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Clipping scrapbook, The Zionist Bulletin, 1920.

# THE ZIONIST BULLETIN.

ISSUED BY THE

CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE ZIONIST ORGANISATION.

דיועות יוצאות ע"י הלשכה המרכזית של ההסתדרות הציונית.

77, Great Russell Street, London, W.C. 1.

July 7th, 1920.

Vol. 3, No. 52.

Registered at the G.P.O.  
as a Newspaper.

Tammuz 21st, 5680.

## THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

### Opening Postponed Until To-day.

TUESDAY, JULY 6TH.

Owing to the delay in the arrival of the delegates from Poland and Eastern Europe, it was impossible to open the Annual Conference yesterday morning, July 5th. The opening has therefore been fixed for to-morrow morning (July 7th), when the Agenda will be as follows:—

Opening address in Hebrew by Mr. Sokolow.  
Election of President of the Conference.  
Provisional statement of Credentials Committee.  
Report of the Executive on Policy and Work in Palestine—  
speakers, Dr. Weizmann, Mr. Sokolow, Mr. Ussishkin, Mr. Julius Simon, and Mr. Naiditch.

The general discussion is to begin in the afternoon and continue on Thursday.

For over a week the Central Office has witnessed scenes of great animation as the groups of delegates arrived from all parts of the world, and there have been interesting reunions of friends who have not seen each other since the war broke out. The Americans with over fifty delegates, headed by Mr. Justice Brandeis, one of the leading Jewish figures of the present time, make a brave show. They have already shown themselves most eager to become thoroughly acquainted with the full details of all departments. They have had meetings, formed committees, and have listened to reports from those of their members who have come from Palestine anxious to relate their experiences.

Another striking feature of the delegations is the fact that practically all the new European States are represented, despite travelling difficulties. Poland heads the list with over forty representatives, and there are delegates from Lithuania, Latvia, Courland, White Russia, the Ukraine, the Crimea, Bessarabia, Czecho-Slovakia, &c. The British Colonies and Dominions are also represented. Altogether over 250 delegates are expected to muster.

All the busy hum of a Congress has pervaded the Bureau and has overflowed to the Memorial Hall, where sectional meetings began yesterday. The vestibule has been filled with inquirers, and its walls plastered with notices. All the National Federations and groups have held meetings. The English-

speaking group numbers about eighty all told, and efforts are being made to organise them. As will be seen from the report in another column, they were addressed yesterday by Dr. Weizmann. Of the Poale-Zion, it is to be noted that only the American and Palestinian sections are represented, the others having decided not to participate.

Various views have already been expressed, and in addition to the Hapoel-Hazair, the Zeirei Zion, and the Mizrahi, a new group, the Activists, is being called into existence to-day. Its programme calls for free immigration under the supervision of the Zionist Organisation, a Jewish national loan, a permanent Jewish legion or militia, the convocation of a Jewish World Congress for the formation of a Jewish National Council, in whose hands the administration of Palestine should be placed, &c.

Among the many opinions expressed is one that although the present gathering is not a Congress, and is therefore technically without the right to create a new Executive, the members of the Greater Actions Committee should voluntarily enable the Conference to adapt the Executive to the needs of the new tasks. This would, in fact, give the Conference the power to elect a new body. It is understood that the members of the Inner A.C. would not stand in the way of any such general desire on the part of the Conference.

The Greater Actions Committee has been sitting almost daily since June 30th.

A large number of congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the world have been received, among them messages from the Zionist Commission and Rabbi Kuk, which are as follows:—

Jerusalem, July 18th.

The Zionist Commission sends the Conference hearty greetings and blessings for fruitful work. The eyes of all Jewry are watching the deliberations of the Conference which meets after having accomplished the first part of our national aspiration. The new era of our national existence must be opened by a series of acts and works of which our land is urgently in need. Building and planting must be commenced forthwith. A slow but steady stream of immigration has already commenced. The incomers must be provided with shelter and work. Failure to do this will gravely prejudice our efforts. We implore you before other problems to see that this the greatest need of means for actual work is undertaken. The result will be a mighty wave of action, with "Build and Plant" as our motto.

ZIONIST COMMISSION.

Jerusalem, July 2nd.

From our holy capital I send my blessings to the Conference, the first assembly after we have been privileged to see in Palestine our brother, Sir Herbert Samuel, as High Commissioner. May Divine Providence further guide us to complete restoration of our people in our land in all its ancient glory, magnificence, wisdom, holiness,

Editors are cordially invited to quote from THE ZIONIST BULLETIN, which is an official publication containing first-hand information not only on Palestine and Zionism, but on Jewish matters all the world over.



and distinct character. May it be a blessing to all the nations, and especially to Great Britain, who helped in achieving this.

CHIEF RABBI KUK.

At the Albert Hall meeting next Monday, July 12th, Lord Rothschild will preside, and the speakers will be Mr. Balfour, the Marquis of Crewe, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., Dr. Weizmann, Mr. Sokolow, Mr. James de Rothschild, the Chief Rabbi, and Rabbi Silver (America). Dr. Nordau and Mr. Ussishkin may also speak.

The Russian delegates have held several sessions at the Hotel Russell during the past few days under the chairmanship of Mr. Temkin, and have discussed their attitude towards the various questions likely to arise at the Conference. At their sitting yesterday Mr. Sokolow, Dr. Hantke, and Dr. Weizmann were present and spoke, and to-day Mr. Ussishkin gave a report on Palestine, and outlined a programme of immediate work. Mr. Naiditch spoke on finance in connection with his scheme for the Foundation Fund.

A Standing Committee was formed this afternoon.

The Herzl Yahrzeit service at the Great Synagogue last (Monday) night was very impressive. Dayan Lazarus delivered an eloquent sermon, and the Rev. A. Katz officiated, assisted by a choir. The Synagogue was crowded, and almost all the delegates were present.

#### ENGLISH-SPEAKING DELEGATES.

##### Address by Dr. Weizmann.

Dr. Weizmann addressed a gathering of English-speaking delegates to the Conference at the Memorial Hall on Monday afternoon, July 5th.

He began by saying that a great political responsibility rested upon them—it rested upon all Zionists, but primarily on those from the English-speaking countries. The mandatory Power and the non-Jews expected the Jews to do everything in Palestine. The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, had also expressed himself on the point. He had said he wished to hear no more of Zionism, the hope, until he heard that the Jews were settling and building in Palestine; it was now for the Jews to show what they could do in Palestine, to make good and show what was the best in them. The Jews were faced with their great duty. They had got their political and administrative conditions from the mandatory Power, but they must expect from it for their own work nothing in the shape of a loan, or financial help of any kind. The success of Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner, was one in which they were deeply interested and involved. That success was a part of the Zionist function, for it was upon them to make it a definite and complete success. The Zionist Organisation was now upon its own legs. Dr. Weizmann made it clear also that there was no time whatever to be lost in grappling with the great task; there was, in fact, comparatively little time.

During the next eighteen months we shall have to show that we can make good. In that time we have to show our plans and our machinery for the carrying out of the great project in Palestine; in that period we must demonstrate that we were properly on the road to success.

The Balfour Declaration had been termed elastic by some critics, but the real interpretation that would be put upon it would be that which we ourselves gave to it by our own work. We were going to be put to the test, and speedily. In a few weeks the Palestine Administration would come to

us and ask what we were prepared to do. We should be ready with our answer.

We aimed to establish in Palestine a Jewish Commonwealth of things and men. We must have in Palestine a maximum of men in a minimum of time. "Things" were the institutions we had to set up for the men. One special task of the Z.O. should be settlement of large contiguous areas. Private initiative might be encouraged around the present Judæan colonies. That work might best be undertaken by the I.C.A. It ought to be possible to establish a parallelism with the I.C.A.—that was to give the I.C.A. all the necessary political support and encourage it to go on with colonisation effort. The I.C.A. was ready to start at a moment's notice.

Without binding himself to this or that figure, Dr. Weizmann thought there ought to be room for the entry into Palestine of between 40,000 and 50,000 in the first full working year. Referring to the Arabs, he urged the high importance of establishing good relations with them in and outside Palestine, and he suggested economic co-operation. He was certain this would go a long way towards the establishment of friendly relationship. The Zionist Organisation would have to become a better working apparatus. It would have to draw in those forces which were sympathetic, but which were standing aloof because they would not accept the full Zionist political credo. We must build a bridge for these forces, but we must maintain the hegemony of the Zionists.

#### ZIONIST LECTURE IN MID-ATLANTIC.

An extraordinary audience gathered to listen to a lecture on Zionism by Dr. de Sola Pool, of the Zionist Commission, delivered in the first-class dining-room of the s.s. "Finland," on Sunday evening, June 27th. The lecture was arranged in response to a petition signed by President Hibben, of Princeton University; Bishop Wm. Cabell Brown, of Virginia; Bishop Joseph B. Cheshire, of North Carolina; Rev. Thomas J. Garland, Suffragan-Bishop of Pennsylvania; Professor Edgar A. Emens, of Syracuse University; and Rev. N. Colin Hughes. Among others in the audience were Bishop Cameron Mann, of Florida, Dr. Charles H. Mayo, and Mr. Alfred Noyes, the poet, and the following delegates to the Zionist Conference in London:—

Mr. Rubin Brainin; Mrs. Ida Danziger, Secretary of the Delegation; Mr. William Edlin, managing editor of the "Day"; Professor Aaron Ember, of Johns Hopkins University; Mr. Jacob Fishman, managing editor of the "Jewish Morning Journal"; Mr. A. H. Fromenson, Publicity Director of the Zionist Organisation of America; Mrs. A. H. Fromenson, Directress of the Palestine Supplies Department; Mrs. Caroline Greenfield, Rabbi J. D. Jurman, Mr. Boris Katzman; Mr. Morris Kramer, Mr. Morris Margolies, Mr. Emanuel Neuman, Mr. Louis Posner; Professor Max Radin, of the University of California; Mr. Morris Rothenberg, Mr. Harry Sackler, Mrs. Sackler, Mrs. Peter J. Senweitzer, Mr. J. M. Schimmel, Mr. Simon Shapinsky, Mr. Bernard Shelvin, Mr. Joshua Spreyregen, Mrs. Spreyregen, and Mrs. Emil Weinheim. There were also present the Canadian Delegates, Archibald J. Freiman; Dr. A. O. Freedman, of McGill University; Michael Garber and Abraham Levin.

A Special Number of the "Zionist Bulletin" containing a Report of the Opening of the Conference will appear on Friday, July 9th.



## **Palestine.**

### **SIR HERBERT SAMUEL'S ARRIVAL.**

#### **Great Reception.**

(ZIONIST COMMISSION PRESS BUREAU CABLES.)

Jerusalem, June 30th.

The High Commissioner landed at Jaffa at eleven o'clock this morning. Seventeen guns saluted from the ship, the shore battery replying with nine. On the quay Sir Herbert Samuel was received by General Shea and General Hodgson, the military representatives, Colonel Storrs and others of the Administration. After inspecting the guard of honour, Sir Herbert was presented with an address of welcome by the Mayor on behalf of the Jaffa Municipality and city, and another in Hebrew by Mr. Dizingoff, representing Tel-Aviv. The Consuls, members of the Commission, and the leading representatives of Jaffa were introduced.

Sir Herbert, replying, said he was proud to be his Majesty's representative in the Holy Land Administration; he hoped to be fair, impartial, and beneficial to all inhabitants. He announced that he would meet the representatives of Jerusalem and Haifa to read his Majesty's message and statement of policy. He proceeded by car to Ludd, thence by rail to Jerusalem. Great crowds lined the streets and crowded on to roofs and balconies for hours awaiting his arrival. On the platform at Jerusalem Sir Herbert was met by General Costello and members of the Administration. There was a guard of honour at the station. The Municipality of Jerusalem presented an address. Sir Herbert reached headquarters at 3.30, and was received by General Bols and the headquarters staff.

Mr. Nurock, of the Zionist Commission, has been appointed assistant private secretary to the High Commissioner.

Jaffa, July 3rd.

When Sir Herbert Samuel landed he was received by the military and Municipality, the Diplomatic Corps, and the Zionist Commission (Dr. Eder, Mr. S. Landman, and Mr. Nurock), and a guard of honour. The address of welcome and the reply were translated into Arabic and Hebrew.

Sir Herbert said he was proud to represent the King in the Holy Land, and that he would endeavour to establish and maintain a just and firm Government. He left immediately for Jerusalem accompanied by a military band, an artillery salvo, and a guard of aeroplanes. The whole made an unforgettable impression on the old Jewish colonists and on the Jews of the present, who were deeply moved.

#### **Mayor of Jerusalem's Address.**

The Mayor of Jerusalem delivered the following address:—

The Holy City welcomes your Excellency the High Commissioner, deputed by His Majesty the King of Great Britain, the greatest Sovereign of the world, to represent his Majesty in the administration of this country, and to bring happiness to the inhabitants, to mark the path of their progress and prosperity, and to preserve the balance of equal justice amongst them without distinction and without difference. These are the aims of the Government of Great Britain in all the territories which she administers. We are confident in the help of the British nation, the mother of liberty and peace, for the development and progress of this country, and we pray the Almighty that your arrival may signify the commencement of a period of welfare and happiness. We note with pleasure the special privileges with which the Almighty has endowed you—capacity and experience—which have rendered you famous, and which are the marks of that high ability which your exalted office demands.

Sir Herbert Samuel, in reply, said that his feelings had been well interpreted, that no religious rites would be interfered with, and that there would be absolute justice and equality for all. Not many days ago he had been received by the King, who had expressed his keen interest in Palestine. In a few days he would send for the representatives of Southern Palestine and later on for those of Northern Palestine, when he would make important announcements.

Sir Herbert went by motor-car to his headquarters, which are in the ex-Kaiser's palace on the Mount of Olives. The streets were lined with troops of the Yorkshire Regiment and native police. An Indian mountain battery fired a salute of sixteen guns. On his arrival at the ex-Kaiser's palace the Union Jack was hoisted there and also at the Governor's residence. It was taken as significant that the bronze figure of the ex-Kaiser outside the palace should be darkened in the shade while the British flag was raised in the bright sunlight just above.—Reuter.

The "Times" correspondent states that Sir Herbert arrived on a warship. He was clad entirely in white, with gold leaves on his collar and sleeves, and a broad white helmet on his head. The reception on shore took place in a beautifully decorated tent, and addresses were presented in specially worked boxes. In Jerusalem a tremendous crowd of all creeds cheered the High Commissioner all the way to the Mount of Olives "in the pleasant sunshine of a wonderful Palestine afternoon."

Prayers were read in all the synagogues on Thursday in honour of the King and the High Commissioner.

Jerusalem, July 5th.

The High Commissioner attended a public reception held on Saturday evening, July 3rd, in the Municipal Gardens. It was arranged by the senior judicial officer in honour of the second anniversary of the founding of the Jerusalem Law Courts. The notables of all the communities were present. Sir Herbert Samuel was warmly received on his first public appearance. Colonel Storrs introduced two hundred guests, with whom the Commissioner shook hands and chatted informally. Dr. Schmarya Levin has arrived in Jerusalem.

#### **Farewell to Mr. Glazebrook.**

The Jewish community tendered Mr. Glazebrook, the American Consul, a farewell reception; one hundred guests were present, including members of the staff of the Commission and of the Hadassa, representatives of the Vaad Hair and all institutions. Colonel Bentwich was in the chair, and speeches were delivered by Miss Szold, Dr. Eder, Mr. Levy, and Mr. Gordon, of the Bank. Mr. Glazebrook, replying, said the age-long interest in the Jewish rebirth had been finally vindicated. He was happy to have assisted in the realisation of the hope.

#### **Jordan Situation Better.**

According to the "Times" correspondent cable dated June 28th, the situation is better in the Jordan region, where the British authorities are satisfied with the Jewish battalion. The bridge across the Jordan at Jericho is guarded on one side by Jewish soldiers and on the other by soldiers of the Emir Feisal.



## FUTURE OF PALESTINE.

### Debate in the House of Lords.

A debate took place in the House of Lords on Tuesday, June 29th:—

Lord Sydenham asked by what means, under the mandate which had been accepted for the government of Palestine, it was proposed to safeguard the rights of the immense non-Jewish majority of the population, while setting up a "National Home" for the Jewish race; and whether the term "National Home" implied the exercise of governmental authority over the whole or part of the population of Palestine? He said every one must sympathise with those who wished to make their homes in Palestine: but, while taking sentiment into account, they must consider the equal rights of the present inhabitants of the country. Mr. Balfour had stated that the rights of the non-Jewish population should be maintained, but it was because that had not been done that he ventured to raise this question. After Lord Allenby's campaign, British prestige never stood so high, and we had a clean slate on which to write. Now the position was completely changed. The Moslems were openly saying that they were prepared to return to Turkish rule. The Zionists were adopting an extraordinarily impolitic policy in their own interests, and nothing could be more calculated to create alarm among the Moslems and Christians than the statements recently made by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (the Earl of Crawford) on behalf of the Government. He was quite certain that Sir Herbert Samuel would do his utmost to act with complete impartiality, but it was to be feared the Zionist influences that would be brought to bear upon him would prove too much. But whatever happened, the responsibilities of this country to the people must remain. If it were proposed that the Zionists should control the country, the results would be very grave.

Lord Sydenham quoted the Bishop in Jerusalem's recent speech. He also accused the Jews of firing wildly and killing some of their own people during the Jerusalem riots. He further asked who would regulate the immigration, and referred to Bolshevism and Socialist bodies at work endeavouring to destroy the Christian religion. His lordship criticised the Zionist Commission and stated that a most capable Indian Civil Servant, appointed by the War Office as Financial Adviser, was suddenly dismissed because he had adopted "an attitude inconsistent with the Zionist policy of the Government." [This reference is obviously to Colonel Gabriel.]

Lord Lamington said he was not himself opposed to the Zionist movement, but he had been to Palestine, and got to know how extraordinarily intricate the question was. He was not then aware how repeatedly we had given pledges to the Arabs that they should have prominence in that part of the world. We were accused of having broken faith with the Arabs, and he could not believe that ostensibly that charge was unjustly made. This country had no commercial interest in Palestine or Syria, and we were undertaking a burden on behalf of the Jews and not on behalf of British interests. It had been pointed out in a letter which appeared in the "Times" a few days ago that it was contrary to international law to make any serious departure in the form of administration of occupied territory. In that respect we had violated technically the laws and usages of war. Our position in Palestine had not been made easier by the extreme Zionists.

While Sir H. Samuel's acceptance of his appointment in Palestine was most self-denying, an unfortunate selection was made in sending out a man of his faith at the present time. The best solution of the problem would be that the administration should be carried on by Arabs, Jews, and Christians in proportion approximately to their numbers in the country, under the suzerainty of Emir Feisal.

Lord Newton raised the question of the internment in Egypt for two years of a number of German colonists from Palestine. He believed that this was a blunder by some stupid subordinate, and he hoped it would be put right.

Lord Islington said that the situation in Palestine was one which might have issues of the utmost gravity, and might result in grave dangers to our interests locally and throughout the East. It was another conspicuous instance of how far afield we had gone from our Parliamentary system of government. It was not the British Empire that had undertaken these responsibilities; it was Great Britain alone. Every day showed how almost impossible it was for Great Britain to bear the financial burden and the increasingly heavy military obligations imposed upon her by her commitments in the East.

### Lord Curzon's Reply.

Earl Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that the German and Austrian colonists in Palestine referred to by Lord Newton were interned in Egypt for the military reason of excluding from the area where our troops were operating persons who, by birth or otherwise, had connection with the enemy. Some of them, at the close of hostilities, had returned to Germany by their own choice. Others had elected to go back to Palestine, and these would be repatriated in due course. The suggestion of Lord Lamington that Emir Feisal had been prevented by his Majesty's Government from coming to Europe in relation to his position in Syria was unfounded. When the representatives of the Allies at San Remo agreed to recognise Syria as an independent State—largely on his (Lord Curzon's) responsibility—they again tendered to the Emir an invitation to come to Europe, and, so far from preventing his coming, the Emir himself, as recently as June 4th, asked to have his departure delayed owing to unsettled conditions in his country.

It was said that we had no interest in Palestine. We certainly had no commercial interest there. Our interest in Palestine had never been, and ought not to be, measured in pounds, shillings, and pence. It was a historic, traditional, religious, and perhaps, to some extent, a sentimental interest. When we went there early in the war, we did so to prevent the flank of Egypt from being menaced by the Turks. If the noble lord who dogmatically declared that Palestine had no strategic value to us now were to go to the War Office and ask whether, if a hostile Power were in possession of Palestine, they would consider our position in Egypt safe, he very much doubted that the noble lord would get an affirmative reply. There was almost a universal desire that this country should remain in Palestine. It was thought that we were the nation best qualified to hold the sacred places in trust. Accordingly his Majesty's Government, not eagerly, but reluctantly, accepted the mandate for Palestine.

Throughout Lord Sydenham's speech there was evidence of a strong anti-Jewish feeling. It was true that in Palestine passions had been aroused, that many foolish things had been said and many unwise things had been done and that Palestine



under the new conditions had not settled down in perfect harmony. Having conquered the country by a most brilliant campaign, we found it in a neglected and impoverished condition, as a result of the pestilential effects of Turkish rule. There was scope for a greater population and for the development of all the resources of the country. The Arabs, equally with the Turks, were incapable of bringing about that development; and it was in those circumstances that an opportunity was afforded to the Jews to undertake the task. He questioned whether the assumption that the Jews or Zionists were necessarily in increasing antagonism to the Arab population of the country was well founded. Were not the two races essential to the salvation of the country? Mr. Balfour's Declaration had been accepted by all the other great nations, and was embodied, *verbatim*, in the terms of the Turkish Treaty. Under the mandate which was being drawn up by the Council of the League of Nations, the British Government were taking steps to ensure that the Commission should secure that the possession and control of the holy places should be entrusted to select bodies representative of the several religions concerned.

The Government hoped to safeguard the rights of the non-Jewish majority of the population by the institution of civil Government, and by the provision which that civil Government would make for the internal security and development of the country; and that governmental authority over the whole of the population of Palestine would be exercised by the mandatory Power—that was to say, Great Britain—and not by the Jewish minority. Sir H. Samuel, who would arrive in Palestine a day or two hence, would make a statement concerning several points connected with civil administration, which he had been authorised by his Majesty's Government to lay down. With reference to immigration, the general policy of the Government was that no immigrants should be admitted into Palestine whom that country was incapable of supporting, and that indiscriminate mass immigration, whether of Jews or others, would not be permitted. Non-Jewish landholders would not be expropriated. He thought that it was quite likely that among the Zionist Commission to which reference had been made there might be hotheads who might have said and done foolish things; but there was now at the head of the Administration a judicially-minded, sensible, and experienced man. The view of the Government was that no more competent person could be found than Sir Herbert Samuel, and while it might be true that he would find himself in difficult circumstances with regard to the Arabs, a great authority on the country had told him (Lord Curzon) that after he had been there six months he would be equally unpopular with the Jews.

There was no part of the world where it was more necessary to go slow at the present moment than Palestine. Owing to the conditions resulting from centuries of Turkish misrule, there was a lot of backway to be made up. They wanted a policy of steady progress, of building, irrigation, the scientific combating of malaria, a national survey of the country, facilities for banking—in fact, they wanted more machinery of administration. He thought they must trust Sir Herbert Samuel to carry out the broad principles of the policy which he had laid down, and which he believed, the mandate having been settled and a national home decided upon, would be broadly endorsed by both sides of their

lordship's House. He regretted that he could not accede to Lord Sydenham's request for papers. Sir Herbert Samuel's report was unofficial and not written for publication, and Lord Allenby's report on the unfortunate incidents at Jerusalem referred to a matter which was still *sub judice*.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said he had had exceedingly anxious forebodings as to the results of the present movements in Palestine. He thought some of the speeches had criticised too much, and these tended rather to embitter than to smooth things. He was prepared to wait for Sir H. Samuel's statement of policy. He had the greatest confidence in Sir Herbert's judgment, common sense, and largeness of views. He would, however, be at liberty to open this question again, because it was an anxious and important one.

