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Jewish Agency, 1936-1937.



AIR MAIL

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל  
THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

Telegrams: "JEVAGENCY JERUSALEM"

Telephone: 671 (5 LINES)

Codes: BENTLEY'S

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE.

P. O. Box 92,  
Jerusalem

Ref. No. 191.J.A.38

June 23rd, 1936.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE JEWISH AGENCY.

Dear Sir,

re Meeting of the Administrative Committee.

I am directed to inform you that the Executive in consultation with the Chairman of the Administrative Committee have decided to convene a meeting of the Administrative Committee for the end of August. The main purpose of the meeting is to deal with the political situation in Palestine and with the fixing of the budget for the next year.

We regret that owing to the present position in Palestine, we are unable to fix at the moment the exact date and place of the meeting. It will depend on the course of events in Palestine whether it will be found advisable to hold the meeting in Europe (e.g. Switzerland or Czechoslovakia) or in Palestine. While the holding of the meeting in Europe would probably be more convenient to the majority of members, it will be realised that in certain circumstances it might not be advisable for the members of the Executive and the Palestinian members of the Committee to leave the country for 2 - 3 weeks.

We hope that it will be possible to announce soon a definite decision both as to the time and the place of the meeting. In the meantime members are requested when making arrangements for the summer to take into consideration the fact that the meeting of the Administrative Committee will most probably take place by the end of August.

Yours faithfully,

EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY

*Leo Chautenberg*  
Organisation-Dept.



TELEPHONES: MUSEUM { 3925.  
3926.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:  
INLAND: "MIGRATE, KINCROSS, LONDON."  
CABLEGRAMS: "MIGRATE, LONDON."

# THE COUNCIL FOR GERMAN JEWRY

---

CHAIRMAN:

THE RT. HON. SIR HERBERT SAMUEL,  
P.C., G.C.B., G.B.E.

JOINT SECRETARIES:

L. BAKSTANSKY, LL.B., B.SC.(ECON.),  
M. STEPHANY, F.L.A.A.

WOBURN HOUSE,  
UPPER WOBURN PLACE,  
LONDON, W.C.1.

26th. June 1936.

Dear Sir,

The next Meeting of the Executive of  
The Council for German Jewry will be held on Tuesday  
the 30th. instant at 4 p.m. in the Council Room of  
Jews' College, second floor, Woburn House, Upper  
Woburn Place, W.C.1. when it is hoped that you will  
be able to be present.

Yours faithfully,

L. Bakstansky  
M. Stephany

Joint Secretaries.



## CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

R. B. WHITE  
PRESIDENT

# WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER  
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

## SYMBOLS

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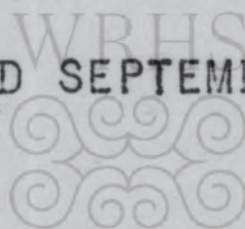
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ADMINCOM SECOND THIRD SEPTEMBER ZURICH=

:JEVAGENCY.





TELEGRAMS:  
KEIGHBRACE, AUDLEY, LONDON.  
TELEPHONE:  
GROSVENOR 6321.

PARK LANE HOTEL  
PICCADILLY  
LONDON, W.1

24th July, 1936.

Dear Dr. Silver,

Dr. Rosenblueth has just handed to me a memo. to the effect that you desire to be informed with respect to the Jewish Agency and the position in Palestine. The meeting of the Actions Committee will be held in Zurich on the 25th August unless in the meantime they should decide to have the meeting in London, which change is not impossible. A study on your part of all the documents which I understand Lourie will send you will give you the history of the negotiations. I send you herewith a copy of a cable which I sent addressed to the Z.O.A. last night, which will tell you the whole story. The Commission will shortly be named. It will not be too good. It is definitely suspected of pro-Arab tendencies and the only question that remains open is whether the announcement is to be made in the near future before the House of Commons rises or whether it will be made subsequently - about the time when the Commission is ready to leave. The answer of the Colonial Secretary on Wednesday was far from encouraging. I subjoin it, thinking it may interest you. You will note that Gore implies that the decision with regard to suspension will be taken on the merits of the case, and that there is no question of precedents.

If you know of anything that you think can be done in America will you not let me know at once to Geneva, or better still, cable directly to America. Rosenberg is here and is cabling to Warburg and through Warburg to the New York Times. The right kind of editorial coming at this time in the American press may prove valuable. I am not hopeful about the outcome. Commissions have always been bad. We are not even sure that there is anyone who would do through the Commission what Harry Snell did in 1929. We can only hope and pray for the best and look to miracles to save us. We will have a lively time in Zurich, will we not?

Hearty greeting to you and Mrs. Silver,

Faithfully yours,

\* Cable address "

Zionists, New York

W. L. G.



ZIONISTS NEWYORK

FOLLOWING TEXT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL GORE STATEMENT  
YESTERDAY PARLIAMENT INDEX PRESENT CRITICAL SITUATION  
DESPITE VALIANT STRUGGLE HERE stop PROBABLE OUTCOME  
SUSPENSION ANNOUNCEMENT OF WHICH AT BEST POSTPONED UNTIL  
COMMISSION LEAVES stop EVERYTHING SHOULD BE DONE AMERICA  
OPPOSING SUSPENSION UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES THESE REASONS  
ONE DANGER SEEMING YIELDING ARAB TERRORISM TWO INVITATION  
ARABS RENEW DISORDERS WHENEVER READY FOR NEW DEMANDS OR  
NORMAL IMMIGRATION RESUMED THREE INJUSTICE PENALISING  
MAGNIFICENT YISHUV SELFRESTRAINT BY SUSPENSION FOUR DANGER  
OF BREAKING JEWISH MORALE AND SELFDISCIPLINE FIVE PREJUDGING  
FINDINGS OF COMMISSION AND MAKING MORE DIFFICULT RENEWAL  
IMMIGRATION stop CABLES FROM EVERY ZIONIST PARTY EVERY  
CONSIDERABLE JEWISH ORGANISATION COMMUNITY TO COLONIAL  
SECRETARY stop GOVERNORS REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS MESSAGES  
FORWARDED YOU TO COLONIAL SECRETARY stop ROSENMAN RIFKIND  
SEE FARLEY OTHERS WARNING EVIL CONSEQUENCES EVERY SENSE  
OF SUSPENSION stop ROSENBERG COMMUNICATING WARBURG  
LEHMAN stop CABLE WENT WAGNER TO CHIEF stop STRONGEST  
MEASURES NECESSARY EVERYTHING MUST BE DONE TO MAKE LEHMAN  
HORNER FEEL URGENCY THIS JOB stop STRONGLY PUBLIC  
UTTERANCES BOTH IMMENSELY VALUABLE NOW AND NOVEMBER  
stop MAIL COPY CHATHAM

NEW WISE



LA BAULE, July 26th. 1936 .

Dr Stephen S. WISE,  
Park Lane Hotel,  
LONDON, W.E.  
England.

My dear Dr Wise,

Let me thank you for your thoughtfulness  
in sending me your letter of July 24th. and the copy of  
your cable to New York.

The news contained in your letter is of  
course not very comforting and yet I do not know what we  
could do about it further than the line of action indicated  
in your cable.

If all is well, I plan to attend the meeting  
of the Actions committee in Zurich on the 25th. of August.

With all good wishes to Mrs Wise and yourself,  
in which Mrs Silver joins heartily,

I remain,  
Very cordially yours,



August, 1936.

JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE  
REPORT OF THE LONDON DEPARTMENT  
of the  
CENTRAL BUREAU FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF GERMAN JEWS  
FOR THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 1st, 1935 - AUGUST 15, 1936.

-----

A. COLLECTIONS IN AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNCIL FOR  
GERMAN JEWRY.

1. With the exception of contributions from America and England, the Central Bureau did not receive any considerable additional funds for the settlement of German Jews in Palestine in the years 1935 and 1936, apart from the special collections for youth immigration. The relief collections for the German Jews which were carried out in a number of countries (as for example in France, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium) were devoted almost exclusively to the alleviation of the refugee problem in those countries.

2. In the United States the 1935 campaign was carried out on the basis of a joint appeal of the Zionists and non-Zionists. Of the total net proceeds the Zionists (American Palestine Campaign) received 40%, while the non-Zionists (American Joint Distribution Committee) received 60 per cent, a third of which consisted of compensation for the contributions of the Joint for "Hachshara" and immigration purposes. The apportioning of the share received by the American Palestine Campaign out of the American drive of 1935 between the Keren Hayesod and the Central Bureau has not yet taken place, but the Executive has given the Jerusalem Department of the Central Bureau some advance payments on account of the share due to it.

3. In 1936 Zionists and non-Zionists in America are conducting separate campaigns. The Zionist campaign is being carried out as the United Palestine Appeal under the direction of Dr. Stephen Wise. The United Palestine Appeal, in which the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth participate upon an equal basis, promised the Council for German Jewry (see below) last March that it would cooperate in its Palestine projects to the extent of £50,000, provided that the proceeds of the campaign made it possible to participate to that extent after covering the normal yearly budgets of the Keren Kayemeth and Keren Hayesod in America, but up to the time of writing this report no payment on the basis of this promise has yet been made to the Central Bureau.

4. As regards Great Britain, the Central British Fund, as already stated in the report submitted to the last Zionist Congress, has apart from the £42,000 that were earmarked by contributors to the C.B.F. for the Keren Kayemeth and were used by the latter for land purchases for the settlement of German Jews - granted £82,500 out of its campaigns in 1933-34 and 1935, for house-building and for vocational training in agriculture and handicrafts, as well as



for the settlement of immigrants without means in Palestine. Of the sum of £ 82,500 the amount remitted to Palestine until May 31st, 1935 was £44,000, while the remittance of the balance took place in the period covered by this report.

5. In the autumn of 1935 the leaders of Anglo-Jewry - thanks mainly to the initiative of Mr. Simon Marks - in consequence of the further deterioration of the position of the Jews in Germany caused by the Nuremberg laws, embarked upon a new, large-scale campaign which, in accordance with the scheme of the sponsors, should combine the relief campaigns of the Jewish communities in the various countries into one united effort under central direction. The object was to raise £3,000,000 mainly in England and America, which should serve to finance a four-year plan. One third was to be raised in Europe and two-thirds in America. The aim of the plan was to make possible the emigration of at least 100,000 Jews from Germany and their transference to other countries in the course of about four years, it being understood that for about half of these immigrants financial assistance would be necessary, primarily for vocational training and re-training, travelling expenses, landing fees and preliminary loans.

6. A delegation of the Anglo-Jewish community, consisting of Sir Herbert Samuel, Lord Bearsted and Mr. Simon Marks, went to America in January 1936 in order to secure the support of American Jewry for this scheme. Upon the return of the delegation from America the new Committee began its work under the name of Council for German Jewry and issued an appeal to English Jewry for the raising of £1,000,000. Until August 15th the sum of £690,000 was subscribed, and the campaign is continuing. As the proceeds of this collection are to cover a period of four years, an agreement was made by the Council with the English Keren Hayesod to the effect that the latter should annually receive from the funds of the Council its normal budget (£28,000) during those four years. But the Keren Hayesod has the right to terminate this agreement each year and instead to carry out a drive of its own. Just as the Central British Fund did, so also the Council for German Jewry allowed contributions to be specifically earmarked, and of the total of £690,000 so far received more than £60,000 has been earmarked for the Keren Kayemet.

7. The English half of the Council, apart from the chairman, Sir Herbert Samuel, comprises Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Mr. Simon Marks, Lord Bearsted and Sir Osmond D'Avigdor Goldsmid (President of the ICA.). The American half of the Council was, after prolonged negotiations, constituted only a few days ago. It consists of Mr. Felix Warburg, as neutral chairman, Dr. Stephen Wise, Mr. Morris Rethenberg, Mr. Baerwald, chairman of the American Joint Distribution Committee, and Mr. Charles Liebman. Professor L.B. Namier has acted as Deputy for Dr. Weizmann, who went to Palestine after the first meetings of the Council and upon his return to London devoted himself exclusively to political work in consequence of the situation in Palestine, while Capt. R.B. Solomon and Rev. M.L. Perlzweig are the deputies for Dr. Stephen Wise and Mr. Morris Rethenberg. The deputy for Mr. Felix Warburg is, as a result of agreement, Mr. James de Rothschild, M.P. Dr. M. Rosenbluth, as representative of the Central Bureau, takes part in all meetings.



JEWISH IMMIGRATION FROM GERMANY

January 1933 - 30. June 1936

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Note: The figures deal with the immigrants who entered via Jaffa - Tel Aviv and Haifa. There are no details for immigrants entering through other places, nor for tourists who were granted permission to settle in Palestine.

Statistical Department,  
Jewish Agency for Palestine,  
Jerusalem.  
August 1936.



JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE FROM GERMANY

during January 1933 - June 1936

M O N T H L Y T R E N D

T A B L E I.

<u>M O N T H</u>	<u>TOTAL JEWISH IMMI- GRATION INTO PALESTINE</u>	<u>IMMIGRATION FROM GERMANY</u>	<u>IN PROPORTION TO TOTAL JEWISH IMMIGRATION</u>
Total 1933	27289	6803	25%
January 1934	2021	684	34%
February "	2682	560	21%
March "	3018	728	24%
April "	2474	1055	43%
May "	1896	497	26%
June "	1506	255	17%
July "	2762	805	29%
August "	2771	542	19%
September "	3951	549	14%
October "	5571	1326	24%
November "	4264	827	19%
December "	3703	669	18%
Total 1934	36619	8497	23%
January 1935	3687	416	11%
February "	4974	714	14%
March "	6559	634	13%
April "	3878	591	15%
May "	3848	334	9%
June "	4225	310	7%
July "	4450	514	12%
August "	4361	566	13%
September "	5893	950	16%
October "	5499	908	16%
November "	4091	784	19%
December "	3942	726	18%
Total 1935	55407	7447	13%
January 1936	2094	865	41%
February "	2273	661	29%
March "	3646	973	27%
April "	3095	1022	33%
May "	2160	599	28%
June "	1378	276	20%
Total January-June 36	14646	4396	30%
Total January 1933 - June 1936	133961	27143	20%
Travellers authorised to settle in Palestine January 1933 - June 36	11627	2079	18%
Grand Total	145588	29222	21%
Immigrants entering Palestine through places other than Jaffa or Haifa	5382		
	150970		



JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE FROM GERMANY

during January 1933 - June 1936

T A B L E II.  
C I T I Z E N S H I P.

MONTH	G E R M A N		POLISH	OTHER	UNKNOWN and none	TOTAL
	a)from Ger- many	b)refugees from other countries				
Total 1933	5728	22	865	87	101	6803
January 1934	548	7	97	32	--	684
February "	434	62	42	22	--	560
March "	513	59	142	16	--	728
April "	860	20	148	27	--	1055
May "	402	7	78	9	1	497
June "	189	5	50	6	5	255
July "	671	14	106	3	11	805
August "	476	6	54	6	--	542
September "	452	35	51	10	1	549
October "	1017	19	231	27	32	1326
November "	613	38	142	13	21	827
December "	551	14	100	4	--	669
Total 1934	6726	284	1241	175	71	8497
January 1935	335	16	32	7	26	416
February "	620	10	54	11	19	714
March "	490	9	110	4	21	634
April "	434	19	92	14	32	591
May "	261	9	45	1	18	334
June "	154	32	85	9	30	310
July "	254	47	152	11	50	514
August "	231	73	145	13	104	566
September "	541	43	244	6	116	950
October "	678	41	128	7	54	908
November "	642	42	70	7	23	784
December "	397	86	145	12	86	726
Total 1935	5037	427	1302	102	579	7447
January 1936	522	120	127	16	80	865
February "	442	41	103	14	61	661
March "	646	92	162	12	61	973
April "	806	51	119	7	39	1022
May "	343	37	118	35	66	599
June "	157	38	51	7	23	276
Total January - June 1936	2916	379	680	91	330	4396
Total January 33 - June 36	20407	1112	4088	455	1081	27143
Percentage	75%	4%	15%	2%	4%	100%
Travellers authorised to settle in Palestine						2079
Grand Total						29222



JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE FROM GERMANY

during January 1933 - June 1936

T A B L E III.

C A T E G O R I E S

	Ai	Aii	Aiii	Aiv	Av	Bii	Biii	D	C	Total	Percent
1933											%
January	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	41	54	0.8
February	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	34	40	0.6
March	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	31	51	0.7
April	18	2	-	-	-	-	2	12	22	56	0.8
May	64	-	-	-	-	-	13	28	143	248	3.7
June	178	4	1	3	6	-	5	40	271	508	7.4
July	214	-	4	-	4	4	-	45	391	662	9.7
August	206	-	3	-	1	2	6	53	352	623	9.2
Sept.	545	-	8	3	-	1	16	112	627	1312	19.3
Octob.	613	-	4	4	7	-	14	92	421	1155	17.0
Novemb.	764	-	7	5	4	-	31	95	566	1472	21.6
Decemb.	355	-	2	-	-	-	2	33	230	622	9.2
Total	2982	6	29	15	22	7	89	524	3129	6803	100.0

Percent-

age % 43.8 0.1 0.5 0.2 0.3 0.1 1.3 7.7 46.0 100.0

1934											
January	320	-	7	-	-	-	8	17	332	684	8.0
February	252	-	-	-	-	-	36	21	251	560	6.6
March	361	-	4	5	-	-	33	43	282	728	8.6
April	336	-	4	1	-	3	72	112	527	1055	12.4
May	333	-	-	2	-	-	28	37	97	497	5.8
June	159	1	2	1	-	-	16	27	49	255	3.0
July	187	1	-	3	-	-	35	55	524	805	9.4
August	220	2	5	3	-	1	14	53	244	542	6.4
Sept.	168	-	2	1	-	-	7	67	304	549	6.5
Oct.	304	1	13	-	-	6	23	111	868	1326	15.7
Nov.	305	5	26	3	-	25	49	111	303	827	9.7
Dec.	183	-	13	1	-	2	65	104	301	669	7.9
Total	3128	10	76	20	-	37	386	758	4082	8497	100.0

Percent-

age % 36.9 0.1 0.9 0.2 -0.4 4.5 9.0 48.0 100.0

The Categories

Ai	LP. 1000		Bi	Orphans
Aii	" 500	(Liberal Professions)	Bii	Religious
Aiii	" 250	(Artisans)	Biii	Pupils
Aiv		Secured Income L 48 p.a.	C	labour Schedule
Av	" 500 - 990		D	Dependents on Palestine Residents



T A B L E III (Continuation)

	Ai	Aii	Aiii	Aiv	Av	Bii	Biii	D	C	Total	Percent
1935											
January	146	-	16	1	-	12	3	76	162	416	5.6
Febr.	178	12	15	-	1	4	28	72	404	714	9.6
March	184	-	18	3	2	-	27	95	305	634	8.5
April	225	2	22	4	-	-	21	95	222	591	7.9
May	178	-	12	2	-	1	12	44	85	334	4.5
June	134	-	27	-	-	5	12	69	63	310	4.2
July	101	-	11	1	-	1	108	43	249	514	6.9
August	138	-	22	1	-	-	45	62	298	566	7.6
Sept.	243	-	14	1	-	9	22	190	471	950	12.8
Oct.	399	-	21	-	-	-	42	240	206	908	12.2
Nov.	511	-	29	9	-	-	13	150	72	784	10.5
Dec.	229	-	24	2	-	-	4	133	334	726	9.7
Total	2666	14	231	24	3	32	337	1269	2871	7447	100.0

Percent-											
age %	35.9	0.2	3.1	0.3	0	0.4	4.5	17.0	38.6	100.0	

1936											
January	396	-	24	-	-	-	64	157	224	865	--
Febr.	345	-	9	1	-	-	51	170	85	661	--
March	422	-	22	2	-	17	98	245	167	973	--
April	509	-	16	4	-	-	84	220	189	1022	--
May	210	-	19	6	-	-	101	168	95	599	--
June	102	-	4	1	-	-	5	72	92	276	--
Total	1984	-	94	14	-	17	403	1032	852	4396	--

Percent-											
age %	45.1	-	2.1	0.3	-	0.4	9.2	23.5	19.4	100.0	

Total Ja-											
nuary 33 -											
June 36	10760	30	430	73	25	93	1215	3583	10934	27143	

Percent-											
age %	39.6	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	4.5	13.2	40.3	100.0	

Travellers authorised  
to settle in Palestine (January 33 - June 36 only) 2079

Grand Total 29222

Percentage of German Immigration to the Total  
Immigration into Palestine within each category

1933	55	33	10	30	63	6	25	20	17	25 %
1934	43	43	8	34	-	10	22	13	20	23 %
1935	29	44	32	33	33	1	18	9	11	13 %
1936										
Jan-June 59	-	28	33	-	3	62	20	19		30 %
Total	43	41	19	34	29	3	26	13	16	20 %



JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE FROM GERMANY

during January 1933 - June 1936

T A B L E IIIa

Categories: No. of Holders of Visas and their Dependents

	Heads of families or individuals (Holders of visas)	Their dependents	Total	Average number of persons arriving on 1 visa	Distribution of total according to Sex			
					Men	Women	Children	Unknown
Ai	5546	5214	10760	1.94	4344	3830	2529	57
Aii	11	19	30	2.73	8	8	12	2
Aiii	174	256	430	2.47	169	141	114	6
Aiv	48	25	73	1.52	26	37	10	-
Av	9	16	25	2.78	5	7	7	6
Bii	29	64	93	3.21	31	25	37	-
Biii	-	-	1215	-	286	282	641	6
C								
Men	5371)	9)						
Women	1483)	2147)	10934	1.57	5380	3630	1742	182
Children	4)	1738)						
Unknown	112)	70)						
D	-	-	3583	-	761	1883	914	25
Total	-	-	27143	-	11010	9843	6006	284
Percentage			100%		41	37	22	--



JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE FROM GERMANY

during January 1933 - June 1936

T A B L E IV

SEX AND FAMILY STATUS

	1933	1934	1935	January- June 36	Total	Total Percentage with reference to 26859
<u>Male</u>						<u>%</u>
Single	962	1721	1192	540	4415	16.4
Married	1640	2015	1916	1004	6575	24.5
Children under 17	906	958	730	551	3145	11.7
Total	3508	4694	3838	2095	14135	52.6
<u>Female</u>						
Single	506	675	943	536	2660	9.9
Married	1639	2263	2050	1244	7196	26.8
Children under 17	866	865	616	521	2868	10.7
Total	3011	3803	3609	2301	12724	47.4
<u>Male &amp; Female</u>						
Total	6519	8497	7447	4396	26859	100.0
Unspecified	284	-	-	-	284	-
Total	6803	8497	7447	4396	27143	-
Travellers autho- rised to settle in Palestine	407	932	413	327	2079	-
Grand Total	7210	9429	7860	4723	29222	-
<u>Recapitulation</u>						
Individuals	2114	3078	3155	1730	10077	37.5
Heads of Families	1455	1912	1652	982	6001	22.4
Their Dependents	2950	3507	2640	1684	10781	40.1
Total	6519	8497	7447	4396	26859	100.0
Unspecified	284	-	-	-	284	-
Travellers autho- rised to settle in Palestine	407	932	413	327	2079	-
Grand Total	7210	9429	7860	4723	29222	-



JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE FROM GERMANY

during January 1933 - June 1936

T A B L E V

OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS ABROAD

	1933	1934	1935	January- June 36	Total	Total Percentage with reference to 9811	
<u>Agriculture</u>	225	494	562	252	1533	15.6	
<u>Manufacture</u>							
Textiles	15	24	18	7	64	0.6	
Leatherworks	7	13	8	3	31	0.3	
Woodwork	62	143	121	26	352	3.6	
Metalworks	109	220	139	38	506	5.2	
Building	154	331	233	55	773	7.9	
Printing	17	38	26	15	96	1.-	
Chemical	22	25	16	6	69	0.7	
Clothing	101	156	119	55	431	4.4	
Food	43	104	102	41	290	3.-	
Various	70	37	27	13	147	1.5	
<u>Transport</u>	19	27	15	10	71	0.8	
<u>Liberal Professions</u>							
Medical	324	210	361	75	970	9.9	Includes: 660 Phy- sicians
Education	91	97	127	66	381	3.9	
Engineering	119	91	57	26	293	3.-	266 Engi- neers
Arts	37	21	14	14	86	0.9	
Legal	122	99	60	37	318	3.2	
Various	50	22	24	4	100	1.-	
Religious	4	18	21	9	52	0.5	
<u>Commerce</u>	518	653	586	543	2300	23.4	1737 Busi- nessmen /71 and/Facto- ry owners
<u>Officials</u>	110	100	128	77	415	4.2	
<u>Unskilled Labour</u>	87	111	241	94	533	5.4	
Total	2306	3034	3005	1466	9811	100.0	
Pupils (adult)	75	303	174	137	689	-	
Unspecified: Men	543	865	620	282	2310	-	
" Women	1792	2472	2302	1439	8005	-	
Children	1772	1823	1346	1072	6013	-	
Unknown	315	-	-	-	315	-	
Total	6803	8497	7447	4396	27143	-	
Travellers authorised to settle in Palestine	407	932	413	327	2079	-	
<u>Grand Total</u>	7210	9429	7860	4723	29222	-	



JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE FROM GERMANY

during January 1933 - June 1936

T A B L E VI

A g e

	1933	1934	1935	January- June 36	Total	Percentage
						%
1 - 9 years	1121	1006	647	375	3149	11.6
10 - 20 "	1020	1617	1303	1028	4968	18.3
21 - 30 "	1705	2630	2343	961	7639	28.2
31 - 40 "	1636	1708	1282	683	5309	19.6
41 - 50 "	656	724	735	515	2630	9.7
51 - 60 "	240	438	678	497	1853	6.8
61 - 70 "	89	273	337	258	957	3.5
71 & over "	26	71	106	72	275	1.-
Unspecified	310	30	16	7	363	1.3
<u>Total</u>	6803	8497	7447	4396	27143	100.0
Travellers autho- rised to settle in Palestine	407	932	413	327	2079	-
<u>Grand Total</u>	7210	9429	7860	4723	29222	-



JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE FROM GERMANY

during January 1933 - June 1936

R E C A P I T U L A T I O N

T A B L E II

CITIZENSHIP

	xTotal Jewish Immig- ration from all doun- tries	Included German	therein Polish	Other	Immigrants from Germany		Total	%
					German refugees and from other countries	Unknown and none		
1933	27289	5728	865	87	22	101	6803	25
1934	36619	6726	1241	175	284	71	8497	23
1935	55407	5037	1302	102	427	579	7447	13
January- June 36	14646	2916	680	91	379	330	4396	30
Total	133961	20407	4088	455	1112	1081	27143	20

T A B L E III

CATEGORIES

	Ai	Aii	Aiii	Aiv	Av	Bi	Bii	Biii	D	C	Total
1) Total Jewish Immigration January 33 - June 36	25285	73	2293	215	86	3	3473	4693	28442	69398	133961
2) Thereof Immigration from Germany	10760	30	430	73	25	-	93	1215	3583	10934	27143
3) Percentage in relation to total Immigration within each category	43%	41%	19%	34%	29%	-	3%	26%	13%	16%	20%
4) Distribution of German Immigration into percentages	39.6%	0.1%	1.6%	0.3%	0.1%	-	0.3%	4.5%	13.2%	40.3%	100%

x Exclusive of travellers authorised to settle in Palestine (11627) and Immigrants who entered Palestine through other ports than Jaffa and Haifa (5382). These are not registered by the Jewish Agency Immigration Offices.



JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE FROM GERMANY

during January 1933 - June 1936

RECAPITULATION (Contd.)

Table IV.

SEX AND FAMILY STATUS

	:	S e x		Family Status					:Number of Units			
		Total:	Male	Female	Un- speci fied:	Sing- le	Mar- ried	Child- ren under 17	Un- speci: fied	:In- div- :id- :uals	Heads of Fami- lies	Their dep- end ents
1.	133961	65235	68442	284	29183	73841	30653	284	41073	32832	59772	284
2.	27143	14135	12724	284	7075	13771	6013	284	10077	6001	10781	284
3.	20%	22%	19%	-	24%	19%	20%	-	25%	19%	18%	-
4.	100%	53%	47%	-	26%	51%	23%	-	38%	22%	40%	-

OCCUPATION OF IMMIGRANTS ABROAD

	Agri- cul- ture	Manu- fac- ture	Trans- port	Liberal Prof- essions	Commerce	Cleri- cal	Unskilled	Total Active
1.	4061	16341	477	5547	5841	1423	4788	38478
2.	1533	2759	71	2200	2300	415	533	9811
3.	38%	17%	15%	40%	39%	29%	11%	25%
4.	16%	28%	1%	22%	24%	4%	5%	100%

	Pupils (Adult)	Unspecified		Children	Unknown	Total
		Men	Women			
1.	4019	14853	45643	30653	315	133961
2.	689	2310	8005	6013	315	27143
3.	17%	16%	18%	20%	-	20%
4.	-	-	-	-	-	-

- 1) Total Jewish Immigration: January 1933 - June 1936
- 2) Included therein Immigration from Germany
- 3) Percentage of Immigration from Germany in Relation to Total Immigration
- 4) Distribution of Immigration from Germany into Percentages



JEWISH TOURIST TRAFFIC FROM GERMANY

during January 1933 - June 1936

T A B L E VII

NUMBER OF TRAVELLERS WHO VISITED PALESTINE

	1933	1934	1935	January- June 36	Total	Percentage %
<u>1. Citizenship</u>						
German	3765	2577	4524	2905	13771	92
Polish	546	98	98	133	875	6
Other	60	23	73	66	222	1
German Refugees	-	24	85	40	149	1
Total	4371	2722	4780	3144	15017	100
<u>2. Sex &amp; Family Status</u>						
<u>Male:</u>						
Single	852	325	711	365	2253	16
Married	1365	1116	1796	1136	5413	38
Children under 17	91	42	41	36	210	2
	2308	1483	2548	1537	7876	56
<u>Female:</u>						
Single	448	284	608	376	1716	12
Married	706	929	1591	1203	4429	31
Children under 17	89	26	33	28	176	1
	1243	1239	2232	1607	6321	44
Total	3551	2722	4780	3144	14197	100
Unspecified	820	-	-	-	820	-
<u>Grand Total</u>	4371	2722	4780	3144	15017	-
<u>3. Occupation Abroad</u>						
Agriculture	5	6	11	13	35	1
Industry and Trades	134	60	119	81	394	6
Liberal Professions	442	351	582	382	1757	26
Commerce	900	720	1227	969	3816	58
Officials	136	118	187	154	595	9
Total	1617	1255	2126	1599	6597	100
Pupils (Adults)	106	34	63	30	233	-
Unknown	1648	1365	2517	1451	6981	-
Children	180	68	74	64	386	-
Unspecified	820	-	-	-	820	-
	4371	2722	4780	3144	15017	-



Telegrams : JEVAGENCY JERUSALEM

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ-ישראל  
המשרד המרכזי לישוב יהודי גרמניה בארץ-ישראל  
THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE  
CENTRAL BUREAU FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF GERMAN JEWS  
CHAIRMAN: Dr. CH. WEIZMANN. CO-CHAIRMAN: Dr. A. RUPPIN.

PALESTINE OFFICE:

JERUSALEM, P. O. B. 92, Telephone 671.

המשרד בארץ-ישראל:  
ירושלים, ת. ד. 92, תלפון 671.

Ref. No. ....

August 1936.

Dear Sir,

We enclose herewith, for your information, statistical data regarding Jewish Immigration into Palestine from Germany during the period January 1933 - June 1936, compiled by the Statistical Department of the Jewish Agency.

Yours truly,

*D. G. Landauer*  
Dr. Georg Landauer.



THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE  
CENTRAL BUREAU FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF GERMAN JEWS

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R E P O R T

to the

Meeting of the Zionist General Council

and to the

Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency

Zurich, August-September 1936



Jerusalem, August 1936.



THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE  
CENTRAL BUREAU FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF GERMAN JEWS

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

The Central Bureau for the Settlement of German Jews submitted its first printed Report to the Nineteenth Zionist Congress and the Council of the Jewish Agency at their Meetings in Lucerne. The Report in question covered all the work of the Central Bureau until May 31, 1935. The present Report provides a continuation of the previous one, and brings it down to June 30, 1936.

The Constitution and staff of the Central Bureau have remained unchanged.

Dr. Weizmann continued to act as Chairman, and Dr. Ruppin as co-Chairman of the Central Bureau, which itself continues to function as a Department of the Jewish Agency Executive and is known in general under the abbreviated name "German Department of the Jewish Agency". As before, it is assisted in its work by the co-operation of the Hitachduth Olei Germania and the local offices of the latter; and as before its work is greatly assisted by the various Departments of the Jewish Agency Executive, such as the Department for Agricultural Colonisation and its Technical Office, the Labour Department, the Treasury, the Immigration Department and the Statistical Department.

In the Report which the Central Bureau submitted to the two Meetings at Lucerne, the various branches of the Bureau's activity were set out in detail together with the principles by



which the Central Bureau was governed in carrying out this work. We therefore consider that it is unnecessary to provide another complete review of all branches of our activities, and in the following shall restrict ourselves to the provision of complementary material, chiefly in the form of Accounts and Tables. All in all, this material has been so prepared as to represent the entire work of the Central Department, while permitting the study of the particular periods of the Report.

#### I. FINANCES

During the period reported upon, the financial basis of the Central Bureau has entered upon quite a new phase. The special collections for German Refugees, and the joint Drive of the American Palestine Campaign and the Joint Distribution Committee, were not continued. Nor has the Central British Fund for German Jewry passed any new Budget for our Palestine work.

