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

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United American Jewish Campaign (Crimea, Russia), 1925-1926.

UNITED AMERICAN JEWISH CAMPAIGN

FOR

Under Auspices:

Joint Distribution Committee
FELIX M. WARBURG, Chairman

Central Relief Committee
LEON KAMAICKY, Chairman

FOREIGN RECONSTRUCTION AND
RUSSIAN COLONIZATION

DAVID A. BROWN, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

TEMPORARY OFFICES:

40 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK CITY

Under Auspices:

American Jewish Relief Committee
LOUIS MARSHALL, Chairman

Peoples' Relief Committee
ALEXANDER KAHN, Chairman

August 4, 1925.

*Returned
Post Card -
Rabbi S. abroad - not
expected to return to U.S. until Sept. 6*

Rab. Abba H. Silver,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rab. Silver:

September twelfth and thirteenth are to be important days in the history of American Jewry.

A conference has been called to meet in Philadelphia, the purpose of which is to discuss the continuation of Joint Distribution Committee work in foreign lands and colonization work in Russia.

The Joint Distribution Committee as you know has for nearly ten years been the disbursing agency for the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Relief Committee and the Peoples' Relief Committee who were the money raising organizations that collected over sixty five million dollars during that period.

It was thought for a while by the officers of the Joint Distribution Committee and the collecting organizations that we could bring our work in foreign lands to a close, but events of the past six months have proved conclusively that there is yet much to do and that we must carry on our mercy work for some time to come.

It is realized by the Joint Distribution Committee as well as by the other organizations that they are the servants of those who, during the past ten years, have given so generously of their means and so liberally of their time.

Whatever effort they are to undertake in the future must come as a command on the part of American Jewry that the work of building up cultural and educational life, caring for orphans, saving lives through the adjustment of economic conditions and placing thousands of families on the land in Russia, be carried on.

PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE --- SEPTEMBER 12TH AND 13TH
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL, NINTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS

August 4, 1925.

The officers and directors of the several organizations realize fully that it does not lie in their power to initiate campaigns, but that it is their duty and responsibility to present the needs of our people in all parts of the world to the Jews of America who are to say what shall be done.

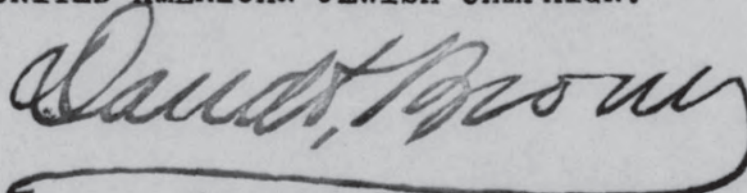
You as one who has played his part in the past, are invited, yes expected, to attend this conference which is to decide definitely whether we shall continue our work in behalf of our people across the seas or leave them to work out their own salvation.

Enclosed you will find a small card which, if placed in the enclosed envelope, will tell us that you are coming and what arrangements to make for you.

September the twelfth and thirteenth are to be important days in the history of American Jewry, and no Jew who loves his people should fail to attend this great conference.

In all sincerity,

UNITED AMERICAN JEWISH CAMPAIGN.


National Chairman

P. S.: We have arranged to entertain the women members of your family.

PHILADELPHIA RECEPTION COMMITTEE
CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN JEWRY

To be held at Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia
September 12th and 13th, 1925

PHILADELPHIA RECEPTION
COMMITTEE
ALBERT M. GREENFIELD
CHAIRMAN

August 6, 1925.

ABRAHAMS, WILLIAM
ADLER, CYRUS, Dr.
ALLMAN, JUSTIN P.
ALLMAN, SIDNEY K.
ANCKER, LAWRENCE L.
APT, MAX
ARNOLD, ALBERT K.
ASHER, SYDNEY S.
BACHARACH, SOL.
BACHMAN, FRANK H.
BAMBERGER, ARTHUR J.
BAYUK, SAMUEL
BELBER, HENRY S.
BERG, ADOLPH
BERG, DAVID
BERMAN, AARON
BERNDAUM, HARRY L.
BIBERMAN, JOSEPH
BILLIKOPF, JACOB
BINENSTOCK, JOSEPH
BISSINGER, HARRY J.
BLAUNER, HARRY
BLOCH, ARTHUR
BLOCH, GORDON L.
BLUMENTHAL, AARON
BLUMENTHAL, ABRAHAM
BLUMENTHAL, JOSEPH
BOBBROW, HARRY
BRAUDE, HENRY W.
BRODSKY, JACOB
BURD, A. M.
BRYLAWSKI, EDWARD
COHEN, J. SOLIS
COHEN, Rabbi MORTIMER J.
DANNENBAUM, E. M.
DAROFF, HARRY
DINTENFASS, BENJ.
EDELSTEIN, JACOB
ELLIS, A. M.
ELMALEH, Rabbi LEON H.
ENGLANDER, SAMUEL
FELS, SAMUEL S.
FINESHRIEDER, Rabbi WM.
FLEISHER, ALFRED W.
FLEISHER, ARTHUR A.
FLEISHER, LOUIS
FLEISHER, SAMUEL S.
FOLZ, STANLEY
FOX, CHARLES E.
FREDMAN, Rabbi SAMUEL
FRIEDMANN, LIONEL
GERSON, FELIX N.
GERSTLEY, LOUIS
GERSTLEY, ISAAC
GERSTLEY, SAMUEL L.
GERSTLEY, WILLIAM
GIMBEL, CHARLES
GIMBEL, ELLIS A.
GOLDBERG, HARRY H.
GOLDER, Hon. B. M.
GOODMAN, ISAAC H.
GOSCH, HARRY M.
GRABOSKY, SAMUEL
GREENBERG, JOSEPH J.
GREENSTONE, Dr. J. H.
HABER, MORRIS
HAGEDORN, JOSEPH H.
HANO, HORACE
HEROLD, MILTON
HERZBERG, MAX
HEYMAN, ROY A.
HIRSH, MORTON B.
HIRSH, HARRY B.
HORNER, HORACE K.
JAFFE, HERMAN D.
KAMENS, WILLIAM
KAUFMANN, MORRIS A.
KIND, MORRIS
KIND, PHILIP
KLEIN, Rabbi MAX D.
KOLSKY, LOUIS
KRAUS, GILBERT J.
KRAUS, S. C.
KUN, JOSEPH L.

My dear Rab. Silver:

On behalf of the Philadelphia Reception Committee, I take very great pleasure in extending to you a cordial invitation to be present at the national conference of American Jewry to be held Saturday evening and Sunday, September 12th and 13th, at The Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia under the auspices of the Joint Distribution Committee, the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Relief Committee and the Peoples' Relief Committee.

The purpose of the conference, as you doubtless know, is to discuss the problem still confronting the Jews in foreign lands and the proposed colonization of Jews in Russia.

We trust you will come to Philadelphia on this notable occasion. The Philadelphia Committee will do everything possible to make your stay a memorable one.

Cordially yours,

PHILADELPHIA RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

ALBERT M. GREENFIELD,
CHAIRMAN.

LANG, HENRY L.
LEDERER, EPHRAIM
LEVICK, MAURICE E.
LEVINTHAL, Rabbi B. L.
LEVINTHAL, LOUIS E.
LEVY, ALEXANDER S.
LEVY, MARTIN O.
LIEBERMAN, ALBERT H.
LEWIS, Hon. WM. M.
LENZ, DAVID
LICHTENSTEIN, MAYER
LIEBERMAN, ALEXANDER
LIPKIN, WILLIAM
LIPSCHUTZ, CHARLES
LIT, DAVID J.
LIT, JACOB D.
LIT, Col. SAMUEL D.
LIVERIGHT, I. A.
LOEB, ADOLPH
LOEB, ARTHUR
LOEB, HOWARD A.
LOUCHHEIM, JOSEPH A.
LOUCHHEIM, J. H.
LOUCHHEIM, STUART F.
MAGILL, SAMUEL N.
MARKOWITZ, MAX
MARKS, ALBERT S.
MARKS, CLARENCE L.
MASTBAUM, JULES E.
MAY, ARTHUR
MAYER, CLINTON O.
MILLER, BENJAMIN F.
MOOS, JACQUES
NATHAN, Rabbi MARVIN
NEEDLES, LEWIS
NEUMAN, Rev. Dr. A. A.
NEWBURGER, FRANK L.
NUSBAUM, HARRY
OBERMAYER, LEON J.
PALEY, SAMUEL
PEARLMAN, MARTIN M.
PFAELZER, FRANK A.
PHILLIPS, DAVID
PLEET, ABRAHAM
PUBLICKER, HARRY
PUBLICKER, PHILIP
ROSENBLUM, JACOB
ROSENWALD, LESSING J.
ROTHSCHILD, JEROME J.
RUBIN, JOSEPH
RUBINSOHN, BENJAMIN
SACKS, HARRY
SALUS, JOSEPH W.
SCHAMBERG, Dr. JAY F.
SCHAMBERG, JESSE J.
SCHORR, HENRY W.
SELIG, BERNARD
SELIG, ELY K.
SELIG, SOL.
SILVERMAN, DAVID L.
SINBERG, JOHN H.
SLONIMSKY, NATHAN N.
SLOSS, MILTON J.
SNELLENBURG, ABRAHAM
SNELLENBURG, JOSEPH N.
SNELLENBURG, MORTON E.
STECKER, LOUIS
STERLING, PHILIP
STERN, Hon. HORACE
STERN, ISADORE
STERN, SAMUEL
STEIFEL, MICHAEL
STONE, IRVIN L.
STRAUSS, BERTHOLD
SUNDHEIM, HARRY G.
SUNDHEIM, HERBERT P.
SUNSTEIN, LEON C.
TIERKEL, DAVID B.
WACHS, ADOLPH
WASSERMAN, BENJAMIN
WALTER, SIMON
WEBER, DAVID
WEINMANN, MAX
WEINSTEIN, JOSEPH
WEYL, JULIUS S.
WOLF, ALBERT
WOLF, BENJAMIN
WOLF, LOUIS
WOLF, MORRIS
WOLSEY, Rabbi LOUIS
WURZEL, MAURICE L.

UNITED AMERICAN JEWISH CAMPAIGN

FOR

FOREIGN RECONSTRUCTION AND RUSSIAN COLONIZATION

DAVID A. BROWN, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

TEMPORARY OFFICES:

40 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK CITY

Under Auspices:

Joint Distribution Committee
FELIX M. WARBURG, Chairman

Central Relief Committee
LEON KAMAICKY, Chairman

Under Auspices:

American Jewish Relief Committee
LOUIS MARSHALL, Chairman

Peoples' Relief Committee
ALEXANDER KAHN, Chairman

August 13th, 1925.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

On August third we wrote you with reference to the Philadelphia Conference, the first paragraph of which said - "September twelfth and thirteenth are to be important days in the history of American Jewry".

Since then we have heard from hundreds of America's leading Jewish citizens in all parts of the United States and Canada who have said that they will come. There is every evidence already that this is to be without question the greatest gathering of Jewry in the history of this country.

The Jewish citizens of Philadelphia who are acting as our hosts upon this occasion have made every preparation to make our stay comfortable and enjoyable.

It is important and essential that you attend this Conference - your opinions should be voiced at this meeting. There is much at stake for our people in foreign lands as well as the Jews of this country. We would urge you to dedicate these few days to the most important matter that confronts World Jewry at this time.

Do so in a spirit of service, service to those who through no fault of their own find themselves beaten and smashed by the changed conditions of the world. Do so, in the interests of American Jewry who have in the past shown the world how to function as "their brothers' keepers". Do so, for yourself so that you have first hand information as to just what conditions are across the seas so that you can intelligently advise your fellow Jews as to what action they should take.

We urge you to return the enclosed card and envelope at once so that we can make proper arrangements to receive you.

Sincerely,

United American Jewish Campaign

David A. Brown
National Chairman

P.S.: It is possible that you have already sent in your acceptance; if so, many thanks. We have arranged to entertain the women members of your family.

PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE --- SEPTEMBER 12TH AND 13TH
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL, NINTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS

UNITED AMERICAN JEWISH CAMPAIGN

FOR

FOREIGN RECONSTRUCTION AND RUSSIAN COLONIZATION

DAVID A. BROWN, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

TEMPORARY OFFICES:

40 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK CITY

Under Auspices:

Joint Distribution Committee
FELIX M. WARBURG, Chairman

Central Relief Committee
LEON KAMAIKY, Chairman

Under Auspices:

American Jewish Relief Committee
LOUIS MARSHALL, Chairman

Peoples' Relief Committee
ALEXANDER KAHN, Chairman

August 27th, 1925.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I wish it were possible for me to convey to you the importance of the Philadelphia Conference.

A decision of the greatest magnitude to the Jews of this country and to the Jews in foreign lands is to be rendered.

The Conference will settle for all time questions such as the following:

Are we to continue to help our less fortunate brethren?
Is there a definite responsibility resting upon the
American Jew to carry the burden of those of our people
who have suffered during the past years?
Are we in America interested in solving the economic prob-
lem of Russian Jewry by a plan of settlement on the land?
Does the Jewish world expect of the Jews of America the
moral and financial help so much needed?
Will the Jews of America be happier by refusing this help?
Will their self-respect be greater?
Will they be richer in material things?
Will they be richer spiritually?
Will they be better Jews?