Lord Sheffield said a great deal of mischief was done by using ambiguous words such as "National Home." He referred to the paper "Palestine," which, he said, was the official organ of the Zionists; it had systematically put forward claims entirely inconsistent with a mere "place in the sun," claims for priority and preference. The Government was under suspicion of trying to smooth the way, so that when things ripened the Jews could step in and take possession of their "Promised Land." That would be a thoroughly vicious principle. No doubt, Sir H. Samuel would try to be perfectly fair. He hoped Sir Herbert would disappoint the hopes of his co-nationalists and co-religionists. He hoped the Government would take care that nothing would be done against the wishes of the mass of the people in Palestine "to pamper the expectations of people spread all over the world who are being pushed forward to intrude themselves where they are not wanted."

Lord Sydenham said the speech of Lord Curzon would go a long way to allay the fears entertained in regard to the future of Palestine, and his motion was withdrawn.

## GERMANY.

### Assimilationists and San Remo.

The Committee of the Central Associations of German Citizens of the Jewish Persuasion has made the following declaration:—

"The political agreements arrived at in San Remo with regard to Palestine have made no difference in the attitude of the overwhelming majority of German Jews in and to the German Fatherland. They regard themselves as being in citizenship, culture, and nationality members of the German people. This fact does not hinder us from co-operating, as Jews and men, in all efforts which have for their object to create the possibility of a normal and civilised existence in all places, and especially in Palestine, for all those of our co-religionists who cannot live under their present conditions."

### Call for Art Treasures.

Mr. L. Pilichowski, the famous Jewish artist, has put forward a scheme whereby Palestine may become the home of some of the world's art treasures. He proposes to issue a manifesto to the whole world, inviting gifts of cultural value, pictures, sculpture, ancient books and relics, scientific works, &c. These, which should be mainly of Jewish or Palestinian interest, would be collected by representative committee of artists, scientists, archaeologists, historians, and bibliophiles, in all the great cities of the world, and sent to Palestine, where museums, galleries, and cultural institutions should be built to house them.



**AMERICAN ZIONIST MEDICAL UNIT.****Report for April.**

The month of April was exceptional in that it combined a holiday period with the disturbances in Jerusalem, which placed heavy burdens upon the hospitals. These in many cases had to provide emergency accommodation for the abnormal influx of patients. The notable features of these occurrences were an increase of about 50 per cent. in the number of male patients admitted, an increase of from 58 to 91 in the surgical cases, and a slight decrease in the proportion of Moslem patients. Although there were 91 admissions, there were only five deaths. The holidays and the closing of schools were responsible at the beginning of the month for the presence of only 160 patients in the hospitals, and a marked decrease in the percentage of children in both hospitals and clinics, except in Jaffa, where the treatment of children for eye and skin diseases has been extended.

In Safed the dental department has developed; there were 150 patients, and 450 visits were paid. The figures given below illustrate the increase in work during the past twelve months:—

	Total for year ending April, 1920.	April, 1919.	April, 1920.
Hospital patients admitted	3,458	192	350
Polyclinics, new patients	68,677	3,061	5,837
Total visits	353,457	14,828	23,857
Laboratory examinations	13,429	457	1,317
Home visits	17,697	?	963

**From the Trade and Industry Department.****CUSTOMS DUES ON WHEAT AND FLOUR.**

Wheat and flour are exempted from customs import dues until further notice. Export dues will be imposed as usual, and full import dues will be collected on consignments manifested as in transit, or on re-exportation.

**MUNICIPALITY TAX.**

Goods manifested as in transit are subject to octroi dues at the place of destination only. Consignments by rail or sea, when opened at the port or town of entry, are subject to octroi dues.

**PROHIBITED IMPORTS.**

Shaving-brushes exported from Japan. Shaving-brushes which have been imported from Europe are subject to inspection by the medical authorities.

**EXPORT OF DRUGS.**

The Public Notice No. 39, dated May 11th, 1918, prohibiting the export from occupied enemy territory of drugs and disinfectants has been repealed.

**PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES IN KIND.**

According to an Ordinance issued on May 17th, if an owner or consignee refuses to pay duties on the value as assessed by the Customs Department, the latter authority may take the duties in kind if the goods are such that it is practicable to do so. If this is not practicable, the Customs Department may, subject to certain provisions, take over the goods on its own account. One of these provisions is to the effect that the value at which the Customs Department takes over the consignment must be the same as that stated on the invoice, with an addition of not more than 10 per cent. When the owner or consignee desires that the duties shall be paid in kind he must state this on the declaration, and apply for the approval of the Customs' superintendent. In cases where duties are taken in kind the Customs valuer must choose among the articles specified in the declaration such articles as he thinks suitable at the declared value.

**The Movement.****ENGLAND.****Conference of Jewish Students.**

The World Conference of Jewish students referred to in our issue of June 16th (No. 48) will take place at the Jewish Institute, Mulberry Street, London, E., on Sunday, July 11th, and three following days. Professor Ornstein, of Holland, will speak at the opening session, and Mr. I. Bawly, engineer, of Delft, will read a paper on the Aims and Methods of a Universal Society of Zionist Graduates and Students. On Monday, Dr. Polak, of Holland, will introduce the subject of the part of the students in the restoration of Erez Israel. The question of Universities will be introduced on Tuesday by Dr. Heinrich Kiwe, of Vienna, and a paper on work in the Galuth will be submitted on Wednesday by Mr. Ch. Glick, of Vienna.

The National Fund Flag Day fixed for last Sunday has been postponed.

At the meeting at the house of Mrs. Weizmann last Thursday, July 1st, a number of women brought jewellery for the Jewel Fund. Mrs. Eder, who made an appeal on behalf of the Fund, said it was hoped to start three infant welfare centres in Palestine, and an agricultural college for girls. £1,000,000 is needed, and £80,000 has already been contributed in Palestine. Lady Herbert Samuel presided, and Captain Aaronsohn also spoke.

**AUSTRIA.****Zionist Success at the Communal Elections.**

Elections to the Council of the Vienna Jewish Community took place on June 27th. The successful candidates included thirteen Zionists (formerly two), twenty non-Jewish National (formerly thirty-four), and three Orthodox (formerly none). Out of 300,000 Jews only 19,000 are entitled to vote, and only 10,553 votes were actually given. Deputy Stricker headed the Zionist list.

**UNITED STATES.**

Mrs. Nathan Straus has given all her jewels, including many priceless heirlooms, to the Zionist Organisation of America for the development of medical and health service in Palestine.

**SHANGHAI.**

The issue of "Israel's Messenger" for June 4th contains messages from the Hon. Nathan Straus, of New York; Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the ex-President of China, and from the Siamese Foreign Minister. Dr. Sun Yat Sen refers to Zionism as "one of the greatest movements of the present time," and to the Jews as a "wonderful and historic nation which has contributed so much to the civilisation of the world and which rightfully deserves an honourable place in the family of nations."

**SOUTH AFRICA.**

South African Zionists have launched a campaign for £250,000, and are meeting with an encouraging response. Donations will, for the most part, be paid in instalments extending over twelve months. In many cases donors are instructing their banks to pay these instalments automatically, a system that could with advantage be copied elsewhere. It is a business method.



## In the Diaspora.

### THE POGROMS IN POLAND.

#### Sir Stuart Samuel's Report.

Sir Stuart Samuel's Report on his mission to Poland on behalf of the British Government was issued as a White Paper (Cd. No. 674) of thirty-six pages last Saturday. Sir Stuart's report occupies only twelve of the pages, and concludes with the following recommendations:—

1. That the Polish Government be urged to carry out the clauses of the Minority Treaty of June 28th, 1919, in a spirit of sympathy with its Jewish subjects. A State can only be strong when all sections of its inhabitants are working unitedly and in mutual confidence for its welfare.
2. That a genuine and not a "masked" equality be accorded to the Jewish population of Poland.
3. That all outrages against the person or property of the subject, irrespective of religion or race, should be promptly punished and the names of the delinquents published. This latter action is especially necessary, inasmuch as the State does not punish out of revenge, but as a deterrent to others.
4. That Jews in East Galicia be restored to their official positions in the same manner as non-Jews have been.
5. That Jewish railway officials and employes be restored to their posts in the same manner as non-Jews have been.
6. That no restrictions should be placed upon the number of Jews admitted to the Universities.
7. That a decree be published declaring boycotts illegal, and ordering all publications advocating boycott to be suspended.
8. That all prisoners in internment camps be brought to immediate trial, and that humane treatment be assured to all interned prisoners.
9. That facilities be afforded for the introduction of new industries into Poland with a view to converting a larger proportion of the Jewish population into producers.
10. That the British Government should assist Jews wishing to emigrate from Poland by providing facilities to proceed to countries such as Palestine, Canada, South Africa, Algeria, and South America, or any other country desiring to receive them.
11. That banks be established possessing the confidence of the Jewish public, so that money might be deposited therein instead of being carried on the person or concealed in dwellings.
12. That the desirability of a secretary who understands and speaks Yiddish being added to the staff of his Majesty's Legation at Warsaw be considered.

#### "Military Murder."

Sir Stuart states that he has not embodied in his report any matters which he was not able to investigate personally. He explains that in England the word "pogrom" has become associated with

Excesses organised by the Government against a portion of the population, or when the authorities took no steps to restrain those perpetrating the excesses, or intervened at a period too late to be effective in preventing the loss of human life.

In that sense there were pogroms in Lida and Vilna. The awful massacre at Pinsk, he says, partook more of the character of a military murder. In Cracow and Lodz a certain number of Jews were assaulted, but the military authorities endeavoured to restrict the action of the soldiers as much as possible. The gendarmerie has almost unlimited powers, and is in the habit of entering houses, chiefly of Jews, and robbing and beating the inmates. "This is done quite openly, and the Jews have no means of redress." With the exception of Minsk, no pogroms occurred during the stay of either the American or the British Mission.

#### The Effect of Yiddish.

The 3,000,000 Jews of Poland and Galicia are classified by Sir Stuart as follows:—

Assimilators.  
Zionists.  
Orthodox.

There are, doubtless, many Orthodox among the

Zionists. They speak Yiddish, and Sir Stuart remarks:—

The fact of their language being akin to German often led to their being employed during the German occupation in preference to other Poles. This circumstance caused the Jews to be accused of having had business relations with the Germans. Almost as soon as the Polish Government was established ill-feeling became manifest against the Jews.

This led to a boycott. Jewish doctors are unable to obtain posts in hospitals, Jews cannot secure appointments as Post-office officials, teachers, on the railway, &c. There is a limitation of Jewish students in the Universities. There are few officers in the Army. Sir Stuart could find no proof that Jews were discriminated against in the markets, but there is a systematic attempt, he avers, to oust Jews from their trades. A severe private, social, and commercial boycott of Jews exists among the people generally. In Lemberg a so-called Social court, presided over by M. Przyluski, summoned persons having trade relations with Jews to explain their conduct. Sir Stuart quotes a Polish newspaper announcement stating in the form of a funeral notice that a Polish Countess sold her property to Jews. He thinks the Government could greatly restrain the virulence of this movement.

#### Jews in Business.

Initiative in business is almost entirely the prerogative of the Jewish population, but the fallacious idea is prevalent that it is possible to transfer a large percentage of the business to other hands. Sir Stuart found it to be a fact that the Jewish Pole commands greater trust than his neighbours; nearly the whole of the estate agents who act for the Polish nobility are Jews:—

The real interest of the Polish State would seem to be rather in the direction of developing and encouraging the export business hitherto carried on by Jews; in this way lies almost the sole hope of the economic regeneration of Poland and of the rehabilitation of its depreciated currency. . . . A further remedy for the congestion of occupation would be to introduce into Poland new industries for which Jews in other countries have evinced special aptitude. . . . It is for the Poles to choose whether they will follow the example of Great Britain, the United States, France, Holland, Italy, and the other liberal-minded States which have treated the Jew equitably, or link their fate with ancient Egypt, mediæval Spain, and modern Russia.

#### Bolshevism.

On the question of Bolshevism, Sir Stuart says, the real danger is to be sought in other directions than among the Jews. If the Polish Government would grant the Jews a genuine, and not a masked equality, they would secure the support of the most conservative, law-abiding and loyal section of the population. Sir Stuart estimates that only 10 per cent. of the Jews are Bolshevik, "a considerably less proportion than characterises the population as a whole." It is not at all unusual for Polish peasants to avail themselves of the Rabbis' Arbitration Courts. A large emigration of Jews would result in a great decrease in the productive powers of Poland.

Sir Stuart then goes into details of the pogroms. There is no need to repeat what is only too painfully familiar. He describes a dramatic incident in the Pinsk murders. After a number of Jews had been shot and buried, others were taken to the cemetery and ordered to reopen the grave. Then they were placed in a row and soldiers levelled their rifles. One of the prisoners, an elderly Jew, prayed in a loud voice, "O Lord, forgive Thy servants. Thou art powerful to save even now." The words were



no sooner out of his mouth than a man came to the gendarme in command and whispered something to him. He ordered the prisoners to fill up the grave again, and they were taken to prison.

Major Luczynski and Lieutenant Landsberg, who were in command, have not been punished. Sir Stuart endeavoured to see the Major, but failed. Sir Stuart sets forth the evidence he heard, and speaks of numerous cases of Jews being assaulted and robbed in railways trains and their beards cut. Nearly all these outrages were perpetrated by soldiers. Sir Stuart estimates that at least 348 lives were lost.

### Captain Wright's Report.

Captain Wright, who accompanied Sir Stuart, adds a separate and longer report. Part deals with history. It speaks of the "assimilated Jews" as "the highest class of Jews, and who are Polish in the same way as the best kind of Jews in England are English." Captain Wright points out that in the proletariat of Eastern Europe only the Jews are able to read and write, and so Bolshevism at times appears to be almost purely a Jewish movement. He estimates that not more than two hundred or three hundred Jews have been unjustly killed in the pogroms. The worst offenders are soldiers, "peasants in uniform," and the army is anti-Semitic. "Some very grave—but quite rare—failures of justice (what, in effect, were unpunished murder or attempted murder) were brought to the notice of the Commission." Most reverend orthodox Rabbis, says Captain Wright, travel under the seat in the trains.

Speaking of the Pinsk murders, Captain Wright thinks that Major C. would have been acquitted by a court as being within his strict rights. Jewish ladies who were arrested were stripped and flogged, and then made to pass naked down a passage full of Polish soldiers. Captain Wright asserts that in Lida a Polish soldier was murdered by a Jew "with those horrible mutilations practised by Jewish Chassidim murderers." Sir Stuart Samuel refers to this murder, and mentions that a priest declared that the murderer was not a Jew. Captain Wright believes that the situation of the Polish Jews in future will hardly be happier. He maintains that the great mass of the poor Jews are Chassidim, "unfit for the modern economic world, not in consequence of any fault of their own, but in consequence of a long historical past." He compares them with the negroes of the United States. The sole recommendation he makes is that the Jewish community in Great Britain be "invited to study this side of the subject."

### Sir H. Rumbold's Comments.

In an introductory letter to the Report, Sir Horace Rumbold, the British representative in Warsaw, ascribes the events to the absence of authority after the German occupation and to the lack of discipline in the Polish army. Sir Horace disagrees with Sir Stuart's views on the Jewish part in business, and states that the co-operatives are exclusively Polish. The cotton industry in Lodz, he also says, owes its development more to the Polish industrial community of German extraction than to the Jews. He agrees that the boycotting of Jews should be prohibited by legislation or proclamation, but "it is beyond the power of any Government to

force its subjects to deal with persons with whom they do not wish to deal." He comments on the recommendations in detail. No. 1 is justifiable and should prove workable; 2 to 6 "are certainly very appropriate;" 9 "is to be strongly supported;" as to 11, a national loan bank exists, and there is no differentiation between the Poles and the Jews. The latter could start their own banks. As to 12, Sir Horace thinks it is a matter for the League of Nations and not the British Government, since the work of the Yiddish-speaking member of the staff would consist mainly in seeing that Article 93 is applied.

Sir Horace adds that in the Ukraine the massacres of Jews can find "no parallel except in the massacres of Armenians in the Turkish Empire. . . . Towns of many thousand inhabitants almost wholly Jewish have apparently been wiped out." Similar events have taken place all over Southern Russia, and in Hungary and Czecho-Slovakia. Sir Horace concludes: "It is giving the Jews very little real assistance to single out, as is sometimes done, for reprobation and protest, the country where they have perhaps suffered least."

The report is one of the most important official documents dealing with the Jews that has been issued in modern times.

### UKRAINIA.

#### Communication with Pogrom Sufferers.

At last direct communication has been established with the Jewish war sufferers in Soviet Russia. Two representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee, with which the Federation of Ukrainian Jews is connected, are in both capitals of Russia, Judge Harry Fisher in Petrograd, and Max Pine in Moscow. They have succeeded in finding a way of sending relief into Russia without interruption or interference. The way leads through Esthonia, and the Esthonian Premier, M. Tennison, has promised to do everything possible to help the Committee. The Jewish National Council of Esthonia has assumed responsibility for the transport of the relief goods, and has put M. Abraham Pumpiansky, the well-known engineer of Reval, in charge of this work.

The Polish offensive in Podolia, Volhynia, and the Ukraine has thrown open for relief work large territories occupied by the Polish troops. The latest dispatches from Dr. Bogen report that the Committee's representatives have already reached Zhitomir, Mohilev-Podolsk, Kieff, and Berditchev. Captain Voorsanger and Dr. Charles Spivak have arrived in Kieff with considerable sums of money, followed by Mr. George Rooby, of Medical Unit No. 1, who brought food, medicines, and other necessities. There is hope that it will soon be possible to send to Podolia, Volhynia, and the Ukraine not only funds intended for these committees, but also individual remittances.

Jews residing in the United Kingdom who have relatives in the Ukraine, will now be able to ascertain the whereabouts of their friends and relatives by the use of questionnaire forms printed by the Federation of Ukrainian Jews—Secretary, Mr. A. M. Kaizer, 26A, Soho Square, London, W. 1.

In the new Ukrainian Cabinet Pinkas Krassny (Jewish People's Party) is Minister for Jewish Affairs.



# THE ZIONIST BULLETIN.

ISSUED BY THE

CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE ZIONIST ORGANISATION.

דיועות יוצאות ע"י הלשכה המרכזית של ההסתדרות הציונית.

77, Great Russell Street, London, W.C. 1.

July 9th, 1920.

Vol. 3, No. 53.

Registered at the G.P.O.  
as a Newspaper.

Tammuz 23rd, 5680.

## THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

### NOTEWORTHY SPEECHES AT THE OPENING.

There was a crowded attendance at the Memorial Hall, London, on Wednesday, July 7th, when the Annual Conference opened. The gallery was packed to overflowing. Members of the Judeans in khaki acted as a guard of honour. The hall was draped with the Union Jack adorned with the portrait of Dr. Herzl in a blue and white Magen David, and the blue and white banner of Israel. Mr. Nahum Sokolow delivered the opening address in graceful Hebrew. Beside him sat Dr. Weizmann, and on the platform were the other leaders. Lord Rothschild was also there.

#### Mr. Sokolow's Opening Address.

Mr. Sokolow, who was frequently applauded, spoke as follows in Hebrew:—

Honoured representatives of the Zionist Organisation, delegates of the Annual Conference—By the will and the designation of the Acting Committee, I welcome and congratulate you upon the Annual Conference. Gladly we greet you, our fellow-workers. Long was the night of our separation, fraught with sorrow and pain. Thank God, the night is over; the ways from land to land and from heart to heart are already open, and to-day we meet again, as brethren, united under the peaceful and glorious banner of Zion!

Conditions are not yet quite normal. The way from Armageddon to Arcadia can be covered only by stages. We hope to be able to convene, in the near future, a regular Zionist Conference. For the present, however, the holding of an Annual Conference appears to be the maximum of the forms of meeting prescribed by our Statutes, and attainable under the prevailing circumstances. Even in this limited form, this arrangement has only been rendered possible by the facilities generously granted by the authorities of this country, and by the spirit of sacrifice in our own ranks. We know something of the hardships many of you had to overcome before reaching these shores; but what are obstacles to men inspired by a great ideal? In

our Zionist terminology, the Annual Conference used to be classified as a "Small Congress." Formally, such term may be correct; but essentially, and as far as the present Conference is concerned, the application of this term would be an under-rating of its real value, of its great tasks, and the expectations of the Jewish people.

The importance of the present Conference lies, first of all, in the very fact of its being held. It marks the return of the Zionist Organisation to its regular activities. The war produced a sort of necessary moratorium, which, for the duration of that period, was bound to keep up the results of the former elections, mandates, and obligations, without making it possible for the various sections to discharge their duties, undivided and strictly according to the statutes. It would be idle to try to make anybody responsible for this state of things. All interterritorial organisations were bound to adapt themselves to this *vis major*; some of them suspended their activities, some reduced them to a minimum, no one was able to arrange new elections, mandates, and so on. By the pressure of facts, and considering the superior interests of our Movement, we were bound to undertake efforts which could not be delayed, and on the result of which the whole future of our Movement depended. The anomalous condition over, we have to submit to you the results of the work done. This great assembly will have to deal with facts and problems unequalled in the history of the Zionist Organisation.

#### HERZL'S VISION.

The second important factor of the present gathering is the place where it is held. We are assembled in the Metropolis of Great Britain. This is not the first time we are assembled here. Twenty years ago the greatest of our leaders, the never-to-be-forgotten Theodor Herzl, opened the Zionist Congress in this City. He showed how clear a vision he carried with him of the future of Zionism in connection with the British nation. Now we are here, in the



centre of Zionism, on the threshold of its realisation. But the most important aspect of the present Conference is due to the time in which it is taking place. This Conference is taking place after San Remo.

Ladies and gentlemen—Palestine is restored to herself and to Israel, and we have reconquered our place among the nations of the world. In a world in which nation after nation insists on its right to present itself in its natural character as a family superior to mere political combinations, and at a period when the map of the world has been reshaped by the application of this great principle, nothing should have appeared to be simpler, more entirely natural and inevitable, than the right of the Jewish people to have its national home in Palestine. Nevertheless, the moral victory of Zionism could never have been dreamed or imagined, except in the barest prophetic outlines. Two millenniums have passed since we have lost the land of our forefathers. We have been told a thousand times that whatever our other moral and intellectual gifts, we lack those which make of men a nation and enable them to construct their own home. All this is now at an end, and we hope for ever.

This is a great triumph of a just and noble cause. No event of ancient or modern times will be found to have combined so many reasons for congratulation with so few of the drawbacks that darken the hour of rejoicing or threaten the future. It is a great event in history that a nationality so long oppressed should at last have found its place and its name in the communities of the world. It is a great event in history that after so many trials, so many calamities, so many catastrophes, an old country is restored again to civilisation and liberty.

#### THANKS FOR SUPPORT.

We offer thanks to God, Who has enabled us to witness the great event of the re-establishment of the Jewish National Home. We are sincerely indebted to the sympathy and the encouragement of France. The great French nation long ago rendered immeasurable services to the cause of the emancipation of Jews. Now, the assurances of support, couched in terms of high-minded statesmanship, accorded to us repeatedly by the French Government, mark a great progress by the recognition of a Jewish nationality and its historic rights in Palestine. We likewise honour and respect the Government and people of the United States of America, which has been a bulwark of right and justice, and defence for the weak against the strong, for the great help they granted us. And we remember, with gratitude and love, the moral support of Italy, and the approval of the Balfour Declaration by nearly all other Governments and peoples. And not only Governmental quarters, but also the great Organisation of Labour, the representatives of the working-classes which stand for right and justice, have granted us their support.

We wish on this solemn occasion to offer to all our supporters our heartfelt thanks.