The accounts of the distribution of income from the 1935 American United Appeal have not yet been completed. The Keren Hayesod in Germany carried out a Drive during the current Budgetary year under the special slogan "Settlement of German Jews in Palestine"; half of the results were allocated to the Central Bureau following transfer and deduction of the costs of Transfer. The Treasury of the Jewish Agency has declared that as from January 1936 it is prepared to advance £P.2,000 monthly for the Budget of the Central Bureau, in anticipation of the above-mentioned final accounts for America and the income from Germany.

The collection of funds for the Youth Aliyah in various countries has also continued during the current year. In Germany



itself considerable sums were collected and transferred to Palestine through the Haavara. The Dutch Committee and English Women's Appeal Committee have augmented their activities. Special mention should be made of the resolution, passed at the last Hadassah Convention, that the slogan of Youth Aliyah from Germany should also be included in the Hadassah Drives. Although Hadassah only promised a minimum sum of £P.12,500 for the current year, which sum was intended to cover the cost of maintenance of 100 young people for two years, Hadassah's Drive had far better results than had been estimated, and up to the present has produced round about £P.20,000.

In the course of the year the Central Bureau expended its last unallocated reserves. Since practically all the funds at its disposal were earmarked for special purposes, no more than minimal amounts could be provided for those budgetary items which had to be financed from unallocated sources. It is to be regretted that as a result of this situation such important activities as the provision of credits for individual settlers or artisans in country and town, social work among the new arrivals and the very important cultural activities among German immigrants, will all need to suffer.

The Financial Report offered herewith as Appendix 1 provides a complete review of the Income and Expenditure, as well as of the Working Budget of the Central Bureau, during the period of the Report.

It was under such conditions that the immigration of German Jews to Palestine, and the work of the Central Bureau for



the Settlement of these immigrants, received a new impetus through the establishment and activities of the Council for German Jewry in London.

## II. THE COUNCIL FOR GERMAN JEWRY

In England the highly valuable initiative was taken, under the impression made by the Nuremberg Laws and with clear appreciation of the fact that extraordinary efforts on the part of World Jewry would be required in order to offer opportunities for an increased emigration of Jews from Germany, of commencing a large scale financial drive to produce a sum of Three Million Pounds for furthering the emigration of German Jews within the limits of a four-year plan. A Delegation consisting of Sir Herbert Samuel, Lord Bearsted and Mr. Simon Marks left London for New York in January of the current year in order to reach an agreement with the leaders of American Jewry for the establishment of a Joint Committee and for the undertaking of a large common financial drive. When it was found that the negotiations led to no positive results, the English group constituted itself a Council for German Jewry under the Chairmanship of Sir Herbert Samuel, and with Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Mr. Simon Marks, Lord Bearsted and Sir Osmond d'Avigdor Goldsmid as Committee Members. They declared themselves ready to co-opt any representative of American Jewry, Zionists or non-Zionist. In February and March of the current year the Council consulted the representatives of German Jewry and the Jewish Agency in order to prepare a comprehensive plan of action. The Jewish Agency proposed a plan for the financing of a new emigration of 15,000 Jews from Germany in the course of 1936. The Council resolved to finance certain



parts of this plan, and correspondingly determined on an Annual Budget of £P.250,000 for the Palestine work. In reckoning this it was assumed that the Keren Hayesod Drive in Germany, reported above, would produce £P.25,000, and in addition that the American United Palestine Appeal would produce a further £P.50,000, which would also go toward covering this Budget. Hitherto the Joint Distribution Committee has not promised any contribution.

The Budget passed by the Council is intended first and foremost to provide for additional immigration certificates into Palestine for German Jews. It is composed as follows:-

For the settlement of 1,500 additional immigrants from Germany, for whom the Palestine Government will provide additional Certificates in accordance with the authorisation of the Council	£P.150,000
--	------------

For the training of 1,000 German immigrants should the Palestine Government authorise additional Immigration Certificates for them	£P. 60,000
--	------------

For artisans and members of the Middle Class whose immigration can be facilitated by the provision of small credits	£P. 40,000
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The Council later declared itself prepared to provide a sum of £P.2,000 from the latter of the above Budgetary items for the special purpose of social work on behalf of the new immigrants.



### III. IMMIGRATION

Immigration from Germany, which seemed to decline during the second half of 1935, later increased again and finally reached its previous general average. We can therefore reckon that there are now a total of about 35,000 German Jews in Palestine.

The Statistics provided in Appendix 2 afford a precise review of the composition of the immigration from Germany according to categories, age, sex, family position, national and profession. It also shows the figures of Jewish immigration from Germany relative to the general Jewish immigration. The following becomes plain regarding the two main categories:-

	1933	1934	1935	1936 January-July
Category A2 (immigrants with a capital of £1,000 or more)	2984	3128	2666	1984
Category C (Labour Immigrants)	3129	4082	2871	852

The Jewish Agency provided the Palestine Office in Berlin, as well as the Refugees, with semi-annual Immigration Certificates as follows:-

Half Year	Palestine Office Berlin	Refugees	Total
April 33 - September 33	1971	235	2206
October 33 - March 34	785	300	1085
April 34 - September 34	1443	536	1979
October 34 - March 35	752	434	1186
April 35 - September 35	790	500	1290
October 35 - March 36	750	130	880
April 36 - September 36	1120	345	1465
	7611	2480	10091



#### IV. PRELIMINARY ADVICE AND PROVISION OF EMPLOYMENT

The Hitachduth Olej Germania has continued to receive immigrants and give them their first advice. The assistance of the Hitachduth extends to advice on living quarters, legal and commercial advice, Employment Exchange duties, finding of credit, agricultural and professional advice, advice regarding Transfer, the handling of social cases and cultural and educative work among immigrants. The number of visitors in the offices of the Olej Germania in the three towns can be observed from the following Table:-

##### Tel Aviv

1933-1934	4,508 immigrants, totalling	21,512 visits
1935	4,999 "	27,345 "
1936-30/6	3,120 "	17,375 "

##### Haifa

1933-34	3,610 "	22,460 "
1935	2,640 "	16,404 "
1936-30/6	1,313 "	9,324 "

##### Jerusalem

1933-34	2,425 "	8,294 "
1935	3,500 "	10,936 "
1936-30/6	1,000 "	6,350 "

The Hitachduth Olej Germania receives a monthly subvention of £P.150.

The Information Bureau of the American Economic Committee is likewise subventioned with £P.15, in order to permit it to continue to advise immigrants from Germany regarding the investment of their capital. The immigrants from Germany who visited the Bureau constituted the greater part of the clients. The Bureau provided advice in the year

1933	for	838	cases
1934	"	1425	"
1935	"	895	"
1935-30/6	"	279	"



The Central Bureau continued to provide assistance for individual workers in the colonies by the appointment of special officials in the Labour Exchanges of Rehoboth, Rishon-le-Zion, Ramath Gan, Petah Tikvah, Kfar Saba, Hedera, Jerusalem, the Sharon District and the Herzlia District. This activity is supported by a subvention amounting to £P.50 per month. The Executive Committee of the General Federation of Jewish Labour has established a special sub-committee to act as central supervisor of the measures taken for German immigrants in the colonies.

New buildings have been erected in Jerusalem and Haifa for the accommodation of the German immigrants upon their arrival. Together with the Immigration Department of the Executive, and with the cooperation of the Hitachduth Olej Germania, the Central Bureau has established another Immigrants' Home in Haifa during the current year. The Central Bureau has already expended about £P.1,000 for this purpose since the work was taken in hand. The Bnei Brith Lodge of Jerusalem, with the assistance of the Central Bureau, has reconstructed a large building to act as an Immigrants' Home. The Central Bureau granted £P.155 for the purpose.

#### V. VOCATIONAL TRAINING

As before, it is our aim to direct the stream of immigration on to the land as far as possible. The German immigrants have willingly responded to this desire. Compared with other immigrants, they have sent the largest contingent on to the land. In certain districts the German immigrants constitute the majority of Jewish workers in the colonies.

The re-stratification movement has extended in a remarkable degree to the followers of the liberal professions, and in



particular to persons from Germany with academic training. Of 1,000 doctors who immigrated from Germany, more than 400 have taken up new professions; of 400 lawyers 300 have found new vocations.

The Vocational Training Courses introduced at Haifa and Tel Aviv by the Central Bureau have hitherto been financed by a total of £P.1,400 in Haifa and £P.1,600 in Tel Aviv. The following Table shows the number of participants according to the various subjects.

Courses at the Haifa Technicum, 1934/35

<u>Nature of Courses</u>	<u>Completed by</u>	<u>Cost per Course</u> £P.
Concrete mixing and Brick-making	38	276.274
Iron Bonding	26	99.472
Joinery	10	220.020
Electrical Installation	14	60.206
Carpentry	21	443.564
Welding	14	116.907
General Expenditure and Administration		185.787
	123	1402.230

Hence the average cost per person completing the Course amounted to £P.11.400. The Carpentry Courses were the most expensive. Participants were supported by loans which amounted altogether to £P.912. At the moment a further course in welding is proceeding at Haifa; 14 persons are participating and £P.290 for the provision of machinery has been expended. In accordance with our agreement with the Technicum, the courses will be maintained until 1940.

Courses at the Max Pine School, Tel Aviv, 1934/35

<u>Nature of Courses</u>	<u>Completed by</u>	<u>Cost per Course</u> £P.
Concrete Working (1st Course)	29	377
Iron Bending " "	22	378
Concrete Working (2nd Course)	19	410
Iron Bending " "	12	424
	82	1.589



Some of the participants in the Courses received loans which amounted to £P.713 in all. A further sum of £P.1,340 was expended to provide the School with equipment, in order to ensure for a number of years the continuation of courses for 160 pupils in Carpentry and Locksmith work.

#### VI. AGRICULTURAL TRAINING

The Central Bureau has in various fashions tried to further and promote the establishment of German immigrants on the land and to provide them with the necessary professional training. Up to the present a Central Agricultural Advisory Department in Tel Aviv has provided agricultural advice to 3,500 immigrants. Specialists in the various individual branches of intensive farming are appointed at all settlements. The Central Bureau also supports the General Training Service. A special travelling instructor visits all settlements.

The Hitachduth Olej Germania organised an advanced training course at Mikveh Israel. The settlers have been provided with written material on agricultural matters. Special training at certain Hachshara Centres is financially supported.

In particular, additional financial provision was made for the placing of immigrants. In all, the Central Bureau spent the following amounts in placing immigrants at various Hachshara Centres.

	<u>Settlements</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Sums</u> £P.
Cooperative Workers' Settlements	21	838	10,238.-
Wage-earning workers' groups in Colonies	6	631	7,752.-
Houses for individual workers	11	304	7,754.-
Workers' Camps	15	711	8,491.-
Provision for Youth	35	1012	47,307.-



## VII. AGRICULTURAL COLONISATION

The Rural and Urban Settlement Co. Ltd., founded by the Central Bureau, has up to the present been supplied with capital as follows:-

Ordinary Shares (of which the German Dept. has paid up £P.10,000)	£P.20,000
Preference Shares (privately taken up)	£P.30,000
Debentures	£P.25,800

The Preference Shares carry a Preference Dividend of 6%. The Debentures receive 5% and are repaid as from the year 1939, 20% being returned annually.

The Rassco Company has made the following investments:-

a) A total of £P.17,000 has been invested at Herzlia for the establishment of an agricultural settlement. A further supplementary plot of land worth £P.7,300 has also been acquired and will be paid for in six monthly instalments, commencing May 1st, 1937. Preparatory work has commenced and will in the course of the near future require the expenditure of another few thousand pounds.

The Herzlia Settlement is for sale. It includes:

40 full agricultural settler units

40 middle class small holdings each covering an area of 2-1/2 dunams

20 building plots of 1-1/2 dunams each

b) 850 dunams of land for agricultural settlement in the vicinity of Afule, and 150 dunams in the settlement itself have been acquired. Including incidental expenses a total of £P.12,820 has been invested there.

c) In Tel Aviv an area of about 7-3/4 dunams has been acquired for the erection of cheap dwellings. A total of £P.14,268 has been invested here, including preparatory work.



d) The Rassco Company has completed its preliminary measures for the establishment of a suburban quarter of 150 houses in the Haifa Bay area, next to Kiriat Bialik. Considerable preparatory measures will be necessary there, such as partial aqueductation, surface drainage, road construction, etc. The entire public works will amount to about £P.12,000. The Rassco has received a credit of £P.4,500 from the Bitzur Company. It will be necessary to invest a further £P.5,000 in the immediate future. The balance will be required later for other works.

Investments for Herzlia land	£P.17,000
" " preparatory work at Herzlia	3,000
" at Afuleh	12,820
" in Tel Aviv land, including preparatory work	14,268
Preparatory work at Kiriat Bialik	<u>5,000</u>
	<u>£P.52,088</u>

Of the remainder of the sum a short-term loan has been granted to Kiriat Bialik in the sum of £3,500 as an interim loan on the First Mortgage.

In addition to this, the Keren Kayemeth has placed at the disposal of Rassco an area of 1,300 dunams of agricultural land at Yokneam. It is proposed to establish agricultural middle class units at a cost of up to £P.1,000 per unit.

The Central Bureau has also promised Rassco to allocate it 200 plots of Keren Kayemeth land of one dunam each at Nahlat Yehuda for the establishment of a suburb of Tel Aviv.

The settlements of which detailed accounts were given in the Lucerne Report have continued to progress.

There are 25 settlers in Gan Shomron near Kerkur. Land is still available for smallholdings. In Kiriat Bialik there are now 28 settlers. Up to the present 21 families have settled



at Kfar Yedidia. German settlers have taken over 20 places at Beer Tuvia. There are 40 settlers at Pardess Hannah, 20 at Beniamina and 25 at Meged. Settlement at Beer Tuvia has been promoted by the Emica, at Meged by the Jaffa Plantation Company, and at Pardess Hannah by the Pica.

The Central Bureau has provided considerable credits, in part directly and in part through the Water Company which it established, to the settlements Gan Shomron, Kiriat Bialik, Meged and many others.

The same is true of the settlement Ramoth Hashavim, established by private initiative, where there are now 47 settlers. Many new farm units were settled with the help of loans granted by us in the Moshavim Sdeh Yaacob, Tel Adashim, Ain Vered, Beth Hanan, Kfar Azar, Kfar Yehoshua and Yarkona. Up to the present these Moshavim have received thirty new settlers from Germany. A number of smallholding settlements were established during the period of the Report and for a large part consist of immigrants from Germany who work in the colonies on the outskirts of which the smallholdings have been established. There are fifty-five settlers at Maimonia, which is a part of Kfar Nahman Sirkin near Petach Tikvah; the soil was acquired by the Central Bureau and transferred to the Keren Kayemeth. In this connection, we mention Neve Havim near Hedera and the settlements very recently established near Magdiel, Kfar Saba, Ramataim, Gan Yavne.

Individual settlers are being supported at thirty points of settlement by the Central Bureau.

Collections on behalf of immigrants from Germany have up to the present brought the Keren Kayemeth £P.45,000 for the acquisition of land, partly-direct-through-the-Central-Bureau-and



partly through the Central Bureau and partly through the relief funds abroad, particularly through the Central British Fund. The collection of funds which is being undertaken in England this year by the Council for German Jews has likewise produced a considerable sum for the Keren Kayemeth for the purpose of acquiring land for German immigrants. Up to the present the sum is about £P.60,000.

In Appendix No. 3 we provide a table which shows that so far the Central Bureau has provided settlement credits for round about 3,000 persons who are either middle class or worker settlers. Up to June 30th, 1936, close on £P.150,000 was granted in the agricultural settlements in the form of credits for residential or farm buildings, for irrigation machinery, for livestock, and immobile inventory for workshops.

#### VIII. INDUSTRY.

At the end of 1935 the Central Bureau carried out two important inquiries regarding the industrial activities of German immigrants.

(a) One hundred industrial concerns in Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem were analysed. From this inquiry it was found how large a part the German immigrants play in establishing new industrial undertakings or in expanding and consolidating those already existing in the country. New branches of industry are being introduced, particularly as regards the metal, the pharmaceutical and, in general, the chemical industries. The results of this inquiry are given in Appendix 4. It shows the capital which the immigrants have invested in the industry, how many workers have been employed, each concern's scale of production, etc.



(b) A second inquiry, found in Appendix No. 5, provides a review of the absorption of immigrants in industrial concerns. It can be seen that merchants, officials and university men have become industrial workers, how they have established themselves on a new standard of living, and what their new conditions of life are. This interesting inquiry is also annexed to the present Report.

## IX. CREDITS

Since, as has been mentioned in Section 1 of this Report, the means at the disposal of the Central Bureau for the provision of credits were exceptionally limited, the extension of credits to artisans, merchants and industrialists as described in the earlier Report could be continued on a modest scale but could no longer be expanded in any considerable degree.

We placed a fund of £P.2,000 at the disposal of the Palestine Industrial Bank in Tel Aviv to act as a loan fund. The turnover of the fund (which was doubled by the Bank's participation with its own means) together with the repayments regularly made to the Bank by the borrowers, permitted loans amounting to £P.3,645 in all to be given to 52 undertakings.

The loan fund of the Zerubabel Bank amounted on June 30th, 1936, to £P.2,390 from the Central Bureau and £P.1,520 from the Bank. Altogether 202 loans were given amounting to £P.3,110.

Smaller loans were provided for through the Kupath Milveh shel Haovdim, as follows:-

Tel Aviv: 102 loans amounting in all to £P.1,697, of which £P.1,364 came from the finances of the Central Bureau and £P.333 from the means of the Bank.



Haifa: 63 loans amounting to £P.935, of which £P.525 were provided from the means of the Central Bureau and £P.410 from the means of the Bank.

Jerusalem: 27 loans amounting in all to £P.517, of which £P.300 derived from the funds of the Central Bureau and £P.217 from the funds of the Bank.

The Cooperative Loan Bank for German Immigrants (Kupath Milveh shel Olej Germania) plays a particular part which is of continually increasing importance. This Kupath Milveh has a capital of its own amounting to £P.3,500, paid in by 1300 members. The Bank works with bank credits and deposits. It has given loans which amount in all to £P.25,000 to almost a thousand persons. The Central Bureau has so far entrusted this Bank with a sum of £P.5,000 chiefly for the provision of loans to immigrants who do not possess the dependable securities which are usually required from borrowers in a loan bank. In these cases the Central Bureau provides a full or partial guarantee. The Anglo Palestine Bank has also placed a fairly-sized credit at the disposal of the Bank.

The Central Bureau has given direct credit to individual immigrants, amounting in all to the sum of £P.2,500.

#### X. TRANSFER OF CAPITAL FROM GERMANY TO PALESTINE

In accordance with the resolutions of the Nineteenth Zionist Congress and the Council of the Jewish Agency at Lucerne, the Jewish Agency undertook the supervision of the activities of the Haavarah. The Board of the Haavarah was re-organised and now consists of two representatives of the Executive of the Jewish Agency, one of whom acts as Chairman of the Board, one representative of the Vaad Leumi, and one representative of each of the



Anglo Palestine Bank, the Hitachduth Olej Germania and the Zionist Federation of Germany.

The Haavarah was permitted, taking into consideration the peculiar situation created by the Nuremberg Laws, to extend its activities to the countryside in the vicinity of Palestine, in accordance with the general lines laid down by the Executive of the Jewish Agency.

The Hitachduth Baalei Taasiah was permitted particular influence in order to protect existent industrial undertakings and Tozereth Haaretz.

The fact that the German Reichsbank no longer found itself in the position, as during the previous period, to place at least £P.1,000 in negotiable currency at the disposal of Jewish immigrants so that they might receive permission to enter Palestine, produced the result that the Haavarah had to change its entire system of work. Since then it has decided to distribute the pounds which it collects in ready money only up to the limit of £P.1,000, in so far as the sum is required by immigrants to receive permission to enter the country. Sums over £1,000 are transferred by the immigrants themselves in the form of goods, in so far as they are required for personal use or for any undertaking with which the immigrants are connected.

New arrangements have been made for Haavarah activities in accordance with the conditions created by the Ordinance of the German Government which came into effect in April, 1936.

In continuation of our previous Report, we are publishing the following figures: From August 31st, 1935 to July 31st, 1936, - 17,135,210 Marks were transferred. All in all, the Haavarah Company has transferred, between the commencement of



its activities and the latter date above, the sum of 39,206,379 Marks. Taking into account the slow tempo of the transfer of money, both the Reichsbank and the Haavarah Company accept only applications for preliminary registration, which are attended to either in order of precedence or in accordance with the urgency of the matter.

On July 14th, 1936, the amount of preliminary registrations at the Haavarah was RM 37,237,782.-

At the same time the amount of preliminary registrations at the Deutsche Reichsbank was RM 45,150,000.-

Hence in July 1936 there were registered in all RM 82,387,782.-

At present the Reichsbank provides negotiable currency for about 25 immigrants per month. The Haavarah in turn at present provides currency for another 15 cases.

The Haavarah has continued to provide ready money for colonisation companies, agricultural settlers, industrial undertakings, the National Funds, the Youth Alijah, and Tourists. These monies are derived from its own cash resources, money collected, or credits. The various purposes listed above have the following percentual share in the total activities of Haavarah:

Cash payments to immigrants	41.5%
Securities of colonisation companies (including KKL) of a public character	24.4%
Private colonisation companies	8.9%
Self-transfer of Immigrants for investment in industrial undertakings	7.6%
Contributions to the Funds and Poll Tax on immigrants	4.9%
Tourists	1.6%



XI. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES: Schools, Language Courses, Assistance for Scholars.

The Central Bureau has continued its activities in these fields as before.

The Hitachduth Olej Germania organised the Language Courses. The total cultural activity, more particularly that part which related to the acquisition of Hebrew, was later concentrated in the hands of the Vaad Leumi, which also took over supervision of the Courses for German immigrants.

The acquisition of Hebrew was promoted by the Central Bureau through a monthly subvention of £P.100. The Courses were held at 19 places and were attended on an average by 1,635 German immigrants. Thirty four teachers were employed.

As before, stipends were provided for the work of scholars at the University, at the Daniel Sieff Institute, at the Agricultural Experiment Station, and for numerous single undertakings of a scientific character.

During the year the Tel Aviv schools which devoted special attention to the teaching of German children during the transition period after their arrival have also been supported by us.

Apart from this, the Central Bureau has assisted the "New Bezalel School" and also the Jerusalem Conservatorium. These two institutions have chiefly employed artists from Germany and are largely training the children of German immigrants.

XII. SOCIAL WORK

The character of social work among the German immigrants was described in detail in our last Report. The following Table shows the continuation of this work in the period between October 1935 and March 1936.



Assistance was provided in the various towns and to the various categories requiring aid as follows:-

Place	Financial Support and Care		Care Alone		Number of Persons	Amount
	Indivi- duals	Families	Indiv- iduals	Fami- lies		
Jerusalem	143	209	104	169	1047	183.853
Haifa	134	294	35	138	1462	505.470
Tel Aviv	207	532	191	1160	6346	1089.302
Petach Tikvah	6	35	7	46	392	61.110
Rechovoth	9	17	1	1	57	39.805
Rishon-le-Zion	4	18	-	8	89	51.704
Ramat Gan and District	1	19	8	22	131	27.810
<b>Total:</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>1124</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>1544</b>	<b>9524</b>	<b>1939.054</b>

Remarks:

1. Expenditure does not include salaries and administrative charges.
2. Expenditure does not include sums expended for placing children in institutions.
3. Expenditure does not include payments and support by social service offices to institutions and public bodies through which the immigrants have been assisted.
4. The number of those supported includes both new and repeated cases.
5. German immigrants in the Sharon district and in Tiberias are included among immigrants from other countries since their number is small. For this reason there are no separate figures regarding German immigrants requiring care in these places.

III. YOUTH IMMIGRATION

The following lists give a picture of the status of the Youth Aliyah up to October 1936.

Since October 1, 1935, 541 young people have been transferred to Palestine and settled in the following institutions and Kvuzoth:-



<u>MONTH</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
January, 1936	Bet Zeirot Mizrachi	10
	Ayeleth Hashachar	30
	Kvuzath Schiller	21
February, 1936	Gesher	50
March, 1936	Ain Harod	62
	Sarid	20
	Ahawah	48
	Gewa	20
April, 1936	Kiriat Anavim	28
	Nahalal	50
May, 1936	Bet Zeirot Mizrachi	14
	Gan Shmuel	29
	Naaneh	40
July, 1936	Ramat David	30
August, 1936	Givat Hasheloshah	36
	S'de Yaacov	29
	Nehemiah Group	
	Apprentices of the	
	Kremmener Iron Foundry,	
	Haifa	9
	Studying Gardening at	
	Kiriat Bialik	15
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>541</u>



By October 1, 1936, the Youth Alijah will have brought to Palestine, since its inception, a total number of 1445 children, as follows:

I. CHILDREN NOW UNDER TRAINING

<u>Institutions:</u> Ben Shemen	138
Ahawah, Haifa	89
Bet Zeirot Mizrahi, Jerusalem	45

<u>Kvuzoth:</u> Ain Harod II	62	
Ayeleth Hashachar	29	
Degania A	15	
Degania B	16	
Gan Shmuel	29	
Gesher	50	
Gova	20	
Ginegar	20	
Givat Brenner	58	
Givat Hashloshah	36	
Gvat	26	
Kvuzath Kinnereth	13	
Kibbutz Kinnereth	26	
Kiriat Anavin	28	
Merhavia	20	
Mishmar HaEmek	17	
Mizra	20	
Naaneh	40	
Nahalal	50	
Nehemia Group		
Apprentices of the		
Kremmener Iron		
Foundry, Haifa	27	
Studying gardening at		
Kiriat Bialik	15	42
Ramat David (Ayanot)	15	
Ramat David (Hasharon)	15	
Ramban Group (Trade		
School at Haifa		
Technicum	19	
Rodges	36	
Sarid	19	
Schiller	21	
S'de Jaacov	29	
Tel Hai	37	
Yajur	40	
Miscellaneous	9	
		<u>857</u>
		1,129

II. LEFT since inception of Youth Alijah Palestine, either after completing two years' training (138) or for other reasons (64)

202      1,331

C/Forward

1,331

From the above numbers 790 were brought to the country up to September 30th, 1935, and 541 from the 1st of October 1935 on special certificates granted by the Palestine Government.



B/Forward

1,331

III. TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 1936.

Ahawah	10	
Gan Shmuel	2	
Givat Hasheloshah	9	
Bet Zeirot Mizrachi	14	
Nehemiah	3	
Rodges II	35	
S'de Jaacov	1	
Tel Josef II	<u>40</u>	<u>114</u>
		1,445

Included in the 202 children who have left the Youth Aliyah there are four groups which completed their two years' training. The following table indicates the present whereabouts of the children who completed their training:-

I. AIN HAROD I. 58 children

Formed Labour Camp in Sheikh Abrok	42	
In various agricultural settlements	<u>9</u>	51
Working as labourers or craftsmen in towns		6
Preparing for teaching profession	<u>1</u>	58

II. TEL JOSEF I. 38 children

Formed Labour Camp at Migdal	20	
Joined settlement at Mishmar HaEmek	7	
Remained with Kewutzah at Tel Josef	2	
Joined various agricultural settlements	<u>4</u>	33
Joined parents who had come to Pal.		3
Preparing for teaching profession		11
Secured position in town	<u>1</u>	38

III. RODGES I. 22 children

Formed Plugah at Kfar Yona	16	
Joined various agricultural settlements	<u>4</u>	20
Joined parents in town		1
Working in town	<u>1</u>	<u>22</u>

C/F.

118

In September, 1936, 15 more children of Rodges will have completed their training. Of these 12 will join Kfar Yona Group, 2 will join parents and one will pursue special studies.



B/F.

118

IV. TALPIOTI GIRLS' TRAINING FARM 20 children

Joined various agricultural settlements	14	
Joined parents	3	
Married	1	
Working in Town	<u>2</u>	<u>20</u>
		138

The other 64 children out of the 202 have withdrawn from the Youth Aliyah for one reason or another and have been established otherwise.

In the course of 1936-1937, 379 boys and girls will complete their two years' training.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE  
COMMITTEE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY.

London, September 2nd and 3rd, 1936.  
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1. In accordance with arrangements agreed upon between the Executive and the Chairman of the Administrative Committee, the meeting of the Administrative Committee was to have taken place in Zurich on September 2nd and 3rd, immediately following the meeting of the Zionist General Council. Whilst the latter was in progress, however, there occurred a series of events which made necessary a change in the venue of the Administrative Committee meeting. Information regarding the negotiations conducted in Palestine by Nuri Pasha, the Foreign Minister of Iraq, and the threatening possibility of a decision of the British Cabinet to suspend immigration to Palestine, compelled the Executive to proceed to London forthwith. It also appeared advisable that the Administrative Committee, which was due to meet on the very days when important Cabinet decisions were expected, should sit in London. In agreement with the Chairman, Professor Herbert Speyer, the members were notified by telegram, a few days before the opening of the session, that the venue was changed to London.
2. This transfer, effected under the compelling stress of circumstances and subsequently justified by events, had the unfortunate result that several members and deputy-members, who had already arranged to take part in the meeting at Zurich, were unable to change their plans at the last moment, and were therefore compelled to stay away from the deliberations. These were, among others: Mr. Robert Bollack (Paris), Dr. W. Fildermann (Bucarest), Dr. Josef Parnas (Lwow), Dr. Israel Waldmann (Vienna), Dr. Friedrich Brodnitz (Berlin), Baron de Hatvany (Budapest), Dr. Arnold Kaminka (Vienna), Dr. Otto Hirsch (Berlin).
3. It is gratifying to be able to state that, apart from this regrettable circumstance, the meeting was well attended. There were present 18 Zionist and 13 non-Zionist members and deputy-members, representing respectively 20 and 17 votes. A list of those present is appended.
4. The meeting, under the able chairmanship of Professor Speyer, held four sessions. It was opened with a tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Nahum Sokolow, Honorary President of the Jewish Agency. The deliberations, taking place as they did at a time of grave



political tension, were throughout characterised by deep earnestness, the high level of the debates and by the helpful and constructive attitude of all participants.

5. The interest of the meeting centred naturally in the political situation in Palestine. The political discussion was introduced by Dr. Weizmann who dealt with the political situation as it had developed during recent weeks. He paid a tribute to the attitude of discipline and restraint displayed by the Yishub in Palestine, expressed regret that the Government had not in the early stages taken the proper steps for dealing with the terror, and referred to the danger of a suspension of immigration and the possible interference by Arab States in the affairs of Palestine. In the subsequent debate it was unanimously agreed that everything possible should be done in order to prevent the danger of a suspension of immigration which was not only a violation of Jewish rights, but which as a concession to violence, might have disastrous consequences for the future. Serious apprehension was expressed in regard to the reported negotiations in Palestine by Nuri Pasha in which fundamental Jewish rights were believed to have been discussed. Strong objection was taken in regard to the possibility of an intervention on the part of the Arab States, which might thereby establish a claim to interfere in the affairs of Palestine. Much of the discussion centred round the Arab problem as a whole, and several proposals were made aiming at the achievement of co-operation and a permanent understanding. It was generally agreed that if possible a settlement should be reached with the Arabs, but on no account at a sacrifice of anything which represented a fundamental principle of the Jewish National Home. In particular, in connection with immigration, it was emphasised that no political considerations should be allowed to interfere with the principle of facilitating Jewish immigration into Palestine to the limit of the country's economic absorptive capacity. On the problem of the relations between the Jews and Arabs in Palestine, and in connection with the principle enunciated by the Jewish Agency years back, that there should be no domination of Jews by the Arabs or Arabs by the Jews, views were expressed indicating that if as a result of an agreement with the Arabs a situation of political parity (as distinct from numerical parity) was established, this should not be contrary to our practical aims.

The discussion, in which most members took part, was finished off by a speech from Dr. Weizmann, who dealt with the difficulties in the situation arising from the Arab mentality, differing in many respects from our own more liberal outlook, and tending as it did rather towards the viewpoint of the current Fascist regimes.

At the conclusion of the debate a Political Drafting Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Neville Laski was elected, whose recommendations were accepted by the meeting. In addition, it was decided to send the following cable to Mr. Shertok, the member of the Executive in charge of the Political Department in Jerusalem:

"Administrative Committee send you their grateful greetings  
They admire your steadfast courage, patient restraint and  
untiring zeal. All their thoughts and hopes are with you.  
They send through you to the Yishub their heartfelt wishes  
in this critical hour and their unstinted admiration.

Speyer" .



6. During the meeting of the Administrative Committee an important communication was received from the Government in a letter from Mr. Ormsby-Gore, the Colonial Secretary, which appeared to eliminate the danger of the intervention of the Arab States in Palestine. The letter stated inter alia:-

" ... there is no foundation for the suggestion ... that the High Commissioner has authorised Nuri Pasha to give assurances regarding measures, including the suspension of immigration, to be taken after the cessation of the disturbances... No promises have been made to Nuri Pasha by the High Commissioner or by His Majesty's Government as regards either the suspension of immigration or his position as a mediator in the affairs of Palestine..."

This news was received by the meeting with satisfaction. At the same time it was indicated that the British Government had decided to take effective steps in order to suppress the terror and to restore law and order in Palestine. The decision to send a division of British military to Palestine and to call out three thousand British reservists in order to make this possible, has made a profound impression upon public opinion in Great Britain. On the whole the attitude of the British press has shown understanding for the situation. The Colonial Office issued a statement explaining the reasons for its action, and it now appears clear that the Government is determined to end the violence in Palestine before any discussions as to the problems can be undertaken by the Royal Commission.

