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MS-4787: Abba Hillel Silver Papers, 1902-1989.

Series I: General Correspondence, 1914-1969, undated.

Sub-series A: Alphabetical, 1914-1965, undated.

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Palestine Development Council, 1922.

FREE SYNAGOGUE
NEW YORK

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STEPHEN S. WISE
23 WEST 90TH STREET

Feb. 8, 1922

Dr. A.H. Silver,
Cleveland, Ohio
Dear Abba Hillel:

I am sorry not to have heard from you in a very long time. How are things going in Cleveland as far as the P.D.L. is concerned? I suppose deHaas sent out a memorandum with regard to the visit of L.D.B. and myself to Mr. Balfour. Mr. Balfour arranged it, though it was very difficult, and seemed very much pleased to have the chance to discuss things with L.D.B. We had a good talk about a great many matters. I wrote something about it to Frankfurter and I happen to have a copy of my letter so will send it to you. Will you be good enough to send it back to me. You will of course be good enough to regard it as strictly confidential. The thing we drove at all the time was mandate, mandate, mandate. Mr. Balfour, on the other hand, indicated ways in which we could be helpful in bringing about its early issuance.

I hope you and L.D.B. can come to New York in the near future so that we may have a day together in order to discuss the many problems before us.

How do you feel about the Friedenwald proposal? It doesn't even interest me. I think it would be a great mistake for us now to get into any internal politics of the Z.O.A. They must do their own work, succeed if they can, fail if they must; but we must not fight them. We must stand on the outside until such time as we may feel justified in accepting burdens again in connection

with the service of the cause through it.
Don't you agree with me?

In case Philo of Youngstown asks you to come, as he probably will, to his twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, I wish you would do me the personal favor of running down there if you could. He is an awfully nice chap, even though he isn't even quite an eighty-five per cent Zionist. Do it if you can.

What will be the next step re the Calisch-Silver correspondence? You will find that you will never, never be able to nail that gang down.

Ed Kaufmann of Reading tells me of your perfectly splendid address before the Chamber of Commerce of his city and of the nice meeting you had with some of his people.

With warm greetings,
Faithfully yours,

Wm. L.

deHaas tells me you are coming for the week of the 16th. I suppose it is to be of service in the Relief Campaign. Rosenfelt has just telephoned begging that you will help them on the 25th and 26th in Pittsburg. I don't know that you can, but I have no doubt you will if you can.

COPY)

At the
CARLTON HOTEL,
LONDON,
S.W.1

9th February, 1922.

In reply
please quote
Ref: S/R
M/1

Judge Julian W. Mack,
Woolworth Building,
NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.

My dear Judge Mack,

Since I wrote you last, there has been no real development of any considerable importance, except in respect to the following:-

MR. PAUL SINGER

MR. PAUL SINGER: Mr. Paul Singer returned from Geneva on Sunday last, February 5th, 1922, and I had the pleasure of conferring with him here on the following day, Monday. I much regret, however, to say that he finds it impossible for personal reasons to go to Palestine at the present time.

He would be glad to assist us, but unfortunately, cannot do so now.

The Economic Council wish to retain Mr. Zaiman for their own activities in Palestine, and we therefore naturally have to look for another candidate to take up the position of Manager of the Bank. The Economic Council would have been willing to come to an arrangement whereby Mr. Zaiman's time might have been divided partly for their own activities, leaving us to have the balance of Mr. Zaiman's time for the services of the Bank, but such an arrangement would not be satisfactory to us, and we are therefore under the necessity of selecting another candidate.

The result of this has been that I have been occasioned very grave anxiety in the matter of finding a suitable candidate whom we could accept in place of Mr. Paul Singer; the finding and selecting of such a candidate has detained me in London much longer than I had anticipated.

Two candidates have been suggested, and of these I have decided to select one or the other:-

1. Mr. Myers. Mr. Walter Cohen suggested this gentleman to me. I had a conference with him here, and I consider him to be a very nice gentleman, who would fit in quite nicely with our requirements.
2. Another candidate who has been suggested, is Dr. Eugene Mayer of Frankfurt-on-Maine. Dr. Mayer is a son-in-law of Mr. Herbert Bentwich, and therefore, of course, a

brother-in-law of Mr. Norman Bentwich. Dr. Mayer formerly rendered service for the I.C.A. in Paris. On the outbreak of the war, however, he was compelled, by reason of his being an alien enemy to return to Germany. My impression of him is that he would make a very able Manager, and would quite adequately fill the post to general satisfaction; furthermore, I am inclined to regard it as a matter well worth considering that by reason of Dr. Mayer's relationship with Messrs. Herbert and Norman Bentwich, he would be a very suitable man for our purposes. Mr. Herbert Bentwich is, as you perhaps know, one of the oldest Zionist leaders in this country, whilst his son, Mr. Norman Bentwich, who was in pre-war days at the Egyptian Ministry of Justice in Cairo, was, on the occupation of Palestine by the British Forces during the war, appointed Crown Prosecutor for the occupied territory of Palestine, and has subsequently been appointed Chief Judge, Legal Secretary to the Government, and Director of Legal Studies; by virtue of the last-mentioned office, the control of the legal profession in Palestine is vested in him. Mr. Norman Bentwich is therefore a very important person in the Palestine Government at present, being, I should say, second in importance only to His Excellency, Sir Herbert Samuel himself. Again, Mr. Norman Bentwich is married to a niece of His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel, and therefore the relationship thus existing between His Excellency, Sir Herbert Samuel, Mr. Norman Bentwich, the Legal Secretary, and Dr. Mayer, would, I think, enable Dr. Mayer to be of considerable assistance to us.

Yesterday, February 8th, I had a Joint Conference with Messrs. James de Rothschild, Walter Cohen and Goldsmith. Their opinion, it seems, is that it would be more advisable for us to send out a British or American subject in preference to a German subject. Personally, I do not share these views, and if I should decide that the German candidate would make as capable a Manager or a more capable Manager than the British candidate, I think he would be the more acceptable man for the following reason, also in addition to the one stated above.

I understand the position under the new Mandate (which it is anticipated will be ratified on April 24th next or thereabouts) is that there will be a regulation whereby it will be rendered possible for anyone desiring to do so, by making a declaration in a prescribed form, to render himself a Palestinian Subject, and Dr. Mayer, who is anxious to settle permanently in Palestine, if possible, would be anxious and ready to take this course, and so become a Palestinian as soon as possible.

The situation, therefore, is rather difficult for me, but I shall have to do the best I can under the circumstances. In the meantime, Mr. Goldsmith has written to the I.C.A. in Paris to ascertain from them fully all the information that is available there with regard to Dr. Mayer. I anticipate that I shall have, late this afternoon, a communication from Paris, giving the result of the enquiries made.

However, if either of these two candidates should in my opinion, seem to meet our requirements, whatever the final decision may be, it will be satisfactory to us.

If I should decide that we cannot have the services of Dr. Mayer, I am glad to think that under all the circumstances, Mr. Myers will be quite suitable for the post. He came to us very highly recommended; he has held a responsible position before, and is very anxious to settle permanently in Palestine.

PRIVATE SECRETARY

PRIVATE SECRETARY: APPOINTMENT OF. On Tuesday last I appointed Mr. Woolfe Summerfield, of Manchester, as my Private Secretary.

The necessity of appointing a really first-class man for this work made it necessary for me to take some time in arriving at a final decision, and I have now satisfied myself by frequent and prolonged conversations with Mr. Summerfield, and after careful consideration of all the circumstances, including other candidates who were put forward, that he will be the right man for me. Now that I have made the appointment, I am relieved from this anxiety, which has, in addition to the necessity of finding a Bank Manager, occasioned me grave anxiety during the past few days.

Mr. Summerfield is aged about 25, has very high academic qualifications, being a Bachelor of Arts & Bachelor of Civil Law of the University of Oxford, and Bachelor of Laws of the University of London. He is by profession a Barrister, and has a detailed knowledge of the history and the present state of Jewish and Zionist matters. He has also a good, sound experience of work both in his profession, and in public activities, Jewish and general.

His Hebrew attainments are not quite so high, nor his knowledge of Jewish Learning so deep as I could have wished, but taking all the circumstances into consideration, I have decided that he will be the best man for the post. He is desirous of settling in Palestine permanently with a view to practising at the Bar there, and by coming with me, he will have an opportunity of investigating for himself on the spot the conditions and so forth of the legal profession there.

RATIFICATION OF THE MANDATE

MANDATE: I had over an hour's conversation with Mr. James de Rothschild yesterday, and also some discussion the day before.

In the course of our conversation, we touched upon the question of the Mandate and its ratification in the near future. This, it is generally expected, should be completed by April 24th next or thereabouts. He seems to think that America has not yet given its consent to the ratification, and he therefore requested me to mention this to you, so that we should do everything in our power to ensure that the American Government's consent will not be withheld.

Mr. de Rothschild seems to be uneasy lest the breach should have the unfortunate effect of hindering the confirmation of the Mandate.

I assured him that there is no doubt that we in America will do all we possibly can to ensure the confirmation of the Mandate.

Mr. de Rothschild is anxious that peace should be restored between us, if possible, and he rather regrets that the breach occurred; I have endeavoured to put our side of the case as fully as possible before him; and I did so for some considerable time, and he was not only prepared to give to my statement the best attention, but he also assented to the facts that I gave him, and that we had no possible alternative at the time to take any course other than the one we did. He thinks, however, that by now they have learned from their mistakes, and that they would be quite prepared to make peace; and he expressed his view that now that Mr. Sokolow and his associates are in America, there is a suitable opportunity to enter now into peace negotiations.

I gave him my candid opinion to the effect that I did not regard the present time as suitable for such negotiations; but, of course, how circumstances in the near future may shape themselves towards this end, we cannot yet say.

I would also like to tell you that the information which I have gathered from other sources, all appears to point to the fact that the Mandate will be confirmed in due course of time.

The confirmation of the Mandate is, of course, so important that we all hope that there will be no undue delay, for without the final confirmation of the Mandate, it is impossible for us to make as good progress as we could wish.

WRHS AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES
CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL ACTIVITIES

CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL ACTIVITIES: Let me express, in a general way, more fully, that the conclusion which I have now formed from all the information that I have been able to gather together from various sources, fully confirms the conclusion that I had reached long ago, and with which you are familiar, that, by concentrating on cultural and spiritual activities in the developing of Palestine, we could hope to unite the whole of Jewry in sympathy with the regeneration of Palestine, and, moreover, this is the only aspect of Palestinian activities in respect of which the whole of Jewry is united in a sympathetic attitude, and this, no matter what differences between the various political and other sections in other respects may be.

The contemplated Hebrew University in Palestine, and more especially that branch-of-Jewish learning-that I have always been so urgently insisting upon, receives not merely the approval of all Anglo-Jewish leaders and the masses, but also excites a very enthusiastic interest, which seems to promise splendid support.

I have satisfied myself that this view as to the University obtains not only with their leaders but with the masses in that I have conferred with representatives of the masses as well as with the leaders of Anglo-Jewry.

I enclose for your perusal a copy of an extract from the "Jewish Guardian" taken from its issue of last Friday, February 3rd, 1922, reporting an interview which I accorded to a representative of that newspaper. All the comments which I have heard on my views, as set out in that interview, all prove conclusively that my view that we should

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concentrate on our Cultural and Spiritual Activities (which I have always held), is the correct one; my experiences of the last fortnight more than confirm this view, which I have always held, and I have taken every opportunity to ascertain the views held in the various circles.

DEPARTURE FROM LONDON

LEAVING LONDON FOR PARIS: The selection of a Bank Manager has, as I have stated, occasioned me considerable delay, but I have decided to leave here on Sunday morning, and I fully hope that we shall be able to come to a good understanding on this matter.

HOLLAND AND GERMANY

VISIT TO: I am very much afraid that owing to the delays which have occurred, and which I have described above, it will not now be possible for me to visit Holland and Germany, as I had originally hoped.

I am happy to be able to inform you that my daughter has now recovered from her indisposition, and, in fact, has been able to accompany Mrs. Rosenbloom on her visits in London.

We now all enjoy the best of health, and we hope that you are likewise well.

Mrs. Rosenbloom and my daughter join me in sincerest good wishes for yourself and Mrs. Mack.

Believe me to be, my dear Judge Mack,

Yours very sincerely,

(Sgd.) SOL ROSENBLOOM

P. S. - Kindly remember me to all our friends. Have not as yet written to Justice Brandeis but expect to do so from Paris. I asked Mr. DeLieme to come to see me in Paris and offered to pay his expense but he wired that he could not make the trip at present.

Feby. 10th

Just received reference regarding Dr. Mayer from Frankfurt. The references are A-1 and therefore I am very pleased about it.

Am leaving for Paris Sunday morning and will try to make arrangements to meet him in Paris and the Englishmen will meet here in London later for final closing.

Kindly remember me again to all our friends.

Jerusalem, February 13, 1922.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver

Cleveland, Ohio,

U. S. A.

My dear Rabbi Silver,

I had the pleasure of meeting your friends, Mr. and Mrs. Newbury, during their very brief stay in Jerusalem. I am sorry to say their stay was so brief that it was impossible for me to give them anything but ~~the most~~ ^{an} approximate idea of the possibilities of Palestine, or, in fact, of our achievements, few as they are.

Unfortunately, their brief stay was further curtailed by an extraordinarily severe rainfall. However, I did my best both in speech and as a guide. They expressed themselves as delighted and surprised by what they had seen. I believe, if you would follow up the impression made, they might be made to see their duty as Jews, no matter what their attitude may continue to be toward the Zionist philosophy.

My chief regret in connection with their visit is that here in Jerusalem there is less opportunity than elsewhere of noting the spirit among the Chalutzim.

Very sincerely,

Herminia Szold

HS/RZ

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FEB. 13

RABBI LOUIS L. MANN, PH. D.

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Dear "Johnny" —

I rec'd your telegram postponing
meeting of ^{committee of} C.C.A.R. & P.H.C.

Please have it no later than
FEB. 27th for I shall not be
available between FEB. 28th and
March 8th. Both FEB. 27th and
March 8th will be O.K. for me. But
between the two I shall be out
West.

Kindest greetings in which
Ruth joins, as ever,

Love

ARK

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Subscriptions to February 17th

\$544 637.39

" " " 23rd

* 13 420.00
558 057.39

Cash & collateral to Feb. 17th \$325 68 9. 89

" " " " 23rd

6 440. 00

332 129.89

Outstanding 226 928.50

Special on account of quarry Co. Promotion - sub. \$50,000 - 10% cash \$5000

*Reduced by \$2000 for re-adjustment of withdrawal and transfer to other accounts.

(COPY)

Hotel Ritz
Place Vendome
Paris

Feb 17/22

My dear Judge Mack

Your kind letter of the 4th just reached me, and was very glad to hear from you. We arrived here last Sunday evening.

By this time you will have received my letter of the 10th. I can't write in detail today because it is late. Have no manager yet. The Economic Board after getting good references about Dr. Mayer and after telegraphing him to come here to meet me, have wired me that the President, a Mr. Philipson, of the I.C.A., is against the employing of Dr. Mayer. So I could not of course do anything. Dr. Mayer was here and left for home again.

Have not decided yet whether to engage that Mr. Frank Meyers or to wait till my arrival in Palestine.

Will see Mr. Rosenberg tomorrow and will then decide.

There is a possibility to get a good man in Palestine. Mr. Walter S. Cohen is going to Palestine this week and we could look together for a man there. I think the English group would leave it to him and Mr. Rosenberg would trust it to me. Mr. R. has been away about 10 days from Paris, but is expected to return this evening.

While I am a little disappointed about the refusal of Mr. Singer and the further development about the manager, as well as about a Secretary whom I had to discharge before leaving London for being incapable (as you probably noticed from the only one letter he wrote for me to you), I am glad to state that otherwise I am very much encouraged with my trip so far.

I have received a great deal of very valuable information and understand the sentiment of the European Zionist and Jewish in general.

Met Dr. Marmorek and got him to fully see our point of view. Thought at first he was not altogether satisfied with your letter.

They gave us a very fine reception here last night and I must say that I have made the best speech I ever made, and so did my wife.

Baron Ed. Rothschild is not in the City, he is somewhere south from here.

With best regards from all of us to you and Mrs. Mack,
Sincerely yours,

(sgd.) SOL ROSENBLUM

Greetings to all our friends

SP. S. - The enclosed correspondence of Miss Skold is very interesting. She is certainly correct in what she states and we must follow her opinion and views. I hope you will get Mrs. Fels to recognize these facts. I shall certainly go into this matter thoroughly when in Palestine. Will try to write to Justice Brandeis in a couple of days.

Will very likely go from here direct towards Palestine without going to Holland or Germany. I wish to repeat again that my trip so far had a very beneficial effect and I am fully pleased and satisfied with what I have so far accomplished.

Regards to all.



app
Edmund I. Kaufmann
750 Penn St.
Reading

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Feb. 17th, 1922.

Judge Julian W. Mack,
Woolworth Building
New York City

My dear Judge Mack:-

Upon my return home found your telegram of the 16.

Am delaying meeting on account of the fact that
at the present time our people are raising money to build
a jew Temple.

Just as soon as I think it advisable, will call
a meeting and will advise you of its success afterwards.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Your very sincerely,

(sgd) Ed. I. Kaufmann

February Twenty-first
1922

Rabbi Louis L. Mann,
New Haven, Conn.

My dear Lou,

On account of Dr. Calisch's illness,
we were compelled to postpone the meeting of com-
mittees. It is likely that the meeting will be
held in the middle of March. I will notify you
in due time.

Trusting that you are well, I remain
with kindest regards to yourself and Ruth

Very sincerely yours,

APL

Washington

2/26/22

\$ 2

JWM -- SSW -- deH.

I understand that the Central Committee of P.D.L. has set for itself the task of raising before Jan. 1, 1923 the further sum of about \$500,000, so that there shall have been paid into the Palestine Development Council or to its subsidiaries before that date \$1,000,000 in cash; that it has adopted for the Central Committee a budget of \$21,460 for the calendar year; and proposes to raise in order to meet this budget and all expenses in America of the P.D.C. and of its subsidiaries an administration fund of \$25,000 so that all funds subscribed or contributed to the Council or its subsidiaries shall ~~be~~ free of any expense of collection of administration in America.

If you (the C.C.P.D.L.) shall have received in cash before October 1922 for the Administration fund \$22,500 in cash I will contribute the remaining Twenty five hundred (2500) dollars.

Louis B. Brandeis.

[1922?]

SIR ALFRED MOND'S ADDRESS AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY

FEBRUARY 25th.

This is the first opportunity I have had of addressing an audience in this historic centre of learning and culture. I unfortunately, or fortunately, am a Cambridge man and feel very much the compliment of having been invited to address an audience at the sister university.

I would like to preface my remarks by saying that I am speaking not in the capacity of a member of His Majesty's Government, but as a Jew, born in this country, proud of his British nationality, devoted to the country which for centuries has afforded, by its liberal policy, every opportunity to members of our race to co-operate in the national life - a co-operation which, I think, has always been given with the utmost devotion. I am speaking to you also as one who possibly might not interest himself in the question which we are to discuss to-night on the grounds that many others have taken, on the ground that it is a matter beyond himself or his own personal advantage, on the ground that his interests lie elsewhere, and that an interest in this question might cause him personal inconvenience. I should consider myself as a coward, quite unworthy of the citizenship I own if I adopted such a course. The Jewish race must interest those who have the honour to belong to it. The fate of the Jewish people throughout the world cannot leave the hearts of Jews untouched, and therefore I have, ever since this decision of the Government in 1917, when Mr. Balfour issued his momentous declaration, felt it my duty as a British subject and as a Jew to support that policy to the utmost.

I think it would be useful, in view of the number of statements which I see made in various parts of the Press, to recall to this meeting the history of the Balfour Declaration, and to dwell for a moment on where we stand in this matter...ixaxxxxxx
ixaxixxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx.....

.....It is therefore not open for other people to come and say "Let us scrap this policy." This policy is part of a sacred treaty, part of the Peace Treaty, part of the policy of the Allied Nations, as strong and as unalterable as any other section of any of these treaties.....

.....When I went to Palestine I wondered whether it would be possible to do anything in that country, whether the idea of Zionism was not a beautiful dream; I wondered whether it would be possible to do anything in that country, whether the idea of Zionism was not a beautiful dream; I wondered whether there was any economic possibility, whether any people could live in the country, whether it was really worth re-peopling, and what the conditions would be. I went there quite ready to be convinced that Zionism was an impracticable, foolish dream, or that, on the other hand, it might be made into a reality. Some people had told me the country was inhospitable, barren, useless. As some of you may know, I have spent a considerable part of my life in a not unsuccessful business career, and so, perhaps, as my opinion may count. I found Palestine very much of a Mediterranean rather than an Eastern country. It reminded me a good deal of Sicily, a good deal more of Sicily and of the south of Spain than of Algiers, which I know. It is essentially a white man's country.

A great part of the country has been neglected for centuries. It is like a great estate which has fallen into disuse. Still, works which have been begun there have shown very rapidly that there is a great future for a considerable population to live on the land, to cultivate the land, to live a happy life in one of the most beautiful countries which it has ever been my privilege to visit.....I could show you round large tracts where formerly you could grow nothing. Go yet a little further, and I could show you great vineyards, with a robust and healthy population, young men riding fine horses, immigrants from Russia; what once was desert land now producing oranges, and other tracts converted into vineyards that must have covered Palestine at the time

when it was reported to be flowing with milk and honey. But if you take away from Palestine the Jewish agriculture you will find the country many centuries backward. These works have been carried out by the Jews under great difficulties. Since the British administration has taken charge of Palestine the progress has been at a speed more like that of Western cities. And yet it is asked: Is it worth while to build up the country?

It is worth while, not merely in the interests of the Jewish race, but in the interests of the whole of humanity. The time has passed when anyone can claim that great estates should lie idle, because the people are too ignorant or indolent to cultivate them. In the time of Josephus, Palestine could support a population of a million. Palestine now could support a population of three or four millions of industrious people, producing commodities which they could exchange with us who are so sorely in need of export markets. What is the claim we Jews are making? It is not to oppress anybody. We have had to buy at very high prices every acre of land in Palestine now there cultivated by Jews. We do not want to interfere with the religious rites or customs of any country. We merely ask to be allowed to dwell there in order to rebuild little by little the Home from which we were expelled eighteen hundred years ago.

I need not argue before an Oxford audience the question as to whether Palestine may or may not be the ancient home of the Jewish race. There may be audiences wanting in knowledge who might take seriously the statement that Palestine is not the home of the Jewish race. No doubt it was these people who from Sinai saw the Promised Land. No doubt these people built Solomon's Temple, and defended to the death under the Maccabees their holy city against the attack. How can any one have the indecency - it is the only word I can use - to appear before an audience and maintain that the country which has figured in the greatest history of all times and thus belongs to the Jews, must be denied to the Jewish people, that the right to their own country is to be denied them? Who is weeping at the Wailing Wall? As you stand on the top of Mount Garazel, whom do you think of except Elijah? And the whole country is saturated with the history of Judaism and Christianity.

I now come to the Arab question, and would say there should be no quarrel between the Arab and the Jew. The Arab and the Jew are twins, born from the same Semitic race. The early Jewish forefathers lived in the desert as do the Bedouins. They are twins in culture twins in race, and we have no dearer wish than that their national birth and re-birth should be as prosperous and as successful as that which we as Jews wish to carry out in Palestine. We are anxious to co-operate. There is room for all cultures, all developments, both in Palestine and throughout those great Arabian territories, as to which Palestine is as a little drop in the ocean.....The idea that the people are being, or that the country is being flooded with undesirable immigrants, is to play on the credulity of the ~~xxxxxx~~ English people.

It is true a large number of the immigrants come from Russia. It is not unnatural that should be so. They are the remnants of a people who have seen their fathers and their mothers killed before their eyes; They have also seen their mothers and their sisters raped and outraged before their eyes. I have seen these immigrants and talked to them. I have seen them at their work. They are glad, happy. No wonder they sing - or even swagger. They are under a blue sky. They are not in danger of meeting death. They feel secure under the British flag and administration. Twenty-five per cent. of them are University men, professors, doctors, lawyers, and yet they are doing navvies' work on the road. I was talking to one of them when I was there - a professor of philology.....

.....The Arab will benefit from them just as much as the Jew, and he knows it. In Jaffa they have co-operative associations. You find these on every hand. I have seen Arabs and Jews work together. The Arabs found that the Jews were earning more money than they were, and, forgetting for the moment that they were supposed to be enemies, asked how it was done. The Jews explained their system of co-operation and invited the Arabs to join in, and very soon the Arab was getting more money too. I motored round the whole of the country, and I saw none of those centres of enormous rebellion

and discontent among the population of the country. I do not say there are no elements there to stir up such pogroms as have taken place. You will find in the reports who were the aggressors and who were the people to be killed. There is an old fable about the lamb and the wolf. It is a very old story. I sometimes think of it when I see some of the charges that are being made against the Jews in Palestine..... The only idea the Jews have is to co-operate heartily with the Arab population.

.....Immigration into Palestine should be limited only by one fundamental fact, and that is the economic capacity of the country to absorb the people who want to work. It would be criminal not to bring people there if employment could be found, and it would be criminal to bring people there if employment cannot be found. The policy which was embarked by the British Government in Mr. Balfour's Declaration was a serious policy and a sound policy. It means the building of a great bridge between the East and the West, and that is of great importance to the future peace of the world. We see the gulf between the East and the West deepening. We see it in India, and here in Palestine we have a means which ought to be able to act as a cement between East and West. The Jew is of an eastern race, yet for many centuries he has been westernly in thought, and so is a uniting force between the great civilisations and culture and nations of the East and West. This is the great importance of this policy to the entire world. Let us recollect, too, that the great nations of the world have not been always identical with centres of the great populations of the world. Greece was a small country and Athens was a small town, not as large as Chicago, But Athens have done more for the culture of the world than Chicago, will ever do. The Jews may have a great mission, as great as they have had in the past, in introducing the West to the East and the East to the West. On the Mount of Olives is a great cemetery, a great military cemetery, placed in a most beautiful position. In that cemetery are many graves of British soldiers, of Indian soldiers, and the graves of Jewish soldiers. They sleep in harmony in these beautiful surroundings. They all died for a common purpose. We must not dishonour the blood of the dead. We must not disdain their graves. We cannot accept their sacrifice and then refuse to carry out that for which they died.

Central Committee Palestine Development Leagues

31 Union Square, New York City

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ABBA HILLEL SILVER - Chairman
STEPHEN S. WISE - Vice-Chairman
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Moritz Roseman - Green Bay, Wis.
Jonas Rosenfeld - Dallas
I. Rude - Denver
Samuel Schimmel - Philadelphia
Simon Shapinsky - Louisville
Alexander Wolf - St. Louis
Susan Brandeis
Anna R. Lowenberg
Irma L. Lindheim
Mrs. S. J. Rosensohn

Representing
Women's
Committee

PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

OFFICERS

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS - Honorary Chairman
JULIAN W. MACK - Chairman
SOL. S. ROSENBLUM - Treasurer
SAMUEL J. ROSENZOHN - Secretary
LEO WOLMAN - Statistician
J. C. LIPMAN - Agricultural Advisor

February 26th, 1922

Dear Silver:

Your telegram reached me when I got home after our meeting, so that the specific question about the Palestine Art Stores did not come up, but the whole matter is being looked into, and if it can be put on a proper basis, I think all of us will be favorable.

I shall be in Chicago on the 6th of March, and shall hold court there for at least four weeks, although I expect to be in New York for the week-end of the 19th. deHaas has telegraphed today to Minneapolis that I would give them the week-end of the 11th if they wanted it, and to Chicago, that Wise is going to be there on Sunday, the 26th, and that they should arrange something. Also to Detroit that Wise and I could be there on the 25th.

Fischel made good on his hundred thousand dollars at the meeting on Washington's birthday. He has brought new life into the work and he has promised Rosensohn to join with him in the administrative fund work. LDB has offered us \$2500 if we raise the balance in cash. Mrs. Fels gives us a thousand, if I need it, perhaps more. Rosensohn is going to try and push Fischel to LDB's level. If we succeed, it will be a good start.

Cordially yours,

Dr. A. H. Silver,
c/o The Temple,
E. 55th & Central Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.

JWM/RDC

2
FREE SYNAGOGUE
NEW YORK

STEPHEN S. WISE
23 WEST 90TH STREET

Feb. 28, 1922

Rabbi A.H. Silver,
Cleveland, Ohio
Dear Silver:

I write this line at the suggestion in part of Professor Gottheil. You will remember Clay's article in The Atlantic Monthly, and I wonder whether you saw, for you must have been in England at the time, his statement that appeared either in the London Mail or the London Times, which was far more bitter and ugly than his attack in The Atlantic Monthly. Professor Gottheil has rightly, and I think quite finely, taken the position that we Jews ought not to support the work of the American Schools of Oriental Research as long as Clay remains one of the presiding geniuses thereof. We have written to Martin Meyer and we think it very important that someone should make clear the situation to Morgenthau, who you will note from the stationery is one of the Directors. Of course men like Clay will say, and Phillipson will give heed to them, that they are merely anti-Zionist, but if you know Clay's thought and have read him you will know that his anti-Zionism is nothing more than a shield behind which to hide his bitter and malignant anti-Jewishness. Worrell has told me things about him and the late Dr. Peters which show that in these men we have had bitter and unrelenting foes.

Give me your thought about it or communicate directly with Professor Gottheil.

Faithfully yours,

Wise

February 1922

CARTE POSTALE

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

POST CARD - DELTPOST-VEREIN

N



Rabbi A. W. Selzer

The Temple

Cleveland, Ohio

U.S.A.

Amsterdam
Julius & Co.

Dear Albert Hillel:

We are you,
The P.A.C. have
found a needed work.
Thank you & would
be doing well.
Yours well
Weil

Administrative Committee Minutes

March 1, 1922 - Free Synagogue House

Present: Dr. Wise, Judge Mack, Samuel J. Rosensohn, Louis S. Posner, Emil Weinheim, Mrs. Fels and Mrs. Lindheim.

JULIAN W. MACK - BUFFALO:

Judge Mack reported he was asked to speak before the Men's Club in Buffalo which had among its members most of our P.D.C. supporters; that he would make every effort to accept their invitation.

PHILADELPHIA - MRS. LINDHEIM:

Mrs. Lindheim reported in full on her recent visit to Philadelphia where steps were taken by her, with the cooperation of Mrs. Lowenberg, in starting P.D.C. activities there. After meeting with several of our people including Rabbi Newman, David Galter, Prof. Amram, Rabbi Fredman, and Jerome J. Rothschild, and tohers, it was decided that a meeting would be held in the near future, at the instance of Mr. Rothschild, to induce Judge Stern to take the leadership of the Philadelphia league.

Decided that JWM write letter to Mr. Rothschild offering Julius Simon together with one of our poeple, to be present at this meeting called for the purpose of getting Judge Stern to take over the leadership; also offering the services of any of our people as speaker for a larger PDC meeting in Phila. which would attempt to bring together again those Philadelphians who attended the dinner in 1919 arranged for Judge Mack by Mr. Billikopf and Mr. Mastbaum.

Rabbi Fredman willing to form League, and our other supporters willing to start activities for the PDC.

GENERAL CAMPAIGN:

Mrs. Lindheim was appointed Chairman, with authority to coopt her own members, to instigate activity for the PDC in nearby communities, to be addressed by speakers such as Judge Mack, Dr. Wise, Mr. Szold, Mr. Rosensohn, Mr. Posner, etc.

Meeting adjourned.