But our political achievements are all so largely due to the attitude the Jewish people maintained during the recent trying time. Yes, the times were exceptionally trying, even for our ancient martyrs. Our masses in Eastern Europe have been facing death in seven circles of hell. It is sufficient to remember the multi-massacres of Ukrainia. For this cold murder of whole communities not heaven itself nor all the mercy of the angels could find palliation. There is no instance that shows so much

as this the ghastly descent of human character into primitive brutality and cannibalism. This is a deed which in its horror and wicked purposelessness should have stunned the world and cried for vengeance. Nebuchadnezzar was a noble man compared with these murderers. But the sentiment of vengeance is strange to us. An undying fame is reserved for the memory of our martyrs. The tears shed over their graves will, we hope, only deepen the intensity of Jewish national consciousness, and in course of time be dried by the happiness we experience once more in having our home strong enough to guarantee us the blessings of peace and security.

#### THE JEWISH CHARACTER.

All that is vigorous and serious and venerable in the Jewish character was revealed during the last few years. And the attitude of the Jewish people towards Zionism was a proof that although we may differ on certain points and views, we are nevertheless animated by one thought and wish common to us—namely, to restore Erez Israel to its ancient glory. This solidarity, this manifestation of Jewish public opinion, added an important element to our organisation. The San Remo decisions have been most solemnly and enthusiastically celebrated throughout the world. The holiday over, we will have to work out our great task of restoration soberly, quietly, inoffensively. The intellectual temper of our people is such that they crave to have their case set out, not only in its emotional aspects, but also with the cold, rigid reasoning by means of patient analysis and exact investigation, with which we are accustomed to approach a scientific problem.

Regenerated by liberty, we shall seek in liberty and over the secret of strength, a reconciliation between the various nationalities and sections. In fact, if we rise upon the petty controversies of the hour, it seems a little less than absurd that any other nation in the Near East should be exciting itself in order to disturb the establishment of a Jewish Palestine. Faithful to the principle of nationality, religious freedom, and equality, we shall accomplish, by the firmness of our resolution and the moderation of our acts, the only just and possible policy in relation to the Arab nation and to the Christian communities—the policy of solidarity and mutual help. Our future rests in our own hands. It depends mainly on our own capacity for initiative and for self-control. We must make it evident that we have preserved through all these dark centuries of oppression a real national consciousness, and that the Jewish National Home need not be an artificial creation.

We have, indeed, before us an arduous task, but for the performance of that work we have every encouragement. It is beyond our single power, but within our united power. Without union we cannot attain, but with union we may be assured of its completion. The longer the period the grander the opening epoch. Erez Israel will not be rebuilt in a day; but the day of the beginning will ever be radiant in history. To-day, at once, we must bring a considerable number of the Jewish people into Palestine. We must at once start building, colonising, resettling the country. All the schemes will be submitted to you.

Go forward, with courage and resolution go forward; you have much to do. We appeal to the whole Jewish people for co-operation. You have a great purpose to accomplish, which, if you shall happily achieve, you will once again add to the



glories of your forefathers, and make a solid contribution to the happiness of your people and mankind. May God assist you in the accomplishment of your sacred task for the good of your old country.

I declare the Annual Conference open. (Loud applause.)

There were dramatic moments in the speech, especially when he thanked the Labour Parties and when he denounced the Ukrainian massacres to an audience that stood with bowed head, awed and impressed.

#### Dr. Weizmann's Speech.

Dr. Weizmann followed in English, and spoke as follows:—

My lord, ladies, and gentlemen—It is some eighteen months since I last had the honour to address a Conference of the Zionist Organisation of the whole world, but on the present occasion the Conference is so numerous and so representative as to possess rather the character of a Congress. It is faced with the duties and the responsibilities of a Congress—indeed such duties and such responsibilities as assuredly no Zionist Congress has had to deal with. The San Remo decision has come. That recognition of our rights in Palestine is embodied with the Treaty with Turkey, and has become part of the public law of the world. That is the most momentous political event in the whole history of our Movement, and it is no exaggeration to say in the whole history of our people since the Exile. For this great Declaration of Deliverance we have to thank the Allied and Associated Powers. We have to thank the statesmen and the peoples of all those countries that made the restoration of the Jewish National Home an integral part of their policy. Gathered here we have to thank in particular the Government, the statesmen, and the people of Great Britain. It was an English statesman, Mr. Balfour, who first formulated our rights in Palestine. It was the British Government that pressed persistently for the adoption of Zionism by the Allied Powers. It is the British Government which has accepted the Mandate for the rebuilding in Palestine of the Jewish National Home. The name of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour are known to every one as devoted friends, advocates and protagonists of the Jewish National cause. Not perhaps so well known to you are the services which have been rendered recently by Lord Curzon, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, but we who have charge of the political affairs of the Zionist Movement know and appreciate the staunchness with which he urged our rights at San Remo, and we express to him the gratitude of the whole Jewish people.

#### THE FRENCH POSITION.

In the later stages of the acceptance by the Allied Nations of the Jewish national claims in Palestine, the American Government, owing to circumstances with which we are all familiar, and which have nothing at all to do with Zionism, has not been able to play the same direct part as other Powers. But its services in the earlier stages we all value beyond measure, and at no time were its influence and support failing. The French and Italian Governments very early rallied to the Jewish National cause. The peculiar position of the French Government in the Near East has made necessary negotiation and discussions with it in regard to some important questions affecting the boundaries of Palestine, and therefore the Jewish national home; but there is not a man among us who does not appreciate the help we

have had from France and the great French traditions. We are confident that the questions outstanding will be settled on terms satisfactory to both parties. We are certain that in the future the Jewish Palestine will work in the utmost spirit of harmony with any neighbour whose fortune it may be to come under a French mandate.

What must be the keynote of our deliberations in the urgent, immediate future? It is our duty as an Executive to be responsible for what we have done in the past, and we do not desire to escape such responsibility, but it is your responsibility as a Conference, and the responsibility of every individual Zionist, to use this hour and this opportunity rightly. We have only a limited time for deliberation, and we have vast labours. Our general right in regard to Palestine has been established and accepted. The details as to the Mandate and the boundaries will shortly be defined. Already there has been set up, under Sir Herbert Samuel, a great Jew and a great administrator, a Government in the closest sympathy with all our aspirations, and charged to render us every possible assistance. No external obstacle now prevents us from settling down to the work of building up the Jewish National Home. We are called upon to do it, we are expected to do it well.

#### NO BRITISH LOAN.

I desire to make quite clear to you what is the attitude towards us of the British Government and, I think, of the world-opinion. They have set up all the necessary political conditions for the making of the Jewish National Home. They regard us as being free henceforth to make of Palestine as Jewish a country as we are capable. Men have disputed the meaning of the Balfour Declaration. The public opinion of the world understands the Balfour Declaration to mean as much or as little as the Jewish people can make of it, and, by make of it, I do not mean by words or phrases, but by deeds, the actual constructive, solid work in Palestine. The task is ours and nobody else's. The financial resources, the material resources, and the intellectual resources for the making of a Jewish Palestine must come from the Jewish people, and the Jewish people only. Anybody who may harbour the idea of financial assistance for our specifically Jewish work in Palestine, whether in the form of a loan or otherwise, from the British Government or any other Government, must put that idea out of his head. Ours and ours alone is the task and the responsibility.

Nor have we an unlimited credit entirely. The world expects to see results—solid, real results—soon. I do not say that we are expected to make Palestine a Jewish country in the next few months or the next few years, but unless within the next two years we can say that we have achieved something and we can show that we have the will and the talent and the means to achieve all that we have claimed the right to achieve, then there may grow up such a doubt as to our powers as would prove a very serious hindrance to our future work. It is no exaggeration to say that the next two years are the critical years of the Jewish National Home, and that by what we achieve in those two years we are likely to be judged.

#### THREEFOLD TASK.

Our tasks, then, at this Conference are threefold—first, to approve the plan of our operation; secondly, to devise the means of securing the money our plans demand; thirdly, to adapt and reshape our organisa-



tion for the accomplishment of its task. The plan of our operation must aim at settling as many Jews as possible upon a permanent footing in Palestine. I do not wish to tie myself down to figures. What we should aim at in the first full active year or so of working is to settle in Palestine 30,000 to 50,000 Jews. The basis of settlement must be land, and, for a variety of reasons, we should seek to acquire large, continuous areas of land upon which to make large settlements. I do not wish here to indicate the particular regions or the particular methods of colonisation, but such regions must be healthy, thinly inhabited, and offer possibilities for settlement without trespass on the rights or interests of the Arab population. We know that such lands are available, and the plans in their details will be submitted to you. Plans will be submitted dealing with the afforestation of dunes and hills. The problems of irrigation and sanitation of the country are intimately linked up with such plans. We must not, of course, neglect the development and expansion of our existing colonies, but I would suggest that that is a task which can, in a large measure, be entrusted to private initiative, and in particular to the I.C.A. We want private initiative and we want the I.C.A. to work to their full capacity in Palestine, and we want to work in harmonious co-operation with them. It ought to be perfectly practical to set up a single land-purchasing organisation so as to prevent Jews bidding against Jews, and the whole political power of the Zionist Organisation and the Jewish Agency will always be at the service of the I.C.A. in its practical work in Palestine. You will have submitted to you reports of public works and industrial development. We look to these to provide employment for a large number of Jews, and in particular the key to a large Jewish settlement in the North is industry. Without doubt the North will be the industrial region of Palestine, both because Haifa is destined to be the chief port and because the future centre of the electric power will be in Galilee. Hand-in-hand with the material development goes the educational development and the setting up of a scientific organisation which will serve to facilitate and harmonise the task—University and technical schools.

#### THE ARAB QUESTION.

In all our work of colonisation in industrial development in Palestine a guiding principle must be to seek and win the goodwill of the Arabs. The Arab movement for us has two aspects—the Arabs in Palestine and the Arabs in countries which are the neighbours of Palestine. We must be on the best terms with the Arabs in Palestine, because that is the condition of a healthy society of our own and of good relations with the Arab world outside Palestine. If the Arabs were to be mere hewers of wood and drawers of water, a kind of inferior element in the country, then the whole of our economic and social organism would run the danger of being poisoned. We must labour to raise them to our own level, and to assist them to progress as we progress. In the Arab world outside Palestine there is a vast field for enterprise. These lands are rich in possibilities and undeveloped, and if we are wise and prudent and approach the Arab problem in the spirit of equity and justice, we Jews, and in particular we Jews in Palestine, play a very important part in furthering the development of the Arab lands. We can provide skilled men and we can pro-

vide means. I look to a policy of friendly economic co-operation as the key to harmony and reconciliation to Jew and Arab both inside Palestine and outside its frontiers. I think that we can thus render great service to civilisation, and make the task of the Mandatory Power an easy one. Social justice, no vested interests. It is difficult to promise that every Arab without exception will see the groundlessness of his fears with regard to us, but I am convinced that along the lines suggested we can secure the friendship of all Arabs who really desire the welfare of the Arab people.

#### FINANCE.

Our financial experts will have the opportunity of laying before you their view, but we who are not financial experts must indicate plainly the unique character and scope of our task. On the political side, six years ago we were faced with the need of creating a position, and a well-founded one, out of a mere idea. We are faced to-day, on the financial side, with a similar problem. We have to bring into being the best financial resources required to reconstitute a Jewish Palestine. The Jewish people possess these resources, and the Jewish people will put them at our disposal if we bring home to them the need and if we offer them guarantees that the money will be devoted to solid, constructive work.

The first and readiest form of persuasion of others is to show that oneself is convinced. If we Zionists are to cause those outside our ranks to make sacrifices we must first make the fullest sacrifices ourselves. There is no limit to what we must do, and we must do it quickly, conscious that we are performing a sacred duty to our country and to the generations which will come after us. If every Zionist here and every Zionist throughout the world promptly and without hesitation offers up to the uttermost limit of his capacity, then we are secure in regard to our financial needs. The whole Jewish people will follow the lead from the champions of the Jewish cause.

It is not my task here to indicate to you in detail the precise form of organisation which the new tasks demand, but I must indicate that our work to-day is very different from what our work has been up till now. The Zionist machine as it exists was created and developed primarily for the purpose of propaganda for the purpose of organising the Jewish people and developing its consciousness. During the war we took upon ourselves the task of creating political successes out of political opportunity. The practical work of building up a Jewish Palestine requires a different kind of machine from that which is called for by propaganda. Nor can that task be carried out as the political task was carried out, by a few individuals who have been forced through circumstances to act largely on their own responsibility. The Zionist Organisation must adapt its machine to its new task. It must put in charge the men specially needed for those tasks, and it must rally behind those men the whole-hearted support and devotion of the Jewish masses. The load of responsibility which rests upon the individuals who at this hour take on the direction of the Zionist Movement would bow them down if they were not inspired by the nobility of their tasks, and fortified by the zeal and enthusiasm of the Jewish people.

#### THE I.C.A.

I must say a word or two about co-operation with elements which to-day stand outside the Zionist



Organisation. I have already referred to co-operation with the I.C.A. We shall welcome co-operation of any organisation, of any individuals, who, without fully accepting our philosophy, are yet sincerely anxious to labour in the building up of the Jewish National Home in Palestine. The precise form which such co-operation can take is a matter of discussion and negotiation, and I am not anxious at this hour to commit myself to this or that proposal. I think it would be wise for this Conference to give considerable freedom in this matter to its new executive, and to content itself with formulating in large terms the principle that the Zionist Organisation welcomes most heartily the co-operation of all Jewish elements who are sincerely anxious to contribute to the building up of the Jewish National Home in Palestine.

#### JABOTINSKY AND THE JEWISH REGIMENT.

And now it is my duty to refer in a few words to the events in Jerusalem shortly before San Remo. This Conference will take no further notice of the things that are past, but it is our duty to remember, in all respect, those who have fallen in the defence of the honour of the Jews in Palestine. (The audience rose.) It is our duty to remember those who have suffered for the defence of the Jews in Palestine. Without desiring to interfere with the newly-appointed Administration, we respectfully submit to this Administration that it should perform the first step of justice in liberating Jabotinsky. (Loud cheers.) And another urgent point which we require to notice to-day, and an urgent point which needs to be settled within the next few days, is this: I think I express the wish of the Zionist Organisation in submitting to the Mandatory Power and to the Administration in Palestine our desire and our wish to maintain the Jewish Regiment in Palestine. I think I express the spirit of the Zionist Organisation in suggesting that we are anxious to take part in the defence of the interests of the Jewish National Home. (Loud cheers.)

Before I close, I must once again seek, in a few words, to bring home to you the tremendous responsibility that rests upon each and every one of you. The hour has struck for which we have longed and prayed and laboured. The order has come to us from the peoples of the world to go forth and rebuild and re-establish the Jewish Nation in the Jewish Land. No obstacle stands now in our way; we can offer no excuse, and we can desire that there should be no occasion for excuse. The task is immense, and very far indeed from easy. To achieve it we can count and must count upon our own strength, the strength of spirit, the intellectual and material strength of the Jewish people. We must not look outside, we must not hesitate, we must not delay. We shall be judged by the Jewish people and by the people of the world by what we achieve in the immediate future. In the few months and years that lie ahead of us we must build, broad, massive, and enduring, the foundations of the Jewish Palestine, so that in the years that follow a healthy superstructure may arise. Three thousand years of the past and countless generations of the future look down on us and ask whether we are equal to the high duty which has been entrusted to us. It is for this Conference to answer and to show by its deeds that we are not unworthy of our forefathers, and that our descendants may rise up and call us "blessed." The hand

of God rests now upon the people of Israel. Let us pray that it may rest lightly.

Dr. Weizmann's speech was most enthusiastically cheered.

#### Political Work.

Mr. Sokolow followed with a brief statement on political work. He began in English, but, in response to appeals from the audience, continued in Yiddish. The San Remo decision, he said, had plunged us into a new phase of political existence. He was confident that the League of Nations would exist and do its work despite all the difficulties and obstacles in the way of its beginning. The League was necessary for the world; it was not an enterprise on the part of adventurers. It was a real thing, and we Jews were going into it, legally as a political entity. We were in a political combination, and were thus less cut off from the world than ever before.

We should have to work so that the Jewish National Home should have legal representation in the League of Nations. We could not lead a separate political life apart from the rest of the world. The centre of Zionism was London, but there were other centres which also might become important. Dr. Weizmann had spoken of the Arab question as one of the most important. Mr. Sokolow went on to say that he saw no reason why a people so closely associated with the Jews as the Arabs should put difficulties in the way. The Arab question was of the moment only. We were bound up with a higher political destiny.

We would be friendly with every one, and good neighbours to those who were good neighbours to us. Strife there would be, but it would be friendly competition of great and peaceful nations. By our establishment on the volcano of the Near East of a healthy society we would solve the old problem of that region in a better way than military force had hitherto been able to do. There were deep wells of friendship that had been filled up; we would reopen them and remove the earth that choked them, so that the fresh, pure waters of friendship with the Arabs would be liberated and flow again.

San Remo had legalised Zionist work in the Diaspora. This work had only begun, and would increase. In the course of this work negotiations would have to be carried on with various Governments, and the local Zionist Federation would then become important agents of Zionist policy. When we began the positive work of organising the immigration of men and also of capital and the resources of energy into Palestine we would come into living contact with all peoples. It was necessary that we should form an organised political department to carry on the political work of the future.

#### Mr. Ussishkin's Speech.

Mr. Ussishkin said—I desire first of all to greet the delegates from the lands in the Galuth in the name of those who have come from Erez Israel. We who are already in the land are waiting now for Jews from all parts of the world to come and give us their help. During the eight months in which I was in charge of the work in Palestine there were troublous times and days of sorrow. The Jews living in their own land felt like strangers. It was during this period that the trouble began in Upper Galilee, where our Chalusim put up a brave defence. Let us pay honour to the memory of those who have fallen. (The audience rose.) Then followed the riots in



Lower Galilee, where for some time the position was insecure. There was always a fear of attack, and our colonists had to be on the watch. Finally, during the Passover week, there came the trouble in Jerusalem itself.

All these happenings did not give us an opportunity to consider practical work. We did, however, carry out our programme as far as possible, and much educational and cultural work was done. I am not prepared now to give you a detailed account. This I can do in the committee which you will appoint. We are living in a great period in our history. It has been given to us to develop the land of Israel politically, economically, and culturally. Everything possible must be done now. We must see to it that not less than half a million Jews are brought into Palestine within the next twelve years. During the first year we must bring into the land 30,000 Jews. We in Palestine will prepare the way for them. To enable us to carry out our work we shall require for the first year £4,000,000. I ask you, representatives of the Zionist Organisations throughout the world, to see to it that we get this money. We, sons of Palestine, who live in the land, see the dangers of delay, and we ask you also to realise them. In Palestine the Jews have responded splendidly to the appeal made for the Restoration Fund; £100,000 was freely given by them during the Geulah Week. The £4,000,000 which we require must be given. It is needed, in the first place, for redeeming the land for the building of public works, for practical work on the soil, and for educational, cultural, and other activities which our country needs.

If you will give us this money we can prepare for the 30,000 Jewish immigrants. I have no doubt that the financial and moral help which we need will be given to us by world Jewry. I am prepared to give the Commission which you are appointing a full and detailed statement of our requirements in Palestine. The time has come when we are to be gathered once again into the land of our Fathers. You all know the legend that before the Throne of God there is a cup into which fall the tears of the Jewish people, and that when this cup is full we shall return to Palestine. The cup has overflowed. Surely the time has come when the Everlasting Judge will bring back his people to the Land of Israel. (Applause.)

Dr. Bodenheimer, as chairman of the Standing Committee, announced that it had been decided to nominate Mr. Justice Brandeis as President of the Conference, Dr. Max Nordau as hon. president, and Mr. Ussishkin as one of the vice-presidents. These names were received with great enthusiasm, and on a show of hands the gentlemen were declared elected.

#### Mr. Brandeis' Speech.

Mr. Justice Louis D. Brandeis, of the United States Supreme Court, and Hon. President of the Zionist Organisation of America, the elected President of the Conference, opened the afternoon session with the following speech:—

The great opportunity has come to the Jewish people. We, as representatives, have gathered here to consider and to determine how that opportunity may best be availed of. The labours of the great Herzl were concluded at San Remo. He lived and died for a publicly-recognised homeland in Palestine. That recognition the nations of the world have accorded. They can do no more. The rest lies with us. Our task is wholly that of construction. We must adopt the plans on which the restoration shall

proceed. We must create executive and administrative machinery adapted to the work in hand. We must select men fitted by training, experience, and character to conduct that work, and, finally, we must devise ways and means to raise the huge funds required for the undertaking. Without such funds the best-laid plans, perfect executive and administrative machinery, and the selection of the most capable, devoted men, will be of no avail, and the noble purpose we have set would be defeated.

The task is heavy. The problems are many. The difficulties are serious. But the problems can be solved. The difficulties can be overcome. And they will be. Of this we have assurance in noble achievements wrought by determination and self-sacrifice throughout the long centuries of adversity. This new task will be different. Although the burden is heavy, it will be joyously borne, for we shall be buoyed up by the spiritual appeal and the irresistible beauty of Palestine. We shall toil on, confident that, with the eager impulse for justice for all, there were developed a new Jewish civilisation worthy of the past and future. Israel in her old home, restored in fulfilment of prayer and of striving, will develop a civilisation which will bring to a troubled world a light by which the nations will bless Israel again. Now the time is for action. There is no place now for irresponsible day-dreaming. Service and self-sacrifice directed by understanding are essential. And every Jew must be made to bear his part. Let us proceed; for the time is urgent. (Cheers.)

#### Dr. Nordau's Speech.

Dr. Nordau (Hon. President of the Conference) followed. He said: During these last infernal years since 1913, the voice of Israel has only been wailing, but in this past few weeks it has become enthusiastic and joyous over the generous decision of Great Britain and her Allies and associates in the San Remo Treaty with Turkey. This, if not actually restoring the land to the Jews, restores Jews to the land of their ancestors, atoning in part for the cruelties which first the rude Romans and afterwards Christendom, oblivious to the teaching of its Founder, has inflicted on our fathers. But now this differentiation and violence has been replaced by distinct, articulated human speech, representing to the world our desires and hopes, and to the Jewish people the vague ideas that live in every conscientious Jew and in the conscious form of well-defined ideas in the thoughts of their representatives. This Conference is not the Jewish Congress which was asked for but could not be held owing to the conditions in Europe. Nevertheless, you represent the Jewish people, the organised Zionist collectivity. You are the nearest approach to the real Congress which it will be your first duty to call as soon as possible; but while waiting for this, the desire of the Zionist masses, we hear, are in immediate contact with the elected body of the Zionists in different countries.

#### HERZL'S PROPHECY.

The first idea, to my conviction, that ought to flame in your souls and hearts is the thought of Herzl (the audience rose), that great prophetic nature which first in our time pronounced that phrase which we hope will become fact—the Jewish State. No more is it the mystical Zionism which pervades our prayers through all the centuries of the Galuth. It is something much more real and modern—a proclamation that has become part of international law. Herzl



was the first to foresee it; and it is a great comfort to me to say that when all sorts of influences are at work to belittle the man and whittle down his work, which was political Zionism, our adversaries must now realise that ours is a political movement. We are nothing if not a political body.

I believe your first duty is now to grow into the new situation, to think in terms of a nation. Until now, Zionists were only part of Jewry; in the opinion of our Jewish adversaries it was an airy movement. But this phase is past; this is history which we, and not our adversaries, will write. We must remember we are now a nation among nations, with all its duties and rights. Our representative body is a Parliament which has to legislate. If you rise to this conception of being the mandatories, the spokesmen, the trusted representatives of a living nation, you will realise your responsibilities, and the hopes of those who look on in wonder to see our re-birth. We will go on. Fate has decreed that you are to be the makers of the New Israel. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Bodenheimer announced that the following Vice-Presidents of the Conference had been nominated by the Standing Committee—Lord Rothschild, Mr. Farbstein (Warsaw), Dr. Thon (Cracow), Mr. Alenikow, Mr. Temkin, Mr. D. Yellin (Jerusalem), Dr. Klee, and Dr. Robison.