It should be pointed out that while the situation has been for the moment to a certain extent clarified, nevertheless the danger of a suspension of immigration is still very grave. While the Executive has charge of the situation and is doing everything possible, it is essential that the Jews of the world should strengthen the hands of the Executive by their actions and attitude. Attention may be drawn to the special Conference of Anglo-Jewry held for this purpose on September 7th in which all elements in Anglo-Jewry - Zionist and non-Zionist - united in order to express to the Government the Jewish objections to such suspension. It is advisable that similar conferences and mass meetings should be arranged in other countries. It is, however, important to remember that it would be a grave mistake at this moment to say or do anything by way of attack on Great Britain. We are interested that the action now initiated by the British Government against the Arab terror should not be unnecessarily hindered, and any hostile criticism of Great Britain likely to alienate British public opinion and weaken the hands of the Government would be entirely against our own interests.

7. The economic and financial position of the Jewish Agency has also occupied the serious attention of the meeting. Mr. Kaplan, Treasurer of the Executive, submitted a report on economic and financial questions, prefacing his report with a short account of the work done since the Council Meeting in Lucerne.

In the last two years £250,000 of Keren Hayesod funds have been invested in agriculture out of the regular income of the Keren Hayesod, and another £150,000 has been spent on agriculture by the Department for the Settlement of German Jews. It is remarkable that in spite of the most difficult times, agricultural settlements have started their repayments to the Keren Hayesod. The Executive has also taken



steps to strengthen those agricultural settlements which are not financed out of national capital, but are employing Jewish workers. The Agricultural Bank, which was resolved upon in Lucerne, has started its work. To strengthen the position of the Jewish labourer in the colonies and in Government service the Executive has granted loans for the provision of cheap housing to workmen. Over 900 workers have been cared for in this respect, but nearly 2,000 are still without housing facilities. The Executive has established, according to previous plans, the Agricultural Settlement Company, and has paid in a capital of £50,000. It is intended to issue Debentures to mobilise a larger capital for purposes of agricultural settlement. By negotiations with the Government intensive activity has been displayed to strengthen the position of industry.

Negotiations with regard to a larger loan for productive purposes, which had started in London, had to be interrupted for the time being owing to the present situation; but the Anglo-Palestine Bank has raised its capital to over a million pounds from £300,000 one and a half years ago, and the Jewish Colonial Trust has been restored to a sound basis.

Mr. Kaplan emphasised the importance of the activities displayed by the Council for German Jewry, which has assigned £250,000 for the settlement of German Jews in Palestine.

The estimated budget expenditure for the forthcoming year was £357,000. In consequence of the disorders which started on April 19th, new requirements have to be met, and for this purpose the Executive has to submit to the Administrative Committee not only an ordinary Budget, but also an extraordinary Budget. The Jewish population in Palestine had so far withstood the attack made on them, and had withstood it with courage and dignity, unafraid of sacrifices of life and property. The Arab strike aimed to cut off town from town, and village from village, to blockade the Jewish settlements and to break them up by violence and hunger. That was the special purpose of the strike in Jaffa, and of the vain effort to organise a strike in the port of Haifa. The Government did not resist these efforts and left it to the Yishuv to organise the defence. It was thanks to the initiative, energy and powers of resistance displayed by the Yishuv, and especially by the Jewish workers, that all these efforts had failed.

Only with great delay had the Palestine Administration consented to various steps to increase the security of the Palestinian Jews, particularly by enrolling 2,800 Jews as special police, and in addition to that, 1200 armed watchmen. But the Jews had to cover the additional cost of these measures to a great extent out of their own pockets.

In the same way, only lately had the Government decided to start with building immediately some of the necessary main roads to connect the neighbourhood north of Tel-Aviv with Haifa in such a way that the traffic should not pass through those Arab settlements which had become centres of agitation and violence, and similar roads had to be constructed in the Emek. These main roads will have to be connected with the Jewish settlements by feeder roads, and all this work needed a special budget to be provided for in the way of loans from the Jewish Agency. Security in the settlements had to be further increased by the construction of



permanent buildings which would protect the settlers and the women and children in case of organised attacks. In many settlements they were left unprotected so long as such permanent buildings have not been constructed. Also systematic fencing in open agricultural settlements was required.

The normal life of the country depended to a great extent on the functioning of Government services in the ports, railways, and telephone and telegraph services. To enable the Jewish worker to find employment in these services assistance had to be afforded by way of cheap housing, just as the Jewish worker in the colonies had to be provided with cheap housing in order to be able to compete with Arab workers who had deserted their jobs and had even attacked the very places where they used to find their employment.

For such purposes, as well as for the strengthening of industry and agriculture, large extraordinary requirements had to be met, and last but not least very heavy obligations would have to be met in the way of social help for individuals and institutions who had suffered in the last four months. There was not a single Jewish home in the country that had not been affected by the situation. The Jewish public world should know that the Jewish population of Palestine had done a great deal in the way of providing the means for the ordinary and extraordinary requirements arising out of the situation. An amount of about £300,000 had been raised by the Yishuv within the last year in various ways without support from abroad, and all these sacrifices had been undertaken by the Yishuv over and above the great risks which the Jews in Palestine were each running individually. But not one of them was willing that immigration should be stopped, as they were fighting not only for their own security, but for the right of the Jewish people to come to Palestine and to continue the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home. Therefore those who were not taking part directly in the defence work or in some essential branch of the economic work were required to contribute towards the emergency funds that were rendered necessary.

The Administrative Committee would be called upon to approve the proposal to organise a special campaign for the raising of £300,000, which would be applied to measures of security, the consolidation of economic positions, and alleviation of damage arising out of the disturbances. This special campaign, "Mifal Habizaron we-Habitachon" will be the response of the Jewish people to the Yishuv in its hour of danger. The Administrative Committee should certainly help to organise this appeal all over the world in a way worthy of all those who were co-operating in the Jewish Agency.

8. In the discussion a number of constructive proposals were put forward and several questions were raised relating to details of the budget. A Finance Commission, under the chairmanship of Lady Reading, submitted proposals for an Ordinary Budget of £357,000 and an Extraordinary Budget amounting to £300,000. Both Budget proposals were adopted unanimously. To cover the urgent requirements of the Extraordinary Budget it was decided to proclaim as a measure of emergency a special campaign to be known as "Mifal Bizaron we-Bitachon".

9. After disposing of its two principal tasks, the Administrative Committee dealt with a number of internal questions. A letter had been received from the non-Zionist members of the Committee in



America, containing several enquiries and suggestions relating to the internal structure of the Agency. The Executive undertook to communicate with the leading American non-Zionists and to submit, if necessary, the matter to the next meeting of the Administrative Committee. At the same time it was proposed that the next meeting should be held in New York in March. The Administrative Committee, however, recognising that in the present abnormal conditions it was not possible to fix the venue or the date of the meeting so long in advance, took note of the Executive's statement that in all probability a meeting would be arranged to take place not later than in the spring of 1937.

In concluding this report, we desire to express our sincere gratitude to the Chairman and the participants of the London session who, meeting at a time when grave decisions were pending, carried out their responsible task in a most efficient and satisfactory manner.

EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY.



London,  
Jerusalem, 9th September, 1936.



MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE,

London, Sept. 2. and 3., 1936.  
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PRESENT:

President of the  
Jewish Agency: Dr. Chaim Weizmann.

Members of the Exekutive:

D. Ben Gurion	E. Kaplan
Professor S. Brodetsky	F. Rottenstreich
Rabbi J.L. Fishman	Dr. W. Senator
I. Gruenbaum	Dr. N. Goldmann
Dr. M.B. Hexter	L. Lipsky
Dr. M. Karpf	

Chairman of the  
Admin. Committee: Professor Herbert Speyer

Associate Chairmen of the  
Admin. Committee: Neville Laski, K.C.; B. Locker

Chairman of the  
Council: The Rt. Hon. Lord Melchett.

Members of the Administrative Committee:

<u>Zionists :</u>	<u>Non-Zionists:</u>
Dr. C. Bogratschow	Ritter von Anhauch
I. Epstein	Rabbi Dr. L. Baeck
Dr. S. Federbusch,	S. van den Bergh
A. Harzfeld	Lady Reading
M. Jaari	Neville Laski
B. Locker	Prof. Speyer
S. Marks	
Dr. S. Moses	
Rabbi M. Nurock	
J. Sprinzak	
Dr. M. Traub	

Deputy-Members of the Administrative Committee:

Zionists:

P. Goodman in place of S. Kaplansky,  
Mrs. R. Jacobs in place of Dr. I. Waldmann,  
B. Janner in place of Dr. Schmorak,  
A. Reiss in place of D. Remez,  
Dr. M. Rosenblueth in place of S. Schocken,  
Dr. Silberschein in place of S. Rubaschow,  
I. Sieff in place of Ch. Henig.

Non-Zionists:

B. Altman in the place of Dr. Fildermann,  
Dr. S. Daiches in the place of Dr. Popper,  
J. Jefroykin in the place of R. Bollack,  
Dr. A. Katznelson in the place of R. Szereszewski,  
S. Mayer in the place of Dr. Parnas,  
L. Simon in the place of J. Becker,  
W. Waldmann in the place of Dr. C. Adler.



The following overseas members appointed proxies:

Zionists:

I. Hamlin appointed Dr. Silberschein,  
Rabbi Silver appointed Dr. S. Moses.

Non-Zionists:

Horace I. Stern	appointed	by	M. Waldmann,
Felix Warburg	"	"	N. Laski,
Harry Wineman	"	"	L. Simon,
Alexander Kahn	"	"	Dr. Baeck.

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הסוכנות היהודית בשביל ארץ ישראל

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE.

TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 3817 (4 LINES).

TELEGRAMS: "ZIONIBURO, LONDON."

CODES: BENTLEY'S AND MOSSE'S.

77, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,

LONDON, W.C.1.

In reply please address the Secretary:

and quote the following Reference No.:

September 10th, 1936.

CONFIDENTIAL

TO THE MEMBERS AND DEPUTY MEMBERS  
of the  
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Dear Sir,

WRHS



Re: Meeting of Administrative Committee.

We have pleasure in enclosing a brief summary of the proceedings of the Administrative Committee Meeting which was held in London on September 2nd and 3rd.

The meeting was summoned mainly in order to consider and to define the attitude of the Agency towards the political situation in Palestine. That situation still calls for the utmost watchfulness on the part of the Executive and for the active interest of all sections of the Jewish Agency.

We rely upon the desire of all Jews to help in the Jewish work of reconstruction in Palestine, and upon their essential unity towards that end. The feelings of Jewry in the face of the present crisis should find expression in public meetings and in resolution of the appropriate Jewish bodies. In all public utterances, however, while the situation should be frankly and openly discussed, expressions of hostility towards the Mandatory Government, which has just decided to take important steps designed to quell the disturbances, must be regarded as undesirable. We are interested that the action now initiated by the British Government against



the Arab terror should not be unnecessarily hindered, and any hostile criticism of Great Britain likely to alienate British public opinion and weaken the hands of the Government would be entirely against our own interests.

Our reaction to the onslaught upon the Jewish rights in Palestine must not be confined to resolutions. We must exert all our energies in order to hold our positions. To make this possible, and to strengthen work in Palestine, the Administrative Committee has proclaimed a special campaign, "Mifal Bizaron ve-bitachon", which it is now the foremost duty of the Jewish Agency and of all connected with it to promote. It is hoped that the members and deputy-members of the Administrative Committee will devote all their efforts to this important and urgent task.



Yours faithfully,

EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY

*S Brodetsky*

Member of the Executive

*M. H. H. H. H.*

Secretary, Organ. Dept.



TELEGRAMS: לסלגרמות  
"KERJESSOD JERUSALEM"

קרן היסוד, בע"מ.  
לונדון-ירושלים

TELEPHONE: טלפון:  
690 (2 LINES)

THE EREZ ISRAEL (PALESTINE) FOUNDATION FUND

**KEREN HAYESOD, LTD.**

LONDON—JERUSALEM

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND 1921

HEAD OFFICE הלשכה הראשית Jerusalem, 23rd September, 1936.

JERUSALEM P.O.B. 731 ירושלים ת.ד. 731

To the Members  
of the  
Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency.

Gentlemen,

At the meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency in London, complaints were made by some of the members concerning the lack of adequate information with regard to the finances of the Keren Hayesod and the Jewish Agency. To some extent these complaints were justified this year. Last year, as in every year of meeting of the Administrative Committee, printed financial reports were available. The same was intended this year, but the sudden and early convening of the meeting made it impossible. In any case, these complaints served to show the need for more frequent and full information.

The Keren Hayesod sends regular monthly reports to its Committees. It might be assumed, therefore that, with few exceptions, the members of the Administrative Committee, participating as they do in the work of these Committees, are duly informed. But in view of the desire manifested, we shall send these reports in future directly to all members and deputy members of the Administrative Committee too.

In order to fill the gaps complained about, we are sending you (a) a report for the six months October 1935-March 1936, (b) the monthly reports for April, May, June and July 1936, to be followed in a few weeks' time by the reports still outstanding for the current fiscal year, and at the end of that year, the concluding report.

The above-mentioned reports are so detailed that you will find in them a full picture of the amounts collected and the uses to which they have been applied.

We should like to add that the Executive of the Jewish Agency as well as we ourselves shall always welcome any enquiries arising out of these reports and shall be glad to furnish any additional information required.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE KEREN HAYESOD

*Arthur Harkness*



KEREN HAYESOD REPORT for OCTOBER 1936

1. Receipts of Keren Hayesod:

The net receipts for October have amounted to £P29,205 comprising:

Contributions from the U.S.A.	£P10,227
" " South Africa	10,073
" " other countries	8,905
	<u>£P.29,205.</u>

This amount includes earmarked contributions:  
 £P4,841 for the settlement of German Jews, and  
 " 100 for other special purposes.

£P4,941. 4,941

The amount available for the regular budget was therefore £P.24,264.  
 as against £P15,878 for the same month in 1935.

Keren Hayesod further received during the month under review the following contributions to "Mif'al Habitzaron":

From England	£P9,500
" USA	5,105
Holland	3,497
Belgium	3,000
	<u>£P21,102</u>
Less collection expenses	<u>623</u>
	<u>£P20,479</u>

2. Receipts of the Jewish Agency for Palestine

As against disbursements amounting to £P 22,130 the Jewish Agency received in October 1936 the following amounts:

From Keren Hayesod:	
for the regular budget	£P18,018
for the settlement of German Jews	4,789
" another special purpose	<u>13</u>
From collections on past loans	<u>£P22,820</u>
of which £P433 constituted payments by Keren Hayesod settlements on account of their loans.	643,
From the Palestine Water Supply Co.Ltd, by way of participation in the cost of well-borings in Kfar Hassidim(Blas Scheme)	" 250
From rent for barracks and tents	224
Out of income of the Immigration Department	38
From the Palestine Land Development Company as contribution towards the expense of the rural census	30
	<u>£P.24,005</u>



### 3. Disbursements of the Jewish Agency

These have amounted to £P22,130 and fall under the following categories:

I. Agricultural Settlement (including Experimental Stations)	£P2,186
II. Settlement of German Jews	4,789
III. Housing and Public Works	4,145
IV. Immigration and Training	480
V. National Organization and Security	9,860
VI. Education and Culture	232
VII. Administration	128
VIII. Miscellaneous	310
	<u>£P.22,130</u>

The monthly payment to Lloyds Bank of £P3,800 on account of the Loan was made by Keren Hayesod separately.

#### I. AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT £P.2,186

This is divisible under the following heads:

(a) Moshavim & Moshavot	£P157	
(b) Cooperative Settlements	223	
(c) Individual(middleclass)settlers	700	
(d) Irrigation works	576	
(e) Organization, technical super- vision, instruction & sundries	158	£P1,814
(f) Agricultural Experimental Stations	372	<u>£P2,186</u>

#### Notes:

To (a) The item Moshavim and Moshavot comprises:  
 Disbursement on consolidation  
 of existing settlements -  
 (to Tel Adashim £P14 for a chicken-  
 house and to Kfar Hassidim £P37. for  
 house building and purchase of cows) £P51.-  
 Disbursement on settlements comprised  
 in the New Colonization -  
 (to Kfar Eliashiv £P42 for irrigation  
 pipes, to Kfar Vitkin £P84 for house  
 building) "126  
£P.177  
less insurance of cattle in Kfar Vitkin 20 £P157.

To (b) This consists entirely of disburse-  
 ments on the New Colonization, viz:-  
 To Ramat Yohanan, for irrigation £P70  
 Mishmar Hasharon, for purchase  
 of cows "140  
 Ein Hahores, a special contri-  
 bution 13 £P223

To (c) The item Individual Settlers consists  
 of the following:  
 To Moshav "Hagoel" for irrigation £P500  
 To one settler in Ramataim, and  
 one in Rehovoth 200 £P700

To (d) Irrigation Works at  
Kfar Hassidim(Blas Scheme) £P 505  
Kishon Block 71 £P576

To (e) Of the £P158 included in this item, £P62  
 has been for instruction, £P24 for technical  
 supervision.



## II. SETTLEMENT OF GERMAN JEWS

£P4789 has been turned over by the Jewish Agency to the Central Bureau for the Settlement of German Jews, out of which the latter spent during the month of October £P3,164, as follows:

Housing	
(To Kvutzat Massad at Herzliah £P10, buildings in Beer Tuviah £P103, to Kvutzat Hanoar at Sheikh Abrek £P12, Technical supervision and sundries £P69) £P194	
Small holdings:	
(Kiryat Bialik £P513, Maimoniah £P450, Kvutzat Heftzibah £P120)	£P1,083
Education and Culture (including subsidies to scientists)	259
Instruction	110
Information service	297
Loans to individual settlers	250
Provisional housing and aid to newly arrived immigrants	77
Loans to traders, small craftsmen and cooperative settlers	762
Organization expenses	132
	<u>£P 3,164</u>

## III. HOUSING AND PUBLIC WORKS -£P4,145

This comprises the following:

2 barracks for Kibutz Hashomer Hazair "El Al", Karkur	£P180	
Building an additional storey on the house of Kibutz Hamefales	250	
A Barrack for Kibutz "Akivah", Hedera	90	
A house and sanitary quarters for the Workers' Camp at Netaniah	775	
Repairs, furniture, and surveys at various points	<u>114</u>	£P1,409
Provisional housing		249
Purchase of tents		346
Loans to workers' companies in colonies		205
Promotion of Jewish Navigation:		
Loan to personnel of S/S "Tel Aviv" £P.300		
" Tel-Aviv Harbour labourers	200	
" Haifa " "	200	
Expenditure of Home Products Centre	<u>43</u>	743
Subsidy to promoters of Jewish Stone Industry		50
Instruction to labourers		
(a) In colonies -		
through Merkaz Haklai of General Federation of Labourers	£P.255	
through Mercaz Haklai of "Hapoel Hamizrahi"	<u>37</u>	£P292
(b) In public works -		
through Mercaz Haavodah of General Federat. of Labourers	<u>400</u>	692
Miscellaneous (including transportation of labourers, promotion of Jewish labour)		429
Organization expenses		22
		<u>£P4,145</u>



IV. IMMIGRATION AND TRAINING - £P480 \*)

The number of Jewish immigrants in October 1936 was 1153 (as compared with 5499 in October 1935). This number included 303 labourer immigrants (with their families), 204 capitalists (with dependants), 13 persons with secured income, 19 ministers of religion (with their dependants), 209 students, 405 relatives, 293 Jewish tourists obtained permission to stay.

V. NATIONAL ORGANIZATION AND SECURITY - £P9,860

Of this amount, £P8,180 was spent on security, in connection with the recent disturbances, £P249 on preparation of material for the Royal Commission.

VI. EDUCATION AND CULTURE - £P232 .

Contribution to the Education Budget of the  
Vaad Leumi

Bialik Institute

£P100

132

£P232

VII. ADMINISTRATION - £P.128.- \*)

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS - £P.310, S

comprised the following:

Department of Trade and Industry £P25

Economic Research Institute 54

Religious Institutions 80

Department of Statistics 56

Sundries (Press, Information & Col-

lections-Bureaux, Compensat-

ion etc) £P102 £P317

less income from interest and  
collections

7

£P310

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\*) A larger sum was actually spent, but the balance has been booked as of November.



S E C R E T

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

Our Attitude to the Royal Commission

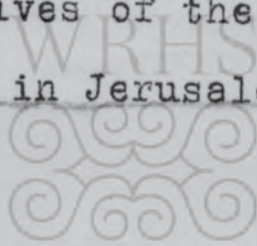
An Address

b y

D. BEN-GURION,  
Chairman of the Executive of the  
Jewish Agency

Delivered at a Meeting of the Zionist General Council  
and representatives of the Yishuv of Palestine,

held in Jerusalem on November 10, 1936.





At the outset I should like to welcome you, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the Executive of the Jewish Agency. Tomorrow the Royal Commission will arrive and we shall be entering upon a new phase, or rather a new stage, in our campaign, and one far more serious and pregnant with dangers than the one that was concluded or, should I say, provisionally concluded on October 11th. This is not to be a battle of blood but a battle of words. We shall face on another not with bombs and firing, but the issues to be decided in this campaign will be far more serious and important than those which were in dispute in the last six months.

The appointment of the Royal Commission was officially announced as early as May 18th, i.e. about a month after the outbreak of the disturbances by the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. J.H. Thomas, but it was not until July 29th, that the members and terms of reference of the Commission were announced. Formally the terms of reference of the Commission are restricted and defined. The Commission is charged with four tasks:-

- (1) To enquire into the underlying causes of the disturbances;
- (2) To enquire into the manner in which the Mandate for Palestine is being implemented in relation to the obligations of the Mandatory towards Arabs and Jews respectively;
- (3) Whether upon a proper construction of the terms of the Mandate either the Arabs or the Jews have any legitimate grievance on account of the way in which the Mandate has been or is being implemented.
- (4) In the event of the Commission finding such grievance justified, they are to make recommendations (a) with a view to their removal; (b) with a view to avoiding the recurrence thereof.

You are no doubt aware that the Commission consists of six members; its chairman is Lord Peel who was Secretary of State for India and who has already presided over several Royal Commissions; the Vice-Chairman is Sir Horace Rumbold, who has had a distinguished diplomatic career and has acted as ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary in various parts of the world, including Poland and Germany until the advent of the Hitler regime. The other members are Sir Laurie Hammond, who at one time served as Governor of Assam, a non-Moslem province in India, Sir Maurice Carter, who was chairman of the Land Commission in Kenya, Sir Harold Morris, a well-known counsel and chairman of an Industrial Court and Prof. R. Coupland, a professor of colonial history. Apart from the chairman, who is a member of the House of Lords, no member of Parliament has been appointed to this Commission. The Government has selected men who have hitherto had no connection with Palestine and have never openly taken any attitude in a Palestine debate. The personnel of the Commission does not include a single man of the type that is normally known as a national figure or a man of international reputation such as men of the calibre of Lloyd George, General Smuts, Sir Austen Chamberlain or Mr. Churchill, but it would be a mistake to assume that these are men of no weight or influence, for every one of the members of the Commission holds a place in his own sphere of activity



and in his own environment in England. They are men of wide experience, and considerable and perhaps decisive value will be attached to their views and recommendations both by the Government and by wide sections of the English nation.

You will have noted from the terms of reference that I have read to you that their competence is *prima facie* limited. In a statement made by the Colonial Secretary before their appointment, it was expressly stated that the Commission had no authority to put into question the terms of the Mandate and that its deliberations will be confined to the framework of the Mandate. Nevertheless, this is a purely formal limitation and apart from the general tendency of each body to extend its competence to the utmost possible maximum (and it will be the members of the Commission themselves who will interpret their own competence), the instructions given to them contain several phrases which could reasonably be construed as authorising them to expend their competence considerably. While they are debarred by their instructions from going beyond the Mandate, there is nevertheless one instruction which charges them with the task of examining the grievances of Jews and Arabs on a proper construction of the terms of the Mandate; in other words, they will not only examine the contentions of the parties, but will also lay down what is the construction of the Mandate and whether according to the Commission's construction the grievances of one or another of the parties are justified or otherwise. It will be for the Commission to lay down what is the true tenor and intention of any of the Articles of the Mandate. Para. 4 of their instructions is indeed susceptible of a very liberal interpretation; the Commission is to make recommendations not only with a view to removing or meeting the justified grievances but also with a view to preventing the recurrence of such grievances. Thus they may recommend that in order to avoid the recurrence of the disturbances, it will be necessary to restrict immigration. They may find ground for such a stand in the first paragraph of their instructions, i.e. the paragraph dealing with the underlying causes of the disturbances. Unlike the Shaw Commission, this Commission has not been charged with the inquiry into the disturbances proper, e.g. who started the fighting and who is more or less guilty of actual rioting; this is not their task; it is not a Commission to inquire into the disturbances but a commission to lay down what is the underlying cause and fundamental origin of the disturbances. It is not a particular incident which may have happened on the eve of the disturbances, but the deeper cause which has led to a situation in which such disturbances were made possible, it is that cause which will form the subject of their inquiry. It is obvious that the Commission can find means to cover ample ground; it is equally obvious that they may consider themselves competent to reach conclusions which are likely to undermine the very fundamentals of the Mandate and the National Home.

It is now clear that we shall appear before the Commission. This is no mere dogmatic decision. We have been holding ourselves throughout in readiness for the Commission, regardless of whether we shall or shall not appear before them. Yet we had assumed that circumstances were likely to arise which would prevent our appearance before them; but even so, we thought that we should have to prepare ourselves and get ready all the necessary material. For even if we were impelled to boycott the Commission, even so we should have to publish the material and bring our grievances and representations



direct before the English public through all possible channels. But at this juncture it is obvious that we shall appear before the Commission. There are no circumstances that could impel us to boycott the Commission or that would in any way justify such a boycott. But we appear before the Commission with the knowledge as to the dangers inherent in their task. We know that the Commission has not been sent to the country at our request; we have not applied for the appointment of this Commission and indeed, we have opposed it and combatted it. The demand of the Revisionists at the beginning of the disturbances for the appointment of a Commission could not be taken as representing the demand of the Jewish people. The Jewish Agency has energetically opposed the appointment of a Royal Commission. If, however, the Commission has been appointed and commissioned here, its main task will not be to listen to our grievances. Its objective, though not its formal task, will be to stifle the bitterness and the struggle of the Arabs against the National Home policy. That Commission, therefore, represents to us an opportunity pregnant with dangers. Nevertheless, we must not lose sight of the other aspect of the question, namely, that this is also an opportunity given to us, - it is true, against our will - to present the whole case of the Jewish people and Palestine not only to the members of the Commission and the members of the Government, but to a very large section of the English people as a whole.

This Commission was sent to the country in circumstances that have shaken the whole British Empire or at any rate the whole of England, and British public opinion will therefore be expectantly awaiting the conclusions of the Commission. And even though it is clear that the mass of documentation, pamphlets, memoranda and books that will be presented to the Commission by ourselves, by the Government and by the Arabs - and in spite of the boycott which the Arabs profess to have declared against the Commission there is no doubt that they will submit such material - will not reach public opinion, there is little doubt that the English press will not ignore the deliberations of the Commission and will certainly not pass in silence over their conclusions, and there will be a flood of articles in the English press commenting on these conclusions, and millions of readers will read them. It behoves us therefore to derive the utmost possible benefit from this rather unsatisfactory situation and to expose before British public opinion, and to a certain extent before the whole world, the whole of that great case which is known as the Jewish case and the Palestine case.

Another point before I proceed to my subject of this evening. The Government has announced that it does not undertake in advance to accept the conclusions of the Commission. These conclusions will not necessarily be binding on the Government; they are rather in the nature of an advice or a recommendation given or made to His Majesty's Government. His Majesty's Government may accept the conclusions of the Commission in their entirety or in part, or they may even reject them in whole or in part and take different decisions. From a purely formal point of view the Government will not be bound by the conclusions of the Commission. But there is little doubt that these conclusions will have considerable weight in the eyes of the Government as well.



Let us now proceed to the mode of our appearance before the Commission. There are three alternative possibilities upon which may be based the principle of our appearance before the Commission. There may be an apologetic approach. We may appear as advocates who defend our effort and our activities and aspirations in the country. This mode of approach has its reason. I have already stated that the Commission comes to Palestine not because we have asked for it or because the British Government was in need of a fresh review by new people of what has been done in the country. The Commission came to Palestine solely because there was a strike and a serious campaign of terror and strong objections not only to the mode of the implementing of the Mandate, but also to the very existence of the Mandate. The recent strike and disturbances were directed against the Mandate and the Jewish National Home policy and the Commission was sent to examine these allegations and hear the objections to the Jewish National Home and the Jewish effort - and although their commission was not so framed, this is nevertheless the political import of their instructions. - Their instructions are, it is true, to the effect that they are to listen to the grievances both of Arabs and of Jews. We too have been added merely as a matter of courtesy, but the true political intention was to instruct them to examine the allegations of the Arabs. There is no doubt, therefore, that there will be a strong attack and opposition on our work and that attack will be heard by the Commission, regardless of whether or not the Arabs will appear before them. That attack will lose none of its force if the Arabs will persist in their boycott of the Commission, for the very boycott itself is part of the attack and will only contribute to its intensification and to giving it greater momentum. We must therefore willy-nilly defend our work and our aspirations in this country. But the Executive of the Jewish Agency does not approve of this apologetic approach. We consider such an appearance as one that will lower our prestige, derogate from our importance and prejudice both our position and our rights in the country, and will be injurious to our policy.

There is another possibility, the very reverse of the first one, namely a one-sided Jewish approach. We may merely plead our contentions, explain our rights and our bonds with the country as well as our work and our future plans in entire disregard of the existence of the Arabs and their allegations, their claims, their opposition and the rights which they claim for themselves. The Executive of the Jewish Agency does not associate itself with this approach either. We consider as injurious such a one-sided appearance which completely ignores the existence and the allegations of the Arabs of this country. We hold a unilateral appearance before the Commission to be devoid of taste, aimless and wide of the mark. Such an appearance is likely to prejudice seriously our political position in England and all over the world. The rights of the Jewish people in Palestine did not commence with the Balfour Declaration and do not emanate therefrom, and it was not the Mandate that has revived them; it was only the commitments of Britain towards the Jews in Palestine that commence with the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate. But the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate do not refer solely to Jews, and England has undertaken certain commitments towards the non-Jews in the country as well. If we do not need England, if her opinion is of no concern to us and if we



are different to what England will do or act, it goes without saying that we will remain unconcerned with the undertakings of Britain towards others. But we have not taken and will not take such an attitude. We are not indifferent to what England does or thinks about Palestine. And here at this point there is a wide and fundamental divergence between our own attitude and the attitude of the Arabs, and this is a divergence that we must ever bear in mind. There is a tendency among certain sections of Zionist opinion and the Jewish population in Palestine to emulate the acts of the Arabs - of course not in murder, destruction and acts of incendiarism and uprooting of trees - but in the sphere of political tactics. There is a tendency to say: let us do as they do. This imitative tendency arises from two causes: first, because the Jewish people have not for two thousand years led an independent political life and they were constrained by force of circumstances, the circumstances of their own lives, to do what they were bid by others to do and many of us have introduced into Zionism these diaspora habits and continue to emulate what the others have done and do not do what we are required to do, namely, what our nature, our culture, our requirements dictate, but merely emulate what the non-Jews do; and secondly, because we often see the tactics of the Arabs successful and we hold therefore that inasmuch as these tactics stand them in good stead we too stand a chance of succeeding by the use of them. But these people forget one important and fundamental thing: that what the Arabs want in Palestine in the political sphere and what we want in Palestine are poles apart. To take one point which is of immediate concern to us at this moment - England. The Arabs do not want England to help them, they do not want England to implement the Mandate, they want to tear up the Mandate, to get rid both of the Mandate and the Mandatory as, so they say, they are themselves capable and qualified to rule over this country. They see no reason why the Mufti should not be President of Palestine, why Jamal Effendi Husseini should not be the Prime Minister and the other members of the Committee, Cabinet Ministers in an independent Palestine Government. All their efforts are therefore directed to this aim - to get rid of England at the earliest possible opportunity, to get rid of this Mandate troubles; one of the means they have hitherto adopted was an armed struggle and when they saw that the armed struggle proved unsuccessful, they have taken to a different struggle: boycott and strike. Do we want what the Arabs want? We want exactly the opposite: we do not want to abolish the Mandate but to bring about its full implementation; we do not want to get rid of the British regime in the country but are anxious for its existence and ask that the British Administration in Palestine be faithful to the Mandate.

The basis of our political and juridical claim from England is first and foremost, though not exclusively, the Mandate and that document contains provisions which do not deal with Jews alone; and when His Majesty's Government contend that a particular demand that we put forward cannot be granted by them because it is in conflict with another pledge given in the Mandate, we can ill afford to ignore such a contention. It behoves in that case to persist in such demand and prove that without prejudicing the other undertakings accepted by Great Britain in the country, Great Britain is both obliged to and capable of faithfully discharging her obligation to us in the manner in which we conceive them. We therefore hold that a one-sided Jewish approach which ignores the existence and rights of the Arabs, in other words, an approach which



implies a negation of British commitments in this country towards non-Jews, is prejudicial to our cause and undermines our political position. There is therefore a third approach and it is the one that we propose to follow. That is, one implying an integral conception of the Mandate, fully comprehensive and inclusive of all aspects of the Palestine problem. It will not be a purely apologetic advocacy, nor an arrogant ignorance of the claims and existence of the Arabs; but we shall appear in our full historical, ethical and political stature pleading our case, from an honest and faithful recognition of the justified rights and interests of the non-Jewish population in the country and with a forceful but wise demand of England that she may faithfully discharge in its entirety that international obligation towards the Jewish people with which the League of Nations has entrusted her, and which she accepted of her free will.