2
March 2, 1922.

LDB:

I had a note from Jabotinsky on Sunday, asking whether I would confer with him,--simply man to man without binding either side. He was going away and would be back today. I answered him that "of course I should be glad to see you any time for any purpose" and asked him to lunch with me.

When I reached Boston Monday morning I found that he was there and so had him join Ruth and me at breakfast, and then talked with him for a couple of hours.

The gist of the matter was that they are all very apprehensive on the political side; that they feel that our Government must be enlisted; that they believe that in this sort of thing we should work together; in any event we could work after conference for the identical thing, even if we could not work together.

In answer to his questions I told him my personal view was that the members of our group would not come back at this time and that any efforts of that kind would, in my judgment, be a waste of energy; that we were committed to definite work; that we were going to do that. I told him that we did not regard political work as within our function; that as an organization, of course we could not do it, as the organization was not concerned with it; that as individuals we did not deem it proper for us to do anything, as it was the task of the World Organization. One limitation, however, was this: that you and SSW--I could not join you--had had a full talk with Balfour to assure him that politically we stood where we always stood; that as a result of that talk we did feel it our duty to see Hughes, and some of us intended to do that when he returned. We did not, however, intend to interfere in any way with the W. O.

I added that as individuals I, and I was sure the others, were ready at any time to confer with any of the World's leaders if they wanted us to take any action on the political side; that we would give careful consideration to their requests and that if we approved of what they wanted, I felt sure that any of us would be glad to do it.

In answer to a query, I stated that it was immaterial whether the conferences were with me or with several of us, but in no event any large conference. In answer to a further query, I said that I meant requests from the World's leaders, not from Abe Goldberg or Lipsky. To his suggestion that the World leaders could not be guilty of disloyalty, I said that I asked no such thing; that I had

LDB

- 2 -

not even refused to attend a conference in which some of the American leaders were present, but I advised against it. I further stated that any conference would be limited to a statement by the World leaders of the things that they wanted us, as individuals, to do, and consideration by us as to whether they were the sort of things that we approved of doing.

I met Rothenberg today in connection with the University Trust funds. We discussed Medical Unit matters in connection with Flexner's report and trip. I told him a little about the above talk. He was particularly desirous that some of us should join some of them in visiting Hughes. I told him that Wise and I would be ready to consider with him whether a very small joint meeting with Hughes or two separate meetings,--one by them and one by the two of us who knew him well,--would be better.



Hon. Louis D. Brandeis,
Stoneleigh Court,
Washington, D. C.

App

2

MARCH 6, 1922.

Subscriptions to February 24th.
" " March 6th

558 057.39
5 530.00 **
563 587.39

Cash & Collateral to Feb. 24th 332 129.89
" " " March 6th 5 160.00

535 289.89
228 297.50

** \$3,930 of this amount subscribed in Atlantic City.

1. Special on account of Quarry Co. Promotion.

Reported February 24th subscribed \$40,000 *

" March 6th " 7,500

\$47,500 → 10% cash \$4,750.

* The above figure of \$40,000 has been reduced from \$50,000 as reported in our last statement.

2. Mr. deHaas, who was in North Carolina the past week sent to the office \$610 in cash. Subscriptions \$1220; further stock subscribed - to be sent in by local people.

App

2.

LONDON
MARCH 5, 1922.

JUDGE MACK
31 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK CITY

SAILING THURSDAY NEW YORK

WRHS

RUTENBERG



FREE SYNAGOGUE
NEW YORK

STEPHEN S. WISE
23 WEST 90TH STREET

Mar. 6, 1922

Rabbi A.H. Silver,
Cleveland, Ohio
Dear Silver:

Here is a copy of a letter which Professor Gottheil wrote to Barton, though I fancy the correspondence is far from ended.

I have seen Judge Mack's letter to you today.

With hearty greetings,
Faithfully yours,

S.S.W.

Tuesday, Mar. 28th, I shall be coming into Cleveland at 12:40 from Chicago where I shall have been for some days. I leave at 2:15. Is it worthwhile arranging to meet with a few people and talking for that hour? I suppose it hardly is for it ~~is~~ too undertain. It would give me only from one to two, assuming that the train were on time. If you happen to be in town on the 28th, can't you meet me at the station and let us have lunch together and talk some things over.

I would enormously like to feel that you could join with us in the Institute and as a member of the Board of Trustees as a number of fine, big men through the country are doing. By the way, you promised to write about **Efros**, but you never did. Won't you send me some word about him, which I ought to have.

March 6th, 1922

Mr. Julius Simon,
4900 Fieldston Road,
Fieldston,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Simon,

I think it would be perfectly
alright for you to send your contribution
to the headquarters of the P.D.C. 31
Union Square. I trust that you are well.

With kindest regards, I beg to
remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sgold

Jerusalem, March 6th 1922.

Rabbi A.H. Silver,
Cleveland Ohio.
U. S. A.

Dear Rabbi Silver,

Mr. and Mrs. Auerbach brought me your letter of introduction. We had some conversation of a general character at my office on the day of their arrival during the five minutes before they were to go on a sight-seeing tour with a guide. They promised to come in the next morning and let me make out a program for them, or if possible, take them about myself. I am sorry to say they did not come in, and I saw them only once again, when they dashed by me in a carriage.

In general, this touristing business is heartbreaking from the Zionist point of view. The Jewish tourists are dragged from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre to the Church of the Nativity and the various Gethsemanes, Greek, Latin, and Armenian. Of the Jewish life they get not an inkling in the three or utmost four days the tour manager allows for Palestine. Of the rural situation, which is the crux of the Jewish and the Arab question, they get to know nothing. I wonder if there could not be some propaganda among intending Jewish tourists in America on this point?

Yours very truly,

Henrietta Sgold

Mack

THE PROGRAM AND ACHIEVEMENT
of the
PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Addresses by Justice Brandeis and Judge Mack

A meeting of the New York League was held on February 22nd at the office of Nathan Straus over which Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Vice-President of the Central Committee of the Palestine Development Leagues, presided. There was an excellent attendance. Dr. Wise, in opening the meeting, briefly reviewed the work of the organization and introduced the speakers. (Their addresses are attached)

Mr. Harry Fischel also spoke briefly reviewing the plans of the Building Loan Association, and expressing his satisfaction at his association with the Palestine Cooperative Company and the earnestness with which the Directors went into every detail of the mortgage plan.

RDC/
3/6/22

Federal Building,
Chicago, Illinois
March 7th, 1922.

Dear Felix:

I agree with you except in one respect. I think it unwise to decline even to receive or to talk with them.

But I agree entirely and for the reasons that you give, that joint action would be inadvisable. I told this distinctly to Jab, although I also told him that a conference on what they wished any of us to do, if it be a very small conference, would be all right.

I did not however, want to take upon myself the sole responsibility of saying to Rothenberg that we would not go forward jointly in a very small delegation to Hughes. I did tell him, however, that my present judgment was against it but that I would take it up with Wise and that Wise and I would, after consideration, take up the question with him again. Probably I should have decided the matter then and there.

2. They are getting out L. D. B. and my talk on the 22nd, with a statement of what was done.

Yours,

Dictated but not read.
JWM:AH

Prof. Felix Frankfurter,
Langdell Hall,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

2/28-29 ✓
March 9th, 1922

My dear Judge Mack:

I have been very busy this week trying to get in touch with individuals in the various districts surrounding New York who would be capable of taking the leadership of their own groups and stimulating interest in our work.

WRHS AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES
In line with that, I have had a long talk with Mr. Freiberger of Brooklyn, and also with Mr. Davidson and Mr. Bachrach of the Bnai Brith. They all agree that success would be assured in Brooklyn were we able to interest the members of the Unit Club. After eliminating those who are actively at work in other causes, both Mr. Davidson and Mr. Freiberger decided that this would be the psychological moment to approach Judge Geismar as he is just about to give up his leadership in Federation work. Would it be possible for you to write to him and invite him to cooperate with us and so lead up to an interview with him by anyone of us whom you see fit, to lay the case before him.

After consulting with some of the Bronx workers, Judge Gibbs was selected as the man to start the work in the Bronx. I have an appointment with him for one o'clock today and will let you know the results immediately.

I have met with very real response from all those with whom I have spoken and I have never felt more optimistic about the possibility of our idea than now.

It is rather difficult for me to go ahead this week as my Mother is very very ill, and I am afraid will pass out in a few days. But nevertheless, I am getting in touch with as many as possible, and hope to have some real results soon.

Please excuse any incoherency in this letter as I am dictating it over the telephone. We all miss you so much here and hope that you will soon be back with us again.

Very sincerely yours,

Irma L. Lindheim

ILL/RDC

WSS

March 10th, 1922

Dear Judge Mack:

I had an interview with Judge Gibbs and am delighted to report that he will cooperate with us with great pleasure. He seems to be a very fine man and is making good in his work for the Jewish War Relief in the Bronx. He is acting as Chairman. I believe that we will be able to convince him to take the chairmanship of the Bronx for our work. I told him that I was acting as an emissary from you and that in one of your visits to New York, that you would like to meet him. If you would like to arrange for an appointment for your next visit here, I should be very glad to arrange it.

I feel more than ever heartened as to cooperation that we may expect from the thinking public now. Our part, it seems to me, is to call them to service.

As soon as I hear from you about the Brooklyn matter, I shall do my best to bring them into line.

I am seeing Rabbi Silver in Flushing today, and hope to get the work organized there after my interview with him.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Anna L. Lushen

Judge Julian W. Mack,
US District Court,
Federal Building,
Chicago, ILL.

ILL/RDC

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

CHICAGO

JUDGE JULIAN W. MACK

March 10th, 1922.

L. D. B.

S. S. W.

A. H. S. ✓

F. F.

The need is so much greater in New York, in fact extreme at the moment, that I am leaving here. I will discuss with Elie when I get back, the question of doing something here on the 25th of March or during the last half of April, and will then notify them here.

J. W. M.

JWM:AH

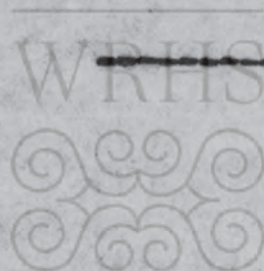
MARCH 10, 1922.

LONDON

JUDGE MACK
PEDAKMENT
NEW YORK

RUTENBERG SAILED AMERICA YESTERDAY LETTER FOLLOWS

JAMES ROTHSCHILD



MARCH 10, 1922.

JERUSALEM

PEDAKMENT
NEW YORK

ARRIVED WEDNESDAY A.M. CONDITIONS REQUIRE STUDY I FEEL ENCOURAGED

ROSENBLOOM

March Thirteenth, 1922

Dr. Stephen S. Wise,
23 West 92nd Street,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Wise,

I am afraid that the brief hour which you would have with us here in Cleveland would not be sufficient for a meeting. I shall, however, be very happy to have lunch with you on that day, if you will wire me when you leave Chicago as to the hour of your arrival.

You ask me for a word about Dr. Efros. He is at present head of the Teachers College at Baltimore. If I am not mistaken, he was the organizer of the institution. He is a Hebrew author of quite some prominence and his writings have won the appreciation of some very eminent critics. I am under the impression that he has a Doctor's degree from Columbia University. He is a graduate of the Seminary. He has a rather attractive personality and he is the type of man with whom one can work in harmony. I think that his teachers at the Seminary may be in a position to give you some detailed information concerning him.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

2

FREE SYNAGOGUE
NEW YORK

STEPHEN S. WISE
23 WEST 90TH STREET

Mar. 15, 1922

Rabbi A.H. Silver,
Cleveland, Ohio
Dear Abba Hillel:

I have your letter and you are quite right in thinking that the hour I am to have in Cleveland will not be sufficient for a meeting. I now know that I shall arrive from Chicago at 12:40 and leave for Youngstown at 2:15, so if you will meet me at the station when I arrive, it will be nice to have the hour together.

Thanks for what you write about Efros.

I had a line today from Maxwell telling me that he is being considered for Columbus. I would like to write, but do not want to volunteer my judgment. Can't you get them to make inquiry of me?

With hearty greetings,
Faithfully yours,

SSW

We had a meeting of the Organizing Committee of the J.I.R. following a recent conference with Morgenstern, Vogelstein, Hays and others, and we have decided, I may say to you in strictest confidence, in the near future to make an offer to the Union. Broadly speaking, the terms are these,-- namely, that the J.I.R. is to come under the aegis of the Union and to be in a position of parity with the H.U.C. It is of course to be absolutely autonomous and independent in every respect. Its Board of Trustees is to include five representatives of the Union and its budget to be met by the Union.

In return, I or we are to give time and strength for the securing of funds for both institutions of the Union, the budgetary ratio to be adjusted and readjusted from time to time. *rapidly*

Will you tell me what you think of the proposal, for I should like to have your judgment. The proposal will probably be pending for some time and it may interest you to know that we shall have the Fifteenth Anniversary Celebration of the Synagogue Monday evening, April 10th. If you favor this proposal, as I hope you will, and come to see that there is need for the Institute as I know you will in time, I shall be happy if you will come and give one of the addresses at the Anniversary Celebration at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

March 22, 1922.

L.D.B.:

(1) Flexner submitted all the Rutenberg papers to Gutman, one of Aaron's proteges, who was with the Spring Valley Water Company of California and was back in Palestine last year. Gutman tells both of us that there is a great deal to criticize from the engineering standpoint. He says that he could give a critical study in about two weeks' time.

Rutenberg saw Felix Warburg yesterday. He just phones me that W. referred him to Lehman and Flexner. In answer to my inquiry, he says that he has a great deal of material supplementary to his big book of September, 1920, all of which he is ready to submit to competent people.

He is coming in this afternoon to tell me all the high political secrets and especially why the mandate will surely be granted on April 25th if he goes back to Europe with a good deal of money subscribed for this project, and will not be granted on that day if he fails therein. I have, however, assured him that impetuosity is not going to carry the JDC over doubts and obstacles, and that until all of our questions are fully answered, even his certainty of otherwise losing the mandate will not produce millions from the pockets of American Jewry. The PDC and PCC will meet with him tonight and hear him fully.

(2) DeH just phones me of some disturbing reports in the JCB about the Standard Oil-Turkish concessions having been confirmed and that they are about to make a geological survey. Fohs is expected back in town the end of the week. Flexner intends to talk this entire matter over with HS. Rosenberg wires the JDC that DeLieme will probably go with Flexner as adviser, and we are now awaiting a direct reply from DeLieme to Flexner's invitation.

J.W.M.

Hon. Louis D. Brandeis,
Stoneleigh Court,
Washington, D. C.

March 23, 1922.

L.D.B.:

A few days ago

Jabotinsky has been wanting to see me. / I told Tulin there was no need of intermediaries; that he could advise Jabotinsky that whenever he wants to see me, he can do so.

J.
I saw him for a half hour this morning. The matter as to which Tulin had tried to bring us together was the old matter of some permanent conference method between the two branches. I told him again what I had said to him in Boston,--that I did not deem the time opportune for any such thing, but that whenever he or any of the World leaders had any specific request to make, they could always make it of me or of any of us and we would consider it on its merits.

He begged me to reconsider this, because to adopt it would mean to act hastily on emergencies instead of carefully after real conferences which might avoid emergencies.

The ~~xxxxxx~~ thing that he wanted to speak to me about had nothing to do with Tulin's actions, but was the result of a final emergency telegram received night before last from Weizmann,--the last of a series beginning at the end of February. He showed me copies of these 3 telegrams, but I did not ask him to leave them with me. In substance, they urged the need of immediate action of all elements to get the American Government to declare itself on the British Mandate for Palestine. In view of the conference beginning today in Paris preliminary to the conference at Genoa.

I told him that I should take the matter up with SSW and we would determine what we should do; that I would advise him later in the day.

SSW is to be in Chicago on Saturday. We both believe that Hughes is too deeply engrossed in the Far East Treaty matter to take up this question now; further, that he would not act immediately so as to affect the Paris conference, and that it would be useless for us to attempt to bring pressure, at this moment, to that end. We do believe, however, that SSW and I should endeavor to see Hughes very early, accompanied, if possible, by some influential Republican Jew. SSW will be back from the West at the end of next week. If agreeable to H., we could be there on the first, although SSW would prefer to make it the eighth. We could, if necessary, be there some other day, that week, but I prefer a Saturday if possible.

L.D.B.

- 2 -

What suggestions have you as to the Republican who knows Hughes well? I should have no hesitation in speaking to Marshall about this if you thought he was the right man.

DeH
I am sending copies of this to SSW, FF and AHS.

As SSW leaves Friday afternoon, I should like to have a wire from you if you have any suggestions about his writing to Hughes before he leaves.

Do you think that we should endeavor to get any leading Republicans to see the President? If so, whether before or after we see Hughes? If after, should this matter be discussed with Hughes?

Whom would you suggest, if anyone? Lasker has been against us. It is possible, however, that Sam Rosensohn and I could get him to say something to the President.

Max Pau stands close to the Attorney General and the Chief Justice. I don't know how he stands with the President. He and Lasker could not work together.

AHS would know best whether he himself could do anything with the President.

J.W.M.

Hon. Louis D. Brandeis,
Stoneleigh Court,
Washington, D. C.

March 27, 1922.

Miss Seligberg's Telephonic Report to JWM
about yesterday's Conference.

Among the things reported yesterday was that Secretary Hughes had answered a telegram stating that he would receive three Zionists accompanied by Senator Cummings at a convenient date; further, the Political Committee reported that they had seen a number of Senators; further, that a delegation headed by Mr. Sokolow was assured by the Acting Secretary of State that the Senate would not oppose a resolution endorsing Zionism.

As soon as a satisfactory agreement had been reached between England and America respecting the Open Door in the Near East, especially Mesopotamia, the obstacle to America's ratification of the Mandate would be removed.

They further hoped that Vice-President Coolidge would address a big meeting in New York, presumably the opening of a K. H. campaign. Further, Untermyer had written a long letter to the Secretary of State, saying, among other things, that America's delay in reference to the Mandate was encouraging the Arab propaganda.

Further, they are trying to form a Society of Friends of Jewish Palestine among the Gentiles. They are working with both Protestants and Catholic Priests. In this connection, some Professor Putnam's name was mentioned.--Miss S. thinks in connection with some petition for the League of Nations to be sent to Mr. Balfour and to be signed by this Society of Friends of Jewish Palestine. A similar petition had long ago been signed by prominent Englishmen, and that had tipped the scales at San Remo.

All of the above was reported by Abe Goldberg as Chairman of the Political Committee.

Meyer Berlin then made a very good address, in which he criticized the present Administration for not making propaganda among Jews who were standing outside of the political work and who ought to be on the Political Committee. He mentioned Mr. Marshall and the Brandeis-Mack Group. "You may say that you have invited these men, but better no invitation than an invitation such as you count on having refused. You ought to have formed a Political Committee that would include not only the present Administration, but all groups interested in Palestine," and he moved the appointment of a committee that would take in hand the making of propaganda among these groups in order to bring about the formation of a strong political committee. He sneered at the present Political Committee, referring to Goldberg as a "Dragoman Ambassador". Tremendous applause, nearly all rising, but nothing came of it. Everything was left to the Administrative Committee.

Conheim, amplified by Neumann, reported on the K. H. N. told them that all the money so far contributed had to be used up to keep things going, nothing being left to which they could point as constructive. The latter was necessarily being left to others, referring especially to banks. He referred in a very misleading way to our work, without mentioning by name the PDC.

Lipsky closed by an appeal for membership, and congratulated them on the wonderful conference, which, however, Miss S. says was anything but wonderful. Most of the people were either from the office or were Philadelphians, although both the new women's organization and Hadassah were well represented. The former received most complimentary references. After a note was sent up by Mrs. Jacobs, he referred to Hadassah. Then he spoke of the Order of the Sons of Zion.

Lipsky presided; Rothenberg made a good opening speech. Conference adjourned about seven o'clock. There were some delegates there who had come a considerable distance, but not many.

Hotel Allenby
Jerusalem, March 27th, 1922.

Judge Julian W. Mack,
Woolworth Bldg.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Judge Mack:

Enclosed please find a diary of my interviews and impressions since my arrival in Palestine. This form of report, I recognize, may be somewhat more difficult to read, but will give you, I believe, a more concrete picture of the situation here and of my reactions in the process of their development. Later when my points of view are crystallized, I should like to present special reports on the several important questions that confront us. Concerning my general first impression, I hesitate a little to write, for I may appear an enthusiast making a snap judgement. Nevertheless, I cannot refrain from expressing my gratification so far with what I have seen and heard, and my conviction that we surely can build the land with faith, perseverance and the proper economic methods.

With reference to particular phases of our problem, I can already say that I have found a general approval among those whose opinion is most worth having, of the point of view that I have now held for many years, my belief in the fundamental importance of the spiritual and cultural aspect of Jewish life, which finds expression in Traditional Judaism. I was particularly gratified by the attitude of His Excellency, the High Commissioner. As I have reported in the diary, he opened the conversation by a reference to the interview given by me, to the Jewish Guardian, and said that he found himself in full agreement with the point of view expressed. The idea seemed to strike a cord of sympathy in him. He added that many who were now giving their energies and devoting their life to the upbuilding of Palestine, would not do so if our purpose was merely to build factories here.

I find confirmation also of the second conviction that I had formed before coming to Palestine, namely, that we must try to bring about peace between the Arabs and the Jews by permitting the Arabs to participate in the benefits of our work. As I have already written to Justice Brandeis, business men, government officials, Jews and the few Arabs I have had the opportunity of talking to, all agree that this policy is the correct one.

Above all, I have been impressed by the importance of beginning practical work immediately. Nearly all the conversations which I have had have ended with one conclusion, that work must be begun very soon, that I must start something before leaving. Constructive economic activity will help in the political question and will provide additional work for chalutzim. Even more, it will help to raise the general morale which has been somewhat lowered by long expectant waiting to see something done. That makes me particularly concerned in our failure up to the present to find a manager for the work. I received a cable last week from Paris saying that Delieme is unable to accept the position. I hope that Flexner's arrival will bring a solution. My responsibility in the matter is greater since my conversation with the High Commissioner. He was telling of the discouragement due to the fact that many Americans had come, looked over the ground, proposed plans, and returned to America, without doing anything, and turning to me, asked me when we expected to start work. He was very much gratified when I told him that I hoped to initiate our projects before I left.

I am convinced more and more that our policy of economic reconstruction on a business basis, is the only hopeful one. This is being realized, and I think our single-minded adhesion to such a policy is beginning to have a sobering effect upon the Zionist Organization. I think we shall have unanimous support on all sides, certainly as soon as we begin to do something. The immigration question, the political question, and even the

spiritual question, I believe, are dependent upon the constructive economic policy. Everything depends upon what we are going to do. If I could receive a cable stating that the first million dollars has been subscribed, it would greatly strengthen me in my work, and give a new spirit of encouragement to the people here, whose spirit ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ has been somewhat depressed by the doubtful waiting.

We all hope that this letter will find Mrs. Mack fully recovered from her illness, and you too, in the best of health. Our best regards to both of you, to Judge Brandeis and to all our friends.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) SOL ROSENBLOOM

Thursday, March 9, 1922.
Luncheon Meeting.

There were present Sir Wyndham Deedes, Civil Secretary, who is acting for the High Commissioner during his illness, Colonel Solomon, Secretary of Commerce and Industry, and Mr. Smallwood, Secretary of Finance.

All present emphasized the seriousness of the Arab question. They assured me the the Government was taking all necessary precautions, but that with the approach of the holidays a restless spirit could be felt. Work, in the benefits of which both Jew and Arabs could participate, they thought, would help the situation. From this point of view it is urgent to start work on the Building Loan plan immediately because Arabs could benefit from this work immediately, while it is more difficult to arrange for them to participate in the work of the credit unions.

Report of Interview with Prominent American Who May be Regarded As
A Reliable Source of Information.

He was of the opinion that the following were some of the causes for the strained relations between Arabs and Jews:

1. The French were spending money lavishly in Anti-Jewish propaganda for the purpose of discrediting the English position.
2. The Arab Effendis saw in British control and in the Jewish settlement of the land an end to their system of exploitation of the Arab Fellahin.
3. The tactlessness of the Zionists in arranging celebrations and in talking loudly, and their failure to understand English psychology had, in some measure, contributed to the seriousness of the Arab question.

Tuesday Evening, March 14th, 1922.
Dinner at Government House.

Sir Wyndham Deedes acted as host in the absence of the High Commissioner who is recuperating in Jericho from his illness. Among others there were present Governor Storrs, Mr. Philip Graves, correspondent of the London Times, and Mr. Johnson, treasurer of the Government with whom I spent most of the evening.

The conversation centered mainly about the Arab question. The conviction was the the Jews had not begun to do their duty in the upbuilding of the country, that if the Jews had done more, there would have been less strain, that more real work would have

led to recognition on the part of the Arabs of the advantages to be derived from Jewish immigration. They claimed that far from providing additional work, work had been taken from Arabs by the employment of Chalusim.

In reply, I pointed out:

1. That propaganda was being directed by the French and also by the Greek and Roman Catholic Churches against the Jews. I also pointed out the selfish interests of the Effendis underlying their antagonism to the Jews.

2) That the disturbances resulting in the loss of life and property among the Jews had done much to scare away Jewish capital, and that before it could be expected that large amounts of capital would come into the country, safety of life and property at least had to be assured; and that the fact that the question of the mandate had not yet been settled was also a factor in making business men hesitate to invest capital.

3) In comparison with the blood shed, it seemed to me that the avowed tactlessness of the Zionists shrank into insignificance and was no more than a pretext used to throw the blame upon the Jews.

Tuesday, March 14, 1922.

Together with Mr. Mohl and Walter S. Cohen of the Economic Council, I framed a cablegram to the Joint Distribution Committee in Paris inquiring concerning the progress of the negotiations with de Lieme, in reference to his accepting the office of manager of the banks to be established.

Wednesday, March 15th, 1922
Short Interview with W.S. Cohen

In reference to the credit unions we found ourselves in general agreement in the idea that we should work principally through the cooperative Savings and Loan Ass'n. (Kuppat Malva veHisachon) already existing in most of the colonies. Mr. Cohen thought that this principle should not prevent us from lending to some of the Producers' Cooperatives if we found a case which justified a departure from the general rule.

Wednesday, March 15, 1922.

Conference with Dr. Levy, Director of the Jerusalem Branch of the Anglo-Palestine Bank.

1) We spent some time talking about the relation between Judaism and Zionism. I expressed my opinion that Jewish nationalism could not be divorced from traditional Judaism, and that the mass of Jewry all over the world held this opinion; that Zionism was spiritual and religious not merely secular. Mr. Levy, as a business man, was reluctant to discuss the question, but he felt in general agreement with me.

2) Dr. Levy agreed that it was desirable to start the work of the Building Loan plan very soon, that in this matter time was of the essence of things. He believed so because there were many groups in Jerusalem waiting for loans to be able to begin building. The high rents would be brought down, additional work would be provided for Chalusim and an offset made upon the Arabs. In reference to the last point he thought it would be necessary to devote about 25% of the money as loans to Arabs in order to affect the situation. He agreed to the suggestion made that there be an Arab on the Advisory Committee, but insisted that the Arab would have to be paid. If not, the Arab would certainly take it out in "baksheesh" from those for whom he obtained loans. It was suggested that in that case it might be better to give the Arab some secondary administrative position, so as to maintain the Advisory Board as a voluntary body. To this he agreed. He insisted that the essential thing was to pay the Arab.

3) To the question as to how much money could be absorbed at present in mortgages for new homes, Mr. Levy thought that about £ 40,000 could be used in Jerusalem, not including the amount to be set aside for loans to Arabs.

4) In answer to the question, how much ought to be given on the property, Dr. Levy thought that 60% of the cost of the buildings or 50% on the total value, including the land.

5) I pointed out that the Jews would benefit indirectly even from the loans given to Arabs because the additional buildings would tend to bring down the rentals. I asked whether the Jews would be indirectly benefited in any other way. Mr. Levy thought that the main benefit would be the effect that it might have upon the Arabs. The Arabs would not use Hebrew labor in building, but some benefit might indirectly arise from the purchase of materials. It might be possible to arrange, in giving the loan, to see that Jews also should be indirectly benefited.

6) I asked whether the building of business property would improve conditions, and which, in Mr. Levy's mind, was of more importance, the building of homes or of business property. He replied that if the business man were asked, he would naturally reply that business property was of more importance. He is willing to suffer the inconvenience of paying a somewhat larger rental for his home, but his place of business is the heart of the matter to him.

Discussion followed on the question of a proposed business center. There is a project on foot to establish a business center consisting of stores and offices on grounds recently acquired from the Greek patriarchate. The immediate plan is to build a ~~first~~ first story consisting of 100 stores. Mr. Levy, one of the organizers of the project, stated that about £ 30,000 was available from 80 business men.

Mr. Mohl, who was present, questioned, the need of 100 new stores in Jerusalem. He explained that many of the merchants who were anxious to have new stores built now were tenants of Arab landlords who had raised rents to exorbitant prices in view of the lack of premises for business purposes, that the erection of new stores, however, would immediately force these landlords to lower their rentals, and the merchants would prefer to remain at their old business stands. Thus the new property would fall below value. He thought about 30 or 40 new stores were all that were needed.

Mr. Levy admitted that there was a possibility of such a development, but he thought that the real need for new stores was greater than that mentioned by Mr. Mohl. To him the best evidence of the validity of the undertaking was the fact that one hundred merchants were ready with cash to invest. He thought that the original investment of 50% of the value would be sufficient security for the mortgage.

Addenda.

I also saw during the week Mr. Clarke of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank and Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, a man who seems to be close to Government circles and who may be considered as neutral in political questions. He was also present at the dinner at Government House. I had a long and intimate discussion with Mr. Clarke in which we went over much of the ground that I have already covered above. He was fully in agreement with me on the Arab question, namely, that we should make every effort to show them our good will by having them participate in the benefits of our work. He agreed thoroughly with me in the point that I urged, that it was absolutely necessary for the Government to keep law and order if capitalist were to be encouraged to come into the country. He was of the opinion that the Government was taking precautions of insurance against outbreak.

I also had a meeting during the week with Mr. Wiles of the Ottoman Imperial Bank and Mr. Gordon of the Anglo-Palestine Bank.

Sunday, March 19, 1922.
Visit to Richon-le-Zion.

We started out at about 10 o'clock in the morning for Richon-le-Zion to attend a meeting of the Vaad of the Federation of Judean Colonies, to which Ben Avri had told us we had been invited. We passed out of Jerusalem by the Jaffa Road and soon the panorama of the Judean hills opened up before us — bare, rocky hills with shadows thrown by the clouds playing upon them. Every turn in the road revealed a new vista, rocky hills thrown upon rocky hills, with the white road winding like a serpent into the valley before us. Here and there the harsh beauty of the bare rock was relieved by terraces of olives, apricots, and grapevines. Here and there, we saw a picturesque Arab village built into the rock on the hillside. We passed the Jewish colony of Moza, and its olive plantation and vineyard in the valley looked like neatly kept gardens of a fairy toyland. We passed also the colony of Dilb where young Chaluzim and Chaluzot working in the fields returned a hearty "Shalom Überachah" to our greeting of "Shalom".

We were inspired by the beauty of the land and by the hope of helping to turn the bare rock into fruitful orchards. Even in the bareness of the rock we found consolation, for we realized that if the land had been easy to rebuild, it would never, in all likelihood, have been given to our people.