The names were received with much applause, and the gentlemen were declared elected, and took their places on the platform.

### The Delegates.

Dr. Klee read the provisional report of the Legitimation Committee, which, he said, was composed of himself, Dr. Alexander Goldstein, and Mr. Harris Sackler (America). The following tickets of membership had so far been confirmed:—

1. To all members of the Executive and the Executive Council (Smaller Actions Committee and Great Actions Committee).
2. To the representatives of the Jewish Colonial Trust, the Anglo-Palestine Company, and the Jewish National Fund.
3. To the following Federations;—

Delegates		Delegates	
America ... ..	39	West Galicia ... ..	6
Argentina ... ..	1	White Russia ... ..	5
Austria ... ..	7	Lithuania (Vilna) ... ..	9
Belgium ... ..	1	Roumania ... ..	4
Bessarabia ... ..	2	Transylvania ... ..	2
Bukowina ... ..	3	Marmaroz ... ..	1
Bulgaria ... ..	4	Russia and Caucasus ... ..	8
Canada ... ..	4	South Russia ... ..	8
Czecho-Slovakia ... ..	4	Scandinavia ... ..	2
East Galicia ... ..	5	Siberia ... ..	1
Egypt ... ..	2	South Africa ... ..	5
England (E.Z.F.) ... ..	8	Spain and Portugal ... ..	1
(O.A.M.) ... ..	9	Switzerland ... ..	1
Estonia ... ..	1	Turkey ... ..	2
France ... ..	5	New Zealand ... ..	1
Germany ... ..	6	Mizrachi ... ..	40
Greece ... ..	3	Jewish Socialist Lab.	
Holland ... ..	2	Party (Poale Zion)	
Hungary ... ..	3	England ... ..	2
Italy ... ..	2	Achdut ... ..	
Jugo-Slavia ... ..	1	Palestine ... ..	3
Lettland ... ..	3	Jewish Socialist Lab.	
Lithuania (Kovno) ... ..	3	Party (Poale Zion),	
Persia ... ..	1	America ... ..	5
Poland (Congress) ... ..	30		

In consequence of the recognition of the newly-formed Federations of the Hapoel Hazair and Zeire Zion by the Actions Committee, those sections of these Federations which do not sell Shekels on behalf of the Zionist Federation of their countries, and do not, therefore, obtain representation among the number of delegates assigned to the Federation of their country, have received the right to send

separate delegates. On this principle there were assigned to the Hapoel Hazair, Palestine, two delegates; Central Committee of the Zeire Zion, eight delegates.

In regard to mandates for the Zionist groups of Palestine, the course prescribed by the statutes of the Organisation with the supplementary provisions of the Actions Committee was followed. As the result of this procedure the Histadruth Sephardim of Palestine received two delegates. The total was about 270.

Other members invited by the Executive, such as experts, are not entitled to vote.

There was something of a breeze when Dr. Bodenheimer, for the Standing Committee, moved the following resolution:—

The Conference declares that it is the duty of the Standing Committee (Seniorenconvent) to consider all questions to be laid before the Conference, and to submit them to the vote of the Conference.

Dr. Nordau, from the body of the hall, protested against what he termed the efforts of dictatorship; but after it had been explained that the Conference would retain full power, he modified these words.

Mr. Brandeis pointed out that the Conference was faced with such serious matters that any suggestion to save time would be welcome. Unfortunate expressions should be forgotten.

The Haham of Alexandria, a picturesque figure in Eastern robes, caused amusement by complaining in Hebrew that many could not understand the jargon that was being spoken; English and German were being spoken at one time.

Mr. Brandeis poured oil on the troubled waters by remarking that what Dr. Nordau asked for in his second speech was exactly what the Committee intended, and the resolution was accepted.

On the proposal of Mr. De Haas (America) it was decided to appoint three secretary interpreters.

Mr. Julius Simon and Mr. Narditch then submitted reports on practical work and financial schemes.

### Mr. Julius Simon's Report.

The following are the main points of Mr. Julius Simon's report.

#### I.

1. In order to develop the work of agricultural settlement on a large scale we must at once obtain possession of large contiguous areas of land which have not yet been cultivated, and which, either not at all or only in part, belong to private owners, and can be acquired through agreement with the Administration.

2. The cost of acquiring and occupying this land and the work of preparing it must be provided out of national resources—namely, the Jewish National Fund.

3. From the Contribution Fund will have to be provided agrarian credits for the purpose of transforming the farms of the J.N.F. into colonies of independent small holders, who cultivate the land themselves.

4. An essential condition of the definitive settlement of an agricultural labourer is that he should possess a minimum of capital of his own.

#### II.

1. Public works must be carried out with a view to public utility and national economy. Every precaution must be taken to avoid emergency work.

2. Among those public works which must be forthwith begun and executed is first and foremost



irrigation; further, the beginning of afforestation of the hills and dunes on a large scale from the monies of the Contribution Fund. It is assumed that the land for these purposes be put at our disposal by the Administration.

3. To provide housing for the immigrants two thousand houses should, in addition to temporary accommodation, be built out of public funds. These houses should first be let for rent. For an equally large number of houses mortgage credit should be provided. For the time being this credit should be granted out of the Contribution Fund.

### III.

1. It is the aim of our national colonisation to settle the Jewish labourer on the soil which he must cultivate himself.

2. The remuneration of the Jewish workmen during the period of preparation of the soil must be such as will enable the skilful to accumulate of his own savings the minimum amount of private capital necessary for his definite settlement.

3. Co-operative producing groups of workers should be given credit to assist them in their technical equipment. Sickness insurance, consumers' co-operative societies, workmen's kitchens and houses should, as far as possible, be provided, to reduce the workman's cost of living.

4. A special Labour Department should be established for all matters connected with labour.

### IV.

1. The direction and administration of our finances should be such as will guarantee the proper use of all monies intended for Palestine. Confidence in our future financial administration is an indispensable condition for the raising of the monies necessary.

2. The Jewish Colonial Trust must be developed into the central financial agency of the Organisation, and as such it should exercise control of those undertakings which, for national reasons, should not be left to private enterprise.

3. In our financial work a sharp distinction is to be drawn between investments of a business character offering security for capital and interest and such funds which must be used for national purposes, and which cannot be expected to guarantee either interest or repayment of capital.

4. The banking business of the Anglo-Palestine Company is to be expanded both in London and in Palestine after its capital has been increased.

5. The sum of £8,000,000 must be collected for the first two years of our colonisation. The whole amount must be collected as part of the great Voluntary Contribution Fund, although it is intended to devote one-half of it to business investments. Of the second half of the Fund, the larger portion must remain permanently employed in national properties, even though they might not secure repayment or income in a business sense.

6. Moneys devoted to business purposes must be restored to the Fund as soon as possible.

7. The Contribution Fund is to be devoted without deduction to our colonisation work in Palestine. The entire costs of running our Organisation must be met out of the Shekel money and out of contributions given for this purpose by organised Zionists.

### Mr. Nalditch's Report.

This paper asked the Conference to address an appeal to the Jews of the whole world for £25,000,000

as a Foundation Fund (Hebrew, Keren Hajasod) to be used for:—

- (a) Public works on which no return can be expected.
- (b) Such subsequent works as can only yield a revenue after a considerable number of years.

The following undertakings are considered to belong to the first of the above-mentioned classes of public works:—

Emigration and immigration, the institution of shelters at the different ports of the Diaspora and in Palestine, the building of dwellings for the immigrants, the provision of medical help and of relief for a limited period.

The maintenance of schools—agricultural schools and others for industrial training, provision of experimental stations for research in agriculture, dairy-farming, poultry-keeping, &c.; protection of life and property, and the taking of necessary political measures.

Expenses connected with the following tasks are considered as belonging to the second-class:—Improvement of soil, drainage, and afforestation of lands owned by the Jews.

Money for the Foundation Fund will be collected from the Jews of the whole world on the basis of the traditional and democratic Jewish principle of the tithe (Hebrew, Maaser). The principle of the tithe will be applied to capital in the case of the propertied classes and to annual income in the case of the non-propertied classes. In other cases, the annual expenditure of a person can be considered. Five times the amount of the rent could be taken as a basis for the tax. The principle of the tithe in relation either to income or expenditure is to be carried out on a "graduated basis," to be determined by Zionist Federations in different countries, according to local conditions. The payment of the tax may, if desired, be divided into instalments covering from three to five years. Should this be done, at least 25 per cent. must be paid in cash at the beginning, whilst the rest may be accepted in bills of exchange or similar documents.

Collections for the Fund will begin throughout the world on an appointed day, and will end simultaneously at the end of a year.

The Zionist Organisation claims the right to call up all active Zionists for the period of one year. Special Tithe Committees must at once be founded to make collections. Persons who are not members of the Zionist Organisation can be elected to these committees, provided they are in sympathy with the idea of a Jewish Palestine. When the collection for the Foundation Fund begins all other collections by Zionists must cease with the exception of collections for the Jewish National Fund. It should be agreed, in order to avoid any injury to the Jewish National Fund, that 10 per cent. of the Foundation Fund should be paid to the Head Office of the Jewish National Fund.

### THURSDAY MORNING.

Dr. Weizmann gave a brief sketch of the situation in Palestine. He said that the Zionist Commission was presenting no systematic report because to prepare it would have taken six months; such was the wealth of material. The Zionist Commission left England in March, 1918. It was chosen by the political group which was taking the place of the Actions Committee in London. Its history from that time must be divided into two periods—one up to the Armistice and the other since. Its original character was that of a Legation or Embassy, and it went out with the political object of representing the Zionist Organisation with the



Palestine Administration. It was also charged with the task of getting into touch with the Arabs and establishing a *modus vivendi* with them. It had to confine itself at first entirely to these two questions—of being the intermediary between the Jews and the English, and between the Jews and the Arabs.

#### WORK OF THE ZIONIST COMMISSION.

During this first period the Jewish population of Palestine was entirely cut off from the rest of the world. It was weary and exhausted—bent only on retaining what had already been created in Palestine. It was suffering from physical and moral anæmia, and any accession of new forces was out of the question. The Military Administration was quite estranged from London, and ignored the decisions and policy of the Government there. It considered that its only task was to beat the Turks and hand the country over as it found it to its future masters, whoever they should be. From this standpoint it would not move. Hence it found the Zionist Commission a stumbling-block in its path and hampered its activity. Thus the Zionists found themselves faced, so to speak, with a stone wall. They had to do at headquarters the same educational work as they had already done in London, and under much more difficult conditions and in a much shorter time. By September, as a matter of fact, they had made some little progress. The movement was no longer ignored by the Administration, which found itself forced to take up an attitude towards it, either for or against.

The Jewish population in this first period supported the Commission whole-heartedly, and practically gave it *carte blanche*, showing great patience under its disappointment with the results of the Balfour Declaration, which it had interpreted in the most liberal sense possible. But a large section of it was loth to remain entirely inactive, and was anxious to do whatever could be done even under existing circumstances, and called upon the Zionist Commission for support. Hence this body was forced to change its attitude. It transformed itself from an Embassy into a kind of Government. This position was really untenable, because, for one thing, the proper personnel was lacking. The right administrative material for their purpose had not yet been born, because it had the impossible task of mediating between two bodies as far apart as the poles—the Administration, cold, stable, and deliberate on the one hand, and the Jews, excitable and impulsive on the other. There were no members of the Zionist Commission who were capable of understanding both the English and the Jews. The result was that constant conflicts, small in themselves, but with serious cumulative effects, arose, and the Administration became on the whole anti-Zionistic. The Commission suffered further by being what we might call a "cinematographic" body—its personnel was always changing rapidly. It was a kind of corridor for persons who went there for three, four, or six months. There were still very few men to call upon who would go to Palestine and remain there for years. A new cause of friction arose through the desire of the Palestinian Jews themselves to be represented on the Commission. He himself, on his own responsibility, had at first refused to admit Palestinian Jews into the Commission. Under all those circumstances it was obvious that not much constructive work could be done by the Commission in Palestine.

Besides its daily intercourse with the Government, which was often an unpleasant task, the Commission had been called upon to show that the Jews could live on good terms with the Arabs. This involved interminable discussions with the Arab leaders, which on the whole had a good effect. In dealing with the internal situation the Commission had had to exercise great skill in keeping itself above parties—a matter of extreme difficulty in a country where parties were so rampant as in Palestine. Naturally, the Commission was blamed on all sides. He would not deny that its members had made mistakes, but he contended that more could not have been done under the circumstances. They had got the best men possible, and they could not make a Nile out of a Jordan.

The fundamental cleavage in Palestine was between the two sects of the colonists—the Rothschild and the Zionist. He did not wish to belittle the work of the former, who in their day were as good Zionists as themselves, and had shown how waste land could be turned into garden in Palestine. But what they had failed to do was to create a Jewish village or a Jewish peasant class. This had been the achievement of the later stratum, which had shown how Russian Jews could be turned into genuine peasants. It was unfortunate that, in the conflict between these two sections, experts, instead of confining themselves purely to matters of fact, took sides, and this also led to attacks on the Zionist Commission. The only constructive work on the Zionist Commission had been in the field of education, and even this was not complete. There was still a lack of stability and tradition in their school system, and a want of connection between education and life. The only remedy for the present situation was a comprehensive scheme and the introduction of new elements into Palestine. The Jews there suffered from hypertrophy and took themselves far too seriously. The want of production was not the fault of the Zionist Commission, but was due to circumstances.

The rest of the morning was devoted to an animated discussion on procedure as to the appointment of the various committees.

At the end of it all, just before the adjournment, Dr. Weizmann announced that he had only delivered his address on the understanding that a general debate would follow. He intimated his intention of submitting a motion to that effect at the afternoon sitting.

Mr. Justice Brandeis presided, and Mr. D. Yellin (Hebrew) and Dr. Feiwel (German) acted as secretary-interpreters.

#### THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

On the motion of Dr. Motzkin (for the Seniorencovenant), Dr. Rabin and Mr. Florentin (Hebrew and French), Mr. Garber (Yiddish and English), and Dr. Kauffman (Yiddish) were appointed secretary-interpreters from the delegates.

Dr. Motzkin also proposed the appointment of the following seven committees:—

- Political.
- Palestine Work.
- Palestine Finance.
- Culture and Education.
- Organisation.
- Finance of Organisation.
- National Work in the Diaspora (including the Question of Convening a Jewish Congress).

It was suggested also that the Palestine Work



Committee should be twice as large as the others. All national federations and sections should have membership on the committees in proportion to their numerical strength.

An amendment by Mr. M. Myers to divide the seventh Committee into two, making an eighth, to deal with the subject of a Jewish World Congress, was accepted by 72 to 69, on the understanding that the question of principle is not involved. An amendment by Mr. Yellin not to divide the Education Committee into two, one dealing with Palestine and the other with the Diaspora, was rejected by 88 to 68. An amendment by Mr. Castro asking for a Special Committee on Emigration was rejected by 100 to 34. An amendment by Mr. Meyouhas to divide the Political Committee into two, one dealing with Palestine, the other with the rest of the world, was rejected by an overwhelming majority, and the same fate befell an amendment to strike out the Committee on National Work.

The report of the Seniorencouncil was then accepted, and it was asked that the names of the various nominees for the Committees should be handed in by 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

The general debate was then opened.

#### KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE.

A number of invitations were issued for an assembly at Government House on July 7th, when Sir Herbert Samuel was to communicate a message from King George to the people of Palestine on the future policy of the Government of Palestine.

Sir Herbert Samuel has declared to the Zionist Commission that neither he nor any Jew of the Administration would work on the Sabbath. Sir Herbert called on the American Consul at Jerusalem on the occasion of the celebration of Independence Day (July 4th).

The "Corriere Della Sera" (Milan) of June 17th has a review of Baruch Hagani's "Life of Herzl" (first published in Paris in 1917 and now translated into Italian), in which it contradicts the author's view that Herzl made a mistake in thinking that the most powerful nations of the world would ever listen to the cry of Israel for a national restoration. It says that the San Remo Conference has proved Hagani wrong, and with him all anti-Zionists, and even the more timid and lukewarm among the Zionists themselves.

Special Geulah week illustrated numbers were issued by the "La Matin," Constantinople, and "La Revue Sioniste," Cairo. The "Ostjudische Zeitung," Czernowitz, issued a special supplement in Hebrew and Yiddish.

A new Jewish paper, "The Jewish Observer," has made its appearance in Perth, West Australia. It is Zionist in tone, and appears monthly.

Singapore is forming a Zionist Association, and has already collected £2,000.

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## In the Diaspora.

### CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

#### Congress of the "United Jewish Parties."

A Congress representing all Jewish parties in Czecho-Slovakia and summoned by the Jewish National Council of that country was held at Brünn on June 14th and 15th, when 103 delegates attended. The chair was taken by Dr. Singer, President of the National Council. It was decided that, for the better protection of Jewish minority rights in Czecho-Slovakia, the Congress of the United Jewish Parties should remain in being for the duration of the present National Assembly (Parliament) with the Jewish National Council in Prague for its Executive in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, and the "Volksverband der Juden für die Sloakei" for its Executive in Slovakia. A telegram was sent by the Congress to the Prime Minister protesting in the name of 80,000 Jewish voters against the undemocratic character of Section 51 of the Electoral Law, which excluded the whole Jewish minority from Parliamentary representation, though, according to their numbers, they were entitled to four Deputies and two Senators.

Dr. Engel read a report on Jewish Schools, in which he complained of the unsympathetic attitude of the Socialist Minister of Education. An imposing demonstration was held to celebrate the San Remo decision. A great impression was created by the speech of the Mayor of Brünn, the Social Democrat Banek, who emphasised the analogy between the fate of the Czech and that of the Jewish people.

It is reported that on April 25th Lieutenant Bratianu and Sub-Lieutenant Braicu arrived with forty soldiers at the village of Vejnaz, and arrested twenty-three Jews, including old men of seventy and a boy of thirteen, whom they brutally maltreated and insulted. The bulk of them were only released after payment of a ransom of 200,000 crowns had been made by the Jews of Hust. Further extortions were carried out by the same orders later in the week.

### UNITED STATES.

It is reported that the principal and fifteen teachers of the National Hebrew School, New York, have declared a strike; 890 pupils marched out of the school in sympathy with the teachers, singing Hebrew songs. The strike is said to be due to the officious attitude on the part of the managers of the school, who interfere with the methods and insist upon the teaching being partly carried on in English instead of Hebrew.

### SLOVAKIA.

The secretary of the Jewish People's Party of Slovakia, Mr. Emil Waldstein, recently had an audience of the newly authorised Minister for Slovakia, Dr. J. Dérer, and complained that the "minority rights" of the Jews in Slovakia were not respected as they should be. Dr. Dérer showed himself sympathetic, and recognised the fact that the Executive of the People's Party, whose programme had been endorsed by over 70 per cent. of the Jews of Slovakia, spoke on behalf of the majority of the Jews of that country.



# THE ZIONIST BULLETIN.

ISSUED BY THE

CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE ZIONIST ORGANISATION.

דיעות יוצאות ע"י הלשכה המרכזית של ההסתדרות הציונית.

77, Great Russell Street, London, W.C. 1.

July 14th, 1920.

Vol. 3, No. 54.

Registered at the G.P.O.  
as a Newspaper.

Tammuz 28th, 5680.

## THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE. OPENING OF THE GENERAL DEBATE.

The Annual Zionist Conference was continued at the Memorial Hall, London, last Thursday, July 8th.

The general debate was opened on that afternoon by Rabbi Fishman (Palestinian Mizrahi) in Hebrew. He began by saying that after the statements they had heard on Wednesday from the leaders as well as from the supplementary remarks made by Dr. Weizmann that day, they knew less about Palestine than before. Dr. Weizmann had said that if more was not done in Palestine it was due to the lack of proper men. He regarded such a statement as an insult to the Jewish people. The fault was rather with the Zionist Commission, which did not look for the proper men. The Zionist Commission did nothing to prevent the emigration from Palestine of many Jews; it did nothing to find means and ways to keep them in the country. It was natural that the Jews in Palestine should not be satisfied with certain people sent as members of the Commission. He criticised the action of the Zionist leaders here and in Palestine for issuing an appeal to the Jews in Erez Israel urging them to participate in the election. It was no business of theirs to interfere in such matters. He criticised the leadership for not adhering to the resolution passed at the London Conference to establish two educational committees. He protested against the desecration of the Sabbath by the students of the schools under the control of the Vaad Hachinuch. He pleaded for toleration on the part of the unorthodox and for consideration for the feelings of the orthodox. The Commission did nothing to bring about harmony and peace among the different sections of Jewry in Palestine.

Dr. Thon, also speaking in Hebrew, thanked the British Government, and expressed confidence in the leaders. Their satisfaction, however, could not be complete until the release of Jabotinsky. (Loud applause.)

NO TIME LIMIT FOR SPEECHES.

Mr. M. Myer moved that a time limit of fifteen minutes should be imposed, but after a vigorous pro-

test by Dr. Nordau, the motion was lost by 74 to 79. Dr. Nordau declared they had been waiting for seven years to speak, and they meant to have their say. Dr. Yahuda also protested against limitation.

Mr. Ben Gorion said they had a right to look for a report of what had been actually done in Palestine during the war and since, but instead they had only received a "brief sketch" composed by Dr. Weizmann and at one night's notice. And even that sketch was more in the nature of a feuilleton than of a proper report. The Jewish people was not ungrateful. It would not forget the peoples that had helped it in time of stress. But it must be clearly understood that Jews were going to Palestine to serve the interests not of any Government or group of Governments, but of the Jewish nation. (Applause.) As a Palestinian he thought it his duty to give his view of the activities of the Zionist Commission. During the war, in spite of hunger, blockade, and Turkish oppression, the Jews had been able to hold their own. When the English came, they had every right to expect a vast improvement, for, in spite of Dr. Weizmann's remarks, there was less difference between the European Jew and the Englishman than between him and the Turk.

### PALESTINE CRITICISM.

After the Balfour Declaration, the Arabs fully believed that a British Administration would mean a Jewish Government, and they were quite reconciled to the fact. The Jews of Palestine, if left to themselves, would have been quite capable of arranging matters with the British Administration. But the Zionist Commission came, and instead of acting as intermediary between the Jews and the Administration, really set up an iron wall between them. The result was that the Administration

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became hostile to the Jews of Palestine, and by its intrigues made the Arabs hostile also. Further, as to union among the Jews themselves, the Commission had really hampered instead of assisting efforts in this direction. The English often justified their conduct on the ground that the Arabs were a military factor to be reckoned with. But there were three thousand soldiers in the Jewish battalions in Palestine, and two thousand Jewish soldiers in other regiments; Feisal had not half as many troops.

An amusing interlude on Thursday afternoon was an announcement by Mr. Struck in Hebrew of a Mizrahi meeting, with the addition of the words:—"I ask the Chairman not to have this translated, for we Mizrachists understand our own language."

### THIRD DAY.—FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 9TH.

The general debate was resumed in the library of the Memorial Hall, a smaller room, Lord Rothschild presiding.

Mr. Sprinzak said that while they all had to recognise the great achievements of the leaders, they could not be satisfied with political achievements outside Palestine only. They had to call attention to the fact that three years had passed since the sending of the Zionist Commission to Palestine, and nothing had yet been done in Palestine. The doors of Palestine were not yet open; no practical work had been commenced in the country. They did not want it said that the Zionist Commission was at the disposal of the British Colonial Administration. The Commission had brought with it only a great charitable activity, but no constructive impulse. They had made Palestine depend upon Great Russell Street, which was not a proper relation, and was dangerous for the future of the country. The fact of London being the centre had caused an unhealthy political atmosphere in Palestine. It was necessary in future that Palestine should be the centre, and London should become subsidiary.