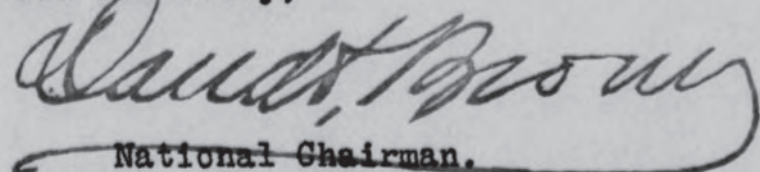
These and many more questions are to be answered.

You as one of the leaders should want to participate in this historic gathering.

Hundreds of America's most prominent Jews have already accepted the invitation. From all parts of the country they are coming to Philadelphia - coming because they feel keenly the issues at stake.

No personal business, no matter how important, has a greater call upon your time than the business for which this Conference has been brought together and I plead with you to send in your acceptance at once.

In all sincerity,


National Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE --- SEPTEMBER 12TH AND 13TH
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL, NINTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS

MESSAGE FOR DELIVERY (Westbound).

THE CUNARD STEAM SHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

WIRELESS

DEPARTMENT.

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Babyn passenger S.S. Ascania

Chatham

Are you planning to attend Philadelphia
conference September twelfth thirteenth stop.

Very much appreciate word from you
care of Jointdisco New York

regards

David Brown.

THIS VESSEL IS IN TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD THROUGHOUT THE VOYAGE.

This Telegram has been transmitted subject to the condition that neither the Postmaster-General nor this nor any other Telegraph Company or Foreign Government, by whom this Telegram is or would in the ordinary course of the Telegraphic Service be forwarded, shall be liable to make compensation for any loss, injury, or damage arising or resulting from non-transmission or non-delivery of the Telegram, or delay, or error, or omission in the transmission or delivery thereof, through whatever cause such non-transmission, non-delivery, delay, error or omission shall have occurred.

REPETITIONS should be obtained OFFICIALLY through the Office of Receipt.

ENQUIRIES respecting this Telegram must be accompanied by this copy.

UNITED JEWISH CAMPAIGN

RECONSTRUCTION, MEDICAL, CULTURAL,
CHILD CARE, REFUGEE, AGRICULTURAL
SETTLEMENTS AND RELIEF IN FOREIGN LANDS.

UNDER AUSPICES:

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
FELIX M. WARBURG, CHAIRMAN

CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE
LEON KAMAIKY, CHAIRMAN

DAVID A. BROWN, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

512 PERSHING SQUARE BUILDING
NEW YORK CITY

UNDER AUSPICES:

AMERICAN JEWISH RELIEF COMMITTEE
LOUIS MARSHALL, CHAIRMAN

PEOPLES RELIEF COMMITTEE
ALEXANDER KAHN, CHAIRMAN

September 10, 1925

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Temple Tifereth Israel
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Dr. Silver:

Your wire received and I know of nothing that has hurt me more than your statement of opposition to what you term "the Crimean project", but which we here think of as a movement to the land on the part of thousands who find that the only solution of their problems.

I have always felt and feel now that your final judgment will be based upon facts as presented and not upon any prejudices which may come through your feeling for the Zionist cause.

All I ask of you now, is to create within you a neutral, mental attitude until such time as you have read Dr. Rosen's report. Dr. Rosen is a really great man, a modest man, who has done a most remarkable piece of work. Dr. Rosen is also a Zionist and is anxious to be helpful to that cause, as well as to other human causes.

You are so vital to, not only Cleveland and Ohio but to the balance of the country, that I ask you again to withhold your judgment until all of the facts are presented to you. There is absolutely nothing in this movement that will be harmful to the Zionist cause and much that will be helpful in the long run.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver

September 10, 1925

Please take my word for this!

I sincerely hope that you have had
a restful vacation, and with best wishes to
Mrs. Silver and yourself for a very happy New Year,
I remain,

Sincerely your friend,



David M. Brown

\$15,000,000 CAMPAIGN TO AID RUSSIAN JEWRY DECIDED AT PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE

Creation of Overseas Chest Determined Following Dramatic Developments in American Jewry's Representative Gathering; \$1,300,000 Subscribed By Rosenwald and Warburg; 750 Delegates from 100 Cities of America Participated; Commission of Inquiry Asked By Opponents of Rosen Colonization Plan in Russia; Conference Ends with Unity When Harmonious Resolution Is Adopted; Recognize Rebuilding of Palestine As Great and Historic Task

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, Sept. 14.—American Jewry pledged itself to raise the sum of \$15,000,000 in the next three years to bring reconstructive aid mainly to Russian Jewry.

This historic decision was reached after a bitter struggle and dramatic developments at the Philadelphia conference called by the Joint Distribution Committee in which over 750 delegates from over 100 cities in the United States participated. The gathering which was termed the most representative in the history of American Jewry witnessed unparalleled scenes in which expression was given with unequalled intensity to arguments on the proposed \$15,000,000 campaign and the purposes for which it was to be designated.

Leaders Contest Issue in Bitter Fight

Two groups consisting of noted American Jewish leaders, one having as its members Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, Louis Marshall, president of the American Jewish Relief Committee, Col. Herbert H. Lehman, James N. Rosenberg, Julius Rosenwald and Dr. Joseph A. Rosen, head of the Agrojoint in Russia, the agency of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee in charge of its agricultural work, and the other, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, Jacob de Haas, former secretary of the Zionist Organization of America, Joseph Barondess, vice-president of the American Jewish Congress, Maurice Samuel, writer, Jacob Fishman, editor of the "Jewish Morning Journal", Carl Sherman, former Attorney General of New York, contested the issue: was American Jewry to commit itself to a policy of developing Jewish colonization work on a larger scale in Soviet Russia or was it merely to continue reconstructive relief in Russia and to recognize the importance and priority of Jewish resettlement in Palestine?

Barondess Motion Shows Way

The fate of 25,000 Jewish families consisting of 100,000 souls, victims of the social upheaval in Russia, hung in the balance when a committee consisting of Felix M. Warburg, Louis Marshall, David A. Brown, Nathan Straus and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, went into session late Sunday afternoon on a motion made by Joseph Barondess, when the conference reached its height.

During the meeting of this committee the decision of the future policy of the American Jewish community with regard to Jewish relief work abroad, the enlargement of the Jewish Agency and the unity of American Jewry was awaited with great suspense by the delegates among whom feeling ran high following the discussion of a full day and the preceding evening.

Harmonious Resolution Adopted

Mingled feelings of uncertainty and gratification prevailed in the hall of the Benjamin Franklin Hotel when, after an hour's deliberation, Mr. Louis Marshall submitted to the conference the following resolution as a result of the committee's deliberation and agreement:

"This Conference, called by the Joint Distribution Committee and its constituent organizations, Sunday, September 13, 1925, Philadelphia, herewith resolves that we call upon the American Jews to initiate and carry thru at the earliest possible moment the campaign that has been inaugurated for the securing of the sum of Fifteen millions of dollars to be expended by the Joint Distribution Committee along the lines of relief and reconstruction pursued by it heretofore and up to this time. This Conference believes that it is necessary and inevitable to continue the work initiated by the Joint Distribution Committee four years ago in the field of industrial and agricultural settlement. Such work can be extended and this Conference believes that such necessary political and moral safeguards may be accorded as will guarantee to American Israel the practical and serviceable extension of those activities.

Stress Importance of Palestine

"In addition to the work of continuing and as far as may be of extending the work of agricultural settlement the Joint Distribution Committee is herewith empowered to continue its fruitful work of relief and service in the fields of war orphan care, medical sanitation and prevention of disease, in the care of our unhappy refugee brothers, especially those stranded in the ports of Europe, in the field of industrial aid to artisans and tradespeople, and in cultural work.

"The Conference does not call upon American Israel to undertake any new or untried task in the field of social amelioration and reconstruction. This conference does no more than urge the men and women of American Israel to face their duty with the same eagerness and generosity with which they made possible the high achievements of the Joint Distribution Committee in other years.

"This Conference regards it as self-evident that American Jewry whenever called upon is prepared generously to support the work of Jewish re-settlement in Palestine. It is persuaded that thru the Jewish Agency and other instrumentalities the Jews of America will always give adequately and generously of their strength and substance to the performance of this great and historic task."

Rosenwald and Warburg Pledge \$1,300,000

Mr. Warburg in seconding the resolution presented by Mr. Marshall expressed his gratification for the spirit which it manifests.

"I think that I cannot give any more tangible effect, as to how deeply I feel we have reached a conclusion which will be helpful to the people abroad, and that is after all the only standpoint that interests me—to show that I am interested I would like to try to meet Mr. Rosenwald's generous offer of one million dollars for this campaign."

Mr. Warburg declared that he would give an additional \$300,000 toward the "overseas chest."

Harmony was restored when, following the speeches delivered by Louis Marshall, Dr. Stephen

(Continued on Page 2)

\$15,000,000 CAMPAIGN TO AID RUSSIAN JEWRY DECIDED AT PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

S. Wise and the Hon. Carl Sherman, the resolution was adopted with an overwhelming majority which was later, at the urge of James N. Rosenberg, declared to be unanimous, taking as an example the ratification meeting of the United States constitution which was held in the City of Philadelphia in the year 1776 at the request of Benjamin Franklin, after whom the hotel in which the conference took place, was named. The successful deliberations which resulted in the harmonious resolution were credited to the extraordinary ability and stern leadership of General Abel Davis of Chicago, who was the chairman of the conference.

The first million dollars toward the plan of an American Jewish overseas chest was pledged by Julius Rosenwald at the beginning of the debate. Felix M. Warburg followed with a declaration that in addition to the \$700,000 already donated by him during the past year toward the Hebrew University, the Palestine Economic Corporation and agricultural work in Russia, he will contribute additional \$300,000 for the proposed overseas chest.

Marshall and Wise Unite

"I wish to express my appreciation of what Mr. Barondess has done in his customary role as peace-maker," Mr. Marshall stated.

"There is no need of adding anything to what has been said, except to say that the discussions which have taken place here have been largely the result of misunderstanding of words and phrases. All differences have been met and we now understand that the work which we have heretofore begun is to be continued. The last paragraph requires perhaps only this explanation and that paragraph is the one which reads as follows: 'This conference regards it as self-evident that American Jewry, whenever called upon, is prepared generously to support the work of Jewish resettlement in Palestine. It is persuaded that through the Jewish Agency and other instrumentalities the Jews of America will always give adequately and generously of their strength and substance to the performance of their great and historic task.' That merely means what we have frequently said and what many of us have acted upon, and that is this, that it is a part of the duty of the Jews of America to help in the upbuilding of Palestine. (Applause). In the course of my statement this morning I tried to emphasize that personally I felt that the Jews of this country are able to take care of every problem which is presented to them which makes for the betterment of the Jews everywhere. I have no fear as to what we can do and I have said frequently and I say it now, that there must be three different campaigns or movements, which must be participated in by the Jews of America, firstly, education, secondly relief for the Jews of Europe and thirdly, Palestine reconstruction."

Sherman and De Haas Dissent

In the atmosphere of relieved tension Mr. Carl Sherman who was a member of the committee which went into session too occasion to declare before the conference the reasons for his single vote cast against the agreement resolution. In so doing, Mr. Sherman stated, "I wish to congratulate Mr. Marshall, Mr. Warburg, Rabbi Wise, the others who conferred upon the suggestion of Mr. Barondess that they came to what they think is common ground before this body. As one of the conferees, however, I want to state that I voted 'no' on the resolution.

"I do it because I think a principle is involved. I came here, although a Zionist, not primarily as a Zionist, firm in my conviction, but willing to learn, firm in my conviction, unless I learn, that mass colonization in Russia was dangerous to the Jewish cause throughout the world. I heard, or

rather read Dr. Rosen's report; I listened to Mr. Marshall, and I have not been switched. I do not believe that the resolution that was submitted, maybe I am wrong, deviates from the Rosen report in one iota. I believe that under that resolution, in view of what we have heard, in advance of this meeting, in view of the large sums that have been pledged, that were intended to be used for settlements or colonization purposes, that it is still intended upon adoption of this resolution to spend eight or nine million dollars upon a mass colonization plan. To that I was opposed, and to that I am still opposed," Mr. Sherman stated.

Jacob de Haas declared that he associates himself with the opinion of Mr. Sherman.