At Bab el-Vaad, (The Gate of the Valley), we passed into the plain and rode along cultivated fields carpeted with green, stretching for miles, with the Judean hills in the distance. We passed Ramallah, now the center of the military forces of Palestine, and a few miles from Jaffa turned from the excellent main road to a sandy, bumpy passage on the way to Richon. A little further off, work has begun on a new Kish to lead from Jaffa to Rehobot passing through Richon and Nes Zionah. The Zionist Organization, I understand, has advanced £15,000 to the Government as a loan for this work, with the condition that Jewish labor is to be used. The colonies benefitted have also promised to advance £ 1000 each.

Half way to the colonies we were met by two fine, clean-cut young men, representatives of the Bnei Binyamin who had come out to meet us. After a courteous welcome, they mounted their horses and escorted us into the village. It gave us a thrill to see these handsome, strong young fellows galloping before us as if they had been born in the saddle. We proceeded along the road. On one side stretched a wide plain devoid of vegetation except for weeds and wild flowers; on the other side rose the orchards and vineyards of Richon, on land which ten years ago had been nothing but a sandy waste. The contrast bore testimony to what Jewish faith and work could do in the upbuilding of the land.

We were brought to the Bet Am and welcomed by the Assembly. We learned ~~of~~ later that the meeting had been called mainly to welcome us. Those present were: Messrs. Meirovitch, Lubman, Eisenberg, representing the Federation of Judean Colonies; Messrs. Landau, Abramowitz, Belkind, representing the colony of Richon; Gissin and Rudin, representing the Vaad ha-Chakloi; Messrs. Vexler and Fein, representing the Bnei Binyamin; Mesdames Pochatchewsky, Zupkov, Abramowitz, representing the ~~women~~ women.

In the introductory talk there was a discussion of the Arab question. Mr. Gissin, Petah Tikvah, gave the following as one of the causes for the disturbances. During the Turkish regime, tax gathering had been in the hands of the Effendis. Now under the British rule, this source of income was closed and many Effendis find themselves without ready cash. They were ready to sell land, and he thought that if the Jews would buy more land from them their dissatisfaction would be offset. He spoke both of the necessity of buying more land near the existing colonies and of establishing new colonies.

Mr. Meirovitch then presented three outstanding problems:

1) Agricultural Crisis: He pointed out that the high rate of exchange militated against the farmers. It was very difficult for them to sell their products, abroad, (for instance, Italian and Spanish wines could easily undersell Palestinian wines), and food products, even wheat, had been imported from various countries. Further, the farmers had not fully recovered from the locust plague in 1915. There was a serious crisis, and no one knew what the outcome would be. (During the conversation Mr. Meirowitz "called up" the Civil Secretary to ask him to postpone foreclosure proceeding which had been taken against some colonists in Measha for failure to repay a loan from the Government.) An agricultural bank was therefore absolutely necessary to tide them over the serious period.

2) The Younger Generations: The sons of the present colonists had to be provided with land and equipment in order to keep them on the land as farmers. The Zionist Organization was giving its attention mainly to Chaluzim and to new immigrants, and some organization had to take up the question of the sons of the colonists.

3) Parallel Development of Villages and Cities: More attention, he pointed out was being given to the problem of the cities, such as Tel Aviv; then to the colonies. While money was available for the erection of building in Tel-Aviv it was impossible to get money for the erection of buildings in the villages. It was absolutely important to have the villages developed parallel with the city settlements.

I pointed out to those present the limitations of my mission and explained the two projects which I had been delegated to initiate, the project of the credit union and of the mortgage bank, limited at present to Jerusalem.

In answer to a reference concerning the amount of interest to be paid on agricultural loans, I explained that in order to get capital in America it had been necessary to guarantee 8%. Setting aside 2% for administrative expenses and other purposes, it had been necessary to fix the rate of interest at 8%. I told them that judging from what I had heard, this was a very great improvement over existing conditions, for it had been reported that 20%, 30%, and even 50% was being paid on short term agricultural loans.

In reply to my question I was told that there were colonists who had money to invest as equity for the building of homes, if mortgages to the extent of 50% could be raised.

Mr. Gissin, of Peta Tikvah, urged the necessity of buying additional land, and pointed out that the rate of exchange, although it militated against the farmer in the way already outlined, offered at the same time, an opportunity for the purchase of land among the Arabs. They realized that it did not pay them to till their fields and were therefore ready to sell some of their grounds.

Mrs. Pochatchewsky, Richon le-Zion, representing the women, urged that the problem of settling the Chaluzim on the land should not be minimized, that it was quite as important to consider them as to consider the sons of the colonists.

Before the close of the meeting she told an interesting story which is worth recording. At the time of the British occupation the colonists were ordered to leave Richon. This was after Jaff and Tel-Aviv had been evacuated. The men folk thought that they could do nothing but submit. When they told their wives that they had to leave, the women of the colony insisted that they would stay with their houses and their goods, that they had worked to develop the colony for thirty years and whatever happened to the colony would happen to them. The men, encouraged, returned to the general in command and pleaded their case. They were allowed to remain.

After dinner we visited the school and attended several lessons. It was inspiring to hear the children singing the songs of Zion with the Judasan hills in the background.

We also visited the vegetable gardens where boys and girls were working. We were presented with bouquets of flowers and heads of lettuce which we wished to take back to the hotel to show what the Jewish schools were doing.

We ended the day by an inspection of the wine cellars. We rode home in the evening tired, but feeling that we had had a well-spent day.

March 21, 1922.

Meeting with Mr. Ben Avi in Reference to Granting of a Building Loan.

Mr. Ben Avi explained that there was a group of twenty-five young men who had an option on a piece of land, who wished to build homes for themselves. Each had capital to invest. They want to get loans amounting to about 50% of the total value of building and land, at 7 1/2%, to be paid off in about twelve years.

I explained the plan of our Company, which called for careful evaluation of land and building, 8% interest, and amortization within ten years. I agreed, nevertheless, to take up the question of the period of amortization and ascertain whether it might not be lengthened.

Mr. Ben Avi, speaking for the group, explained that if the men were assured of a loan within a period of several months, they could immediately proceed to buy the land and to begin building, for they had 50% of the capital necessary. He explained that the security would be strengthened by the fact that the money would be loaned to the group and not to individuals.

I agreed that the proposition was a valid one, and in view of the fact that it had been the first formal request put forward for a building loan, that it should receive prior consideration, naturally on the same conditions that would be worked out for all other propositions. I requested Mr. Ben Avi to put his request in writing and I would give him a formal written answer.

March 21, 1922.

Interview with Mr. Kornfeld of the Department of Commerce and Industry in Reference to supply Milk to Jerusalem.

Mr. Kornfeld explained the importance of a well organized method of supplying milk to Jerusalem. At present milk is delivered to Jerusalem in a very primitive fashion. A man with a donkey receives the milk from those who keep cows on the outskirts of the City or in the surrounding villages and proceeds to distribute it to his customers in Jerusalem. The amount handled by each individual is very small. Mr. Kornfeld said that he had a number of men who were interested in buying cows, organizing a dairy and delivering the milk, and that a reduction of price and a larger supply of milk could be expected, if such an organization were established.

I expressed my interest in this important proposition of supplying milk to Jerusalem, but pointed out that much work did not fall under the scope of our immediate plan. I asked Mr. Kornfeld, nevertheless, to present a plan in writing with details and we might be ready to take it up later.

March 21, 1922.

Interview together with Mr. Walter Cohen of the Economic Council, with the Representatives of the Jerusalem Building Center Project.

Those representing the Building Center Project are Mr. Silverman, Mr. Bloom and Mr. Solomon.

Mr. Solomon, speaking for the group, explained the necessity of the Building Center. Most of the premises rented by the Jewish business men were owned by non-Jews. The Jews

were paying high rents and even at that, there was no surety of tenure. At present tenants were protected by law, but they did not know how long this law would be in force. It might continue another year or two. The premises now rented were old buildings which were suitable for business thirty years ago, but altogether unsuitable for modern conditions. Many of the stores, particularly in the old part of the City, ~~were~~ were nothing more than holes in the wall, for which nevertheless, very high rents were being paid. In addition those having stores in the old part of the city were subject to looting. During the pogroms, Pesach, 1920, the Jews suffered losses to the extent of LE 80,000, of which only LE 20,000 was repaid by the Government.

The plan was to include Arabs, as well as Jews. There were already enrolled 20 Arabs among the 180 business men who had gone on record as wishing to erect a business center. Of these 180 a number would fall off, when it comes to actually putting up the money, but the group felt sure that there would remain about 100 men ready to invest capital.

The plan was to erect a beautiful center, altogether modern. There would be warehouses below, shops on the first floor and offices on the second story. In the event of the erection of a new center, the banks too, would move into the vicinity and the Government planned also to erect government buildings in this place. Although at present the land was not in the immediate business center, it was the nearest to it that could be obtained. It was felt certain that the erection of ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ 100 new stores, the removal of the banks, and the erection of the Government Buildings, would easily create in this new district a business center, although it was not at present on the main business street.

The land would cost about L.E. 70,000 to L.E. 72,000. It belonged at present to the P. D. C. which had recently acquired it from the Greek Patriarchate.

The P.D.C. was asking about 15% more than it had paid for the land, to cover expenses of surveying, legal costs, and so forth. The price was considered fair. The merchants expect to bring together within the next two years, the amount needed for the purchase of the land, for which they now had a short option from the P.D.C. They could raise in addition some additional money needed for the buildings, but they would want to get as large a loan as possible for the erection of the buildings.

The Company as a whole would be responsible for loans granted. The buildings were to be put up co-operatively. If there were some individuals who wished to build separately, land might be sold to them, but no loans were to be granted to them through the company.

They now want to know whether Messrs. Cohen and Rosenbloom found the projects interesting and whether they thought capital in America and England could be obtained for this purpose.

Mr. Silverman further explained that Mr. Clark of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank has made a proposition to lend the money required for the purpose at seven or eight percent interest, but only for a period of five years. They felt that they could not undertake this; they wished a loan for at least ten years, and if possible at a lower rate of interest.

In answer, I said that the proposition interested me immensely, but I thought that the funds that I had at my disposal for a mortgage had to be used for the building of homes. If this proposition would be taken up, new monies would have to be found. Mr. Cohen thought that a Company might be found in England ready to take the financing of such a proposition. Disclaiming to be an expert in the matter, he nevertheless explained that he thought that such a company would demand 50% equity in land and buildings and 8% interest. In reference to the interest, however, he thought that an arrangement could be made by which the building center organization could retain the option of paying off the mortgage at an earlier date, so that they would not have to go on paying high interest, if they could later on obtain money at a cheaper rate.

H He suggested that they present their plan in writing, and submit a copy to him and a copy to Mr. Rosenbloom, and he promised to take up the matter on his return to England.

March 22, 1922.

Meeting with Mr. Frank of the Ica.

Mr. Cohen of the Economic Council and Mr. Mohl were present. We took up the following points.

1) Mr. Frank thought that the Regulations of the credit unions should be based upon the regulations of the Halvash Vehesachon of Jaffa which was a very successful organization.

2) That the location of office should be in Jerusalem. Later if the work developed, sub-branches might be established in Jaffa and Haifa.

3) That, if possible, there should be one manager for the Mortgage Bank and the Credit unions, so as to save overhead charges.

4) That the surplus funds should be deposited in several banks not in one.

5) We discussed names for the members of the Local committee of the credit unions on the basis of the suggestions made by Mr. Hoeffien. The following tentative list was agreed upon:

1 Mr. Hoeffien

2 Mr. Brill

3 Mr. D. Polani

4 Mr. Golomb

5 Mr. Mohl

6 A colonist to be chosen

Anglo-Palestine Co. limited, Jaffa
of the J.C.A. Jaffa

Manager of the Halvash Vehesachon, Jaffa

Main initiator of the Petach Tikvah

Village Bank Petach Tikvah

At the end of the meeting we received a cable reading as follows:

"Your March 18th Rosenberg Rosenbloom. Delima unable accept appointment. Still looking for manager. Flexner arrives Europe shortly. Believe his arrival we will find manager." DISTRIBID.

Friday, March 24th, 1922.

Interview with His Excellency, the High Commissioner Referring to the Report of the Interview with Me, Which Had Appeared in the Jewish Guardian.

The High Commissioner expressed his full agreement with my point of view and said that many who were now giving their energies and devoting their lives to the upbuilding of Palestine, would never do so, if it were merely for the purpose of building factories here.

He also expressed himself in full agreement with the policy of permitting Arabs, as well as Jews to participate in the benefits of our economic work. He thought that this would do much to help our relations with the Arabs. Above all, he stressed the importance of beginning work as soon as possible. He expressed the disappointment of many people at the failure of American up to the present to initiate proposed plans; They had come, looked over the ground, proposed large plans, and gone away without doing anything. He seemed very much gratified when I said that I hope to actually begin work before I leave.

The High Commissioner showed a keen interest in the details of our work and was concerned with the question of the manager. It is interesting to note that he expressed the opinion that he should be primarily a business man, with some knowledge of banking not a theoretical economist or statistician. My general impression of the interview was highly favorable. He seemed to pin his last hope upon what we ~~we~~ would do.

I feel keenly the responsibility put upon our shoulders by his confidence in us and I hope that in the near future we shall be able to do something in a practical way that will show that his faith in us has not been misplaced.

Wednesday, March 29, 1922.

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Visit to Petah Tikvah.

We visited Petah Tikvah to attend the wedding of one of the colonists. In the evening we were invited to attend a meeting of the Vaad. Among those present were: Baruch Golomb, the President of the Vaad, Pinhas Meir, the Vice-President, Akiba Liebrich, Perez Pascal, Abraham Shapiro of the Agricultural Committee, Gad Machmis, Representative of the Bnai Binyamin and Ovad Danknor, Correspondent of the Doar Hayom.

1. The Chairman welcomed me as the representative of the Mack-Brandeis group, and went on to discuss the situation of the colony. He pointed out how the locust plague in 1915, the war, and the high valuta had placed the colony in a critical position. They had done well with their oranges, but they had no market for the almonds, and the market for their wine had been greatly curtailed. They felt that the extension of short time loans would enable them to meet the situation.

2. Houses were needed for young people and the extension of mortgages will permit them to begin to build. He explained also the existence in the colony of the following three loan associations: (1) a Gemilat Hassidim which was lent up to the amount of ten pounds for six months, without charging interest, (2) an agricultural loan association, Kupat Milveh Hakalit, which loaned up to the amount of 25 pounds for agricultural credits for the term of about six months, and (3) Kupat Halvash Vehesachon, which gives small loans to artisans, storekeepers and others to be repaid in monthly installments of one pound.

All of these loan associations are co-operative institutions.

3. The colony needed money also for the construction of proper machinery for water supply. More extensive vegetable gardening and grain growing for cattle which were needed by them, not only for the milk that they would supply, but also for the manure to fertilize their plantations.

4. Money was also needed for the construction of a road from the Colony to the main Jaffa-Nablus Road.

The money which the colony wanted was, of course in the shape of loan properly secured.

I explained the limitations of my mission and the nature of the two tasks which I had been delegated to initiate. I told them that I hope that it would be possible for us to do more later.

Thursday morning, March 30, 1922.

Visit to Petah Tikvah (Continued)

In the morning we made a tour of the colony. We visited the schools, both the general public school and those conducted by the Mizrachi. All the schools impressed us favorably as being well ordered. I was particularly attracted by the directors of the orthodox schools, Rabbi Bernman, a man of refinement and culture, and at the same time strictly orthodox. He spoke of educating Rabbis and students of the law, from among those who were born and brought up in the colonies and who therefore knew the problems of the colony life. This would avoid the separation of law from life which living in the Galuth had imposed upon us.

We visited also the orange packing house conducted by the American Fruit Growers of Palestine, where their method was demonstrated to us.

We also visited the beautiful private gardens of Baron de Rothschild where experiments were being carried on with new varieties of oranges, cactus and of various trees. We ended the very pleasant morning by a drive through orange groves in blossom to the Auja River. Nearby there was pointed out to us a large orange plantation which the owner was forced to sell for lack of working capital. There was no Jewish buyer and the danger was that the plantation would fall into the hands of an Arab. About LE.6,000 was needed to purchase the plantation. If this fund could be obtained, there was a plan to divide the plantation among twenty members of the Bnai Binyamin, who would work it in addition to other plots of land devoted to produce and vegetables.

We were accompanied on our trip by two of the colonists, Messrs. Pascal and Liebrich. I discussed with them some of the problems facing the colonies. In reference to the Rutenberg scheme, they seemed to feel the possible benefits did not justify the large outlay of capital needed. Touching the question of Arab labor, they were of the opinion that it was impossible to do without them; that the employment of Jewish labor entirely, would mean bankruptcy for the colonists. I discussed this matter also with some other persons in the colony and opinions differed very widely. Most of the colonists, indeed, felt that some Arab labor was indispensable. There were a few, however, who thought that in the end, Jewish labor was just as cheap. We took into consideration the quality of the work done, and the losses due to theft on the part of the Arabs. Opinions varied also as to the proportion of Arabs employed. The estimate varied from 1/2 to 2/3 Arab Labor.

In the afternoon, before leaving, we stepped in to attend the meeting of the Agricultural Committee. I explained our regret at not being able to stay for the meeting and promised to come again to Petah Tikvah for a more lengthy stay. They gave me a very short statement of the assets of the colony and I explained to them briefly our two projects. Before leaving I also put to them a number of questions upon which I told them I would like to be enlightened the next time I visited the colony, - the question of Arab labor, why the colonists did not engage to a greater extent in vegetable growing and in dairy products, and why they did not arrange to have their workmen eat together with them.

I can say that we rode home feeling enthusiastic at what had been done by the colonists. A sandy waste had been turned into a beautiful garden. While undoubtedly, there is room for honest criticism, something has been achieved. A correct measure of the accomplishment can be gotten only when we remember who these colonists were a generation ago, students and shop-keepers in the crowded towns of Eastern Europe. It seems to me they certainly deserve the support of world-wide Jewry.

TUESDAY, April 4, 1922.

Visit to Rechoboth.

- Interview with Mr. Rab. Secretary of the Bnai Binyamin.

On the train from Jerusalem I was accompanied by Mr. Rab, the Secretary of the Bnai Binyamin. We had a conversation concerning the purposes of the Bnai Binyamin, which I summarize herewith.

(a) In answer to the question whether the Bnai Binyamin was a political organization, Mr. Rab replied in the positive. He said that the sons of the colonists had been forced to organize amongst themselves, because they did not find themselves among the other existing groups of workers, such as the Poal Hazair or the Achdut Haavodah, and because the Zionist Organization had failed to do anything for them in their exclusive attention to settling new immigrants.

(b) The main points underlying their method are:

1. Private ownership of land, one hundred dunams to a colonist, devoted to varied products (vegetables, dairy and grain plantations).
2. Work to be done by themselves with the help of one Jewish workman, who is to be employed throughout the year and who is to lodge and have his food together with the family of the owner.

(c) The members of the Bnai Binyamin might be divided into the following classes:

1. Sons of colonists who could be provided for by their parents with sufficient land and equipment to establish them. This class expected no help but were joined with the Bnai Binyamin to help them further their purposes.
2. Sons of the colonists whose parents could provide them with something, a small tract of land, cattle or horses, or some farm equipment, but who would need some help in order to get on their feet.
3. Sons of colonists who have practically nothing. These would be either the sons of very poor colonists who have hardly sufficient to support themselves or younger sons in a family where the father could provide for only one or two of his sons.
4. In addition to sons of colonists, the Bnai Binyamin also include a number of workmen who had been on the land for many years, who joined with the Bnai Binyamin because they believed in the underlying principles of private ownership and utilization of a Jewish workman in addition to their own labor.

(d) The help that the Bnai Binyamin expected was altogether in the form of a loan for which they were ready to give adequate guarantees.

Mr. Rab also has promised to present a report showing, in greater detail, the needs of the Bnai Binyamin.

Mr. Aharoni.

In the afternoon I called upon Mr. Aharoni, the Zoologist, living in Rechoboth and we were shown his wonderful collection of insects, and

birds of Palestine. Mr. Aharoni represents a remarkable type of mind. He is a scientist of first water, who has discovered several new genera and species to which his name has been given. The many references to his work in scientific articles, testify to his ability as a scholar. He showed us also his small, but wonderful collection of rare works on the Zoology of Palestine. He is also a thorough Hebrew scholar and a Talmudist. A man fit in every way to exemplify the harmony of science and Judaism, which would be made possible by reconstitution of our nationality in Palestine. To me he was the beginning of a realization of my dream that the New Palestine would give us again creators in the fields of modern science assisting not negating each other.

A sad note in his story was his bitterness toward the Jewish people. He has worked for many, many years without support. Now he is employed by the British Museum and his discoveries go to it. It seemed that this was particularly bitter for him because his dream had been to serve the Jewish people. He even lacked a proper building to house his library and wonderful collection. All that he has is a small room, which has been given to him by one of the colonists. He has now determined to do the best he could himself. He was building himself a home with additional rooms for his museum, but at the present moment he found himself without funds to continue.

In spite of the fact that assistance for building in the colonies is not within our immediate scope, I promised to see whether an exception could not be made in his case, which was so deserving.

In the evening he sent over to me a copy of a book he had written on the locusts, a learned work important for Palestine and one of the first contributions to scientific literature written in Hebrew. I acknowledged the receipt of the book and promised again to see what I could do for him to build his home and museum.

Call upon Mr. Miller.

I visited also Mr. Miller one of the well-to-do colonists who had lived in America for many years before coming to Palestine. Among many other subjects which we discussed, he touched on the failure of American Jewry to do their share. He looked upon the situation as a failure not for one group or another, but for the people as a whole. He compared their lack of interest with the willingness to give one part of the Palestine Jewry in the time of the Balfour Declaration. Those who had no money had given in comparatively large quantities in kind and there had been many examples of self-abnegation. He seemed somewhat dispirited by the situation.

Tuesday, April 4, 1922.

Visit to Rehoboth (continued)

Towards the evening we met the Executive Committee of the Kupat Milveh Cooperative Loan Organization. This institution had been founded ten years ago and was very firmly organized. After the war they cleared themselves of incurred debt and enlarged their work. They presented a prepared report of their activities containing a financial statement.

Their purposes were three:

1. To extend short term credits for a maximum period of six months and a maximum amount of LE1000
2. To extend credits for the buying of grain at harvest time, when the market was low.
3. They had also begun the business of insurance of cattle and horses against death by sickness or accident.

They explained their needs to be along the three following lines:

(a) The largest part of their crop consisted of almonds. At present each colonist practically competed against the others in selling, for the reason middlemen reaped the profits. They needed capital to advance against almond crops, so that the individual colonist could afford to wait until he got a fair price. Several thousand pounds, they estimated, was needed for this purpose.

(b) In order to settle the sons of the colonists, loans for longer periods were needed for stock, farm equipment, etc. Such loans should be for about three years and several thousand pounds will be needed.

(c) Money was needed for mortgages for new houses. About LE5,000 could be utilized for this purpose.

I explained the nature of the two projects I had come to initiate and their limitations and pointed out that only the short time loans needed for the almond crop would for the present, fall within the scope of our projects.

Discussion followed touching the question of the formation of an almond syndicate to serve as clearing house, purchasing and selling agency for almond growers. In the discussion, it was brought out that such a syndicate could be successful only if the various colonies joined together in one large organization and that lack of faith, at present, in the methods and persons prevented the colonists coming together. Some thought that it was necessary first to build up local syndicates in each colony and that the united syndicate could be successful only after the development of local institutions. Touching upon the question of the limitation of the extension of credits merely to short time loans, some were of the opinion that the credit unions in the villages differed from those in the cities;-- that while in the cities, the credit unions would limit themselves to the extension of short time credits, the village credit unions had to include in its function, larger credits of three or four years for the purchase of cattle, development of plantations, etc.

At the close of the meeting the conversation turned to the value-- value of the Tomanites as unskilled laborers. Those present seemed to feel that the Tomanites were good workers and were a very useful element in the community. Their condition had improved very much since their arrival, both as regards to health and economic condition. Although they receive low wages, their needs were very small ~~and their needs were very~~

~~spell~~ and they could manage to save. An interesting story was told testifying to the Jewish, religious spirit of the Temanites. The story was of an old woman, who had managed to save, in the course of thirty years, at the rate of a pound a year, about thirty pounds, - and for these savings of a lifetime, she purchased a Sefer Torah, which she presented to the Shul.

In the evening we walked about talking to some of the colonists, which we found both interesting and instructive. One note seemed to permeate their conversation. They believed in self-help. They were opposed to the spirit of philanthropy. They would be glad to accept loans for which they would give suitable guarantees and pay adequate interest. The colony, they pointed out had been established by theof Warsaw, thirty years ago, and had determined that they would accept no gifts from the Baron. They had been able to maintain this independent spirit throughout the years and were convinced that the success of the colony was based on a principle of private initiative and self-help.

Wednesday, April 4, 1922.

The next morning we set out in two wagons to visit the colonies of Gedarah and Akron. We were accompanied by Mr. Rab, Secretary of the Bnai Binyamin, Mr. Lewine, a son of one of the colonists, who is now himself established and Mr. Bloomenfeld, a born Palestinian who had been in his day a Shomer and a Muhtar (Mayor) of Rehoboth.

This last gentleman was a most interesting character; tall, broad-boned, full of stories of adventures, interesting and hair raising, like Wild West stories, and yet he was filled with a knowledge of the Law. He answered quotations from the Bible and Talmud with equally learned quotations and his conversation abounded in Jewish wit. Like Mr. Aharoni, whom we visited the day before, he was a product of the new life, a synthesis of Judaism and life. Mr. Aharoni exemplified the marriage of Jewish learning and modern science, Mr. Bloomenfeld, a plainer man, represented even a rarer type, to us, who are accustomed to associate a knowledge of the Talmud and the Bible with cloisteral habits. He was a man of the open, full of physical courage and the optimistic spirit of the pioneer.

We rode along in the rocky wagons, drawn by mules, on the bumpy road, sometimes almost too narrow to permit the wagon to pass. At times we had to get off where a wadi cut the road in two. The trip brought home to me more concretely what the colonists still had to contend with and what conditions they must have had to meet thirty years ago.

Visit to Gedarah.

We arrived first at Gedarah. The colony was founded over forty years by the famous Bilue group, who left universities in Russia to come and lay the foundation stone for the House of Jacob. It is a neat colony, set high on a hill, overlooking a beautiful stretch of country. There are now about thirty families who seem to be well established.

We met a committee, including members of the original Bilu, who were elderly gentlemen now, in the home of a Mr. Levenson, a recent arrival from Siberia, who had built himself a beautiful house, and who is bringing a number of his relatives to settle in the colony. I explained our projects. In presenting their needs, the following points were mentioned:

1. There had been a Kupat Milveh in the colony, but was discontinued. They intended to reestablish it and would be glad to accept whatever assistance could be extended to them.

2. Loans were needed for longer periods to build houses and obtain equipment for the sons of the colonists.

3. They explained that the colonists in Cedarah, together with colonists throughout the country had experimented during the year with the planting of tobacco and expected very favorable results. There was a plan on foot to establish a tobacco factory in a central colony, probably Rehoboth and they wished to know whether they could expect a loan in the shape of a mortgage for such a purpose. About a thousand pounds was needed, for which the colonists co-operatively would go surety.

4. The young physician of the colony, an efficient and modern looking young gentleman, presented a project for building a sanitarium in Cedarah. The place was the healthiest in all Judaea, dry and free from malaria. The climate was particularly beneficial for those who suffered from asthma. There was the sum of LE.2,000 already available for this purpose and an additional LE.3,000 was needed for the project.

I asked those interested to present the two projects of the Tobacco factory and the sanitarium in writing and to forward it to me. I explained that such projects were not within the immediate scope of our plan, but that I should be glad to take up the matter and give it consideration.

We walked about the colony, which is devoted to mixed crops, differing thus from the other Judaeian colonies that we had seen, which were devoted mainly to plantations. After a simple meal of delicious cream, butter, well-baked bread and new potatoes, all the products of a colony, we proceeded on our way to Ekron.

Visit

Visit to Ekron:

On the road to Ekron, we took up on the wagon, an Ekronite, who happened to pass by. A humorous conversation, replete with Jewish repartee, took place between him and our Mr. Bloomenfeld mentioned above. The Ekronite began by bitterly complaining of his lot, how he had "worked for the Baron" for thirty-nine years, and demanded in an injured tone what he had as a result of all his years of labor. It was gradually brought out by means of humorous digs on the part of Mr. Bloomenfeld, that our Ekronite was one of the richest farmers in Ekron. His place was stocked with wheat, dairy products and wine. He had brought up a family and married off several daughters. It came down to the facts that the farmers lacked ready cash and still owed a consider-

able amount to the ICA for land and buildings.

I record this incident at length because it represents the situation of Ekron as a whole. They are not badly off in terms of farm products but lack fluid capital. More than any other colony that I have yet visited, Ekron bore the traces of the old philanthropic method of the Baron de Rothschild.

We were welcomed on our arrival to the colony by the manager of this colony for the I.C.A., Mr. Freedman, a young Palestinian of Rosh Pinah, who spent five years in an agricultural college in California. He seemed to be a wide-awake, active young man, who understood the conditions of the country very well and who was understood and liked by the colonists. I am sure that he will do much to shake up the colony and to introduce a progressive spirit into it.

We met a committee of the Vaad and the story of the colony was told to us. Over forty years ago, a group of Bessarabian farmers had been brought over by the Baron de Rothschild administration and settled on the land. They were true farmers in the sense that they actually followed the plow. They looked upon the colonies like Rehoboth as high class villages with city standards. They told some of the difficult incidents in their experience. They pointed out to us four long barrack-looking stone buildings, which looked more like tenements than anything else. They explained to us that under the Turkish law of the time, they were not permitted to build houses, only stables, and so these structures had to be erected in such a way as to be able to make them look like stables when the authorities sent around an investigation commission.

During the war they had suffered less than the other colonies because their main crop was grain and they had at least their own bread to eat. For this very reason they were now in a more difficult position. They could not sell their wheat against the competition of foreign wheat, which had recently been brought into the country. They lacked ready cash and capital and much of the buying and selling in the village was on a very primitive scale consisting chiefly in the exchange of goods in kind.

Mr. Freedman who was present, explained a new project to establish a dairy. With the aid of the I.C.A., which has loaned the colonists an additional sum of LE7,000, they were going to buy stock. They were near the Railroad Station and expect to be able to dispose of their milk and butter at good prices to Tel-Aviv and Jerusalem.

I explained our project for credit unions to them and they said that they would lay the matter before their full Council with the proposal that a Kupat Milveh be organized, so that their colony could also benefit by our work.

In the evening we returned to Rehoboth and met the Vaad. Mr. Eisenberg, the President of the Vaad, was absent and Mr. Cohen acted in his place. In presenting the problems of the colony, the Chairman

practically went over the same ground that was covered at the meeting of the Kupat Milveh the day before. They emphasized particularly the settling of the sons of the colonists. One of the gentlemen pressing this point, pointed out the importance of extending the size of the old colonies, what this meant for safety and the reduction of over-head expenses.

In the discussion, the need of agrarian banks, extending loans for long terms at low interest was brought out.

The man impressed me, as most of the men in Rehoboth have, as a sturdy and independent lot. They were quite frank in their expression of opinion that America had to do better than it has, that it had promised much but up to the present had not done very much.

I expressed my appreciation of the work of the colonies and my hearty encouragement to them in their good work.

Thursday, April 6, 1922.

