far as possible, and regularly published lists of dead and injured, which was especially necessary as the newspapers had been suspended. All reports which reached the Hadassah during the riots were carefully collected, thus forming a valuable store of information regarding their course.

3. At the beginning of the riots the Hadassah made an arrangement with the Bikur Cholim Hospital, the latter taking over several of the former's regular in-patients, thus enabling the Hadassah to admit all the injured. After the news of the Hebron massacre became known in Jerusalem, however, it proved impossible to accommodate all the injured, and 50 beds were made available at the Shaare Zedek and Bikur Cholim hospitals. In Tel-Aviv the surgical department, temporarily closed owing to absence of the director, was re-opened; at Haifa, 30 new beds were put up at the Technicum. The Government and mission hospitals at Haifa did not come into consideration, as they were filled with Arab wounded. The problem was especially difficult at Safed, as the Hadassah hospital there had no surgical department. When, immediately on the news of the Safed massacre reaching Haifa, a physician of the latter town offered his services, it was only after long negotiations that the authorities conceded an escort of two gendarmes, under whose protection the physician reached Safed, whence he removed the Jewish wounded to Haifa. Relief in the colonies was organised everywhere by the doctors, Dr. Israeli of the Hadassah being killed while rendering medical aid at Beer Tuviah.

4. Pending interment, the dead were deposited in the morgue of the Bikur Cholim hospital. All the killed and injured were photographed.

5. The Hadassah opened the Nathan and Lina Strauss Health Centre in Jerusalem for the accommodation of refugees from Hebron. Thanks to a special medical service of supervision, it has been possible to prevent disease.

6. After protracted negotiations, the Hadassah persuaded the Government to send police to the workers' convalescent home at Mozzah, thus enabling that institution, which was already under Arab fire, to be saved. It was also thanks to the Hadassah that the evacuation order sent to the orphans' settlement of Meir Shefejah was not carried out, and that troops were sent to protect that section of the Sharon valley.

B. Kupath Holim.

1. In the Emek, already before the commencement of the disturbances, women and children patients at the En Harod hospital were removed to Kfar Yeheskiel, where the stone buildings offered better protection in case of need. Several beds at the En Harod hospital were made ready, and 12 new beds put up. Doctors were stationed at Beth Alpha

and Abu Shusha, a nurse was sent to Kumi, and two other nurses to the belt of new settlements round Nahalal. First-aid stations were established in all settlements. Medical aid was rendered also to persons not members of the Sick Fund. The telephone of the En Harod hospital was the only instrument working the Emek, and the only connection with the central institutions of Jerusalem and Tel-Aviv.

2. In Haifa, the medical centre had to remain closed for the first three days, as it is situated in the fighting zone. 40 refugees from the destroyed settlement of Kafretta were removed to Nachlath Jacob, and there put under the supervision of the Sick Fund physician.



Dec. 24th, 1929.

Mr. Emanuel Newmann,
Jewish National Fund,
111 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Emanuel:-

Thank you for your good letter of Dec. 19th. I was glad to read of the plans which you are making for the National Fund Conference in Philadelphia on January 19th.

I should very much love to attend that Conference but I am not going out of town during the month of January for family reasons. You may count me in on any of your plans in behalf of the Fund, as well as on the National Conference Committee which you are organizing.

What is the latest dirt about the Jewish Agency? Is there to be an American section of it? And will a conference ever be called?

Didn't you think that Sacher acquitted himself magnificently at the Commission of Inquiry?

With kindest regards to you and your dear wife in which Virginia joins me, I am

As ever yours,

AHS/IR

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created an artificial division between Zionists who occupied themselves with the "menial" work of collecting membership dues and, those, presumably superior forces, who were capable of collecting large sums for Palestine. The latter were, however, the people who had been withdrawn from the Zionist Organization and upon whom the Zionist Organization had spent years of energy to educate Zionistically. Responsible for the Keren Hayesod and later for the United Palestine Appeal without, however, controlling these institutions, the Zionist Organization was compelled, at all times, under the heavy responsibility which rested upon the collection institutions to meet the Palestine budget, to give way. They became competitive in interest. Hence the collection of funds for Palestine, instead of accruing strength and prestige to the Organization, became, in fact, the Nemesis of the Organization. The Zionist Districts were denuded of all their strength; only a handful of Zionist workers remained conscious of their responsibility to the Organization. It was a direct consequence of a policy which had as its aim, not the preservation of the Zionist Organization as the motive power of all our work, but the maintenance of our financial position in Palestine. Pressure from Palestine drove the Organization to adopt this shortsighted policy, which eventually proved defective both for the Organization and for the collecting Agencies. An analysis of the figures for the last four or five years will prove conclusively that wherever there was a diminution of Zionist strength, there was immediately a corresponding diminution in the collection of funds for Palestine.