"Colonization" Term Must Be Banished, Dr. Wise Urges, Sponsoring Resolution

Following Mr. Sherman, Dr. Stephen Wise, who seconded the compromise resolution, declaring ironically that he was following the "lion which had swallowed up the lamb", stated:

"I have no hesitation whatever in giving my support as an American Jew to this resolution. This resolution has been brought about as a result of an understanding which has been reached within the conference chamber. I was very much afraid that American Jews and non-Jews would be misled by the use of the term 'Russian colonization', as if it implied or involved the acceptance of a new and untried solution of the Jewish problem. As a Jew and as a Zionist I have had assurance from Messrs. Marshall, Warburg, Lehman and Brown,—I do not name Mr. Straus with them because he is a friend of all of us—that the Rosen report is not to be taken to mean that we are going to do something unprecedented, grandios, in the matter of colonization in Russia. These gentlemen have given us their word that they would do no more than continue and develop and extend as it may be possible to extend, industrial elements. I candidly say I wish the question had never been raised. I wish another way out had been found. I told Messrs. Marshall and Warburg and their comrades that in Vienna excepting for one man, Neiditch, I did not hear a single Jew from Russia express himself enthusiastically or even affirmatively in behalf of the plan of Russian colonization. I believe there has been a great misunderstanding. I believe that misunderstanding has arisen in part because of unnecessary stress upon the term 'Russian colonization' and I am going to make the confession that there were hundreds and even thousands of Jews in America frightened, confused, disturbed, by the use of the term 'Russian colonization.' That is why I stated in Vienna I refused to accept Russian colonization as a substitute for Palestinian colonization. I add only this: These men have called upon us to surrender or to hold in abeyance some of our fears, our doubts, our questions, and we know that the matter has been brought within its true proportions, that there is to be no new 'Exodus' in Russia. That, too, must be banished from the terminology of the J. D. C. They have asked us to hold out our hands in token of readiness and eagerness. There is peace and unity not chiefly nor even largely by any concession on our part, but by the earnest, unequivocal, and I think tremendously significant word of Warburg, Lehman, Marshall, Brown and Mr. Rosenberg, that we Zionists can now call upon them and they will help us as we call upon American Israel as we find it needful to do, not in the task of palliation, but in the great historic, glorious privileging task of Jewish resettlement in Palestine. Together let us go out, the immediate task tomorrow, relief, reconstruction in eastern Europe, but the ever present challenging, sublime task, the building up of a great noble abiding Jewish life in Palestine."

JULIUS ROSENWALD PLEDGES \$1,000,000 TOWARD NEW \$15,000,000 RECONSTRUCTIVE FUND

Wants Colonization in Russia to Be First Feature of Reconstructive Program; "Jews Have Never Had An Opportunity to Do A Real Constructive Piece of Work for Their Co-Religionists Until Now," He Declares

Philadelphia, Sept. 13.—Julius Rosenwald, well-known American Jewish philanthropist, started the animated discussion which developed at the national conference of the United Jewish Campaign held in Philadelphia yesterday, following the report submitted by Dr. Joseph Rosen on his Russian Jewish colonization plan.

"Some of you may think that my arising on this occasion may have been staged or pre-arranged with the Committee. I want to assure you that, up to the time I entered this room I had not the slightest idea that I would speak. But I have been so impressed by what this wonderful man has told us that I am not willing to sit quietly by and permit this moment to pass. This is a subject that has interested me for many years. I have contended—whether rightly or wrongly—that the only way to help our co-religionists in these benighted lands, is to help them where they are.

Says He Is Not Opposed to Zionism

"My experience and what I have been able to find out from the experience of others shows that subsidized immigration, where you have to transport masses of people, is absolutely impracticable.

"My friends in Chicago will vouch for what I say, that this is not an opinion that I have formed recently. My unwillingness to join in the Palestine movement was not at all based on my being opposed to Zionism. I am not opposed to Zionism. I have been willing to help any efforts made in Palestine, for years, and have done so, but I have never been a believer in subsidizing immigration to the extent of moving people in masses from one country to another and trying to establish them with funds which, to my mind, is impossible at the present time. I do not believe that it is possible to establish—and then not always successfully—a family in Palestine or in Argentine or anywhere else where land must be bought and the people taken care of until they are self-supporting, for less—and I think on an average it will be more as time goes on—for less than \$5,000 a family.

"I have thought and thought and thought about this subject, year in and year out, and particularly for the last six or seven months since I have given a greater amount of study to this Russian situation.

"I am firmly convinced that the Jews have never had an opportunity to do a real constructive thing, a real constructive piece of work, for their co-religionists, until this time. I have always felt that whatever they did heretofore has been palliative. During the war I was willing to go along and I was willing to give in a large measure for palliative relief.

Urges Constructive, Not Palliative Relief

"I am willing no longer to give in any large measure for palliative relief. I believe that the people will always require assistance. This thing is going to continue. There will always be orphans and sick. There will always be poverty, but I believe those things have got to become local duties imposed upon the people who live in a community. We can't hope to provide funds for people all over this world who are poverty stricken. Furthermore I don't believe it is helpful in the long run to make people dependent upon charity. If we can put them in a position to help themselves, I am in heartiest accord with work of that nature. I am very anxious indeed to have this the primary motive in connection with any campaign which might be started in this country. I would deplore the failure of this movement which I am afraid will result if we are going to mass everything and consider the so-called colonization work in connection with relief work. I am

very much afraid that any movement along that line will fail.

Wants Colonization in Russia First

What I would like to see would be that this agricultural work as outlined by Dr. Rosen be made the first feature of our program and the first nine million dollars, if you want to take that figure for three years of work for this movement, be set aside for this particular work. Regarding the balance of six million dollars, I haven't heard any very definite figures as to how much is going to be used for any one thing. It looks to me like a pot in which we say we will do everything, whatever is required as time goes on is to be provided. Personally I think that is a terrible mistake. I have expressed myself to one or two people, saying that I believe if we are going to raise money, we ought to be definite about what we want this money for. We ought to say how much we expect to use for this work, and how much we expect to use for that work, and not leave the matter open to say 'We will decide later how much we will spend in any one country,' because then we get into politics. Each man tries to use his influence to get this particular pet hobby favored; I don't believe that is the way to raise money. I want to tell you, I am an old 'Schnorrer' myself. I have been in the business for a great many years, and I don't believe people want to give money unless they know what it is going to be used for. I would like as I said to see the first part of this fund set aside absolutely to do this constructive work. I am not going to oppose any of the other work that it is necessary to do. I don't consider myself capable of judging a good many of these things on their merits. Consequently I am not willing to deprecate any one of these movements, but I am willing to do this. I am willing to contribute under certain restrictions which I will take up with the committee—not restrictions which will hamper the fund in any way but I would like to see for one thing the continuation of the policy that has been followed to help people primarily who can partly help themselves. I may be wrong, but that is my personal conviction. I believe we will get a great deal farther, and think we will get a better class of people; I think you will help the whole cause very much by taking that path. Now there are some such things as that that I would like to take up with the committee and base my proposition on.

Announces Contribution of \$1,000,000

"But I am willing to do this. I am willing to devote \$1,000,000. I assume that nine million dollars will be required during the next three years for this work, judging from Dr. Rosen's report. If we can get more than that for this work so much the better, if they can use it to advantage; but toward the first nine million dollars, in fair proportion to the amounts contributed by other people, I am willing to contribute the amount mentioned. If this thing could be presented to the people of this country, I don't believe there would be a bit of trouble in raising this nine million dollars, promised over a period of three years. If it could be done over a period of two years it would probably be a great deal better, but that might not be feasible. I don't know how rapidly this money can be used to advantage; but I do believe that it is the first thing that this meeting should provide for and if that meets with your approval I shall very gladly make my contribution."

The second of the speakers who participated in

(Continued on Page 4)

JULIUS ROSENWALD PLEDGES \$1,000,000 TOWARD \$15,000,000 RECONSTRUCTIVE FUND

(Continued from Page 3)

the debate was Mr. Jacob de Haas, former executive secretary of the Zionist Organization of America, who startled the conference with his question to the followers of the Russian colonization plan: Do you Jews of America wish to declare today that it is your desire and your judgment that the Jews of Russia are at your cost, to mount on the Russian Vesuvius? Since the Crimean Cossack disturbances of 1648, every Jew that got out of Russia was the better for getting out. Ninety-nine per cent of Jewry will agree with me and with Dr. Rosen when he said that at the very best the position of the Jew in Russia is hazardous. The life insurance expert knows how to draw a table as to the life of a human being. The record of Russian, Polish and East European Jewish history for over three hundred years provides us with a table of expectancy by which we can learn the measure of recurrence of pogroms and outrages upon the Jewish people. One must judge Russia by its three hundred years' record during which the Russians have on every occasion, under different circumstances, poured out the blood of those Jews who remained in Russia.

Tumultuous Scenes

Tumultuous scenes were started at the conference when the speaker was at this point interrupted by S. Nizer, well known Yiddish writer, who shouted: "It's a lie. It's a libel against the Russian people!" Several delegates of Russian origin protested shouting: "Why then did the interrupting delegate leave Russia?"

Dr. Wise protested to the chairman against permitting the use of such expressions in the convention hall. When the tumult continued General Abel Davis stopped Mr. De Haas warning him and the following speakers that the discussion will be limited to the purpose for which the conference was called, namely the continuation of relief activities.

"If you want me to preside," General Davis said, "you must not do anything that will bring disgrace to the good name of the Jews of America. So long as I am in the chair there will be no discussion about the government of any country of the world—I do not care which it is.

"Nothing will be done except with the proper understanding of the guidance of the Stars and Stripes which float over these deliberations. I want to caution the delegates that the discussion must be limited to the purpose for which this conference was called. That is, shall the Jews of America, with their love for their fellow men, be they Jew or Gentile, continue the effort which was started at the conclusion of the war of helping our suffering brethren throughout the world."

Marshall and Wise In Word Duel

The tumultuous scenes quieted down when at this point Nathan Strauss entered the hall. A very sharp controversy then developed between the chairman, General David and Dr. Stephen Wise on the chairman's ruling that no reference be made outside of Dr. Rosen's report. This resulted in the assurance of the chair that Dr. Wise would be granted complete freedom of expression.

Mr. de Haas, continuing his speech, concluded by submitting the following resolution:

"This conference does not commit itself to a program of Jewish colonization in Russia, but holds for the appointment of a competent and qualified commission to study the problems and possibilities of Jewish Agricultural colonization in Europe and other lands with particular reference to the political, economic, social, religious and educational problems involved in such colonization, and that the report of such commission shall be presented to a joint meeting of this conference. In

moving this resolution, I ask for most earnest consideration. I ask for a thought and a prayerful thought for all the human lives behind the figures."

The tension increased from minute to minute as the discussion went on, and reached its pinnacle when the leaders of the two groups, Stephen S. Wise and Louis Marshall, met in a duel of words.

"This is no time for war hysteria. This is a time for calm, earnest, careful deliberation, touching the problems which face us," Dr. Wise stated. "My good friend Dave Brown, this is no violation of confidence, came to me this morning and said, 'Hello, Wise—You should have heard what a Jew on the street said just now—he said that you, Stephen Wise, were the greatest anti-Semite in America.' He wouldn't let anyone say that of Louis Marshall, Felix Warburg, or Abel Davis, or Nathan Straus.

"I am giving my life to the Jewish people and the Jewish cause."

Dr. Wise Pleads for Palestine

Dr. Wise stressed the unwisdom of dealing with the Soviet Republic while still unrecognized by the United States.

"I tremble to think," he said, "what would have happened to a company of lesser men if, a year or two ago, or even yesterday, we had proposed a step which involves a certain measure of public dealing with the Soviet Republic.

"This project of Russian colonization is a new departure, a tremendous step, in the life of Israel in America. It is a new thing in Jewish life, in the Jewish life of America, our country never yet having recognized the Soviet Republic, for us to enter into formal organized public relations with the Soviet Government, whatever the grounds, whatever the purposes.

"At the moment I am not concerned about the circumstance that is of the utmost importance—that back to the land, back to the land, gives no guarantee with regard to organized, collective Jewish life for the future.

"But in 1917 Great Britain issued the Balfour Declaration. Next month, eight years will have passed since that Declaration, and not a single step has been taken in these eight years by American Jews collectively, to express their sense of indebtedness to the British Government for its great and noble action.

"I know very well the Joint Distribution Committee allotted \$200,000 for the Ruttenberg scheme, but partly because of our own failing, it has not entirely materialized. I know the Committee has expended some millions, eight or ten per cent of its entire fund, in the last nine years, but no one could have gotten organized collective Jewry, no one could have gotten Julius Rosenwald to give \$5,000,000 for use in Palestine, virtually under the British Government, yet Great Britain is the great friend of the Jewish people."

Compares Conditions In Russia and Palestine

Here a delegate arose in the rear of the room and said that it had understood no Government was to be criticized. He was overruled and Dr. Wise was permitted to proceed.

"We are asked," he said, "to vote our confidence publicly in the purposes and in the integrity of motive of the government of that land in which colonization is to take place. It has been said we threaten to expose the Jews at the outposts of peril. There are perils, too, in Palestine, the greatest risks in the world. But the Jews of the world have decided that it is worth their while to take any risk for Palestine. We Jews are not afraid of risks, but we are afraid of exposing the Jews to risks for a cause which may not be, I do

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DR. ROSEN EXPLAINS PLAN OF FUTURE J. D. C. WORK IN RUSSIA

"Our Project Has Nothing to Do With Ill-Famed Fable of Autonomous Jewish Republic in Russia," He Tells J. D. C. Conference; Gives Detailed Account of Colonization Situation in the Ukraine and Crimea

Philadelphia, Sept. 14.—Four thousand Jewish families, making a population of over 25,000 souls, settled on the land in Russia during last year at a cost of \$800,000, under the direction of the Agro-joint, declared Dr. Joseph A. Rosen in his report which constituted the feature of the Sunday morning session of the Philadelphia conference of the United Jewish Campaign which was listened to with the greatest interest and attention of all the delegates.