I have said that the political and juridical basis of our claims of England is the Mandate and for this reason, if for no other - and there are other reasons - we cannot afford to ignore the contentions of the other party which are also based on the Mandate. I should like to take this opportunity to dispel a fundamental misconception which is commonly voiced in our political debates. I have already referred in brief in my preliminary remarks to this point. It is not the Mandate that is the basis and mainspring of the rights of the Jewish people to Palestine.

We have a wider, considerable more reinforced and ancient foundation than this political document which was framed and signed fourteen years ago. The right of the Jewish people to Palestine did not originate 14 years or even 19 years ago - when the Balfour Declaration was given. Our right to Palestine does not at all emanate from the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate - it has preceded them. The Balfour Declaration and the Mandate, in so far as that instrument deals with our right - are the product and not the begetter, the effect and not the cause of our rights. Our right has a deep and ancient root, and an historical basis - and that, too, was confirmed and acknowledged in the Mandate. The Mandate recognizes that our right preceded both it and the Balfour Declaration. The preamble of the Mandate explicitly recognizes the connection between the Jewish people and the country and lays it down that the Balfour Declaration has thereby given recognition to this historical connection as well as to the grounds for reconstituting the National Home of the Jewish people in the country.

But our right is not conditioned by the Mandate nor limited within its confines. The Mandate limits and defines England's undertakings, but it is not an instrument drafted by the Jewish people, and it is not in that document that our national aspirations have been framed. In our relations with Great Britain we take the Mandate as a basis, but our point of departure in our attitude to Palestine is not the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate but three fundamental historical-sociological premises which remain unshaken, regardless of whether or not there is a Mandate.

These are:-

(1) The historical connection between the Jewish people and Palestine: these two concepts are largely identical. The Jewish people are the product of Palestine, and Palestine is



the product of the Jewish people. The Jewish people had formed itself in the country, and those eternal assets and values by which the Jewish people were sustained all these thousands of years, were created and gauged in this country, Palestine as an historical and political assets is entirely the product of Jewish history. Neither before nor after the Jewish people did Palestine exist as a political unit and a cultural or historical factor. The connection between the country and the people was preserved throughout the two thousand years even after the purely physical impact had to be abandoned under the pressure of force. Palestine was engraved in the hearts of the people of Israel throughout their wanderings and borne in their innermost souls, and it was revived upon the return of the Jews to their homeland.

(2) The plight and suffering of the Jewish people in the Diaspora. The very fact of the existency of a Diaspora, namely, the fundamental fact which does not vary in any country, irrespective of whether the economic and political position of Jews is good or bad, or whether or no they enjoy civic equality; the fundamental fact of our constituting a minority in all countries, a minority dependent upon the mercy of the majority and regardless of whether that majority is good or bad to us; the fact of our complete dependence upon other peoples' will; the fact of our fate having been at all times and in all countries entrusted to the arbitrary will of others - that is an intolerably tragic situation; add to this the unprecedented plight and danger of extermination to which we are now exposed in so many countries; the economic misery, the denial of our rights, the persecutions and martyrdom, all of which result in a vital necessity for the Jewish people to rescue themselves from that hell in which they find themselves and seek a safe, permanent and reliable refuge.

(3), The fact that this country has since the ruin of the Jewish nation in it, been a derelict and waste land, unbelievably underpopulated, yet presenting immense economic potentialities. I find it unnecessary to dwell at length at a meeting such as this on these three premises. I am only stating them in brief outline for on them are based our return to the land, our work and our future in the country. It was only as a result of historical facts that the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate were given.

The Balfour Declaration was embodied in its entirety in the Mandate and we may therefore simply concentrate on one instrument - the Mandate. We had better base our case on the Mandate, seeing that the Balfour Declaration was a unilateral declaration of His Majesty's Government. It was His Majesty's Government that has given the Declaration and it is that Government that may withdraw it; not so the Mandate which is not a one-sided or unilateral commitment but an international undertaking which England has accepted of her own free will and which binds her, and from which she cannot by virtue of her own sole will recede, nor can she vary it; by the incorporation of the Balfour Declaration into the Mandate, that unilateral declaration has become a declaration and undertaking of international import; but we must remember: the Mandate is not an instrument the drafting of which sums up the aspirations of the Jewish people but one the drafting of which embodies the international obligations of England towards the Jewish people, and not towards the Jewish people only. And the moment we base our case on the Mandate and put our claims by virtue thereof



(and let me add parenthetically, not only by virtue of the Mandate do we press our claims but also by virtue of our desperate position and our creative effort in the country) we must bear in mind that the Mandate is limited and a defined instrument which defines the undertaking accepted by Great Britain and subjects it to some stipulations. This is an instrument which in its drafting embodies the commitments undertaken by England on behalf of the League of Nations towards the Jewish people as well as towards the local population both Jewish and non-Jewish and towards other states. And we call upon England to implement the Mandate faithfully and in its entirety. For this reason alone - if for no other - (and there are other reasons) we can ill afford to ignore the undertakings of the English people towards the others.

The preamble of the Mandate contains two important phrases and both of them are weighty and significant, even though not all of them are equally lucid: (1) An explicit recognition of the main foundation of our right in the country, i.e. the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine. (2) An implied and rather vague recognition of the grounds, which have not been stated, for the re-establishment of our National Home in Palestine. The Preamble does not state what are these grounds by virtue of which the Jews are given the right to re-establish their National Home in Palestine. But we know full well what these are: They are the three fundamental premises to which I have already referred: the historical connection, the plight of the Jewish people in the Diaspora, and the inherent potentialities hidden in Palestine. This may be inferred from the Balfour Declaration in which the late Lord Balfour wrote to Lord Rothschild: "I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations, which has been approved by the Cabinet". That letter conveys a recognition of the aspirations of Zionism and of the basis on which Zionism rests. This is why the Mandate recognized not only the National Home but its reconstitution; in other words, the Mandate has recognized our rights to re-establish our ancient glory, to renew and restore what we had already possessed and there is hardly any need to dwell at greater detail at a meeting such as this on the importance of this emphasis.

There follows a central Article which summarises perhaps the sum total of the content of the Mandate not only towards the Jews but also towards non-Jews - Article 2. The Mandate commits the Mandatory first of all to place the country in such political, administrative and economic conditions as will ensure the establishment of the National Home as stated in the Preamble. This is an addition of very considerable importance; but there is in that very Article another two points to which we could hardly shut our eyes if only for the simple reason that England will not divert her attention therefrom:- "to secure the development of self-governing institutions and also safeguard the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine, irrespective of race and religion". This is the main Article of the Mandate which sums up almost all the undertakings of the Mandatory. The addition of the words: "as stated in the Preamble" once again re-affirms the central undertaking towards the Jewish people not only to establish a National Home but also to re-constitute their National Home. In addition to that central Article there is another three or four articles which deal more particularly with England's undertakings towards us. These are, first Article 4 in which the Mandate recognizes the existence of a Jewish people not



only in the physical and historical sense but also in the juridical and political sense. It recognizes a political agency of the Jewish people, namely the Jewish Agency as the body representing not only the Jews of Palestine but also the Jews all over the world, the Jewish people in their entirety.

Article 6 provides that the Mandatory is to "encourage" Jewish immigration. The English original uses the word "facilitate" and it is difficult to find a Hebrew one-word equivalent which conveys the full meaning of that concept. Article 6 also requires the Mandatory to encourage close settlement of Jews on the land. From the practical point of view this is the central provision of the Mandate towards the National Home inasmuch as it touches upon the two main pillars of the structure of the National Home: Jewish immigration and Jewish settlement. As regards both of these requirements the text of the Mandate makes use of the duty, of the imperative "shall" and not of a less categorical "may" which implies a rather passive authority only. The Article does not say that England will allow Jews to come to the country or permit them to settle on the land but requires England as Mandatory to encourage and facilitate Jewish immigration as well as Jewish settlement. These two duties are both positive obligations imposed on the Mandatory. The obligation as regards settlement recurs, albeit in general terms, in Article 11 providing that the Mandatory Power shall introduce a local system which among other things will promote the close settlement and intensive cultivation of the land. Article 22 recognizes Hebrew as one of the official languages of the country.

I shall deal briefly with these two central obligations in the realisation of the National Home: immigration and land. I must again point out that I am only referring to these two matters within the limits of the obligations of the Mandatory. In our pleadings before the Commission and before the public opinion we shall not confine ourselves to the limits of the Mandate. We shall expose the whole historical and real background of the problem of immigration and shall deal fully with the needs of the Jewish people arising out of their position in the Diaspora. We shall dwell upon the right of the Jewish people to return to their land and shall deal with the large possibilities which we can here create with the aid of the Government for the absorption of a large influx of immigration. Against that general background we shall put forward our claims to immigration which have been promised us in the Mandate. It is obvious that the main issue which will come up for consideration before the Commission will be Immigration. The flood of opposition that will be heard by the Commission will probably concentrate entirely on the immigration issue; and the recent disturbances were mainly aimed at the restriction of immigration. Actually, I believe, there is no real danger of complete suspension of Jewish immigration (immigration was not suspended even during these last bitter months) and the real deliberation will not turn around the question of whether or no Jewish immigration to Palestine should proceed but at the centre of all the issues under deliberation there will be the question of what the scope and the limits of Jewish immigration should be.

You know that since 1922 the principle of the economic absorptive capacity was laid down in theory as the principle by which the immigration policy will be guided. I say "in theory" because actually the Government has never really observed that principle hitherto, and it is one of our complaints that the principle of economic capacity was only used as the maximum limits of immigration; in other words, that Government have never



permitted us to exceed that capacity, but it has never been taken as a minimum and at no time were we really allowed immigration within the full limits of the capacity of the country to absorb immigrants. But theoretically that principle was proclaimed in the 1922 White Paper, before the Mandate was ratified and it was on the basis of that principle that the High Commissioner stated to a joint Arab delegation that called on him before the disturbances and asked for prohibition of immigration, prohibition of sales of land and the constitution of a National Government in Palestine - it was at the end of January - the reply of the Secretary of State to the effect that as regards the immigration policy Government insisted on the maintenance of the principle of the economic capacity of the country from which they would not recede. We considered that principle at the time as one restricting our right, yet we accepted it. Now that principle is to be subjected to a review and the review will not be on the side of freedom of immigration; the danger to which we are now exposed is that the principle of the economic capacity of the country will be replaced by a principle of the political capacity of the country. A political capacity of the country means such an absorption as will not irritate the Arabs overmuch; it means a restricted immigration which will leave us in a state of a minority. Today we read a telegram reporting a cable by the London correspondent of the New York Times to his paper to the effect that the Colonial Office and the Palestine Administration were proposing to introduce a new principle whereby Jewish immigration may not exceed the absolute natural increase of the Arabs in the country; in other words, it is proposed to deduct the natural increase of the Jews from that of the Arabs, taking the balance as a norm for Jewish immigration. We do not know whether Government have reached such a decision but this is more or less the danger with which we are faced. When the principle of the political absorptive capacity of the country has been substituted for the principle of the economic capacity of the country, our immigration will be made dependent on the mercy of the Arabs, notwithstanding the fact that even the 1922 White Paper proclaimed that we were here by right and not on sufferance; our immigration will be dependent on the mercy of the Mufti and other Arab leaders; and instead of a dynamic principle the scope of which will depend mainly, if not entirely, on the will and capacity of the Jewish people, there will be a static principle which will prevent the expansion of immigration under all circumstances. The economic absorptive capacity of the country is not a frozen and invariable concept but is elastic and susceptible of expansion, its expansion will depend not only on the actions of the Government but also on the resources and abilities at the command of the Jewish people and on the will of the Jewish people and the ability of the Government to expand the absorptive capacity of the country. As against that we may be faced with a principle of restriction, of frozen and static numbers, which will place definite limits to immigration and will expose it to the sufferance of the Arab politicians in the country. This is a very real and serious danger. When I stated at the outset that we are about to enter a new phase in our campaign, and one that was much more serious than that of the last six months, I referred mainly to this danger. It behoves us therefore to wage a desperate struggle with a view to securing that Jewish immigration shall not be less than the full economic capacity of the country to absorb new settlers; and we shall be waging this struggle from a conviction that the right of the Jewish people to immigrate to their country precedes the Mandate and is due to us not only by virtue of the Balfour Declaration but by virtue of the homeland that the Jewish people have in



Palestine. And in waging a campaign on the immigration issue we cannot satisfy ourselves with a defensive attitude but must also take the offensive. We cannot contend ourselves merely with the non-repeal of the principle of economic capacity. We have two claims to put to the Government as regards the implementation of this principle: (1) we contend that Government have not hitherto implemented that principle except on one end of it. We have not hitherto been enabled to exceed the limits of the absorptive capacity, yet we have never been allowed to reach the very limits of that capacity; (2) that the absorptive capacity is not a static but a dynamic quantity. It is we who mainly create the absorptive capacity, we who expand it; yet it depends to a very large and often decisive extent on the Government and it is the duty of the Government by adopting an economic policy and by creating political and administrative conditions which they are obliged to create under the Mandate for the establishment of the Jewish National Home, deliberately to expand the economic capacity of the country. That duty imposed on the Government with regard to immigration is not merely a passive duty, namely the duty to authorise Jewish immigration, but it is an active duty, a duty to facilitate and encourage Jewish immigration. And if the Government determine that Jewish immigration shall be limited by the capacity of the country to absorb new settlers, it is for the Government to expand that capacity of the country by adopting a policy designed to achieve this.

The second issue is also a central issue and there, too, a very serious danger faces us, i.e. the problem of land for agricultural settlement. In this sphere, too, we are faced with restrictions and prohibitions and here, too, we have not merely negative but positive claims. There is one restriction which is not new. This is the Draft Ordinance, the passage of which the Government announced before the disturbances, an Ordinance designed to prohibit the sale of a "lot viable". The second danger which has arisen from the disturbances, namely the prescription of agricultural reserves, an area or areas in which it will be prohibited for Jews to settle. The third danger is cantonisation. These are the three dangers with which we are faced. When the Government announced their intention to pass measures preventing the sale of a "lot viable", we expressed our opposition and we still insist on that opposition and shall record it at our appearance before the Commission. For this is a measure which infringes our rights, prejudices the Arab population and checks the development of the country. Agricultural reserves and cantonisation are definitely in conflict with the Mandate and are measures that undermine the Jewish National Home and prejudice the interests of the country as a whole. But we shall not content ourselves with a merely negative battle. Here, too, we shall take the offensive and shall press upon the Government the adoption of a positive programme. Let me state that programme in outline:-

(1) The establishment of a land regime that will enable and facilitate the maximum exploitation of the water resources of the country with a view to increasing the productivity of the land and contributing to methods of intensive cultivation and bringing to life waste areas. Irrigation immediately increases the area of the country five-fold; it does not physically enlarge the area, but it increases the productivity and one dunam of irrigated land yields more than 5 dunams of unirrigated land. It thereby creates possibilities which enhance the standard of cultivation and make for an increase in the number of settlers.



(2) The grant of full facilities for the development of all the uncultivated and unsettled lands which Government regard as uncultivable. We have arguments with the Government as to the size of the cultivated and uncultivated area. The Government confuses these two concepts, and terms land which Arabs do not cultivate or are incapable of cultivating as "uncultivable area". The official definition of "uncultivable area" is land that is not cultivated and that cannot be cultivated by the application of the methods and resources of the average agriculturist in the country. According to this definition the Huleh lands would be regarded as uncultivable; Rishon-le-Zion, had it not been developed, would also be regarded as uncultivable. We are still arguing with the Government as to the extent of the cultivable area according to the Government's definition. According to our figures this area exceeds the Government figure by two or three million dunams. But even had we come to an agreement as to the exact figure, there is a consensus of opinion that there are 16 to 17 million of dunams of land which according to the Government definition are "uncultivable". A large part of that land is rocky land and sand dunes; but there are vast areas, several millions of dunams, which could be made habitable by the application of modern methods of cultivation and development, by the exploitation of subterranean waters and rain waters and by the tapping and discovery of the water resources which are hidden in many places. We want Government to enable us to develop these areas for agriculture and to give us an assurance that all such areas as will be developed by us will be made available for Jewish settlement after the legitimate claims of their owners have been met. This claim of ours has a juridical basis in the Ottoman Law which is still in force in the country and which provides that a person "reviving" dead or waste land has title to the "revived" land.

(3) We shall demand that Government implement the obligation imposed on them in Article 6 of the Mandate to reserve state domains for Jewish settlement.

(4) We shall insist on our right to settle in Trans-Jordan. It is not my intention at this point to refer to the political problem of Transjordan which under Article 25 of the Mandate has been temporarily excluded from the Jewish National Home provisions. Even if the Mandatory and the Council of the League of Nations (and the temporary exclusion of Transjordan from the Jewish National Home provisions is subject to the consent of the League of Nations) do not yet suspend the operation of Article 25 and even if the Jewish National Home provisions do not yet apply to Transjordan, it is our contention that as citizens of the country we have the right to work, do business and settle in Transjordan, even as the people of Transjordan enjoy the same facilities in the Western part of the country. The Mandatory may not authorise such a discrimination which is expressly contrary to the Mandate. We demand our right to settle in Transjordan even though the special regime there established with the consent of the League of Nations has not been abolished. For practical reasons, however, and especially for reasons of public security, the time is not yet opportune for this. But even if Government do not yet regard Jewish settlement in Transjordan as practicable, we demand of the Government that they may enable us to acquire land there for a special reason which has nothing to do with the issue of public security. Our policy is acquiring land occupied by Arabs, whether fellaheen, or owners, or tenants, is not to render the Arab cultivator landless. We either leave in the area acquired by us an adequate share for Arab cultivators, as we did in the Huleh,



or we come to an agreement with them and allot to them other land. We are willing and prepared to acquire land in Transjordan for such of the Arabs as will be willing to exchange land that they have in the West or for such of the tenants as will agree to settle in Transjordan. There is neither reason nor necessity why Government should deny us this possibility even at a time when they may still hold that there is as yet no possibility for Jewish settlement to take place in Transjordan.

Our policy on the land issue will therefore be:-

- (1) Negation of the measure which will contemplate a prohibition on the issue of a "Lot Viable".
- (2) Opposition to land reserves;
- (3) Opposition to cantonisation;
- (4) A law which will provide for the full exploitation of the water resources of the country for close settlement;
- (5) Our full share in the State Domains;
- (6) Rights to develop the vast "uncultivable" lands for Jewish settlement;
- (7) Possibility to settle in Transjordan even under the political regime now obtaining in that part;
- (8) The right to acquire land in Transjordan for purposes of exchange with Arabs and for transplantation of such of the tenants as had previously occupied land that has come into our possession in the West of the country.

We have differences and claims and grievances in other economic spheres and particularly with regard to industry, the tariff policy and trade agreements, but these issues will not be at the centre of the three-cornered fight we have to wage, namely on the one hand between us and the Arabs and on the other hand in our struggle with the Government. We shall state our full case on these issues before the Commission; but they differ from the two issues stated above which are in the centre of the clashes and differences between us and the Arabs; I do not mean to say that the difference in other spheres is not sufficiently forceful but in those spheres there is often an association or identification of interests between Jews and Arabs and that position facilitates our struggle with the Arabs. The Arab orange growers, like ourselves, are interested in markets, in protection, in advertisement, in imperial preference, and that is an issue as between the Government and the people of the country as such. On the other hand, the two cardinal issues outlined above are the main bone of contention between the Arabs and ourselves, and here the British must appear as the final Umpire and this is why I merely referred to these other issues casually and did not dwell on them in detail.

A major feature in our appearance must be the case for the Jewish endeavour in the country; what we have achieved, what we have created, and how. We must always bear in mind that we are dealing with non-Jews and they need not necessarily be hostile to us in order that they may not understand us. They are alien to the Jewish people, to their life, to the country, and they are ignorant of what is happening within our



fold, what prompts us to our effort and what are the instruments we use in working towards our goal and they often find it difficult to understand all this. In addition to the large political debate, and the political defense and attack, the explanation and elucidation takes a prominent place in our political activity. To the Commission, too, we shall have to explain a good many things. We must instruct them with the rudimentary elements of our life, our work and the conditions in the country. By way of explanation and elucidation we shall have to expose the whole case of our effort and prove what the Jews are capable of doing when they have a home of their own; we have to explain that the conceptions entertained by gentiles as to the Jews, and not necessarily by enemies or opponents of the Jews but by any non-Jew, as to Jewish life in the Diaspora (and they form their opinions on us in advance according to the Jews that they know in the Diaspora), that these conceptions do not apply to the Jews in Palestine. To the non-Jew a Jewish quarryman or fireman or ploughman or stevedore is an entirely new thing. They have never seen such a thing in England and we must explain and show what the Jew is capable of doing and what a Jew who is pushed by a great vision of national regeneration in his homeland is capable of creating. We must show what this little country that the average Englishman has known from his Bible or at best from archeological books, is capable of yielding. Almost every average Englishman has some idea of this country; he knows what she had been in the past and has known her recently as a derelict impoverished land without natural resources or mines and a land that only the Jewish Bedouins of three thousand years ago could regard as flowing with milk and honey. When you bear in mind that the English race dominates almost one-quarter of the surface of the Earth and is used to immense expanses of land and they have dominions that extend to the entire Australian Continent and to a large part of the North American Continent, to half of South Africa, and that this little "pocket country" could be hidden in some provincial area of these wide domains and could be crossed in few hours, you will appreciate how easy it is for them to think in microscopic terms of the possibilities of this country. Canada has nine million people, Australia 7 millions, and here in this infinitesimally small land we have already  $1\frac{1}{4}$  millions and it would appear that there is no room for additional settlers. We must fully explain the hidden possibilities in this small and poor country and this is no easy task.

In the presentation of this case we shall also dwell on the other aspect of the case, i.e. on the effects of the Jewish effort on the Arab economy and on the Arab standard of life, and prove that all the objections and hostile criticism against us on the score of dispossession and displacement of Arabs are devoid of substance.

In the course of our pleadings we shall also dwell on one great issue on which there is perhaps less unanimity of opinion in the Jewish population and in the Zionist movement than on any other issue. I refer to the question of our complaints and our grievances. Here, too, we must keep shy of either extreme. There is current a view that it was England that has "stage-managed" the disturbances; that the British Administration never stops scheming devices which are designed to uproot the Yishuv or check its development, and also seeks ways and means to foster and develop the Arab state,



that all the British officials, regardless of rank, are antisemitic and foes of the Jews. Those who propound this view point to one or another of the antisemitic officials in support of their contention. As against this tendency there is the other extreme tendency which would have us refrain from even the mildest criticism of officials lest they might be irritated and induced to take a hostile attitude to us.

We hold the two extreme courses to be wrong, untenable and dangerous. It is not true to say that all British officials are Anti-Jewish or intrigue against us or act constantly and systematically against the Mandate. Such a wholesale, sweeping, unlimited and inclusive condemnation of the British personnel, from the issue of the Mandate to this day, is devoid of foundation, untrue and can only harm us. Even those of us who profess such views in our midst can hardly prove this contention to any one, least of all to a British Commission. In this item we shall be appearing in a one-sided monologue. Those who profess that view base it on their own personal beliefs and predilections; but that is not enough to prove a case. Even our statements as to our own selves would require proof for their substantiation; our statements on the Arabs would certainly require substantiation in the light of evidence; all the more reason for taking special care in our statements as to British officials. It is no evidence to say that this is the view current in the Jewish community. Such a sweeping condemnation will only have the effect of shaking the confidence in and the respect for our statements, and will expose us in a false light before British public opinion; but, it would be equally unwise to suppress all our legitimate grievances against the British officials. It is not true to say that we are generally pleased and satisfied with all the actions of the Administration, neither have we any right to gloss over all our genuine and serious grievances against many of their acts and measures. We shall not, however, shut our eyes to much that is positive and satisfactory in many of the Government measures and shall not begrudge them the "Kudos" that is their due for these achievements; these measures are not few or insignificant, whether they were designed for the benefit of the country as a whole or for our own particular effort. Yet we shall not dismiss as insignificant the infringements or curtailments of our rights. We need not exaggerate in this matter, seeing that to our regret we have enough justified grievances that we are in a position to substantiate.

Let me deal with the main items of our complaints:-

(1) Art.2 of the Mandate which obliges the Mandatory to place the country in such political administrative and economic conditions as will insure the establishment of the Jewish National Home - has not been implemented.

(2) Art.6 of the Mandate which provides for the encouragement of close settlement of Jews on the land and the allocation for that purpose of state lands and waste lands not required for public purposes - has not been implemented. Neither has there been introduced that land system provided for in Art.16.

(3), The Labour Immigration Schedule has been curtailed almost systematically.



(4) Government has deprived us of our share in the Public Works, in employment in the ports, in the Health and Education Estimates, in the forces of Public Security and in the staff of the Administration.

(5) All Government Offices have been stationed in Arab quarters and settlements and all the staff concentrated in Arab centres. Such measures do not constitute political and administrative conditions which aid the establishment of the Jewish National Home.

(6) The right of the Hebrew language in many Government offices has been infringed, and the official transliteration system distorted and given a non-Hebrew shape.

(7) The country has been given in Hebrew a non-Hebrew name and the use of the additional sound "Ay" after the word "Palestine" is only offensive to the Hebrew ear.

(8) The Government has done nothing to prevent the conversion of this country by official bodies such as the Moslem Supreme Council, into a Moslem centre.

(9) The Government have not taken adequate precautions for the protection of life and property in the Jewish population and have denied us our due share in the forces of Police Security - in the Police and in the Transjordan Frontier Force.

(10) The Government have not prevented the spread of the disturbances at the time when it was capable of so doing. We shall not assume an attitude of "I told you so", yet shall prove in the light of facts that we had warned Government in due course as to the approach of several dangers and events but Government paid no heed to our warnings; we shall particularly condemn the criminal attitude of the Government towards "the strike" and the Civil Disobedience Campaign. The Government have given the imprimatur of a lawful body to the Committee that prompted and encouraged a strike and organised riots, notwithstanding the fact that we drew its attention at the beginning of the disturbances and subsequently to the grave dangers inherent in such a political strike.

(11) The Government has discriminated against us with respect to Transjordan.

(12) The Government has not taken adequate steps against illicit Arab immigration.

In this introduction I have not exhausted all the problems involved in our appearance before the Commission. There are two major issues which I have advisedly avoided in this address: (1) the ascertainment of the cause of the disturbances; (2) the question of the constitutional regime. The Executive has had these two issues under consideration and will bring its conclusion before a forthcoming meeting.

A few words as to our appearance proper. The representatives of the Jewish Agency will appear before the Commission as representatives of the Jewish people. They will address the Commission not on behalf of the Jews in Palestine alone, but on behalf of the Jewish people as a whole.



In addition to the Agency there will also appear the Palestine Jewish Yishuv - representatives of Knesset Israel and of communities blocs, organisations, local communities and Local Councils; and there will probably be several individuals who will put in an appearance. There is no need for them all to use the same language or the same tenor. Each bloc or organisation has specific interests, and each will specifically dwell on such interests; claims and grievances as are of immediate concern to themselves. Farmers, workers, manufacturers, members of liberal professions etc. will emphasize their respective requirements and claims and will dwell in detail on such grievances as concern them specifically. But there are matters of **fundamental importance** on which the whole Yishuv and every individual Jew appearing before the Commission must unconditionally and unreservedly and unhesitatingly follow the attitude of the Agency, the general attitude of the Jewish people.

In these matters any departure from that attitude is anathema. These fundamental matters are: the right of the Jewish people to the country, the historical connection, the vital necessity of immigration and settlement as the only escape from the plight of Jewish masses in the Diaspora, our right to immigration unrestricted by political factors or numerical quotas. The possibility to acquire land without any restriction - in these fundamental issues no conflict or divergence between those who appear is conceivable.

We are not yet clear as to the technical procedure of the Commission: how witnesses will appear, how the enquiry will be conducted and in the course of the deliberations of the Commission several questions will no doubt arise. This is not the last meeting. The Executive for their part will endeavour to maintain close contact with all sections of the Yishuv and in due course will give the necessary instructions, should new issues arise which cannot now be foreseen. We are on the eve of a difficult trial and only by consolidating all the resources of the Yishuv, the Zionist movement and all those loyal to the Jewish people under the banner of the supreme representative authority of the Jewish people, the Jewish Agency, shall we be able to overcome all obstacles and dangers.

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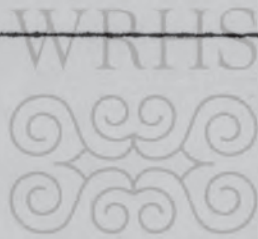
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JERUSALEM , 24th Kislev 5695 (December 8th, 1936) . . . Number 17

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Letter of the Executive to the Commissioner for Migration and  
Statistics, concerning the Schedule for the Period of October 1936  
- March 1937.



LETTER OF THE EXECUTIVE TO THE COMMISSIONER FOR MIGRATION  
AND STATISTICS, CONCERNING THE SCHEDULE FOR THE PERIOD OF  
OCTOBER 1936 - MARCH 1937.

11th October, 1936.

The Commissioner for  
Migration and Statistics,  
J e r u s a l e m.

Sir,

We have the honour to submit, on behalf of  
the Executive of the Jewish Agency, a Memorandum on  
the Jewish labour requirements for the period  
October 1936 to March 1937, accompanied by a  
Schedule, on the basis of which we beg to apply for  
labour immigration permits as follows:

Men	8,695
Women	2,000
Total	10,695

INTRODUCTORY:

2. In the Jewish year 5696, which roughly  
corresponds to the last two schedule periods, the  
economic structure of the Jewish work in Palestine  
was twice put to a test. At the beginning of that  
year, the strained international position produced  
by the Italo-Abyssinian War resulted in a serious  
crisis of banking and credit. Our Schedule  
Memorandum of April 1936 contained a description  
of how the effects of that crisis were overcome.  
Four days after the submission of that memorandum  
the present disorders broke out. By their  
unprecedentedly widespread character and long duration,  
as well as by the strike of Arab trade and transport  
which accompanied them, these disturbances constituted  
for the economic life of the Jewish population a trial  
the like of which it had not known before. The fact  
that during the Jewish year which had just ended  
Palestine absorbed a total of 42,000 immigrants  
assumes, in the light of these events, a striking  
significance.

3. From the beginning, the strike and the  
disorders threatened to cause considerable economic  
damage, quite apart from the physical destruction of  
property which followed in their wake. The closing  
of the Port of Jaffe threw out of gear the mechanism  
of import for the main centres of Jewish population.  
Traffic on the roads was disorganised by frequent  
attacks. The supply of foodstuffs and raw materials  
for which the Jews had been accustomed to rely in  
great measure on the Arab population was almost



entirely cut off. The building trade particularly suffered from the difficulty of obtaining stone. Conditions of insecurity in outlying areas compelled the closing of a number of industrial enterprises. The general dislocation and the decline of purchasing power seriously affected the position of commerce and industry. But the Jewish population strove successfully to adapt itself to the changed conditions and the compensatory effects of this effort of adaptation soon began to be felt. The challenge of the Arab strike was quickly taken up. Emancipation from a position of dependence on the Arab economy became of necessity an objective to be immediately attained. Thrown on their own resources, the Jews mobilised their unused reserves of economic opportunity in terms of labour, provision of services and organisation of supplies. The development of the Tel-Aviv roadstead, the increase of Jewish labour in citriculture, the increased use of locally manufactured products in preference to imports, the expansion of vegetable growing, the progress of Jewish stone production and the increased number of Jewish workers employed by Government in road construction, are among the advances made in the present period of trial. It can now safely be asserted that not only has the Arab strike failed signally in the object of bringing the economic life of the country as a whole to a standstill, but that it has fortified in the Jewish population the spirit of self-reliance and, on the balance, strengthened the economic basis of the Jewish National Home.

4. One indication of this economic balance of the disturbances for the Jewish population is to be found in unemployment figures. At the end of August 1936 the number of fully unemployed Jewish workers stood at 3,000. In addition there were about 1,300 workers employed for two days a week, to be computed as 800 fully unemployed. According to recent information, unemployment decreased in the month of September and early in October by about 500 in Tel-Aviv and Haifa, so that at present its total is actually less than 3,500 as on the eve of the disturbances in April 1936, or in October 1935 - the months in which the last two schedules, respectively, were submitted. This stationary character of Jewish unemployment - apart from interim fluctuations - means in fact that, as new immigrants enter Palestine and become absorbed in the labour market, the proportion of the unemployed to the total strength of the Jewish working class is steadily declining. This phenomenon, stressed in our previous schedule memorandum, has continued in the last half year. Since the beginning of April 1936 5,100 Jewish immigrants of the labouring class have entered Palestine but their entry has not led to any increase of unemployment. In addition to these new arrivals, some 600 building workers and some 500 formerly employed in industry have found employment in other occupations. The distribution of this total of 6,200 newly absorbed workers has been estimated to be approximately as follows:



(i)	Absorbed in agriculture as hired labourers	2,000
(ii)	New members of communal farms	450
(iii)	German immigrants accommodated in settlements under the Samuel-Bearsted scheme	1,000
(iv)	Engaged at the Tel-Aviv Jetty and additional labour in the Haifa Harbour	400
(v)	Absorbed in stone production	300
(vi)	Additional labour at the Dead Sea Works	100
(vii)	Additional labour on Government and Municipal works	900
(viii)	Wage earners engaged as supernumerary policemen	<u>1,100</u>
		6,250

5. The present unemployment is thus barely 4% of the total, i.e. markedly below the margin of the minimum labour reserve which in our previous memorandum was fixed at 5%. This unemployed labour reserve, as in other countries, possesses but little mobility. It is concentrated almost entirely in the towns and consists predominantly of workers who for the present are still tied to their respective trades. It is noteworthy that in response to the increased and very insistent demand for Jewish labour in the orange groves, only 200 workers went over from the towns to the orange areas, the bulk of the new positions in orange growing having been occupied by immigrants. It is thus clear that the present unemployed reserve can go only a very short way towards satisfying the main requirements for new labour which are set forth in the present memorandum. Nor, it is submitted, is it desirable in the interest of a healthy condition of the labour market that this reserve should be entirely exhausted.