### THE JEWISH REGIMENT.

Mr. Ben Gorion continued his speech of the previous afternoon. He criticised the unfriendly attitude of the Zionist Commission to the men of the Jewish regiment. These had come out expecting to be helped to settle on the land when the fighting was done, but they had not received the slightest encouragement or assistance, and large numbers of them had left the country. The Zionist Commission had been more unfriendly to them than the Administration itself. The plea of the Administration that it was its task to maintain the status quo was not valid, as it had quite failed to do this. An Arab Administration had been set up across the Jordan with all the paraphernalia of government. Mr. Ussishkin's idea of settling thirty thousand Jews in Palestine in the coming year was a very lame presentment of Zionist objects.

Mr. M. Grossman asserted the right of the Conference to call the leaders to account. He protested against the failure to present any definite report of their activities, and denounced the policy of "secret diplomacy" which had already been condemned in Herzl's time. They had come to the Conference expecting great things, and had found complete barrenness. New blood should be introduced into the leadership. He refused to believe that they could not find men if they looked for them. The reins should be given into the hands of the younger men, who were full of courage and energy, and did

not stop to count difficulties. The keyword of the situation was activism, which he might define as national "chutzpah." He thought the Organisation put too much trust in experts and professors. These were not the men to build up a land.

Mr. Meriminsky criticised the Organisation as being partisan, although Dr. Weizmann had asked Zionists to rise above party. The Jewish workmen in Palestine had their differences, but they were united against the present leadership, and fully determined to serve the interests of the Jewish people only.

### £25,000,000 SCHEME CRITICISED.

Mr. Jacobus Kann said they had been in antagonism to certain Jewish sections for twenty years, but it was now necessary to obtain the co-operation of the Jewish people. The scheme for raising £25,000,000 he characterised as "unfortunate." He did not expect that even a remote part of that sum would be obtained. As to the criticisms passed on the Organisation, he was certain that no member of it would insist on retaining his position if there was any danger of a bureaucracy. Mr. Kann at the opening of his speech announced his intention of bringing forward a resolution for creating a general Jewish Organisation for Palestine, but the chairman pointed out that this resolution must be first submitted in committee.

Dr. Leon Reich (Galicia) said he spoke for a country which, unfortunately, was still virtually in a condition of war. The enthusiasm produced by the San Remo decision had already been followed by a reaction. The leaders were not only at variance with each other, but their own statements could not be reconciled. He asked why the Zionist Commission had been appointed without the Zionist representatives being consulted. He was a member of the Greater Actions' Committee, yet he knew nothing about the choice of men. He objected to the spirit of clique. There were plenty of Jewish young men competent to hold a responsible position if given the opportunity. He made use of the word "corruption," drawing forth protest from Dr. Weizmann, which was upheld by the chairman. Dr. Reich explained that he had no desire to make any such charge, but he criticised the system of drawing officials from a small circle, which he feared might lead to corruption.

### GERMANS AND THE DECLARATION.

Dr. Lichtheim, on behalf of German Zionists, expressed gratitude to the leaders for their great successes. That was not a mere phrase, but came from deep conviction. They stated openly and frequently, after the Balfour Declaration, during the war, that they were in full support of the Zionist policy. Some of the criticisms levelled against the leaders were entirely unjust and lacking in political understanding and tact, and showed no knowledge of responsibility. He, however, could not help mentioning the fact that Auerbach, Treidel, and other German pioneers in Palestine, failed to secure passports to return to settle in the Holy Land. That sort of thing must stop. The Zionist leaders must show the same courage in colonisation schemes as they showed in political work. Apart from their political success their other work was characterised by a lack of courage and initiative, particularly so in regard to the Palestine Department, whose work appeared to be fruitless.

Dr. Lichtheim's speech was received with much applause.



The Rev. Mr. Goldbloom (E.Z.F.) expressed full confidence in the leaders. Those who maintained that no results were shown had overlooked San Remo. Dr. Weizmann, Mr. Sokolow and Dr. Nordau had successfully carried out Herzl's promises. They would be entirely lacking in gratitude if they accepted the suggestion of some of the critics that the leaders should be dismissed. Sokolow and Weizmann were still young and strong, and energetic enough to continue. (Loud cheers.)

#### FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Dr. Brodetzky (E.Z.F.) said he wished to express the opinions of an ordinary Zionist who did not belong to any special section. He deprecated the tone of some of the previous speeches; they should not emphasise the mistakes, but consider how to avoid them in the future. In educational work, for instance, it would be necessary to pay more attention to the susceptibilities of the orthodox. (Mizrachi applause.) It was not practical politics to ask for big things without taking into consideration the difficulties and obstacles. He objected to the Jews of Palestine arrogating to themselves the right to decide on all questions concerning Palestine. The Jews of the whole world had as much interest in Palestine as those who were living there, and were as impatient for the establishment of the National Home. Their great task could only be accomplished by degrees; a vast immigration was bound to lead to failure. The critics had failed to offer any practical scheme. Greater progress had been made than was deemed possible a few years ago, and this important fact could not be overlooked.

Lord Rothschild, in vacating the chair at this stage, announced amid roars of laughter that some one had taken his overcoat by mistake. Mr. Brandeis presided during the rest of the meeting.

#### PALESTINIANS' DEMAND.

Mr. Yellin, speaking as a Palestinian, said the Palestinians demanded that they should also have a share in the direction of Zionist policy and work corresponding to their experience and local knowledge. There were plenty of experts in Palestine with a minute knowledge of local conditions. It was only the Palestinians themselves who could break down the barrier which had been stated to exist in the country between the Jews and English. He regretted that the Zionist Commission had not turned the money at its disposal to such good advantage as it might have done. Some of it had been used for enhancing Zionist prestige in Palestine, a thing for which there was no need. The war had done one good thing by doing away with the Chaluka. Unfortunately, they found that while the word had vanished, the thing was more prevalent than ever. All money should be utilised for productive work, and charity confined to the aged and widows and similar classes. He paid a tribute to the good work of the A.Z.M.U., but said that the services of the local doctors should be used more extensively. It was necessary to create an education committee which should be truly representative and have real authority. He pleaded for a more extensive use of Hebrew at the Conference and its accompanying functions; this alone would give their proceedings a truly national tone.

#### MR. USSISHKIN'S REPLY.

Mr. Ussishkin replied to the various criticisms which had been passed on the Zionist Commission. Amid frequent interruptions from the Mizrachi

members, he disputed certain statements of Rabbi Fishman, and defended his insistence on a single educational authority with supreme control. With the general attitude of Mr. Sprinzak he was in complete accord, but he was afraid that gentlemen did not reckon with facts. He had not presented a report, it was true, but he had brought with him a huge number of documents to be examined by the Actions' Committee, and he would render an account before the special committee. Referring to Mr. Yellin's strictures on the way in which money had been distributed, he maintained that their charitable work in Palestine had been confined strictly to those who were incapable of productive work. He agreed with Mr. Grossman that they needed new men, but they must be men in whom they could have confidence. Defending his attitude towards the Jewish regiment, he stated that Dr. Nordau had also once been opposed to it, and that many young men in Palestine thought it better to win the country by productive work than by force of arms.

His immigration proposal had been belittled; but it was better to bring in thirty thousand men in fact than one million on paper. Dr. Nordau had an alternative suggestion for obtaining the country—namely, to send in a Jewish army of half a million men, but he would beg to point out that he was not Foch. (Laughter.) Dr. Weizmann had stated that it was impossible to find men who should be equally acceptable both to the Jews and the English in Palestine. He himself was of opinion that in choosing men to send out there they should think purely of their Jewish qualifications; they wanted men who would be Jews first and foremost. He also differed from Dr. Weizmann in his estimate of what he called the "Zionist colony," and was afraid that the type of colony which they required was yet to be evolved. It was true that the Jews of Palestine were split up into factions, but they were capable of showing a united front in times of crisis, as after the pogrom and during the Geulah week. The fact that the Commission was criticised on all sides was a proof that it was above party. It judged proposals on their merits, irrespective of the party from which they came. He insisted that the Zionist Commission must remain the directing Jewish body in Palestine, though, of course, with the addition of members from the local community.

Dr. Nordau rose to explain his attitude in the matter of the Jewish Regiment. Referring to Mr. Ussishkin's mention of Foch, he said, "Well roared, O Lion of Judah!" Everyone knew that he personally was the last to approve of militarism. The facts were that in the first year of the war Jabotinsky had come to him with a scheme for a Jewish Regiment, and he told him he had no right to put forward such a scheme as a Zionist idea. He still maintained that neither he nor any one else had any right to commit Zionism to such a project.

#### DR. WEIZMANN'S REPLY.

Dr. Weizmann, with a full sense of the responsibility which rested upon him, maintained that there was no need for a defence. History would judge, and he relied confidently on its verdict. Rabbi Fishman had complained that they did not find new coadjutors. There might be better Jews somewhere, but so far they had not come to them. They were told that the Zionist Commission was responsible for the events which led to the riots. Rather they ought to give the Zionist leaders credit for the events which led to Sir Herbert Samuel's appointment. Mr. Sprinzak had remarked that they had



vetoed the Elective Assembly. The facts were as follows:—It happened the day he arrived at Jaffa. At 3 p.m. they went to the meeting, and it was 3 a.m. before they left; it took twelve hours to get that veto, but at last it was agreed to. The next morning representatives of various groups came to them and thanked them for having rid them of that trouble. The reason of the veto was to prevent the differences between the various parties in Palestine becoming more widely known. The San Remo results might have been jeopardised had the assembly been held.

Continuing, Dr. Weizmann said:—"I am Jabotinsky's friend; yet I say you are not doing him a favour by turning him into a Jewish national hero. Such heroes act modestly. They require no advocates." Referring to his speech of the previous day, he admitted that he had merely given a sketch of the work of the Commission, but he had handed over all the documents to the president, and asked the Political Committee to consider them, after which they could discuss them there. He wanted the Jewish workers to produce better work than the Arabs or Germans. He had not wished to criticise any groups, but only to analyse them. The Mizrahi had no monopoly of Judaism. (Loud cheers and Mizrahi protests.)

Mr. Struck—That is a very poor joke.

Professor Pick—Nobody claimed such a monopoly.

Dr. Weizmann—There must be one Judaism in Palestine, and not two. With regard to the American Judeans, Mr. Ben Gorion could have answered his own question. There were elements in the Judeans which were not required in Palestine. Some of them did not retain the enthusiasm with which they came into the country. The Judeans looked for a scapegoat and found it in the Commission. You must remember that England paid six million pounds a year for the defence of Palestine; this money comes from English shekel-payers and not from Zionist shekel-payers. Sokolow and I dared not ask for things which we knew would be refused. Yet in spite of all difficulties we did get the Jewish regiment, which will remain. (Cheers.) It was an exceptional concession. We have been reproached with having squandered on Chaluka the millions that have come into Palestine. We have no right over the moneys sent by the Joint Distribution Committee. We can only act in this manner on its instructions, but we consider that by acting as agents for the Distribution Committee we are benefiting Palestine more than if the money had gone into the ordinary Chaluka channels. I regret to have to enter into arguments with Dr. Nordau.

Dr. Nordau—I shall reply.

Dr. Weizmann went on to say that Mr. Ben Gorion had contrasted the situation in Palestine before and after the war. Surely he did not long for the return of the Turk. It was true that under Turkish rule Jews had had certain rights and privileges. The Jew was the European, the bearer of culture. When the English administrators came they made no distinction between Jews and natives. The Zionist Commission had fought against it, and demanded that the Jews should not be treated as natives, but they had not succeeded. He himself had put forward their claims with Jewish pride, but he knew how far they could go. He wanted the British Government to have an interest in Palestine. There was a division of opinion among the British as to their interest in Palestine. Not all Englishmen held the same view on Palestine as Mr.

Balfour. If they had had 200,000 Jews in Palestine instead of 80,000 their position at San Remo would have been stronger.

Dr. Nordau—Well, why not?

Dr. Weizmann: To us it does not appear possible to go so quickly and to have 600,000 Jews there in a short time. Not to-day! To-morrow perhaps. If the Jewish people would read into the San Remo decision the same things that they desire the British people to do, then we could talk about a half a million Jews in Palestine. The Jews merely held meetings and waved flags. Did they give their money? We have done this. Jewish people!—What have you done?

Dr. Weizmann spoke for an hour, and was accorded a great ovation when he sat down.

On the motion of Dr. Bodenheimer, the report of the Seniorencouncil on the selection of committees was accepted. On the Palestine Committee are a number of medical experts.

Mr. Sokolow then made an appeal, saying:—Did you come here to listen to wordy duels? However interesting this might be, it is not the object of your coming here. The real object of this Conference is to arrange the beginning of the settlement of Jews in Palestine. We appear to have arrived at some understanding. There are differences between, say, Dr. Nordau and Dr. Weizmann.

Dr. Nordau vigorously protested, but Mr. Sokolow maintained that he had no desire to particularise. He appealed to the delegates' sense of reason. This was a business gathering for practical work. They had been accused of not finding great Jews for the work. He would answer in one phrase—"Give us their addresses." He felt that propaganda was still needed.

Mr. Struck moved, in the names of himself, Mr. De Haas, Mr. Goldberg, and Mr. Goldbloom, that the general debate should be adjourned, so that the Committees should meet and report as early as possible. This was agreed to.

The Conference was adjourned until this (Wednesday) afternoon.

### The Delegates.

The following is a full list of those present at the Conference:—

### MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Dr. Weizmann, N. Sokolow, Dr. A. Hantke, Professor O. Warburg, Boris Goldberg, I. A. Naiditch, Julius Simon, A. Idelson, M. Ussishkin, I. A. Rosoff, Jacobus Kann, Dr. A. Klee, L. Motzkin, Dr. Bodenheimer, H. Schein, A. Podlichewsky, Jean Fischer, Dr. A. Friedemann, Dr. V. Jacobson, Dr. L. Reich, Ing. R. Stricker, Dr. A. Marmorek, and Dr. B. Feiwei, H. Sacher, Professor Pick, Professor F. Frankfurter, J. de Haas, and Louis Lipsky (co-opted).

Jewish Colonial Trust.—Joseph Cowen.

Anglo-Palestine Company.—S. Hoofien.

Jewish National Fund.—N. de Lieme.

### DELEGATES.

America.—Justice L. D. Brandeis, N. Straus, L. Robinson, Mrs. P. Schweitzer, Mrs. Joseph Fels, A. Toulon, I. D. Brodie, D. Rosenblum, H. Sakler, R. Brainin, Dr. D. de Sola Pool, M. Rothenberg, M. Margulies, Ben V. Cohen, J. Fishman, S. Schimmel, M. Kramer, B. Shelvin, Wm. Edlin, Professor M. Radin, L. Posner, Rabbi Jurman, B. Katzman, Professor A. Ember, Mrs. R. Weinheim, Mrs. Caroline



Greenfield, A. H. Fromenson, J. Spreyregen, E. Nauman, Rabbi A. H. Silver, Mr. Weinstein, A. Goldberg, B. Rosenblatt, E. W. Levin Epstein, Professor R. Gottheil, S. Shapinsky, Mrs. Danziger, S. Bearson, and Dr. Rubinow.

Argentina.—Dr. Max Schloessinger.

Austria.—Dr. E. Zweig, Professor A. Freud, L. Taubes, A. Boehm, Dr. I. Schalit, Dr. I. Margulies, N. Twersky (Hapoel Hazair).

Belgium.—Oscar Fischer.

Bessarabia.—Dr. Bernstein-Kohan, M. Posten (Zeire Zion).

Bukovina.—Dr. M. Kraemer.

Bulgaria.—Dr. J. Caleb, A. Romano, C. Farchi, A. Assa.

Canada.—A. Levin, A. O. Freedman, A. I. Freeman, M. Garber, B. Bernstein.

Czecho-Slovakia.—Dr. H. Herrmann, Professor Federmann, M. Guttmann, and Leo Herrmann.

Danzig.—K. Nawratzky.

East Galicia.—Dr. A. Hausman, Dr. E. Schmorak, Ing. Jacob Reiser, Professor Saul Rieger.

Egypt.—L. Castro, Baron Felix de Menasse.

England (English Zionist Federation).—Lord Rothschild, Rev. J. K. Goldbloom, M. Shire, P. Horowitz, P. Goodman, Dr. S. Brodetsky, Mr. P. P. Baker, Miss O. Ginzburg.

England (Order Ancient Maccabees).—I. M. Sieff, S. Marks, N. I. Adler.

Estonia.—Dr. S. Bernstein.

France.—E. F. Braunstein, N. Herman, I. Schapiro, I. Friedman, M. Pines-Kotliar.

Germany.—K. Blumenfeld, R. Lichtheim, Dr. W. Steinitz, D. Trietsch, Dr. W. Moses, V. Arlosoroff (Hapoel Hazair).

Greece.—Dr. Nordau, D. Florentin, Mr. Saphir.

Holland.—Prof. Ornstein, A. Polak.

Hungary.—Dr. N. Kahay, Ing. A. Beregi, M. Biselichos.

Italy.—Morris Finzi.

Latvia.—Dr. N. Katzenelson, Mr. Dizendschik, and Mr. Reiser (Zeire Zion).

Lithuania (Kovno).—Dr. Robinson, B. Jaffe, Mr. Kronitz (Zeire Zion).

Persia.—D. Yellin.

Poland.—Dr. P. Korngrau, Dr. Braude, Dr. Rosenblatt, Dr. Gottlieb, B. N. Diamant, A. Olschwanger, B. Muenz, Mrs. Rakowsky, Miss Mangel, H. Kanel and Leon Levitz, I. Eigos, M. Gordon, A. Gravitsky, I. Gravitsky, A. Kleinmann, Steinfeld, M. Jaffe, Ing. M. Kerner, and J. Hechtman (Hapoel Hazair); Cantorowitch, Stein, Schweizer, Rosenthal, Mereminsky, Schwalbe, and Dr. R. Weltsch (Zeire Zion), Rabbi Dr. Poznansky.

Podolia and Volhynia.—Miss A. Fischman and Lippa Taub (Zeire Zion).

Lithuania (Vilna).—Dr. I. Regensburg, Dr. J. Berger, L. Slonimsky, M. Finckelman, and Dr. E. Kahn; I. Rudnitzky, Isersky, F. Antovil, and M. Kopelowitz (Zeire Zion).

Romania.—L. Margulies.

Transylvania.—Dr. Jordan, C. Weisburg.

Marmarosh.—Dr. J. Heller.

Russia and Caucasus.—M. Alsinikoff, I. Goldberg, A. Goldstein, M. Grossmann, Dr. A. Salkind, H. Zlatopolsky, S. Ginzburg.

South Russia.—W. Temkin, M. Schwarzmans, I. Trifus, J. Machover, Mrs. S. Persitz, O. Subrasky, M. Hindes, S. Yankelevitch.

Scandinavia.—I. Feuring, J. Nachemsohn.

Siberia.—Hans Kohn, Captain Sandelson.

South Africa.—A. M. Abrahams, H. Lourie, A. Schwartz, I. Joseph, S. D. Bloch.

Spain and Portugal.—Professor Yahuda.

Switzerland.—M. Levy.

Tunis.—A. Valensi, Rabbi J. Bami.

New Zealand.—S. Goldrich.

White Russia.—C. Churgin and M. Kahan; C. Feigin, N. Cantorowitch (Zeire Zion).

West Galicia.—Dr. O. Thon, Dr. S. Feldblum, Dr. I. Schwarzbart, C. Neiger, Dr. A. Kornhauser, Dr. E. Rieger, Z. Yehuda (Zeire Zion).

Mizrachi.—Sir Stuart Samuel, Dr. J. Hertz, Rabbi V. Schonfeld, H. Farbstein, Rabbi L. L. Fishman, Hermann Struck, M. R. Schiff, Rabbi Yoffy, Dr. Rabin, M. Adler, Haham Abuchzir, Rabbi Slotnik, Mr. Levin Epstein, Mr. Riwind, Mr. G. Bublik, Mr. Stavisky, Rabbi Avramowitch, Rabbi Sadowski, Borushak, Rabbi Rosenberg, E. Kaplan, Rabbi S. Freedman, Rabbi I. Friedman, Rabbi Trunk, Rabbi Brodt, Mr. Josselson, Rabbi Kowalski, Rabbi Graubart, Syrkis, Federbusch, Kleinstein, Rabbinoitch Rottenberg.

Zeire Zion (Russia).—Avromowitz, A. Levinson, L. Levinson, I. Mundschnik, L. Kaplan.

Hapoel Hazair (Palestine).—J. Sprinzak, E. Jaffe.

Achdut Avoda (Palestine).—Ben Gorion, B. Kazenelson, I. Tabenkin.

Poale Zion (England).—Morris Myer, J. Pomerantz.

Poale Zion (America).—L. Chasanowitch, Dr. I. Kaufman, Rubeni.

Palestine (Histadruth Sephardim).—J. Meyouchas, Abr. Elmalech; Hitachduth Naschim—Dr. Rosa Welt-Straus; Teachers' Union—Dr. Mossinson.

### A Busy Sunday.

On Sunday the committee work of the Conference began, and the various committees met at headquarters and at the E.Z.F. in Great Russell Street, at the Russell Hotel, the Imperial Hotel, and the Devonshire Hall, Hackney. A Conference of Women Zionists began at the Hotel Russell and of University Students at Camperdown House, Aldgate. In the afternoon a demonstration of the Poale Zion was held at the Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel, and in the evening there was a women's demonstration and a Hebrew-speaking meeting at Cannon Street Hotel.

### The Committees.

Four of the chairmen of the Committees are Americans, viz.:—Political, Professor Frankfurter; Organisation, Mr. L. Lipsky; Organisation Finance, Mr. A. H. Fromenson; World Congress, Mr. M. Rothenberg.

Mr. Julius Simon is chairman of the Palestine Finance Committee, Professor Warburg of the Palestine Work Committee, and Mr. Motzkin chairman of the National Work in the Diaspora Committee.

### Reception to the Delegates.

Last night a reception was given to the delegates by the English Zionist Federation and the Order of Ancient Maccabees at the People's Palace, Mile End. Some 400 guests assembled, and were entertained to a programme of music.



# ALBERT HALL DEMONSTRATION.

## GREAT OVATION FOR MR. BALFOUR.

The Albert Hall demonstration on Monday night, July 12th, was the most extraordinary in the annals of Anglo-Jewry. Long before the opening of the meeting there was something in the nature of a Jewish pilgrimage westward, and the vast hall was besieged by a huge crowd. Fully 30,000 applications had been received for admission, and many who were too late for tickets came in the hope that place would be found for them. The hall holds more than 10,000 people, and very soon it was packed from arena to topmost gallery, presenting a vivid picture of tense and expectant humanity. The platform—in this case the spacious orchestra at the base of the great organ—was filled with representatives of Jews from all parts of the world.

Mr. Justice Brandeis, in his customary manner, seated himself in the throng behind the Chair, and most of the audience must have been unaware of his presence. Otherwise he would have received a memorable welcome. Whilst the people were taking their seats Hebrew melodies, traditional and modern, were played on the organ, and were rapturously applauded.

The appearance of Lord Rothschild, the chairman, on the platform with Mr. Balfour, was the signal for the outburst of a tremendous roar of applause; the whole audience rose, cheered itself hoarse, and waved flags. Never perhaps in his whole career has Mr. Balfour faced such a crowd, so intensely grateful and deeply appreciative, and he appeared not a little affected.

### Messages from Leading Men.

Among the messages read by Mr. Horowitz were the following:—

**Earl Curzon—**

I can assure you I wish the Zionist cause the best of good luck.

**Mr. Edward Shortt (Home Secretary)—**

The acceptance of this mandate is a great responsibility and a great privilege, and I join with the members of the Zionist Federation in high hopes for the future of the country whose welfare has been entrusted to our guardianship.

**Sir W. Whitla, M.P.—**

I rejoice to think that the Chosen People are coming into their rightful inheritance after their dispersion for so many centuries.