Visit to Rehoboth (Continued)

In the morning, before leaving for Jerusalem, a committee of the Winegrowers Association came to see me. They explained a project for the building of a wine cellar in Rehoboth. There was already in Rehoboth a wine press in which the grapes were pressed and must was extracted, but the wine had to be brought to Richon Le Zion to complete the process and for storage. Formerly when most of the wine was shipped through the Jaffa port, there was no loss in transportation, because Richon Le Zion is on the way from Rehoboth to Jaffa. Now, however, most of the wine was shipped by rail from the Rehoboth Station. There was therefore a great waste in transporting it back more than two thirds of the way to ship it. They estimated a loss of LE 1500 a year was involved. In addition to this there was lack of space in the warehouse in Richon Le Zion due to accumulation of surplus stock following the curtailment of the European and American markets.

About LE. 5,000 was needed for the additional buildings needed for the storage of the wine in Rehoboth, and they wished to know whether this sum could be forthcoming from the funds at our disposal for a period of ten or more years. I asked them to present their project in writing and promised them to take the matter under consideration.

Sunday, April 9, 1922.

Meeting with the Histadruth Hahaklaith (Agricultural organization).

A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Hartzfeld, Skolnik, and Koler, interviewed me in the interests of the Agricultural Organization. They explained that they were working along two lines:

1. Kwutzot or cooperative groups in these two groups, undertook to work a given piece of land belonging to the National Fund in the interest not of the individual, but of the group. Each worker received the necessities of life and profits, if any, went to the group as a whole.

2..Moshave Poalim (workers' colonies) In these a definite amount of land was assigned to each family approximately 100 dunam. The land was leased from the Jewish National Fund for ninety-nine years. Most

of the families that were being settled in this way were men who were on the land for ten or twelve years and had had experience working for other colonists. Some had also acquired a little farm equipment or property. Each worker derived the benefit from his individual labor: that is, he benefitted by the profit and bore loss of ~~the~~ his own land. As far as labor was concerned, they were committed to the principle that each man should work only so much land as he and his family could make productive. No hired workers, either Arab or Jewish were to be engaged. They mentioned three colonies which were being established on this basis. Two in the valley of Jezreel, Mahlul, and near Nuris, and one in Samaria, - Kfarmaalel.

They needed money for farm equipment and for the building of houses. They thought that they might be helped in two ways:

1. The Zionist Organization had appropriated a budget to them, allowing them to settle during the next four years. If half of this amount could be advanced to them by some other organization, it would be possible for them to build up the colony in two years instead of four. The idea was to repay this loan within the next four years, utilizing the sums allotted to them by the Zionist Organization.

I explained to the group the two projects, which I had come to initiate and their limitations.

They recognized the value of the work we were about to do, but pointed out very forcibly the advantage of building houses in the colonies. While the profits and security in the cities were greater, the erection of houses in the colonies for workers of the soil was a more productive and constructive piece of work, for all monies invested in the development of the cities ultimately found its way into Arab hands. Money invested in colonies to help build the settlement on the land became productive toward the further upbuilding of Palestine. I told them that I recognized the ~~serious~~ strength of their argument and would report on the serious need of housing in the colonies. I also pointed out to them that their work might be benefitted by taking advantage of our plan to organize credit unions. They immediately agreed that they might be helped through the Bank Hapoalim, the Workers' Bank recently organized by a cooperative institution.

On the whole these men made a very favorable impression upon me, earnest, anxious to labor. They were themselves men who had been in the country for many years.

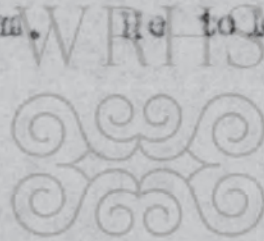
(S. Rosenbloom).

March 29, 1922.

My dear Mr. Jabotinsky:

The frank reply that you request to your letter of March 28th is that I find nothing therein to cause me to change the views heretofore expressed to you, about permanent contact.

Naturally Dr. Wise's statement was the result of my talk with him. He told me that you would be advised thereof.



Very sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) JULIAN W. MACK

Mr. V. Jabotinsky,
The Commodore,
42d St. & Lexington Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

March 29, 1922.

Dear Felix:

I think it would be most valuable if you could join Wise and me in Washington on Saturday morning, not alone for the interview with Hughes, but also for a talk with LDB on the entire problem.

There are very great difficulties in our doing anything on the political side independently of and without advising with at least the European leaders, and perhaps, too, some of the American E.O.A. leaders. Jab's letter puts this rather strongly, I think, and there is something in the enclosed clipping.

If you can come, then either take the Federal Express, or, better still, to insure your being at LDB's on time, get the five o'clock and meet us at the Harvard Club. Wire me so that we can make reservations. Of course, the expenses are paid by the Administration Fund.

As ever, yours,

(Enclosures)

Prof. Felix Frankfurter,
Langdell Hall,
Cambridge, Mass.

March 28, 1922.

LDB - FF - AHS - DeH

Secretary Hughes will see Wise and me Saturday noon. We will be at Stoneleigh Court at 9 A. M. Until I hear otherwise from you, I shall say nothing of this.

As, however, we are not advised directly of the European situation, I believe it would be advisable to confer with Sok, if he is here, and if not, then with Jah, say, on Friday when SSW will be back, and at that time advise them that we have the appointment.

WRHS



J.W.M.

בכבוד וב"בצ, שנת תשס"א.

JULIAN W. MACK
WOOLWORTH BUILDING
NEW YORK

April 3, 1922.

Dear Silver:

I saw your letter to DeHaas in re *Calisch* this morning. I shall be in Cleveland for arbitration either on the 22d and 23d, or possibly the 23d and 24th. I may spend the balance of that week in Chicago, holding Court. If so, I could not be here on the 27th. I shall certainly be here the entire month of May, except May 6th to 9th inclusive. In these circumstances, I wondered whether some date other than the 27th of April would suit you just as well.

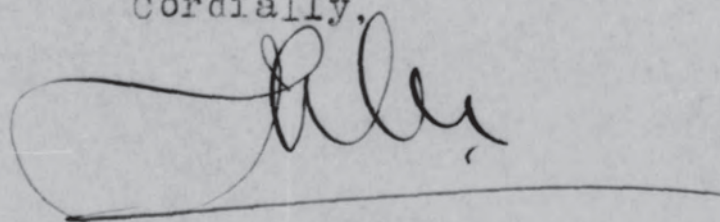
In the first week in May I could give a good deal of time during the day of either Wednesday or Thursday, the 3d and 4th. If I am here the last week in April, and on the other days in the first week in May, I shall be busy all morning, and on most of the days the entire afternoon until at least four o'clock in Court matters.

Any of the above dates would be agreeable to Dr. Wise. His secretary tells me that according to his present engagements, May 3d or 4th seems to be better than April 27th.

Can make it 27th

Please advise me as soon as possible.

Cordially,



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

*Thursday
May 4*

April fifth, 1922

Judge Julian Mack,
Woolworth Building,
New York City.

My dear Judge Mack,

I have just wired Calisch, asking him if
Thursday, May 4th is acceptable for our meeting.

If you are to be here from the 22nd to the
24th, would you be in a position to give us the noon
hour of any of these dates, or some evening, when we
could arrange a meeting of the Cleveland League.

I was in Detroit Monday, and Miss Simons
informed me that her father would arrive on the Aquitania
on Friday. I think that a little honor shown him during
his short stay in New York, such as a meeting of some
kind, will mean much to our work in Detroit. You know that
he is slightly peeved at our neglect.

Very sincerely yours,

April sixth, 1922

Dr. Samuel Schulman,
55 East 92nd Street,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Schulman,

A meeting of the Committee appointed by the Central Conference of American Rabbis, with the Committee of the Palestine Development Council, will be held Thursday, May fourth, 1922, at 10:30 A.M., in the office of Nathan Strauss, Aeolian Building, 42nd Street, New York City. I trust that you have no other engagements for that day, and that you will be with us. Please inform me at your earliest convenience of your acceptance.

With kindest regards, and anticipating the pleasure of seeing you again,
I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,

April sixth, 1922

Dr. Louis L. Mann
92 Linden Street,
New Haven, Conn.

My dear Rabbi, Mann,

A meeting of the Committee of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, with the Committee of the Palestine Development Council, will be held Thursday, May 4th, 1922, at 10:30 A.M., in the office of Nathan Strauss, Aeolian Building, 42nd Street, New York City. I trust that you have no other engagement for that day and that you will be with us. Please inform me at your earliest convenience of your acceptance.

With kindest regards and anticipating the pleasure of seeing you again, I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,

April sixth, 1922

Rabbi Louis Wolsey,
The Euclid Avenue Temple,
East 82nd Street and Euclid,
Cleveland, Ohio.

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117 Gibbs Street,
Rochester, N.Y.

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Very sincerely yours,

Central Committee Palestine Development Leagues

31 Union Square, New York City

NATHAN STRAUS - Honorary Chairman
 ABBA HILLEL SILVER - Chairman
 STEPHEN S. WISE - Vice-Chairman
 EMIL WEINHEIM - Treasurer
 JACOB DE HAAS - Secretary

Samuel J. Abrams - Boston
 Maurice L. Avner - Pittsburgh
 Max Baron - St. Louis
 Jacob Billikopf - Philadelphia
 S. S. Bloom - Philadelphia
 Israel B. Brodie - Baltimore
 Leo M. Brown - Mobile
 Fred Butzel - Detroit
 Abe Calmenson - St. Paul
 I. Dalidansky - New York

M. S. Dunn - New Britain
 Harry M. Fisher - Chicago
 David Frieberger - New York
 A. H. Fromenson - New York
 Solomon Goldman - Cleveland
 Israel Goldstein - New York
 George Gordon - Minneapolis
 Richard Gottheil - New York
 Max L. Grant - Providence
 Max Heller - New Orleans

J. D. Jurman - Waterbury
 G. Karol - Allentown, Pa.
 Louis E. Kirstein - Boston
 Henry H. Levenson - Boston
 Martin A. Meyer - San Francisco
 Louis H. Miller - Buffalo
 Abraham A. Neuman - Phil.
 Louis I. Newman - New York
 Hugo Pam - Chicago
 Samuel Rittenberg - Charleston

Moritz Roseman - Green Bay, Wis.
 Jonas Rosenfeld - Dallas
 I. Rude - Denver
 Samuel Schimmel - Philadelphia
 Simon Shapinsky - Louisville
 Alexander Wolf - St. Louis
 Susan Brandeis
 Anna R. Lowenberg
 Irma L. Lindheim
 Mrs. S. J. Rosensohn

Representing
 Women's
 Committee

PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

OFFICERS

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SAMUEL J. ROSENZOHN - Secretary
 LEO WOLMAN - Statistician
 J. C. LIPMAN - Agricultural Advisor

Woolworth Building,
 April 8, 1922.

Dear Silver:

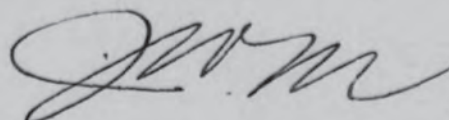
I should of course make the time to talk to the League if you could have a luncheon meeting on one of the two days that I am to be there. The probabilities are that these days will be Saturday and Sunday. It is possible that they will be Sunday and Monday. I hope to know within a few days. It would have to be in the neighborhood of our meeting place, wherever that is, because I rather fear that we shall have two very busy days, and if they are Saturday and Sunday, I should have to leave on the Century at the latest.

Unfortunately Simons arrived only yesterday afternoon, and as he doesn't travel on the Sabbath--and for that reason of course nothing could be arranged for the Sabbath--and as I am leaving town at noon today for Harvard, to be gone until Tuesday, and as he is leaving tomorrow, Sunday, for Detroit, it was impossible to arrange anything.

I had a talk with him, however, this morning before receiving your letter, and DeH has been with him all morning.

I am glad you were able to fix the 4th of May as a definite time for the meeting. I shall have to be available on that day to sign orders, so that it would be well to have the meetings, if possible, down in my Chambers, if that's agreeable to the rest of you.

Cordially yours,



Dr. A. H. Silver.

TELEPHONE 3456 LENOX

55 EAST 92ND STREET
NEW YORK

April 10th,
1 9 2 2

2

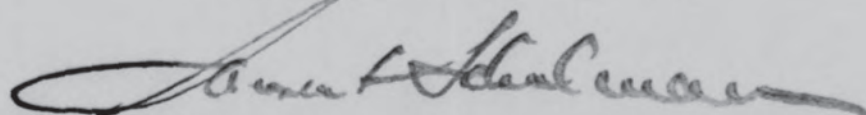
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
Cleveland,
Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver,--

I have yours of the 6th inst. and beg to say, that as far as I can see now, I will be able to attend the meeting with the Palestine Development Council, Thursday, May 4th, at 10:30 A. M. Of course, a function may turn up by that time which would prevent me coming in the morning. Funerals here are usually held in the morning. Aside from such a contingency, I can see nothing preventing me from attending the meeting.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,



April fourteenth, 1922

Miss Henrietta Szold,
Jerusalem, Palestine.

My dear Miss Szold,

Permit me to thank you for the letters which you sent me, and for the courtesies which you extended to my Cleveland friends who visited Palestine. I received an enthusiastic letter from the Newbury's. Their account of the Medical University in Palestine was given prominent space in our local papers and has helped our cause.

I appreciate fully what you say concerning Jewish tourists, who see very little of Jewish Palestine. I am taking steps to bring this to the attention of the Editors of our English-Jewish periodicals.

Trusting that you are well, I beg to remain, with kindest regards

Very sincerely yours,

COPY

Hotel Allenby, Jerusalem
April 16, 1922

My dear Justice Brandeis:

I am enclosing herewith copy of a letter to Judge Mack, which is self explanatory. If anything special comes up, I shall write you. This letter, I hope, will serve to keep you in touch with what I have been doing.

I have found no difficulty in explaining our point of view and if what I hear about the situation of the Keren Hayesod is true, it will not be long before the correctness of our policy will be universally recognized. Some look upon this as a victory for us, but undoubtedly several more such victories would be our downfall. There are tasks which the Zionist Organization is doing which no other organization at present is ready to take over and I shrink from thinking of the outcome of their failure.

I must stay here until our projects are begun. There have been so many plans projected, but not carried out, that people are beginning to be discouraged and skeptical. They are waiting to see what we are going to do. I have said that I would not leave until we have started the work and I am in duty bound to keep my promise.

Hoping that this letter will find you in good health and with best regards also from Mrs. Rosenbloom and my daughter, I am

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) SOL ROSENBLUM

Washington, May 12, 1922

My dear Mr. Rosenbloom:

I am happy in the receipt of yours of the 16th telling me that you will stay in Palestine until our projects are begun. That is the best news which has come from Palestine in the last three years.

For it gives assurance of accomplishment and of success to our undertakings.

With cordial greetings to your wife and daughter.

Sincerely yours,
LOUIS D. BRANDEIS

Mr. Sol Rosenbloom,

Hotel Allenby,
Jerusalem
April 17, 1922.

Judge Julian W. Mack,
Woolworth Bldg.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Judge Mack:

Since writing to you last, I have not received any mail from America with the exception of a letter from Mr. Fishel, enclosing the circulars regarding the building loan and savings association, and a short note from Mr. deHaas, enclosing speeches delivered by Justice Brandeis and yourself, at the meeting of February 22.

I am sorry about the further delay in Mr. Flexner's coming. I thought that he had left March 21, and would be here at this time. The postponement of his arrival means, of course, an extended stay on my part because, as I have already written to you, I do not mean to leave the country before something is actually started. Far more important, however, than my own personal inconvenience, is the danger that the postponement may mean a loss of a whole year in the building loan plan. The Lenten season falls during the month of August and naturally if rents are to be affected, the new buildings should be finished by that time when leases are made out. As you know, rooms here are rented by the year, and not by the month. In order to have the houses ready by August, it is really necessary to begin building at once.

I have had many interviews with organizations and private individuals who proposed building. There are two groups of greater importance: the Talpith and the Bonai Bait, who together propose the erection of about seventy-five new houses. To encourage their proceeding with their plans, I have made general promises to them on the basis of the original circular sent me with the proviso that they fulfilled, also whatever other minor regulations are decided upon when Mr. Flexner arrives.

In this connection, I note that there seem to be some additions in the regulations as transmitted to me in the letter from Mr. Fischel. There is one clause that I cannot understand, the one marked 6 with reference to the buying of installment shares. I have studied the clause carefully with the assistance of Mr. Mohl and we cannot seem to get clear upon its significance. No indication of such a regulation was given to me in any of the previous correspondence and naturally I could not take it into consideration in speaking to those with whom I have already discussed the building loans. Whatever negotiations I have carried on were naturally based on the information which had been supplied to me. Under no circumstances therefore can I now change, for those people to whom promises have already been made, the conditions, if their effect will be to work hardship upon them. I have carefully guarded my promises in such a way as to include whatever regulations will be introduced to guarantee the security of loans and to insure that the houses will be built properly. I am quite sure that I shall be able to explain matters to Mr. Flexner and that we shall come to some agreement which will be acceptable to all sides, for in the last analysis, we are all interested in one thing only, to get additional houses built without entailing any loss in principle and with the assurance of the 6% for our shareholders.

You must know by this time that the holiday season has passed quietly without any difficulties of any kind. The Government seems to have taken all necessary precautions to preserve order. In general one can say that the atmosphere has lost its tenseness. I feel sure that common participation in economic activities will

April 17, 1922.

do much to further a feeling of mutual confidence. During the holidays we stayed in Jerusalem and therefore I have no further to report on the colonies. I am enclosing in this letter the record of the most important meetings during my visits before Passover. We expect to go out again immediately after the holidays.

As I state above, during the week I have been meeting people on many projects, most of which I do not report because I do not think that they are important for us. As I mentioned also I had a number of meetings with those who proposed to erect buildings and I have also carried on a correspondence along this line.

To me personally, the most interesting meeting of the week was the one on the university. Among those present were Mr. Ussishkin, Dr. Yellin, Ben Yehuda, Ahad Haam, Dr. Kalusner and Professor Henrich Leuw. I shall send a more detailed report of the discussion in my next letter. In the main, the general conclusions seem to be that work should be started soon, without waiting for the erection of elaborate buildings and large funds. It was practically decided to establish a department for the study of Semitics, including Jewish and Arabic studies calculated to bring about a better understanding of Jewish and neighboring cultures. As I record in the diary, I explained to them my own point of view, the prime importance of bringing about a harmony between faith and reason, between Judaism and modern science and philosophy, so that a better understanding of the true nature of Judaism should be brought about, which would in turn become the basis for a Renaissance of true Jewish spiritual life in Palestine and throughout the world. I compared the critical period in which we live and the periods of Saadiah Gaon and Maimonides, and pointed out the need of master minds, such as they were, combining the best in Jewish and secular learning, if the problem of Judaism was to be solved in our own critical age. I believe that my point of view made an impression upon them. They were very anxious to know whether I would not consent to permit my contribution to be used for a subject such as I had in mind to be included in the programme of studies to be worked out for the first year. I pointed out that in view of the importance of the subjects which I had in mind for the future of Jewish life, I wished to consult with others, professional men, before deciding on the actual subjects that would further the idea which I proposed, and that naturally great care would have to be exercised in the selection of the teacher, for unless he himself represented the type of harmonious synthesis between reason and faith, it would be useless to expect that the department should be conducted along the proper lines. I told them therefore that I would have to choose a board of trustees into whose hands I would put the execution of the plan. As soon as I could manage the matter, I would be willing to establish the department.

So far, I have not heard about Mrs. Fels, except that she left April 4. I hope that she will be here shortly.

My very best regards to yourself and to Mrs. Mack, from all of us,

I am,

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) SOL ROSENBLUM

STONELEIGH COURT

Washington

April 19th, 1922.

My dear Mr. Rosenbloom:

Since I wrote you to London, two very welcome letters and a cable message have come from Jerusalem.

We are happy indeed, to know that you find conditions on the whole, encouraging and that you are confirmed in the conviction that the course we adopted is the wise and proper one.

We agree entirely in the importance of practically entering upon our constructive work - and we hope that with the added strength which Mr. Flexner's presence will bring, you will be able, not only to get the work started - but see its early beginnings before you leave Palestine "Well begun is half done". And it is the beginning which will count greatly in the heavy tasks which are before us. Your wisdom and watchfulness in the earliest stage of the work will bring rich harvests later.

Prof. Frankfurter happened to be in Washington yesterday when your letter of March 28th arrived, and I, of course, discussed it with him. Today I am sending it to New York and you will doubtless hear promptly from Judge Mack.

Please give to Mrs. Rosenbloom and your daughter our heartiest greetings - and give them also to our good friends in Palestine.

With Best wishes,

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS

Mr. Sol Rosenbloom
Allenby Hotel
Jerusalem, Palestine.

April

Hotel Allenby,
Jerusalem
April 24, 1922.

Judge Julian W. Mack
Woolworth Bldg.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Judge Mack:

I have not heard from you lately and really wish for a letter. As you know, I am still waiting for the manager, hoping that he will come with Mr. Flexner's arrival. In the meantime, I expect to use the intervening weeks to visit the colonies in Galilee and Samaria. This should put me in a position to help start the work immediately after Mr. Flexner arrives, providing, of course, that the manager is also available.

I received Powers of Attorney from Mr. Szold and also correspondence from him with reference to the Migdal estate. In my trip to Galilee, during the next week, I expect to investigate this matter, among other things.

My time is more than occupied with numerous meetings of all sorts. Nothing particularly new comes out of them, but I am getting my impressions more securely fixed and more widely supported by a broad range of facts. I can tell you that there is no lack of discussion here. By this time, I am quite filled up with ideals and projects. Still, I hope we shall get something done.

The High Commissioner left last Thursday for his vacation. I saw him before he left, but nothing special developed. He regretted the delay in opening our business, but he was glad to hear that I expected to stay until the business was actually started. Governor Storrs is also leaving for several months' vacation.

I am enclosing a copy of a report of a meeting on the University, including also a letter, making clear my own position. I have also subsequently had a talk with Ahad Haam, in which I explained fully my attitude.

Hoping that this letter will find you and Mrs. Mack in good health, and with best regards from all of us, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(sgd.) SOL ROSENBLOOM

Tuesday, April 11, 1922.

Meeting of the Hebrew University

I was invited to attend a meeting on the Hebrew University which was attended among others by the following: Mr. Ussishkin, presiding, Ben Yehuda, Dr. Yollin, Dr. Luria, Dr. Elauzner, Dr. Myer, Prof. Heinriche Loewe, Prof. Pick, Ahad Haam.

Mr. Ussishkin, in opening the meeting, said that the time had arrived to begin work in the University. The Jewish people were anxiously awaiting its establishment. It was not necessary to wait until elaborate buildings were erected. Work could be begun in the modest quarters which had been acquired on the University grounds.

In general those present seemed to concur in the idea that work should begin soon and that it was not necessary to wait until elaborate buildings were erected. There were, however, differences of opinion relating to the type of work to be done. The following were the main plans presented:

1. That a department should be opened consisting of that branch of studies usually taught in universities under the Faculty of Philosophy, namely, Literature, History, Education, Philosophy, etc. In addition, there should be adequate courses in Jewish and Semitic studies. It was urged that only by initiating work on broad lines as indicated, could the institution rightly assume the name of university.

2. While a broad plan for a university, with many departments should be worked out, it was necessary in approaching the practical task of beginning work, to bear carefully in mind the limitations both in funds and in men. It was better to begin one department and begin it well than to spread out immediately. It was proposed therefore to begin with a department of Semitics. The aim of such a department would be to throw light on the nature of Jewish and Semitic Cultures. Among other points mentioned in favor of beginning with a Semitic Department were the following.

That a department of Semitics of a Jewish University would not be one dealing with dead material and there relegated to a minor place in the university, but could be made a vital subject connected with life and questions of the day; that such a department would contribute to the solution of the problem of Jewish culture, its relation to religion and to modern life; that students from other countries would gladly come to Jerusalem to spend a year for the study of such subjects and that professors with adequate knowledge of Hebrew could be more easily obtained for these departments; that the establishment of such a department would be important from the political point of view, indicating our desire to understand Arab culture and to contribute to its understanding. (In short, there was something distinctive in this department for the Jewish University and that such work could be done more efficiently.)

3. That no regular departments should be initiated at present with the small funds at our disposal. Further, professors of the highest rank ought to be obtained for the university. These, in all likelihood, would have to be brought from Europe. In view therefore, of the shortage of funds, together with the absence, for the present moment, of outstanding figures, the establishing of chairs should be postponed. The work of the university, it was proposed, should center around the national library and effort should be concentrated during the next year in building it up. In Addition, scholars of note should be invited to deliver series of lectures.

It seemed to be the majority opinion to initiate plan No. 2, that is, the establishment of a department in Semitics. Two committees were appointed; a program committee and a finance committee.

I was then called upon by the chairman to express my point of view and I explained what I should like to see done with the funds that I had pledged and contributed. Since the meeting there have been several discussions with some of the members present concerning my plans and I have taken occasions to put my point of view in writing in a letter addressed to Mr. Ben Yehuda. I am adding a copy of the letter to these notes for they express very well the point of view which I elaborated at the meeting. I might mention particularly that the chairman wished to pin me down to saying that I would allow them to use the monies accruing from my fund for the work to be initiated, the coming fall, but I was very careful to make it plain, as I have also in the letter, that I must leave the details of arrangement, both as to choice of subject and the naming of teachers to a board of trustees which I intend to select, consisting of men

who would inspire the respect and the confidence of world-wide Jewry. I also refused, in spite of an urgent appeal on the part of Dr. Yellin and Mr. Ussishkin to act on either of the committees appointed. From subsequent discussions, I am led to believe that this action on my part was very wise because the question has been raised whether this committee which met to discuss the university had any power. There is a general university committee, including members from Europe and America in whom power to act had been vested.

Hotel Allenby
Jerusalem
April 21, 1922.

Mr. Eliazer Ben Yehuda
Abyssinian Street
Jerusalem.

My dear Mr. Ben Yehuda:

Referring to our conversation of April 14th, concerning the meeting held the previous Tuesday in reference to the Hebrew University, I wish here to summarize our discussion of: 1. my purpose in aiding the establishment of a Jewish seat of learning, 2. the method which I believe would be best calculated to carry it into execution.

Jewish Tradition including Jewish knowledge, Jewish legislation and Jewish religion, - in short, the whole range of Jewish thought and act, which we refer to as Torah, is losing its hold upon the Jews of Western Europe and America. Wherever the forces of the Emancipation have been at work, we see the gradual but steady weakening of the authority of the Torah, the progressive casting off of Jewish ceremonies and ideals, leading inevitably to total assimilation. What has happened in those "lands of enlightenment" must happen also in the dark countries of Eastern Europe as contact with European civilization progresses. With a history which traces its course from the very dawn of civilization, its record crowded with prophets, heroes and martyrs, with wisdom, philosophy and religious thought, our people is now confronted with the danger of total disintegration.

The desire to participate in Western industrial, political and social life, has undoubtedly furnished the motive for neglecting the Jewish values. But to my mind, these forces themselves would hardly have been dangerous, had not the trend of Modern theory given an apparent justification for a betrayal of the Jewish loyalty. Modern science and philosophy have been utilized to throw discredit upon Jewish belief and finally the attacks of "higher criticism" have undermined the authority of Torah.

Without Torah, Jewish life loses its significance and its basis, Torah is the foundation; undermine it, and your edifice of Jewish life must fall, - certainly you have nothing to build upon further. You destroy the past and the future at once, for the latter is a superstructure of the former, built upon its pillars. To me then, a reconstitution of the authority of Torah must proceed alongside with the reconstitution of Zion. With Saadyah Gaon, I would say, Israel cannot be a nation except through its Torah and its Religion, and with Herzl, that a return to Judaism must be the vanguard of the return to Zion.

My faith still rests in the Torah, that it is "true and firm" and that it can furnish a sure basis for modern and future Jewish life as it has for the many generations of Jewish life in the past. The apparent conflict with modern science and philosophy, is due to the malevolent work of antisemites, who have misused their knowledge as in the case of "high criticism" to undermine the authority upon which Jewish values rest. As in the days of Saadyah Gaon and Maimonides, we need again master minds equipped with

The instruments of modern science and philosophy, but filled with deep and sympathetic knowledge of the Law to bridge the gap between Faith and Reason, to reinterpret the Torah in terms of modern philosophy and science and to apply it to the needs of our complex modern life among the nations.

I should wish that my contributions to the University might strengthen the pillars of Jewish life to the end that the new life in Palestine shall draw its strength and nourishment from the Torah, that from Jerusalem shall again go forth authority for the Jews, and inspiration and example for all the peoples of the earth.

This broad aim of the harmonization of Judaism and modern life has been my dream for many years and you will understand from the importance I ascribe to it that I should exercise the greatest care in the method of establishing the studies that I have in mind. Briefly, the following are the facts in my plan and the steps which I propose to take:

1. Up to the first of this year, 1922, I have contributed the sum of \$85,000, as a fund for the Hebrew University. In addition, I have pledged the sum of \$250,000, to be paid in the course of ten years, of which \$60,000 has already been paid. There will be thus a total fund of \$335,000, the income from which will be available for the Hebrew University. Of this total fund, about \$145,000 has already been paid in.

2. I shall select a Board of Trustees, consisting of men equipped with adequate knowledge, who understand the purpose and who sympathize with the point of view. Those composing this Board, should be men whose knowledge and character will command the respect and the confidence of the whole Jewish world.

3. This Board will be invested with full power to execute my plan,

- (a) To control the Fund and to expend the income accruing from their investment.
- (b) To select the subject or subjects which will best further the purpose I state above.
- (c) and to choose, with the approval of the university authorities, the teacher or teachers for these subjects.

Justice Brandeis and Judge Mack have already expressed themselves in accord with my general point of view and if the general plan and method described above is satisfactory to the general committee on the University in which, I take it, there is representation both from America and Europe, my next step will be to select the Board of Trustees who are to be responsible. This I expect to begin to do while in Europe on my way to America. I do hope that with the assistance of your Committee matters can be arranged so that the work will begin as soon as possible and that there will be no undue delay in the establishment of this department which I regard so important for Jewish life.

Yours truly,

(sgd) SOL ROSENBLUM

Paid Telegram

[April 1922?]]

D. W. Simons,
Detroit, Michigan.

Judge Mack is calling a very important Conference for the 21st to take up the entire question of the Rutenberg project. It is of utmost importance that every large city be represented. I trust that you and three or four of your associates will see their way clear to attend this conference.

A. H. Silver.



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

WESTERN UNION



TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
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Day Letter	Blue
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RABBI A H SILVER

1735

CARE THE TEMPLE EAST 56 ST AND CENTRAL CLEVELAND OHIO
 WHAT HAVE YOU DONE ABOUT THURSDAY PLEASE ANSWER IMMEDIATELY
 JACOB DEHAAS JULIAN W MACK.



Superior Court of Cook County
Judge Hugo Ham
In Chambers
Chicago

May 4, 1922.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
Cleveland,
Ohio.

My dear Rabbi:

As you know, Chicago has always been a difficult place in which to secure substantial financial support for any Palestine movement, especially if it is labeled "Zionistic." The one meeting which you addressed was a good one, but we could not follow through with getting subscriptions for lack of time. Since then we have had two meetings, one at the Standard Club at which about \$3500. was subscribed, and one with Doctor Wise at the Congress Hotel, where we secured \$20,000, including \$9,000. from Mr. Henry Friend.

We contemplate holding another meeting in Chicago, either the 4, 5 or 6th. We have not yet determined what part of the city it will be in, but we rather think we will appeal to the section on the North Side, where many Jewish people have settled recently.

In that connection, wish to say that the ~~Hadassah~~ of which Miss Franklin is President, also contemplates a meeting at the same time; in fact, we are trying to co-operate to hold the meeting at the same time, so as to have you present at both of the meetings. What we would like is to have two evening meetings which you would address, on either the 4, 5 or 6th. I think the Holidays are Saturday and Sunday. I presume, therefore, you cannot be here until Monday ~~and~~ Tuesday, which are the 5 and 6th.