6. The present condition of the labour market is characterised by the difficulty of recruiting the labour so urgently required for the construction of security roads and military works, and by the marked labour shortage in the citrus industry. In some settlements building works had to be suspended or curtailed to release labour for agriculture. A number of private building and development works, such as the construction of new roads and drainage works at Kiryat Haim in the Haifa Bay and of roads at Yokneam near Haifa, as well as the preparatory works for the "Reading" Power House of the Palestine Electric Corporation on the Yarkon River, had to be interrupted or delayed owing to the necessity of diverting all labour that can be spared to



Government roads. Immigrants are now being sent to work almost immediately after arrival. The average stay (in days) of an immigrant at the Immigration Hostels of the Jewish Agency which was 3.6 in 1935, rose to 6 in April 1936 and to 8 in May 1936, but then fell to 4 in June, to 3.5 in July, to 2.5 in August and to nearly 2 in September 1936. It seems clear that unless the present and prospective labour requirements are satisfied by an adequate grant of labour immigration certificates a serious shortage of Jewish labour will set in with all its untoward effects of hampered development, instability of the labour market, artificial rise of wages and renewed infiltration of cheap labour from the neighbouring countries.

#### AGRICULTURE:

7. Our total estimate of labour requirements under this head is 4,950, the main item being 3,300 for citriculture. The area of Jewish orange groves cultivated by hired labour is at present about 150,000 dunams. In estimating the labour force required for the cultivation of orange plantations an important factor to be considered is their age composition. Young groves require more cultivation as they begin to bear fruit, the labour requirements rising from year to year as the growth of the trees calls for more and more hand work in the place of the use of machinery, until the stability of labour is reached with the trees attaining full maturity. The present calculation is influenced by the fact that 30,000 dunams of orange groves began to bear fruit only last season and that another 30,000 dunams are entering the fruit bearing stage this year. Therefore, quite apart from the additional labour needed only for the seasonal work of picking, there will be a considerable increase this year in the labour requirements of the existing orange groves for permanent cultivation works. It is estimated that the area of 150,000 dunams requires in its present stage of development 13,500 workers all the year around if any serious shortage of labour is to be avoided in the busier seasons.

8. The number of workers now employed in Jewish orange groves is 9,000, of whom 8,000 are Jews. The latter figure represents an increase of 2,000 since the submission of our last schedule memorandum. The figure of 6,000 there recorded represented, in its turn, an increase of 1,000 over the previous half year. It will be remembered that in applying for the last schedule we estimated that 1,500 new Jewish workers would be absorbed in citriculture. The actual increase of 2,000 has been the result of the Arab strike and disorders and of the general exodus of Haurani labour. The Arab strike has thus enabled Jewish labour to recover the ground which it had lost in agriculture in former years when the shortage of labour and the consequent rise of wages in the building industry caused a drift of Jewish labour from agriculture to other occupations. In fact, the number of Arab workers, Palestinian and otherwise, who left employment in Jewish orange groves is larger than the number of Jews who have been taken on in their places, so that the total of 9,000 workers is less than



the minimum required even in the present season, when cultivation works are at a low ebb. The lack of organic manure, normally supplied by Arab villagers, has temporarily decreased the demand for labour, but even so there is a noticeable shortage of labour which has in many cases forced cultivation below the normal level. It is estimated that over 1,500 additional workers could have been absorbed in the orange groves during the present slack season had conditions been normal. But the supply of labour has to be so fixed as to satisfy the higher demand of other cultivation seasons, and in addition, account has to be taken of the increased requirements of orange groves due to their coming of age. On all these three counts 4,500 additional workers are required. It should be noted that of the greatly increased number of workers required this year for the picking of the Jewish orange crop which is larger by over 50% than that of last year, an allowance is being made only for those who will be required for cultivation work after the termination of the picking season. It is assumed that 1,000 of these vacancies will be filled by Arabs returning to Jewish employ, bringing the total of Arab labourers to 2,000 - a figure usually taken to represent the contingent of Arab labourers of old standing permanently employed in Jewish orange groves. There will remain 3,500 positions to be occupied by Jewish workers. The Jewish Agency has been informed by the Farmers' Federation that it is their determination to maintain the number of Jews employed in orange growing at a maximum level. It may be noted that negotiations are now in progress between the Farmers' Federation and the General Federation of Jewish Labour with a view to reaching a comprehensive agreement as to wages, hours and conditions of output, which should greatly contribute to the stabilisation of Jewish labour in the citrus industry. Of the 3,500 vacancies, it is estimated that 200 will be occupied by the Jewish refugees from Jaffa who are now being transferred from Tel-Aviv to the neighbouring settlements, leaving 3,500 positions to be occupied by immigrants.

9. While Jewish labour in orange growing has increased quantitatively, its quality has also risen. The staff of instructors and trainers maintained by the Labour Department of the Jewish Agency in the various centres of orange growing has been increased to 25. This arrangement, with which a beginning was made two years ago, has had gratifying results. The Farmers' Federation has now asked for its extension, and a provision has been made in the new year's budget for our Labour Department for the engagement of additional instructors. It is also intended to establish a control inspectorate to supervise the whole work of the training of orange labourers and to smooth out the differences and help in the settlement of disputes between orange growers and workers.



Another noteworthy feature of development in orange cultivation, making both for cementing the positions of Jewish labour and for the improvement of workmanship, is the establishment of a network of cooperative cultivation agencies (Misrad Kablani) which undertake the tending of orange groves, wholly or partly, on a contract basis for the term of a year or a season. Nine such units are operating at present at Petach-Tikvah, Rishon leZion, Rehovot, Gedera, Bnei Brak, Herzlia-Raanana, Kfar Saba, Magdiel-Ramataim and Hedera. Eight of these are run by the General Federation of Jewish Labour and one by Hapoel Hamizrachi. Five more are to be established in the coming year at Ness Ziona, Karkur-Pardes Hanna, Nathania, Tel Mond and Herzlia. The work of these agencies is supervised by the export staff of the Yakhin ( a planting company of the General Federation of Jewish Labour) where cooperation gives the owners a guarantee of proper standards of cultivation being maintained.

10. The Jewish Agency continues to care for the provision of housing accommodation for the orange workers. So far 50 camps have been erected by or with the assistance of the Jewish Agency for collectivist labour groups in orange settlements, where 4,000 workers live in permanent buildings or in huts. Ten new camps will be built this year, of which three will be at Petach-Tikvah, two at Rishon le-Zion and one each at Ness Ziona, Beer Tuvia, Gan Yavneh, Kfar Yona and Hedera. A total of 1,000 workers will thus be accommodated of whom one-half will be housed in permanent buildings. In addition, bachelors' quarters have been built for 600 workers not belonging to groups, and schemes have been approved for building married quarters for 600 workers of this category. The quarters for 350 families will be taken in hand this year, including 100 who will be nominees of the Farmers' Federation and Yemenite workers.

11. The Jewish Agency would beg to lay special stress on the urgent necessity of satisfying the labour requirements of Jewish orange groves through the admission of the full number of immigrants here claimed. Unless the present schedule contains an adequate allocation under this head, the supply of labour for this most important branch of farming will remain insufficient and insecure. The reason why in the present schedule we have included an allowance corresponding to the full deficiency of labour in orange growing and not, as on former occasions, only a part thereof is that in the present case the increase of Jewish labour does not entail a displacement of Arabs but is intended to fill a void. If any deficiency remains, it will inevitably call forth a renewed penetration into Palestine of labourers from neighbouring countries. The negative effects of this process from the social standpoint have too often been stressed to need elaboration. The present disturbances have moreover demonstrated its most harmful character from the point of view of public security. We must point out with much concern that the infiltration of these elements has already been resumed on a considerable scale.



12. For the extension of existing and the establishment of new settlements based on mixed farming a total of 670 certificates is required. In the majority of cases, new immigrants will not be directly absorbed in these colonisation schemes but will occupy the positions in the hired labour market which will be released by the transition of workers to independent farming. The items under this head, details of which will be found in Appendix I are: (a) the addition of 120 new members to ten communal settlements (in the last schedule submitted by us 290 certificates were claimed under this head, but in actual fact 450 new members have been added in the course of the last half-year); (b) 150 new settlers in eight smallholders' settlements; (c) 50 new members for two new communal settlements and 500 members for two new smallholders' settlements; (d) 200 vacancies in the labour market as a result of a further stage in the consolidation of twelve labour settlements in the orange zone, coming partly under the Thousand Families Scheme, to be carried through with the investment of £50,000 provided jointly by the Jewish Agency, the Palestine Economic Corporation, the Palestine Agricultural Workers Plantation Company and the Nir Company; (e) 100 permits for skilled artisans and expert agriculturists for whom a demand is being created in the normal process of agricultural development, such as carpenters, agricultural mechanics, export dairymen, cattle breeders, etc.

13. Jewish colonising agencies continue to invest considerable sums in the promotion of close settlement on the basis of mixed farming, and in the development of irrigation. As a result, the absorptive capacity of agriculture is steadily expanding. The Jewish Agency has recently established the Palestine Agricultural Settlement Association to serve as its instrument for the furtherance of agricultural colonisation. It is through the instrumentality of this body that the annual appropriations of the Jewish Agency for colonisation credits will henceforth be disbursed. The Palestine Agricultural Settlement Association has a paid-up capital of £50,000 and is about to issue debentures to the amount of £200,000, of which one-half is to be subscribed before the 1st December. This year's colonisation budget of the Jewish Agency amounts to £80,000, which is mostly to be expended in loans to some of the younger settlements for the completion of their farming equipment. The proceeds of the first debenture issue of the Palestine Agricultural Settlement Association - £100,000 - will be invested this year in the development of irrigation in 30 settlements in various parts of Palestine. A special irrigation project of outstanding importance is to be carried out in the Kishon Valley where a new source of subsurface water has been tapped. The scheme will benefit seven settlements and bring under irrigation a total area of 7,000 dunams. Its eventual total cost will be £95,000, to be provided jointly by the Jewish Agency, the Jewish National Fund and the Nir Company, of which amount £40,000 is to be spent in the current agricultural year. The consolidation scheme of twelve smallholders' settlements in the orange zone, to be carried out under the joint auspices of the



Jewish Agency, The Palestine Economic Corporation, The Plantation Company and Nir at a cost of £50,000 has already been mentioned. Apart from its participation in the foregoing schemes, the Nir Company, which is the colonisation instrument of the General Federation of Jewish Labour, expects to invest this year £100,000 in various schemes of agricultural development. Altogether, including also the colonisation work of the Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association and the special credits provided by the Anglo-Palestine Bank and other banks to promote vegetable growing and other branches of mixed farming, a total amount of £400,000 will be expended this year in financing Jewish agricultural development.

14. It may be of interest to mention here that the settlements of the Jewish Agency (financed by the Keren Hayesod) have this year commenced to repay the long term colonisation loans, in accordance with the terms of the contracts concluded with them. The liability of 30 settlements to pay in their first instalments fell due on October 1, 1936. Of these, 24 have discharged their obligations and the remaining 6 are expected to do so in the next few days.

15. A total of 470 permits has been included in respect of irrigation and reclamation works. This total consists of the following items: (a) 210 men for the first instalment of £60,000 out of the programme of irrigation works to be carried out by the Palestine Agricultural Settlement Association; (b) 60 men for the first instalment of £15,000 in the Kishon irrigation project; (c) 200 men for the afforestation, drainage and other reclamation works of the Jewish National Fund. The afforestation schemes of the Jewish National Fund for the current year comprise a total of 500,000 trees.

16. The present schedule includes a special allowance of 500 permits for German immigrants, to be admitted as apprentices in agricultural settlements and in trade schools. Originally, an application was made in Dr. Senator's letter of May 29, 1936, for the admission of these immigrants under Category B. It was explained in that letter that funds for the absorption of these trainees had been provided by the British Council for German Jewry at the rate of £60 per person, as stated in para.(b) of Sir Herbert Samuel's letter to Dr. Weizmann of March 24, 1936, copy of which was forwarded to you as an enclosure to our Schedule Memorandum of April 1936, and which is enclosed herewith for ready reference. Without entering into a detailed exposition of the case for the admission of these immigrants, which was set out fully in Dr. Senator's letter under reference, we would point out that in view of their limited number and specially selected character, the trainees so admitted will all have an assured prospect of becoming permanently absorbed in the occupations for which they are going to be trained. The majority of them, after having spent a year in training at the settlements, will form the natural reserve from which new members for the existing labour



farms will be recruited. In the measure that vacancies will thus be filled by these apprentices, such vacancies will automatically not appear among those on account of which new immigration permits will be sought in future. The Jewish Agency trusts that Government will see its way to granting this request by adding the number of 500 to the total allocation of certificates which it will decide to make in respect of the other items of the schedule.

#### INDUSTRY:

17. Our total estimate of the requirements of industry is 1,450. This consists (a) 600 skilled artisans to be admitted under Parts A and B (named and unnamed) for the needs of manufacturing industries; (b) 250 workers for quarrying and stone production - the branch of industry where without a fresh supply of immigrant labour it will be impossible to utilise the available opportunities for expansion; (c) 600 workers for the Palestine Electric Corporation which is about to erect a new large power house on the Yarkon River (400 men), to extend its main power house at Haifa (60 men) and to continue the development of its high tension transmission line (150 men). Apart from this no application is made for additional labour certificates for the manufacturing industries.

18. Of all the spheres of economic activity industry has been most affected by the present disturbances. Owing to the conditions of insecurity and the effects of the general dislocation a number of workshops and industrial enterprises have had to be closed, involving the dismissal of about 1,000 workers. In addition, about 1,500 workers were discharged from factories and workshops which had to curtail their work. At the same time, progress continued to be made in other directions. During the period of the disturbances 42 new industrial enterprises were opened in which 500 workers found employment. A number of existing plants increased their production, taking on some 400 new men. The net balance of workers rendered unemployed in Jewish industries thus amounts to 1,600. As, however, only 1,100 industrial workers were registered as unemployed in the course of the half year at the labour exchanges of the Jewish Labour Federation and by other organisations of Jewish labour, it would appear that about 500 workers have definitely severed their connections with their former industrial occupations and found employment elsewhere (see para.4 above). In many of the factories which have continued their operations, a proportion of employees has been reduced to a part-time basis by working from 3 to 5 days in the week, mostly by rotation, so as not to increase unnecessarily the number of those wholly unemployed while at the same time preserving for the industries concerned their permanent personnel. It is assumed that with the general re-establishment of normal conditions these workers will return to full time employment.



19. The opening of new enterprises during the disturbances is not the only indication of progress achieved in adversity. It is noteworthy that during the months of April to August 1936, £255,507 worth of industrial machinery has been imported, the total figure of such imports since the beginning of the year being £435,201. The supply of electric current by the Palestine Electric Corporation to the factories at Tel-Aviv has not diminished, while since the month of April 150 new consumers of current for industrial purposes have been connected up at Tel-Aviv. As previously mentioned, a number of industrial establishments have made notable progress in the last half year, such as the Palestine Brewery at Rishon LeZion, Moller's Textile works at Kfar Atta, the modern furniture factory at Givat Shaul (Jerusalem), the Silk Works at Ramat Gan, a number of shoe factories and some enterprises engaged in the manufacture of foodstuffs. In the two last-mentioned branches, particularly in enterprises engaged in the working up of orange by-products, as well as in the manufacture of building materials, further progress is expected in the coming half year. It is estimated that 600 additional workers will be required under these heads but they will be forthcoming from among the unemployed. It is from this source, again that the new enterprises expected to start work in the coming season - among them the Haifa Rice Mills, the brush factory, the electric wire factory and the new plate glass works - will be able to recruit their unskilled personnel. The vacancies for skilled men, however, cannot be filled except through immigration. The Manufacturers' Association submitted in September a list showing an actual need for 450 skilled workers in specific trades. The number of applications listed at our Immigration Department is 380. We have accordingly made an allowance of 350 for the existing requirements and added 150 to cover the prospective demand for skilled men in the existing factories and another 100 for the skilled personnel of the new factories to be opened.

#### BUILDING:

20. Our assessment under this head is 500. Of this total 200 is for road building (other than Government roads) and 300 for building works proper. It is believed that without this limited supply of immigrant labour, the expected increase of employment in the building trade is likely to exhaust the entire reserve of unemployed building workers if not indeed to create a labour shortage.

21. A census taken at the beginning of September showed the number of Jewish building workers employed to be 9,500. A corresponding census taken in February 1936, gave the figure of 11,500. Of this decrease of 2,000 about 1,400 have remained unemployed while the remaining 600 have left the building trade for other occupations (see para.4 above). It is important, however, to note that the actual drop in building activity occurred not during the last six months of the disturbances, but much earlier in the year. On the whole, the monthly built-on-



area remained throughout the summer the same as it was in the last two months of the winter and the reason why more men were employed in February than later in the year is that a number of them were at work on finishing the buildings started at the end of the summer of 1935. The decrease that took place in the course of 1936 was thus in buildings completed, not in those begun. Thus in Tel-Aviv the monthly area of building permits issued, which had stood at an average of 21,600 sq.m. in the months of January and February 1936, after rising to 30,000 sq.m. in March, became fairly stabilised at 26,000 sq.m. in the months of April and August. The tendency towards a rise witnessed in March was subsequently checked by the difficulties experienced in the supply of lime and crushed stone owing to the security situation, as well as in the supply of the Nesher cement because of the dislocation of railway traffic. In Haifa the monthly area rose from an average of 18,000 sq.m. in the winter to 21,000 sq.m. in the summer. Only in Jerusalem, where most houses are built of stone and not of concrete and where the opening of new Jewish quarries is only slowly removing the difficulties which resulted from the cutting off by the Arabs of the supply of stone, has building activity decreased by about one-third; the monthly average for the summer was here 6,000 sq.m. as compared with last year's monthly average of 9,000 sq.m.

22. In the coming half year a marked increase of building activity is expected, particularly in Haifa and in rural areas. Mature building schemes in Haifa, which are listed in Appendix II, amount to an aggregate value of £300,000. For some of these, preparatory works of levelling and road building are already in progress, in so far as they are not handicapped by the labour shortage. It is likely that the re-establishment of normal conditions will bring to the fore additional building schemes the financing of which is being made difficult by the present situation. In Jerusalem a revival of private building activity is certain to take place as soon as normal conditions are restored. The progress recently made with the supply of stone produced by Jews is enabling building activity to expand notwithstanding the continuance of disorders. But apart from private house-building, a number of important building schemes are soon to be taken in hand, such as the Hedassah and University Hospital on Mount Scopus (£160,000), the new Anglo-Palestine Bank building (£35,000), and the "Hamkasher" quarter (£25,000). In Tel-Aviv work will begin on a number of cooperative housing schemes both in the town and in the "Shikun Hadarom" area. The Tel-Aviv Council for Harbour and Communications has appropriated the sum of £40,000 for a programme of roadstead development works approved by the E.J. Buckton. Towards the end of the schedule period work is expected to start on the erection of the new Gas Works. In the agricultural settlements, where comparatively little building work is now being done - many of the former building workers having gone over to agriculture - a number of housing schemes will soon have to be put in hand. Among these are the schemes mentioned in para. 10 which comprise the



erection of 250 one-family houses in Petach Tikvah, Rehovot, Herzlia, Kfar Saba and Hedera, 50 houses in Nathania and 50 at Kfar Yona. Another scheme of this category is for the accommodation of 500 refugee families from Jaffa whom it is intended to settle in agricultural settlements. For this purpose a fund of £55,000 has been created by the General Mortgage Bank with the assistance of the Palestine Relief and Consolidation Fund. The German Department of the Jewish Agency will this year spend £80,000 on buildings for new immigrants to be absorbed in agricultural settlements. The Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association proposes to build 30 dwellings and farm buildings for new settlers at Yavneel. In addition, a number of packing houses will be erected in the centres of orange growing, covering a total area of 100,000 sq.m. mostly on account of the large increase of crop expected in this and in the coming year and partly to replace the packing houses burnt down during the disturbances.

23. The item of building includes 300 men for public works - roads and drainage works - which are to be carried out by Jewish development agencies, Local Councils, and town quarters. Appendix III contains a detailed list of the roads to be constructed; their length aggregates 75-80 kms. and the total cost involved amounts to £202,000. Allowing 20% for delays and schemes which will fail to materialise, a total of £160,000 will remain, representing a volume of employment for 1,000 men. To this has to be added an allocation of 150 men for private drainage works in Jerusalem and Haifa at a cost of £22,000. As against the total of 1,150 men thus required there are at present 550 men engaged in road construction in Jewish town-quarters and development areas. The resulting deficiency of 600 men can be covered only partly from the unemployed labour reserve. The allowance of 200 immigration permits applied for under this head must therefore be regarded as the very minimum required.

#### TRANSPORT, PORTERAGE AND SEA WORKS:

24. The total estimate under these three heads is 1,100. Motor transport suffered considerably at the beginning of the disturbances owing to the insecurity of traffic on the highways and the loss of the tourist season, but the essential services were maintained throughout and in the latter part of the half year the volume of traffic grew steadily. The requirements of the military and the transport of stone to the roads now under construction, as well as the enrolment of a number of Jewish drivers by the police, have left practically no reserve of idle or under-employed drivers or vehicles, the result being that very often difficulties are experienced in obtaining cars, and particularly lorries, for urgent works. The orange export season will add very considerably to the demand for transport, which will increase still further when normal conditions of travel are restored. The possible termination of the Arab strike will have little effect



on the demand for Jewish motor transport as far as the discharge of Jewish fruit is concerned. In these circumstances the claimed addition of 300 men for motor transport must be regarded as a minimum figure.

25. For the port of Haifa and the Tel-Aviv roadstead the total allowance is 800. At Haifa the increase of 450 is in respect of all the branches of port and sea labour - portering, stevedoring, lighterage and seamanship. Private portering in that harbour will considerably increase with the beginning of the orange export season. In order to discharge the obligations it has assumed vis-a-vis Jewish orange shippers, the Jewish Labour Federation requires 300 additional men for portering alone. In lighterage and stevedoring, likewise, an increase of employment is expected. In these works Jewish labour has proved its worth to the public and the Government when, owing to its ability to maintain these services without the assistance of Arabs, the strike which broke out in the Haifa harbour was successfully defeated. The Tel-Aviv roadstead will similarly require a substantial increase of labour to cope both with the orange export and with larger imports. Our application for this purpose is 350.

#### PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES:

26. The proposed allowance for this category is 1,300 falling under the heads of Government and military works, Railways and Municipal works. The last schedule period witnessed a gratifying increase of Jewish labour employed on road construction and other works of the Public Works Department, its main cause being the High Commissioner's decision to speed up the construction of certain major roads in Jewish areas in view of the security situation. At the same time the Jewish Labour Federation was invited to undertake works urgently required by the Military authorities at Sarafand and Nathania. On the construction of the Nathania camp 150 Jewish workers are now employed and their number will be increased up to 400 within a month. Other camps, we are inferred, are soon to be taken in hand in various parts of the country. The number of Jewish workers engaged on Government and military works is already about 1,000. In addition to the three main roads on which work is now in progress the Jewish Agency is in negotiations with Government about the construction of a considerable number of "feeder" and local security roads. The financial arrangements for the building of these roads, to the cost of which the settlements concerned are expected to contribute, have not yet been completed but even if this had been done the commencement of the work would not in all cases have been possible owing to the shortage of labour. Bearing in mind these feeder roads, the expected continuation of the North Road from Hedera to Haifa, the additional works of the military and the share of Jewish labour in other public works we are applying for 730 permits under the head of Government works. Our allowance for Municipal works at Jerusalem and Haifa, in respect of drainage, building and road construction scheme, is 150.



27. A special claim of 400 has been included in respect of Railways. We submit that the experience of the last few months has fully justified the contention consistently urged by the Jewish Agency that the present one-sided racial composition of the railway personnel constitutes not only an injustice to the Jewish population but a danger to the stability of the service itself. We have represented to Government on numerous occasions the need of systematically increasing the number of Jewish railway employees by taking advantage of all the opportunities of replacement which offer themselves in the normal course of events. At present there are no more than 400 Jewish railwaymen in a total of over 4,000, and we submit that given a definite policy it should not prove impossible to double this number within the next half year. Even then, the proportion of Jewish employees would be no more than 20%.

#### MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:

28. The usual allowance has been included for Domestic, Catering and other miscellaneous services, as an addition of 15% to the total of other items. In this connection the requirements for various services of the large number of troops now stationed in Palestine should be taken into account.

#### CONCLUSION:

29. The Executive of the Jewish Agency fully realises under what unusual conditions the present schedule memorandum has been prepared. What took place in Palestine in the last few months was a determined attempt to defeat, by brutal force, the policy of the Jewish National Home - if not, indeed, to destroy its very foundations. The main target of this attack was the right of the Jews to increase their numbers in Palestine by an uninterrupted flow of immigration. It has been a cause of profound satisfaction to the Jewish Agency - as to all Jews in Palestine and throughout the world - to know that the Mandatory Government refuses to yield on this crucial issue. The Government has repeatedly made clear its determination not to suspend Jewish immigration under the pressure of, or as a premium upon, the campaign of violence. It has likewise declared that violence will not cause it to depart from its established immigration policy, which is to let economic absorptive capacity alone determine the number of immigrants to be admitted. The Jews of Palestine, on their part, have refused to attempt to secure what could in any case have been but a transient peace by sacrificing, even temporarily, this fundamental Jewish right of immigration into Palestine. For the sake of this paramount concern they have willingly submitted to all hardships and sacrifices. They know that in defending their lives and possessions they were also defending the hope of large masses of their fellow Jews abroad to settle in Palestine. Their conduct vis-a-vis the aggressors was determined by this primary consideration. If, however, the disorders caused so heavy a toll of suffering and such cruel loss of life to the Jewish population, they also provided a signal proof of the vitality of the Jewish constructive effort and of the firmness of the Jewish people's resolve to continue it.



The economic life of the Jewish community was not only successfully maintained, but in many respects further developed. The faith of Jewry in the future of Palestine has remained unshaken. All through the disturbed months, when the country must have appeared to the outside world as having fallen a helpless prey to death and destruction, the immigration of Jews of all classes and ages into Palestine continued uninterrupted. Even parents remaining abroad sent their children, confidently and hopefully, to Palestine, to be brought up in those very colonies which were liable at any night to come under fire. If the Jewish National Home is now emerging from this severe trial with definite prospects of further development, as indicated by the patent need for additional labour, it is the fervent hope of the Jewish Agency that Government will give the Jewish National Home its due by granting a labour schedule of a size fully adequate to meet the requirements of its continued growth.

30. On behalf of the Executive of the Jewish Agency we hereby guarantee the maintenance for a period of one year of the immigrants who will be nominated by the Executive in case of their being unemployed.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

Sgd.

M. Shertok W. Senator  
EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY

S U M M A R Y

I.	Agriculture	4,950
II.	Industry (incl. Palestine Electric Corporation)	1,450
III.	Building & Private Road Construction	500
IV.	Transport, Porterage and Sea Works	1,100
V.	Public Works and Services	1,300
VI.	Miscellaneous Services	1,395

T o t a l 10,695

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## THE JEWISH AGENCY

CENTRAL BUREAU FOR THE

LONDON

Statement for the Period 1st October,

## R E C E I P T S

	Oct.33 -May 35	June 35 -June 36	Total £
To General Donations	93 879. 0. 3	30 850.12.11	124 729.13. 2
" Earmarked Donations	6 000. 0. 0	----	6 000. 0. 0
" Interest on Current Account	107.11. 0	135.7. 1	242.18.1

99 986.11. 3      30 986. 0. 0      130 972.11. 3

## FOR PALESTINE

SETTLEMENT OF GERMAN JEWS IN PALESTINE

DEPARTMENT

1933, to 30th June, 1936 (33 months)

## P A Y M E N T S

	(20 months) Oct 33 -May 35	(13 months) June 35 -June 36	Total
By Jerusalem Department Remitted from London for Expenditure in Palestine (including £ 6,000 "Earmarked")	66 421.15.11	49 421.3. 11	115 842.19.10
" Grants For Aliyah and Hachsharah Purposes	1 457. 3. 8	1 793.15. 9	3 250.19. 5
" Report to Zionist Congress and to Council of Jewish Agency	---	364. 2. 1	364. 2. 1
" Administration Expenses (London)-			
Salaries	5 041. 4. 5	1 535 19. 8	4 575. 4. 1
Travelling Expenses	983. 2. 1	769.13. 6	1 752.15. 7
Rent, Light, Heating	565. 0. 0	345. 0. 0	910. 0. 0
Telephone	42.13. 0	87.10. 3	132. 3. 5
Telegrams	140. 3. 7	143.11. 2	283.14. 9
Postage	88. 9.10	55. 4. 0	143.13. 10
Subscriptions	32. 6. 7	19. 8. 6	51.15. 1
Stationery and Office Supplies	76.10. 4	17. 2. 5	93.12. 9
Bank Charges	8. 4. 0	5.10. 8	13.14. 8
Insurance	7.18. 0	13.16. 5	20.14. 5
Auditor's Fees	---	15.15. 0	15.15. 0
Miscellaneous	116.11. 2	217. 2. 1	333.13. 3
	£ 104. 3. 0	£ 227.13.10	£ 331.16. 10
" Recoverable Payments	40. 0. 0	537. 7. 2	577. 7. 2
" Cash			
At the Anglo-Palestine Bank Ltd.	26820.17.11	= 24 331.13.1	3189. 1.10
At the Midland Bank Ltd.	37.11.11	44. 0. 4	81.18. 1
At the Italian Zionist Federation	40.18.10	= 70.13.0	33. 5.10
	99 986 11. 3	30 986. 0. 0	130 972.11. 3

[1936]

WRHS



AMERICAN JEWISH

ARCHIVES



[1936]

LIST OF AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS (WORKER CAMPS, KVUTZOTH, KIBBUZIM, MOSHAVIM, SETTLEMENTS, AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS), WHICH HAVE ACCEPTED GERMAN IMMIGRANTS AND HAVE RECEIVED LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL BUREAU. PURPOSE LOANS AND NUMBER OF GERMAN IMMIGRANTS AT THE VARIOUS PLACES UNTIL JUNE THE 30th, 1936 .