**Sir Martin Conway, M.P.—**

I look forward to the time when a Palestine, mainly Jewish, will form an important centre of culture, and will concentrate to a focus those capacities which the Jews possess, and enable them to render a valuable contribution to the civilisation of the world.

**Major J. B. Brunel Cohen, M.P.—**

To my mind the acceptance by Great Britain of a mandate for Palestine is the most important event that has happened to Jewry since the exodus. It is the beginning of a new era, and Jews all over the world will ever be grateful to this country both for giving the Balfour Declaration and for the way in which she has kept the promise contained therein, both in the spirit and the letter.

**Viscount Bryce—**

Nowhere have the aspirations of the Jewish people for the fulfilment of their long-cherished aspirations received so warm and so general a sympathy as in Britain; nowhere has the path to public service and honours been more gladly thrown open to men of Jewish race. May the light

of civilisation and the spirit of peace now begin, under these new conditions, to spread out from the sacred land dear to us all, over the long distracted and long misgoverned regions in which mankind first entered on the path of progress. Our hopes and wishes go with you.

**Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P.—**

I am glad to think that the aspirations of the Jewish people, which appealed so strongly to the sympathies of my late father, have at last been fulfilled, and I wish them all the utmost prosperity in their new enterprise.

Mr. Horowitz said there were a large number of others, too numerous to read, as well as messages from Zionist organisations, synagogues, and other institutions.

**LORD ROTHSCHILD** read the following resolution for the meeting:—

"That this meeting representing Anglo-Jewry, and including the delegates from abroad to the Annual Conference of the Zionist Organisation, held at the Royal Albert Hall on the 26th Tamuz, 5680 (12th July, 1920), expresses heartfelt joy at the decision of the Supreme Council to incorporate the Balfour Declaration in the Treaty of Peace with Turkey, and at the acceptance by Great Britain of the Mandate for Palestine as the Jewish National Home; it also puts on record its high appreciation of the illustrious services rendered to the Jewish nation by the statesmen and peoples of the Allied and Associated States, particularly of Great Britain, who have collaborated in this memorable achievement, and pledges the Jews of this country to spare no effort and no sacrifice for the rebuilding of Palestine as the Jewish National Home, in collaboration with the inhabitants of the country."

His lordship recalled the Opera House meeting after the Balfour Declaration, and contended that that night's gathering celebrated a still more glorious chapter in the history of the Jews. He went on to eulogise Sir Herbert Samuel, who combined British statesmanship with the heart of a Jew. (Cheers.) We must help the British Government in every way to carry out its pledge. It was easy to criticise, but difficult to suggest alternative plans, and he appealed to the delegates of the Conference to forego aimless criticism. ("Hear, hear.")

### Mr. Balfour's Speech.

**MR. BALFOUR**, on rising, again had a tremendous ovation, in which cries of "Hedad!" were heard. He said:—

For long I have been a convinced Zionist—"Bravo!"—and it is in that character that I am before you. In my most sanguine moments I never foresaw that the great work of Palestine reconstruction would happen so soon, or that it would happen in my own lifetime. This is one of the great and unexpected results of the world-struggle. Of infinite evils that struggle has been the parent, but if we can count the restoration in its ancient home of the Jewish people, we can put to its credit an event which could never under other circumstances have occurred at such an early date. Who would have thought six years ago that we should have already seen appointed Sir Herbert Samuel as High Commissioner? These are results on which we may congratulate ourselves. Let us not forget the difficulties which still lie before us. I know you will overcome them. Among them the first is the inevitable difficulty of dealing with the Arab ques-



tion. It will require tact, judgment, and, above all, sympathetic goodwill on the part both of Jew and of Arab. The Arabs are a great, an interesting, and an attractive race. I hope they will remember that the Great Powers, most especially Great Britain, has freed them—the Arab race—from the tyranny of the brutal conqueror who kept them under his heel for many centuries. I hope they will remember that it is we who have established an independent Arab sovereignty in the Hedjaz, and that it is we who desire in Mesopotamia to prepare the way for the future of a self-governing autonomous Arab State, and I hope in their gratitude they will not begrudge the giving of the small notch, Palestine, to a people who have been dispossessed of it and who desire to develop on their own lines the land of their forefathers. It ought to appeal to the Arabs, as I am convinced it will appeal to most of my Christian fellow-men. That difficulty will be got over by mutual goodwill.

The second difficulty is that put forward under the plea of self-determination. But the case of Jewry in all countries is exceptional. The deep, underlying principle of self-determination really points to a Zionist policy. Only those blinded by religious or racial bigotry fail to see that the case of the Jews is exceptional. The third difficulty is the physical one. Palestine is but a small country, and people ask how that can be made a home for the self-development of the Jewish people. The problem presents difficulties, but not impossibilities. One necessity is skill, knowledge, perseverance, enterprise; the other is capital, and when talking of the Jews you will find no want of any one of those requisites. The Jewish race can easily master those difficulties.

I doubt not the millionaire Jews will do their duty, but I am thinking of the poor Jews who, I have heard, are prepared to contribute out of their poverty. (Cheers.)

The fourth and last difficulty is perhaps the greatest. This movement cannot be carried out except by idealists. ("Hear, hear.") But idealism has its dangers. The cynic does nothing, the idealist doesn't always do the right thing. But perhaps the danger facing the Jewish race is that they are carried away by the vehemence of their own passions, the depth of their own convictions. They must give that trust to their own chosen leaders which, believe me, is necessary. ("Hear, hear.") You here to-night come from many nations, with different mentalities. There is no harm in that; it only becomes dangerous when each insists on its own method. Beware of that danger.

We are embarked on a great adventure—I say "we" advisedly—on one side the Jews, on the other side the Mandatory Power. We are partners in this great enterprise. (Applause.) We must neither of us fail. I feel assured we shall not fail you, and that you will not fail us. (Great applause.) If I am right in this prophecy of confidence, then we can look forward with happy gaze to a future in which Palestine will indeed, and in the fullest measure and degree of success, be made a home for the Jewish people. (Prolonged applause.)

#### Lord Crews.

The MARQUESS OF CREWE said it was a privilege to be present and witness that extraordinary enthusiasm which no mere political meeting could ever precisely reproduce. We were witnessing the partial attainment of a great ideal, and the reward

of an undying faith. He recalled the decree of Cyrus of Persia and the work of Nehemiah. Now, after three thousand years, Palestine stood in need of moral and material reconstruction. Jew, Arab, and Briton must take part in assuring the prosperity of the ancient land. The Holy City should be a bond of union, and not a cause of discord. He had the pleasure of serving with Sir H. Samuel in more than one Administration. Sir Herbert had precisely the qualities demanded by the situation. He wished him every success in the accomplishment of his great and glorious task, and he congratulated all Jews on the attainment of their national home. (Cheers.)

#### Mr. Sokolow.

MR. SOKOLOW proposed the resolution. He said he would like to speak in the name of the millions not present who were anxious to offer a tribute of gratitude to Mr. Balfour—(cheers)—who stood like a lighthouse in these days of storm and darkness. On November 2nd, 1917, the Jewish people entered into a covenant with Great Britain. The word "covenant" offered difficulties to legal translators, but we had no difficulty. It was a Hebrew word. (Cheers, and laughter.) We meant to be loyal. ("Hear, hear.") To us the path was clear. It was difficult to establish the Jewish National Home, but it was much more difficult for the Jewish people to exist; it was impossible. Between the difficult and the impossible we chose the former. (Cheers.)

#### Dr. Weizmann.

DR. WEIZMANN seconded the resolution. He said he would begin with an indiscretion. He would describe his first meeting with Mr. Balfour. It was in 1906 on the question of the offer of Uganda by the British Government. Zionists in the West were in favour of acceptance, but those in the East said, "We thank the British Government, but Uganda is not Zion." To Mr. Balfour, in broken English, he had tried to explain the situation, and Mr. Balfour had asked him if there were many Jews like him. He had replied, "In Russia and the East you can pave the streets with them." And here was the proof. The hour had struck when the possibilities were given to rebuild our ancient home, and he was sure no Jew would stand aloof at this moment. Our difficulties were great, but with the teaching of thousands of years of suffering they would be overcome. "They have got to be overcome; there is no other way out," exclaimed Dr. Weizmann, and as the acceptance before Sinai meant thousands of years of suffering, so the Jew would accept all that the reconstruction of Palestine meant. It was our duty to render the task as easy as possible.

"We tell the Arabs openly and honestly, 'You have enough room, and the Jewish nation will contribute, as they did before, to the building of a great Arab nation.' But the Arab must respect the right of the Jew to Palestine just as we respect the great tradition of the Arabs. Palestine in history is one of the greatest countries of the world. This history is ours. We mean to live in friendship with the Arabs in Palestine. The Jewish Palestine will be a source of strength to the Mandatory Power and contribute to the happiness of mankind. Once more the law will go forth from Jerusalem." (Cheers.)

#### Lord Robert Cecil.

LORD R. CECIL, who had almost as great a reception as Mr. Balfour, recalled his first meeting with Dr. Weizmann. It was at the Foreign Office. "I was



Zionist in opinion before he came; when he left I was a Zionist by profound and passionate conviction." (Loud cheers.) He believed that when the history of the war came to be impartially written the two greatest results would be the establishment of the Jewish National Home and the creation of the League of Nations. (Cheers.) The two were not really disconnected. They represented the ideas by which we conquered—the ideas of nationalism and internationalism. There could not be a league of free nations unless the nations were free. There was no greater triumph for nationality than the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine. (Loud cheers.) Faith, energy, wisdom and self-control were needed. He uttered a warning against wild chauvinism. He asked them to remember the great British quality which brought success—the desire, not of perfection, but to make things work. "We have given you national existence," he concluded; "in your hands lies national future." (Loud applause.)

The CHIEF RABBI recalled the task seventeen centuries ago of the social reconstruction of Palestine on three things—truth, justice, and peace. He was sure, after reading the King's Message, that these three things would guide the future administration of the Holy Land. In the Jewish National Home there would be no riding rough-shod over Jew or non-Jew. He gave a message in one Hebrew word, meaning "Strengthen yourselves." The Gates of Redemption were open from within. The great hour had arrived when any Jew who did not help in rebuilding was helping in destruction. ("Hear, hear.")

#### Major Ormsby-Gore.

MAJOR ORMSBY-GORE, M.P., said Mr. Balfour sent him to Palestine with the Zionist Commission. He saw then how much Jews owed to the pioneers there. It was a privilege to hear the Jewish children singing the Hebrew songs, and to have seen the young men and women with their arms red with the soil of Palestine. ("Hear, hear.") It was a privilege also to see the Yeshibas there. The Jews could do in Palestine what nobody else could do; they forgot themselves in the common cause of regeneration. It was the task of the Jews to restore the fruitfulness of the soil and the moral fibre of all who lived in that beautiful country. (Applause.) The difficulties would disappear as they endeavoured to raise the culture of their neighbours and cousins already there. What was wanted was an example of races coming together as fellow-men. Palestine was going to be the link between Asia and Europe, between the ancient world and the future. The Jews and the Britons would bring Shalom and solve the racial troubles of Asia. (Great cheering.)

MR. JAMES ROTHSCHILD said he himself had been nurtured on Zionism in Palestine. Yet had he been told ten years ago that he would address such a meeting he would not have believed it. He referred with pride to the fact that he was concerned with the negotiations that led to the Balfour Declaration.

#### Dr. Max Nordau.

DR. NORDAU, who was received by the whole audience upstanding, said ten weeks ago in that hall he was present at a performance of the *Messiah*. He witnessed a sight he would never forget. All rose to their feet and listened to the "Hallelujah" with devotion. It was then he understood the reli-

gious character of the British people, the race that had produced the Puritans and the Pilgrim Fathers. That accounted for the appeal of Zionism to the believing Englishman. The British statesmen—he spoke boldly in the presence of the flower of them—had to look in the critical stage of the war for assets, and it was to the glory of the British statesmen that they saw a great asset in the Jews. They began to speak of Palestine as a Jewish National Home, and they expected the Jews to understand their immediate and later duty. We understood and acted accordingly. Everywhere there was overflowing enthusiasm in the Jewish heart for the cause of the Allies. Great Britain might have done without the Zion Mule Corps and the Jewish Regiment. But these things were a symptom of the Jewish feeling.

"We want nothing better," he went on, "than to be your watch at the Suez Canal. (Cheers.) The only thing we beg of you is to allow us to be as strong as we wish to be, and to be strong for you. Two conditions are necessary—you must allow us to become numerous, and you must not oppose our honest and early endeavours to organise ourselves. We Jews have the reputation of long memory. We often forgive, we never forget. In the name of 14 millions of Jews outside this hall, I say we shall fulfil the pledge of loyalty offered by Dr. Weizmann." (Loud cheers.)

#### For the Labour Party.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD, M.P., said it was a great satisfaction to address people as Jews without it being supposed that they were being insulted. (Cheers.) Palestine was a symbol of the creation of self-respect. He brought the good wishes of the British Labour Party. (Prolonged applause.) He wanted more of the spirit in the Jewish movement of his particular and gallant friend Jabotinsky. (Cheers.) The Jews would establish the finest international State which would wipe out race-hatred. He drew loud cries of shame when he referred to Poland, Hungary, and the Ukraine, and he called upon the Jewish nation to gain freedom for all Jews. The brotherhood of man would be brought nearer through Jewish efforts. (Prolonged applause.)

The resolution was then carried amid a scene of great enthusiasm.

MR. J. D. KILBY, M.P., who was most cordially received, said they were depending on the League of Nations for the future peace of the world, and Jewish success in Palestine would ensure the success of the League.

#### Mr. Ussishkin.

MR. USSISHKIN was the only one who did not speak in English. He spoke in Hebrew. He said that difficult as it was to speak to such a vast gathering in Hebrew, because the great majority would probably be unable to follow, he nevertheless felt it was necessary to address them in their national language. The Jewish people, he said, stood up for centuries in its defence. All its efforts and energies were directed to protecting itself from enemies. The time had come to apply its forces for the rebuilding of the National Home. The Balfour Declaration gave them the key to Palestine, and it remained for the Jews themselves to open the gates of the country. The Jewish people must lose no time in opening the gates. If not now, when? A Jewish Palestine must be the best national home in the world. It must be that for which King Solomon



prayed, one which all nations should come to revere. Spiritually the legend that the whole world was rolled out from Palestine was certainly true. All the high principles of justice emanated from Erez Israel, and would once more come forth from there as of yore. The Jews had figuratively reached the shores of the country, and they must proceed with the will to develop its economic resources. That was the immediate task of the whole of the Jewish people.

It was forty years since Palestine colonisation began. Like their ancestors, they had wandered for forty years in the wilderness of indifference. No attention was paid to their hopes and aspirations, but at last they were within sight of the Promised Land. Palestine was being resuscitated; it would again be the home of scattered and suffering Jewry. They could hear the voice heralding the great tidings, "Return, ye children, within your borders." (Prolonged applause.)

#### Rabbi Silver.

RABBI A. H. SILVER, whose dramatic delivery and sonorous voice created a profound impression, said he brought greetings from three million fellow-Jews in America. They were gratified that it was England, the historic champion of Parliamentary liberty, that uttered the word that recreated the Jews. There was nothing that could match the Balfour declaration for grandeur and justice. They were confident that harmony and goodwill would prevail between England and the Jews. There was real cultural kinship between the two peoples. The American Jews welcomed the opportunity of co-operating for the restoration of Palestine. The American Jews offered their deepest gratitude to the Zionist leaders, Weizmann and Sokolow, and uttered the holy vow to give abundantly of effort and sacrifice until the dawn now breaking in the East would broaden into full light. They also sent greetings to the representatives from suffering Eastern Europe.

With intense fervour he repudiated the wave of anti-Semitism and the accusation of a Jewish peril. If it was conspiracy, he declared passionately, to fight persecution and slander throughout the centuries, to suffer, and to refuse to be wiped out of existence, to stand for justice and right and freedom, then the Jews were the arch-conspirators of the world. (Loud cheers.)

The impressive singing of Hatikvah and "God Save the King" by the huge audience, upstanding, to the accompaniment of the strains of the grand organ, brought a memorable evening to a close. Everything passed off without the slightest hitch. The most perfect order was maintained throughout, and the speeches were listened to with rapt attention. It was obvious that all regarded their presence as a privilege. In that sense, too, many had brought their children to store in their minds the recollection of an event of which they will speak in years to come with reverence and pride.

The general impression on all was that never in the modern history of Jewry had there been such a meeting, so vast in its magnitude, so impressive in its demeanour, so profound in its significance. The scenes outside the Albert Hall were extraordinary, even for that most famous of meeting places. Thousands were unable to gain admission. Many had come specially from the provinces, hundreds must have left work or business early in order to get there.

## The Movement.

### ENGLAND.

#### Meeting of Women Zionists.

On Sunday evening, July 11th, at Cannon Street Hotel, London, a meeting was held under the auspices of the Women's Zionist Federation of Great Britain. Mrs. James de Rothschild, who presided, said she would do all she could to help her husband in the very arduous task he had set himself of following his father's example. No vast enterprise could succeed without the co-operation of women, and their enterprise, in particular, needed women, who must be the mothers of the reborn nation.

Mrs. Sieff, President of the Federation, recalled the difficulties of the pioneers, and of women heroines of the first resettlement. It was said at that time that the best present you could make to a woman in some of the colonies was a bottle of fresh water.

Miss Aaronsohn described the appearance and hope of a colony. She told of the processions of people on horseback following a trumpeter, which went out at such times as the intermediate days of Passover or Tabernacles. Zionism, she said, was as old as the Jewish people; it expressed itself in the Bible and Talmud; it altered in form, but not in spirit. Fugitives from Russia and Rumania, at the time of pogroms, had come to Palestine, when California had appeared like an El Dorado; a spiritual desire made them prefer the land of Israel.

Miss Cohen said she was peculiarly glad that Judaism and Zionism had enabled her and other delegates from countries recently at war with England to come here to attend Zionist Conferences when they would not have been allowed to come from those countries except as Jews and Zionists. This showed that their nationality was recognised. They in Germany had seen the terrible distress of the Jewish fugitives from the East. They needed more relief than they could afford. Their Zionism had been deepened by their sufferings. In kitchens, schools, and gardens there were women in Central and Eastern Europe preparing themselves for efficient service in Palestine, and at the same time studying Hebrew.

Dr. de Sola Pool said that Palestine needed that women from the West should bring to it their sense of order, breadth of education, and independence. Western ideas of health were also needed. The East had its own virtues—its stark spontaneity, its emotionalism, and its deep impulses.

Mr. David Dainow, of the Zionist Organisation gave an address on "The Jewish National Movement and Modern Palestine," before the South Islington Propaganda and Political Council at the Edmonton Co-Operative Society. This is the first of a series of lectures which is being inaugurated to acquaint the general community in Great Britain with the aims underlying the Zionist Movement.

### SHANGHAI.

The San Remo celebration meeting on May 18th drew a crowded gathering at the Palace Hotel. The speakers included Judge Lebingier, of the United States Court for China; Mr. E. S. Kadoorie, Mr. M. Myers, Mr. J. E. Salmon, Mr. J. L. Friend, Mr. N. E. B. Ezra, Mr. R. D. Abraham, and Professor H. P. Shastri, an Indian journalist. Local papers reported the gathering at great length. The local Zionist Association sent a message to Mr. Lloyd George.



# THE NEW REGIME IN PALESTINE.

## THE KING'S MESSAGE AND SIR HERBERT SAMUEL'S DECLARATION OF POLICY.

JERUSALEM, Wednesday, July 7th.

A large assembly, including notables from Southern Palestine, attended at Government House on the Mount of Olives this afternoon, in response to Sir Herbert Samuel's invitation, for the purpose of receiving his Majesty's message and the High Commissioner's address outlining the policy of the Government of Palestine. The hall was crowded, an impressive display of colour being provided by the picturesque and varied costumes of the Allied Consuls, military officers, ecclesiastical dignitaries, Grand Rabbis (including the Grand Rabbi of Egypt clothed in scarlet, purple, and blue), Patriarchs, the Grand Mufti, white-turbaned Mullahs, representatives of the Jewish colonies and Jerusalem society, village peasants and sheikhs, effendis, and members of the native aristocracy, Bedouin sheikhs in flowing robes of purple, with silver headgear, from the Arab camps at Beersheba, where Abraham pitched his tent, with a sprinkling of khaki and red tabs, and, finally, a few ladies belonging to influential circles in Jerusalem. At four o'clock the band played the National Anthem, and the procession entered the Assembly Hall.

### The King's Message.

Proceeding to the dais, all the assembly standing, Sir Herbert Samuel read out the King's message, which was translated into Arabic and Hebrew. His Excellency began by saying:—

I am commanded by his Most Gracious Majesty King George V. to communicate to you the following message:—

"To the people of Palestine—

"The Allied Powers, whose arms were victorious in the late war, have entrusted to my country a mandate to watch over the interests of Palestine and to ensure to your country that peaceful and prosperous development which has so long been denied to you.

"I recall with pride the large part played by my troops under the command of Field-Marshal Lord Allenby in freeing your country from Turkish rule, and I shall indeed rejoice if I and my people can also be the instruments for bringing within your reach the blessings of a wise and liberal administration.

"I desire to assure you of the absolute impartiality with which the duties of the mandatory Power will be carried out, and of the determination of my Government to respect the rights of every race and every creed represented among you, both in the period which has still to elapse before the terms of the mandate can be finally approved by the League of Nations and in the future when the mandate has become an accomplished fact.

"You are well aware that the Allied and Associated Powers have decided that measures shall be adopted to secure the gradual establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people. These measures will not in any way affect the civil or religious rights or

diminish the prosperity of the general population of Palestine. The High Commissioner whom I have appointed to carry out these principles will, I am confident, do so whole-heartedly and effectively, and will endeavour to promote in every possible way the welfare and unity of all classes and sections among you.

"I realise profoundly the solemnity of the trust involved in the government of a country which is sacred alike to Christian, Mohammedan, and Jew, and I shall watch with deep interest and warm sympathy the future progress and development of a State whose history has been of such tremendous import to the world.

"(Signed) GEORGE, R.I."

### Sir H. Samuel's Speech.

There was an impressive silence and attention during the reading and translation of the message. When it was over the National Anthem struck up, after which his Excellency asked all to take seats, while he remained standing and delivered the following address, which was likewise translated into Arabic and Hebrew:—

"His Majesty has been pleased to confer upon me an appointment as High Commissioner to preside over the civil administration now established. The principles governing the policy of the administration are expressed in the gracious message I read out to you. In whatever part of the world British rule prevails there is complete freedom and equality for all religions, there is equal justice for every person in the land regardless of his station, race, and creed, order is maintained with a firm hand, corruption is suppressed, taxation is made equitable for people, the economic development of the country is promoted, and the prosperity of the inhabitants increased. Great Britain asks for no privileges for herself, no tribute is drawn to swell her own revenues, and the taxes paid by the people are spent for the benefit of the people. These are sound principles of government, these are the foundations of the greatness of the British Empire, and, under the mandate conferred by the Powers and under the superintendence of the League of Nations, these are the rules which will direct the administration of Palestine.

### THE CIVIL SERVICE.

"When the mandate has passed through its final stages, the Civil Service of the country will be established on a permanent footing with security of employment, subject to efficiency and good behaviour, and pension rights for certain classes of its officers. The higher ranks will consist mainly of British officials until an increasing number of Palestinians are fully qualified for the task and are able to undertake a larger share in the conduct of the administration. Other ranks will be open to Palestinians irrespective of creed. Honesty of the officials is the first condition of good administration, and the Government will proceed with the utmost rigour of the law against any person giving or offering a bribe to any



of its servants or any member or official of a municipality, and will equally proceed against any person, high or low, who accepts a bribe.