Not being able to maintain itself out of its own resources, the Organization, partly in compensation for its self-denying ordinance, and partly for necessary services rendered, became financially dependent upon the United Palestine Appeal. This reliance upon an outside organization, though of its own creation, was unsound and detrimental to the interests of the Organization.

It was nevertheless possible for the Zionist Organization to continue, though in an unsatisfactory manner, for several years.

With the advent of the Jewish Agency and the liquidation of the United Palestine Appeal, the situation has completely changed. The Zionist Organization must do two things:

First, learn to rely on its own strength;

Secondly, to restore the apparatus which has been dismantled by the liquidation of the United Palestine Appeal.

I do not underestimate the extraordinary difficulties which such a program entails. The most obvious difficulty is of course the present financial position of the Organization and the large deficit which is oppressing it. No constructive policy, however, can be formulated or built up without taking into consideration the fact that if no extraordinary measure is adopted to remedy the situation, the Organization will in a short time be faced with even greater difficulties than those which it must face today.

The first step toward relieving the situation was taken when it was proposed to reduce the Zionist budget to the absolute minimum, so that the hypothetical income for the year 1930 may balance the expenditures. I say, "hypothetical income" because it may be regarded as an absolute certainty that by reason of the curtailment of the machinery at headquarters; the reduction of The New Palestine; the elimination of Dos Yiddishe Folk; the abolition of the Organization Department; the drastic reduction in the personnel of the staff; the discontinuation of the subventions to Yound Judaea, Avukah and Hadoar; - that all these measures will serve to decrease the income upon which the budget for the year 1930 seems to rest. It is therefore a foregone conclusion that at the end of the year, the Zionist Organization will find itself with an increased deficit, a largely reduced Organization, and a disintegration of the Zionist forces that will be difficult to rebuild. I do not propose a reversal of the position which I myself have taken and for which I

was largely responsible; namely, the reduction of expenses at headquarters. I believe that it is necessary for the preservation of the Organization to adhere strictly to the budget proposed. It must not, however, be regarded as a policy of work but as an emergency measure. If, however, the Organization will do nothing more than reduce its budget, I am convinced that it means the collapse of the Zionist Organization.

But I am equally convinced that despite all the difficulties, the financial depression, the disintegration of our forces, the low morale of the Zionists, there is still sufficient strength and will-power left in the Zionist Organization to wrest victory out of apparent defeat. I therefore propose that the following steps be taken immediately:

1. To set up an effective committee whose object it shall be to find ways and means whereby the deficit of the Zionist Organization may be amortized for a period of five to ten years, thus relieving the Organization of the embarrassing position in which it finds itself of meeting obligations which it is in no position to meet with the present income of the Organization. I am not a financier and I am therefore in no position to present a plan whereby that can be accomplished, but I believe that a committee which understands finances can and will find a solution to this pressing problem.

2. That a sufficient number of Zionist regions be established with paid directors utilizing for the most part, with such changes as may be necessary, from an organization point of view, the regions and personnel now in the employ of the United Palestine Appeal. (It is of course understood that these regions are established after due consultation with local Zionist leaders). For this purpose it is necessary to have an operating capital of approximately \$20,000. for the first two months in order that the machinery may be set going. The maintenance of these regions will involve the Organization in an annual expenditure over and above the present budget of approximately \$100,000. to \$125,000. (Between now and the next

convention the expense will be approximately \$75,000).

During the last year the Zionist Organization received as income from membership, the sum of \$83,000 from approximately 17,000 annual and semi-annual members (exclusive of Hadassah). After a careful analysis of the position of the Zionist Districts and of the Zionis membership throughout the country, and after consultation with many of the directors in charge of various regions, it may be safely assumed that the regular membership of the Zionist Organization can be increased three-fold, and that in addition to the regular membership there is a possibility, if properly exploited, of securing between 1500 and 2000 sustaining members. Figuring only \$5. per member and 1500 sustaining members at \$20 (which allows to the District \$1. for their work from regular dues and \$5. from every sustaining member) there would be an approximate increase over last year's income of \$170,000. (It is important to note that in 1925-26 with a small apparatus maintained in the regions our membership was more than 27,000).