P l a c e	Number of German Im- migrants until 30.6. 36 (Youth figures bet- ween bra- ckets)	Amount of Loans from 31. 5.36 to 30.6.36	Amount of Loans prior to 31.5.35	Total amount of Loans	Purpose of Loan			
					Buildings	Buildings for Youth	Small- holdings and Ex- tension of Farms	Work- shops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Ayelet Hashachar	78 (30)	750.-	1300.-	2050.-	350.-	850.-	750.-	100.-
2. Beer Tuvia	x) 18	400.-	-	400.-	400.-	-	-	-
3. Childrens Home Ahava near Haifa	89 (89)	12200.-	-	12200.-	-	12200.-	-	-
4. Kv. Habacharuth, Tel Aviv	64	250.-	-	250.-	-	-	250.-	-
5. " Haboneh, Hedera	51	435.-	-	435.-	360.-	-	75.-	-
6. " Beth Alfa (Hashom. Haz)	12	500.-	253.-	753.-	253.-	500.-	-	-
7. " Beth-Sera	7	457.-	298.-	755.-	298.-	457.-	-	-
8. " Bamifneh, Karkur	71	525.-	1294.-	1829.-	1379.-	-	450.-	-
9. " Batelam, Nachlath Yehuda	98	340.-	700.-	1040.-	680.-	-	360.-	-
10. " Batelem, Kinnereth	30	300.-	-	300.-	300.-	-	-	-
11. Ben Shemen, Kfar Hanoar	103 (103)	6000.-	950.-	6950.-	-	6950.-	-	-
12. Kv. Gewah	24 (20)	680.-	510.-	1190.-	440.-	750.-	-	-
13. " Givath Brenner	297 (59)	1540.-	5430.-	6970.-	2070.-	1500.-	2850.-	550.-
14. " Givath Hashlosa	50	-	3665.-	3665.-	940.-	1125.-	1400.-	200.-
15. " Givath Chaim, Emek Chefer	8	400.-	1508.-	1908.-	908.-	-	800.-	200.-
16. " Givath	45 (28)	250.-	750.-	1000.-	250.-	750.-	-	-
17. " Ginegar	33 (20)	150.-	500.-	650.-	150.-	500.-	-	-
18. " Gesher	151 (50)	1304.-	2877.-	4181.-	1306.-	1250.-	1200.-	425.-
19. " Gan Shmuel	31 (31)	775.-	-	775.-	-	775.-	-	-
20. Gan Hashomron, Karkur	90	2160.-	1460.-	3620.-	625.-	-	2995.-	-
21. Kv. Degania A (With Emek Hayarden Agric. School)	37 (15)	215.-	790.-	1005.-	440.-	565.-	-	-
22. Degania B	21 (16)	45.-	610.-	655.-	400.-	255.-	-	-
23. Hazoreah Hadera (75 have transferred to Yokneam)	22	-	130.-	130.-	130.-	-	-	-
24. Hasharon	16 (15)	600.-	-	600.-	-	600.-	-	-
25. Hadar	x) 32	10.-	818.-	828.-	828.-	-	-	-
26. Herzliah	x) 32	-	863.-	863.-	863.-	-	-	-
27. Kv. Hahkugim, Raananah	98	-	330.-	330.-	30.-	-	300.-	-
28. " " Shitah (En Charod)	83	700.-	3332.-	4032.-	732.-	-	2700.-	600.-
29. " Chefzi-Bah, Beth Alfa	18	300.-	176.-	476.-	176.-	-	300.-	-
30. " Chefez-Chaim, Aguda Israel Gedera	53	729.-	-	729.-	729.-	-	-	-



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
31. Girls Training School Jerus.	-	-	300.-	300.-	-	300.-	-	-
32. Javneel x)	10	150.-	-	150.-	150.-	-	-	-
33. Kv. Yagur	166 (20)	1300.-	2995.-	4295.-	1520.-	1000.-	1200.-	575.-
34. Hakovesh, Kfar Saba	83	-	3098.-	3098.-	1048.-	-	1950.-	100.-
35. Kf. Hahoreshe, near Nahalal	12	700.-	-	790.-	400.-	-	300.-	-
36. Kv. Kineret	13 (13)	45.-	210.-	255.-	-	255.-	-	-
37. Kfar Gileadi-Tel Hai	42 (38)	-	960.-	960.-	-	960.-	-	-
38. Kfar Yeheskel	8	1250.-	525.-	1775.-	525.-	1250.-	-	-
39. Kfar Yehoshua	-	1250.-	-	1250.-	-	1250.-	-	-
40. Kfar Saba x)	32	-	916.-	916.-	916.-	-	-	-
41. Kfar Yedidia	52	7612.-	5444.-	13056.-	9429.-	-	3627.-	-
42. Kfar Ivri	54	1000.-	-	11000.-	-	-	1000.-	-
43. Karkur x)	32	74.-	675.-	749.-	749.-	-	-	-
44. Nahalal	50 (50)	1250.-	-	1250.-	-	1250.-	-	-
45. Kv. Misra	35 (20)	-	1166.-	1166.-	386.-	500.-	280.-	-
46. " Mahar, Hadar	46	750.-	-	750.-	750.-	-	-	-
47. " Masad, Herzlia	44	664.-	997.-	1661.-	716.-	-	945.-	-
48. " Meayin, Hashom. Hazair, Rehovot	32	400.-	-	400.-	250.-	-	150.-	-
49. " Hamephales, Hanoar Hazioni	-	-	350.-	350.-	-	-	350.-	-
50. " Mishmar Haemek Kfar Saba	17 (17)	-	940.-	940.-	540.-	400.-	-	-
51. " Mishmar Hasharon, Emek Chefer	13	300.-	-	300.-	-	-	300.-	-
52. Meshek Hapoalot, Hedera	-	-	200.-	200.-	200.-	-	-	-
53. Meshek Hapoalot, Petach Tikvah	-	-	195.-	195.-	195.-	-	-	-
54. Magdiel x)	32	18	821.-	839.-	839.-	-	-	-
55. Maimonia near Petach Tikva (Kfar Nahman Sirkin)	75	2000.-	-	2000.-	-	-	2000.-	-
56. Kv. Hanoar Haoved Naaneh	162 (40)	1800.-	4690.-	6490.-	2150.-	1440.-	2900.-	-
57. Neve Chaim near Hedera	40	1100.-	-	1100.-	500.-	-	600.-	-
58. Nahlath Yehuda x)	32	8.-	854.-	862.-	862.-	-	-	-
59. Ain-Hahoreshe, Emek Hefer	22	300.-	290.-	590.-	290.-	-	300.-	-
60. Ain-Harod	140 (62)	1280.-	2935.-	4215.-	1055.-	1760.-	800.-	600.-
61. Kv. Ayanot (Sarona)	16 (15)	600.-	-	600.-	-	600.-	-	-
62. Ain-Harosh, Emek Hefer, Hapoel Hamisrachi	30	1400.-	-	1400.-	-	-	1400.-	-
63. Kv. Hapoel Hamisrachi near Kfar Javetz	31	72	1064.-	1136.-	772.-	-	364.-	-
64. Kv. Hapoel Hamisrachi near Meged	27	750.-	-	750.-	750.-	-	-	-
65. Kv. Kiryath Anavim	37 (28)	1150.-	-	1150.-	200.-	950.-	-	-



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
66. Kiryath Bialik Hachaklaith	80	6102.-	4334.-	10336.-	1100.-	-	9236.-	-
67. Kv. Rodges, Hapoel Hamisrachi	178 (58)	1152.-	3750.-	4902.-	912.-	1630.-	2160.-	200.-
68. Rehovoth x)	32	12.-	810.-	822.-	822.-	-	-	-
69. Raananah x)	32	52.-	848.-	900.-	900.-	-	-	-
70. Ramat Eisenberg, Rehovoth	22	-	350.-	350.-	-	-	350.-	-
71. Ramat Johanan (Kv. Usha)	-	-	380.-	380.-	380.-	-	-	-
72. Ramat Hashavim	60	1575.-	1545.-	3120.-	-	-	3120.-	-
73. Kv. Shiler	31 (21)	-	1100.-	1100.-	200.-	500.-	400.-	-
74. Kv. Shaar Hanegv, Gederah	94	420.-	1200.-	1620.-	1250.-	-	370.-	-
75. Kv. Hashomer Hazair near Kinneret	43 (26)	955.-	550.-	1505.-	-	1505.-	-	-
76. " Hashomer Hazair near Merhavia	20 (20)	-	500.-	500.-	-	500.-	-	-
77. " Sarid	25 (20)	-	500.-	500.-	-	500.-	-	-
78. S'de Yaakov, Hapoel Hamisrachi	45 (30)	1350.-	-	1350.-	-	750.-	600.-	-
79. Kv. Tel Jossef	81 (40)	460.-	2406.-	2866.-	686.-	980.-	1200.-	-
Total	3957 (1012)	71276.-	76392.-	147668.-	46479	47307.-	50332.-	3350.-

x) These houses were built for individuals and the number of immigrants indicates the number of places in the houses; the number of German immigrants at the place is actually larger.

Notes:

The total sums include amounts given through the "Nir" Co.; we acquired shares of "Nir" while "Nir" granted the settlements loans to double (the amount of the shares) for the following purposes:

For Worker Houses	in all	£P 3000	( Share value 1500 )
" Youth Aliyah Houses	"	13445	( " 6635 )
" Small-holdings	"	9000	( " 4500 )

Apart from the sums mentioned above, about 50 loans amounting to more than £P 3000 were given to individual settlers in Beer Tuvia, Herzlia, Kfar Yavetz, Kfar Pinnes, Karkur, Meged, Mötza, Naharia, Ain Vered, Atlith, Pardess Hanah, Ramatayim, Raananah ( about £P 1000 until 31.5.35 ).

Apart from this tents to a value of £P 2000 were distributed to various Kvutzoth prior to 31.5.1935.

£P 1400.- was expended between 31.5. 1935 and 30.6.1936 for general agricultural instruction. Altogether the various agricultural settlements were given ( apart from land purchase ) loan in the period between 31.5.35 and 30.6. 1936 amounting to

Before 31.5.1935 loans were given amounting to

Being in all £P 158362



B. THE PALESTINE BUDGET OF THE  
COUNCIL FOR GERMAN JEWRY.

8. At the beginning of March 1936, the Executive of the Jewish Agency sent a delegation consisting of Mr. S. H. Ofion, Mr. E. Kaplan and Dr. George Landauer to London, who, in the closest cooperation with Professor Namier and Dr. Rosenbluth as well as with Dr. Moses, chairman of the German Zionist Federation, worked out detailed proposals for the Palestine work of the Council. Dr. Ludwig Pinner, who arrived in London a few weeks later as the representative of the Hiltachduth Olci Germania, also participated in these discussions.

9. On the basis of the proposals submitted by the Jewish Agency and the Central Bureau, the Council for German Jewry, at its meeting on March 23rd, decided to assign the sum of £250,000 out of its first year's budget for the following purposes in Palestine:

(a) The accommodation of 1,500 new immigrants from Germany in existing agricultural settlements.....	£150,000
(b) Vocational training in agricultural settlements and handicrafts for 1000 new immigrants from Germany ... ..	60,000
(c) Credits for artisans and tradespeople from Germany ... ..	40,000
	£250,000

10. On the basis of the grant of £150,000 for the placing of new immigrants in agricultural settlements in Palestine, the Palestine Government in May 1936 granted 1,200 special certificates under the labour schedule (including 300 for married men). The allotment of these certificates rendered possible the transfer of 1,500 young persons after completing at least two years' agricultural training and thus caused a corresponding number of places in the German Hachshara to be free both within and outside Germany for new candidates. By the end of August these 1,500 persons, almost without exception members of the Hachluz and of other Hachshara organisations, will have arrived in Palestine and reached the settlements intended for them.

11. Unfortunately a delay has occurred in the execution of the other parts of the Palestine scheme adopted by the Council, mainly owing to the troubles in Palestine. It has so far not been possible to obtain from the Palestine Government the special certificates that are necessary for the transfer of 1,000 young people to Palestine for vocational training in agriculture and handicrafts. A part of the £60,000 granted for this purpose has, therefore, been allotted in accordance with the proposal of the Jerusalem Department, for the vocational training of 120 girls, who are to be transferred from Germany to Palestine by means of special certificates of the WIZO, and the Jerusalem Department is endeavouring to make arrangements with other organisations and institutions in Palestine which are likewise in a position, by means of special certificates, to bring young people from Germany to Palestine and to give them vocational training if they can be provided with financial assistance for this purpose.



With regard, finally, to the grant of \$40,000 for credits, detailed plans were submitted to the Council some weeks ago, for the realisation of which a number of preliminary steps must be taken. A part of this amount, consisting of £2,000, has been voted by the Council for social credits for new immigrants to Palestine.

12. When the Council, at its meeting on March 23rd last, unanimously resolved to vote £250,000 from the annual budget of 1936 for the settlement of German Jews in Palestine, it did so on the understanding that American Jewry (in accordance with the original idea of the Council) would undertake to provide two-thirds of that amount. The Council was mistaken in that assumption, as the Joint has declined to provide any part of the grant for Palestine. It affords a certain relief to the Council, which, by the grant of £250,000 has far exceeded its annual budget (out of the money from England), that the D.F.A. has promised to participate in the Palestine grant to the Council to the extent of £50,000, and that the Jewish Agency has promised to contribute a further amount of £25,000 (out of the collections in Germany).

13. The monies of the Council intended for the settlement of German Jews in Palestine - as previously those of the Central British Fund - are given for the most part not à fond perdu, but as loans; but while the repayments of the loans granted by the Central British Fund revert to the Fund, an agreement was arrived at some weeks ago with the Council, with regard to the assets and repayments resulting from the loans granted by it, in accordance with the wishes of the Jewish Agency.

The Council for German Jewry has shown by its decisions that it clearly recognises the importance of Palestine in connection with the German problem.

#### C. THE REFUGEE PROBLEM.- REFUGEE CERTIFICATES.

14. "The Problem of the Jewish refugees who have left Germany since March 1933, either with no means or without adequate means, has not been solved to the present day." This sentence from our report to the Congress can be repeated to-day. The refugee problem has indeed been carefully studied by an Experts' Committee of the League of Nations, which met in Geneva in November 1935, but the Council of the League, which met a few weeks later, did not accept the most important recommendations of this Committee, but contended itself, after the resignation of Mr. James McDonald, by appointing a new High Commissioner, Sir Neill Malcolm, provisionally, until the meeting of the League in September. In accordance with the limited authority and the temporary nature of his office, Sir Neill Malcolm, who has now occupied the position for six months, has devoted his main interest during this period to the solution of one part of the refugee problem, namely, the question of the creation of a legal document of identity for German refugees who are either "Stateless" or are unable to renew their German passport. The real main problems, viz., the transfer of refugees from European countries to definite lands of domicile, the obtaining of permission to work in European countries for those refugees who cannot be transferred to overseas countries, and the transfer of capital from Germany



for refugees who still have property there, have not yet been taken in hand by the League Commissioner, but continue to be left to the care of non-Jewish and Jewish relief organisations. This applies also to the important question, how the danger of irregular waves of refugees from Germany can be prevented by promoting the systematic emigration of persons from that country, whether with or without means. It is to be hoped that there will be an opportunity on the occasion of the League meeting in September to deal afresh with the refugee problem in all its aspects.

15. The Jewish organisations (Jewish Agency, Council for German Jewry, Joint, Ica, Hicem) have made every endeavour to contribute their share in the alleviation of the refugee problem. On behalf of the Jewish Agency, the London Department of the Central Bureau has participated in all important discussions that have taken place in connection with the refugee problem during the period of this report. The Jewish Agency and the Central Bureau were represented by Dr. Ruppin, Dr. Goldmann and Dr. M. Rosenblueth at the meeting of the Experts' Committee of the League in November 1935. Dr. Rosenblueth is a member of the Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Herbert Samuel, which represents Jewish and non-Jewish organisations in the refugee question in relations with the High Commissioner, Sir Neill Malcolm.

16. The London Department of the Central Bureau on behalf of the Jewish Agency, has also undertaken during the period of this report, the distribution of the refugee certificates among the various countries of Europe, in permanent cooperation with the Palestine Offices and the relief committees of those countries, as well as with the Palestine Office in Berlin and the Halutz organisations. During the period from April 1st, 1935, until August 15, 1936, 950 refugee certificates were available for distribution, so that the total number of the refugee certificates (including the schedule for the summer of 1936) amounts to 2,455. These 2,455 certificates have been distributed among the various countries as follows:

France	763
Holland	289
Belgium	285
Poland	235
Czechoslovakia	218
England	137
Italy	75
Austria	65
Luxembourg	62
Switzerland	59
Jugoslavia	41
Denmark	37
Latvia	25
Spain	19
Lithuania	18
Portugal	17
Roumania	13
Saar District	10
Egypt	6
Danzig	5
Turkey	4
Hungary	4
Tunis	3
Various	10
For legalisation of Tourists	
(up to 30.9.35).....	55
Total	2,455



17. The Jewish Agency has provided for Jews from Germany (including refugees) for the period from April 1st, 1933 until September 30, 1936 altogether 10,162 certificates, that is, 26,8 per cent. of all available certificates. Of the 10,162 certificates, 2,455, that is 24,2 per cent. of the German quota, were used for refugees.

The total number of refugees from Germany who will have entered Palestine in the period from April 1st, 1933 until September 30, 1936, may be estimated at least at 5,000. This number is composed of about 3,800 persons who were admitted under the labour schedule and about 1200 persons who, - according to reports we have received from the Palestine offices in the European countries - went to Palestine under other categories (capitalist, relatives, etc.).

Unfortunately the Central Bureau did not by any means have at its disposal a sufficient number of certificates in order to bring all those refugees to Palestine who - after being approved by the local Palestine Offices and by the Palestine Office in Berlin for the receipt of a certificate - have been waiting quite a long time for their departure to Erez Israel, quite apart from being unable to satisfy all those who have registered their names at the Palestine Offices for emigration to Palestine.

18. The total number of the Jewish emigrants from Germany (including refugees) who have settled in Palestine from January 1, 1933 to the end of September 1936 should amount to about 35,000 souls.



INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE LONDON DEPARTMENT  
OF THE CENTRAL BUREAU.

19. After the close of the financial report to May 31st, 1935 submitted to the 19th Zionist Congress, the London Bureau received about £30,850 for the settlement of German Jews in Palestine, viz. £30,250 from the United States as the balance from the drive of 1934, and £600 from Canada as the second instalment from the drive of 1935. The money collected in England was remitted directly to Jerusalem (see report of the Jerusalem Department).

An exact statement of the income and expenditure of the London Department of the Central Bureau for the period from June 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936 is attached to this report as an annex.

London, August 21st, 1936

(Signed) Dr. Martin Rosenbluth.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE KEREN HAYESOD  
for 5696  
(1st October, 1935 - 30th September, 1936)

1. The net income of the Keren Hayesod for 5696 (1.X.1935 - 30.IX.1936) amounted to £P.312,013, deriving from the following groups of countries:-

United States of North America	£P. 76,416
South Africa	48,145
Great Britain	21,944
Eretz Israel	20,230
Other countries	145,278
	<u>£P.312,013</u>
	-----

The above total includes £P.45,953 earmarked donations (among these £P.34,050 for the settlement of German Jews). The sum of £P.266,060 was, therefore, available for the regular budget.

The preceding year, i.e. 5695 (1.X.1934 - 30.IX.1935) showed a total income of £P.271,111, from which the regular budget benefited to the amount of £P.222,773, an increase of £P.40,902 compared to the receipts of the preceding year, or, expressed in percentage, roughly 13%.

The Keren Hayesod remitted to the Jewish Agency £P.257,206, of which £P.216,034 were on account of the regular budget, £P.34,050 for the settlement of German Jews, £P.5,052 for expenses directly connected with the disorders, £P.839 deriving from the "Mif'al Habitzaron" and £P.1,231 other earmarked contributions.

Moreover, during the period under review, the Keren Hayesod remitted directly to Lloyds Bank the instalments due on the £P.500,000 Consolidation Loan to the amount of £P.45,600, reducing it, as per October 1st, 1936, to £P.467,993.

2. The expenditure of the Jewish Agency during 5696 was £P.393,637 and came from the following sources:-

From the Keren Hayesod	£P.257,206
" receipts of the Immigration Dept.	49,034
" repayments on account of previous loans (among which £P.4,316 from K.H.settlements)	16,208
" special income, incl. £P.6,525 from the Palestine Government for the Agricultural Experimental Station, £P.917 from other sources, participation of the settlers of Ramath Yochanan £P.4,500, contribution to expenditure of Political Department £P.7,527, miscellaneous £P.307	19,776
" liquidation of land holdings of the "Amzic" and its daughter companies through the Keren Hayesod	13,352
	<u>£P.355,576</u>
	-----

The difference of £P.38,061 between income and expenditure is due to certain payments which, though falling within the 5695 budget, were only effected in 5696.



3. The expenditure of the Jewish Agency in the amount of £P.393,637 is classified under the following main items:

For Agricultural Colonisation (incl. Agric. Experimental Station)	£P.147,406
" Settlement of German Jews	34,850
" Housing and Public Works	£P.35,879
" Investment in the "Bizur" Co.	15,020
" Aliyah and Hachsharah	50,899
" National Institutions and Security	57,910
" Educational and Cultural Activities	42,142
" Administrative Expenditure	27,850
" Miscellaneous (Trade & Industry, Economic Research, Statistical Dept., Information Service, Collection Expenses, etc.)	11,752
	20,828
	£P. 393,637
	-----

#### I. Agricultural Colonisation.

The £P.147,406 budgeted for this purpose were disbursed under the following heads:-

(a) Investments in various companies	£P. 51,500
(b) Moshawim and Moshawoth	37,980
(c) Cooperative settlements	18,894
(d) Women's Training Farms	2,000
(e) Middle-class colonisation - smallholders	6,112
(f) Expenditure on the organisation of agric. service, Technical Office, Instructorate	11,521
(g) Miscellaneous	3,038
	£P. 131,045

<u>Less</u> receipts of the Technical Office, Instructorate, etc.	3,877
	£P. 127,168

(h) Agricultural Experiment Station £P.23,294

<u>Less</u> Receipts	£P. 2,716		
Surplus from 5685	340	3,056	20,238
			£P. 147,406
			=====

ad (a) Our preceding reports, both monthly and six-monthly, as well as the report of the 29th September, 1936, contained details regarding "Keren Hayesod Investments in new Companies", with special reference to the establishment and scope of the Palestine Agricultural Settlement Association Ltd. (Chevrah ArzIsraelith Lehit'yashvuth Haklaith). The Keren Hayesod holds all the shares of that Company to a nominal value of £P. 50,000 for which it paid partly in cash, partly by the assignment of contracts.

The Water Company, "Chevrah Lehaspakath Hamayim b'Eretz Israel" was founded with a share capital of £P.10,000, divided into 250 Preference Shares at £P.10, and 750 Ordinary Shares at £P.10. Through the acquisition of 150 Shares the Keren Hayesod invested

1,500

in that Company. The Central Bureau for the

Carried forward

£P. 51,500



Brought forward

£P.51,500

Settlement of German Jews has invested £P.6,000 in the same Company, which mainly engages in activities connected with water problems in settlements, where Jews from Germany have been settled.

ad (b) The £P.37,980 for expenditure in Moshavim-Moshawoth were spent under the following heads:-

For the consolidation of existing settlements (Nahalal £P.2,786, Sdei Yaakov £P.3,867, Kfar Baruch £P.2,667, Merhavia £P.3,450, Tel Adashim £P.806, Kfar Hassidim £P.4,097, Kfar Gideon £P.278, Balfouria £P.277) - £P.18,228

For new colonisation (Kfar Witkin £P.16,143, Moshav Hapoel Hamisrachi, Kfar Haroeh, £P.988, Moshav Eljashiv £P.1,272, Moshav Avihail £P.656, Ain Haowed £P.280, Kfar Hittin £P.413) - 19,725 37,980

ad (c) The item of £P.18,894 for expenditure in Cooperative Settlements includes the following disbursements:-

For the consolidation of existing settlements, i.e. Daganiah A £P.746, Daganiah B £P.616, Mishmar Haemek £P.1,266, Kvuzath Sarid £P.490, Kvuzath Hashomer Hazair Merhaviah £P.331, Kvuzath Kinereth £P.560, Kfar Natan Laski £P.254, Kvuzath Y. £P.47) - 4,310

For new colonisation (Ramath Yochanan £P.6,185, Ain Shomer £P.1,350, Ain Hachores £P.465, Givath Chaim £P.850, Kvuzath Jakowesh in Kfar Saba £P.500, Gewath £P.112, Mishmar Hasharon £P.636, Ajanoth £P.84, Mishmar Haemek £P.163, Kvuzath Hasharon £P.84, Kfar Giladi £P.4) 10,423

For building purposes in the "Pica" colonies 2,000

For irrigation plant in the Nuris and Kishon areas 2,161 18,894

ad (d) For Girls' Farms (Petah Tiqvah £P.666, Nachlath Yehuda £P.668, Shechunath Boruchov £P.666) - 2,000

ad (e) Middle-Class Colonisation:-

For settlement of smallholders in Kfar Yoshua, Kfar Baruch, Yarkonah and other points 3,567

For loans to smallholders - 3 in Ramataim  
3 in Ramataim £P. 480  
1 " Magdiel 75  
7 " Hadar 803

Carried forward £P.1358 3,567 110,374



Brought forward	£P. 1,358	£P. 3,567	£P. 110,374
5 in Sdei Yaakov	375		
2 " Kfar Baruch	310		
2 " Kfar Gideon	160		
1 " Kfar Yedidiah	177		
and others	<u>165</u>	<u>2,545</u>	6,112
<u>ad (f)</u> Technical Office (1)		4,465	
Instructorate		4,749	
Expenses in connection with organising of agric. service		<u>2,307</u>	11,521
<u>ad (g)</u> The expenditure of £P. 3,038 was spent under the following heads:			
Surveys, water borings and geological research at various points		1,185	
Research in cattle disease		511	
Preparatory work for settlement in Beth Shan, Kfar Hamaccabi and Kfar Usha		343	
Experimental Fields		390	
Gordon House in Daganiah A		100	
Publications, etc.		<u>509</u>	<u>3,038</u>
			£P. 131,645
<u>Less</u> receipts of the Technical Office, Instructorate, etc.			<u>3,877</u>
			£P. 127,168

ad (h) Expenditure on Experimental Station:

Department for cattle-feeding (upkeep of stable, fodder, etc.)	2,086	
Chemical Dept.	374	
Pathological Dept.	128	
Entomological Dept.	90	
Dept. for rationalising expenditure	174	
Physiological Dept.	91	
Climatological garden	158	
Grain fields	93	
Soil research in Huleh	£P. 418	
" " " Beth Shan	238	
" " " Mifraz Haifa	<u>29</u>	685
Cattle Show		236
Work carried out on account of Govt.		
Experimental Garden for Citrus Plants		
£P. 901, examination of by-products of citrus plants		
£P. 158, of dairy problems		
£P. 194, agronomic research		
£P. 794, experiments with manure and irrigation		
£P. 118, with plantations in Kiryath Anavim		
£P. 302, in intensive cultivation		
£P. 233, and miscellaneous research		<u>3,767</u>

Carried forward £P. 7,882 £P. 127,168  
 (1) See Appendix A. The Technical Office also attends to the technical requirements and building activities of the other Departments of the Jewish Agency.



Brought forward	£P. 7,882	£P. 127,168
Cost of Well	331	
Experimental Fields of the Sieff Institute	365	
Miscellaneous - publications, library, postage, travels, watchmen etc.	910	
Gewah Section - Seed production and examination, etc.	197	
Salaries and wages	10,205	
Buildings and other capital expenditure	2,003	
Working capital of the Experimental Station	500	
Advance expenditure o/a of 5696	901	
	23,294	

Less: Income of Experimental Station:

Of stable	£P. 1,238		
" well	314		
" Chemical Dept.	183		
" other Depts.	942		
" Gewah section	39		
Surplus from 5695	340	3,056	20,238
			£P. 147,406
			=====

In addition to the £P. 147,406 representing the budgetary expenditure on agricultural colonization, £P. 21,600 were invested in the Palestine Drainage and Amelioration Company, Ltd. (Chewrah Eretz Israelith Lenikus ulehashbacha) for the draining of the Huleh area, bringing up the total investments of the Keren Hayesod in this Company to the agreed sum of £P. 33,300. (The same amount is contributed by KKL and P.L.D.C.)

The above mentioned £P. 21,600 are the proceeds of the sale of lands by the Amzic and its daughter companies, but do not yet figure in the accounts.

## II. Settlement of German Jews.

The budget of the Department for the Settlement of German Jews in 5696 amounted to £P. 81,784, of which the Keren Hayesod contributed £P. 34,850. A detailed report of the activities of this Department will be supplied as soon as the annual accounts are completed.

## III. Housing and Public Works.

For Workers' dwellings *)	£P. 12,169
" Rural Workers' Housing Co. Ltd. **)	4,847
" Temporary housing accommodation	1,138
" Tents	2,822
" Leasehold rent, wire fencing	251
Carried forward	21,227

\*) See Appendix A; \*\*) For details consult our report "Keren Hayesod Investments in new Companies", 29.4.36, and our report for the first six months of 5696



Brought forward	£P.. 21,227	
less workers' contribution	<u>140</u>	£P. 21,087
For Contribution to Fund for workers' housing in Moshawoth (Yemenites)		1,150
" Loan Fund for auxiliary farms		2,500
" " " sanitary purposes		1,000
" Loans to workers in Moshawoth		770
" Promotion of Jewish shipping		453
" Offices for Agricultural undertakings	800	
" Contracting Offices of Hapoel Hamizrachi	<u>100</u>	900
" Vocational training of workers and youth-ful immigrants		2,684
" Subsidies to Workers' Fund "Mishan" of Histadruth Haovdim	1,000	
" Co. of the Hapoel Hamisra-chi	<u>150</u>	1,150
" Miscellaneous (Transport of workers to places of work, surveys, labour bureaus, etc.)		1,910
" Expenses in connection with organising the service		<u>2,275</u>
		35,879
" Investment in "Bizur"	<u>15,020</u>	£P. 50,899
		=====

The "B i z u r" Company was founded with the object of granting loans for such large-scale public works as the lay-out of residential quarters, the construction of roads, of public buildings, etc. thus creating increased employment facilities. The share capital of the Company is £P.50,000, of which the Keren Hayesod has contributed £P.15,000. The Company issues debentures to the amount of £P.120,000, bearing 6% interest p.a., redeemable between 1st January, 1937 and 1st January, 1943. The Bizur Company started its activities in May 1936. With its assistance a number of large scale works employing hundreds of workers, have been and are being carried out. We propose to refer to the most important of these only. Loans have been granted as follows:

1. To the "Shikun" Co. for the construction of workers' dwellings and the levelling of roads in the southern part of Tel Aviv £P. 16,000
2. To Bait Wegan (adjoining Tel Aviv) for the construction of a road to Tel Aviv 6,350
3. To Schechunath Kiryath Chaim near Haifa for the levelling of additional building land 12,000
4. To the Sharon colonies of Herzliah, Ramath Hasharon, Kiryath Saul and Hadar Joseph for the construction of a communicating road between Herzliah and Tel Aviv 12,800
5. To Petah Tiqvah for the construction of local roads 4,500



6. To Rehovoth for the construction of local roads £P. 3,100
7. To the Hadar Hacarmel Committee for the construction of a road from Hadar Hacarmel to Mount Carmel 4,000
8. To "Rassko" for road construction and canalisation in Schechunath Bialik B, and various small loans 4,500

The loans confirmed by "Bizur" amount to £P.82,500, the total cost of the works carried out, or to be carried out with the help of these loans, to £P.333,150.

#### IV. Immigration and Vocational Training.

To Organisation expenses, incl. Palestine Offices abroad (in 38 countries) and local immigration offices	31,573
To Immigrants' care (loans, transfer to places of work, upkeep of Batei Olim £P.17,809	
To Medical Care	790
	18,599
To vocational training abroad	6,972
To Miscellaneous (Immigration centres of the General Labour Federation, Hapoel Hamizrachi, Yemenites, etc.)	766
	57,910
	=====

As mentioned above, the Immigration Dept. received in 5696 the amount of £P.49,034 by way of repayments made by immigrants.

In the course of 5696, the Keren Hayesod completed the purchase of a site for a new Immigrants' Home on the Audja in the northern section of Tel Aviv, where new and modern buildings are to be put up. A Trust Fund created in the name of the late Charelick Salomon of Bulawayo (South Africa) is supplying the funds for the purpose.

In the course of 5696, a total number of 40,460 immigrants entered the country as compared to 57,864 in 5695. 2282 tourists obtained permission to remain permanently in the country as against 4212 in 5695.

Of the 40,460 immigrants, 11,216 availed themselves of the facilities offered by our Immigrants' Homes; the number in Haifa was 8338, of which 3023 subsequently settled in the cities, 1368 in colonies, and 3947 in settlements; In Tel Aviv 2878, of which 1093 settled in the cities, 1113 in the colonies and 672 in settlements.

#### V. Education and Cultural Activities.

To Vaad Leumi as contribution to the education budget	£P.22,373
" Mossad Bialik	4,327
" Technion and technical training	750
" Subsidy to Habimah	£P. 300
" do. " Onel	100
	400
	£P.27,850
	=====



For the past four years the Vaad Leumi has assumed the responsibility for Hebrew education. The budget for 5696 has been fixed at £P.300,000 made up as follows: Government subsidy £P.39,400, of the Jewish Agency (Keren Hayesod) £P.20,000, of Pica £P.2,615, contributions of municipalities and colonies £P.53,270. The balance is to come out of school fees.

(Figures in brackets refer to the year 5695)

The number of schools amounted to 343 (312), that of pupils to 39,701 (32,788), the number of teachers 1458 (1217).

Classification of schools:

				<u>Teachers</u>	
Kindergardens	176 (167)	with 6398 (6028) pupils and		238	(222)
Elementary schools	154 (133)	with 29472 (23516) pupils and		1002	(807)
Secondary	" 6 (5)	" 2603 (2163)	" "	149	(121)
Teachers' Seminaries	1 (1)	" 490 (447)	" "	40	(40)
Commercial Schools	1 (1)	" 646 (547)	" "	24	(22)
Trade Schools	2 (2)	" 92 (87)	" "	5	(5)

The cultural programme of the Mossad Bialik is the

1. Publication of Hebrew reference works and encouragement of the output of serious Hebrew literature
2. Collection of valuable literature from the destruction of the Temple to the present day, and its publication
3. Support of all efforts directed towards the spread of the Hebrew language
4. Support and promotion of contemporary Hebrew literature

The Mossad is headed by a Curatorium composed of D. Ben Gurion and J. Grünbaum (representing the Jewish Agency), I. Ben Zwi (Vaad Leumi), L. Jaffe (Keren Hayesod), J. Kahan and I. Lachower (Writers' Union), Prof. N.H. Torczyner (Vaad Halashon), and Prof. J.L. Roth (Hebrew University).

The Mossad Bialik, financed entirely by the Keren Hayesod, displayed great activity during the year 5695. In the course of the present year the first volume, of five, of "Sepher Hazionuth", and two of the seven volumes of "Sepher Hayityashwuth" are to be published.

The preliminary work connected with the publication of the three first volumes of "Kinus safruthi" (Literary Anthologies) has been completed. These three volumes will appear next Passover, with commentaries and introductions by well-known scholars.

The Mossad Bialik finances the Quarterly "Leshonenu" and the literary monthly magazine "Hatewa w'Haaretz". Under its auspices was issued the anthology "Knesseth" in commemoration of Chaim Nachman Bialik, and on the birthday of this writer prizes to the amount of £P.800 were distributed to a number of prominent authors. The Mossad further published some scientific works and is preparing the issue of an academic Hebrew Dictionary, almost ready for publication now; the same applies to a number of scientific books and belles lettres.