Judge Mack, when he was here, and also in letters written since then, thought you would respond if given time and you could at all make it fit in with your other engagements. We want to make this the last rally before the summer, and try to duplicate, if possible, the amount subscribed at the Wise meeting - if not increase it.

May we have the benefit of an early reply, and I trust it may be favorable. With kindest regards, I am

Very cordially,

Hugo Ham

C O P Y

Samuel Untermyer

Friday, May 5, 1922

My dear Judge:

I have had the privilege of reading your letter of April 25th to our mutual friend Mr. Nathan Straus which arouses in me the hope that a way may soon be found of healing the breach in the Zionist ranks in America through your mediation. I note that no steps in that direction are possible until the return of Mr. Rosenbloom but it occurs to me that if you are attending the Congress in Philadelphia on the 20th or are coming to New York in the near future it may be possible for you, Mr. Straus and myself to get together for a preliminary discussion of that important question. I have never been able to appreciate the point of cleavage for there is nothing that I would not be willing to yield to secure harmony and I believe that to be the point of view of everyone who is prominently connected with the movement. The break has been a great misfortune to the cause and I am sure that you, who have it so near at heart share that regret. I believe that the healing of those differences would be the greatest joy that could come to our dear friend, Mr. Straus, who has made such great sacrifices for the cause.

With kind regards, believe me

Sincerely yours,

SAM. UNTERMYER

Stoneleigh Court

May 12, 1922

My dear Mr. Untermyer:

Upon my return from Kentucky I find your very courteous letter of the 5th.

No one could regret more than I do the series of events which led to the present situation. But until we shall have considered the subject fully with Mr. Rosenbloom upon his return, I deem it improper to have even the preliminary discussion which you so graciously suggest.

Most cordially,
LOUIS D. BRANDEIS

Mr. Samuel Untermyer
120 Broadway, NY

AKS

ROBERT SZOLD

LOAN ASSOCIATION IMMEDIATELY TAKE ALL NECESSARY STEPS
FLEXNER NOT COMING PLEASE PROCEED ORGANIZATION BUILDING

ROSENBLUM
HOTEL ALLENBY
JERUSALEM

MAY 8, 1922.

ROSENBLUM
HOTEL ALLENBY
JERUSALEM



FLEXNER NOT COMING PLEASE PROCEED ORGANIZATION BUILDING
LOAN ASSOCIATION IMMEDIATELY TAKE ALL NECESSARY STEPS.

ROBERT SZOLD.

JH

Jerusalem, Palestine.
May 10, 1922.

Dear Judge Mack,

I have just returned from a two weeks trip through the colonies and am preparing an account of my visits which I hope to send you soon. In the meantime, I am writing to acknowledge your short letter of April 1st.

I found here, on my arrival, a cable signed Szold, stating, "Flexner not coming. Please proceed organization Building Loan Association immediately. Take all necessary steps." From information received from Mr. Rosenberg of the Joint Distribution Committee in Paris, I was led to conclude that Mr. Flexner was in London. Now I am at a loss to know what has happened, whether Mr. Flexner started out but decided to return from London or whether something happened that prevented his sailing altogether. Whichever the case may be, I am sorry that I shall not be able to have Mr. Flexner's counsel and assistance for which I had been waiting.

I am also, at the present moment, uncertain whether a manager has been chosen and if so, who he is. In this connection, I have received letters from Walter S. Cohen and Mr. Goldsmid, written within 2 days of each other which seem to contradict each other as to the person who is to be chosen. I hope that additional information will be forthcoming in the next few days, which will clear matters up.

While my idea has been to have both pieces of business, the ~~Mortgage~~ Mortgage Bank and the Central Bank for the Credit Unions conducted under a single manager, I had always kept in mind the thought that Mr. Mohl should co-operate in the management in some way or other. I thought he would be invaluable here for many reasons, not least of all because he is an excellent man to assist in the work. I don't think it amiss to mention that Mr. Mohl has been doing a great deal of work in the interest of our cause all along without pay and even at his own expense. The work is assuming such proportions that I am afraid he will not be able to continue it in the voluntary manner in which it has been carried on heretofore. I have not seen Mr. Mohl for 5 weeks because he left a week before I went off to visit the colonies and I have had no opportunity recently to talk matters over with him. However, my understanding is that he may soon be free from the work in Balfouria and ready to accept a position if offered to him. To employ an inferior man in the capacity of assistant in the work of the banks would be less expensive than to engage Mr. Mohl who would have to be regarded rather as an associate in the work. I don't know ~~exactly~~ exactly what arrangement can be made in detail, but my opinion is that his main work should be in the Mortgage Bank, but at the same time, he should act as our adviser on the question of the Credit Unions and on the many other problems which are sure to arise from time to time in the course of our work. I intended to take up the question of Mr. Mohl with Mr. Flexner. Since he is not coming, I am thrown back on my individual judgment. I am reaching my decision with deliberation, and confident of your approval and that of Justice Brandeis and your associates, I shall speak to Mr. Mohl on his return this week with a view toward reaching an arrangement with him along the lines that I have stated above.

I have put in two very interesting weeks in the colonies and collected some valuable information as well as many and various requests, concerning all of which, as I said above, I shall write to you in the near future.

In view of the new situation created by Mr. Flexner's absence, my stay will in all likelihood, be prolonged. The failure to find the manager made me postpone my departure to the end of May. Now it seems that I shall not be able to get away until a much later date.

I was very glad to learn that Mrs. Mack was somewhat better and I sincerely hope that this letter will find her fully recovered. With my best regards to you and your family from all of us, I am,

Sincerely yours, (sgd) SOL ROSENBLUM

May eleventh, 1922

Judge Hugo Pam,
Superior Court of Cook County,
Chicago, Ills.

My dear Judge Pam,

Pardon the delay in acknowledging your letter of the fourth. I have just returned from a prolonged visit in the East.

I wish I could see my way clear to come to Chicago for June 4th. Unfortunately, that week marks the closing of many of our Temple activities for the year and I am quite sure that my presence in Cleveland will be imperative during that time.

Furthermore, we plan to hold the Annual Conference of our Leagues in connection with a meeting of representative people, in the interest of the Rutenberg project, during that week. I am afraid, therefore, I cannot make any definite arrangements to come to Chicago at the time you suggest. I believe, however, that much can be done in Chicago by yourself, and by our friends in Chicago, before our Annual Meeting. Let me hear your opinion in the matter.

With kindest regards, I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,

FREE SYNAGOGUE
NEW YORK

STEPHEN S. WISE
23 WEST 90TH STREET

May 11, 1922

Rabbi A.H. Silver,
Cleveland, Ohio
Dear Silver:

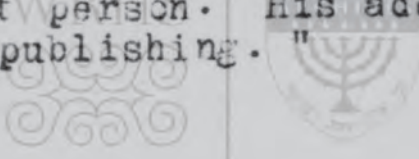
I want you to know that I have given a great deal of thought to the memorandum that was tentatively drawn up as between the two committees. I do not wish to seem captious nor obstructive. If you and Judge Mack felt I stood in the way of peace and understanding, I should be ready to withdraw from the committee, but after most careful consideration, I have come to the decision that I cannot give my approval to the memorandum as drawn. It is entirely possible for us to prepare a statement that ought to be acceptable to the Central Conference and to ourselves, and I do not believe that we ought to be asked to change all our literature because of an agreement with one group. What if a strongly Zionist organization were to will to co-operate with us? They might most earnestly object to the memorandum as drawn.

Faithfully yours,

Wise

I wish to thank you most heartily for your kindness in speaking to my people, who heard you, I have already learned on every side as well as within the family circle, with great delight. I cannot tell you how delightful it was to note the response of your people as I spoke of you to them in the terms in which I always allude to you and your **power** of service to Israel.

I have just heard from Jim, who writes: "I am sure Daddy has gotten all sorts of glowing reports of A.H.S., but I cannot help writing how much I still feel under his spell. He was gloriously sincere and so wise and tender. I think in some ways he is a very great person. His address would be well worth publishing."



MAY 12, 1922.

JAMES DE ROTHSCHILD
34 PARK STREET
LONDON

DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL AFTER INVESTIGATION AGREED CONDUCT EXTENSIVE CAMPAIGN
SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR MILLION POUND CORPORATION DEVELOP HYDRO ELECTRIFICATION
JORDAN URGE NECESSITY BRITISH PARTICIPATION TO ENSURE CONSUMMATION SUPPORT
ALREADY PROMISED ALSO ADDITIONAL SUPPORT HERE.

MACK.

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

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

WESTERN UNION



TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

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

RECEIVED AT 2040 EAST 9th ST., CLEVELAND. ALWAYS OPEN

1922 MAY 16 PM 7:09

C636NY 28 NL

SD NEWYORK NY 16

DR A H SILVER

C O THE TEMPLE EAST 55TH STREET AND CENTRAL CLEVELAND OHIO
 FEEL THAT WITHOUT YOUR PRESENCE THURSDAY CCAR MEETING WILL FAIL
 STOP ADVISE IF YOU CANNOT BE POSITIVELY PRESENT THAT YOU
 TELEGRAPH CCAR MEMBERS POSTPONE MEMBERS WIRE YOUR ACTION
 JULIAN W MACK.

WRLS.D.



Wire:

May 17th, 1922.

Jacob DeHaas
31 Union Square,
N. York City.

Dr. Samuel Schulman
55 E. 92nd St.
New York City.

Dr. Louis Mann
92 Linden Street,
New Haven, Conn.

Dr. Edward N. Calisch
1643 Monument Ave.
Richmond, Va.

Dr. Horace J. Wolf
117 Gibbs St.,
Rochester, N.Y.

It will be impossible for some committeemen to
attend Thursday meeting. Meeting therefore
postponed. Letter follows.

A. H. Silver.



It will be impossible for some
committee ~~men~~^{en} to attend Thursday
meeting. Meeting therefore postponed.
Letter follows—

A. H. Silver

Send
Telegram to

- ① Jacob de Haas — N. Y. 31 Union Square
- ② Mr. ^{Samuel} Schulman — N. Y. 55 E 92 St.
- ③ Mr. ^{Ed. H.} Calisch — Richmond Va.
1643 Monument Ave.
- ④ Mr. Wolf — Rochester 117 Gibbs
St.
- ⑤ Mr. Mann — New Haven
92 Linden St.

(COPY)

May 18, 1922

LONDON 89

JUDGE MACK WOOLWORTH BUILDING NY

CONFIDENTIAL MOND HAS PERSONALLY TELEGRAPHED LEHMAN STOP HIGH
COMMISSIONER AT PRIVATE MEETING HAS URGED ECONOMIC BOARD TO GIVE
EVERY SUPPORT RUTENBERG SCHEME AND BOARD HOPES AS RESULT OF
PROSPECTIVE PUBLIC ISSUE PALESTINE CORPORATION TO CONTRIBUTE
ONEHUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS AS REQUESTED BY YOU STOP THIS SHOULD
BE SATISFACTORY TO YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS STOP SUCCESS HERE LARGELY
DEPENDS ON WHAT YOU ACHIEVE STOP HAVE DELAYED WIRING TILL TODAY
BECAUSE OF ABOVE MEETING STOP WISH YOU EVERY SUCCESS HEARTIEST
CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR BRILLIANT EFFORTS

JAMES ROTHSCHILD

*Ans
to be attached to Judge Mack's statement*

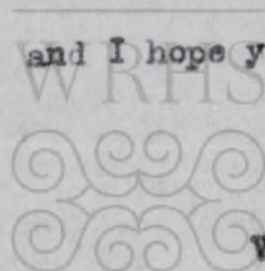
No. 1

New York, May 18, 1922

Palestine Development Council,
31 Union Square,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

In the public statement which I made to the press it was not my intention to imply that you claimed or ever had claimed the exclusive right to solicit subscriptions for the hydro-electric development plan in Palestine. I likewise never intended to imply that your appeal for subscriptions for the project had not been fully authorized by me, and I hope you will continue your efforts in that direction.



Very truly yours,

No. 2

May 18 1922

My dear Judge Mack:

In reply to your letter of today it is my opinion that for the practical success of the realization of my scheme it is indispensable that all parts of American Jewry should take joint action in the financing of the scheme. To my deep regret such joint action seems to be yet impossible.

In view of the fact that your organization is interested to actively assist in the financing of the scheme, in view of the fact that you have already taken practical steps in this respect, and in view of the statement in your letter that your organization does not intend in appeals made by your organization to have exclusive rights for such financing, I consider it my duty to tell you that your organization is fully authorized to continue your work. It is understood that other organizations will have the same rights.

Very truly yours,

No. 3

May 18, 1922

My dear Judge Mack:

In reply to your letter of today it is my opinion that for the practical success of the realization of my scheme it is indispensable that a ~~2~~ parts of American Jewry should participate in the financing of the scheme.

Your organization has heretofore on my request undertaken actively to assist in the financing of the scheme, and appeal for subscriptions. You have already taken practical steps in this respect, with my consent. In view of your statement that your organization does not claim the exclusive right to solicit subscriptions, any possible misunderstanding seems to be eliminated and I ~~xxxx~~ herewith ask you to continue your appeal for subscriptions which you were fully authorized to make. It is understood that other organizations will have the same right.

Very truly yours,

[May 18, 1922]

Dictated but not read
By Judge Mack

On Tuesday evening, May 16, 1922, Julius Simon and I met Rutenberg at dinner at John Simon's house. He told me that he had had four talks with representatives of the Z.O.A. that day and that they protested strongly against the announcement which had been given by DeHaas to the Yiddish press in reference to the P.D.C. and the Rutenberg scheme. He said that they claimed that it represented us as the exclusive authorized agency to collect money; that they were incensed at this; that they knew that we were doing it for political purposes; that if it was permitted, it would kill the Z.O.A.; that the Z.O.A. must be in it either exclusively or by joint action; He said that he agreed that it must be a joint action and a joint appeal and that there must be an official meeting of the P.D.C. and the Z.O.A. to consider the terms of the joint action. He wanted me and others to meet with representatives of the Z.O.A. in his room the next day. I told him emphatically that we had never claimed any authorized exclusive agency; that every step that we had taken had been with his sanction and approval; that when he first addressed us he told us that the night before he had been with the Z.O.A. Executive; that they had refused to assist in his scheme and advised him to go to Wall Street. I further stated that I should emphatically decline to attend any meeting with Lipsky, Goldberg, et al; that I always had been ready and was ready to meet with Sokolow and Jabotinsky and discuss any matter they wished to discuss with me. I agreed that the World Zionist Organization, whether it had directly or indirectly through the Jewish Colonial Trust participated in his scheme, was in it, but I said that the Z.O.A. had expressly taken themselves out of it, and in my judgment wisely so; that they had their hands more than full in gathering funds for the K. H., and that as a practical proposition they ought to be very thankful that the P.D.C. had taken it up. I further pointed out that we were not a political organization; that I did not believe for a moment they were honest in their alleged fears that we were attempting to gain political power by our efforts. Finally I said that I had no objection if Julius Simon, who was Chairman of our sub-committee on the Rutenberg matter, desired to meet with any of the people he had mentioned for any purpose whatsoever,--that was his personal privilege. Rutenberg and Simon then arranged that Simon would meet at his room the next day. Rutenberg never gave the slightest information of the press notice, to which reference will next be made.

On Wednesday, the 17th, DeHaas called my attention to an article on the front page of the Morning Journal, in one paragraph of which a statement by Rutenberg was quoted as follows:

"For practical reasons, it is necessary that all classes of American Jews shall take part in the financing of my project, and for that reason, I have negotiated with different groups and organizations so as to obtain their co-operation. But these negotiations are still continuing and while

the co-operation of different organizations and institutions will be welcome, the definite form of the organization which will be authorized to undertake the financing of the project and appeal for subscriptions, will only be settled after the negotiations will have been completed and the publication of that fact will be made by myself."

I immediately called up Rutenberg and told him that unless we got a retraction of this public repudiation of our authority, I should be compelled to call off the meeting for the 18th in Baltimore and all other meetings that we had arranged. I told him of the serious effects of this on all the other efforts that were being made for his scheme. I told him further that of course the meetings scheduled for his room both for Wednesday and Thursday nights would also have to be called off. I ought to have stated before that DeHaas had told me on Tuesday that Rutenberg wanted all these meetings called off in view of DeHaas's statement in the press, and that only at the last moment DeHaas had persuaded him not to act that way and to permit the meeting of Tuesday night, at which there would be only five or six people, to go on in his room.

The meeting for Wednesday night was called off. A crowd of Cedarhurst and other people who have never been actively with us were to have been there. The serious consequences of this were pointed out to Rutenberg.

Simon had his meeting with Rutenberg and the others, as to which he will make a memorandum. I had a brief report of this at six o'clock from DeHaas, and a fuller report late at night from Simon. The latter persuaded me not to call off the Baltimore meeting, as he believed that he would be able to fix things up with Rutenberg in the morning. On Thursday morning Simon had another interview with Rutenberg, and I called a meeting of our group for noon, inviting Rutenberg to be over. Having received cable from Rothschild indicating that the Economic Board were going out for a hundred thousand pounds public subscription, I asked Judge Lehman to come over. The entire situation was explained to all parties both before and after Rutenberg came in. Lehman pointed out to him the grave danger involved in anything like a split or open fight and stated that if that occurred it would be hopeless to expect any revival of interest on the part of those who had attended the dinner on the part of the Economic Council last year, or any other crowd of American business men. He added that he should offer no advice on the way to go about fixing things up.

My train was due to leave for Baltimore at three o'clock, and I told Rutenberg that Dr. Loewenstein and I should not go unless

we had from him a signed repudiation of his statement in the paper that we had not been authorized to solicit subscriptions. A number of attempts were made to frame a document; but while he admitted frequently that we had been authorized, and while we frankly said that we had never claimed any exclusive authority, and while he further admitted that we had never claimed it, but insisted that the public statement had been understood as so claiming, in the end he refused to sign any statement admitting that he had authorized us to appeal for subscriptions. Despite every endeavor on our part to show him the folly of the whole procedure, and at the same time the impossibility of our going ahead in the face of his repudiation, the session broke up shortly after three o'clock, with the full understanding that I shall be compelled to call the Baltimore and the other meetings off, and that the connection of the P.D.C. with his scheme had ended. Rutenberg admitted again and again that he knew the Z.O.A. could not obtain sufficient funds for his project. He further stated that either Lipsky or Schweitzer--without designating which one it was--had insisted that the Z.O.A. should have the exclusive right to obtain subscriptions for his plan. He admitted, in addition, that he had been threatened with an attack on his scheme by the Z.O.A. and the Yiddish press if he authorized the P.D.C. to appeal for subscriptions. Rutenberg stated that he would not sanction the Z.O.A. exclusively appealing for subscriptions, but he believed he would be able to get all of the organizations to appeal for subscriptions. I made it very clear to Rutenberg that the P.D.C. never has claimed and does not now claim any exclusive right, but that if he asked our advice as to whether a separate appeal should be made by the Z.O.A., I would be perfectly willing to give him such advice. I pointed out further that far from claiming exclusive rights, we had urged the J.D.C. to make its contribution and that we had also urged Judge Lehman to get together the old Economic Council crowd; that while we thought it would be better if they simply amalgamated with us, we recognized that they might not desire to do this, and we were glad to have them take hold or join in any way they deemed best, both as to their own personal subscriptions and as to their raising subscriptions elsewhere, and that either by separate action or jointly with us; that the basis of any such joint action was that we were all interested in the purely economic side and were acting from a business point of view without regard to political control. Rutenberg many times said that he fully comprehended that we were not actuated by any political motives, but that that was immaterial because such political motives would be ascribed to us.

The whole performance looked to us like a repetition of the Weizmann performance of a year ago. Lipsky and the others had him by the throat and practically threatened his scheme with destruc-

tion unless he yielded. His fears made him yield against his own judgment.

Under separate cover I am sending you drafts of three letters which were considered by Rutenberg. No. 1 is a draft which we prepared and asked him to sign. No. 2 is a draft which he prepared, and No. 3 is a revision of his draft made in an attempt to get together with us. He refused to sign any statement to the effect that he had authorized our appealing for subscriptions. He stated that draft No. 1 was in substance the same as his, but he did not like the form. Subsequently he stated that he would not sign that as it was not correct in fact.

Now as to the future, I believe that either he or Jabotinsky or Sokolow may come around when they begin to see the frightful consequences of his action.

May 18, 1922.



J. W. M.

(COPY)

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA NEW YORK

May 20th 1922.


Hon.  W. Mack,
Chairman PDC
New York City.

My dear Judge Mack,

My statement of May 17th was made, after I had been informed that the impression was created by the statement published by you the previous day that you claimed an exclusive right to solicit subscriptions for the hydro-electric project. You have meanwhile stated that you do not claim such right which as a matter of fact, you have at no time suggested. Your work in obtaining experts and preparing the organisation for a successful financing of the scheme had been done at my request and with satisfactory results.

I deeply regret that there should have been so much misunderstanding as to both of these statements and I did not anticipate that my statement would lead to the impression created by a head-line for which I was not responsible, that I was repudiating any part of your effort.

I request you to continue your efforts, as I hope others will do, to obtain subscriptions and to devise ways and means for financing the project which is vital to the development of Palestine.

Yours very sincerely,

(Sgd.) PINHAS RUTENBERG

Jerusalem, May 25, 1922.

Mr. Nathan Straus,
Asolian Building
West 42nd St., N.Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Straus:

I suppose that you are surprised not have heard from me since I reached Palestine. I have thought of writing to you many times, but I have waited to have my opinions crystallized before writing to you about the situation here which I know is so near and dear to you. I have been kept more busy than I had expected by the details involved in initiating the two projects, the Central Bank for the Credit Unions and the Building Loan and Savings Association. There was a long delay in the selection of the manager. We have succeeded finally in obtaining the services of capable men and I am glad that the work of organization is now coming to a successful close.

However, in spite of the business which kept me in Jerusalem most of the time, I have managed to see quite a bit of the country. I might almost say that I have toured the land from Dan to Beerhsba. I have been as far south as Gederah in Judaea and as far north as Metuallah in Galilee. I am glad to be able to say that I am very much pleased with what I have seen of the land and its prospects, particularly by what the colonists have accomplished in the face of the greatest obstacles in the upbuilding of the land. Rocky hills have been planted with vineyards and orchards and sandy wastes have been converted into fruitful gardens.

Throughout my trip, as I studied conditions, I kept in the background of my mind the question of a rapprochement between our group and the Zionist Organization, concerning which you wrote to me last fall. Before leaving I made up my mind to try, as far as possible, to divorce myself from preconceived notions, to come to Palestine with an open mind, and to base my conclusions on what I found the situation to be in Europe and in Palestine. For I, like you, am a lover of peace and a follower of peace. Nothing would please me more than to be instrumental together with you in bringing about harmony in the work of rebuilding Palestine.

But I regret very much, after having studied the situation with care and after speaking with many reliable and disinterested people, that I must still hold to the same opinion which I communicated to you before leaving for Palestine. I wish to say that if, as a result of my trip, I had come to the conclusion that the previous position taken by myself and my associates was not the proper one or that any good for the cause would result from coming together at this time, I should have cabled immediately to tell them so.

I cannot see how coming together at this time would be of the least advantage to the cause. To me it would appear as if we wanted to shirk responsibility and, as a means of easing our conscience for neglect of duty, were willing to shift it to the Zionist Organization. The suggestion of peace at the present time from the other side is animated, I fear, rather by motives of expediency than by a real change of heart. The Zionist Organization has used its ~~big~~ biggest guns; first, Weizmann and Ussishkin, then Sokolow and Jabotinsky. And yet defeat stares them in the face. They hasten to propose a change of command in the hope that they may throw upon us the balem of their failure, or, to put it in the best light, the responsibility of converting their failure into success. While I think that some of them are beginning to realize the correctness of our position, they are, as a whole, still far from full conversion. What is involved, of course, is not a question of personalities, but a question on principles. These

principles include efficient, straightforward methods, a constructive, far-sighted policy, and a capable leadership. These things we cannot hope for, I am sorry to say, from the present management. A peace at this time would be no true, lasting peace, for there is no sound basis for peace as yet in the situation. We cannot cry peace, peace, when there is no peace.

Consequently, I hold to the opinion that, to do effective work, the best thing for our group is to occupy itself with specific economic tasks. We are now about to initiate the two enterprises, the Building Loan and Saving Association, and the Central Bank for Credit Unions. Friends and enemies agree that these two institutions will be of the utmost benefit to the country. The only thing that there is any dissatisfaction with is that more such institutions are not being established. It is for our group to continue this kind of effort on a larger scale and to obtain the cooperation of influential Jews who have not heretofore supported the upbuilding of Palestine. Understanding conditions a little better now, I expect, on my return, to make an appeal to the Jewish people and on my way through Europe, to meet with persons of standing in Germany and elsewhere to impress them with the importance and urgency of Palestinian work. Only with the advice and counsel of the best minds in Jewry and with the contribution of the majority of the Jewish people who are in a position to give, can Palestine be built successfully. And time is the essence of things. The present leaders of the Palestine Development Council are entitled to our greatest confidence and utmost support. Difficult as the problem is, I feel sure that we will work it out under their leadership.

I hope that these lines will find you in the very best of health. With best regards to you and your dear family, in which Mrs. Rosenbloom and my daughter join me, I am

Very sincerely,

(SOL ROSENBLUM.)

SR/RZ

Elmer M. Friedman

WARNFORD COURT
THROGMORTON ST.

LONDON, May 26, 1922.
E.C. 2

Dear Judge Mack:

I met Sir Alfred Mond, James de Rothschild, Sir Herbert Samuel, Walter Cohen, Secy. of Econ. Bd. for Palestine and report as follows. As wired (Mond to Lehman).

Econ. Bd. expects to find £ 100,000 for Rutenberg scheme, as part of £ 400,000 to be raised for Palestine Corporation Ltd. (circular enclosed.) deferred junior shares of which have been subscribed and ordinary shares of which will be underwritten by local bankers (some of whom active in Economic Board.)

British contractors willing to take payment in bonds. Therefore sum stands viz:

I.C.A. (Baron de R.)	£ 100,000 *
J.C.T. (Z.O.A.)	100,000 *
Economic Board	100,000
J.D.C. & P.D.C.	70,000
	370,000
Total cost	1,000,000
Balance to be raised	630,000
one-half by contractors	315,000
one-half by public	315,000

* may increase to £ 150,000.

a if P.D.C. raises £ 100,000, the final figure is £ 275,000 for public.

London expect United States to raise ^{most} ~~new~~ funds.

Palestine Government agreed to contract for 4,000,000 K.W.

It is important for P.D.C. & Economic Board to cooperate. They have men of great ability and standing in business in larger measure than New York has. Economic Board will have in Palestine a representative to examine applications for financial assistance. I think you should on their recommendation join them in any venture, without further examination.

Waley Cohen Chairman of Royal Deutch Co. is chairman of Palestine Corp. Japhet is well known in banking circles as old and experienced financier.

Mond and Rothschild are interested of course. Economy of effort and expense will result by joining Palestine Corporation in any investments they make. We should preserve identity only as fund collecting agency.

Final report of Rutenberg scheme as to ^{cost} ~~cost~~ of operation is coming from Germany, due Monday and I shall be unable to give you further information before I leave here next Saturday night, June. 3rd.

J. de R. emphasised need for having some one here to represent America, with power to act. He says Flexner came and then nothing further was heard from America. He also mentioned his proposal of last year of having U.S. Zionists finance whatever

- 2 -

propositions British Zionists approve and put fund into. Personally, standing and connection with Government warrants this; It will save your time, effort and money.

I ~~may~~ return via London and shall be glad to be of service to you. My secretary has my cable address and itinerary.

Cordially

(sgd) ELISHA M. FRIEDMAN.



Jerusalem, Palestine.
Allenby Hotel,
May 28, 1922.

Justice Louis D. Brandeis,
Stoneleigh Court,
Washington, D.C., USA

My dear Justice Brandeis:

Since writing to you last I am glad to say that matters have begun to move somewhat more quickly in reference to initiating our projects.

Mr. Easterman who has been chosen as manager of the Central Bank for credit unions, arrived last Thursday, June 18th. He impresses me very favorably and I think will work hand in hand with Mr. Mohl who will be in charge of the Building Loan and Savings Association. Mr. Easterman was engaged by the London people and I believe at a salary of £1000. At the present writing I do not know what Mr. Mohl's salary will be, but I foresee no difficulty on this score. I expect that both offices will be conducted together, so that expenses may be kept to the lowest figure and so that both men may have the benefit of the closest co-operation. Mr. Goldsmid, the British member of the ICA, is now in Palestine. We have had on a meeting with him at which both Mr. Easterman and Mr. Mohl were present, and we are reaching an understanding in reference to the details on organization. There is but one point on which we differ. Mr. Mohl and I for various reasons believe that the office should be in Jerusalem, while Mr. Goldsmid was of the opinion that the Central Bank for the credit unions should be located in Jaffa. Mr. Goldsmid who has been in Jaffa all week will return tomorrow, and I think that we shall reach an agreement on this point too. It is to be regretted that nothing was mentioned in London to Mr. Easterman about his working with the Building Loan and Savings Association. My idea, nevertheless, still is that he should have some responsibility in this work as well.

At the same time we are carrying on negotiations with various groups who expect to build homes immediately, and we are about to conclude an agreement with one group, Benei Baith, which expects to build fifty homes before the fall. I hope to see the most important preliminary arrangements completed before I leave Palestine. I had always expected to remain until business was in running order but I may have to leave sooner on account of my health and the health of my family. We have all had a touch of some Palestinian fever. My daughter is away recuperating in a village nearby, and I myself am dictating this letter in bed to which I have been confined for the last six days. I hope to be able to get up in a day or two. The doctor tells me that we ought to leave as soon as we can make arrangements. Being anxious to see through at least the preliminary details of the work, I do not expect to go before the middle of June. I hope to be able to leave next Sunday for a quiet place near Jerusalem to draw up my reports as well as a general statement to the Jewish people, which should serve as an appeal.

Partly to rest up and partly to see some people in Europe, I expect to remain for some time on the continent before returning to America, so I do not think I will be able to reach home until September. For this reason I should very much like to send you a report and article before I leave Palestine so that it may be at your disposal to make use of as you see fit.

I received from New York a copy of the correspondence between yourself and Nathan Straus. I appreciate very deeply the confidence that you place in me. I had intended to write to Mr. Straus and to touch on the point which he raises. For one reason or another I have not done so until now, and I may be somewhat at fault also for not writing on the subject in my correspondence to you and Judge Mack. I thought from what I said in my letter from London and Paris and my correspondence after my arrival in Palestine

that there was no need to dwell on this point at great length. As you will see from the letter which I have written to Mr. Straus a copy of which I enclose, I am of the opinion that conditions do not at all warrant any change in the attitude that we have ~~taken~~ and I ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ feel that if we had made an error or that new conditions warranted coming together, I would have cabled to you immediately. I certainly feel keenly the responsibility that everyone of us bears for his stand in this matter, and I feel an additional responsibility now, for I realize that the information which I give may effect our future policy. It is, therefore, after due deliberation that I say there is absolutely nothing in the situation here which would warrant us to make any change in our policy for the present, and the letter I am sending to Mr. Straus is self-explanatory. I believe there is no need to repeat myself further on this matter.

I think the Jewish world at large understands our position clearly. If they do find fault with us it is because we are not making greater strides in the fulfillment of our stated policy of furthering economic undertakings. But when our two enterprises shall be in working order and we will be successful also in raising new funds for additional purposes, we shall unquestionably obtain world-wide support of the Jewish people.