Dr. Rosen, in his introductory remarks to the report, disclaimed any connection with the reports concerning the possibility of establishing an autonomous Jewish republic in Soviet Russia.

"Our project had absolutely nothing to do with the ill-famed fable of an autonomous Jewish republic in Russia. It had no political aspects whatever, and was merely an effort to help along a spontaneous movement, a genuine new line of reconstructive rehabilitation originated by the Jewish masses in Russia of their own accord, as a dire necessity brought about by the post-war and post-revolutionary economic conditions of the country," he stated.

Describes Triangle of Alternatives

Declaring that the Jewish population of Soviet Russia under the present regime is faced with a triangle of alternatives—starvation, emigration or adaptation and that more people died in Russia in the last few years than in the World War, the Civil War and the Revolution combined, that to speak of emigration of the Jewish masses with the present closed doors of nearly all countries is nothing but a mockery and that of the approximately 3,000,000 Jews who live in Russia 5 per cent are engaged in agricultural pursuits, 10 per cent are professionals, including government officials, 15 per cent are laborers and handicraft workers and 70 per cent are former traders and "luft menschen", Dr. Rosen urged that the only possible way out of the situation for Russian Jews is adaptation. "Adaptation in this case is nothing else but colonization. The 'luft menschen' category is at present very numerous. It includes quite a number of intellectuals and artisans. This great number presents a most serious problem of mass adaptation. The colonization issue was forced upon us by the suffering Jewish masses in Russia. With the Jewish masses in Russia it is not a time for theoretical discussion which may afford some keen intellects an opportunity to sharpen their wits, but a matter of life and death in the fullest horrible and naked significance of these simple words", he declared.

Enumerating the difficulties of the Jewish artisans and the slight possibility of the Jews to engage in industrial work under present conditions in Russia, Dr. Rosen unfolded the advantages of colonization.

Opportunity Will Not Come Again, Says Rosen

"To understand the situation we must consider separately the eastern and the western parts of Southern Russia. In the western part, the provinces of Kieff, Volinia, Podolia, the population is comparatively dense. There were large estates there before the revolution, worked by hired labor, employing the local peasants. Immediately after the revolution, these local peasants took over practically all the land of these estates and divided it among themselves; only here and there, in the immediate neighborhood of small towns, groups of Jews have succeeded in securing comparatively small tracts of land. Conditions were quite different in the east, in the provinces of Cherson, Nikolaieff, Odessa, and Ekaterinoslav. There were also large estates there worked by hired labor, but the local peasants could not supply the total number of workers needed and hundreds of thousands of peasants from the more densely popu-

lated districts used to come out here every season to hire out on the large estates for seasonal work and go back to their homes in the fall.

"What happened after the revolution? The local peasants took over as much of the land of the estates as they could work. The peasants from the other districts, the seasonal workers, could not take over any land as they could only sell their labor. They had no capital or stock, nor implements to take up tracts of land after the land-owners were driven out by the revolution and the Government had taken over the estates. In this way, several millions of acres of land that could not be taken over by local peasants, were made free for general settlement. This was the opportunity for the Jewish masses to take over at least portions of these tracts. The Russian Jews, however, were unable to avail themselves of this opportunity without the assistance of their foreign brethren, but help from the outside is not forthcoming as promptly as is necessary in order that this opportunity be availed of to the fullest possible extent. As the conditions of the country improve, the peasants from the western densely populated districts begin to emigrate to the eastern sections, and the free lands are rapidly being taken over. The chances for Jewish settlement diminish from year to year. Therefore time is of the greatest essence in this matter.

"The possibilities are still there. I cannot make this point too strong. This historical moment will not repeat itself again, and the Jewish masses cannot wait. No matter what developments take place in other countries, the vast majority of Russian Jewry must volens volens remain in that country, and they must be helped.

Names Advantages of Colonization

"What are the advantages of colonization as compared with other lines of reconstructive adaptation?"

"1. The fundamental advantage is that under Russian conditions, in colonization, we are not confronted from the very start with market conditions. We approach the problem principally as a matter of family or group production for their own consumption. This is not possible in any other occupation. Markets and marketing conditions play here only a secondary part.

"2. The settlers do not depend on anybody but themselves to supply them with work.

"3. Instead of 'declassed pariahs' who are only tolerated, the settlers at once become full fledged citizens of the country, enjoying equal rights with the privileged class of workmen and peasants, for themselves and their children.

"4. The Government is in full accord with the proposition, and as a matter of fact, furnishes, by far, the greatest part of the necessary investment, by supplying: (a) Free land; (b) Greatly reduced rates of transportation, over the Government railroad; (c) Free tracts of timber land for cutting lumber; and (d) Some cash credits.

"5. Under these circumstances, colonization becomes the most expedient and cheapest form of reconstructive work for a philanthropic organization such as ours.

"6. From the point of view of getting our funds and help directly to the people who are to be benefited by us, no other line of reconstruction work could compare with colonization.

Is Mass Colonization in Russia Possible?

"Jewish mass colonization is not only a feasible, but a proven fact in Russia because:

a—The objective political and economic conditions not only favor colonization, but make it a necessity.

b—Settlers do not have to be transported for thousands of miles.

c—Settlers do not have to adjust themselves to new conditions of climate, social environment, and foreign language, as is the case with Argentinian and Brazilian colonization.

d—The necessary investment is lower than in any other country.

e—The government is actively interested and is greatly favoring the movement in a practical way, rendering substantial material assistance to the settlers and granting them many privileges.

Will Colonization Solve the Jewish Problem in Russia?

"It would be a ridiculous contention to claim that any single measure could untie the complex agglomeration of economic, social, political and cultural knots that go to make up the so-called Jewish problem. And Russia is not

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DR. ROSEN EXPLAINS PLAN OF FUTURE J. D. C. WORK IN RUSSIA

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the only country where this problem affords insurmountable difficulties. But mass colonization even to the extent of settling additional 25,000 to 30,000 families, which is a perfectly feasible proposition, would go a long way toward solving not only the economic, but some of the political, social and cultural aspects of the Jewish problem in Russia.

"It is, of course, difficult to determine exactly what constitutes the disturbing surplus of the Jewish population, but it is perfectly reasonable to assume that by the removal of even 10-15% of the disturbed population, the general conditions would be perceptibly improved. Taking the disturbed population as about one-third of the total, which is a fair estimate, this would mean the settlement of 20,000 to 30,000 families, or about 100,000 to 150,000 souls, a thing that under present conditions can certainly be accomplished within three years provided an amount of \$6,000,000 to \$9,000,000 are made available for this work. With additional funds the program could be extended, as the Government is prepared to set aside sufficient land for the settlement of 100,000 Jewish families.

Are the Colonies Safe?

"It is quite true that memories of pogroms, banditry and civil war still linger in the minds and hearts of Russian Jewry. It is true that a great number of them would gladly emigrate if they had a real chance to do so. But it is equally true, that the masses of our people in Russia are taking heart again and are gradually forgetting their fears; that Jewish farmers settled in more or less compact sections are if anything safer than Jews in the towns and cities; that the process of restoration is going on more rapidly in the colonies than in the towns; that our new settlers in the Ukraine and especially in the Crimea have no fears whatever for their own safety; and that the Jewish masses feel much safer from pogroms under the present government than with any other Russian government under which they had to live in the past. To anyone not blinded by prejudices who spent even a short time in Russia during the last year or two, all the opinions and prophecies of the Russian emigres living in Europe and America sound so utterly ridiculous that they do not even merit attention.

Can the Settlers Expect to Make a Living on the Land?

Of great importance are the undisputed facts that:

"1. 90% of the general population in these districts have always made a living from farming and the greatest majority of them made a much better living than the Jewish masses in the towns.

"2. The process of reconstruction of life is going on in the old Jewish colonies at a much faster rate than in the towns and small cities.

"3. The settlers we helped to place on the land two years ago with a smaller outlay of funds than we are contemplating at present, needed our assistance this year only for building purposes, and with the fine harvest of this year will get along without our funds.

"In view of these facts it is perfectly reasonable to expect that our settlers will be comparatively firmly established within the first three years and will be in position after that to begin paying up their indebtedness."

Describing the work of the Comzet, the Soviet Governmental Department for Jewish colonization, Dr. Rosen expressed his conviction that "the government is absolutely sincere in its desire to carry out this colonization plan to the fullest success possible. It is vitally interested in this, without any ulterior motives, being anxious to help as large a proportion as possible of the Jewish population to adapt itself to new conditions."

Special Regulations Affecting Jewish Settlers

Declaring further that the pre-war value of the land occupied by Jewish settlers during the 1924-1925 season alone exceeds \$10,000,000, Dr. Rosen declared:

"The present Russian land laws specify several categories

of citizens entitled to receive land grants from the Government. Peasants come in the first category and former traders in the very last. This would have automatically deprived the greatest majority of Jews of an opportunity ever to settle on land. On representation made by the Comzet, the Government has issued a special regulation affecting only Jews, specifically stating that, whereas under the Czarist Government the Jews were not permitted to settle on the land and therefore had no peasant class, the Jewish traders and artisans who are now desirous of taking up parcels of land for cultivation by their families are placed in the same category as peasants with reference to the allotment of such land.

What the Government Is Doing

"In addition to the land grants and reduced rates of transportation, the Comzet has supplied to our settlers during the past season 24,000 poods of seed, over 100,000 roubles worth of machinery, about 100,000 roubles worth of lumber, and has appropriated for Jewish settlement close to 1,000,000 roubles in cash. There being no general Government budget for agricultural settlement, it is impossible for the Comzet to secure large special appropriations for Jewish colonization. The total acreage occupied by Jewish farmers in Russia, and the number of Jews engaged in agricultural pursuits, is shown in the following table:

In the Ukraine, 77,000 persons holding 513,000 acres; in the Crimea, 4,640 persons holding 75,800 acres; in White Russia and Central Russia, 34,000 persons holding 108,000 acres, making a total of Jewish agricultural population of 115,000 holding 696,800 acres.

Summing up, Dr. Rosen declared:

"1. Living conditions of the Jewish masses in Russia make it imperative for them to adapt themselves to the new environments and turn in as great numbers as possible to productive work.

"2. Of all the forms of adaptation under present conditions in Russia land settlement offers the greatest advantages.

"3. The results accomplished by the Agro-Joint fully justify continued effort in this direction on a large scale.

"4. While there are presently some possibilities for helping a great number of Russian Jews within their accustomed occupations and attempts should be made to make use of these possibilities, our main efforts should be concentrated on the land settlement proposition, as:

"(a) This is a broad spontaneous movement originated by the Jewish masses themselves who see here a real chance of reconstructive rehabilitation.

"(b) Time is of the very greatest essence in this matter and delay means (and I repeat this in full seriousness) a loss of opportunity unprecedented in the history of Russian Jewry.

"(c) By concentrating our effort on one proposition we can accomplish with the same amount of money much greater results than by spreading over a variety of enterprises."

Mr. Jacob Fishman, editor of the "Jewish Morning Journal" rose to ask the following questions, which Dr. Rosen took down for reply:

"First, does Dr. Rosen believe that it is ethical for the Jews of Russia to use expropriated land to colonize?

"Second, can Dr. Rosen shed some light on the reports printed in some of the Soviet Jewish papers stating that when a number of people came to the land assigned to them, that they found peasants were there and had been there for months?

"Third, can Dr. Rosen tell us whether there have been attempted or practiced expulsions through the influence of the Yevsektzia of people who had already been settled on land because they have been known to do part trading, because they couldn't make their living from soil?

"Fourth, will Dr. Rosen kindly tell us whether the Jews on those settlements will have any cultural possibilities?" Mr. Fishman declared.

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FELIX M. WARBURG POINTS TO J. D. C. ACHIEVEMENTS, IN REPORT BEFORE CONFERENCE

Work of Past 10 Years Outlined, Showing \$58,000,000 Was Transmitted Abroad for Relief; Analysis of Figures Reveals Varied Activities, in 42 Countries; Lauds David Brown

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—The work of the Joint Distribution Committee, the gigantic relief agency of American Jewry, its achievements in the past ten years were reviewed, the future plans for the renewed activities of American Jewry under the leadership of the same organization were outlined at the first session of the Joint Distribution Committee conference which opened here at eight thirty Saturday evening at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel by David A. Brown, national chairman of the United Jewish Campaign.

Albert M. Greenfield, chairman of the Philadelphia reception committee, in greeting the assembled delegates on behalf of the reception committee, declared that this was the most representative Jewish gathering in the history of the Jewish community in the United States.