Assuming even for a moment that all the potentialities of the Zionist Districts will not be utilized and that the additional income from membership will be completely absorbed by the expenses involved in maintaining these regions and the additional members, the plan is still feasible and possible, and the only course open to us. For it cannot be argued that the expense of maintaining these regions is out of proportion to the income, because while for the first year there may not be any financial gain whatsoever for the Organization, it will nevertheless result in the building up of an Organization. Instead of having an Organization of 14,000 members, we shall have an Organization of 40,000 members in the course of the first year. While the apparatus must be set up on a sound economic basis, it must be remembered that the Zionist Organization is not a collection machinery whose expense must be kept to a certain percentage in relation to the income. It is primarily a propaganda and educational Organization, and as such its

first object is to build up a strong and powerful Organization with a membership responsible for and responsive to the needs of the movement. Essentially the expense involved in maintaining these regions, while building up the Organization, is a proper investment for any future work that Zionists may be called upon to do in connection with Palestine. I must repeat, if we do not adopt this or a similar method of organization, the present income will be largely reduced, and the Organization will later have even greater difficulties to restore the Zionist strength in this country.

There is, however, another aspect to the question. As indicated in the beginning of this memorandum, the Zionists, because of the uncertain position of the Organization in the framework of the Jewish Agency, feel that the very existence of the Zionist Organization is threatened. On one hand, they see the liquidation of the United Palestine Appeal, the dismantling of the machinery which it has taken years to build up. On the other hand they see no effort to rally the forces released by the disintegration of the United Palestine Appeal. All this has placed them in a mood not of resignation but of determination to hold on to whatever is still left of the machinery of the Organization. Conscious of the dangers that would result from collapse of the Zionist forces, they are in the mood, despite depression, to concentrate all their strength for a renewed effort to build up the Organization. It is this mood which must be reckoned with and counted upon.

I have had occasion recently to visit several Zionist communities and to speak to delegations from various sections of the country. Their opinion may be taken as a gauge of the sentiment of Zionists throughout the country. Apart from the general depression, the chagrin which has been felt among the Zionists for the dismantling of the United Palestine Appeal machinery, has been akin almost to revolt. Little as might have been the direct Zionist work which the UPA machinery did in the various regions, it nevertheless served as a centre of gravity around which Zionist work concentrated.

Had there been a period of transition between the present status of the Organization and the United Palestine Appeal and the news from within the Jewish Agency, depression might not have been so keen.

As it is, however, the Zionists feel that even before a new state of affairs has been launched and before anything positive has been formulated to give life and activity to the Organization, the old has been scrapped. Whereas relief from the immediate problem of raising funds for Palestine (had the machinery been maintained) might have resulted in a reinvigoration of Zionism in this country, just the reverse took place. Because of uncertainty, and the steps taken by the UPA to inform their directors and regional bureaus that their tenure of office expires on January 1st, the men in the field, as well as the Zionists with whom they come in contact, were thrown into panic, and everything was made to appear that not only the United Palestine Appeal but the Zionist Organization itself is coming to an end.

Under these circumstances it was difficult and even impossible to conduct any Zionist work with a feeling of stability or assurance. The twenty or so directors throughout the country, instead of becoming active propagandists of the Organization became the active carriers of gloom and defeatism, and this gloom and defeatism has spread from city to city.

Technically the UPA was correct in its action, thinking as it did that on January 1st the new form of organization under the auspices of the Jewish Agency would go into effect. This, however, had not taken place, and is not likely to take place for several months to come. In the meantime the UPA is confronted with a dilemma. It cannot maintain its machinery from the collections. It cannot even profitably maintain a smaller machinery for the collection of the outstanding pledges of the UPA. The collection of the outstanding collectible pledges of \$200,000. out of a total sum of \$800,000 is however possible without excessive cost to the UPA if the Zionist Organization, through its continental regions and directors, should undertake this work on the basis of 25% cost to

to the UPA. This will serve two purposes. It will enable the UPA to liquidate all its machinery without endangering the outstanding collectible pledges, and at the same time help the Zionist Organization maintain the proposed regions and regional directors to the extent of about \$50,000. which will accrue from the 25% commission. It is obvious that whatever money is outstanding for the UPA, it must be collected, if collectible at all,, during the next three months, because when the new campaign for funds begins in the spring, the possibilities will be very slight for any collection of the old pledges.