In fact my hardest thinking during the last few weeks has been on the question how we could reach the Jewish people, men of means as well as the masses, to have them come forward and do their duty to their people and to themselves. I want to go to Germany to meet some influential Jews there. While Germany cannot be counted on to do much financially for the present, on account of the unfavorable rate of exchange, there is a very fine type of cultured Jews there who would undoubtedly be a great asset to us. We need brains and knowledge of methods of organization as well as money.

Last spring you met Rabbi Jung from Cleveland. He went to see you at my suggestion. He represents the Agudath Israel which as you may know is a large orthodox organization. While many of the gentlemen I expect to see are members of this organization, I should like to interest them as individuals rather than as representatives of their organization. From what I have learned of the Agudath Israel here in Palestine, I have come to the conclusion that their policy is too reactionary to permit a formal relationship with them, but there is no reason why we cannot choose from among its members some important men of more moderate views. I shall also try to be in Holland to meet some people there.

I think I have ~~written~~ written enough today. I shall try to write to you again soon. With the very best regards to you and your family in which Mrs. Rosenbloom joins me, I am

Yours sincerely,

(sgd) SOL ROSENBLOOM.

Greetings to all our friends.

London, Jun 1, 1922

Judge Julian W. Mack
Woolworth Building
New York

My dear Judge Mack,

As I leave London, I am giving you herewith a final report on the matters you asked me to take in hand.

The British group keenly wish American cooperation because they want the non-British view-point and the moral and financial backing of the American group. The British body is exceedingly able, reliable and I think you can leave details to them after you have expressed your opinion on general principles on which they will always invite your judgment.

Legal and technical matters are subject to either British or Palestinian law and although they are in a position to conform to these requirements American suggestions may often run counter to them.

They would like to have you join them in propositions which they have investigated and in which they have invested money. You are perfectly safe in ~~the~~ following their lead in financial matters as the members could easily get money in the "city" for any proposition they approve.

The American should not ~~an~~ attempt to maintain an independent personnel in Palestine but rely on investigators of the British group. It would be more economical and avoid much over-lapping. Separate identity is necessary only because of the need for collection of funds and for the general value of American cooperation. Of course, this does not mean that the American group should not maintain direct contact with Palestine, in fact Sir Herbert is very keen that this direct contact be maintained even if not so economical because it will stimulate interest.

There was some suggestion as to your maintaining a London representative. I do not think this advisable. A cheap man would be valueless and a good man would be too expensive. Besides, the identity of interest of the British and American groups would warrant direct communication and I suggest that close cooperation will obviate the need for any intermediary.

If I may be of any service in the fall when I return to London en route home, kindly advise me. My cable address is to be had at my New York Office.

Yours sincerely,

ELISHA FRIEDMAN

June 6th, 1922.

Judge Julian Mack,
Woolworth Building,
New York City.

My dear Judge,

I have just read an Editorial in the New Palestine, of June 2nd, 1922, entitled, "You are Invited". I think it is a scurrilous editorial. It seems to imply two things, 1st, that we inspired the latest peace offensive and 2nd, that we agreed to back the Rutenberg project in order to undermine the prestige of the World Zionist Organization. I believe that both of these lies should be nailed on the head at once and by none other than yourself. Our good friends are again endeavoring to throw a smoke screen around the issues at the forthcoming Zionist Convention, by crying, Treason and Disloyalty.

Very sincerely yours,

Hotel Allenby,
Jerusalem,
June 11, 1922.

Judge Julian W. Mack,
Woolworth Building,
New York City. U.S.A.

Dear Judge Mack:

I was very glad to receive your letter of May 15. I have not written to you for some time for a number of reasons. I was not well and then I left Jerusalem to rest up in a quiet place near by. I returned a few days ago and found your letter. This is the first opportunity I have had to answer it.

While I have not written to you for some time, I did write a letter to Justice Brandeis - which was, in fact, dictated in bed - in which I enclosed a letter to Nathan Straus. I suppose you have seen the correspondence referred to. I had intended writing to you separately and enclosing a copy of the letter to Nathan Straus, but, on account of the reasons I have mentioned above, I never got to it.

I do not think that I have to repeat what I said in these letters concerning making peace at this time. If I failed to dwell on this topic in my letters generally, it was because I did not think that it was necessary. If I had found that conditions warranted a change in our policy, I would have acted with all possible speed to inform you. Besides, I really think that I have said enough in my messages from London and Paris, and also since I came to Palestine.

I should be glad to hear from you in greater detail about what is going on regarding all matters, particularly in reference to the proposals of peace. After giving the matter considerable thought, I can only say again that I do not see how the least good would result from coming together at present. In fact, it is my opinion that such action at this time would hurt the cause. I say this because, under the present circumstances, I do not see how any change in management is possible and that without the radical operation of a change in personnel, no remedy would be effective.

The very best and only thing for us to do is to stick closely to the plan we decided upon a year ago, to do all we can in the development of purely economic projects. Such work, I am convinced, will bring good results in every way. People here will be encouraged and we shall indicate very clearly what our objects are. With this idea in view, I cabled Mr. Fischel this week asking for an additional £25000 for the Building Loan and Savings Association. We have practically placed the entire available sum of \$250,000 without beginning to satisfy the needs, particularly in cities outside of Jerusalem, where the problem of building homes is also very urgent.

In fact, we should have had about one million dollars at our disposal. A great deal more money can be placed in building loans and if we had more money we could also turn our attention to some other very important economic problems in Palestine. Additional work can, at this time, do far more good than making peace a hundred times. I cannot tell you what it would mean to me if I could get a cable before I leave to the effect that there are prospects for the collection of a large sum of money. I know that if you will be in a position to do so, you will surely send me such a word.

I intended leaving Palestine about the middle of June but the doctor has advised several weeks' rest for Estelle before we do any travelling in Europe, so I shall, in

all likelihood, remain here until the beginning of July. By that time I hope the business will be established and in running order. I believe that I wrote you that the manager, Mr. Easterman, has already reached here. He will take charge of the Central Bank or the Credit Unions and Mr. Mohl will direct the Building Loan and Savings Association. The offices will be in Jerusalem and will be conducted together. While I have not yet arranged with Mr. Mohl about his salary, I know that he will be reasonable. He will certainly be worth a great deal more than anyone else we could have gotten to take the position. He is very well informed about conditions and has been a loyal worker in a voluntary capacity. I am sure that he will do all in his power to make a success of the business. Besides, it is my idea that both men should co-operate in taking counsel and in work. I believe that they will get along very well together.

I was certainly very sorry about Mr. Flexner's inability to come. I intended to talk to him about J.D.C. work in general. I believe that the J.D.C. could do some excellent work through us in addition to the activities that they are carrying on at present. Perhaps in some instances it would be a saving to them if they would transfer their work to us, in those cases, I mean, where they are doing work of a similar nature. I do not wish to go into any details since I expect to take these matters up on my return. Perhaps it will be better to do so then since I can see Mr. Marshall, Mr. Lehman and the others as well.

You do not mention when Dr. Alfred Cohen is coming but I understand that it will be sometime in July, so I doubt whether I shall be able to see him. I am also sorry that Mr. Elisha Freedman is not expected before July or August. I certainly should have liked to meet him here and to discuss matters with him. I am glad that you sent me his address. I shall be able to write to him at any rate.

I note what you say in reference to the Rutenberg matter. I did not find any documents enclosed in your letter and I suppose they were not sent through error. I note with pleasure that the J.D.C. has promised \$200,000 if \$3,000,000 can be raised. I know that the Baron has promised £100,000 and I think that the Economic Board will do something. I hope the project will go through. The unanimous report is that the work will mean much to Palestine. I have not myself much time to go carefully into the matter, and, in fact, I do not consider myself competent to do so. When I express my hope for success, I go by reports and by the approval which is received from reliable headquarters which you know. Of course, if action would have depended upon my advice, I should have wanted to go very carefully into the matter with the assistance of technical experts.

I note what you say in regard to your intention to cable me asking to make a "real investment" in the Rutenberg project. I have not received any such cable, nor would I have made any promise at this time in addition to what I have already given my pledge. If I have learned anything, I have learned that Palestine cannot be rebuilt excepting through the co-operation of the majority of the Jewish people. We are not going to accomplish much through the gifts of a few individuals no matter how liberal they may be inclined to be. Of course, if we had a few men with the resources of the Baron, that might make a difference, but unfortunately, there is only one Baron who has the money and is willing to give it. To him is really due much of what we have in Palestine now in the way of settlements. My greatest concern at present is to make the American Jews conscious of their obligation to rebuild Palestine.

By the time this letter reaches you, I may be about ready to leave, but a cable sent out at the time that you received this letter will, in all likelihood, reach me. If conditions permit, my present plan is to remain in Europe for some little time, since I feel I shall need a little rest after I am through here. Besides, I am anxious

to see some prominent Jews in Germany and Holland as well as in London and Paris. Since I shall be delayed in returning, I expect to send you a report before I leave and am also inclined to write one or two articles as an appeal for co-operation. I shall mail you whatever I write and if satisfactory, you might publish whatever you see fit before my return.

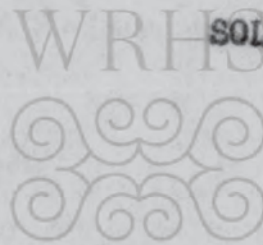
My time has been fully occupied with all sorts of interviews concerning economic questions in general and our business in particular and also matters which effect the up-building of Palestine, including spiritual and cultural work.

I think I have made up by the length of this letter for my failure to write to you for some time.

Please remember me to all my friends. I should like to write to each individually but besides being busy, (to tell the unpoetical truth), it is very hard to get stenographic service here and sometimes harder to get a letter written than a bank started!

With best wishes to you and Mrs. Mack, in which my wife and daughter join me, I am,

Sincerely yours,



SOL ROSENBLUM.



JUNE 12, 1922.

ROSENBLOOM
ALLENBY
JERUSALEM

SITUATION SIX HUNDRED TWENTYFIVE THOUSAND SUBSCRIPTIONS AVAILABLE FOR
BUSINESS CORPORATIONS FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND OF THIS THREE HUNDRED FIFTY
CASH ON HAND ONE HUNDRED FIFTY OUTSTANDING OF THE FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND
ONE HUNDRED TWENTYFIVE APPROPRIATED CREDIT BANKS ONE HUNDRED TWENTYFIVE
RUTENBERG COMMON STOCK TWO HUNDRED FIFTY BUILDING LOAN OF WHICH ONE
HUNDRED THOUSAND REMITTED TODAY BEGINNING DRIVE AT LEAST TWO MILLION
DOLLARS RUTENBERG PREFERRED STOCK BRANDEIS SUBSCRIBES TWENTYFIVE THOUSAND
TOWARD FIRST HALF MILLION WILL YOU AUTHORIZE SUBSCRIPTION NOT LESS THAN
FIFTE THOUSAND TOWARD FIRST HALF MILLION

BLACK

June Fifteenth, 1922

Mr. Julius Tuteur,
12624 Cedar Road, C.H.
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Tuteur,

Judge Mack has requested me to attend a very important conference in New York on the 21st of June. This conference, I understand, is to take up a very important question touching the future economic development of Palestine. I have accepted the invitation. The Judge informs me that he has likewise invited you to attend the conference. I trust that you will be able to see your way clear to accept it. It is imperative that a few representative Jews from Cleveland attend this gathering. I understand that Mr. Emil Joseph has also been invited. You have as sympathetic an understanding of the problem as anyone in the City and I do hope that you will join with us.

With kindest regards, I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,



HOTEL MEDEA
European Plan
MOUNT CLEMENS, MICH.

LESLIE ULLRICH, Managing Director
D. W. SIMMERMAN, Ass't Manager
MT. CLEMENS BATH CO., Proprietor

My Dear Rabbi

Your wire reached me. as well as the same from his honor. Judge Mack to whom I replied that Mr. Butzel who is now the representative of P. D. C. here at a conference with me. agreed to arrange with some one to attend your conference in N. J. and interest himself here with us. as Mr. B. & myself are with you. and I will assist Mr. B. and his ass. whom he may interest. besides I have agreed to speak in the magna abraham congregation next Saturday about my recent visit to Palestine and it will give me an opportunity to urge them to assist in this undertaking. I do not under estimate the importance or the privilege to meet you and your associates.

With my kindest regards. personally.
I am. Very truly yours.

D. W. Simmerman

To. Rabbi Silver
June. 18/22

SECRETARIAT:
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
JERUSALEM

June 19, 1922.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 9th April last addressed to Sir Herbert Samuel on the subject of Saving and Loan Association to be launched by the Palestine Co-operative Company, and to inform you that an Ordinance which will permit of the incorporation in Palestine of Associations of that character is now in preparation.

The delay in answering your letter is regretted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FOR CIVIL SECRETARY.

Judge Julian W. Mack,
31 Union Square, N.Y.

ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANER CO. INC.
CLEVELAND, U.S.A.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 19, 1922.

Rabbi Abba H. Silver,
c/o Hotel Belmont,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Very important business engagements
prevent my being in New York tomorrow, and I doubt
whether I shall be there on Wednesday.

However, if I do, I shall take pleasure
in calling on you at the Belmont Hotel Wednesday
morning, upon my arrival.



Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Julius Tuteur".
A circular logo with a menorah in the center and the words "AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES" around the perimeter.

JT.M

JUNE 21, 1922

PEDAKMENT
NEW YORK

CABLE IF PA LESTINE COOPERATIVE OF DELAWARE HAS RIGHT PURCHASE
SHARES OTHER COMPANY ALSO HOLDING DIRECTORSHIP CONFIRM DOCUMENTARY



MOHL



ALLENBY HOTEL
JERUSALEM
JUNE 21, 1922.

Dear Justice Brandeis:-

I have your kind letter of May 19th. Since writing to you last I have decided to remain until about the latter part of July. A copy of my last letter to Judge Mack which I enclose will tell you how things stand. Very little is added to what I have already written to you.

Rumours coming from London seem to indicate that the Zionists are beginning themselves to realize, and even to admit the failure of the Keren Hayesed in America. That would only confirm my views as to the true motives for the recent peace overtures. Of course my conclusions as to the value of peace at this time are based on more substantial reasons.

I understand that Mrs. Fels will be here the end of this month, so I shall have the opportunity of talking matters over with her. I understand that Dr. Wise too is expected here and hope he may arrive before I leave so that I may be able to discuss matters with him too.

We have had some trouble in finding office space but matters have been finally arranged. The offices of both the Central Bank or the Credit Union and the Building, Loan and Savings Association will be together in Jerusalem.

With kindest regards to you and your family, in which my wife and daughter join,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

(sgd) SOL ROSENBLOOM

Justice Louis Brandeis,
Stoneleigh Court
Washington

ADDRESS OF JUDGE MACK AT CONFERENCE

June 21, 1922.

At Pennsylvania Hotel - Mr. Rutenberg's Rooms.

The object of this little gathering is to consider with you, and have you consider with me and us, the duty, if any, of the Jews of America, in the matter of Mr. Rutenberg's hydro-electric development scheme for Palestine. I say the duty, if any, because I suppose for the benefit of some of you who have not attended any conferences of the Palestine Development Council, I ought to point out to you just what the Council is and what we conceive the duty of the Jews of America in this matter to be and why we conceive it so to be. I am not going to discuss Zionism; not going to discuss politics, not going to discuss any theories of any kind whatsoever. I am going to present a situation - an actual situation, an acute situation and that is this:

Jews from Eastern Europe and Jews from Central Europe and Jews from some other parts of the world are going to Palestine. They are going to Palestine because they want to go in part; they are going to Palestine because they cannot with safety to life and limb, or to the peace of soul stay at home, and as to those who cannot do that, they are going to Palestine partly because they prefer to go to Palestine rather than any other place and partly because there isn't any other place on earth to which they can go. We have closed the doors in America. In the last ten months some 45,000 Jews have come to America. There have been times when a million immigrants came in a year. The probabilities of even lowering the present quota are great. Canada the same; Western Europe the same; South America doesn't offer the opportunities. Some people are talking about Mexico, Cuba. That is in the distant future. And the nations of the world have said, the opportunity shall be given to the Jews in Palestine, under Great Britain's mandate, on behalf of the League of Nations. Now, it does not make any difference what the ultimate future in Palestine is to be so far as we are concerned. We, as an organization are concerned only with this - there is the land of our fathers; there are our brethren going there and waiting to go there by the hundreds of thousands - there is a land which if developed, if fully developed so that it may be not only brought to its highest powers agriculturally, but also industrially, is capable, according to the best experts of maintaining in decency anywhere from three to six million people. Let us assume that it is not the solution of the Jewish problem at all. Opinions differ. Let us assume that the minimum that I have given you is wrong; that it is only a million Jews that can go there. Even if there be only that many - it is the one ray of hope offered our brethren who are in the blackest of despair in

Eastern Europe. And that is the basis of our activities. That is the reason why we believe there is a duty on the part of prosperous Jewry all over the world, but primarily in America of course, to lay the foundations to help lay the foundations on which that million or two million or five million Jews can build, and can build for themselves, a home and life and civilization and industry and agriculture, that will make them self-supporting, that will not bring fortunes to the individual millions, but that we trust will keep whatever million there may be there, from slum life or from the over-crowded conditions that prevail in the Jewish centers of Eastern Europe and even in this country. There is much that is to be done, and will continue to be necessary in the way of charity. For some time to come, assistance must be given both to the present population and those new immigrants. They have their orphans, widows and aged; they need some help in the schools and sanitation. But you cannot build up a land on charity. You cannot make the Jews over there self-sustaining or self-respecting on charity. And the finest thing about the generation of pioneers, and they have been pioneers for forty odd years, both the present and new generation of pioneers, young men and women, university bred, trained to be physicians, engineers, lawyers, architects, and what not, who are tramping down through Eastern Europe seeking Palestine, and despite all hardships and suffering, rejoicing when they get there - these ChaluZim - I say the finest thing about the old and new, is that they do not want charity. What they do want, what they ask the Jews of the world, is that we who can afford it, have some stake with them in Palestine, that we who are not going there, evidence our kinship and our feeling towards them and recognize our duty both to our ancestry and our descendants by doing something that will enable the Jews who go to Palestine to be the kind of Jews of whom we can all be proud. Because the world has decided - it is not open to question any more - they are going to be held up as the typical Jews these Jews of Palestine, and we in a measure are going to be judged by them. We always are judged as a people, seldom individually.

Now, there are organizations that are attending to the charity end of the work. We who started the Palestine Development Council, started it because we believed that in the nature of things, any charity work must be clearly and absolutely differentiated from constructive investment business - that the two cannot be intermingled in any sense whatever, that the differentiation ought to be marked as we have come to believe in the course of the last year, by an entirely different organization, that marks in itself more clearly than anything else the distinction between the two things, and between the two we believe the business upbuilding of that land is the more important. And because of that, a year ago, on the 4th of July, when some of us gathered together to make concrete

these thoughts, that I have just expressed, we decided to create a business organization. We started a million dollar Delaware corporation for the purpose of giving credits in Palestine because that, at the time, was thought by Sir Herbert Samuel and others to be the most essential thing, and to give credits first in the way of helping the Credit Unions, because we all believe that in a little land like that, it was more essential to foster the spirit of cooperation by cooperative enterprise than to do anything else. And then as a second business undertaking, the next most essential thing was credits for building of homes. When we set out on the first undertaking we found immediately that other organizations interested in Jewish work like the Reconstruction Committee of the Joint Distribution Committee and the ICA (Jewish Colonization Association) of Paris which spends Baron Rothschild's money in Palestine and composed primarily of non-Zionists, like the London Economic Board of which Sir Alfred Mond and Sir Robert Waley-Cohen are at the head, which has on its directorate some of the wealthiest Jews of Great Britain, and mostly non-Zionists - agreed with us on these fundamental questions and were ready to join hands with us in establishing this first Credit Union Bank. We have gotten together; we have selected a manager, and Mr. Sol Rosenbloom who has been out there for the last 5 months in our interest, has cabled letting us know that the thing is going - work has begun.

And when Mr. Harry Fischel came back from Palestine last year, he was filled with enthusiasm for the giving of credits so that residences could be constructed by men of moderate means. The housing situation there is very bad. The rents are comparatively higher than in New York. And so we started out to raise additional money for this credit corporation, and we had a cable from Mr. Rosenbloom and a letter only yesterday, telling us to send all the money we have appropriated for it. He has selected a manager and arrangements are being made for the granting of first mortgages to put up these buildings.

And now, in the last two months, Mr. Rutenberg has come. And Mr. Rutenberg has brought with him what you see on the walls here which is the concrete expression of his fundamental ideas. That fundamental idea is that Palestine, a land without coal and as yet without developed oil has in the falls of the river Jordan and its tributary streams the power essential to build up industries in the land, the power essential to supply the light and heat necessary, to be developed from these waters. For two years he has been working out a great hydro-electric development scheme which has met with the approval of the present government of Palestine, the High Commissioner who submitted it to British engineers, the Colonial Office which is in charge of Palestine, Baron Rothschild who submitted it to French engineers and ourselves, the Palestine Development Council, who have on our board of Trustees an.

eminent hydro-electric engineer, one of the vice-presidents of the great General Electric Company of America, who has personally gone over the whole matter and all the documents with Mr. Rutenberg, and called in the leading engineers of the General Electric. I refer of course, to Dr. Loewenstein who will talk to you about the technical side of the plan. Mr. Rutenberg himself is here and he will say something about the immediate situation and the need of the prompt formation of the company that is going to undertake this work.

Let me say a word or two about him. He is a romantic figure in Jewish life. He was a revolutionist in Russia. He had to get out in 1905, when the revolution failed. He then went to Milan and there he was a hydro-electric engineer, and when the war broke out he came to America. And he thought that the only way to help the Jews was to get the Jews of America united to speak to the nations of the world as to the way in which the Jews in Eastern Europe should be treated and what should be done in Palestine. And as a result of his efforts and others, there was created an American Jewish Congress which did send a delegation to Europe and did succeed in doing a good many things in behalf of the Jews of Eastern Europe for the securing of their rights and for the settlement of the Palestinian problem.

But then came the great revolution in Russia and with that he immediately went back. He saw liberty for the whole Russian people and he got there while Kerensky was still at the head of things. And he became assistant commander in chief under the command of Kerensky. And when the Bolsheviks came, they put him in Peter and Paul for six months until he managed to get out. And then he got to Palestine. He had been dreaming all these things all these years and the moment he got to Palestine, with that tremendous energy which is characteristic of him and so many of the Russians, he set to work and he has been working day and night not only on the engineering scheme but on the practical business scheme because he has secured the concession from the government, approved by the Colonial Office, a concession which is broad, liberal but which is fair and just. It is a 70 year concession. It gives him an option dependent upon his creation of a company within a limited time with a million pounds capital and 200,000 pounds paid in and the commencement of work within a limited time.

Taking these concessions in his name he takes it for the Jews of the world, takes it for this company in which he has no personal interest at all - no personal financial profit. This concession permits of a profit to the corporation of 10% on all the invested capital, In addition to most liberal provisions for amortization, for depreciation, for reserve. After 10% is earned it can still earn up to 15% sharing half and half with the government. After 15% the government gets the profits but the government, in cooperation with the company is to

devote all its profits towards the reduction of the price to the consumers.

I won't go into the details. Rutenberg is being attacked right now by the anti-Semites led by the Morning Post, for having obtained this concession. That fight illustrates the real value of the concession - the importance of it for the Jews, not as a money making thing but as a means of building up Palestine in the proper way.

Baron Rothschild and the Jewish Colonial Trust of England have been putting up the moneys necessary for all the preliminary work for the past two years and they are each of them ready to put up not less than 100,000 pounds each towards the million pound corporation. The Economic Board for Palestine, this English body which is, as I said, composed primarily of non-Zionists - wealthy Jews - is going to put up 100,000 pounds. The J.D.C., the Reconstruction Committee, under certain conditions is ready to put up \$200,000. Jewish communities all over the world will be appealed to to put up the rest, but of course the bulk will have to come from America, and the Palestine Development Council which is a non-profit organization, a membership corporation of New York, which has a Board of Trustees, whose sole purpose is to stimulate and to further projects that will be beneficial to Palestine, has undertaken to help raise this money primarily among Jews in America. It is starting out to raise one and a half million dollars, and starting out to raise it on a business basis, as an investment enterprise. Of course, there won't be returns for some time to come. Of course, Palestine may be swallowed up by the sea and everything lost, but we don't count on that. Of course, Palestine may have all sorts of troubles but we don't believe that it will. Located as it is, between Asia, Africa and Europe, with the nations of the world pledged to assist in its growth and development and with England as the Mandatory power keenly interested because of the Suez Canal and routes to India, there is no reason to fear that it has not got a great future. All experts have told us about the possibilities. It is a second California, one-twentieth the size. And its topography, the climate and the conditions of climate are similar to California, only in a little area. It has the possibilities that California had 50 years ago and because of location, even greater possibilities. We believe therefore in view of the experts' report to us as to the present demand and the probable demand of the future as the country grows, that the Rutenberg plan is what the British Government believes it to be, what the engineers in Europe and here say in their judgment it is, - a sound undertaking. We believe, but we offer no guarantee, that it is an investment, a real investment, an investment where returns may be deferred but a real investment. We know that the carrying out is absolutely essential to a real up-building of Palestine and for that reason, even though returns be deferred, even though we be disappointed in the getting of the returns, we feel that we are offering an opportunity to the Jews of America to do a fundamental thing, vital in the life of the Jewish people. -----

As to the financial phase - we have not as yet come together, the different Jewish public bodies, to determine just what the nature of this corporation to which Mr. Rytenberg will transfer the concession is to be. We cabled to London the other day that we are ready to send one of our men over to discuss the matter. Because of that and because there may be considerable delay, it may be deemed advisable to delay the actual organization of the corporation. Because of that we are not endeavoring to launch the sale of the stock of this corporation but our present plan is this: The Palestine Development Council, of which the trustees in addition to myself, are, Mr. Sol Rosenbloom, multi-millionaire, now in Palestine and our Treasurer, - Mrs. Mary Fels, Lewis Straus, Jr. of Kuhn Loeb & Company, F. Julius Fohs, geological expert, Dr. Loewenstein, Leon Kamaiky and Senator Nathan Straus, Jr., - is asking that subscriptions be made to it and trust certificates issued by it and that it be entrusted as trustee to determine when and how the thing should be done. We state in the document we are issuing that our idea is this. That the company to be formed shall have preferred stock and common stock and the common stock not less than 20% of the whole and the common stock shall be taken out of the funds owned by the public bodies and controlled by them. And we ourselves, the P.D. C. have funds of that kind, because in all of our enterprises there are some people who while they want to further investments nevertheless want also to make a donation of their investment for the benefit of Palestinian Jewry. And funds that come to us in that way are completely within our control, and we would invest those in common stock. We are saying in this prospectus that we are offering preferred and common stock, and the preferred stock is to be sold to private investors and that the preferred stock will bear interest up to 8%, non-cumulative, with the right to share in the surplus profits up to 12%, and the common stock shall be enabled to get up to 15%. What we are offering now is the trust certificates of the P.D.C. as trustee.

As to the expenses for all this work of getting in subscriptions, in the declaration of trust we say that out of the funds subscribed there shall be used for these expenses not exceeding 4%. We want the investor to feel that he is getting a real investment and that not more than that is being taken, and we have to rely on private donations to the administration fund in order to meet our additional expenses. In our million dollar corporation not one penny has been taken for expenses and we got up among ourselves a private administration fund ~~xxxxxxxtxxxxxtxxxxxtxxxxxtxxxxxtxxxxxtxxxxxtxxxxxtxxxxxtxxxxxtxxxxxt~~ to pay for our work, so that every penny that is given to us as trustee, with the deduction of not exceeding 4% for the general expense of doing this work, will be used for the purpose of the corporation itself when it is formed.

JUNE 21, 1922

PEDAKMENT
NEW YORK

WILL TRANSFER NEXT INSTALMENT ORIGINAL PLEDGE RUTTENBERG CONDITIONAL
HALF MILLION RAISED STOP DETAINED HERE LATE JULY



June Twenty-second
1922

Mr. Julius Tuteur,
The Electric Vacuum Cleaner Co. Inc.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Tuteur,

I received your letter of the 19th and I regret very much that you were unable to attend the conference, which proved a most interesting one. It was attended by some very representative people. Justice Brandeis, Judge Mack and Dr. Lowenstein (of the G.E.) spoke. The project for the formation of a corporation for the development of Hydro-Electric power for Palestine was launched and some \$350,000 was subscribed at the meeting. There were many large subscriptions, one of \$50,000 from Mr. Sol Rosenblum of Pittsburgh; \$25,000 from Justice Brandeis and \$25,000 from Mr. Hurwitz, President of the Thompson-Sterrett Co. Mr. Emil Joseph was present from Cleveland. Perhaps you will be able to meet with us in the near future here in Cleveland, in behalf of this project.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Central Committee Palestine Development Leagues

31 Union Square, New York City

NATHAN STRAUS - Honorary Chairman
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Representing
 Women's
 Committee

PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

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 LEO WOLMAN - Statistician
 J. C. LIPMAN - Agricultural Advisor

June 22, 1922.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
 East 55th & Central Ave.,
 Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver:-

The funds necessary to cover the expenses connected with the work of the Palestine Development Council have been exhausted, and a committee of five men, headed by Judge Mack, have loaned to the Central Committee of the Palestine Development Leagues \$1000.00 each, in order to prevent any interference with the work of the Council. The council is at present engaged in the important work of securing funds to finance the Rutenberg project.

As you are aware, all the expenses connected with the work of the Palestine Development Council in instituting enterprises for the economic development of Palestine, are borne out of an administration fund. Every dollar contributed to the Palestine Development Council or subscribed for the stock of its subsidiary the Palestine Cooperative Company, is invested in specific social-economic undertakings in Palestine, without any deductions for expenses of collection and of administration in America.

In order to insure continuous support for the enterprises looking to the economic development of Palestine, the Central Committee of Palestine Development Leagues must continue its work of organization of leagues, sale of stock in the business corporations, and spreading of a thorough knowledge of our aims and our work. A budget of \$25,000 with a contingent budget of \$5000. additional has been voted for these purposes for this year.

We have no dues or national membership. We believe that a national administration fund of this kind ought to be subscribed by those well able to do so, without affecting their possible investments in the stock of the business corporations. Those who could give only smaller amounts will be called upon to support their local leagues.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,

-2-

I have undertaken to raise this fund by securing contributions of \$100.00 or more to this budget. Several of our friends have contributed toward the 1922 fund the same amount they contributed to the 1921 fund - from \$250. to \$1000. each.

In 1921 you contributed \$100. to this fund. The work we are doing is as important today as it was in 1921. May we therefore ask you to duplicate your 1921 contribution?

Cordially yours,

Samuel G. Rosenzweig



(COPY)

June 23, 1922.

My dear Mr. Sokolow:

Before your departure from this country, I want again to assure you that there is, and in my judgment there can be, no difference of opinion on the part of Zionists or of non-Zionists who are supporting the social economic undertakings in or for Palestine, that the mandate for Palestine in the terms as agreed upon, and as now before the Council of the League of Nations, should be granted without delay to Great Britain.

With personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) JULIAN W. MACK

Mr. Nahum Sokolow,
Hotel Commodore,
Lexington Avenue & 42d Street,
New York, N. Y.

Room 1022.

(COPY)

THE COMMODORE

New York 23.VI.922

My dear Judge Mack,

I just received your letter of June 23 for which I thank you. You have my hearty approval of your kind expression of opinion, and I cannot be wrong in the conviction that your words correctly represent the sentiments of your friends as well as of Jewish, and also non-Jewish public opinion in this country.