\$58,000,000 Sent Abroad Since 1914

Following a short address in which David A. Brown introduced himself to the delegates, he suggested General Abel Davis, United States Army general, as chairman of the conference. Alfred Klein of Philadelphia was elected secretary of the conference.

The first feature of the conference was the report of Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee since its inception. After mentioning the names of the J. D. C. workers who died during this period, "Rev. Cantor, who was murdered while on duty in Poland, Col. Cutler, Prof. Friedlander, Albert Lucas, Mr. Peyser, my revered father-in-law, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, Judge Sulzberger and Jacob Wertheim," Mr. Warburg went on to review the work.

"Since October, 1914, to date, there has been actually transmitted abroad for relief purposes a total of over \$58,000,000. An analysis of this figure will present a general outline of the activities in which we have engaged during these past eleven years.

"Of course, the greater portion of the aforementioned amount has been devoted to general palliative relief purposes and the financial records show that approximately \$45,700,000 were so expended.

Sums Expended in Various Countries

"For its functional activities, the J. D. C. has actually expended:

- 1—\$4,326,000 through the Reconstruction Department, including \$363,000 drawn by the offices of the Foundation on account of the \$750,000 assigned to the Foundation.
- 2—\$1,585,000 through the Medical Dept.
- 3—\$1,536,000 through the Refugee and Repatriation Dept.
- 4—\$3,067,000 through the Child Care Department, of which \$130,000 were turned over to the Palestine Orphan Committee.
- 5—\$1,237,000 through the Cultural Committee in addition to \$355,000 spent directly by the American Jewish Relief Committee.

"It is of interest to note that the sum of \$7,200,000 was expended by the Joint Distribution Committee in its activities in Palestine, not including cultural appropriations made directly by our constituent committees.

Abyssinia	\$12,000.00
Alexandria (Egypt)	58,851.55
Algiers, Tunis and Morocco	9,000.00
Austria and Hungary (prior 1920)	2,984,091.10
Austria	1,078,094.05
Baltic Provinces	66,026.08
Belgium	2,500.00
Bulgaria	28,861.48
Canada	19,933.75
Central Europe	388,451.53
Cuba	28,815.49
Czecho-Slovakia	696,890.01
Danzig	10,012.25
Denmark	3,135.18
France	24,713.32
Estonia	1,757.89
Germany	707,885.20
Greece, Turkey, Serbia and Syria (prior 1920)	1,376,649.34
Greece	42,000.00
Holland	92,115.70
Hungary	596,714.25
Italy	29,998.99
Jugo-Slavia	35,000.00

Latvia	371,049.41
Lithuania	610,770.06
Persia	38,738.89
Poland, Lithuania and Kurland (prior 1920) ..	12,228,363.03
Poland	8,629,498.55
Roumania	2,530,635.58
Russia (prior 1920)	4,012,104.50
Russia and Ukraine	9,476,323.61
Serbia	293.82
Siberia	499,813.50
Spain	18,000.00
Switzerland	237,281.77
Syria	49,956.34
Turkey	754,197.72
Yokohama, Japan, Refugees	127,002.50
Various Countries	775,808.54

New Funds to Be Disbursed Through Agencies Abroad

"Upon my return from my last trip to Europe after consultation with people over there, and having had the benefit of a meeting with Dr. Kahn and Dr. Rosen, I reported, as per my suggestion, that Russian agricultural experiment should be extended, that our child-care work and certain problems of sanitation needed additional amounts, and, in consequence of unexpected, drastic changes in the law of immigration, hardships among refugees abroad were such that some attention must be given to those unfortunate people, and that some cultural institutions in Europe and Palestine who were working under tremendous pressure should receive some assistance. The J. D. C. Executive Committee, after hearing this report of the meeting of May 14, 1925 (as printed in the Minutes on page 8) decided:

"It is imperative to make an appeal to the Jewish public of the United States for the collection of an adequate fund which is to be regarded as an overseas chest, out of which provision may be made for the continuation of agricultural work and the care of orphans in Russia, for the relief of Jewish refugees and to deal with some urgent problems of sanitation, education and certain other urgent requirements. The campaign will be inaugurated in the early autumn. Meantime, a Budget Committee is engaged in ascertaining the minimum requirements.

"It is not planned to reestablish the machinery of the Joint Distribution Committee, found necessary to maintain during the war period. It is contemplated that the funds secured will be disbursed through existing approved agencies abroad."

"We accepted the offer of our Mr. David Brown who volunteered to go to Russia. We have asked Dr. Kahn, our trusted adviser, to make his trip to Russia and then report, and that report is before you. We have asked Dr. Rosen to sum up some of his experiences and recommendations, and his report is before you.

Praises David Brown

"The three reports, together with the interviews which have been given, have furnished us sufficient food for thought about these problems, and, according to my views, only these problems are before you for consideration at this meeting. I hope that there will be no attempt made to drag into this conference any questions of politics or organization problems. If you should entrust the Joint Distribution Committee with the continuation of its work, its Executive Committee will be delighted to receive any suggestions which you wish to make to them, but I think it would be delaying our work, if a matter of administration should be brought up here for discussion. The figures show that we have worked in 42 countries. Analyzing these figures, you will find that we have worked with members of almost every important organization in existence, and I hope that we will continue to do so. We will not be able to take care of organization as such.

"It is, of course, for your conference to decide to

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FELIX M. WARBURG POINTS TO J. D. C. ACHIEVEMENTS, IN REPORT BEFORE CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 7)

what extent, if at all, you wish to go out and collect funds, as it will be impossible for us to do justice to all the many demands that come to us, and it may be wiser and fairer if we attempt to get along with as small a budget as possible, to be spent over three years.

"As long as splendid, self sacrificing, energetic, extraordinary Mr. David A. Brown has agreed to be the Chairman of such a campaign, he will no doubt keep up the enthusiasm and the speed which he usually sets."

Dr. Rosen Reproaches Critics

The tense atmosphere which prevailed from the very first moment of the opening of the Conference, strengthened by allusions made in the reports which urged not to "drag in" any "organization questions" and the uncertainty of both groups as to what would occur, found its first expression when Dr. A. J. Rongy, member of the American Jewish Congress, arose to move that inasmuch as the majority of delegates were vitally interested in the issues before the convention, and largely in the report of Dr. Rosen, that this report be presented by Dr. Rosen at the first session instead of on the following day, as was arranged in the agenda. The incident illustrated to the delegates immediately the able leadership of General Davis, as chairman. General Davis, replying to this motion, declared that the motion was in order and the report of Dr. Rosen, which was printed, would be distributed to the delegates for digestion. Upon the insistence of Dr. Rongy and Robert Silverman of Boston, it was declared that Dr. Rosen preferred to submit his report not at the first session but on Sunday morning. Maurice Samuel arose to ask whether there would be room in the agenda for general discussion and whether provisions had been made for the election of a Committee on Resolutions and whether any action would be proposed to the conference.

Dr. Joseph Rosen, who appeared at the conclusion of the session, said:

"I can tell you frankly it makes me sick at heart to see how a good many people write about the Russian colonization plan who really have no interest, either in the problem or in the Jews; write about it just because they want to show how bright they are, and how fine an argument they can put up. This is not the spirit in which I am going to discuss the matter with you tomorrow. I would greatly appreciate your favor if you will read my report, and if there are any questions—honest, sincere questions—that people really interested in the proposition and in the Russian Jews would like to ask, I will be very glad to answer them all."

Work of Agrojoint Described By Rosenberg

At the suggestion of Carl Sherman the conference passed a motion that the report of Dr. Rosen be the first order of business at the Sunday morning session and that immediately after this the general discussion be held. Mr. Louis Marshall, who was scheduled to be the first speaker, yielded his place when the motion was passed.

The work of the Agrojoint, the agency of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee in charge of agricultural work in Russia, was described in a report submitted by James N. Rosenberg, chairman of the reconstruction committee of the J. D. C.

"The Agro-Joint, as it is known throughout over a half million acres of fertile lands now being harvested by the Jewish colonists in Russia, is child of the J. D. C. The full, formal name is the American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation. I stress that word 'Jewish' for the J. D. C. from the beginning of the great Russian work in 1921 proclaimed that word in Russia. When during the famine period of 1921-1922, feeding kitchens were set up in

White Russia and the Ukraine and conducted by the J. D. C. and its Jewish representatives as a branch of Herbert Hoover's organization, the American Relief Administration, every feeding station had nailed on its walls a great poster telling the Russian people—Jew and Gentile—that that kitchen, feeding Jew and Gentile, was supported by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. The word 'Jewish' was included in the poster not to glorify or advertise the generosity of you men and women, the Jews of America. It was another motive that inspired the officers of the J. D. C. They wanted all the people in the Ukraine and White Russia, wherein three millions Jews reside to know that this non-sectarian work was made possible through the money of Jews, because they wanted the Jewish population to have a happier life, a better environment, a place to live in less beset by the terrors of pogroms and persecution. Many of those posters are upon the walls of the buildings where the feeding kitchens were conducted.

The Policy of the Agrojoint

"The Agro-Joint has continued that same policy. The word 'Agro-Joint' in the Ukraine, Crimea and White Russia means an American Jewish organization which is not merely bringing modern American Agricultural methods and apparatus to the vast fertile steppes of Russia. It means not merely the tractors, the modern machinery for well drilling, the plows, the modern means of developing pure bred seeds, the modern idea of crop diversification, but it means to the Christian peasant that hundreds of thousands of his acres are being plowed by our tractors and that millions of his acres have been planted with finer, better and more productive seeds from the Agrojoint pure bred multiplication seed stations. Those stations, so early as 1923, had already developed enough of such seeds to plant over three millions of acres of land.

"In the spring of 1924, Dr. Rosen returned to this country. He explained at length the policy of the Russian Government, the willingness of the Government to give land free and to aid in agricultural work; he explained that the Government took this course because there were millions of acres of fertile land lying idle, the development of which was of vital importance to Russian economic growth. The matter was argued pro and con at the greatest length by the J. D. C. Finally, the comparatively small sum of \$400,000 was allotted for colonization work on a small scale. It was recognized that the work was experimental and that the sum was inadequate, but partly because of lack of funds and chiefly because the J. D. C. was unwilling to ask the Jews of America to embark on a larger venture until the thing was thoroughly tested, we much disappointed Dr. Rosen by allowing only \$400,000 for the work.

Calls Results So Far Miraculous

"The miraculous results which have been accomplished in little more than a year since the spring of 1924 are presented in Dr. Rosen's own printed report of the work of the Agrojoint. To me this is one of the most thrilling documents I have ever read. Behind the dry facts and figures is an epic of pioneering, of struggle, courage and accomplishment, we learn both from Dr. Rosen's report and that of Dr. Kahn, as well as from other sources.

"Many times have I been asked what the problem is, boiled down to its essence. The answer is simple. Either we help the Russian Jews in developing this agricultural work, or we leave them to ruin. What third course is open to us? It is a clear cut dilemma with which we are faced. We believe that the work has been tried and proved. Twenty-five thousand Jews harvesting 500,000 acres show that here is no Utopian dream."

After reports submitted by Mr. David M. Bressler on the refugee work of the J. D. C. and by Dr. Lee K. Frankel on the work of the Medical Department, the session adjourned.

JULIUS ROSENWALD PLEDGES \$1,000,000 TOWARD \$15,000,000 RECONSTRUCTIVE FUND

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not say that it is not, that may not be, worth while.

"Mr. Brown himself told me if the Jews who are going on the farms in Russia were asked their preference, eighty per cent of them would go to Palestine.

"We are asking American Jews quickly to send money to Russia, in order that our economically broken fellow Jews may be pushed and pushed onto the land, which but for their incoming might fall into the hands of Russian peasants after a year or two. I do not like the taste of that in my mouth. In Russia Abel Davis might have been a trader or now, a candidate to settle on the land, but here he is a general in the United States Army.

Proposes \$50,000,000 Fund to Include Palestine

"I am not sure what is going to happen to Palestine in the future, but I know that in Palestine the Jewish population in the last four years has doubled from 65,000 to 135,000, through largely unassisted, unsubsidized, unpaid immigration. I confess that I want to bring and to see a maximum of Jews in Palestine at the earliest possible moment.

"I make no charge against the Bolshevik Republic. But suppose they desire, to deflect the Jewish mind, the Jewish love and loyalty from Palestine; suppose they desire to interest American Jews deeply in Russia. What better way could have been devised of doing the two things than under the colonization plan.

"I urge that General Davis go with Rosenwald's millions—to be given, I hope, without qualification or reservation—and ask the Jews of America for \$50,000,000 this year—for a truly completely united and harmonious campaign for relief—a campaign to include Palestine as well as Europe. Tell the Jews of America that we have not reached a decision about colonization or reconstruction, but we wish to deliberate, investigate and consult. Make a complete study of conditions—consult with the leaders of European Jewry—and then call another meeting and we shall stand and work together."

Mr. Marshall, declaring that he was in favor of Jewish unity stated that though he never was a Zionist, when the Balfour Declaration was issued he took such action as to welcome the declaration on behalf of the American Jewish Committee.