## VI. National Institutions and Security.

For the above purpose £P.42,142 were spent, of which £P.19,459 in direct connection with the recent events by way of security measures, and £P.778 in preparation of the material for the Royal Commission.

As mentioned above, an earmarked contribution of £P.12,579 for these purposes was received by the Jewish Agency, and an allocation of £P.839 from the "Mifal Habitzaron".

VII. The Administrative Expenditure of the Jewish Agency for the year 5696 amounted to £P.11,752.

## VIII. Miscellaneous.

These disbursements fell under the following heads:

Ozar Mifalei Hayam (Construction of Tel Aviv Jetty)	£P. 2,500
Dept. for Trade and Industry	3,460
Economic Research Institute	2,097
Loan Fund for small industries	2,500
Religious institutions	1,400
Sieff Institute in Rehovoth	931
Pensions and compensations	2,281
Medical Services: Workers' Sick Fund	£P. 600
Peter Schweitzer Hospital, Tiberias	58
	658
National Pavilion at the Near East Exhibition	434
Statistical Bureau	1,411
Collection Expenses	1,978
Miscellaneous (Information service, etc.)	1,708
	£P. 21,358
Less interest	530
	£P. 20,828
	=====

The Keren Hayesod has contributed £P.2,500 to the share capital of O z a r M i f a l e i H a y a m, to be raised to £P.100,000. The Statutes of this Company have been registered recently. The shares are divided in Founders' and Ordinary Shares. The Founders' shares, which carry special rights, will be held by the Keren Hayesod and the Tel Aviv Municipality. The Board of Directors consists of eight members, two of which will be representatives of the Keren Hayesod.

The Department of Trade and Industry directed special efforts towards assisting existing concerns with advice and practical measures, with particular reference to recent events and their problems. In spite of the latter, new enterprises could be founded, such as factories for the production of fountain pens, hosiery and knitted goods. The Department maintains constant contact with Governments and Zionist bodies in different countries with a view to establishing closer business relations. This applies equally to its relations with the Industrialists' Association and its branches in Palestine.



Thanks to the guarantee fund of £P.2,500 which the Keren Hayesod established with the Anglo-Palestine Bank, the Department was able to grant credits to small traders, the Jewish Agency assuming the responsibility for possible losses up to 20%. This is in connection with a fund of £P.25,000 put up by the Anglo-Palestine Bank for the purpose of granting loans up to £P.200, for three years, to small and medium sized industrial concerns.

The Economic Research Institute was established in conformity with a resolution of the last Congress and started functioning on February 1, 1936, under the direction of Dr. A. Ruppin. The Institute has the collaboration of first-class experts in the various economic aspects of the Palestine economy grouped in the following Commissions: (1) Commission for Settlement and Building activities, (2) Commission for Agriculture, (3) for the standard of living, and (4) for Industry.

The Institute is occupied with research into the conditions and requirements of the economic life of Palestine, the main object being to supply the Jewish Agency with the data needed for its economic activities and for its negotiations with the Palestine Administration.

In the course of 1936, the Statistical Bureau supplied the whole of the data needed by the Jewish Agency for certain of its activities. This Bureau has carried through a number of specific tasks, such as, for instance, a survey of industrial enterprises established by German immigrants of category A.1. It collected the material embodied in the Memorandum submitted to the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, as well as the data required for the Agency's application for Labour Certificates. Towards the end of 5696, the Bureau made a statistical survey of Jewish agriculture in connection with the material needed for the Royal Commission. This material will presently be available in a summarised form.

\*\*  
\*\*      \*\*

Appendix B is a summary of the income and expenditure of the Keren Hayesod and Jewish Agency for the year 5696.



Table of Buildings put up with Jewish Agency funds last year.

I. On account of the Department of Agricultural Colonisation

	Dwellingshouses			Stables			Chickenruns			Various Buildings			Total		
	No. of Points	No. of Bldgs	Cost £P.	No. of Points	No. of Bldgs	Cost £P.	No. of Points	No. of Bldgs	Cost £P.	No. of Points	No. of Bldgs	Cost £P.	No. of Points	No. of Bldgs	Cost £P.
In Cooperative Settlements	16	33	12,889	13	15	7,030	7	24	2,185	14	30	5,396	24	102	27,500
In Moschawim-Moschawoth	13	336	35,836	12	287	14,272	16	265	7,653	9	14	1,377	19	902	59,138
Total	29	369	48,725	25	302	21,302	23	289	9,838	23	44	6,773	43	1004	86,638

II. On account of the Department for the Settlement of German Jews

12	34	10,224	6	36	1,940	3	6	210	5	7	1,630	18	83	14,004
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III. On account of the Department of Public Works

Dwelling Houses			Barracks			Buildings for Sanitary Purposes			Various Buildings and Repairs			Total		
No.	Bldgs	Cost	No.	Bldgs	Cost	No.	Bldgs	Cost	No.	Bldgs	Cost	No.	Bldgs	Cost
16	34	11,639	12	20	1,780	16	31	2,894	10	6	1,277	25	91	17,590

Total number of Constructions:

437 dwelling houses /1215 rooms/	for £P.70,588
20 barracks / 81 " /	" 1,780
338 stables /for 2909 heads	" 23,242
295 chickenruns /area 8073 m <sup>2</sup> /	" 10,048
88 various buildings (for sanitary purposes, stores, etc.)	" 12,674
Total 1178 buildings	for <u>£P118,232</u>

This sum does not include the participation of the settlers of, roughly, £P.20,000.



APPENDIX B

Summary Statement of Income and Expenditure of the Keren Hayesod  
and the Jewish Agency in 5696  
(1st October, 1935 - 30th September, 1936)

I N C O M E :

I. Keren Hayesod Head Office:

Regular Contributions	£P. 266,060
For Settlement of German Jews	34,050
Earmarked Contributions	8,845
	<u>£P. 308,955</u>

From liquidation of land holdings  
of the Amzic and its auxiliary  
Companies £P. 11,790

Charellick Salomon  
Trust Fund

3,000

14,790

Cash at Banks and in  
hand of Keren Hayesod  
on 1.X.1935  
"30.IX.1936

17,138  
7,709

9,429 £P. 333,174

II. Jewish Agency:

Income from Immigration Department	49,034
Contributions for National Institu-	
tions and Security	19,776
Repayments of previous loans	16,208
Liquidation of land holdings (Amzic	
and auxiliary Companies through	
the Keren Hayesod)	13,352
Special Contributions in connection	
with disturbances	5,391
	<u>£P. 103,761</u>

Cash in Hand and Debtors:

Difference between Cash in Hand  
of Jewish Agency on

1.X.1935 and 30.IX.1936 £P. 37,652

Various Debtors

409

38,061

141,822

£P. 474,996

=====



PAYMENTS AND EXPENDITURE:

I. of the Jewish Agency:

Agricultural Colonisation Department	£P.147,406	
Immigration Department	57,910	
Housing and Public Works	50,899	
National Institutions and Security	42,142	
Dept. for the Settlement of German Jews	34,850	
Education and Cultural Activities	27,850	
Administrative Expenditure	11,752	
Miscellaneous (Trade and Industry, Promotion of Jewish Shipping, etc.)	<u>20,828</u>	£P.393,637

II. of the Keren Hayesod:

Payments o/a of loans to Lloyds Bank and Anglo-Palestine Bank Ltd.	45,600	
Various Payments (in Czechoslovakia, etc.)	<u>3,372</u>	
	48,972	

Investments:

Purchase of Shares of the Water Co. "Jezreel"	£P.1,150	
O/a of Keren Hayesod and Jewish Agency Building	<u>701</u>	1,851
Organisation and Propaganda Expenses of Head Office	21,849	
Earmarked Contributions	7,906	
Various Payments, Creditors, debtors, etc.	<u>781</u>	<u>81,359</u>
	Total	£P. 474,996 =====



RECEIVED AT

STANDARD TIME  
INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

# Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial  
Cables



All America  
Cables

Mackay

Radio

This is a full rate Telegram, Cablegram or Radiogram unless otherwise indicated by signal in the check or in the address.

DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

1937 FEB 15 PM 9 51

NB633/2 NYC RABBI ABBA SILVER CLVD

MEETINGS REQUIRING PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA CONCERNED ONLY

WITH PRIVATE CONFERENCE WITH YOU AND ASSOCIATES WOULD ALSO BE

GLAD TO MEET PRIVATELY IF YOU FEEL THIS DESIRABLE WITH FEDERATION

LEADERS CONCERNING THE WORK OF JEWISH AGENCY PLEASE WIRE SO THAT I

MAY ARRANGE PROGRAM ACCORDINGLY CORDIAL REGARDS

ELIEZER KAPLAN CARE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL 111 FIFTH AVE

NEWYORKCITY.



RECEIVED AT

# Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial  
Cables



All America  
Cables

Mackay

Radio

This is a full rate Telegram, Cablegram or Radiogram unless otherwise indicated by signal in the check or in the address.

DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

STANDARD TIME  
INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

NB633 105 NL 6 EXTRA  
*cut*

HR NEWYORK NY 15

1937 FEB 15 PM 9 51

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER

THE TEMPLE CLVD



HAVE BEEN INVITED TO ADDRESS LUNCHEON DETROIT FEDERATION LEADERS  
MONDAY FEBRUARY TWENTY SECOND BEING VERY ANXIOUS TO SEE YOU PERSONALLY  
AND SEVERAL OTHER FRIENDS WOULD LIKE TO UTILIZE TRIP TO SEE YOU IN  
CLEVELAND CAN ARRANGE SCHEDULE TO ARRIVE WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY TWENTY  
FOURTH TO STAY WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY NOT INTERESTED IN ANY PUBLIC



# UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD) OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE  
INCLUDING THE SETTLEMENT OF GERMAN JEWS AND THE CHILDREN'S ALIYAH (IMMIGRATION)  
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH) PALESTINE LAND REDEMPTION FUND

## NATIONAL OFFICERS

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STEPHEN S. WISE  
Co-Chairmen  
ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN  
MAURICE LEVIN  
WILLIAM M. LEWIS  
LOUIS LIPSKY  
MORRIS ROTHENBERG  
ABBA HILLEL SILVER  
Honorary Chairmen  
CYRUS ADLER  
ALFRED M. COHEN  
HERBERT H. LEHMAN  
JULIAN W. MACK  
HENRIETTA SZOLD  
Treasurer  
NATHAN STRAUS  
Associate Treasurers  
ABRAHAM L. LIEBOVITZ  
LOUIS RIMSKY  
Chairman National Council  
ELIHU D. STONE

## WOMEN'S DIVISION

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MRS. WILLIAM DICK SPORBORG  
Honorary Chairman  
MRS. REBEKAH KOHUT

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A. E. ABRAMOWITZ, Chicago  
A. M. ASHINSKY, Pittsburgh  
OSCAR BERMAN, Cincinnati  
BARNETT R. BRICKNER, Cleveland  
NATHAN BURKAN, New York  
FRED BUTZEL, Detroit  
HENRY COHEN, Galveston  
JAMES I. ELLMAN, Detroit  
I. MALDWIN FERTIG, New York  
HARRY M. FISHER, Chicago  
SOLOMON B. FREEHOF, Pittsburgh  
HARRY FRIEDBERG, Kansas City  
HARRY FRIEDENWALD, Baltimore  
I. M. GOLDEN, San Francisco  
SOLOMON GOLDMAN, Chicago  
ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN, Hartford  
RICHARD GOTTHEIL, New York  
CHAIM GREENBERG, New York  
MRS. DANIEL GUGGENHEIM, New York  
L. MANUEL HENDLER, Baltimore  
JAMES G. HELLER, Cincinnati  
ISIDORE HERSHFIELD, Washington  
EDWARD L. ISRAEL, Baltimore  
MRS. EDWARD JACOBS, New York  
MEYER JACOBSTEIN, Rochester  
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I. M. KAPLAN, New York  
MORDECAI M. KAPLAN, New York  
E. I. KAUFMANN, Washington  
LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN, Boston  
GUSTAVE KLAUSNER, St. Louis  
JOSEPH KRAEMER, Newark  
ARTHUR M. LAMPORT, New York  
LEO LEHMAN, Pittsburgh  
MONTE M. LEMANN, New Orleans  
B. L. LEVINthal, Philadelphia  
JULIUS LIVINGSTON, Tulsa  
FELIX A. LEVY, Chicago  
SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN, New York  
ISRAEL MATZ, Brooklyn  
JAMES MARSHALL, New York  
LOUIS B. MAYER, Culver City  
MORRIS NEAMAN, Pittsburgh  
JOSEPH A. PADWAY, Milwaukee  
HARDWIG PERES, Memphis  
SAMUEL SCHULMAN, New York  
MAX SHULMAN, Chicago  
MAX SILVERSTEIN, New York  
HORACE STERN, Philadelphia  
MICHAEL SCHAAAP, New York  
SOL STROOCK, New York  
IRVING THALBERG, Culver City  
HERMAN P. TAUBMAN, Tulsa  
MRS. SOPHIE UDIN, Brooklyn  
JOE WEINGARTEN, Houston  
MRS. STEPHEN S. WISE, New York  
HENRY WINEMAN, Detroit  
SAMUEL WOHL, Cincinnati  
ALEXANDER S. WOLF, St. Louis  
IRA M. YOUNKER, New York

ONE-ELEVEN FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK CITY  
Suite 703

February 16, 1937.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I am very pleased to have your telegram of February 16th inviting me to be with you on Wednesday evening, February 24th.

I place myself at your disposal to arrange whatever private meetings you think are advisable, outside of the private conference I am anxious to have with you. As I remarked in my telegram, I do not care for the ballyhoo and publicity that I understand usually accompany a visitor making the rounds of an American city.

Looking forward to meeting you again, I am

Cordially yours,

*Eliezer Kaplan*  
Eliezer Kaplan,  
Treasurer, Jewish Agency

EK-W



**SAMUEL D. WISE**

7301 BESSEMER AVE.  
CLEVELAND

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

February 18, 1937

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Sir:

We acknowledge yours of the 18th  
inviting Mr. Wise to meet Mr. Eliezer Kaplan  
at the Oakwood Club on February 24th.

Mr. Wise is now in California and  
will not return to Cleveland until after the  
first of April.

Yours very truly,

*M. J. Threlkeld*

Secretary

mjt



MAURICE BERNON  
CLEVELAND

February 19, 1937

Rabbi A. H. Silver,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

In the absence of Judge Bernon from the city I am acknowledging receipt of your letter inviting him to meet Mr. Kaplan at the Oakwood Club on February 24th.

The Judge and Mrs. Bernon are in Florida and will not return until about March 28th.



Cordially yours,

*Mildred G. Friedman*

Secretary



February 19, 1937

Mr. Eliezer Kaplan,  
% United Palestine Appeal,  
111 Fifth Ave.,  
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Kaplan:

I have arranged an informal gathering for you at the Oakwood Club on Wednesday evening, February 24th. I have invited an important group of the leading Jews of the community and you will have an excellent opportunity to reach the key people here.

Please let me know when you plan to arrive as I should like to arrange to meet you; also whether you wish me to make reservations for you at a hotel and how long you plan to remain in Cleveland.

The meeting will be held at eight-thirty and should last until about ten or ten-fifteen. I presume that you will want a brief question period. Following the meeting, I have arranged to have a buffet supper served in your honor as well as in celebration of the Festival of Purim.

Looking forward with pleasure to your coming, permit me to remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK



SIDNEY N. WEITZ  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW  
LEADER-NEWS BUILDING  
CLEVELAND

February 20th, 1937

Rabbi A. H. Silver  
c/o The Temple  
E. 105th St. at Ansel Rd  
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Rabbi:

I received your invitation to meet Mr. Eliezer  
Kaplan on Wednesday evening next, and I am most happy to  
accept.

With kindest regards, I am

Very cordially yours

*Sidney*

W:B



GEORGE W. FURTH  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
1387 E. Boulevard  
CLEVELAND

Feb. 20, 1937.

My dear Rabbi Silver:-

It will be a pleasure to meet Mr. Eliezer Kaplan at the Oakwood Club on the evening of February twenty-fourth. I thank you for your gracious invitation to do so.

Cordially yours,

George.



Dear Rathi Selva:-

Thank you very much  
for your kind invitation  
to meet Mr. Kaplan on  
Thurs. Wednesday evening.

I am indeed happy to  
accept.

With kindest greetings  
I am  
Sincerely,  
Ruth B. Herzog.

February 20, 37.

regret - death of Mrs. <sup>Zetta</sup> Myers  
Feb. 24





Mrs. Siegmund S. Herzog





# The Bamberger-Reinthal Co.

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Cleveland, Ohio

CLAUDE MEYER  
NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE  
93 WORTH STREET  
ROOM 615

February 20, 1937.

Rabbi A.H. Silver,  
The Temple,  
Ansel Rd. at E. 105th Street,  
City.

My dear Rabbi;-

I thank you for the invitation to meet Mr. Kaplan,  
and if I possibly can, I will take advantage of same.

With kindest personal regards, I remain,

Cordially yours,

*Sol Reinthal*

SR/FC





*Max Simon*

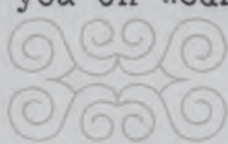
1303 WEST SIXTH STREET  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Feb. 20, 1937.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,  
The Temple,  
Ansel Road & E. 105th St.,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver,

Unless I am out of the city,  
and this appears unlikely, I will be happy to  
be with you on Wednesday at the Oakwood Club.



Sincerely,

*Max Simon*

MS:R



HERMAN MOSS  
900 UNION TRUST BUILDING  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

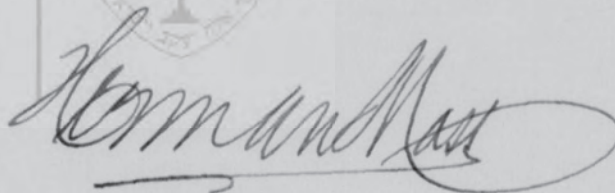
February 20, 1937.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,  
The Temple,  
Ansel Road and 105th Street,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

It is with pleasure that I accept your  
invitation for the evening of Wednesday, February 24th,  
at 8:30, to meet Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, at the Oakwood Club.

Very sincerely yours,

  
Herman Moss

WRHS  
999  
999





SALMON P. HALLE  
924 HANNA BUILDING  
CLEVELAND

February 20, 1937

Rabbi A. H. Silver,  
The Temple,  
Ansel & East 105th. Street,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Answering your kind invitation  
would state that I hope to be with you at  
eight-thirty on Wednesday, the 24th. to meet  
Mr. Kaplan.

Thanking you, I am,

Very cordially yours,

*Salmon P. Halle*



J. M. BERNE  
CLEVELAND

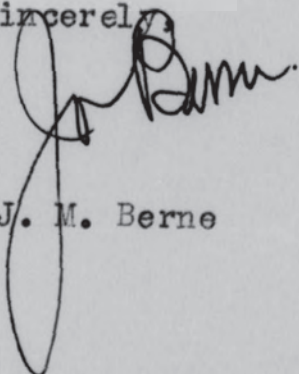
February 20, 1937

Dear Rabbi:

Glad to accept your invitation to be at the Oakwood Club on Wednesday evening, February 24th, to meet Mr. Kaplan. However, there is a possibility that I may be in New York next week which may prevent me from attending. I will not know until the early part of next week.

Thanking you for the invitation, and with all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,



J. M. Berne

To Rabbi A.H. Silver,  
The Temple,  
Ansel & East 105th  
Cleveland, Ohio



RICHARD H. KOHN  
1600 EAST 55TH ST.  
CLEVELAND

February 20,  
1937.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,  
The Temple,  
Cleveland,  
Ohio.

Dear Doctor Silver:



Acknowledging your kind invitation  
for Wednesday, February 24th, to  
meet Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, I regret  
exceeding that I shall be unable  
to be present.

Cordially yours,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink is written over the typed name "Cordially yours,". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.



Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 21<sup>st</sup> 1937.

My Dear Rabbi:

This acknowledges receipt of your kind invitation to be your guest Wednesday evening, Feb. 24<sup>th</sup> at the Oakwood Club, at eight-thirty, for the purpose of meeting Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, treasurer of the Jewish Agency of Palestine.

I feel greatly honored by this invitation, and hope nothing may happen to prevent my being present.

With your greetings, and every best wish, I beg to remain,

Faithfully yours,

Constance Devan



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**Servistyle**  
TRADE MARK

Cleveland, Ohio

February 22, 1937

Rabbi A. H. Silver,  
c/o Ansel Rd. Temple,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

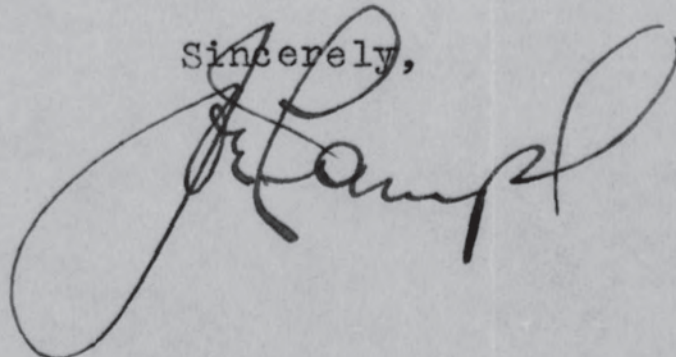
My dear Rabbi:

Your letter of February 19 received,  
inviting me to meet Mr. Kaplan at the Oakwood  
Club on February 24 at 8:30 P. M. Thanks very  
kindly for your invitation.

Regret that I will be unable to attend  
because of previous arrangements.

I remain

Sincerely,



JGL:EH



# THE COMMUNITY TEMPLE

CLEVELAND, OHIO

HAROLD GOLDFARB, Rabbi

DOWNTOWN CHAPEL AND  
EXECUTIVE OFFICES  
241 EUCLID AVENUE  
CHerry 0539

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND  
SUNDAY SCHOOL AT  
COVENTRY SCHOOL BUILDING  
Coventry at Euclid Heights Blvd.

February 22, 1937.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:-

I am happy to accept your kind invitation  
to meet with Mr. Eliezer Kaplan of the Jewish Agency on  
Wednesday night, February 24th at the Oakwood Club.

Sincerely yours,

Rabbi Harold Goldfarb

HG:RD

The Community Temple seeks to re-assert and vitalize a fundamental ideal of Israel:—  
"Every man shall give (to the Temple) according as he is able, according to the  
blessing of the Lord thy God which he hath given thee."---Deuteronomy 16:17



The Oldest and  
Most Influential  
Jewish Weekly in  
Northern Ohio.  
Issued Every  
Friday in the  
Interests of the  
Jewish People.

# The Jewish Review and Observer

The Hebrew Observer Established 1888 ♦ The Jewish Review Established 1892 ♦ The Jewish Review and Observer Consolidated 1900

MAin 2616

310 LAKESIDE AVENUE, WEST

MAin 2821

Cleveland, Ohio

Feb. 22, 1937.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,  
The Temple,  
Ansel Rd & E. 105th St.,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I will be pleased to be your guest for the evening  
of Wednesday, February 24th, to meet Mr. Eliezer Kaplan.

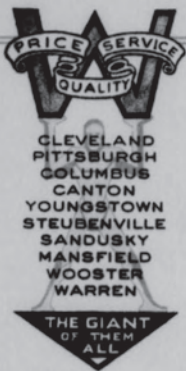
Thanking you, I am

Very truly yours,

*Ralph M. Wertheimer.*

rmw;dr





# WEINBERGER DRUG STORES, INC.

GENERAL OFFICES AND WAREHOUSE • 2400 SUPERIOR AVE.

CLEVELAND

February 22, 1937

Rabbi A. H. Silver  
c/o The Temple  
Ansel at 105th  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Mr. Weinberger is in Florida and will, therefore, be unable to attend the gathering to which you so kindly invited him.

Very truly yours,

*[Handwritten signature]*  
Sec'y. to Mr. Weinberger

WRHS  
AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

TS.



*Irwin Greene*  
*Attorney and Counsellor at Law*  
*1511 Guarantee Title Building*  
*Cleveland, Ohio*

February 22nd 1937

My dear Dr Silver:

Thank you very much for the invitation  
to meet Mr Kaplan at the Oakwood Club Wednesday evening.

I shall be glad to attend.

Sincerely yours

IG/





*The* **KELLER-KOHN CO., INC.**

SUPERIOR AVE. & E. 23RD ST.

**CLEVELAND, O.**



Manufacturers of  
**COATS AND SUITS**

B. KELLER, PRESIDENT  
J. ROTHCHILD, VICE PRES.  
A. H. DETTELBACH, SECY.

February 22, 1937

Rabbi A.H. Silver  
c/o The Temple  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

It is with pleasure that I accept  
your invitation to meet Mr. Eliezer Kaplan  
at the Oakwood Club on Wednesday, February  
24, at 8:30 P.M.

Thank you very kindly for this pri-  
vilege.

Yours very sincerely

AK:RW

*Joseph Keller*



E. M. BAKER  
CLEVELAND

February 22nd, 1937.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,  
The Temple,  
East 105th & Ansel Rd.  
City.



Dear Rabbi Silver:

My thanks for your invitation  
for Wednesday night. I shall be glad to come.

Sincerely yours,

*Emm Baker*



LAW OFFICES OF  
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PUBLIC SQUARE BUILDING  
CLEVELAND

J. M. ULMER  
J. M. BERNE  
B. D. GORDON  
C. R. BERNE  
THURLOW SMOOT

February 22, 1937

Rabbi A. H. Silver,  
The Temple,  
Ansel & East 105th St.,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi:

As I am leaving for New York tonight I regret I  
will be unable to avail myself of your kind invitation to be at the Oak-  
wood Club on Wednesday evening, February 24th, to meet Mr. Kaplan.

Yours sincerely,

*J. M. Berne*  
J.M. Berne

S

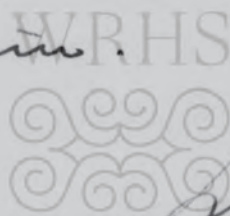


HENRY A. ROCKER  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Feb 23, 1937

Dear Mr. Silver:-

I regret that a previous  
engagement will make it impossible for me  
to avail myself of your kind invitation  
to be present at the Oakwood Club tomorrow  
evening to meet Mr. Charles Kaplan.  
I should very much have liked to meet  
and hear him.



Sincerely yours

Henry Rocker



# Euclid Avenue Temple

EUCLID AT EAST EIGHTY-SECOND ST.

Cleveland

BARNETT R. BRICKNER, PH.D.  
RABBI

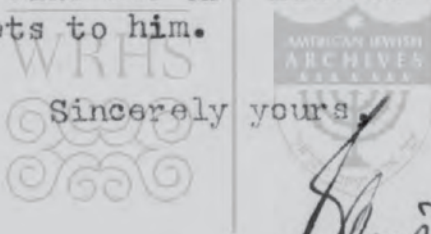
February 23, 1937

Rabbi A.H. Silver  
Ansel Road Temple  
Cleveland, O.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

I regret to inform you that because of a very important function that will be held in our Temple on Wednesday evening, February 24th, it will be impossible for me to attend the meeting at the Oakwood Club for Mr. Eliezer Kaplan. Please convey my regrets to him.

Sincerely yours,

  
*Barnett R. Brickner*

BRB:FS



MEETING FOR ELIEZER KAPLAN  
Oakwood Club - Feb. 24, 1937

INVITED

Harry Affelder  
Milton Altschul  
E. M. Baker  
Joseph M. Berne  
Maurice Bernon  
Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner  
Rabbi Armond Cohen  
Isaac Evans  
Phil Frankel  
I. F. Freiburger  
Morris Friedman  
George Furth  
Dr. Moses Garber  
Eugene Geismer  
Rabbi Harold Goldfarb  
Herbert Goulder  
Irwin Greene  
Isador Grossman  
S. P. Halle  
Rabbi Melbourne Harris  
Mrs. Siegmund Herzog  
Adolph Keller  
Richard H. Kohn  
Jack Lampl  
Joseph G. Lampl  
Irwin Loeser  
Nathan Loeser  
George Mayer  
Lester I. Miller  
Herman Moss  
Max Myers  
Rabbi Porath  
Sol Reinthal  
Dr. Wm. Rigelhaupt  
Hiram Rivitz  
Henry Rocker

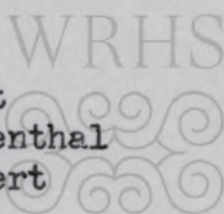
Rabbi Rudolph Rosenthal  
W. J. Schonberger  
Louis H. Schwarzenberg  
Rabbi David Sherman  
Judge Joseph Silbert  
Max Simon  
Philip Steinberg  
Leo Weidenthal  
Adolph Weinberger  
Ralph Wertheimer  
Sidney Weitz  
Leon Wiesenfeld  
Howard Wise  
S. D. Wise  
David Wolpaw  
Eugene E. Wolf  
  
Mr. Sam Katz  
Dr. F. M. Falkman  
Rabbi Silver  
Mr. Horwitz - Jewish World  
Abe Lewenthal



MEETING FOR ELIEZER KAPLAN  
Oakwood Club - Feb. 24, 1937

ACCEPTED

Harry Affelder  
E. M. Baker  
Rabbi Armond Cohen  
Isaac Evans  
Morris Friedman  
George Furth  
Dr. Moses Garber  
Eugene Geismer  
Rabbi Harold Goldfarb  
Herbert Goulder  
Irwin Greene  
S. P. Halle  
Rabbi Melbourne Harris  
Adolph Keller  
Lester I. Miller  
Herman Moss  
Rabbi Porath  
Sol Reinthal  
Dr. Wm. Rigelhaupt  
Rabbi Rudolph Rosenthal  
Judge Joseph Silbert  
Max Simon  
Leo Weidenthal  
Ralph Wertheimer  
Sidney Weitz  
David Wolpaw  
Samuel Katz  
Dr. Falkman  
Abe Lewenthal  
Mr. Horwitz - Jewish World  
Rabbi Silver.





OAKWOOD CLUB - Feb. 24, 1937  
8:30 P.M.

✓ Harry Affelder

2 - Milton Altschul  
*ill*

✓ E.M. Baker

Joeseeph M. Berne  
*going out of town*

~~Maurice Bernon~~  
*Out of City*

Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner  
*regret*

✓ Rabbi Armond Cohen

✓ Isaac Evans

~~Phil Frankel~~  
*Out of Town*

I. F. Freiberger  
*Went to India*

✓ Morris Friedman

✓ George Furth

✓ Dr. Moses Garber

✓ Eugene Geismer

✓ Rabbi Harold Goldfarb

Herbert Goulder  
*out of city*

✓ Irwin Greene

~~Isador Grossman~~  
*Out of City*

✓ S. P. Halle

✓ Rabbi Melbourne Harris

~~Mrs. Sigmund Herzog~~  
*regret - Mrs. Myers' death*

✓ Adolph Keller

Richard H. Kohn - *regret*

Jack Lampl - *will not be in city*  
*will be glad to help.*

Joseph G. Lampl  
*regret*

 2 Irwin Loeser

2 Nathan Loeser

George Mayer

✓ Lester I. Miller

✓ Herman Moss

Max Myers - *death in family*

~~2~~ - Rabbi Porath

✓ Sol Reinthal

✓ Dr. Wm. Rigelhaupt

Hiram Rivitz - *will not be in city*

Henry Rocker  
*regret*



-2-

✓ Rabbi Rudolph Rosenthal

W.J. Schonberger - calif.

? - Louis H. Schwarzenberg  
will call you

✓ Rabbi David Sherman

Judge Joseph Silbert  
can't come

✓ Max Simon - may be out of city - ?

? Philip Steinberg

✓ Leo Weidenthal

Adolph Weinberger  
in Florida

✓ Ralph Wertheimer

✓ Sidney Weitz

Leon Wiesenfeld - ill

Howard Wise  
not in city

S. D. Wise  
out of city

✓ - David Wolpaw  
will call you tonight

? - Eugene E. Wolf  
will come if he can - that it was  
dinner meeting - will try to come

✓ Rabbi Silver

✓ Sam Katz

✓ Mr. Kaplan

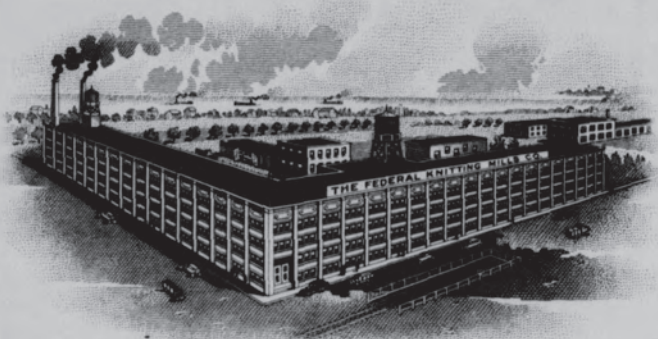
✓ Jewish World  
(Mr. Horwitz)

✓ - Dr. Falkman

✓ Ah Luvichas







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PHONE: WALKER 7249

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**Cleveland Feb. 25, 1937**

Rabbi A. H. Silver,  
The Temple,  
E. 105th and Ansel Road,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi:

Your letter of the 19th in reference to Mr. Leiser Kaplan was received today upon my return. Having been away in the interim is my reason for not acknowledging, and not being present at the meeting.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

HGG:B



# PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND

(KEREN HAYESOD — קרן היסוד)

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

111 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE ALGONQUIN 4-2640

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ELIHU D. STONE

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LOUIS LIPSKY

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### SECRETARY

CHARLES RESS

### EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ROBERT SILVERMAN

February 26, 1937

Dear Friend:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a report issued in Jerusalem by the Keren Hayesod covering its operations for the month of December 1936.