Miss Sokolow and myself hope to see you again before leaving this country on July 4.

With kind regards to Mrs. Mack and yourself

Yours very sincerely

(Sgd.) NAHUM SOKOLOW

CHS
Chatham, Mass.
June 25, 1922.

My dear Mr. Rosenblooms:

Your letter of May 23th brings us much encouragement in its report of the selection of the bank managers, the assurance that you will remain in Palestine until operations are begun, the projects for an intensive plan of money raising upon your return. The purpose to confer with leaders in Germany and elsewhere and the confirmation of your opinion that the course adopted by us in relation to work for Palestine is the right one.

As you may imagine there has been pressure from many quarters to induce us to change our course; but we have adhered steadfastly to that adopted at Pittsburgh on July 4, 1921.

Of recent happenings and particularly of our conference in New York last week re Ratenberg project - I am asking Mr. deHaas to report fully.

Since receipt of your letters of 23th Ult. we have your cable stating that you will remain in Palestine until late in July. I trust this means, among other things, that you and the ladies are restored to health. It will certainly be of great service to the cause to have you prolong your stay as long as possible. The resultant gains there and ultimately here, will be large.

With every good wish,

(sgd) LOUIS D. BRANDEIS

Mr. Sol Rosenbloom
Hotel Allenby
Jerusalem, Palestine.

June 26, 1922.

DeH telephoned today from Philadelphia, as follows:

"The following resolution was adopted unanimously with the support of the administration, without any prior consultation or agreement or discussion with me or any of our groups:

'Whereas this convention deplores the existence of factional conditions in the ranks of the Zionist Organization of America, and believes that the time is ripe and urgent for unity and cooperation of all Zionists in the task of upbuilding Palestine;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that a Council of Conciliation be appointed by the Chairman of the convention, to be composed of seven representatives of the Zionist Organization of America, and the convention requests that an equal number of representatives be selected by the Palestine Development Council, they to meet at such time and place that may be expedient for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about unity in the Zionist ranks.'"

(COPY)

Cable received by JWM from Alfred
Mond, June 26, 1922.

SINCERELY HOPE ALL INTERESTS WILL COOPERATE AS IN ENGLAND TO
FORWARD RUTENBERG SCHEME STOP ECONOMIC BOARD EXECUTIVE HAS
RESOLVED QUOTE THAT THEY REGARD RUTENBERG SCHEME AS OF UTMOST
IMPORTANCE FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PALESTINE AND EXPRESS
READINESS AFTER CAREFUL STUDY OF SCHEME TO COOPERATE IN ITS
FULFILMENT UNQUOTE FURTHER MEETING TUESDAY STOP BEST WISHES
SUCCESS YOUR GREAT EFFORT

ALFRED MOND

June 30, 1922.

TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO JUNE 6
ADDITIONAL REPORTED FROM JUNE 6 to JUNE 29th.

\$ 646,380
420
\$ 646,800

TOTAL CASH TO JUNE 6
ADDITIONAL REPORTED FROM JUNE 6 to JUNE 29

\$ 341,517
17,182.50
\$ 358,699.50

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR RUTENBERG PROJECT UP TO JUNE 6th
ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM JUNE 6 TO JUNE 29th

\$ 45,650*
101,400
\$147,050

CASH FOR RUTENBERG PROJECT UP TO JUNE 6th
ADDITIONAL CASH FROM JUNE 6 TO JUNE 29th

\$ 3,050
2,525
\$5,575

* This does not include Baltimore.

JUNE 26, 1922.

MACK
PEDAKMENT
NEW YORK

SINCERELY HOPE ALL INTERESTS WILL COOPERATE AS IN ENGLAND TO FORWARD
RUTENBERG SCHEME STOP ECONOMIC BOARD EXECUTIVE HAS RESOLVED QUOTE THAT
THEY REGARD RUTENBERG SCHEME AS OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE FOR FUTURE DEVELOP-
MENT PALESTINE AND EXPRESS READINESS AFTER CAREFUL STUDY OF SCHEME TO
COOPERATE IN ITS FULFILMENT UNQUOTE FURTHER MEETING TUESDAY STOP BEST
WISHES SUCCESS YOUR GREAT EFFORT.

ALRED MOND.

July 6th, 1922.

Rabbi I. E. Marcuson,
~~86 Vanderhorst St.,~~ 510 Spring St.
~~Charleston, S.C.~~ Marion, Ga.

My dear Rabbi Marcuson,

Will you kindly send me a copy of the agreement adopted at the Convention as finally amended. I want to make sure that my draft is correct.

With kindest regards, and wishing you a pleasant summer, I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

JUDGE MACK
PEDAKMENT
NEW YORK

LONDON.
JULY 6, 1922.

HOUSE OF COMMONS TUESDAY APPROVED BY ~~THE~~ 292 VOTES TO 35 GOVERNMENTS PALESTINE
POLICY AND COLONIAL SECRETARY PUBLICLY ENDORSED RUTENBERG SCHEME AS BEING GREAT
VALUE TO PALESTINE STOP ECONOMIC BOARD OBTAINING FURTHER DETAILED EXPERT OPINION
BUT I CONSIDER IMMEDIATE VISIT ROSENSOHN DESIRABLE TO DISCUSS WHOLE POSITION STOP
ROSENSOHN SHOULD BRING COMPLETE INFORMATION AND FULL AUTHORITY TO ACT.

ALFRED MOND

ans

S.S. ~~XXXX~~ QUITANIA

JULY 7, 1922.

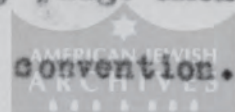
PEDAKMENT
NEW YORK

HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS STOP ECONOMIC BOARD INFORM INVITED ROSENDOHN REQUEST
SAIL LATEST NEXT TUESDAY. *telegraph. immediately situation*



July 7th, 1922

In reference to the meeting of next Saturday, when
our attitude with regard to the resolution passed by the last
convention of the Zionist Organization of America will be con-
sidered, we beg to submit for consideration and discussion,
draft of a letter to be written by Judge Mack to the chairman
of the committee appointed by the convention.



Julius Simon

Benj. V. Cohen

Gentlemen:-

My attention has been called to your appointment as a council of conciliation to consult with representatives of the Palestine Development Council pursuant to resolutions passed in convention assembled by the Zionist Organization of America.

The resolutions of the convention, it may be taken for granted were passed in the utmost good faith and with the best goodwill in a desire to heal in some fashion the breach that occurred last year which forced me and my associates to refuse to accept any position of responsibility within the organization. The resolutions, however, are not clear, and are indicative of no fixed policy or purpose. As so much confusion and misunderstanding has already been provoked by the controversy, straight thinking and rigid facing of facts should be insisted upon by all honestly seeking a solution. Moral issues and matters of fundamental policy and principle cannot be settled by fine phrases or artful dodging on either side.

If there is any thought that the issues which impelled our resignation have ceased to exist, or that our own deep and earnest convictions with respect to them have changed, there is a regrettable misapprehension.

The resolutions of the convention may possibly be construed as calling only for a certain measure of cooperation between the ~~Palestine~~ Zionist Organization of America and the Palestine Development Council. Owing, however, to the known difference of viewpoint and want of confidence between the administration of the Zionist Organization of America as at present constituted, and those responsible for the work of the Palestine Development Council, any real or effective cooperation would seem to be excluded and cannot now seriously be contemplated by those having the courage to face the facts as they are. So far as the leaders of the Palestine Development Council are concerned there never has been and they hope

there never will be any strife between the council and the Zionist Organization.

If the resolutions of the convention were indicative of a desire to have the so-called Mack-Brandeis group again as individuals to assume positions of responsibility with the Zionist Organization, it is necessary to consider whether the organization is really able or willing to recognize freely and with real conviction the conditions upon which alone such responsibility could be assumed. If those conditions do not exist it is obvious no common ground for conference is provided. If those conditions are to be established then it would seem that the conference should be with representatives of the so-called Mack-Brandeis group rather than of the Palestine Development Council which is composed both of Zionists and non-Zionists, and as such could in no circumstance assume responsibility within the Organization. It is also important that the matter should not be regarded as one of persons merely. It is quite possible, for example, that even if all conditions were satisfactory that I should think that it would be better for me to concentrate on the work of the Palestine Development Council, although it would not follow that others of our group would not be able to increase the effectiveness of their work for Palestine by assuming positions of responsibility within the organization.

But what are the conditions that render the assumptions of such responsibility possible and give a common ground on which our committees might come together?

Leadership implies responsibility and responsibility implies power. In a really responsible democratic movement, leaders should lead, and not follow. They should undertake responsibility for no policy in which they do not believe and have no faith. If their views on fundamental policy are repudiated, they should make way for others. A demagogue may change his convictions with every shifting wind but no true leader.

MINUTES OF MEETING, JULY 8, 1922.

Judge Mack's Office.

Present: Judge Mack in the Chair, Mrs. Lindheim, Messrs. Kallen, Posner, Sachs, Rosensohn, Flexner, Lindheim, Simon, Cohen, Szold and Mr. de Haas.

MOND CABLE - S.J. ROSENSOHN:

Cable received from Sir Alfred Mond, as follows, was read:

"HOUSE OF COMMONS TUESDAY APPROVED BY 292 VOTES TO 55
GOVERNMENT'S PALESTINE POLICY AND COLONIAL SECRETARY PUBLICLY
ENDORSED HUTTENBERG SCHEME AS BEING GREAT VALUE TO PALESTINE
STOP ECONOMIC BOARD OBTAINING FURTHER DETAILED EXPERT OPINION
BUT I CONSIDER IMMEDIATE VISIT RO SENSOHN DESIRABLE TO DISCUSS
WHOLE POSITION STOP ROSENSOHN SHOULD BRING COMPLETE INFORMATION
AND FULL AUTHORITY TO ACT"

Mr. Rosensohn was authorized to proceed to London, to act, with full power, within the terms of the prospectus. It was the consensus of opinion that the proposed corporation should be a Palestinian corporation and not a British corporation registered in Palestine.

2
Allenby Hotel,
Jerusalem,
July 19, 1922.

Judge Julian W. Mack
Woolworth Building,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Judge Mack:-

I wish to acknowledge your letter of June 14th, giving a full explanation of the principals underlying the Building Loan and Savings Association. The letter gives me the impression that I, on my part, have failed to give you sufficiently detailed information about our work here in establishing the Building Loan and Savings Assn. I hope indeed that my letter of June 11th did make matters a little clearer, and together with the following information will clear up matters fully.

First of all I should like to call your attention to the fact that everything done during the last few months had the character of emergency work. Conditions here when I first arrived ~~unfavorable~~ looked very unfavorable from the political point of view. The air was charged with unrest. It was right after Northcliffe's unfavorable reports of Palestine and Philip Graves was still here covering data, particularly it was just before the Passover season and apprehension was expressed on all sides. Even in Government circles there was a great deal of uneasiness. All were of the opinion that the one important measure that could be taken was to do constructive work. By making available employment and by showing that they meant business the Jews would strengthen their position. It was not a time to begin a campaign of education to teach the people about the principles of Savings Institutions. The essential was to get work started immediately.

In addition there is, so to speak, an underlying emergency in the shortage of housing. This will last for some time and the solution of this problem does not brook delay. Work must be started at once in view both of the political situation and the housing shortage. Time was an essential matter and we could not proceed as slowly as normal times would permit and as you seem to have in mind in your letter.

I must also admit that I was under the impression that the Building Loan & Savings Association did not differ essentially from a mortgage bank. This last consideration, however, is immaterial, for no matter what my understanding would have been, I would still have been compelled to act as I did in view of the situation, namely, to announce that \$250,000.00 was available for new buildings in cases where lots plus 40% equity were available.

Owing to conditions described, and to a situation that I will explain more fully when I meet you, I was induced to put \$10,000 at the disposal of Governor Storrs, to be used in the completion of unfinished buildings in Jerusalem, whether these buildings belong to Jews, Moslems or Christians.

Immediately after our general announcement many different groups came to make application. They all stated that they had land; in some cases the land was already paid for, in other cases negotiations were being brought to a close. Our discussions with the groups lasted for some time. Our whole plan is new and it took time to explain and to come to agreements. During the negotiations there were times when I seemed that some of the groups would drop out, so we promised money to other groups. In the end the original applicants returned and although we had the formal right to refuse loans, we did not wish to do so, first, because the groups in question were themselves excellent groups and second because, as I said above, it seemed urgent to do as much work as

possible on account of the general situation and the housing shortage. For instance, the promise of £10,000 to Haifa was made at a time when we thought that the total sum of \$250,000 would not be absorbed in Jerusalem. The situation in Haifa is also very urgent and so we thought it was proper to advance money there when we had a surplus above what Jerusalem could use at the time. Finally, as I said above, with the return of some of the Jerusalem groups we found that the \$250,000 had been oversubscribed, even now we are not sure that all the groups will build and it may well be that the \$250,000 will cover the immediate need. We cabled for the additional £25,000 at a time when we were quite sure that all the groups would build.

Building in Jerusalem you understand, of course, is a pioneer task and carrying forward the work depends upon a great number of favors. I do not wish to burden you with a description of the negotiations, but I can tell you that they involved work, insight and patience. Conditions here are not yet normal and we cannot expect the same definiteness, certitude and methodical procedure as we can where the lines of development have already been worked out and where unforeseen conditions are less likely to break in upon the plan.

We cabled to have the money sent here, because, believing that it would be taken up in the next few months anyway, it would be advisable for a number of reasons to have it here. The delay in Mr. Flexner's arrival and the delay in the choice of a Manager for the Central Bank involving continuous postponement began to have its effect in reducing confidence. So many promises have been made on the part of Americans without being fulfilled that people were skeptical in general. At first when I came they were very hopeful of what we were going to do, but then the general disappointment began to be felt even in reference to our work. I may say that even in Government circles discouragement was expressed. I considered it wise to cable for the money, although I understood fully that we would not need it for some time to come.

In a nutshell, Palestine has waited long for specific economic assistance. The Brandeis Mack group was to bring it. For six months before I came the coming of the Brandeis Mack group was heralded as the group that would undertake constructive economic tasks, so it seemed to me that it was nothing but right under conditions to do something and to do it as quickly as possible. This will account for the action that I have taken.

Business was, of course, no done in a careless manner. We have a good attorney and Architect and have taken all precautions necessary to insure title and to see to it that the houses put up are properly constructed. Mr. Mohl, furthermore, has assisted me from the first moment of my arrival; he has been present at all conferences and has taken part in the conclusion of all agreements. He knows the situations intimately, both the people who intend to build and the localities. In addition, every location and every group was carefully considered. Furthermore, all plans for new sections were submitted to the Town Planning Committee of the Government for approval. We have taken every safeguard to avoid errors. I am sending you under separate cover, either by this mail or the next, a list of the various groups with whom we have concluded agreements and a summary of our general method of procedure.

In reference to the general principles of the Building Loan and Savings Assn. which you explained in the last paragraph of your letter, I would say that they will undoubtedly form the proper basis of organization in time to come. But, of course, as you recognize, it would not be practical to introduce the plan as it stands, at present. In the first place, we find that it would not be feasible to introduce a plan of monthly payments; we have decided upon semi-annual installments. Secondly, savings come very slowly here, people are ~~making~~ not earning a living wage, not to speak of a saving wage. Of course, we shall press the savings feature of our plan, but we must realize at the same

time that our funds will not be available from this source for some time to come. These two points reduce the availability of capital from the country itself in the near future. At the same time, the need for building is very great and constitutes, as I said above, an emergency. If we actually want to do some work that would be effective in the up-building of Palestine and that would relieve the unbearable conditions, we may have to continue for some time what you call the emergency measure of "Outside Capital". Gradually the ideal plan will become workable, but conditions, not preconceived notions, will have to decide the meaning of the term "After a period of time".

The registration took longer than expected and was completed only about ten days ago. (The registration of the Central Bank was completed about a week ago. We have a temporary office where we are prepared to do business). The Boney Smith, one of the Building Groups, has already laid its corner stone, as you probably know. I believe that the other groups will start building soon. Negotiations with contractors are going on. The money appropriated will in all likelihood be taken up and it is quite possible that the additional £25,000 we cabled for will be needed. The \$100,000. received was deposited half in the Anglo Egyptian and half in the Anglo Palestine Bank and we are receiving 4% interest.

With reference to the Central Bank, the £5,000 has already been deposited to our credit and a few days ago we cabled to the I.C.A. and hope to get their £25,000. We expect also to cable the J.D.C. for the quarter shortly." At the present writing I do not expect to cable you for our share. I shall leave it to you to decide the proper time when to forward it. Of course, providing that the other parties do not insist that we deposit it immediately.

The amount of short term loans will be much less than the total sum at our disposal, because the Colonists are not yet ready to comply with the requirements. Satisfactory arrangements however have already been made for several thousand pounds.

The High Commissioner has just returned last week. Due to the approaching date of the ratification of the mandate a certain uneasiness has been felt during the last week. As you probably know, the Arab shops were closed on the 13th and the 14th. All was quiet, however, and nothing has happened thus far. The Government seems to be taking all precautions necessary. On Saturday the Arab shops were opened and now business goes on as usual and things seem normal again. We expect to hear news about the Mandate today.

For various reasons our departure has been delayed and we do not expect to leave before the first week of August. I cabled to my sons to meet us here and they arrived last week and we expect to proceed together with them to Europe. Mrs. Fels and Dr. Wise are expected today and I am, of course, looking forward to seeing them and to discussing problems with them.

I hope that this letter will find you and Mrs. Mack in good health and with best regards to all our friends from myself and family, I am,

Yours very truly

(signed) SOL. ROSENBLUM

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

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

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

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

RECEIVED AT 5516 EUCLID AVENUE, CLEVELAND, OHIO
74H RF 36 NL

OB CHICAGO ILL JUL 10 1922

RABBI A H SILVER

12

THE TEMPLE CLEVELAND OHIO

I PASS THROUGH CLEVELAND TUESDAY EVENING TWENTIETH CENTURY BOSTON CAR
WOULD BE GLAD OF CHANCE TO TALK MATTERS OVER WITH YOU IF YOU COULD JOIN ME
ON TRAIN TO NEXT STATION IF NOT THEN FEW MINUTES AT STATION

JULIAN W MACK

828A JUL 11 1922

8:35
8:50 am. 7 ny
Albany

July 22th, 1922.

Mr. Julius Simon,
a/c Palestine Development Council,
31 Union Square,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Simon,

I do not know whether it will be possible for me to attend the conference next Saturday. I am therefore taking this opportunity to write to tell you and the members of the committee, that I am in full accord with the position taken in the draft letter sent to me. It is quite clear that the P.D.C. as such, cannot meet with any committee of the Z.O.A. to discuss "Peace". The individual members of our group may do so if they choose. We should be willing to discuss co-operation with the Z.O.A. on definite economic projects, as we are with all other national Jewish bodies interested in Palestine.

I furthermore believe that it would be a mistake for the leaders of our organization to assume leadership of the Z.O.A. at a time when the P.D.C. promises to become the one strong "neutral" agency for the combined efforts of all American Jews irrespective of their political convictions. The Z.O.A. clearly cannot hope to unite all American Israel for Palestine. Our leaders would circumscribe rather than extend their usefulness by such action.

Very sincerely yours,

COPY

July 12, 1933.

Dear Judge Mack:

I have a copy of Rosalsky's letter and am now more than ever convinced that we cannot afford to fail to appoint a Committee to deal with the Committee of which Rothenberg is Chairman.

In this I do not, of course, refer to any question as to the power of our Committee, as to written instructions to it, as to statements to Rothenberg's Committee before or after the appointment of the Committee and other matters of procedure.

Yours very truly,

Bob

516 Post Office Building, Boston

July 14, 1922.

My dear Mr. Rothenberg:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, which reached Boston after I had left for the West.

As President of the P.D.C., which, as you know, is a strictly non-partisan organization, devoted solely to the social economic up-building Of Palestine, I am entirely without authority to act in the premises.

I shall take pleasure, however, in laying your communication before my associates as promptly as possible after I get back to New York.

I am engaged daily in court in Boston until the middle of August, and shall return to New York either on the 14th or the 21st of August.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) JULIAN W. MACK

Morris Rothenberg, Esq, Chairman
55 Fifth Avenue
New York City

316 Post Office Bldg.,

July 17, 1922.

Mr. Robert Szold,
43 Exchange Place,
New York City.

Dear Bob:

By this time you will have received through DeHaas, I take it, copies of my answer to Rosolsky, Rothenburg, as well as Silver's letter to Simon on the subject. I think he hits the nail on the head when he says that so far as the work of the P.D.C. is concerned we ought to deal with the Z.O. as we do with the C.C.A.R. or any other organization ~~which~~ willing to go in cooperatively for the economic upbuilding of Palestine. Of course, however, I have grave doubts as to whether the Z.O. would go in this way. We must not forget that the Z.O. ^{would} did go into the London economic board in this way, and has two representatives on that board. Personally, I could see no objection to similar action by us. It may be, however, that this would hurt us with the non-Zionist groups. If it is the right thing to do, however, we should have to stand that hurt. But ~~perhaps~~ ^{they} I do not believe for a moment that ~~we~~ ^{they} would accept that sort of an arrangement.

Cordially yours,

2/5
✓
Jerusalem, July 19, 1922

Dear Mr. de Haas:

.....Mr. Rosenbloom is writing a long letter to Judge Mack, explaining certain phases of the work here. You understood it correctly - the money has not been used up, in fact the \$100,000 are in the Bank. You will see from the pledges that we have exceeded the sum of £55,000 which is about equivalent of the one quarter of a million dollars, but whether that money will actually be placed, and how soon, it is hard telling. I will not go into details of the methods here. You will gather some idea about it from the letter of Mr. Rosenbloom. You will get more from his verbal report. We needed the money as you stated yourself. "to show the people there that we had the cash in the Bank". The state of mind of the public here is very peculiar and to a great extent it is the fault of loose talk and irresponsible promises and statements made by Americans coming here, of course as tourists.

We understood what is meant by Building Loan Association; we also understood what was the procedure. We know the helping of building homes, but primarily an institution for developing self-help and cooperation and endeavour. Therefore, the only way to get it was everybody to join in the association, and that its share capital is as much a part of the funds.....as the money we supply. While we did not get the details and the papers you refer to as having been sent to Mr. Rosenbloom, we had the basic understanding of the object. One point, however, may be understood clearly, and that is, as I stated in one of my previous letters, that while we can decide upon in principle while we are away from Palestine, it is the procedure that we are dealing with while we are in Palestine. Let me explain this statement as applied to the specific case at hand. The Building Loan Association idea is a result of development. Certain stages had to be gone through by the minds of the people before they came to this method, and those who made use of this method had to go through certain experiences before they got used to this idea. In Palestine we are up against the following two fundamental difficulties: 1. The complete lack of understanding of the cooperative principle. Even though people talk cooperatives - the basic element, the underlying idea of self-help and thrift - is not understood. The ideas are in general, in abstract, and when it comes to the practical carrying out of the theory, the tendencies are to interpret the idea as an ideal far away as having nothing to do with life. 2. The second difficulty is the lack of accumulated practices and experiences in the building of homes, in building in general and in securing a loan on commercial basis. They have some ideas on the subject of Banking operations, they confuse it with Mortgage Banking operations, and it was quite impossible for them to understand in a practical form the Building Loan principle, that is, mortgage on commercial basis that will become an instrument for development and repeating itself, also the participation of the people interested. As a matter of fact some interpretations put upon our method lead us to believe that the only way to get the idea in the minds of the public was the process itself of the placing of the loan, and explanations were either met with suspicion, or their own interpretations were put on it. We therefore found that the procedure will have to be somewhat different at the beginning, and that is, advancing money on semi-annual annuities, also

make the people buy shares in our Company. I believe, however, that gradually, and maybe sooner than may be expected, we will come to the full understanding of the meaning and the object of the Building Loan Association.

Another difficulty, the custom of paying year rental in one lump. One goes out, somehow gets together the amount necessary and feels that he is thru for the year. I am getting ready to start the idea of savings with us by the individuals who can expect a loan later on. This will be a hard job, but I hope we will succeed.

As I stated above the Cooperative principle or rather the Cooperative method is not followed or understood by the so-called Cooperatives in Palestine, and while one may find here and there some people in charge of Cooperatives who do not understand it, one will also find that those who participate in the Cooperative, or rather the members of the Cooperative are not imbued with the understanding, and hence the danger of the Cooperative being conducted from top down. As a concrete illustration, last week I went with Mr. Asterman the General Manager of Cooperative Bank for Credit Unions, to Petach-Tikvah and we found that the Halvaah Vehishachon (Hebrew for Credit Union) is operating fairly well. While there is a tendency every now and then to commingle the idea of Credit Union with something allied or near to it, while there is a tendency to approach Banking methods, still the man in charge understands his work and is on his guard. One difficulty, however, we found there, and that is the fact that very little training of the members is being done and that in the respect of members actually cooperating, the institution is weak. And there is a danger that if the man at the head of it happens to go, there will be nobody amongst the members to take over this work.

I believe the above will give some idea as to what is going on here and why the procedure must be somewhat slow. I believe that the work itself will do the necessary educational part of it.

As to your statement that among the English officials we can find people who would help in spreading the idea, I will say that the country as yet is not ripe for it. An official in Palestine must be very careful as to his activities outside of his office and while the Government Departments are ready to help and give advice in any specific case taken up with them, we cannot as yet expect the officials to participate in the movement or in the propagation of an idea. However, I think we will get there.

I do not know whether I have written to you about the Dead Sea Concession and the possibilities. The Geologist working for Col. Solomon thinks very much of it. Colonel Solomon himself is of the opinion that this piece of work exceeds in importance theutenberg scheme, and will have far reaching effects upon the development of the country. This undertaking however, will have to go to a corporation that has the goods; that is, a corporation that has money and has the "know how" to handle an undertaking of this character.

I wonder whether you know that at one time a certain group of rich Bethlehem Arabs have made an application to the government for a concession of the Jordan Project, that is electrification and irrigation, the supposition is that they had some foreign backing. The reply to their application was held over. A couple of weeks ago an inquiry came in from London to one of

the Departments here, asking for full inf explanations as to how and why the applications did not get the proper hearing.

As our institution develops, in fact even now, I find that it would be advantageous to have here somebody like Rosalie. Even at present we find ourselves already handicapped in stenographic work and otherwise. Of course we cannot consider importing somebody and paying travelling expenses, but if a girl like Rosalie or Miss Flatow would be willing to come out on her own expense, I would assure appointment with us. I would like to hear from you on this.

On the 14th, I sent you the following deferred cable:

"***** OUR RELATION FRUIT GROWERS ONE NOTE PROTESTED
THREATEN EXECUTIONS".

This cable is self-explanatory. In general I like to ask you to keep me posted about steps taken, also about immediate results, if any.

Yours sincerely,

E. M. MONL



RDC/

JULY 27, 1922

ROSENDOHN
HOTEL WALDORF
LONDON

CANNOT UNDERSTAND ECONOMIC BOARD SITUATION IN VIEW MOND ROTHSCHILD URGING YOUR
COMING DECISION PLAN IMPOSSIBLE UNTIL YOUR RETURN WILL REQUIRE DETAILS PROPOSED
FINANCIAL DISBURSEMENT.

MACK

LONDON

JULY 27, 1922.

DEHAAS

31 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK CITY

WRHS



ECONOMIC CANNOT PARTICIPATE UNTIL EXPERTS REPORT AND SECURE FUNDS LATTER DOUBTFUL
STOP AGREEMENT RUTENBERG EXECUTE TRUST CONCESSION FAVOR ICA JCT PDC PROCEED
IMMEDIATELY PALESTIN INSTAL PLANTS JAFFA ~~NRX~~ HAIFA COST HUNDRED TWENTYTHOUSAND
POUNDS STOP EXPLAINED PDC CANNOT INVEST FUNDS AVAILABLE DEFINITIVE CONCESSIONS
STOP ICA JCT PREPARED PAY COSTS PROVIDED PDC AGREE PARTICIPATE SHOULD ICA JCT
PROCEED ENTIRE CONCESSION WITHOUT ECONOMIC STOP CABLE URGENTLY IF CONDITION
ACCEPTABLE STOP THINK REASONABLE LEAVING SATURDAY BERENGARIA INFORM WIFE.

ROSENSOHN

✓
quack

United States Courts,
Boston.

316 Post Office Bldg.

July 27, 1922.

Dear Mr. Silver:

Of course we are not going to do anything as to committees until we have a full discussion on August 7. The invitations went out yesterday for that, and I assume as matter of course that you will be there.

I have a full letter from F.F. today which I am sending on to DeHaas to have copied and sent to our immediate group.

Cordially yours,

WRHS



Rabbi A. H. Silver,
The Temple,
East 55th St., Central,
Cleveland, Ohio.

[1922?]

FINANCIAL REPORT - PALESTINE COOPERATIVE CO., INC.

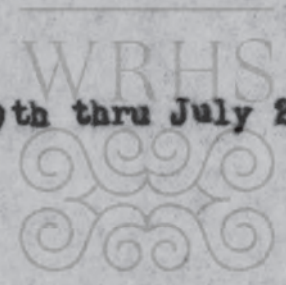
Total subscriptions reported to June 29th	\$ 646,870
Add'l subscriptions from June 29th thru July 20th	<u>5,620</u>
TOTAL	\$ 650,490

Total Cash reported to June 29th	\$ 358,699.50
Add'l Cash from June 29th thru July 20th	<u>5,105.00</u>
TOTAL	\$ 361,804.50

FINANCIAL REPORT - RUTENBERG PROJECT - as of, and including July 20th.

Subscriptions reported up to June 29th	\$ 147,050
Add'l subscriptions from June 29th thru July 20th	<u>15,650</u>
TOTAL	\$ 162,700

Cash reported up to June 29th	\$ 5,575.00
Add'l cash reported from June 29th thru July 20th	<u>20,182.50</u>
TOTAL	\$ 25,757.50



There is outstanding in Baltimore about \$40,000 not reported here. (awaiting detailed list)

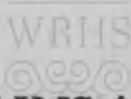
TRUST FUNDS TO BE INVESTED BY THE P.D.C. TRUSTEE IN RUTENBERG STOCK

Baltimore, Subscriptions through July 20th	\$ 4,073.27
Cash received up to and including July 20th	<u>3,573.27</u>

These trust figures are not included in the above report.

TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS	\$166,773.27
Total CASH	\$ 29,330.77

The
**Palestine Development
Leagues**

 
THEIR AIMS AND PURPOSES

Issued by the
CENTRAL COMMITTEE

31 Union Square, New York City

1921

I. OUR PROGRAM

The Central Committee of the Palestine Development Leagues approaches the problem of the development of Palestine as the Jewish homeland under the Mandate of Great Britain, from this standpoint; the Jewish Homeland in all its manifold aspects must eventually become self sustaining. Effort and capital are the means with which we start. But all enterprises must be so conducted that they can eventually be purchased and controlled by the Palestinians. The individual Palestinian must therefore be given the opportunity to earn a livelihood, so that out of his own competence he may become the owner of the resources and products which will sustain the country. Thus the development will be indigenous and therefore progressively express the ideals and life of a free and healthy people.

This policy does not conflict with that of any other agency now working in and for Palestine. There is room for all of them, whether their purposes be economic, social, religious or educational.

The Central Committee of the Palestine Development Leagues is convinced that Palestine is a land of Jewish opportunity. The tasks are numerous. Many of them are humble and simple. It is clear, however, that the creation of opportunities for economic development in Palestine is of immediate and primary importance.