Mr. Marshall States His Position

"When recently it was desired by the Zionist organization that the non-Zionists of America should cooperate with the Zionists in the enlargement of the Jewish Agency, as was required by the terms of the mandate, I responded to the call that was made upon me, and called for a non-partisan conference of the leading Jews of the United States in order that they should set aside any prejudices that they might have had and stand side by side with the Zionist organization in the effort to make the Jewish Agency for Palestine what the League of Nations intended it to be, an agency composed of all Jews of the world, of every shade or color. The effort was made; we acted before the Zionist organization acted to express our readiness to enter into such a plan. We awaited the action of the Zionist Congress as to its willingness to enter into it; in anticipation of that fact a committee was appointed to determine a plan of representation of the non-Zionists of the United States upon that agency. And now that the Zionist organization has spoken, we shall keep our part of the contract.

"I have been very indifferent to what people have said or written about me. I have had the greatest amusement of my life in some of the articles that have appeared in the press of the country—I mean of the Yiddish press. I have been described a super-

annuated individual. Mr. Warburg and even Mr. Rosenberg, who is not so old as we, has been described as one of those ancients, who should take a back seat and let the people of Eastern Europe run this country.

"There has recently been printed an article in which it said that I am Louis XIX; the inference is, that I am a Bourbon, but I leave it to all of my friends who know me well, as to whether or not I ever had anything to do with Bourbons, either in politics or otherwise, not even in old Kentucky.

"Now we have decided that it was desirable, as an organization, which has the confidence, we believe, of the people of the United States and of the Jewish people of Europe, to embark upon the campaign, which was intended to help Jews who needed help, most of the Jews who are asking for help, and Jews who wished our assistance; and we have tried to do it, in an orderly way. And at this time we thought we would have those here who have taken an interest in our past campaign, and find out what they would do toward the purpose of carrying out our program. It was that, and nothing more.

Answers Dr. Wise

"Dr. Wise has indicated that there was a time when he said that further relief was unnecessary and that there was no occasion for our starting in on a campaign. There was a time when we did believe, as conditions then stood, that we would be justified in relaxing our efforts.

"I have before me the report and recommendation of the Joint Committee regarding the allocation of funds, under date of March 4, 1923, 2½ years ago. At that time, it was supposed that matters were adjusting themselves in Russia. That was the time the new economic condition was being adjusted in other countries, when conditions were improving, but even at that time, we were unwilling to liquidate without first having made a determined effort to get more money and especially for Russia.

"We said that, at the proper time, it would be desirable for us to conduct a campaign—not a spectacular campaign, and raise five million dollars. That was in 1923. At that time Dr. Rosen had been in Europe, had been in Russia, for upwards of a year. He had made his investigation. He made his investigation on the spot. He knew what the needs were. He proceeded to try out the theory which was based, not upon mere technical knowledge, but practical experience. It was at that time that various newspapers which were very active, and whose statements were found to be absolutely untrue, stated that it was the purpose of the Russian Government to create a Jewish Republic in the Crimea; to establish a new Jewish State. There was sufficient objection in the United States with reference to one Jewish State, and there would be a great deal more objection with reference to two Jewish States. Therefore when that question came up, I objected to any appropriation of any money for this work until I was satisfied as to whether or not there was any such purpose in mind, or whether any such plan was under consideration. And my motion was carried unanimously. Later, we found that this was a false report.

Objects to Delay By Investigation

"Dr. Wise says he is perfectly willing that I should be appointed chairman of a commission that would go to Russia for the purpose of investigating this matter further. What do I know about farming? I have seen corn grow and I have seen wheat grow and I know the difference between wheat and rye, if I get close enough to it, but what do I know about the real matters of agriculture? I don't think that there is anything to be gained by any such experiments as have been suggested and I feel that Dr. Wise is entirely in error when he thinks that is the proper policy to pursue. Now sometimes I have been called upon to defend criminal cases. I

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JULIUS ROSENWALD PLEDGES \$1,000,000 TOWARD \$15,000,000 RECONSTRUCTIVE FUND

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like to get postponements as often as I can so that the case may be forgotten. Those of us who have no politics believe that the time has come for action and not for delay. How long do you think the Angel of Death will stay his hand in order to allow us to investigate by a committee of Jews of the City of New York?

"We have been carrying out a policy which was begun four years ago. Nobody had any doubt as to what the object of that experiment was. It was to ascertain whether or not we could safely go into this work of taking care of the Jews who desire to go on the land. The Jews who came from Russia are not so much concerned; the Jews who are in Russia are the ones who are concerned."

Says Weizmann Believes in Russian Colonization

Mr. Marshall then read a letter from the Rabbi of Lubavitch and other rabbis favoring the colonization plan, and continued:

"I have evidence that this is not a wish superimposed upon the people of Russia but this is their spontaneous desire, their one wish. I suppose that Dr. Wise, after 1921, will recognize that Dr. Weizmann is a pretty good Zionist and a pretty good Jew. I heard Dr. Weizmann in the city of New York at a public meeting last spring say that there was a desire on part of the people of Russia to go upon the land. While at Geneva, five days before the Zionist Congress convened, in the presence of Dr. Magnes, I had a long conversation with Dr. Weizmann upon this question. He wanted to know whether or not the campaign that we were about to enter upon for agricultural work in Russia would injure the cause of agriculture in Palestine. I assured him it would not. He said, I might as well tell you, Mr. Marshall, that there is today seething throughout the Jewish world in Russia a desire to get upon the land, to work the land,—they cannot wait. They want to work the land. It is a miracle from Heaven, that feeling which has ingrained itself in the heart and soul of the Jews in Russia. Everybody who knows anything about the Jews of Russia knows that this is true. The Jews of Russia have always been self-respecting, they have never been paupers, they do not desire to be pauperized, they are not asking for alms.

Discusses Russian Revolution

"It has been said here by a gentleman with great ethical concepts, 'Is it ethical to have the Jews go upon land which once belonged to another.' There was a revolution in Russia as there was a revolution in the United States. The United States, great country that it is, confiscated the lands of all of the Tories who fled from the United States at the time of the revolution. If you want to read the decisions on that subject, I will refer you to the books. I do not know how long it takes to change a revolution into a government. Eight years now have passed since the Soviet Republic was proclaimed and since they have been conducting themselves under a government. Dr. Wise very well knows that he would call me a reactionary in economic matters. I am a real capitalist. I belong to that party. He has told me today that between the two of us if anybody would be called a Bolshevik he would be the Bolshevik. As everybody knows a great part of the territory of Russia was owned either by the Czar or the Grand Dukes or the government or by Princes and by Nobles, by leeches and by cormorants. They owned practically all the territories and if the people were not serfs they were the next thing to it. That was a sore spot in Russia. Do you think a revolution would have occurred if the land had been owned otherwise?

"It was an agricultural revolution. The people decided that the land had to be rescued from those tyrants who had taken possession of it. One thing is certain that land will belong to those who are ready to work it. The people who get it have no right to sell it or mortgage it. It is not so crazy a scheme after all. Well, we are living there, we represent 3 per cent of the people, probably, of Russia. The Jews are willing to work to get their allotment, the government is willing to give it to them, 6,000 families have now availed themselves of that privilege and 100,000 more would be willing to do it. We are asked to give them a chance. We are asked to give them the chance that they want. They say, Do not be afraid for us, we are not afraid. We are ready to take our chances; if we make a bad guess, it is ours. But what is the difference—would it not be just as well to be killed while we are following the plough or tilling the land or engaged in the independent occupation of a tiller of the soil than to go down to death in a ghettos of Russia, in the crowded village, in the slums, and in the sinks of inequity.

Replies to de Haas

Replying to Mr. De Haas, Mr. Marshall stated: "I am surprised to hear such words from the lips of a man who is known for his courage and his fearlessness, and who never retreats from taking a chance. I never played a game of cards for money in my life, but when human souls and human lives are involved, I will gamble to the last penny. And that is what we have got before us now. We have got before us that problem. Then there are some who say, 'Why when there is a change in government, then the music will begin. Then the Jews who are on the land will be driven away.' Well, if the Jews are driven away, the non-Jewish peasants will also be driven away. We will be in no worse condition than they, and then I think the non-Jews and the Jews for once in Russia will fight together for the land. Now I suppose that you who have come from Russia, and some of us enlightened ones who have never been there, have heard of Mr. Winaver, the greatest lawyer Russia ever produced, barring none, one of the best Jews that the world has ever produced. He said, 'You know that I hate everything that pertains to Bolshevism, that I am opposed to its principles, its policies, its methods. I have suffered at their hands. I am a refugee from Russia, an emigre. I have been hoping for years that we would go back. There is no chance of that happening now. There may be a change in the government of Russia. It may be again Czaristic, which I doubt. It may be monarchistic. It may be a republic, but of one thing you may be sure. Whatever government is established the one thing that will never be changed is the policy with regard to the ownership of land in Russia. That is a fixed fact. Nobody dares deal with it in any other way than as a fixed fact. No government would exist for 24 hours that would attempt to undo what has been done in that regard, no government whatever. The Soviets thought they could do it when they seized the products of the farms in 1920 and paid them paper rubles for them, and the next thing that followed was that general strike, when the peasants refused to till the soil, plant their crops, and 20,000,000 people died in consequence. They will never try it again.'

Judge Fischer Endorses Rosen's Plan

Marshall's speech, which lasted over an hour and a half, was followed by a luncheon recess.

When the conference reassembled, Judge Fischer of Chicago, a Zionist, took the floor to express his opinion in favor of the Rosen plan.

Mr. Alexander Kahn, chairman of the Peoples'

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Relief Committee, urged the adoption of the Rosen report. Mr. Kahn declared:

"I represent a group of people who happen to be I might say disinterested and the main contention that is being made here seems to be between the Zionists and the non-Zionists. I represent the labor element that work together with the Joint Distribution Committee and we have been working together ever since it has been in existence and worked faithfully, loyally with them and they worked with us and while we found occasion for difference of opinion, as a whole we were absolutely satisfied, and in our groups you will find people who are Zionists, and you will find people who are anti-Zionists, and you will find people who sympathize with the Zionists, and you will find people who are indifferent. There is one thing that must be said about the group, and that is, that it is pretty well informed on all Jewish questions, they read all Jewish papers, the English, German and Russian Press and you might say they ought not to be confused on the issue, after reading all this, but I think they are pretty well informed on the question. And when this question came up before the Joint Distribution Committee for the first time, to be voted upon, in line with Dr. Rosen's plan when it came up several months ago, and after this was adopted, we called our people together at a conference which was well represented by elements constituting the Peoples' Committee, and we discussed this question from every angle, and I want to say there was nothing new said by Mr. De Haas and not even by Dr. Wise, and I can tell them that there were arguments advanced there which they probably did not have the time to consider, and in spite of it all, there was the unanimous decision to back up this drive including Russian Colonization."

Labor Organizations Back Colonization Work

The conference in which the following organizations participated, Mr. Kahn reported, adopted the following resolution:

At a meeting of representatives of Jewish labor organizations, a list of which is herewith appended, the following resolution was adopted:

1. We greet the decision of the Joint Distribution Committee to resume its activity to aid our people wherever in need and we pledge our fullest support to it.

2. We pledge ourselves in the name of all our organizations to carry on the work of a united drive among the constituent Jewish masses.

3. We approve the action of our present representatives to the Joint Distribution Committee and empower them to continue to represent us in that body.

4. We particularly express our approval of the decision of the Joint Distribution Committee that the funds raised in the coming drive will be used for the purpose of:—

- (a) Jewish colonization in Russia.
- (b) General reconstruction work in all countries.
- (c) Medical and sanitation work.
- (d) Orphan and refugee relief.
- (e) Cultural work and support of elementary Jewish schools in all such countries.

Urge Distribution Through European Organizations

5. We feel confident that the best results will be obtained if the work in Eastern Europe and Palestine will be carried on, wherever possible, through the respective local organizations. We therefore request that wherever competent organizations exist they shall be utilized for carrying through the work of the Joint Distribution Committee.

6. In reference to the colonization work in Russia we welcome the fact that under the agreement with the Russian Government the work of the Joint Distribution Committee will be done separately, and independent of any Russian organizations. We trust that the work will continue to be performed in this manner until such time when the Jews in Russia will be able to form non-partisan relief organizations as exist in all other countries.

Workmen's Circle, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, United Hebrew Trades, Furriers' Union, Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union, Jewish National Workers' Alliance, Jewish Socialist Verband, Poale Zion, Forward Association, Jewish Anarchist Federation.

Mr. Maurice Samuel, in a vehement speech, urged the inclusion of the aspect of Palestine as a purely reconstructive relief in the program of the J. D. C. He stated:

Barondess Moves For Unity

"Here and now, when we are called together not to consider only the Rosen plan—although that is in the foreground—all reconstructive work, it is possible that we might permanently deliberate as part of the proceedings of this conference, as to the homage which is due to the position which Palestine has begun to have and to keep in the lives of the Jewish people."

Col. Herbert H. Lehman warned the opponents of the proposed relief campaign of the great responsibility they are incurring. "If the American Relief Administration, could enter into a contract similar to the one which is proposed by the J. D. C., there cannot be very great criticism of the J. D. C.," he stated.