"I am about to nominate an Advisory Council, small in number, consisting mainly of officials of the Government, but containing also ten unofficial members, chosen from various sections of the people. The Council will meet under my presidency at frequent intervals, and drafts of ordinances dealing with matters of importance and the annual financial Budget will be submitted to the Council for advice. The unofficial members will be free also to raise questions to which they desire that the attention of the Government should be directed. The Council's conclusions will be made public. Such has been in many parts of the British Empire the first stage in the development of self-governing institutions. I trust that in the course of time a similar evolution will take place in Palestine from these beginnings.

#### RELIGIOUS RIGHTS.

"In the draft of the Turkish Peace Treaty an article has been inserted providing for the appointment of a Special Commission by the British Government to study and regulate all questions and claims relating to the different religious communities in Palestine. In the composition of this Commission the religious interests concerned will be taken into account. The Chairman of the Commission will be appointed by the League of Nations, and when the Treaty with Turkey has been concluded subject to any changes that may be made in the interval a Commission will be established accordingly. Meanwhile all the questions with which the Commission will be called on to deal, including any relating to the Holy Places, will be held in suspense. The time has now happily arrived when the economic development of the country, long held back by the existence of a state of war and its consequences, may be actively undertaken. The measures designed to promote the establishment of the Jewish National Home will greatly assist that development. Land sales and other transactions in land will be resumed at a very early date. They will be subject to certain restrictions designed to prevent speculations, which will be defined in an ordinance enacted immediately.

#### A LAND COMMISSION.

"I propose to appoint a Land Commission, consisting of a British official and two other members, in which Jews, Mohammedans, and Christians may have full confidence, and whose function will be to ascertain what lands will be available for closer settlement to promote the development of the country and ensure that no injustice is suffered by existing cultivators, graziers, or owners.

"A cadastral survey of land is about to begin in connection with which a land settlement court will be established. The early establishment of banks to grant long-term credits to agriculturists and urban businesses will be promoted. The railways will be taken over very shortly by the civil administration, and necessary work will be carried out before the rains, to prevent a repetition of the interruptions on lines which caused loss and inconvenience last winter. The railway from Jaffa to Ludd will be widened, while other railway developments are contemplated for the future. There is under consideration a large programme of public work, including the construction and improvement of roads, the development of telegraphic and telephonic communication, the provision of electric

power throughout the country, the construction of a harbour at Haifa, the drainage of swamps, and afforestation on suitable lands. Some of these are costly enterprises, and must be postponed until large financial resources are available. I hope, however, to be able to arrange a loan, as soon as the status of the country is finally decided, of such an amount as will enable a beginning to be made with some portions of the programme. Other portions may be carried out, either whole or in part, through the efforts and resources of non-governmental agencies.

#### HEALTH AND EDUCATION.

"The Department of Public Health will labour for the improvement of the health of the population, and particularly for the extirpation of malaria. As the revenues of the country expand with increasing prosperity the Department of Education will be able to accomplish more and more for the education of the people—the first condition in every country of a high standard of civilisation. Historic buildings which help to render Jerusalem an object of profound interest to visitors from all over the world will be reverently preserved, and measures will be taken to improve the aspect of the ancient city. Archaeological research will be promoted, and steps will be taken to secure the proper planning of the new quarters which may be expected to arise in many towns in Palestine. Unsightly advertisements will be prohibited, and every effort will be made to encourage pilgrims and travellers to the Holy Land. The development of the country will not only promote the well-being of the present population, but will furnish a livelihood to a large additional number. Indeed, it cannot be carried out without the introduction of additional man-power.

#### IMMIGRATION.

"The ports and frontiers will shortly be opened to limited immigration, and its numbers will be proportioned to the employment and housing accommodation available in the country. An ordinance will be issued almost immediately establishing Government control over immigration and defining the conditions under which immigrants will be admitted.

"In the hope that the feelings that gave rise to the unhappy disturbance in Jerusalem three months ago are now allayed, and that there is a prospect of greater harmony among all elements of the population, I hereby declare an amnesty for those now in confinement as a result of those disturbances and all political prisoners in Palestine. Their civil and political rights will be fully restored. The amnesty does not include two men who, having been given bail, nevertheless did not surrender to justice, nor to two men who took advantage of the disturbances to commit an abominable crime. It will not be supposed that the amnesty implies that such disturbances are to be lightly regarded. Should they recur they will be suppressed with all the resources at my command. Similar forbearance would not be shown on another occasion. To celebrate the inauguration of the new administration, I shall extend the hand of clemency also to a number of persons now imprisoned for offences against the law, whose cases are most deserving of merciful consideration.

"As to myself, I prefer that my future actions, rather than my words, should declare to the people my devotion to the interests of this historic and venerable country, and the spirit of impartiality with which I undertake the high task entrusted to



my hands. I pray that the blessings of Almighty God, before Whom Mohammedan, Christian, and Jew bow with equal reverence, may rest upon this assembly and upon all the people of this land."—*Reuter.*

#### Dr. Shmarya Levin's Message.

JERUSALEM, July 7th.

To-day's ceremony surpassed all expectations. The King's message and his Excellency's outline of policy profoundly impressed the Yishub. At this wonderful moment our thoughts are with the London Conference, to whom is entrusted the framing of the Jewish future. Heartiest greeting.

SHMARYA LEVIN.

#### JABOTINSKY RELEASED.

Sir H. Samuel at Haifa.

(ZIONIST COMMISSION PRESS BUREAU CABLE.)  
Jerusalem, July 9th.

In accordance with the decree of the High Commissioner, all members of the Self-Defence Corps were released on Thursday, the 8th instant.

The High Commissioner's visit to Haifa resulted in as impressive a gathering as at Jerusalem. There were five hundred guests and one hundred and twenty Jews from Northern Palestine to listen to his Declaration of Policy.

#### Sir Herbert Samuel's Staff.

The following appointments have been made:—

Mr. W. H. Deedes, C.M.G., D.S.O., who held the rank of Brigadier-General during the war, was one of the heads of the Political Intelligence Staff at Lord Allenby's Headquarters during the Palestine campaign. He has since been Military Attaché at Constantinople and Director-General of Public Security in Egypt. Mr. Deedes will be Civil Secretary to the High Commissioner.

Mr. N. Bentwich, O.B.E., M.C., who was Professor at the School of Law in Cairo, was major in the Camel Corps during the Palestine campaign, and has since been Senior Judicial Officer of the Military Administration in Palestine.

Mr. Ronald Storrs, C.M.G., C.B.E., at one time Oriental Secretary to the High Commissioner in Egypt, has been Governor of Jerusalem.

Captain Lord Edward Hay, Grenadier Guards, served in France during the war, was attached to the Peace Conference in Paris, and subsequently to Major-General Sir Edmund Ironside on a special mission to Hungary and Rumania.

Mr. J. P. K. Groves, served in the Scottish Rifles in France during the war, was afterwards attached to the Arab Bureau at Cairo, Jerusalem, and Damascus.

Mr. M. Nurock, has been Secretary of the Zionist Commission at Jerusalem.

#### J.N.F. : Disappointing Receipts.

The results of the J.N.F. receipts for the first six months of 1920, says a statement from headquarters, are quite unsatisfactory. The total amounted to £48,681 16s. 10d. The National Fund Board had estimated the sum required this year at £500,000, while the Actions Committee, assuming that large purchases of land could be made this year, declared that a million pounds sterling would be necessary. The unfavourable result has been caused by other funds, as the Geulah Fund, Restoration Fund, &c., being brought into the foreground.

## In the Diaspora.

### CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

#### The World Relief Conference.

To the Jewish World Relief Conference which opens in Carlsbad, in the Great Hall of the Kurhaus, on July 27th, the various Committees in Copenhagen will send four delegates, including Professor Simonsen; the Ukrainian Comte, London, Dr. Jochelman and S. Goldenberg; the Russian and Eastern Europe Comte, London, L. Pilichowsky; Kovno, M. Soloweitchik and Dr. Goldberg; Rome, one; the Central Organisations of Russia, Sliosberg, Bramson, Efroykin and Model; Kieff, Mr. Temken and Mr. Machiover; Stockholm, Rabbi Dr. M. Ehrenpreis; Odessa, Dr. Temkin; Sofia, M. Farchy; Johannesburg, I. Heymann; Prague, Dr. Engel and Dr. Max Brad; New York, nine; Minsk, Dr. Chourgine and I. Berger; Vienna, Dr. A. Kaminka; Buenos Aires, one; Kicheneff, Dr. Kohan-Bernstein; Jerusalem, Bezalel Jaffe; Berlin, Dr. Bernhard Kahn; Montreal, one; The Hague, Dr. Cohen; Libau, Dr. N. Katzenelsohn; Riga, Fischmann and Rabinowitz.

Delegates are requested to refer to Dr. Walter Kohner, Bafearzt, Haus Riwa, Gartenzeile, Carlsbad, as to accommodation and information generally.

### RUSSIA.

#### The Released Zionists.

Reval, July 5th.

Through the efforts of Judge Harry Fisher and Mr. Max Pine, Commissioners of the American Joint Distribution Committee to Russia, all of the arrested Zionists were released, the last nineteen on Friday. Before Mr. Fisher and Mr. Pine departed from Moscow a tea was given in their honour. The prisoners came directly from the prison, and there was great enthusiasm. All the prisoners are well, except Chirekover, who is very sick.

### AUSTRALIA.

#### Jewish Governor for Queensland.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon. Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., has been appointed Governor of Queensland. Sir Matthew Nathan has been Governor successively of the Gold Coast, Hong Kong, and Natal; he was for two years (1909 to 1911) Secretary to the Post Office. Subsequently he was chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, Under-Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, employed on London defences during the war, and Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions.

### UKRAINIA.

Mr. M. Greenhill, of India, who is at present on a visit to England, was informed by the Chief Rabbi of the pogrom victims of Ukraine, and immediately gave a donation of £260. The General Jewish War Distress Fund of Leeds has made a cheap purchase of 5,000 garments to be transmitted to the Jewish sufferers in the Ukraine.



# THE ZIONIST BULLETIN.

ISSUED BY THE

CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE ZIONIST ORGANISATION.

דיועות יוצאות ע"י הלשכה המרכזית של ההסתדרות הציונית.

77, Great Russell Street, London, W.C. 1.

July 21st, 1920.

Vol. 3, No. 56.

Registered at the G.P.O.  
as a Newspaper.

Ab 6th, 5680.

## THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

### STORMY SCENES MARK DEBATES ON LAND POLICY.

The plenary sittings of the Conference were resumed on Monday, July 19th, at the Memorial Hall, London. Mr. Justice Brandeis was in the chair at the outset, but stated that he was obliged to leave to attend a committee meeting. They hoped to close the Conference on Wednesday, and therefore he appealed to the delegates to keep their speeches brief, and to try and reach unanimity.

Lord Rothschild then took the chair, and announced that with regard to the resolutions to be submitted by the Palestine Committee, there would be two speakers for and against each resolution, and, in the event of a Minority resolution, one speaker against.

Herr Adolf Boehm then submitted the following:—

#### Proposals of the Palestine Committee.

##### I.—LAND POLICY.

1. The fundamental principle of Zionist land policy is that all land on which Jewish colonisation takes place should eventually become the common property of the Jewish people.

The Executive is called upon to do all in its power to carry this principle into effect.

2. The organ for carrying out Jewish land policy in town and country is the Jewish National Fund. The objects of this body are: To use the voluntary contributions received from the Jewish people in making the land of Palestine the common property of the Jewish people; to give out the land exclusively on hereditary leasehold and on hereditary building-right; to assist the settlement on their own farms of Jewish agricultural workers without means; to see that the ground is worked, and to combat speculation; to safeguard Jewish labour.

3. The credit resources of the Zionist Organisation are to be placed, in the first instance, at the service of such settlers as undertake to comply with the principles of the Jewish National Fund.

4. In order to give the J.N.F. a dominating position in the purchase of land, adequate means must always be placed at its disposal. In order to enlarge its sphere of operation, the J.N.F. shall raise loans, of which the interest and sinking-fund are to be paid off through its leasehold rentals. The J.N.F. shall be entitled, even in disregard of the obligation it has hitherto been under, to set aside certain sums for reserve, to invest the whole of its funds, without any restrictions, in Palestine. The land policy of the J.N.F. must be encouraged by means of credit institutes for agricultural and urban property.

5. Land purchase in Palestine shall be centralised in the hands of an officially recognised institution under the control of the Zionist Organisation.

6. In order to bring large portions of the land of Palestine into Jewish possession as rapidly as possible, the J.N.F. shall devise means by which, alongside of the capital of the J.N.F. itself, private capital can also be utilised for the purchase of land under conditions which will assure the subsequent transference of land so bought into the national possession.

Lord Rothschild announced from the chair that the American delegates were called to a private Conference by Mr. Justice Brandeis. They left the hall, and an attempt was made to adjourn the sitting in consequence of their absence. This, however, was ruled out of order.

#### Minority Resolution.

A minority resolution to the following effect was handed in:—

The purchase of land in Palestine shall be vested solely in the Jewish National Fund in order that it shall in its entirety become the inalienable property of the Jewish people.

Herr Pines, speaking in favour of the Minority resolution, declared himself against private initiative. Those who agreed with him maintained that Zionism must solve the economic question of the Jews, or it will be bankrupt. They did not regard Zionism as did "Achad Ha'am," as a spiritual solution.

Here Achad Ha'am, who was present, quietly interrupted with the remark, "I still think so."

Dr. Hausmann spoke in favour of the majority resolution, maintaining that land nationalisation was at present only theoretical, the J.N.F. being without sufficient means to carry on a big land policy.

Mr. Yellin took the chair for a while, and was warmly applauded.

Mr. B. Katzenelson, speaking against the Majority resolutions, contended that private initiative would

*Editors are cordially invited to quote from THE ZIONIST BULLETIN, which is an official publication containing first-hand information not only on Palestine and Zionism, but on Jewish matters all the world over.*



encourage speculation, and would hinder immigration.

On the motion of several delegates, an extension of ten minutes was accorded to Mr. Katzenelson, who represents the Jewish workers of Palestine.

Mr. Lewin Epstein was loudly applauded for declaring himself emphatically against any restrictions on the employment of Jewish capital in Palestine.

Mr. Sprinzak insisted that the time to nationalise the land was now. Private initiative would drive Jews from the land, not attract them to it. The settlements in Galilee had not been created by private initiative. The experience of the last fifteen or twenty years showed that this was the wrong course. Only if the land belonged to the Jewish people would pioneers, both men and women, be encouraged to brave the hardships of the country.

Mr. Cannell moved the following rider:—

That private societies and organisations should be encouraged in the acquisition of land in Palestine.

#### MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr. Ben Gorion submitted an amendment to substitute for the words "in the first instance," in paragraph 3 of the Land Policy Resolutions, the word "only." This was lost by 93 to 76.

Mr. Saphir interjected a remark that the Jewish land workers were no good; and after a short, exciting scene, in which the suggestion was made that he should withdraw his remark or be expelled, he withdrew the words as unparliamentary.

Mr. Abrahams moved an amendment to omit the words "without means" in paragraph 2, line 8. This was carried.

Mr. Shelvin objected to Mr. Abrahams's remark that he would speak in an unpopular language—viz., English. Mr. Abrahams thereupon expressed regret.

Mr. Lewin-Epstein moved the omission of all words from "under conditions," in paragraph 6. He defended the Jewish colonists. When it came to the vote this amendment was withdrawn.

Lord Rothschild appealed to the Conference not to bring useless or time-wasting amendments.

Mr. Boehm replied on the debate. It was not in their power to prevent the private purchase of land. All they could do was to create the best possible machinery for furthering the national acquisition of land.

A proposition that the voting should be by roll-call was defeated. The Land Policy proposals were then carried.

Mr. Zukerman, Mr. Ben Gorion, and others of the Poale Zion demanded a roll-call vote on the Minority resolution; but this being refused by a vote of the Conference a scene of confusion ensued, and Lord Rothschild declared the sitting closed. After a few moments Lord Rothschild resumed the chair and announced that, according to the statutes, a roll-call vote could be demanded by 50 votes. Immediately a vote was taken, and 52 were in favour.

The calling of the roll was listened to with great interest, and there were frequent bursts of applause. The voting resulted as follows:—

For the Minority Resolution .....	74
Against.....	135

Lord Rothschild announced that, owing to the uproar, he had lost his voice, and must vacate the chair. Mr. Louis Lipsky then took the chair.

Mr. Boehm explained that those who had voted against the Minority Resolution had voted only

against methods of obtaining nationalisation of land; the principle was accepted by all.

Mr. Bernard Rosenblatt, on behalf of the American delegates, maintained that their vote was in accordance with the Pittsburg programme. There were more methods than one.

Mr. Tabenkin and Mr. Schweiger also followed with explanations, which were loudly interrupted, the last-named in particular. His remark that the vote, intentionally or not, was anti-Zionist led to tumult. When this was stilled Mr. Schweiger said they were all good Zionists, but their policy was anti-Zionist.

Dr. Klee here paid a tribute to Israel Friedlander and Dr. B. Cantor, who had been murdered in the Ukraine. The whole audience rose whilst he delivered a eulogy of Friedlander and expressed the deepest sympathy of the Jewish people for the family of Bentwich, into which he had married.

#### Political Committee Resolutions.

Dr. Shalit presented the resolutions of the Political Committee. He drew forth loud applause when he mentioned the work of Weizmann, Sokolow, and Brandeis. The rest depended upon us, but he was convinced that the third Jewish State would mark the triumph of social justice. He moved the following resolutions:—

1. The Annual Conference of the Zionist World Organisation meeting in London welcomes with deep joy and gratitude the San Remo decision to incorporate the Balfour Declaration in the Turkish Peace Treaty and the acceptance by Great Britain of the mandate for Palestine for the purpose of establishing a Jewish National Home for the Jewish people. The Conference expresses the firm conviction that the League of Nations will endorse and guarantee the Jewish rights already recognised by Great Britain and the Allied Powers. The Conference expresses the deep gratitude of the Jewish people to all the nations who have helped to bring about this result, and especially to the great British nation and its leaders.

2. The Zionist Annual Conference considers the public and legal assurance so far given as the basis for the building up of a Jewish Palestine, and is confident that the negotiations which must still take place will lead to the full realisation of the Zionist aims. The Conference thanks Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Sokolow for the devoted services they have rendered to the Jewish people and expresses their full confidence in them.

The resolutions were enthusiastically carried without discussion.

#### Message from Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. Lipsky then read the following telegram from Mr. Lloyd George to Dr. Weizmann from Spa:—

I send my heartiest congratulations to the first World Congress of Zionists since the war on the restoration to the Jewish people of their National Home. I am confident too that the Jewish people will display those qualities both of energy and determination and of tolerance, wisdom, and consideration for their fellow-citizens of Palestine which are necessary to their success. If they do I believe that the Jewish people will once more make a great and beneficent contribution to human progress.

LLOYD GEORGE.

On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Goldbloom, it was decided to send a reply of thanks.

The Conference then adjourned till Tuesday morning.



## TUESDAY MORNING.

Mr. Lipsky presided, and Dr. Boehm submitted the colonisation resolutions of the Palestine Committee.

## COLONISATION.

1. The aim of national colonisation is the settlement of Jewish farmers cultivating the land themselves.

2. Only workers who have been successfully tested by long experience, and Jews who were working farmers in the Galuth should be assisted to settle. Workers who have acquired agricultural knowledge in the Galuth should gain adequate working experience in the country before they are assisted to settle. Special attention should be given to the wife's suitability for settlement.

3. For the purpose of settlement and the preparation of settlements large, contiguous areas should as far as possible be secured by the Zionist Organisation, even if improvement and sanitation are required.

4. The settlement of candidates possessing capital of their own is of great importance, and should be emphatically encouraged, in so far as these settlers accept the principles of national colonisation.

5. In view of the importance of proceeding quickly to the intensive exploitation of the country, some settlements should be established with all possible speed, both on irrigated and non-irrigated soil, according to the methods of the most intensive utilisation of the soil. The necessary means for this purpose must be placed at our disposal, and a Commission of experts is to be entrusted with the preparation of these settlements, as well as the training of the workers required.

6. Public works may not be carried out by the Zionist Organisation except with a view to public utility and national economy.

7. The J.N.F., as such, should not undertake colonisation or afforestation, except in connection with the tree-fund. The J.N.F. should undertake the improvement of its land, limiting its activity to the work requisite for rendering the soil fit for cultivation.

## Minority Resolutions.

Mr. Tabenkin submitted the following Minority resolutions:—

I. Jewish colonisation, both urban and rural, shall be carried on only on J.N.F. land, in accordance with the principle of that body.

II. The Zionist colonising bodies may support only such agricultural settlement or urban building as is carried out on ground of the J.N.F. or is handed over to its control.

Mr. Ben Gorion submitted the following Minority resolutions:—

III. The management of the affairs of the workers' colonies shall be entirely in the hands of the representatives of the collective workers. These representatives shall be chosen on a system to be determined by the general Conference of Palestine workers.

IV. The Zionist Organisation shall recognise the Workers' Institutions dealing with the provision of employment, co-operation, education, medical aid, mutual credit, and the organisation of the immigration of active workers.

V. It shall carry out all its activities in this field exclusively with their agency.

The two last-named were first submitted as one.

Dr. Boehm protested that these were not amendments, but new resolutions not submitted in Committee.

Mr. Yellin maintained that the matter was fully discussed on Monday, and it was decided that to hasten the Jewish settlement there should be no restriction on private enterprise. The workers were a part of the people, and there was no reason to create a sectional control as described by the Labour group.

Mr. Sprinzak, speaking in favour of the Minority proposals, said they wanted labour to be supreme in Palestine.

## Exciting Voting.

Considerable discussion, which at times became very animated, followed on the legality of amend-

ments and on procedure. Finally, amid some excitement, the voting on the above amendments was:

No. 1 was lost by 87 to 43.

No. 2 was lost by 73 to 53.

No. 3 was lost by 84 to 38.

No. 4 was divided, and there was excitement on Mr. Ben Gorion's proposal to substitute for the word "recognise" the words "co-operate with" in the first line. Dr. Weizmann stilled the storm by suggesting that both forms should be put to the vote. This plan was accepted, and the substitution of the words "co-operate with" was carried 103 to 27.

The following amendment by Mr. Sprinzak to paragraph 1 was lost by 70 to 55.

The Zionist Organisation deals with a national colonisation, which means a settlement of labourers on national lands.

## An Amendment Carried.

The following amendment to paragraph 4 by Mr. Caplain was carried by 95 to 78 after the vote had been taken twice amid some excitement.

The settlement of candidates possessing capital shall be furthered provided they cultivate the land themselves.

With this alteration the Majority resolutions were put to the Conference and carried.

Dr. Auerbach moved the following resolution of the Palestine Committee:—

## SANITATION.

The Annual Conference hereby decides that a Health Office be established as a department of the supreme Zionist Authority in Palestine. All medical and sanitary work should be concentrated in the hands of this Health Office. For the carrying out of this work, a special budget for sanitation should be allocated from the general budget for Palestine work. This budget for sanitation should comprise all individual budgets of every organisation for medical and sanitary work in Palestine.

The speaker pointed out that it was important to put an end to overlapping. The demand came from all quarters.

## TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

When the sitting was resumed Mr. E. Zeitlyn protested against the use of the word Palestine instead of Erez Israel.

Mr. Goldberg opposed the resolution on behalf of the American delegation. They were not opposed to such a bureau, but it should be established by the Government. The Jews should not offer to do work which does not properly belong to it.

Mr. Ussishkin, speaking in Yiddish, said there was some misunderstanding. There were many things which the Government would no doubt do in due course, but they should not wait. He referred to the work of the Hadassah, but it was now necessary to concentrate such work, otherwise there would be chaos and anarchy.

Mr. De Haas proposed that the matter should be referred to the new Executive for consideration.

Dr. Goldberg objected. He said he came from Palestine, where the matter had called for settlement for two years. The matter could not be shelved. The motion to refer was lost by 62 to 38.

The resolution was then carried by 97 to 31.