Aside from details, the development depends upon two conditions:

- (1) Investment in Palestine.
- (2) Absorption of outside investments by the Palestinians.

Palestine must be aided by outside investment just as all other new countries are financed. It will not, however, develop if it is merely a land of imports, including credit. In particular it must absorb the outside investments and so establish its own economic sufficiency. This can be effected only by encouraging thrift among the inhabitants and providing them with a satisfactory medium for the disposition of their savings. The turning of small individual savings into great national credit assets has been accomplished in Europe in one general way—the employment of the co-operative principle, be it in the form of credit unions, people's banks, buying, selling, mortgaging or manufacturing co-operative efforts. The Palestine Development Council therefore will strive to the end that for every corporation launched by it in the United States of America, there shall be started in Palestine, a cooperative organization or cooperative groups which by the payment of installments on shares, by dividends on stock, or on purchases, shall gradually purchase the stock of the American Company, and thereby make any enterprise primarily if not wholly Palestinian owned and controlled.

The Palestine Development Council will initiate necessary enterprises of various kinds. It will, however, never embark upon a new project until it has satisfied itself that the existing ones are properly developing.

These then are the purposes of the Palestine Development Council. Modest in a sense, they are yet of the utmost significance. The activities which can be undertaken in order to carry them out are limited only by the financial means placed at its disposal by the Jews of America.

II. THE ORGANIZATION OF PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT LEAGUES

There are no set rules governing the formation of local Leagues and there are no fixed dues. Nor

does the Central Committee bind any League to any policy other than that of developing a practical interest among its members in the upbuilding of Palestine as the Jewish Homeland and of participating in the economic enterprises launched by the Palestine Development Council.

In order to be recognized by the Central Committee as entitled to representation on the Palestine Development Council and to have a vote in the election of its Trustees, a League must have a membership of not less than twenty-five who have subscribed or secured subscriptions equal to not less than Five Thousand Dollars for stock issued by the Palestine Development Council in the calendar year preceding the annual meeting of the Leagues. There can be more than one League in a city and provision will be made for the recognition of Leagues in centers which, owing to local conditions, cannot comply with the minimum demand.

It is recommended that a meeting of those interested in this task be held immediately; that they constitute themselves a League, and that they appoint officers capable of directing the affairs of the League. The decision as to how much, if any, membership dues are to be imposed should be based upon the character of the work which each League plans to undertake as a local organization, the number of meetings it purposes to hold and the cost of any propaganda it wishes to institute.

The women have organized the Women's Palestine Development Committee for the purpose of selling shares of the companies initiated by the Palestine Development Council.

One important fact, however, should be constantly borne in mind by all the Leagues. No part of the capital raised for the Palestine Development Council undertakings, excepting taxes and business charges, will be expended in the United States. Instead of

spending any money for promotion, stock selling, propaganda or the like, the capital will be devoted entirely to its designated purpose. The organization expense of the Palestine Development Council is being provided from the Administrative funds of the Central Committee. This is a purely voluntary fund and the Leagues are looked to, first to make some contribution to it, and secondly, to limit the need for it by undertaking all effort locally.

We want to bring out local initiative and enterprise for the cause. We wish to avoid sending propagandists because of the expenses. In the same way we wish to avoid the cost of large postage bills involved in mass circularization from a central office. Therefore, insofar as Leagues undertake such work, they must make provision for it. This is essential however, not only to avoid expense, but because a sound development of our work can ensue only if local initiative will provide our motive power.

Personal solicitation and well directed voluntary effort are the best and most fruitful methods. Our most effective propaganda will be our achievements in Palestine. Action may at first not be as telling and forceful as a captivating speech, but if we press on resolutely, raising money in America, and building and constructing in Palestine, then act after act will have cumulatively the desired effect. The members of our Leagues will come to be known in their communities as those Jews whose **personal** efforts and **personal** sacrifices make them builders of the New Palestine.

ORGANIZE AT ONCE!

Send names and addresses of officers to the Central Committee!

III. PALESTINE CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY

The plans, purposes, details of capital stock and organization are described in a special prospectus.

The stock is ready for distribution at par in shares of the par value of \$10 each.

IV. PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

The Palestine Development Council has been incorporated in the State of New York as a membership corporation, not for profit.

The following officers have been elected:

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS.....	Honorary Chairman
JULIAN W. MACK.....	Chairman
SOL. ROSENBLOOM	Treasurer
SAMUEL J. ROSENDOHN.....	Secretary
LEO WOLMAN	Statistician
J. C. LIPMAN	Agricultural Advisor

and the following have been named among the eleven trustees: Julian W. Mack, Sol. Rosenbloom, Mary Fels, Lewis Straus, Jr., F. Julius Fohs, L. C. Lowenstein, Leon Kamaiky and Nathan Straus, Jr.

The Council will have two classes of members, one—members-at-large, and two — representatives of the Palestine Development Leagues. The members-at-large include at present the following (others to be added):

Emile Berliner	Washington, D. C.
Sigmund Eisner	New York
S. Marcus Fechheimer	Cincinnati
Mary Fels	New York
Felix Frankfurter	Boston
Harry Friedenwald	Baltimore
Morgan Gunst	San Francisco
Horace M. Kallen	New York
Nathan D. Kaplan	Chicago
Julian W. Mack	Chicago
Louis S. Posner	New York
Sol S. Rosenbloom	Pittsburgh
Samuel J. Rosensohn	New York
A. H. Silver	Cleveland
Nathan Straus	New York
Stephen S. Wise	New York

V. CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT LEAGUES

The Central Committee of the Palestine Development Leagues has been organized by the Palestine Development Council with the following officers:

NATHAN STRAUS.....Honorary Chairman
ABBA HILLEL SILVER.....Chairman
STEPHEN S. WISE.....Vice-Chairman
EMIL WEINHEIMTreasurer
JACOB DE HAAS.....Secretary

All the above officers and the following members of the Central Committee (others to be added) have been provisionally named until the first annual meeting of the Leagues:

Samuel J. Abrams	Boston
Maurice L. Avner	Pittsburgh
Max Baron	St. Louis
Jacob Billikopf	Philadelphia
S. S. Bloom	Philadelphia
Israel B. Brodie	Baltimore
Leo M. Brown	Mobile
Fred Butzel	Detroit
Abe Calmenson	St. Paul
I. Dalidansky	New York
M. S. Dunn	New Britain
Harry M. Fisher	Chicago
David Frieburger	New York
A. H. Fromenson	New York
Solomon Goldman	Cleveland
Israel Goldstein	New York
Dr. George Gordon	Minneapolis
Richard Gottheil	New York
Max L. Grant	Providence
Max Heller	New Orleans
J. D. Jurman	Waterbury
G. Karol	Allentown, Pa.
Louis E. Kirstein	Boston
Henry H. Levenson	Boston
Martin Meyer	San Francisco
Louis H. Miller	Buffalo
Abraham A. Neuman	Philadelphia
Louis I. Newman	New York

Hugo Pam
 Samuel Rittenberg
 Moritz Roseman
 Jonas Rosenfeld
 I. Rude
 Samuel Schimmel
 Simon Shapinsky
 Alexander Wolf
 Mrs. S. J. Rosensohn
 Susan Brandeis
 Anna R. Lowenberg
 Irma L. Lindheim

Chicago
 Charleston
 Green Bay, Wis.
 Dallas
 Denver
 Philadelphia
 Louisville
 St. Louis

Representing
 Women's Committee

The Administrative Committee of the Central Committee is composed of the following:

Stephen S. Wise
 Irma L. Lindheim
 Emil Weinheim
 Louis S. Posner

Horace M. Kallen
 and
 Jacob de Haas ex-officio

VI. WOMEN'S PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.

The following women (others to be added) have been provisionally named as members of this Committee.

Susan Brandeis
 Mrs. Joseph Fels
 Mrs. Max Guggenheimer
 Mrs. Alexander Kohut
 Anna R. Lowenberg
 Irma L. Lindheim
 Mrs. Samuel J. Rosensohn
 Mrs. Sol Rosenbloom
 Mrs. Nathan Straus
 Madeleine A. Steinhardt
 Mrs. Robert Szold

New York
 New York
 Lynchburg, Va.
 New York
 Philadelphia
 New York
 New York
 Pittsburg
 New York
 New York
 New York

CHARLES SHOHL
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
CINCINNATI

August
First
1922.

Dr. Abba H. Silver,
The Temple, E. 55th & Central Ave.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Silver:

I have been thinking over your last letter, and it occurs to me that no committee that I could appoint would have the power to negotiate any arrangements with you. Not knowing whether the Executive Board wants to enter into any arrangement, I certainly could not appoint a committee to take any steps in that direction. I presume however, that what you have in mind is to give us the information necessary to pass judgment on the subject. Information ought to be welcome at all times and upon all subjects. But why appoint committees? Would it not be better if you sent me some of the printed literature and wrote me about the subject?

I am going to be away from Cincinnati during the whole month of September and part of October. However, any letters that you send me will be forwarded and moreover, will receive my prompt attention. Will be glad to hear from you at any time.

With kindest regards and best wishes for a pleasant summer, I beg to remain

Faithfully yours,

Charles Shohl.

CS:RC

EIMON L. WIENIR
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
SUITE 405 LEARY BUILDING
SEATTLE

August 3, 1922.

Mr. Nathan Straus, Jr.,
33 West 42nd Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Straus:

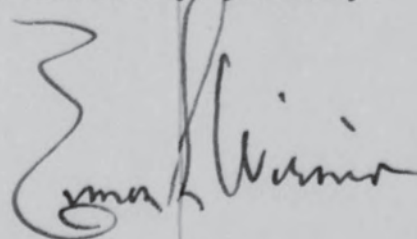
We shall indeed be glad to arrange some sort of a reception for Rabbi Silver of Cleveland on August 25th. For myself, I may say that I shall do all in my power to make the meeting a success.

I discussed the matter this morning with Mr. Herbert Schoenfeld, and while he would be exceedingly glad to help in making the arrangements, he is leaving the city the early part of the next week and will be gone for three or four weeks. I suggest, therefore, that, in the event Rabbi Silver has been given the name of Mr. Schoenfeld to communicate with on his arrival in Seattle, he be informed to communicate with the writer or with some of the others here in the city.

I would also like to suggest that you endeavor to have Rabbi Silver communicate with the writer as soon as possible and give him the exact hour of his arrival and the probable length of his stay.

Please accept my sincerest greetings.

Very sincerely yours,



ELW:KW

OFFICE OF
NATHAN STRAUS JR.
33 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE LONGACRE 8288

August 8th, 1922.

My dear Rabbi Silver:-

On learning of your proposed visit to Seattle I communicated with several friends of mine there, so that your stay might be made as enjoyable and as profitable as possible.

The enclosed letter reached me this morning from Mr. Wienir, a prominent young attorney in that city. Unlike most of the rest of my friends in Seattle, he is actively identified with the Zionist movement, and has, in fact, been head of the Keren Hayesod campaign in Seattle. However, he is very much interested in the Palestine Development Council, and I feel confident will prove a valuable aid to you while you are in his city.

I have communicated with other friends of mine, and will let you know when I hear from them.

Hoping this finds you in good health, as I feel confident that it finds you in the midst of great happiness, I am, with hearty greetings,

Cordially yours,

Nathan Straus, Jr.

Rabbi Aba Hillel Silver,
Care of Temple,
East 55th Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

2

ALLENBY HOTEL.

Jerusalem, August 8, 1922.

Judge Julian W. Mack,
Woolworth Building,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Judge Mack:.

Last week I sent you an article which I called "Our practical obligation to an ideal". I am sending you this week under separate cover three additional papers as follows:

1) Report to the Palestine Development Council.

This report is based upon my observations during my five months stay in Palestine. It does not pretend to go into detail, but rather to give a general survey of the situation.

2) A Plea for Justice to the Jew in Palestine.

This paper is written for the non-Jewish world. Naturally, we must look to ourselves for our own salvation. However, certain matters which came to my attention during the trip in Europe and Palestine have led me to think that efforts should be made to present our case to the non-Jewish world.

3) The Rereading of the Book.

This is intended as a farewell address to Palestine, and contains my own personal attitude toward the whole work of restoration. My observations have convinced me of the necessity of stressing the spiritual goal in our work. Even if my view had been otherwise before coming to Palestine, what I have learned here, both from Jews and non-Jews, would be sufficient to convert me to this point of view. Indeed, even if this were not my own viewpoint, it would be necessary, ~~in~~ it seems to me, to stress the spiritual aspect, because this is the only ideal that can unite all Jews working for the rebuilding of Palestine. In addition, the non-Jewish world would appreciate more than anything else this attitude.

I would be my opinion that the last two papers should be published in some suitable magazine. About the report, you and Justice Brandeis will be the best judges whether it should be published for note. I will be very glad to have you make any necessary corrections before publication.

As I have written you in the last letter, I am sending the papers ahead because I expect to stay in Europe some time. We do not expect to return to America until the Fall. It may be just as well to have the papers published before I arrive.

Jerusalem, August 8, 1922.

Judge Julian W. Mack,
New York City.

In reference to business matters, in the Building and Loan Association, we have pledged all the \$250,000.00 appropriated and more. If all the people will execute their plans to build this season we shall need about \$100,000 additional, but there is no immediate need of the money. Mr. Mohl will let you know as soon as additional funds will be required. There is a tendency to complain about the rate of interest. In fact, soon after my arrival I came to the conclusion that the rate of interest ought not to be so high. A more suitable rate would be either 6% or 7%, but I am not ready to say which of these two figures should be accepted. But for the fact that we have promised our stockholders 8%, and we are anxious to cover our expenses, I would have previously to this recommended an immediate reduction. It seems to me unfair to charge the poor people here 8%. I have spoken to Dr. Wise and Mrs. Fels about the matter and they both have agreed that some reduction should be made. If possible, this matter should be decided before my arrival and Mr. Mohl informed if change is made. To overcome our difficulty of our promise to the stockholders, a meeting might be held of the Directors, and the situation explained to them. If they agree to the reduction, letters should be sent out to the stockholders and the situation explained. I feel that the large subscribers will be willing to have the rate of interest reduced, and the smaller ones ought certainly not to object.

A similar situation exists in reference to the Credit Unions, and both matters ought to be decided upon together. In reference to the matter of the Credit Unions, it would of course be necessary to get into communication with London. I feel sure that they will agree. As I say above, you might act upon this information immediately, or if you wish, wait for my return, until when I shall be able to go into greater detail.

There have been a great many applications to the Central Bank, but thus far only a very few loans have been granted. Within the next few weeks we expect that some additional money will be advanced. So far LE5,000 has been paid in by the London Economic Board, which is their entire pledge, and LE5,000 paid in by the I.C.A., which is 25% of their total pledge. I have not taken up matters with the J.D.C. I suggest that you do so on receipt of this letter. You will, of course, try to get the whole amount if you can. I would suggest that the P.D.C. should also send in whatever amount they decide upon. In fact, it may be necessary to send the sum by cable. The Ottoman Imperial Bank is paying 4-1/2%, while the other banks are paying only 4%. You might send at least part of the money through the Ottoman Imperial Bank to account of "Bank Merras".

The London people have made an arrangement with reference to the Central Bank, that Mr. Esterman, the Manager, should have a current account of a few thousand pounds only. This account is only for expenses and for current needs. When loans are to be made, Mr. Esterman must cable to London and they authorize payments. Naturally, the money you send from New York for the Central Bank would be subject to the same rules. With the building loan money I have not made any such arrangements. Mr. Mohl has power of attorney to sign checks. In fact, in the beginning, when Mr. Goldsmith and Mr. Cohen were here, the power of attorney was given to Mr. Esterman to sign all checks, but evidently they changed later to the system mentioned above. However, I do not think that any change need be made in our enterprise, because of our close relationship with Mr. Mohl and our confidence in him.

The extent of our success cannot be measured only by what we have already accomplished, because it will take some time for the full benefits of our work to be seen. It can be said that our work has already given a great deal of encouragement and that the general money situation has been improved. The banks have reduced interest and private lenders begin to understand that ~~they~~ have not a far frew field.

I wish to say that I am fully pleased with the progress made so far and with the work in general, and particularly with my five months stay here. ---

I am leaving Thursday, August 10th, Our next address will be "Post restante, Aix-les-Bains, France."

With best greetings to all our friends, as well as to yourself and Mrs. Mack, from myself and family, I am

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Sol. Rosenbloom.



August 10th, 1922.

Mr. Charles Shohl,
First National Bank Bldg.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Shohl,

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 1st. I have instructed the secretary of the Palestine Development Council to send you all information relative to the purposes and activities of this organization. But really, my dear Mr. Shohl, my prime object in writing to you is not to impart information to you, as much as to have your Executive Board discuss the need and advisability of joining with the Palestine Development Council for economic work in Palestine, on the same basis as the C.C.A.R., and I am anxious for the Executive Committee to be in a position to report favorably or unfavorably on this matter prior to the convention of the Union in January. Your letter does not point out the way in which this thing can be done. I feel that the matter is of such great importance, that if there is no Executive meeting scheduled before January next, such a meeting should be convoked specifically for that purpose.

I trust that you realize the importance of this thing sufficiently to give your Executive Committee a chance to discuss it.

With kindest regards, and trusting that you will have a pleasant summer, I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,

Central Committee Palestine Development Leagues

31 Union Square, New York City

NATHAN STRAUS - Honorary Chairman
ABBA HILLEL SILVER - Chairman
STEPHEN S. WISE - Vice-Chairman
EMIL WEINHEIM - Treasurer
JACOB DE HAAS - Secretary

SAMUEL J. ABRAMS - Boston
MAURICE L. AVNER - Pittsburgh
MAX BARRON - St. Louis
JACOB BILLIKOFF - Philadelphia
S. S. BLOOM - Philadelphia
ISRAEL B. BRODIE - Baltimore
LEO M. BROWN - Mobile
FRED BUTZEL - Detroit
ABE CALMENSON - St. Paul
L. DOLIDANSKY - New York

M. S. DUNN - New Britain
HARRY M. FISHER - Chicago
DAVID FREIBERGER - New York
A. H. FROMENSON - New York
SOLOMON GOLDMAN - Cleveland
ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN - New York
GEORGE GORDON - Minneapolis
RICHARD GOTTHEIL - New York
MAX L. GRANT - Providence
MAX HELLER - New Orleans

J. D. JURMAN - Waterbury
G. KAROL - Allentown, Pa.
LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN - Boston
HENRY H. LEVENSON - Boston
MARTIN A. MEYER - San Francisco
LEON H. MILLER - Buffalo
ABRAHAM A. NEUMAN - Phila.
LOUIS I. NEWMAN - New York
HUGO PAM - Chicago
SAMUEL RITTENBERG - Charleston

MORITZ ROSEMAN - Gr'n Bay, Wis.
JONAS ROSENFELD - Dallas
I. RUDE - Denver
SAMUEL SCHIMMEL - Philadelphia
SIMON SHAPINSKY - Louisville
ALEXANDER WOLF - St. Louis
SUSAN BRANDEIS
ANNA K. LOWENBERG
IRMA L. LINDHEIM
MRS. S. J. ROSENZOHN

Representing
Women's
Committee

PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

OFFICERS

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS - Honorary Chairman
JULIAN W. MACK - Chairman
SOL. S. ROSENBLOOM - Treasurer

SAMUEL J. ROSENZOHN - Secretary
LEO WOLMAN - Statistician
J. C. LIPMAN - Agricultural Advisor

August 15 1922

Dr. A. H. Silver,
c/o The Temple,
E. 55th Street & Central,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver:

telegram

In a letter which I received from Mr. de Haas, from Minneapolis, he asks me to advise you that there will be two gatherings in each city.

So far, he has had a favorable trip, and everything is going well. He asks me to tell you this.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mr. de Haas

RDC/

THE UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS

2

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE
JEWISH BUREAU OF CIVIL RIGHTS
SYNAGOG AND SCHOOL EXTENSION
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TEMPLE SISTERHOODS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

3

CINCINNATI

August
Sixteenth
1922.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
East 55th St. & Central,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

In your letter of August 10th which I received some days ago you wrote that you had instructed the Secretary of the Palestine Development Council to send me all information relative to the purposes and activities of this organization. This information has not as yet been received by me.

In your letter you suggest that I should call a special meeting of the Executive Board. During the past twenty years, in which I have been a member of the Executive Board, I do not remember that a special meeting was ever called, and I feel that such a meeting should be called only in consideration of some matter of particular interest to the Union. Should I call such a meeting with a different purpose in view it might subject me personally to severe criticism, and in the end not carry out successfully the purpose for which such meeting was called.

I appreciate the keen interest that you have in the matter in question, and I promise you that at the next meeting of the Executive Board I will see to it that the matter in question is presented in the proper form. That is the best that I can do in this matter, and I trust it will be understood by you.

With the assurance of personal regards
I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,

Charles Shohl.

President.

CS:MLK

COPY

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
E. 55th & Central Ave.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

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I beg to remain

With the assurance of personal regards

Very sincerely yours,

Charles Shohl

President.

August 16th, 1922.

Judge Julian W. Mack,
Federal Court,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Judge Mack,

I am leaving Saturday night for the Pacific Coast. I start with a Mandate celebration meeting in Chicago Sunday evening, and then on to Minneapolis and St. Paul. From there to Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles and San Diego. Judging from the telegrams I have been receiving from the coast, our unite are pretty active. I hope that our mission will be successful.

I am enclosing herewith copies of my last correspondence with Mr. Shohl. I think I shall succeed in making Mr. Shohl present the P.D.C. matter to his executive.

Trusting that Mrs. Mack and yourself are having a pleasant summer, and thanking you for your very beautiful word of congratulations, I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,

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

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

WESTERN UNION



TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

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

RECEIVED AT

3ZEF 33 3EX

SD NEWYORK NY 915AAUG 22 1922

RABBI A H SILVER

J WRHS



CARE DR MYRON SHERPER LOWRY BLDG STPAUL MINN

MARCUS LEES NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE BLDG SEATTLE WIRES QUOTE WIRE
ON WHAT TRAIN EXACT TIME DR SILVER EXPECTS TO ARRIVE SEATTLE FRIDAY
MORNING WISH TO MEET HIM AT STATION

HELEN GOLDBERG P D C

9A

JESSE B. CALMENSEN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
714 - 16 PIONEER BUILDING
TELEPHONE CEDAR 0958
ST. PAUL, MINN.

August Twenty-sixth,
Nineteen Twenty-two.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
% The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

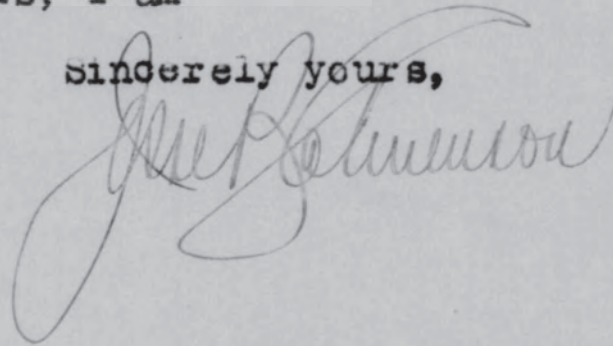
Dear Rabbi Silver:-

I send you, herewith, copies of invitations for your St. Paul meetings, copies of American Jewish World for August 18th and August 26th and copy of The Shalom Post, of this week, containing items about your visit here.

As yet we have accomplished little in St. Paul. I have been quite busy, myself, and have been unable to do any soliciting but expect to start the first of the week and hope to be able to report some progress to you by the time you return.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,



JBC:S

2
COPY

Splendide Royal
Excelsior
Aix les Bains

August 31, 1922

My dear Judge Macke

It has been some time since I have heard from you directly. As you know from my last letters written in Jerusalem, I left there August 10. After stopping for a few days at different cities en route I arrived here last week.

I have received a copy of Mr. Rosensohn's report in connection with the Economic Board and other organizations in the Rutenberg project. I am not at all surprised at the action of the Economic Board. However, I hope that conditions will be adjusted satisfactorily. Frankly speaking, I am more annoyed by the fact that collections for the Palestine Development Council are coming in rather slowly. The report just received from my office tells me only \$570,000 were collected altogether. This means that up to July 1st we have not collected the \$500,000 ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ the minimum which was expected. I therefore do not see how we can make any big promises for the Rutenberg project unless we should get some assistance as a result of the action taken at the Conference of Reformed Rabbis.

I have received copies of your letters to Mr. Morris Rothenberg and to Judge Rosalsky. In my opinion we ought to act very cautiously regarding the peace propositions. I have already written about it in a general way, as you know, and there is really no need to repeat myself.

At present I do not know exactly when I will return home. I left Palestine very tired out. It wasn't probably so much the work as it was the lack of proper accommodations at the hotel for any one who has in the least to take care of himself. The doctor there as well as the one here told me I should have a good rest before returning home. I will very likely go from here to Germany remaining there for some time. While there I am to meet some of the German Jews in connection with our work in Palestine. I shall keep you posted from time to time as to my whereabouts and later on shall advise you when I shall return. I feel that there is a great deal of work to be done, and I would like to be in condition upon my return to do some work.

I have received a letter from Mr. Walter S. Cohen of London, saying that the board of directors of the Central Cooperative Bank are going to hold a meeting September 20, and wanting to know whether I could attend. For the reasons just mentioned I wrote him it would be impossible for me to be present. I think that Mr. James de Rothschild ought to be asked to represent us at that meeting.

I hope you received all the letters I mailed from Palestine as well as the report and the articles.

With kindest regards to you and Mrs. Mack in which my family joins me, I remain,

Very sincerely,
SOL ROSENBLOOM

RDC/ 9/11/22



Lees Brothers, Inc.

WHOLESALE
LADIES READY TO WEAR

40 BAILLARGEON BLDG.

THE HOUSE OF IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

SEATTLE

October 12th,

1922.

BRANCHES
NEW YORK
CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO
SEATTLE
KANSAS CITY
LOS ANGELES
MINNEAPOLIS
PORTLAND
SPOKANE
DENVER

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Was inddeed very pleased to receive your few lines of September 22nd, and glad to note you have completed your trip. While I realize your trip has been a very strenuous one, I feel that your great sacrifice has been well repaid, due to the fact that you have represented a cause as worthy as the Rutenberg project.

Am sorry to inform you, that due to the fact that our initial arrangements have rather miscarried, not due to anyone's fault, your arriving late in the city, etc., we have not been as successful in raising the funds for this project as we might have been. I want to assure you that we are doing all we possibly can to raise as much money as can be raised under the circumstances. We have at present about \$5000.00 subscribed, and expect to get this much more.

Would suggest that you write a letter to Mr. Nathan Eckstein, c/o Schwabacher Bros., and to Mr. Emmanuel Rosenberg, c/o M. Seller & Co., simply to inquire how they are getting along with their work. I feel that upon an occasion of this sort it will help considerably in the matter.

With kindest regards, in which my wife joins me.

Sincerely yours,

MJL:AF

Rabbi Louis Witt
Congregation Shaare Emeth
St. Louis, Mo.

November 1, 1922.

Dear Silver:

Won't you just drop me a line and tell me just what you expect of the members of the Palestine Development League? I am trying to organize one and much to my surprise am experiencing unexpected difficulties. However, I shall persist and give myself no rest until I have succeeded in my object. Let me hear from you soon.

Hoping that you are vigorous in health and happy in your work, I am,

Cordially yours,

LW. AM

Witt

ADD to SSW
Copy

COPY

RABBI LOUIS WITT
Congregation Shaare Emeth
St. Louis, Mo.

November 1, 1922

Dear Judge Mack:

I am undertaking to organize a Palestine Development League. I have been, and still am, an uncompromising anti-Zionist, but have felt all along a cruel unrest at being placed in a position of enforced passivity by what appeared to be a blind partisanship and a most unhappy statesmanship on the part of Zionism. I feel now that the opportunity has at last been given to me to satisfy the hunger in my heart to help in the great work of Palestine restoration through the agency of the Palestine Development Council.

Inasmuch as your circular letter of last month asked for suggestions, may I be permitted to say that I am having considerable difficulty in persuading my people that the formation of a Palestine Development League is not after all, an identification with political nationalism somewhat masked and under another name. This is naturally due to the fact that practically all the leaders of the PDC were formerly and perhaps still are Zionists. Then too, I feel that as long as the Zionists are the official agency for the Jews, according to the public proclamation of the mandatory for Palestine, that there is bound to be an inevitable, and perhaps justifiable feeling, that whatever any other organization may accomplish ~~for~~ in Palestine for the welfare of the Jewish settlement may, on one hand, be placed to the credit of the Zionist, and on the other hand, be compromised by a confusion with Zionist purpose.

I should very much like to see three things done on the part of the PDC, cooperating with the CCAR in the very near future: First, an absolutely clear and positive statement that the PDC is completely and unqualifiedly divorced from any policy or philosophy of Jewish nationalism. May I be permitted to say that the statement contained in your folder seems so suggestive of Jewish political preponderance and hegemony in Palestine as to make it not altogether distinguishable from the Zionist ambition for the establishment of a Jewish State: Second, an early revision of the administrative personnel of the PDC so as to include the names of those who have in the past been the public opponents of Zionism, would be most desirable: Third, a statement from the PDC that if the Jewry of the world is to undertake the task of the rehabilitation of the Jew in Palestine, it, rather than the Zionist party, should be made the Jewish official agency under the British Mandate and that overtures will be made to the British government to that end.

You will understand, of course, that my aim is not to exhibit any intolerance toward Zionist or to accomplish its complete suppression. All Jews throughout the world want to help their brethren in Palestine and therefore there should be no interference with this great endeavor by the intrusion of any party "isms". The Zionists may believe as he pleases, as may also the anti-Zionist, but we must absolutely separate the task of the redemption of Palestine from anything excepting the redemption process.

I realize that you are a busy man and that this is quite a long letter, but I do hope that I may receive word from you that will strengthen me in my propaganda and campaign for the establishment of a large and active Palestine Development League in St. Louis.

With most respectful greetings, I am

Cordially yours,

(Signed) LOUIS WITT

LW.AM



November 10th, 1922.

Rabbi Louis Witt,
Congregation Shaare Emeth,
St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Rabbi Witt,

The Palestine Development Leagues are to devote themselves to a definite economic reconstruction tasks in Palestine. The Palestine Development Council is at present engaged in financing the Rutenberg project, syllabus of which I am enclosing herewith. I think there is no other immediate and more important task confronting Palestine today. Your league may well devote itself to the task of placing these shares. Once your league becomes interested in a definite economic project in Palestine it will cease to worry about politics.

The Council is by its organic law pledged to the economic reconstruction work and to nothing else. I understand that Judge Mack is likewise writing you.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

P.S. I can send you
as many of the enclosed
folders as you may require.

November 17th, 1922.

Rabbi Louis Witt,
Congregation Shaare Emeth,
St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Rabbi Witt.

Permit me to thank you for your kind letter. Unfortunately, I cannot agree with you that the P.D. has before it a task not alone of economic reconstruction but of far-seeing statesmanship. It is just that they are avoiding, because as soon as we get into the realm of statesmanship and bring the pressure to bear on Great Britain or the League of Nations, for any other purpose than that of the rehabilitation of the country, we are getting into the realm of controversy, which will defeat one and only object.

We have arrived at this conclusion, my dear Rabbi Witt, not hastily, but after years of careful thought. We want a neutral agency for the economic development of Palestine, and the P.D.C. is just such a one. They look upon the Zionist platform and philosophy as dangerous for the future development of Palestine, must find other agencies through which to express themselves to that end. We appeal to all Jews, irrespective of their convictions on the subject of Zionism, to join with us in the immediate tasks of making Palestine habitable for the large number of Jews who want to go there.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,