At this point Mr. Joseph Barondess, vice chairman of the American Jewish Congress, made a proposal that the leaders of both groups meet in conference to seek a possibility of a united front. After consultation with the leaders of the J. D. C. Gen. Abel Davis, the chairman, declared that the proposal was agreeable to both groups and the committee retired for thirty minutes' session.

Mr. Jacob Fishman took the floor and stated:

"I deem it my duty to appear here as a representative of the Committee of the Zionist Organization to let you know that the attitude of the Zionist organization of America can in no way be identified with the resolution that was introduced here by Mr. De Haas. There may be a number of Zionists among the delegates, who feel inclined to vote for this resolution. But it is important, it is essential for you, as most of you who are versed in conditions do know, that the attitude of the Zionist organization of America is clearly and definitely expressed in a resolution which was adopted by the National Executive Committee of the Zionist Organization some weeks ago, and which has been referred by the convention to the National Executive Committee, and which has since been presented by a committee to Mr. Felix Warburg.

Zionist Attitude Stated by Fishman

"This is the official attitude of the Zionist organization, and it will do nothing beyond that.

"In spite of the unfair attempts on the part of some opponents of Zionism to put us in the camp of the opposition, the Zionists are not in opposition to any reasonable claim to help Jewry. We say this: the plan may have merit in it. Some of us say it has merit, some of us are willing to learn more about it, but we say at the same time this gigantic action on behalf of colonization can not confine itself, as Mr. Samuel has told you, only to Russia, that Palestine must be given consideration at the same time. We can not have two parallel actions like those, and Mr. Marshall, I believe, and his confreres know that very well. They know that fifteen million dollars is no child's play, and furthermore they know that, while col-

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onization in Russia may be proceeding, if the Soviet Government would only be a little more tolerant we could at the same time get Jews from Russia to Palestine simultaneously. They know and it has been my experience in Palestine that some Russian Chalutzim have traveled nine months from Moscow to Palestine.

"We are out to help Jews everywhere, whether in Russia or any place else. After investigation is made you will find that of the \$400,000 or any other sum that was expended in this direction, a great deal was Zionist money and we shall probably continue to help. We want this conference not to stultify itself by concentrating on one thing, and not mentioning Palestine."

During the time the committee was in session, Professor Bloomfield who went to Russia on behalf of the American government, reported to the conference some of his impressions and observations in Russia, expressing approval of the colonization plan.

Dr. Lowenstein submitted a report on the child

care of the J. D. C. in various European countries. During the meeting of the committee it was agreed that no controversial matters be brought up before the conference. This led to a sharp dispute between Chairman Davis and B. C. Vladeck, manager of the "Jewish Daily Forward," who insisted on the privilege of the floor. When finally granted the floor, Mr. Vladeck urged the representation of the Ort which has a great amount of pledges in the United States as a result of its last campaign. He drew attention to the thousands of Jewish artisans and tradesmen in Eastern Europe who are being taken care of by the Ort and pleaded that the Ort be given due consideration by the conference.

Mrs. Alexander Kohut and Dr. Boris D. Bogen, former head of the J. D. C. work in Russia, submitted their reports while the committee was still out.

The meeting adjourned to the strains of Hatikvah.

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NEW YORK CITY

UNDER AUSPICES:

AMERICAN JEWISH RELIEF COMMITTEE
LOUIS MARSHALL, CHAIRMAN

PEOPLES RELIEF COMMITTEE
ALEXANDER KAHN, CHAIRMAN

October 7, 1925.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
Tifereth Israel,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

The Committee on organization has appointed you a member of the National Committee of the United Jewish Campaign.

Those selected to make up this Committee are men and women who, during the past years, have stood at the forefront in all Jewish efforts.

It is necessary, for the purposes of this Campaign, that we have the moral backing of every outstanding Jew in this country.

The Philadelphia Conference, representing every shade and coloring of American Jewry, after hearing the reports of Felix M. Warburg, Dr. Joseph Rosen, James N. Rosenberg, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, David M. Bressler, Jacob Billikopf, Herbert H. Lehman, Dr. Boris D. Bogen, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Julius Rosenwald, General Abel Davis, Judge Harry Fisher, Nathan Straus, Dr. Milton Rosenau, Alexander Kahn and Louis Marshall -- went on record in the following language:

"This Conference, called by the Joint Distribution Committee and its constituent organizations, Sunday, September 13, 1925, Philadelphia, herewith resolves that we call upon the American Jews to initiate and carry through at the earliest possible moment, the campaign that has been inaugurated for the securing of the sum of fifteen millions of dollars to be extended by the Joint Distribution Committee along the lines of relief and reconstruction pursued by it heretofore and up to this time.

Give Them A Chance
To Help Themselves

October 7, 1925.

This Conference believes that it is necessary and inevitable to continue the work initiated by the Joint Distribution Committee four years ago in the field of industrial and agricultural settlement. Such work can be extended and this Conference believes that such necessary political and moral safeguards may be accorded as will guarantee the American Israel the practicable and serviceable extension of those activities.

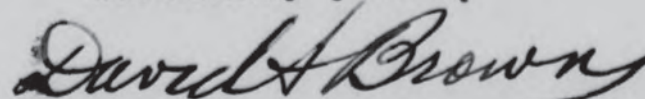
In addition to the work of continuing and as far as may be of extending the work of agricultural settlement, the Joint Distribution Committee is herewith empowered to continue its fruitful work of relief and service in the fields of war orphan care, medical sanitation and prevention of disease, in the care of our unhappy refugee brothers, especially those stranded in the ports of Europe, in the field of industrial aid to artisans and tradespeople, and in cultural work."

At the end of the Conference which took the form of a great banquet, I asked the delegates who had come from every section of the country, to rise with me and pledge themselves to serve in the coming effort. Every man and woman in that audience which included such men as Felix M. Warburg, Louis Marshall, Nathan Straus, Julius Rosenwald, Jacob M. Loeb, Judge Horace Stern and hundreds of America's leading Jewish citizens, stood while I stated that, in addition to hundreds here who are giving this honor pledge, there are thousands not here who in spirit are pledging themselves to the service of their brethren in other parts of the world who need our help during this time of trial.

In asking your prompt acceptance of membership on the National Committee of the United Jewish Campaign, I do so that we may be able to announce the complete list shortly.

With kindest regards,

Cordially yours,



National Chairman

October Fifteenth
1925

Re David A. Brown
Re Russian Colonization -

Crimea

Mr. Louis Lipsky,
Chairman, Zionist Organization of America,
114 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

My dear Mr. Lipsky,

For the sake of your files, I am sending
you herewith copies of the following correspondence:

1. My letter of September 15th, 1925 to
Mr. David A. Brown, outlining my position in the
Russian Colonization project.

2. Letter received from Mr. Brown, dated
October 7th, in which the Philadelphia resolution
is given, omitting, however, the paragraph relat-
ing to Palestine.

3. My reply to the letter of Mr. Brown,
inviting me to become a member of the National
Committee of the National Jewish Campaign.

Perhaps Dr. Wise and Mr. Weisgal will care to
see the correspondence.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

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NEWYORK NY OCT 15 1925

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER

DLR THE TEMPLE EAST 105 AND ANSEL RD CLEVELAND O

RE L L TELEGRAM SUGGEST YOU DO LIKEWISE

MEYER WEISGAL

308A OCT 16

114-5664
Letter to Brown to Lipich
on 2/10/41

10/15/25

Meyer Weisgal
114 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

Have sent my correspondence with Brown
to Lipsky. You may use it as you see fit.

A. H. Silver.



UNITED JEWISH CAMPAIGN

RECONSTRUCTION, MEDICAL, CULTURAL,
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UNDER AUSPICES:

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LOUIS MARSHALL, CHAIRMAN

PEOPLES RELIEF COMMITTEE
ALEXANDER KAHN, CHAIRMAN

October 22, 1925.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Rabbi Silver:

I have hesitated answering your letter of the 15th for the reason that I have no desire to get into any further controversy with you.

I shall certainly respect your request to keep you off the National Committee, much as I realize the distinct loss to our organization.

I am enclosing you copy of a letter I am just sending to the "New Palestine". This is in no measure an answer to your letter but I want you to know my answer to the charge that you and a few others have made.

I am also sending your letter to Mr. Louis Marshall and I am sincerely hoping that he will answer the second paragraph of your letter.

He, as you know, is the man charged with the responsibility of building up the organization. It is he with whom Dr. Weitzman conducted practically all negotiations.

At the same time, he is an important member of the Joint Distribution Committee, the money spending organization, and I feel

Give Them a Chance
To Help Themselves

Rabbi Silver

-2-

October 22, 1925.

that the second paragraph in which you ask for certain assurances, can be answered by him much better than by yours truly.

With kindest personal regards to yourself and your wife, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Isaac Brown
National Chairman.

Encl.



THE FEDERATION OF
JEWISH CHARITIES OF PHILADELPHIA
330 SOUTH NINTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

November 9, 1925.

Dear Silver:

Thanks for your lovely letter. I had seen Mr. Marshall's letter to you and read the entire correspondence in The New Palestine.

I cannot help but feel that both the program outlined in Philadelphia and Palestinian work could be conducted pari passu. I am still looking forward to an opportunity to discuss the matter with you.

Incidentally, I am moving Heaven and earth (and shall let you hear from me if anything develops) to incorporate in the \$15,000,000. program two or three features which are distinctly Palestinian. I am doing this because I believe in the intrinsic merit of these features and because discontent will be modified.

What you said about the grandiose (I think that is the word you used) publicity in connection with the "back to the soil" movement in Russia, is, in a measure, true. But study, if you please, some of the early publicity connected with the Zionist Movement - and what bunk there is in it! And what stuff is still being handed out to the public by solicitous propagandists! However, two wrongs do not make one right.

With kindest regards, as ever,

Cordially yours,

Beaver

Rabbi A. H. Silver.

15585

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Federation of Jewish Charities

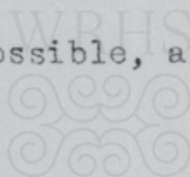
MEMORANDUM

Philadelphia, Pa. November 16, 1925.

From Jacob Billikopf

To Rabbi Silver

Subject: It is malicious attacks such as Judge Dannenbaum's
that make harmony impossible, and will defeat all causes.



COPY

THE TEXAS JEWISH HERALD.

ADVERTISEMENT

made and paid by

HENRY J. DANNENBAUM

Houston, Texas, Nov. 3rd, 1925.

JEWS OF TEXAS! BEWARE!

You will be solicited for contributions to a fund with which Jews are to be removed from the cities to the farms of Russia. I am in possession of evidence proving that this project emanates from the Soviet Government, a government which the United States has refused to have any relations with. The obvious purpose of the Soviet is to remove Jewish opposition, to destroy Jewish Solidarity, by locating Jews in scattered farm colonies. The campaign in the United States is led by the representative in Russia of the International Harvester Company, by a director whose Jewish activities have not always been altruistic, by a communal figure whose promises to Palestine are unperformed.

LOUIS POPKIN

A. H. FROMENSON

J.D.C.
ZELDA F. POPKIN

PLANNED PUBLICITY SERVICE

103 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

December 16th, 1925.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
1485 E. 106th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Silver,

Ever since it appeared in "The New Palestine", I have kept in front of me your letter addressed to Mr. Marshall, dated October 29th, 1925.

Often I have been on the verge of writing you in regard to it, but each time I have refrained because I did not feel in a sufficiently objective frame of mind to comment on that letter without passion. But, though, I have refrained from commenting on that letter to you, there has always been in my mind a feeling of deep pain because of the references to me and to my work in connection with this campaign.

Specifically, I have reference to your statement: "For months prior to the Philadelphia conference a misguided publicity bureau inundated the American press with rash and pompous talk, etcetera.."

I plead guilty to having inundated the American press, and the inundation continues, and will continue until the end of this campaign, or, at any rate, until the severance of my connection with it. Surely, there can be no objection on your part, nor on the part of anyone else, to my rendering to my clients the best service of which I am capable. Nor will I be restrained from rendering that service to any cause that I believe to be just and which I feel has the right to be presented in complete as possible form to the Jews of this country. That happens to be my profession, and I would be false to myself and to my clients if I did otherwise.

TELEPHONE ASHLAND 8527

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I do not know what warrant you have for calling the publicity bureau, with which I am identified, "misguided". Who misguided us? The fact of the matter is that nothing that we have sent out to the press has been an exaggeration of actual facts. On the contrary, if I am guilty of anything at all, it is the crime of understatement. I am a veteran newspaper man. If I know nothing else, I know news values, and my friends are kind enough to say that I know how to present news in a manner which will be attractive both to the editor and to the reader.

Perhaps, the fault lies there. Perhaps, the fault lies in my having given to this work that earnestness which I believe my clients are entitled to at my hands. But you say "misguided". Will you believe me when I make the flat statement that everything that has been sent out in this campaign is completely authenticated and documented. The story of the marvelous agricultural development in Russia is still only half-told. Some day, when the fires of controversy will have been extinguished, and a calm, dispassionate view of this extraordinary event can be taken by men like yourself, I believe a realization will come of the full value of the Russian phenomena. And, you say "pompous talk". What is pompous talk? Is good English pompous talk?