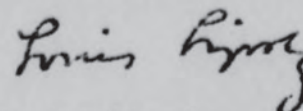
It is gratifying to note that the income of the Keren Hayesod shows a substantial rise, even though still far from adequate to cover the increased needs.

As you know the Palestine Foundation Fund of America has joined with the Jewish National Fund to form the United Palestine Appeal for 1937 with a quota of \$4,500,000.

The work that is being done by the Keren Hayesod to expand avenues of employment, to integrate workers into every phase of the country's economic and industrial life and to increase the absorptive capacity of Palestine, is demonstrated in the variety of activities referred to in the attached report.

If every Keren Hayesod worker will join in giving his best effort to the success of the United Palestine Appeal for 1937, these essential tasks will be enlarged so that a greater Jewish immigration may be absorbed by Palestine.

Sincerely yours,



Louis Lipsky  
Chairman, Board of Directors.



March 1st, 1937

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

THE CENTRAL BUREAU FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF GERMAN JEWS IN PALESTINE.

M E M O R A N D U M

SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL FOR GERMAN JEWRY

I.  
REPORT

Immediately after the meeting of the Council for German Jewry in March 1936 when our proposals for the settlement of German Jews in Palestine were approved, the Central Bureau proceeded to carry out these plans and began by applying to the Palestine Government for the requisite certificates.

2. A small additional staff was engaged in order to execute the plans. Mr. J. Braude was invited to act as Auditor of the Special Account of the Council for German Jewry, and he has been sending to the Council the monthly audited reports.

3. The Colonization Scheme

On the basis of our information, accompanied by the letter of Sir Herbert Samuel with regard to the colonization scheme of the Council, the Palestine Government granted last May certificates for 1500 German-Jewish immigrants (900 for single persons and 300 for families). These certificates were sent to the Palestine Office in Berlin and to the Palestine Offices in refugee countries. The immigrants for whom these certificates were designated arrived in Palestine during the Summer and Autumn of 1936.

4. The Central Bureau signed contracts with the settlements where the new immigrants were received as settlers. These contracts provided for a test period of six months in order to enable both the settlements and the new settlers to determine whether the latter were suitable for these places. Insofar as such definite decisions were reached, the loans were definitely confirmed. We enclose a list surveying the distribution of 1245 of the new settlers. The remainder of the immigrants will be definitely confirmed in the colonies within the next few weeks.

5. Thus, the following amounts were disposed of:-

For colonising credits:	£124,325
Administrative expenses:	<u>2,400.</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>£ 126,725</u>

of which, £66,196 has been paid to the settlements up to the end of February.

6. The Central Bureau exercises special control through extra staff, and gives instruction to the new settlers during the first year. According to the reports received, the places of settlement will apparently be changed only in very few cases. The enclosed list indicates such changes as have taken place during the first six months. The credits granted on the basis of the above-mentioned contracts were used only for the development of such branches of agriculture as afforded the settler an immediate income. In this way, all expenses for preparatory work and for the common purposes of settlement were excluded. These expenses were borne either by the Keren Hayesod or by the settlements themselves.

7. The Training Scheme

During the half year following the decision of the Council on the Training Scheme, we approached the Palestine Government and asked for 500 special certificates for trainees from Germany. This request was repeated in October 1936, and on this occasion the Palestine Government issued 200 certificates, all of which were for married couples. The immigration of these trainees is not yet completed, and we are not yet therefore in a position to give the definite number of immigrants, but it is hoped that at least 350 will emigrate under this schedule.

8. During the period preceding the grant of these special certificates, efforts were made to secure possibilities of immigration of trainees by aiding special institutions or organizations to enable them to apply directly



to the Government for the necessary permits. We enclose a list showing a number of 375 places thus prepared for the training of girls, artisans and artists. In this way, 675 permits were obtained. The payments for the girl trainees are in accordance with the decision of the Council £70 per head, and in all other cases, according to the original decision, £60 per head. In addition to the trainees who have already arrived, the number 675 also includes German Jews whose arrival is shortly expected. We would like to mention particularly the great possibilities which can be made available in Palestine either by the use of, or through the enlargement of technical and agricultural schools. So far, sixty certificates have been secured through the help of the Trade School at Jagur, and thirty through the Technical School at Haifa. We are now also going to provide training places through the establishment of agricultural institutions in various settlements. It is thus hoped that the balance of the training budget of last year could be utilized in the course of the next few months.

#### 9. Credits

The amount of £20,000 granted by the Council for credit purposes has been disposed as follows:-

(a) £3000 will be spent through the channel of the Central Bank for Co-operative Institutions. About £2,000 of this sum will be advanced to agricultural borrowers, and about £1,000 to town-dwellers. We are negotiating with the Central Bank on these special conditions which are prerequisite to the full utilization of these credits. Applications for this sum are already filed with our Bureau.

(b) £4,000 for smaller credits are to be issued by the co-operative loan kassa of the German-Jewish immigrants (Kupath Milveh shel olei Germania). These credits will amount to an average of £50, and will be given for a period of about two years. The borrower will have to pay an interest not exceeding 6%. The applications already registered for these loans amount to more than £8,000. Therefore, the sum of £4,000 will have been spent in a short space of time.

(c) £3,000 was intended for credits to persons who have been receiving social aid. These credits were paid to the borrowers during the last part of February. The credits are given partially by the above-mentioned Kupath Milveh shel olei Germania, and partly by the credit institutions of the social committees in the colonies.

(d) In addition to the above credits, the following amounts have also been allocated up to the end of February:- £2,382 for agricultural loans, and £275 for urban loans.

#### 10. £2,000 for Scientists and Philologists.

By the end of February, a sum of £967 was allocated for individual cases of this kind, and the Council will receive in due course a full list of the persons benefitting by the scheme. Out of the £1,000 for physicians, £500 has so far been disposed of.

According to our experience, it will not be possible to issue these grants in all cases in the form of loans, particularly in such cases where the persons receiving subventions or working in scientific institutions will have to complete special literary work. The help given out of the budget will have to take the form of a subsidy. We will, however, endeavor to arrange for repayments wherever possible.

#### 11. Social work

The £2,000 allocated by the Council for the period from October 1936 to the end of March 1937, has been used in monthly repayments of £333 through the intermediary of a social department of the National Council of Palestinian Jewry (directed by Miss Henrietta Szold) in the towns of Tel-Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa, and in a number of colonies, especially to afford first housing for large families, aid in the event of sickness, and assistance for the sheltering of the children of such families. We will submit a comprehensive report of these activities to the Council at the conclusion of the above-mentioned period.

## II.

### PROPOSALS FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF GERMAN JEWS IN PALESTINE IN 1937.

The Central Bureau for the Settlement of German Jews intends to



continue its activities for the immigration and settlement of German Jews in Palestine, in the fields of colonization, training and urban settlement, on the same principles which governed the proposals submitted last year.

2. The existing agricultural settlements offer at present possibilities for the additional settlement of several hundred Chalutzim from Germany. It is, however, impossible to carry out this work of colonization with the relatively small means which were provided in the Budget of the Council last year. The irreducible minimum amount for additional settlement of one family (two persons), is £300. We gather that the settlements themselves will contribute to the scheme, and therefore we propose that the Council for German Jewry should allocate on the basis of a sum of.....£250. for the additional settlement of each family in existing colonies, or £125 per person. We intend to apply to the Palestine Government at the end of March for 500 immigration permits, and suggest that the Council should for this part of our programme grant a sum of

500 x £125.....£62,500.

This amount should be expended in the form of loans, subject to the same conditions as in the previous colonization scheme of the Council. The sum of £125 would generally be divided into:-

£25 for housing  
£ 100 for various other colonizing purposes,  
such as stables, cattle, irrigation work, etc.

3. Preparations have been made for obtaining immigration certificates for trainees within the scope of the balance of last year's allocation of £60,000. This represents 200 certificates. We are satisfied, however, that it will be possible to add several hundred new immigrants for training purposes, if we shall be able to enlarge the existing training facilities in Palestine by means of subventions similar to those of the previous year.

We would apply to the Palestine Government at the end of March, as well as during the schedule period of October 1937, for 800 certificates (200 balance of last year) for the training of German Jews in Palestine, and we would therefore ask the Council to allocate for this part of our program a sum of 800 x £60.....£48,000.



4. A considerable number of Jewish families in Germany who are particularly fitted for colonization in Palestine are at present anxious to emigrate, but they have not the necessary qualifying capital of £1,000 at their disposal. In the course of the last two years, hundreds of families of this kind applied to the Palestine Office in Berlin. According to the Palestine Immigration Law, long-term credits granted by a colonizing body both for the purpose of agricultural settlement and for the establishment of industries, are accepted as part of the necessary capital of £1,000 for immigrants. There exists, therefore, the possibility that by granting credits on an average of £200 per family, we could emigrate families which could not leave Germany without this assistance. Each loan of £200 would thus make it possible for the emigration of several persons forming the family, from Germany to Palestine.

We therefore suggest that the Council should grant the sum of .....£20,000 for the emigration of 100 families, which would probably consist of 300 to 400 persons.

5. The Council has already granted a sum of £2,000 for scientists and philologists, and immigrants of these professions who can find permanent work in existing scientific institutions, such as elementary or higher schools, and research institutions, if subventions or scholarships could be provided for the first period. This category of academicians really refers to distinguished and highly remarkable intellectuals whose services should be secured in their professions.

We therefore propose that the sum of.....£2,500 should be allocated for 25/30 new cases. It will thus be seen that the proposals submitted under paragraphs 2,3,4 and 5 above, will, if sanctioned, provide for immigration of about 1730 German Jews into Palestine.

6. Numerous families from Germany who have settled on the land or established themselves in industries by their own means or with our assistance, have sustained considerable setbacks in consequence of the disturbances of last year. The Council has already allocated out of the third item of last year's budget, the sum of £20,000 for loans to trades people in the towns and in the country. This amount is not sufficient, and we need urgently a minimum further sum of .....£25,000. in order to hasten the permanent absorption of these families into the economic structure of the country.

It is suggested that the amount of approximately £5,000 should be devoted to credits for urgent cases of families who otherwise would have to receive social aid, similar to the amount of £3,000 which was granted by the Council last year for this purpose. The remainder of £20,000 would be divided equally between agricultural and urban loans.

7. Before further colonization of German Jews in Palestine can effectively take place, it is essential to acquire further tracts of land. This will be of particular importance in connection with the scheme upon which we are now engaged, whereby it is contemplated that between one and two dunams should be provided for new German-Jewish settlers who would be engaged in agricultural work in the colonies. We would suggest that the sum of.....£25,000. necessary for the acquisition of small plots of land for these working families, should be provided. We are glad to be able to state that we have been able to secure the consent of the Keren Kayemeth that £25,000 out of the U.P.A. collection of 1937 shall be set aside for the Council for German Jewry, on the understanding that it is to be spent under this heading.

8. We propose to continue the allocation for social work among the immigrants from Germany, on the same scale as previously, and we therefore ask for a sum of.....£4,000. covering a period of one year, commencing April 1937.

9. The Council allocated last year the sum of £2,400 for the execution of last year's colonization scheme. We apply herewith to the Council for the allocation of a further sum of.....£3,500 to cover the special administrative expenses involved in the execution of the above proposals, as well as to include those parts of last year's proposals for which no special administrative expenses were provided.

10. For its normal work for new German immigrants, the Central Bureau requires an amount of.....£21,000 which shall cover the following items of expenditure:-



(a) First housing, assistance and advice to immigrants (tents, barracks, special subsidies for the bureau of the Organization of Immigrants from Germany - Hitachduth Olei Germania)	<u>£7,000</u>
(b) Agricultural instruction (special instructors for the new settlers)	<u>£ 3,000</u>
(c) Preparatory work for new colonization (land survey, planning and parcellation, etc.)	<u>£ 2,000</u>
(d) Special subventions to transitional schools for the children of German-Jewish families emigrating from Germany:	<u>£ 2,000</u>
(e) Special cases of immigrants who could be settled by grants to them or to employing agencies:	<u>£ 1,000</u>
(f) Administrative expenses of the Central Bureau in London and Jerusalem:	<u>£ 6,000</u>

The German Keren Hayesod have undertaken, in addition to their normal contribution to the Keren Hayesod and the Mifal Bitzarron, to provide £15,000 towards the allocation of the Council for German Jewry, for Palestine, and they have asked that their contribution shall be earmarked for the purposes enumerated in this paragraph, for the normal work of the Central Bureau.

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#### SUMMARY OF PALESTINE PROPOSALS FOR 1937

1. 500 certificates for absorption in existing settlements, at the rate of £125 per person.	£ 62,500.
2. 800 certificates for taining in Palestine:	48,000.
3. Loans to 100 families, at the rate of 200 per family, relating to 300-400 persons:	20,000.
4. Grants to academicians, say 25-30 new cases:	2,500.
5. Agricultural and Urban Credits (to assist 300 families)	25,000.
6. Land for the settlement of German Jews:	25,000.
7. Social Assistance:	4,000.
8. Special administrative expenses relating to the above proposals:	3,500.
9. Normal work of Central Bureau:	<u>21,000.</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>£ 211,500.</u>

Of this amount, the following represent old allocations or special earmarked amounts:-

1. Balance of allocation of the Council for German Jewry for 1936:	£ 26,900.
2. U.P.A.- J.N.F., earmarked contribution for the purchase of land for German Jews:	25,000.
3. German Keren Hayesod contribution earmarked for normal work of Central Bureau:	<u>15,000.</u>
	<u>£ 66,900.</u>

Thus leaving the sum of £144,600 to be found by our American and English friends, for the Palestine proposals for the year 1937.

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III.

ACCELERATION OF THE EMIGRATION OF JEWS FROM GERMANY UNDER THE  
SO-CALLED CAPITALIST CATEGORY

The only way which exists at present for transferring the qualifying capital of £1,000 from Germany to Palestine in order to enable people to obtain visas under category AI, is by means of the Haavarah. Today a sum of ninety million reichsmarks is registered with the Haavarah, of which about fifty million reichsmarks belong to such families who have still to transfer their first £1,000. For obvious reasons it is urgent to expedite the emigration of German Jews of this category. We have drawn up a scheme involving a sum of about £180,000 to be used by the Haavarah in order to accelerate the emigration of such registered families. Our Palestinian National funds have agreed to participate by advancing to the Haavarah a sum of about £40-£50,000, and subject to the condition that the total scheme should be carried out, the German Authorities have promised for their part (in writing) to give to the Haavarah a loan of £75,000. We now apply to the Council for German Jewry for an immediate loan to the Haavarah of.....£60,000.

2. Haavarah agrees to use this advance in such a manner as will enable an accelerated emigration of 200 families, by paying £700 to these families out of its own funds, representing this portion of the capital of those immigrants in Germany which is deposited with the Haavarah Authorities, and £300 out of the advance of the Council. It is proposed to select such cases as will serve a two-fold purpose; Haavarah undertakes to emigrate especially large families or candidates suitable for agricultural settlement - i.e. a category of emigrants in whom the Council for German Jewry is especially interested. On the other hand, such families should be transferred to Palestine whose emigration may be endangered at a later period since they dispose at present of only £1,000.

3. Haavarah would use the advance of £60,000 during the coming four months and would repay it in ten monthly instalments of £6,000 each, beginning in July 1937.

4. The German Authorities have agreed that the monthly repayments by the Haavarah in connection with this arrangement should in the first place be made to the Council for German Jewry.

5. We propose that the £60,000 should be taken out of the allocation to the Central Bureau for German Jewry for the year 1937 and in this way the fulfillment of the grant to the Central Bureau will be dependent on, and will be subject to adjustment in the light of the repayments of the Haavarah. Thus, should any hitch arise in connection with the repayments, it will in fact represent a partial re-arrangement in the proposals now submitted for the settlement of German Jews in Palestine, whereby instead of advancing loans to settlers without capital, or for training purposes, some part of the allocation will be diverted for the purpose of loans to "capitalist" families, totalling about 800 souls. The possibilities of the non-repayment by the Haavarah of part of this advance are exceedingly slight, because of the provision alluded to under point 4, by which the German Government, by its own participation in this loan, is interested in continuing the Haavarah arrangements and machinery for the same period which will govern the continuation of the whole advance. At the worst, this suggestion may involve an internal re-arrangement in the Palestinian Budget; in the best circumstances, this arrangement will in effect enable the Central Bureau, with the assistance of the Haavarah, to use the grant of the Council not only for the emigration of a considerable number of German Jews of the capitalist category as indicated in our proposals, but also for a large number of German-Jewish families whose emigration will be thus accelerated.

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In conclusion, we fully appreciate that the Council may not be in a position to give its assent to our proposals until it has had an opportunity of conferring with its American collaborators, although it would greatly help matters if that part of our Budget which involves new certificates could be approved at the earliest possible moment so as to enable us to approach the Palestine Government for the necessary certificates during the period which is usually set aside for such applications. Owing to the present situation any delay in this regard is particularly to be regretted.



We trust, however, that the Council will see its way, at its meeting this week, to approve of the advance to the Haavarah, since to the extent of nearly half of the amount requested it represents the balance of the amount which was allocated last year for Palestine but not yet designated for specific purposes. It is, of course, of the greatest possible importance that the Haavarah should immediately be given an opportunity to proceed with the acceleration of the emigration of German Jews with capital, and therefore we do sincerely hope that this request will receive the most earnest and sympathetic consideration of the Council, and that a favorable decision will be arrived at.





Enclosure No. 1

LIST OF SETTLEMENTS (COLONIZATION SCHEME)

1. Ajeleth Haschachar	30
2. Afikim	12
3. Al Charam	40
4. Gewa	15
5. Givath Brenner	45
6. Givath Chaim	20
7. Givath Haschloshah	45
8. Gevath	11
9. Gan Schmuel	2
10. Ginegar	10
11. Geschor	45
12. Daganiah A.	15
13. Daganiah B.	14
14. Hasoreah (Jokneam)	25
15. Hascharon	9
16. Chugim (Schata)	40
17. Chulda	18
18. Chefziba	4
19. Jagur	40
20. Kfar Gileadi - Tel Chaj	30
21. Kfar Hachoresch	34
22. Kfar Hamaccabi	30
23. Misra	25
24. Maawaroth	15
25. Mischmaroth	30
26. Mischmar Hascharon	19
27. Hanoar Haowed (Naaneh)	40
28. Ayanoth	8
29. Ejn Hachoresch	6
30. Ejn Charod	50
31. Ejn Hamifraz	15
32. Ejn Schomer	1
33. Kirjath Anawim	21
34. Rodges	30
35. Ramath Jochanan	10
36. Ramath Hakowesch	50
37. Ramath Rachel	30
38. Kwutzath Schiller	7
39. Schaar Haamakin	20
40. Tel Jossel	1
41. Sarid	6
42. Bamifneh (Kerkur)	20
43. Batholem	1
44. Chafez Chaim (Gederah)	14
45. Kfar Chadasch - Gan Javneh	6
46. Machar	11
47. Massad	20
48. Maccabi Zair (Rechovoth)	7
49. Maccabi Zair (Raanana)	24
50. Hanoar Haagudati (Kfar Saba)	20
51. Ramath Haschomrom	10
52. Ejn Hagalil	20
53. Schaar Hanegew	40
54. Hassadeh	40
	<hr/> 1153
36 families and	
20 single persons in 16 settlements.	92
	<hr/> 1245



Enclosure No. 11

TRAINING SCHEME

1. <u>Girls</u>	
(a) Wizo already arrived	52
(b) Moazath Hapoaloth already arrived	22
(c) Single girls	13
(d) The arrival is shortly expected	75
2. <u>Technical School Haifa</u>	30
3. <u>Jewish Trade Schools, Jagur</u>	60
4. <u>New Bezalel</u> already arrived	13
The arrival is shortly expected	7
5. <u>The Conservatoire, Jerusalem</u> already arrived The arrival is shortly expected	18 2
6. <u>Single Trainees</u>	3. 295
7. A group of trainees for agricultural training in Daganiah and the neighboring settlements in the Jordan Valley is being prepared in Germany	80 375
8. 200 special certificates out of last schedule	300 675





L'Ancre,  
Raleigh Close,  
LONDON, N.W.4.

May 7th, 1937.

The Executive,  
Jewish Agency for Palestine,  
77, Great Russell Street,  
LONDON, W.C.1.

Dear Sirs,

I desire to give you herewith formal notice in accordance with Article 13 of the Constitution of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, of the following amendment of Article 7 (2a) of the Agreement dated the 14th August, 1929, to be moved at the next meeting of the Council.

"That sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (2) of Article 7 of the Agreement dated the 14th August, 1929, be amended as follows, that is to say:

By striking out all the words in the said sub-paragraph from and including the words "Of the persons so appointed" down to and including the words "provided that", and substituting therefor the following words, namely: "The Executive shall be composed in the proportions to be fixed as hereinafter provided of persons nominated by the Zionist Organisation and persons nominated by the non-Zionist members of the Council. Before appointing the Executive as aforesaid, the Council shall determine the division of seats between the said two classes of persons but so that a majority of seats shall be allotted to persons nominated by the Zionist Organisation. The Council shall proceed to appoint the Executive in accordance with the said determinations provided that ....."

I shall be very much obliged if you will be good enough to bring the proposed amendment to the notice of the Members of the Council of the Jewish Agency for Palestine in the usual way.

Yours faithfully,

(SGD) I. PODRUSHNIK.



AIR MAIL.

הסוכנות היהודית בשביל ארץ ישראל  
**THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE.**

TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 3817 (4 LINES).

TELEGRAMS: "ZIONIBURO. LONDON."

CODES: BENTLEY'S AND MOSSE'S.

77. GREAT RUSSELL STREET.

LONDON, W.C.1.

9th May, 1937.

*In reply please address the Secretary:*

*and quote the following Reference No.:*

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine to forward to you a copy of a letter received from Mr. I. Podrushnik, a member of the Council, giving notice, under Article 13, of an Amendment to Article 7 (2a) of the Agreement dated the 14th August, 1929, to be moved at the next Meeting of the Council. The terms of Mr. Podrushnik's Amendment are contained in his letter.

Yours faithfully,

*Rinton*  
SECRETARY.



THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

London Office: 77 Great Russell St., W.C.1  
Jerusalem Office: P.O.B. 92

Member of the Executive  
for American Affairs:

LOUIS LIPSKY  
111 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C.

May 14, 1937

My dear Sir:

I am instructed by the Executive of the Jewish Agency to inform you that it has received notice of an amendment to the Constitution of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, offered by Mr. I. Podrushnik, Raleigh Close, London, which will be moved for adoption at the next meeting of the Council of the Jewish Agency.

It is proposed to amend sub-paragraph A of paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Agreement dated August 14th, 1929, by striking out all the words in the said sub-paragraph from and including the words "of the persons so appointed" down to and including the words "provided that", and substituting therefor the following:

"The Executive shall be composed in the proportions to be fixed as hereinafter provided of persons nominated by the Zionist Organization and persons nominated by the non-Zionist members of the Council. Before appointing the Executive as aforesaid, the Council shall determine the division of seats between the said two classes of persons, but so that a majority of seats shall be allotted to persons nominated by the Zionist Organization. The Council shall proceed to appoint the Executive in accordance with the said determinations provided that....", the balance of the sentence remaining as heretofore.

This notice is being sent to you in accordance with the provision in the Constitution (paragraph 13) that: "No amendment shall be considered at a meeting of the Council unless the members of the Council have had not less than three months' written notice of such meeting and of the terms of the proposed amendment."

Very cordially yours,

*Louis Lipsky*

Member of the Executive  
for American Affairs.

LL/RW



הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל  
THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

Telegrams : "JEVAGENCY JERUSALEM"

Telephone : 671 (5 LINES)

Codes : BENTLEY'S

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE

P. O. Box 92,  
Jerusalem

Ref. No. 245 J.A. 65.

May 27th, 1937.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE JEWISH AGENCY.  
-----

Dear Sir,

Re: Convening of the Fifth Meeting of the  
Council in Zurich, August 18-20, 1937.

1. The Executive beg to inform you that in accordance with Article 5 (6) of the Constitution they have decided to convene the 5th regular Meeting of the Council of the Jewish Agency on August 18th - 20th, 1937, at Zurich.

2. Article 5(3) of the Constitution regulates the composition of the Council as follows:-

"The Zionist Organisation shall appoint its representatives in accordance with its own constitutional practice. The Non-Zionists of various countries entitled to representation on the Council shall appoint their representatives in such manner as may appear to be best suited to local conditions; provided that it shall be recognised as a guiding principle that the method of appointment shall, so far as practicable, be of a democratic character. The members of the Council shall be appointed prior to every ordinary meeting of the Council."

3. The Zionist Organisation will accordingly be requested to elect its members in accordance with its constitutional procedure.

4. The election of the Non-Zionist members of the Council should take place in the various countries in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the decisions of the Council in a manner, adapted to the local circumstances and following the procedure hitherto adopted. Attention is invited to the following resolution adopted at the 4th meeting of the Council at Lucerne in 1935:

"Until definite rulings have been laid down by the Administrative Committee, in conformity with Art. 5(3) of the Constitution, appropriate electoral bodies shall be created for the election of the Non-Zionist representatives in the Council. The bodies deemed to be suitable for this purpose shall be, so far as local conditions permit, organised Jewish Communities and other appropriate bodies that declare their



willingness to take part within the Jewish Agency in the up-building of Palestine and have fulfilled their duties to the Keren Hayessod within the limits of their legal and financial ability, and also organisations of contributors to the Keren Hayessod. Nobody shall be entitled to accept office or to be a representative on the Jewish Agency unless he has fulfilled his duty to the Keren Hayessod."

5.(a) In such countries in which the Jewish Community, Council or other appropriate body representing the Jews of the country declares its willingness to participate in the work of the up-building of Palestine within the Jewish Agency and to carry out its obligation to the Keren Hayessod within the limits of its legal and financial ability, such body will be requested to elect the respective number of Non-Zionist representatives to which the country is entitled.

(b) In cases where conditions for elections under the auspices of such bodies referred to in the above Para. (a) do not exist, the selection of the Non-Zionist members of the Council should be carried out through the organisation of contributors to the Keren Hayessod in the country concerned if such organisation exists or can be established in the near future.

(c) In such countries in which it is not possible to follow the procedure laid down in the preceding paragraphs (a) and (b), another mode of election corresponding to the local conditions should be determined, with due regard to Article 5(3) of the Constitution quoted above.

6. The number of seats on the Council allocated to Non-Zionists of each country is fixed in the Schedule which forms part of the Constitution. According to Article 8(1) of the Constitution one to three deputy-members may be appointed for each member, who shall be entitled to take the place of members unable to attend the meeting of the Council.

7. According to the above cited resolution of the Council (Par. 4.) only such persons may be members or deputy-members of the Council as have fulfilled their obligation to the Keren Hayessod.

Yours faithfully

*M. Weinst.* *Lehmann*  
EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY



[1937]

COUNCIL FOR GERMAN JEWRY

PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1937

The officers of the Council have considered the applications received from the different organizations for help from the Council in carrying out their programme for German Jewry. They had the opportunity of discussing the application:-

- (a) of the Reichsvertretung with Dr. Hirsch and Mr. Adler Rudel
- (b) of the Central Bureau of the Jewish Agency for the Settlement of German Jews in Palestine with Dr. Landauer and Dr. Rosenblueth.
- (c) of the Refugee Committees in Europe with Dr. Kahn.

APPLICATIONS:

The applications which have been received from the Organizations are as follows:-

(A)	From the <u>Reichsvertretung</u> , RM.2,770,000 which, converted at 16 Marks to the pound is equal to.....	£161,000.
	Plus training outside Germany.....	15,000.
(B)	From the <u>Central Bureau of the Jewish Agency</u> , for settlement and other purposes in Palestine.....	211,500.
(C)	From the <u>HICEM</u> , for emigration and settlement of refugees.....	80,000.
	Plus an indefinite sum for regularizing the position in Brazil, and other countries	
(D)	From the <u>Refugee Committees in Europe</u> , (according to the proposals of the <u>American Joint Distribution Committee</u> ).....	60,000.
(E)	From the <u>Joint Distribution Committee</u> , for Refugees in U.S.A.....	40,000.
(F)	From the <u>Refugees Committee and other Organizations</u> in England (including the <u>Professional Committee</u> , the administrative expenses of the Council, etc.).....	50,000.
(G)	From assured or earmarked funds in England for Palestine.....	51,000.
	(Keren Hayesod.....	£28,000)
	(J.N.F.....	£23,000)
T O T A L.....		£ 668,500.

PROSPECTIVE

REVENUE

The present prospective revenue according to the estimates are:-

(a)	From the A.J.D.C. (\$1,100,000).....	£ 220,000.
(b)	From the English Section of the Council for German Jewry..... of which £101,000 is pledged to specific purposes and £55,000 is fresh money available for the 1937 programme.	156,000.
(c)	Unallocated from last year's contribution by the Council for German Jewry for Palestine purposes	27,000.
(d)	From the ICA, being £20,000 for work in Germany, plus £10,000 for HICEM emigration.....	30,000.
(e)	From the United Palestine Appeal in America.....	50,000.



(f) From the Keren Hayesod in Germany  
for Palestine purposes..... 15,000.

TOTAL..... £ 498,000.

REVENUE As regards the prospective revenue

Item

(A) represents approximately the same amount as was contributed last year for the purposes of German Jewry, plus a special contribution which was made by Mr. Harkness. The Joint Distribution Committee indeed, contemplate an increase in their collection this year, but the needs of Polish and other Eastern Jewries which they have to meet will be greater.

Item

(B) The Amount of £156,000 which is estimated as the contribution from the English section includes the provision of £50,000 for the needs in England: £51,000 earmarked for Palestine and £55,000, of which the disposition is free. The last sum is arrived at by stretching to the utmost the possibilities of collecting the instalments due on the Covenants. The British Section last year heavily pledged its future income in order to give the strongest possible impulse to the whole work of the Council. It cannot pledge its future funds to the same extent this year.

Item

(C) being the unallocated sum from last year's appropriation, has already been explained.

Item

(D) It has been mentioned above that the ICA at present proposes to reduce its contribution for the assistance of emigration from £30,000 to £10,000.

Item

(E) The collection of the U.F.A. has this year to provide for the additional need of the Keren Habizaron for the strengthening of the Jewish settlements after recent disturbances, and for that reason is put at the same figure as last year. It is to be hoped, however, that America will be able to take a more adequate part in the assistance of the Palestine programme.

Item

(F) The contribution from the Keren Hayesod in Germany is less by £10,000 than that made last year, for the similar reason that a larger part of the funds in Germany are being taken for the special Palestine Emergency.

The Council will look to the Refugee Economic Corporation to provide the funds for settling the emigrants in countries other than Palestine. No provision could be made for this purpose in the Budget, which is beyond the resources of the other members of the Council. The Corporation has already embarked on various measures in American countries and elsewhere in this direction.

CONCLUSION The demands as reduced above would then be:-

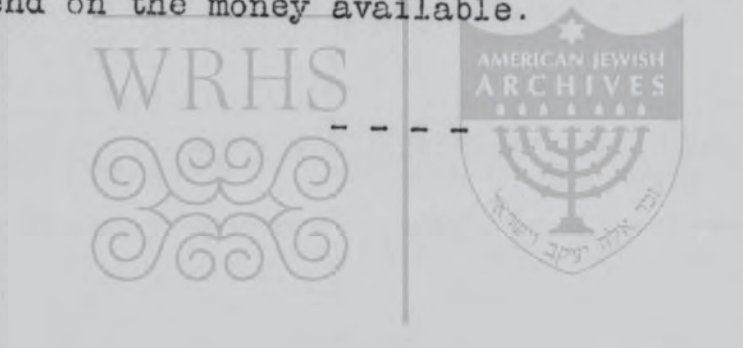
(1)	German Budget, including training outside Germany.....	£ 165,000
(2)	Palestine Budget £171,500 Earmarked Funds, JNF & KH 51,000.....	222,500
(3)	Refugee Committees in (a) America 40,000 (b) England 50,000 (c) European countries 55,000 .....	145,000
(4)	Emigration from the Refugee countries.....	60,000
		£ 592,500
	While the prospective Income would be.....	498,000
	Leaving a deficit of.....	£ 94,500



Towards meeting this deficit the Officers can only suggest:-

- (a) A further reduction of some of the claims.
- (b) An attempt to secure a more substantial contribution from the ICA.
- (c) The possibility of obtaining a further contribution from Belgium and from the funds that are being raised in Australia, which may not be required entirely for local purposes.
- (d) The possibility that the collection of the Joint Distribution Committee at the end of the year will be larger than the estimate, and that the U.P.A., will be able to make some contribution towards settlement in Palestine.

It is impossible to present a balanced budget; and the programme of emigration from Germany and the refugee countries in Europe during the latter part of the year would have to depend on the money available.



London, 12th March, 1937.



Dear Friend:

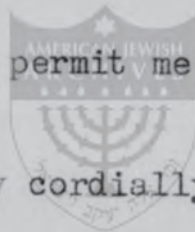
Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, treasurer of the Jewish Agency of Palestine who is on a brief visit to the United States, will be my guest for the evening of Wednesday, February 24th. I am inviting a small group of friends to meet Mr. Kaplan at the Oakwood Club at eight-thirty that evening. Mr. Kaplan is one of the most brilliant members of the Executive of the Jewish Agency and he is bringing with him extensive material on the most recent political and economic developments of Palestine. I know that you will be pleased to meet Mr. Kaplan and I shall be most happy to have you come.

remain

With best wishes, permit me to



Very cordially yours,



R.S.V.P.