From present indications it is clear that the field of Zionist work will remain free for at least another three months. In addition to the major operation of strengthening the Organization and increasing its membership, there remains one other major piece of Zionist work; i.e., the Jewish National Fund. The Jewish National Fund is planning to collect \$500,000. this year. Without the direct and active cooperation of the Zionist Organization and the regional bureaus which it is contemplated to establish, the Jewish National Fund will not be in a position to achieve that goal. From a perusal of the figures of the Jewish National Fund and from a careful study of the facts, we have come to the conclusion, after consultation with the directors, that it is possible to double the present income of the Jewish National Fund if its work is made part of the program of activity of our regional directors. If the Zionist Organization does not set up this machinery, the National Fund will naturally be compelled to set up machinery of its own which will no doubt come in conflict with the work of the Zionist regions. Furthermore if the Zionist Districts and Zionist sentiment are not strengthened, it will be that much more difficult for the Jewish National Fund to carry on its work. It is therefore of benefit both to the Zionist Organization and to the Jewish National Fund that the Jewish National Fund be made part of the activities and direct responsibilities of our regional directors. The National Fund should of course

help to defray part of the expenses entailed in the maintenance of the Zionist regions for the services to be rendered. If the regional directors and the Zionist regional bureaus will be responsible for increasing the income of the National Fund by \$200,000 during the coming year, it is not excessive to ask of the National Fund to contribute 25% of this amount to the Zionist Organization; namely \$50,000.

It is clear from the above that if the Organization undertakes this program of establishing these regions, there is a possibility of increased income, over and above its present income, of \$270,000. That is, \$170,000 from regular and sustaining membership, \$50,000 from the collection of the outstanding pledges of the UPA, and \$50,000 from the Jewish National Fund, making a total of \$270,000. But assuming that the possible increased income will not amount to more than \$175,000 (which is quite unlikely,) it is still essential from an organization point of view to carry out this program, because it will result in strengthening the Organization, raising the morale of the Zionists, increasing the Zionist membership, and making ourselves responsible for the raising of \$500,000 for the Jewish National Fund. This will provide the Zionists with an activity which has always been dear to them.

The other alternative, if indeed it be an alternative, means a reduction in membership, a disintegration of Zionist forces, a lowering of the Zionist morale, a dismantling of Zionist machinery which it has taken years to build up, and reducing the Zionist Organization to complete impotence with the possibility of facing a larger and more pressing deficit when the year is over.

Before I conclude, it is necessary to point out that from the point of view of the success of the Jewish Agency in this country, it is essential that the program here offered be accepted. Whatever financial strength there might be on the non-Zionist side, the motive power behind the Jewish Agency is and

will forever remain in the Zionist Organization. Without a strong Zionist Organization, without enthusiasm which the Zionists will and can generate among the non-Zionist element, the Jewish Agency in this country is doomed to failure. If there is to be a campaign for Palestine and Relief in the Spring, as we hope there will be, we cannot allow the disintegration of Zionist forces. And unless this program is adopted, it will mean just this. On the other hand, if the UPA machinery or the greater part of it is transferred to the Zionist Organization and made into Zionist regions; if the directors are maintained and are given an opportunity to work for the next three months on the strengthening of the Zionist Organization, the Jewish National Fund and the collection of the outstanding pledges for the UPA., in the spring when the campaign will begin, we will have ready forces, organized to throw themselves into the work, so that the Zionist part of the burden will be carried equally with that of the non-Zionist.

The Zionist Organization naturally will have to be compensated for the work which its bureaus and directors will do for the campaign.

Thus it is seen that from whatever angle we look at the problem, there is no other approach than the one proposed. ^{When} this program is accepted, the Zionist Administration will be in a position to think in terms of larger Zionist policy without which the Organization naturally cannot exist. It will devolve upon the Organization to undertake educational and cultural activities to extend and intensify Zionist propaganda, and begin with renewed energy the inculcation of Zionist spirit in this country, which has been allowed to stagnate under the pressure of circumstances which were not always under its control.

After this program will have been sifted, perhaps modified, and accepted as a plan of work, it will then be possible for the Organization to look for new forces to strengthen the National Administration. With such

a comprehensive agenda, it is possible to come to the Zionists of the country and ask for their support. If an Extraordinary Zionist Conference is to be called, and I am strongly in favor of such a course, that Conference will only have meaning if the Administration will there present an outline of activities that will instill confidence into the Zionists and dispel the spirit of defeatism which is now rampant throughout the country.