My dear Silver, I did the same sort of work for the Zionist Organization. I think that then I may have been misled. I remember incident after incident, and story after story based on information that came from London, from Copenhagen, from Jerusalem, which I accepted in good faith, but which later proved to be chimerical and stupid exaggeration. Perhaps, at that time I permitted myself to cater to my own zealotry for the cause. That luxury I cannot permit myself now, since I have made publicity my profession. Discretion is of the essence of success in my work because I have to deal with the extraordinarily clever men who are the final arbiters as to what shall and what shall not be printed in the newspapers under their control.

However, the real point I wish to make is this: That it is my humble opinion - and I may be wrong - that you should not have brought those charges against me and my organization, if for no other reason than for the reason that you might have destroyed or at least jeopardized my reputation in my professional field.

December 16, 1925

-3-

I can stand a great deal from the petty politicians at 114-Fifth Avenue, and their henchmen, and I do not mind in the least when the little dogs snap at my heels, but you are a dear friend. At least, I have always been very fond of you, and I have flattered myself that you entertained a kindly feeling for me.

However, it seems to me that your letter to Mr. Marshall should not have contained those phrases, which have pained me not because of any consequences, but solely because you permitted yourself to utter them. Of course, there have been no consequences, and there will be no consequences. That is the great value of working with big men, in which category I dare to include David A. Brown. I know some who would have thrown me to the dogs in order to placate them, but not these men.

I wonder if you have realized that it may be of some value to our mutual cause that during all this period of bitter and impassionate controversy, I have been at a strategic post. I wonder if you realize that had it not been I who was at this strategic post there might have been replies to the many outrageous and wanton attacks on Brown and on Rosen, which would have done injury to Palestine. At any rate, I yet have a feeling of pain in my heart that you should have permitted yourself to adopt the same methods as were adopted by the petty politicians, and have hurled a stone at me reckless of its consequences.

If after having written all this, you will still permit me to do so, I want to sign myself,

Most cordially yours,

Abba Hillel Silver

AHF*G

January 7th, 1926.

Mr. A.H. Fromenson,
103 Park Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Fromenson,

Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 16th. I am sorry that what I said in my letter to Mr. Marshall in connection with the Russian Colonization publicity pained you. I did not desire to hurt your feelings. In fact I did not know at the time of writing that you were handling the J.D.C publicity. For old times sake I might have toned down my criticism had I known it. But I do feel, my dear Mr. Fromenson, that in the first few months you did put a lot of "primary color" and the loud bassoon in your publicity. There was a real danger of over-stating the value of Russian Colonization to the great hurt of Palestine which is dear to both of us.

Please do not lose your sense of humor while you are engaged in this job. Russian Colonization will pass. Palestine will remain.

With kindest regards to you and Mrs. Fromenson, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours,

Fifteen Million Dollar UNITED JEWISH CAMPAIGN

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LOUIS MARSHALL, CHAIRMAN

PEOPLES RELIEF COMMITTEE
ALEXANDER KAHN, CHAIRMAN

January 26, 1926

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
1485 East 106th St.
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Friend,

I have before me an article which is appearing in the Jewish press of this country captioned, "Now and Always Palestine", by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver.

No less than one and one quarter columns of this article, which is a three column article, is a discussion of the effect of the United Jewish Campaign and the purpose of the Campaign upon the United Palestine Appeal.

This article, I take it, is the speech which you made in Boston and is now being broadcasted throughout the country.

There is no question in my mind, my dear friend Rabbi Silver, that the effect on the Zionists in your audience or who may read this article, is to create an affirmative attitude towards Palestine and a firm determination to participate in the appeal and also that it creates a very negative attitude towards the United Jewish Campaign through the attack in this article upon our work in Russia.

I am sure, knowing you as I do, that your whole purpose is to stimulate your hearers and your readers to do everything they possibly can for Palestine and that you also hope that they will participate in our Campaign when it is presented to them.

But this is not what happens. You fail in your latter purpose as I see it. I have the positive proof of this, for in my travels throughout the country the attitude of the Zionists who are active in Zionist work is generally negative to our Campaign.

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To Help Themselves

I do not mean by this that there are not Zionists who are enthusiastically in favor of our effort and that even some of them are workers in the ranks of the Zionist Organization, but I say that generally there is a spirit that there is something decidedly wrong with our effort; that its main purpose originally was to be harmful to the Zionist movement; and to supplant Palestine colonization by Russian colonization.

You say in this article: "It was wisely or unwisely, wittingly or unwittingly, presented as a new cataclysm, a new nostrum, a new salvation for all the woes of Israel. It was presented in pompous and irresponsible publicity which flowed out to the American press as the newly discovered panacea for the suffering Israel; namely, to take the Jews of Russia, transplant them from the cities in which they find themselves economically disintegrated and place them upon the soil; that that would solve the Jewish problem in Russia and therefore the world over. There was no possible alternative to the purpose of the campaign and as such we were duty bound as Jews to oppose it. Regardless of the number of Jews who will be placed on the soil of the Ukraine, blood drenched with Jewish blood, and regardless of the number of Jewish people who will be settled on the land of Crimea, the Jewish problem in Russia will remain unsolved."

"I am not an expert on colonization but this I know: that in Russia if the economic conditions of the country change, - that is to say if the Government is changed in the next few years, the Jews in Russia will not be allowed to stay on the farms. Conditions worse than chaos will follow and they will be driven out..... It behoves the Zionists at this time, when presumably a large part of American Israel will for the next three years devote themselves almost exclusively to relief in Eastern Europe, to stand by their own, - Palestine because if they don't none else will."

Contrast this method of presentation with the presentation of our speakers throughout the country, including myself, in which while stressing the need for participation in our effort, yet present the needs in Palestine and urge participation in the Palestine appeal just as we urge participation in all of the country's Jewish activities, including the local activities of the particular community in which we happen to be.

January 26, 1926

I have participated in many meetings at which there were Zionists, non-Zionists and even so-called anti-Zionists; where there were from three to five or more addresses, many of them making a stirring plea for Palestine and at the same time urging their hearers to do as much as they possibly can for our Campaign. I have noted the reaction of those audiences and it has always been favorable.

I am of the opinion that no other note should ever be sounded when making an appeal to the Jews of this country.

If there ever was a time in our history when our people were well able to give of their vast means and to give of themselves for every worth while cause, it is the present.

No doubt you are scheduled to make many speeches throughout the land in behalf of the United Palestine Appeal and I would suggest to you, if you will pardon my doing so, that you try a speech in which you leave out the whole question of Russia; that you stress the needs of Palestine and at the same time urge your hearers to play a generous part in our Campaign.

I am sure, my dear friend, that the results of a speech of that kind will mean a greater appreciation of you as a speaker, as a Jew, as a great Rabbi, and will mean for both efforts a finer and more generous response from your hearers.

You know the spirit in which I write this; there is no man in this country who has a higher regard or more respect for you than I and I say this with all the sincerity that is within me.

With kindest personal regards to Mrs. Silver
and to yourself, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

David Mow

ההסתדרות הציונית של ארצות הברית

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LOUIS TOPKIS
S. J. WEINSTEIN

114 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

February 19, 1926.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Silver:

Neumann has shown us, confidentially, your letter of February 1st.

We think that the offer of the J.D.C., for you to join a commission to visit Eastern Europe and Russia this summer, is merely an attempt to entangle you in the Crimean situation. Thus far, the Joint has been unable to attract to itself any of the leading personalities in American Jewry, except representatives of strictly philanthropic interests.

They probably feel that this state of affairs will make it impossible for them to continue the joint drive a second year. They are therefore preparing for the second year by inveigling men of outstanding prominence through various channels. One of the ways utilized in the previous history of the Joint was to offer a disinterested person a place on a so-called commission to visit Europe. They are trying the same method again.

We feel that our forces should be held together and that none of our people, especially an outstanding person like yourself, should be compromised in an endorsement of the plans of the Joint. No matter what reservation you may make in accepting the appointment, the public will not know of it. Nor will the Joint, itself, be averse to making full use of the fact that you, in part, will be responsible for any report the commission may bring from Europe.

This is my opinion and also the opinion of a number of the members of our Administrative Committee. I have not brought it up officially because I do not think it would be wise to do so.

Very cordially yours,

Louis Lipsky
Chairman

LL/RW

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100 East Forty Second Street

NEW YORK

UNDER AUSPICES:

AMERICAN JEWISH RELIEF COMMITTEE

LOUIS MARSHALL, Chairman

PEOPLES RELIEF COMMITTEE

ALEXANDER KAHN, Chairman

March 22, 1926.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
The Temple,
East 105th St. & Ainsel Rd.,
Cleveland, O.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

In the latter part of January, I wrote to you that as a further step in our great effort for the relief of the Jews in Russia, Poland, and elsewhere, it would be a desirable step to have a Commission of outstanding men of this country visit the sections in which the Joint Distribution Committee is working, to form their judgement as to the value of the work undertaken.

It is contemplated that the Commission would leave America between the first and the last of June and would return to America not later than September 1st to 15th.

When last I heard from you, your plans were indefinite, but I understood that you hoped to be able to let me know whether we could count on your joining this Commission.

I am planning very shortly to call a meeting of those who have already indicated their acceptances of the invitation so that we may be able to work out a definite course of action with respect to the plans and the procedure of the Commission. With that in view, I would very much appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible, whether your plans are clear by this time so that you can let me know if you can arrange to join the Commission.

You will be interested to learn that among those who have definitely agreed to make this trip are Jacob Billikopf, David M. Bressler, Samuel C. Lamport, and Dr. Maurice Hexter, and there is a possibility likewise that Mr. Sol Lowenstein may be able to join the Commission. There are, of course, a number of other men who are very favorably considering the plan but who have deferred decision on this until this time. I am writing to each

Give Them a Chance

To Help Themselves

Mr. Simon Lyon

-2-

March 22, 1926.

of these gentlemen now so as to get from them a definite expression of opinion.

Hoping that conditions are such that you can be one of this Commission and with kindest regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

David H. Brown

JCH:BS



J. D. C.
"Special"

March 31st, 1926.

Mr. David E. Brown,
512 Pershing Square Bldg.
~~Detroit, Michigan.~~
New York City.
My dear Mr. Brown,

Again, Please pardon the long delay in acknowledging your letter in reference to joining the Commission which the Joint Distribution Committee plans to send to Eastern Europe this summer. I have long deliberated on this matter but I find that I shall have to decline the very courteous invitation not however without a deep sense of regret. The reasons are largely personal. We were abroad last summer and we shall have to go abroad again next summer to visit our folks in Palestine. I do not feel justified in going to Europe three consecutive summers. I am now in the midst of publishing a book which I should like to see off the press by next fall. This will require eight or ten weeks of constant work. If I go to Europe this summer it would mean that the publication of the book would have to be postponed another full year.

Were the case urgent and were my presence absolutely necessary I would not permit these things to stand in the way but you will have many fine and capable men on your commission.

I want you to know that I deeply appreciate your thoughtfulness in inviting me.

With kindest regards, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours,

March 31st, 1926.

P.S. I could not accept the invitation of Arkansas to open its drive. I cannot leave Cleveland for that length of time just now but I did accept the invitation to open the drive for the United Relief Campaign for West Virginia which opens in Wheeling on April 22nd.



Z. O. H

Form 1201

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



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.

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 2016 East 105th St., Cleveland, Ohio. Tel. Cedar 1867

404H CA 125 XU SHEET 2/24

GIVING YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF ARRANGEMENTS AGREED UPON FOR STATE AND
REQUESTING CONFIRMATION THIS WILL HELP IMPRESS THEM WITH INVIOABILITY
OF AGREEMENTS PLEASE WIRE RESULTS

EMANUEL NEUMANN

707P

201A
Form 1201

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	BLUE
NIGHT MESSAGE	NITE
NIGHT LETTER	N L

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404H CA 1 06 XU

NEWYORK NY 546P MAY 12 1926

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER

404

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

CARE THE TEMPLE CLEVELAND OHIO

BROWN HAS TREATED AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BETWEEN ZIONISTS AND JDC
MINNEAPOLIS AS SCRAP OF PAPER THEREFORE FEEL ANXIOUS ABOUT AGREEMENT
IN INDIANA ACCORDING TO WHICH WE ARE TO RECEIVE TWENTY FIVE PERCENT
TOTAL RAISED JDC SEVENTY FIVE PERCENT OURS PAYABLE ONE YEAR THEIRS THREE
YEARS STOP URGE YOU COMMUNICATE LOUIS J BORINSTEIN FORTY ONE THIRTY
SEVEN MERIDEN NORTH AT INDIANAPOLIS CHAIRMAN UNITED JEWISH CAMPAIGN
COMMITTEE INDIANA ALOS JACOB GOODMAN S SEVEN THIRTY FIVE NORTH MARION
STREET INDIANAPOLIS VICECHAIRMAN UJC AND CHAIRMAN PALESTINE COMMITTEE