### Immigration.

Dr. Zweig introduced the following resolutions of the Palestine Commission regarding immigration into Palestine:—

1. The organisation and regulation of immigration into Palestine will be carried out by the Chief Immigration Office, which is to be set up forthwith in Palestine and the Palestine offices of each country. The chief office may establish Port Bureaus in the most important ports, and, if necessary, allocate central functions to the separate Palestine offices.

2. Immigrants who are considered desirable elements for the reconstruction of Palestine, but who are unable to pay for the whole of their travelling expenses, shall receive loans from the immigration offices.

3. For the purpose of liquidating the property of emigrants and all financial operations connected with emigration, financial institutes shall be established in the most important emigration countries, which shall work in conjunction with the Zionist financial institutes in Palestine.

Mr. Julius Simon moved that paragraphs 1 and 2 be submitted to the Executive and 3 to the Palestine Finance Committee.

Professor Warburg disagreed with Mr. Simon as to the first two points. As to paragraph 3, if it had been referred to the Finance Committee it would have been returned.

Mr. Caplan moved that all questions referring to immigration should be returned to the Palestine Committee for report on Wednesday.

Dr. E. Schmorak protested that this would mean burying the question.

The motions of Mr. Simon and Mr. Caplan were defeated.

Dr. Schmorak moved an amendment to par 2, limiting the loans to half of the cost, and that they should come out of the Executive Funds.

Dr. Hugo Herrman moved an amendment giving the executive full power to appoint an Emigration Commissioner to organise emigration from all countries.

Dr. W. Moses moved for the establishment of institutions in various countries to prepare Chaluzim for Palestine.

Mr. Caplan moved two amendments. Their object was to entrust all matters relating to the Chaluzim to the existing Zionist workmen organisation.

Mr. Zuckerman wanted one department to deal with all matters of immigration.

Mr. Heftman moved an amendment recognising the work of the Chaluzim.

Finally it was agreed that all the amendments and original suggestions should be redrafted and brought up on Wednesday morning.

The session was adjourned at 5.30 p.m. until 7 p.m.

The chairman read the following letter from the Board of Deputies:—

The Secretary, Conference of Zionists, London.

DEAR SIR—I beg to inform you that at its meeting held on the 18th inst., on the motion of the President, Sir Stuart M. Samuel, Bart., it was resolved that this Board, which is the representative body of the Jews of the British Empire, desired to extend to the International Conference of Zionists now sitting in London a cordial welcome and hearty greetings, and that the Board hoped that the deliberations of the Conference would be crowned

with success, and that its work would result in the speedy realisation of the Jewish national home in Eretz Israel.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES H. L. EMANUEL, Solicitor and Secretary.

### TUESDAY EVENING.

The sitting was devoted to a consideration of the proposals of the Organisation Committee and lasted until after 10 p.m. The proceedings were at times very noisy.

An interesting feature of the morning's voting was that Dr. Weizmann, Mr. Sokolow, and others on the platform voted for several of the Minority resolutions.

### The Delegates.

The following are alterations in the list of delegates printed last week:—

America—Mrs. De Haas, Mrs. Harry Sackler, and Mrs. A. H. Fromenson, instead of Dr. de Sola Pool, Mr. S. Schimmel, and Mr. M. Kramer.

Italy—Rabbi Dr. Dante Lattes and Dr. F. Ravenna, instead of Mr. Finzi.

Jugo-Slavia—Mr. M. Finzi.

Mizrachi (additional)—Dr. Waxman, Mr. E. Zeitlyn, and Rabbi M. Wohl.

Poale Zion (America)—Mr. B. Zuckerman instead of Mr. Chasanowitch. Mr. Braun (additional).

### Delegates Entertained.

A reception was given on Sunday evening to a number of delegates by the West London Zionist Organisation at 9, Langford Place. Mr. Paul Goodman presided. An eloquent address was delivered by Mrs. Greenfield, of America, who gave an outline of the splendid work accomplished by the Hadassah organisation of Jewish women.

Dr. Klee, of the German Zionist Federation, gave a powerful address on the remarkable results achieved in the last few years by the Zionist movement.

A charming address, in Hebrew, was delivered by Mrs. Ben Yehuda, of Jerusalem, who declared that only those who live in Palestine can understand the beauty of the country and of the Hebrew language. Madame Rakowska, of Warsaw, spoke of the remarkable efforts made by the Jewish women in Poland on behalf of Zionism.

### Mr. Justice Brandeis Honoured.

A distinguished gathering representative of the legal profession was present on July 14th at a luncheon in Gray's Inn Hall to welcome Mr. Justice Brandeis, of the Supreme Court of the United States. The American Ambassador, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice (Eard Reading), Lord Haldane, Lord Finlay, the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Justice Darling, and a great number of leading personages of the Bench and Bar were present. Mr. Montague Sharpe (treasurer of Gray's Inn) presided, and in proposing the health of Mr. Justice Brandeis, briefly sketched his distinguished career, and said that he was now here as Chairman of the General Conference on Zionist Affairs. The problems with which their guest had to deal were attracting universal attention, and on the result of his work very much would depend.

The Lord Chancellor expressed the hope that Mr. Brandeis would return reassured as to the friendship of Great Britain for America.

Mr. Justice Brandeis attended the Court of Criminal Appeal, and was invited by the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Reading) to a seat on the bench.



## **Palestine.**

### **JABOTINSKY'S RELEASE.**

#### **Great Welcome in Jerusalem.**

(ZIONIST COMMISSION PRESS BUREAU CABLE.)

Jerusalem, July 13.

A crowd of several thousand people greeted Jabotinsky and his comrades of the Self-Defence Corps on their arrival last night after their release from prison. The immense courtyard of the Lamel School and the streets adjoining were packed, and speeches of welcome were delivered by Dr. Shmarya Levin on behalf of the Zionist Organisation; by Dr. Ruppin, on behalf of the Zionist Commission; and by Dr. Thon, for the Vaad Hazmani. A letter was read from Rabbi Kuk, and the Self-Defence Corps presented an address and floral tributes.

Jabotinsky, who replied, promised the fullest assistance of his comrades and himself in the great task before the Jews, and he paid a tribute to the members of the Hagana (Defence). The universal protest against the pogrom and the imprisonment of the Self-Defence Corps was unequalled since the time of the Dreyfus case. He made light of their sufferings in prison, and reiterated his faith in British justice. He warmly praised Sir Herbert Samuel, who, he said, embodied all that was best in the Jewish and English character. His appointment was the noblest gift the Jewish people had received. He urged them to support the High Commissioner, and he called upon the Jewish youth of Palestine to join the Hagana.

Referring to the courtesy of the Arab prison officials, he said that those who excited the mob and attacked them were not typical Arabs. He spoke confidently of the future and of the fulfilment of all their hopes. Rigorous discipline, however, was necessary.

### **MR. LANDMAN'S RETURN.**

#### **Two Stories of Sir Herbert Samuel.**

Mr. S. Landman, solicitor and secretary of the Zionist Bureau, London, is returning from Palestine, whither he went in a special mission, and at Cairo he gave an interview to Reuter's representative. He declared that Sir Herbert Samuel had produced a great effect by his personal charm. He mentioned two interesting incidents. The first took place when Sir Herbert Samuel reached Jaffa. An English motor-boat was in attendance, but Sir Herbert chose an ordinary Arab craft and was rowed ashore by Arab boatmen.

The second concerned a dozen Sheikhs who came from Beersheba primitively clothed, and complained to Sir Herbert, that effendis, who were dressed in European clothes, were given precedence at the reception on July 7th. Sir Herbert smilingly reminded the Sheikhs of their own proverb—"A noble Arab steed is always noble, whatever its trappings."

Mr. Landman added that Sir Herbert was setting a good example by throwing himself with characteristic energy into the administration work, and was toiling from early morning until late at night.

The *Haarets* states that, in view of the rumoured reports that Sir Herbert Samuel was a descendant of Rabbi Saul Vahl, who, according to legend, was King of Poland for one day, a number of Jews in Jerusalem decided to present the High Commissioner with the book of comment on Psalms by Rabbi Saul Vahl.

## **FRENCH ATTACK FEISUL.**

### **Debate in the House of Commons.**

News has been received in London that on Wednesday, July 14th, the French sent a twenty-four hours ultimatum to the Emir Feisul demanding acceptance of the French mandate for Syria, the adoption of French as the Government language and of the French currency as the currency of Syria. On Thursday, at the end of the twenty-four hours, the French opened hostilities, operating in two columns, one directed against Aleppo, the other against Damascus.

The position in Syria was discussed in the House of Commons on Monday, July 19th. At question time Mr. Bonar Law informed Mr. Ormsby-Gore that he understood that the French Government, owing to the attacks made on their forces by Arab troops, and, as they believed, the general hostile attitude of the Syrian Government, issued an ultimatum on July 14th demanding by July 18th control of the Reajak-Aleppo Railway, unconditional acceptance of the French mandate, the introduction of French Syrian currency, and the surrender for punishment of the Arabs who had fought against them. The ultimatum was not submitted to the Supreme Council. The terms of the mandate for Syria have not yet been submitted to the Allied Powers.

In subsequent debate Mr. Bonar Law observed that in regard to Syria the French Government had not acted contrary to the terms of their mandate. They had been in communication with the French Government, and had received a reply stating that there was no intention of a permanent military occupation, and that the troops would be withdrawn as soon as order was restored. Any reflection on the French Government now might mean serious danger in the future.

Lord Robert Cecil expressed satisfaction at the nature of Mr. Bonar Law's speech. "It will undoubtedly go a long way to diminish the nervousness and anxiety that some of us felt." Recalling our solemn pledges to the Arabs, Lord Robert said that the Government ought to have established an Arab State in Mesopotamia years ago. "There is nothing in Mesopotamia at present except the British occupying force."

### **The Frontier Negotiations.**

In the House of Commons on July 15th Mr. Harmsworth (Foreign Under Secretary) stated that negotiations with regard to the Northern and Eastern Frontiers of Palestine were in progress between the British and French Governments.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Sir F. Hall that there is no provision in the Civil Estimates before the House of Commons for civil administration in Palestine. Military and air expenditure is borne on the Army and Air Votes.

The information department of the Union of the Hapoel Hazair and the Zeirei Zion states that all the Chaluzim who have recently arrived in Palestine have found work. It warns intending immigrants, however, that now that the threshing is over there will be little doing in agriculture till the rainy season commences in the autumn. The building trade, it says, is at a complete standstill.



## **The Movement.**

### **THE HADASSAH.**

#### **American Women's Work.**

The following account of the Hadassah has been prepared by Mrs. Danziger, secretary of the American delegation to the Annual Conference:—

The Hadassah was organised as the result of Miss Henrietta Szold's observations while travelling in the Holy Land with her mother in 1909. They saw that there was a dire need of trained workers to teach mothers the principles of sanitation and hygiene, and to teach the children how to protect their eyes from trachoma. On her return to America she called together a group of Jewish women in New York and put the situation before them. The response was immediate, and the Hadassah was organised in 1912. In January, 1913, with the co-operation of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus, two American trained nurses, accompanied by Miss Eva Leon, were sent to Palestine to establish a system of district visiting nursing. A settlement-house was secured, and clubs of young girls met for the study of hygiene and infant care. With the help of probationers, whom they trained, these two nurses, under the direction of an oculist, examined and treated the eyes of the children in nineteen schools. Maternity work, inaugurated before the arrival of the nurses, was continued until 1915, when both nurses had to return to America. But before they left they assured the continuity of the Hadassah work. They had so thoroughly systematised their various activities that their associates, the physicians with whom they had co-operated, as well as the midwives and probationers, were able to carry on.

At the outbreak of war many Palestinians were banished and transported *en masse* to Alexandria, where they were housed in concentration camps, furnished by the English Government. Miss Rose Kaplan, formerly the Hadassah nurse in charge in Jerusalem, was sent to Alexandria in 1915. In acknowledgment of the excellent results of Miss Kaplan's work among the refugees, Mr. William C. Hornblower, director of the concentration camps, requested her to assume the position of chief nurse in the hospital connected with the encampments, with the aid of but one assistant Miss Kaplan, as a result of overwork, fell victim to a disease which brought on her death.

The war, instead of diminishing the Hadassah forces, contributed a definite share to the reconstruction of communal Jewish life in Palestine. The name of Hadassah in Palestine has been identified with sanitary achievements and popular education in hygienic living. When the great need of physicians in Palestine became apparent, the Hadassah was charged with the responsibility of equipping and dispatching a medical unit. The need of the unit grew from day to day when epidemics fastened their clutches on the people after the supply of drugs had been exhausted, and when hospitals had to shut their doors for lack of means, or because they were requisitioned by the Government for military purposes. All efforts on the part of the American organisation to get the American unit into Palestine at an early date failed. The concessions granted by Great Britain and France had encouraged them to hope that the other Powers

concerned would also give their assent and open the way into Palestine.

This, however, they did not do until June, 1918, two years after the idea had sprung into being. In the meantime it was found that the staff would have to be increased. It eventually numbered forty-three physicians and nurses, the budget having grown to \$250,000, out of which the sum of \$100,000 was supplied by the Joint Distribution Committee. Dr. Rubinow, the administrator of the unit, states that at the present time the staff of the American Zionist Medical Unit numbers 350 members; it has established hospitals in Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Safed; out-patient clinics in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Tiberias, Safed, and Hebron; also a Nurses' Training School, where at present fifty-five Palestinian girls are being taught nursing according to American standards, the language of instruction being Hebrew. The maintenance and development of the Nurses' Training School was assigned to Hadassah as its specific work in Palestine, but it carries this on in addition to its many other activities.

The work in America has grown steadily since its organisation.

### **AUSTRIA.**

#### **Herzl Celebration.**

A procession of several thousands of people visited Herzl's grave at the Döllinger Cemetery in Vienna on July 11th, the sixteenth anniversary of his death. The procession was headed by the representatives of the Zionist Federation, of the Jewish National Council in Vienna, and of the East Jewish delegation. These were followed by the university societies, the sporting, gymnastic, and juvenile clubs, and the local Zionist societies. At the cemetery the procession formed into pairs, and marched silently past Herzl's grave. The Chaluzim left the cemetery drawn up in ranks and singing Hebrew songs.

### **GERMANY.**

#### **Hapoel Hazair Conference.**

A resolution was passed affirming that the Hechaluz movement constituted the very kernel of the Hapoel-Hazair idea, and was destined to play a leading part in the work of national regeneration. It was also resolved that the German delegates to the Annual Conference in London should be recommended to demand the immediate opening of Palestine to immigration, with special facilities for Chaluzim, the creation of a Social Office in Palestine, to be controlled by Labour, and the election of representatives of Labour in Palestine on the executive bodies of all Zionist institutions.

### **ENGLAND.**

At the meeting of the Board of Deputies on July 18th a resolution was passed with one dissentient, on the motion of the President, Sir Stuart Samuel, welcoming the Zionist Conference to London, and expressing the hope that its deliberations would be fruitful.

Under the auspices of the London Women's Zionist Association, a public gathering to meet the women delegates to the Conference will be held this (Wednesday) evening at Toynbee Hall. The speakers are Mrs. Fels, Mrs. Ida Danziger, Mrs. Greenfield, and Mrs. A. H. Fromensen (America), Mrs. Shoshanah Persitz (Ukraine), and Dr. Rosa Straus (Palestine).



## ENGLAND.

## The Women's Conference.

The International Conference opened on Sunday, July 11th, at the Hotel Russell, London. Mrs. R. D. Sieff, the President of the Women's Zionist Federation of England, was in the chair. There were present delegates from Zionist Organisations and the Cultural League abroad:—Frau Dr. Straus (Palestine); Frau Lezynsky, Frau Klee, Frau Treidel, Miss Hanna Cohn (Germany); Frau Rakowska, Frau Reichet, Fraulein Mandel (Warsaw); Frau Sloessinger, Madame Anna Kahn (Holland). English delegates present were the Executive of the F.W.Z.; Mrs. Eder and Mrs. Liebster, delegates from the Council; Mrs. Friedlander (President), Mrs. Buchler, and Mrs. Daiches delegates from the Joint Council of the Cultural League. There were also present as guests the Council of the Federation, the members of the Joint Council of the Cultural League and the F.W.Z., representatives of the English Zionist Societies, and Mrs. Rosenblatt, of New York, Miss Burhoe, of the Hadassa in Boston, Frau Lourie (Johannesburg), and Madame Persitz (Russia).

A report on the Jewish Women's League for Cultural Work in Palestine was presented by Mrs. Paul Goodman, who outlined the future plans, including a request received from Berlin that the centrals of the League should be transferred to London from Berlin. A resolution to this effect was seconded by Mrs. Friedlander and supported by Madame Sloessinger. Discussion took place on the future plans and work of the League.

The afternoon session included a statement by the Chairman of the object of the Federation in convening the conference. She stated that though women have equal rights in the Zionist Organisation, no woman has a vote in its inner policy. It was time that women, if they wished to take a useful part in the reconstruction of Palestine, should have a voice in the councils. The experience and advice of the best women of all nations was necessary. A Women's International Zionist Organisation should be formed.

## SECOND DAY.

The second day's session was held at the offices of the Federation, 10, Saville Row, with Miss Hanna Cohn in the chair. The following resolution, proposed by Mrs. Sieff and seconded by Mrs. Paul Goodman, was passed:—

That the Conference of representative women Zionists of various countries resolves to form an International Women's Zionist Organisation to promote the welfare of women and children in Palestine, and to carry out specific work in the reconstruction of Palestine.

A letter was read from Miss Szold (of America) regretting her absence, stating she was in full sympathy with the aims of the Federation. The constitution of the Women's International Zionist Organisation was then discussed clause by clause.

## THIRD DAY.

On Tuesday Miss Helena Cohn was again in the chair. In the morning addresses were given by Madame Rakowska and Miss Mangel, delegates from Warsaw, on the present position of Zionism in Poland. Miss Helena Cohn outlined schemes of work for Palestine. Papers were then read by Mrs. Model (on Maternity Homes) and by Dr. Vera Weizmann (on Infant Welfare Centres), with special regard to the way in which experience gathered in England could be utilised for the furtherance of

these objects in Palestine. Mrs. Eder followed with an explanation of a scheme for an agricultural college drawn up by Frau Neisel-Sehochat and approved of by the Federation of Women Zionists and with an exposition of plans, the result of her own and Mrs. Sieff's experience in Palestine, for a domestic economy school.

During the afternoon session Miss Hands read a paper on the Legal Position of Jewish Women, and Dr. Rosa Straus, from Palestine, gave an account of Zionist work in that country.

A further consideration of the Constitution of the International Women's Zionist Organisation took place, and it was resolved by a large majority to form such an organisation, with the central office in Palestine, and the head office for Diaspora work in London.

The following provisional committees were elected:—For Palestine: President, Miss Henrietta Szold; Vice-Presidents, Miss Helena Cohn and Madame Rakowska. For the Diaspora: President, Mrs. Sieff; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Paul Goodman and Mrs. Weizmann; Hon. Treasurers, Mrs. Irwell and Mrs. Eder; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. I. Feldman.

## FOURTH DAY.

Wednesday morning was devoted to the further consideration of the Jewish Women's League for Cultural Work in Palestine. It was resolved that the League, as such, should cease to exist, and the following resolution was adopted:—

That the Jewish Women's League for Cultural Work in Palestine becomes henceforward an integral part of the Women's Zionist International Organisation.

Mrs. Sieff then placed before the Conference the plans of the Federation for the Geulah Jewel Fund. She stated that this had already met with great success in England, and proposed that the newly-formed I.W.Z.O. should proceed to adopt this as a scheme for immediate attention. It was resolved unanimously that this should be done, the fund to be devoted to specific work for women and girls.

Mrs. Sieff then addressed the delegates, thanking them for their presence and voicing the satisfaction of the Federation that the International Women's Zionist Organisation had been formed, so binding together all Zionist women in the Diaspora in the common work of the regeneration of Palestine. Mrs. Rakowska, Miss Mangel, and Mrs. Friedlander also addressed the Conference, and Miss Helena Cohn, the chairman, in a sympathetic speech, returned thanks on behalf of the other delegates and herself.

In the afternoon and on Thursday the Provisional Executives of the I.W.Z.O. went into Committee, and plans were formulated for the immediate starting of work. Madame Rakowska will proceed at once to Palestine, and Miss Helena Cohn will follow in the autumn.

A Mizrahi demonstration was arranged for last (Tuesday) night at the Great Assembly Hall, with the Chief Rabbi in the chair. The list of speakers included Mr. Herman Struck, Mr. J. H. Farbstein, Rabbi Rosenberg, of New York, Mr. Gedaliah Bublik, the editor of the "Jewish Daily News" and the "Jewish Gazette" of New York, and the Chasid Rebbe of Sadagora.

A Zionist Society has been formed in Bournemouth, with Mr. J. Hayman, 202, Old Christchurch Road, Hon. Secretary *pro tem*.



## In the Diaspora.

### HUNGARY.

#### Plot to Massacre Jews.

A telegram to the "Daily Herald" from Frederick Kuh, its special correspondent in Vienna, mentions a monstrous plot of the White Terrorists which has just been disclosed. This scheme, promulgated by Hejjas and his gang, and entered into by Horthy's adjutant and the War Minister, Soos, contemplates the massacre of all political prisoners in Hungary, the slaughter of all Socialists and Trade Union leaders still at large, a vast pogrom, and the "confiscation of Jewish capital for national purposes." Jewish capitalists are to be "exterminated," as many Jews as possible destroyed, and any one with a Semitic appearance is to be immediately arrested.

The attention of the Entente representatives in Budapest has been drawn to the plot, and diplomatic measures have been taken to prevent the horror.

### UKRAINE.

#### Two American Jews Murdered.

It is reported that Dr. Israel Friedlander and Dr. Bernard Cantor were robbed and murdered on July 7th near Jarmalince in the Ukraine. They were in the Ukraine on behalf of the American Joint Distribution Committee. Dr. Friedlander was a son-in-law of Mr. Herbert Bentwich and a brother-in-law of Colonel N. Bentwich.

### LITHUANIA.

#### The Autonomy of the National Minorities.

The Press Bureau of the Ministry for Jewish Affairs in Lithuania states that on June 23rd the new Lithuanian Government explained its policy to the National Constituent Assembly. Both the Government and all parties in the Diet recognised the rights of minorities, especially the right to organise their national life on the basis of national autonomy.

### POLAND.

Mr. Harmsworth, on the 15th inst., informed Mr. Alfred Davies in the House of Commons that the British Government has forwarded Sir Stuart Samuel's report to the League of Nations for such action as they may wish to take in their capacity of supervisors of the Treaty signed by Poland in regard to the treatment of minorities.

### UNITED STATES.

The Administrative Committee of the Provisional Organisation for the American Jewish Congress has appointed a number of Standing Committees to deal with the various questions. Rabbi Stephen Wise has been appointed chairman of the committee dealing with Jewish rights. It includes also among its members Judge Mack, Mrs. Joseph Fels, Dr. Harry Friedenwald, and Mr. Joseph Barondess. The other standing committees also include a number of leading Zionists of America.

The Jewish World Relief Conference is postponed until August 1st.

### TRANSYLVANIA.

#### Separatist Movement.

Some orthodox rabbis of Transylvania recently tried to organise a separatist movement which would destroy the nationalist unity of the Transylvanian Jews, as represented by the Transylvanian Jewish National Federation. They attempted to convene a Conference at Magyanya for this purpose, but met with such opposition that they were forced to desist. The National Federation received many congratulations on the occasion from the orthodox communities of Transylvania, most of which have adopted the Zionist-Nationalist standpoint.

During his recent visit to Transylvania Rabbi Dr. Schonfeld, of London, addressed Zionist mass meetings at Grosswardein and Kolosvar, giving a strong stimulus to the Mizrahi movement in Transylvania.

The Jewish youth of Transylvania is cultivating athletics with great success. Jewish clubs have been founded in nearly every town, the two principal ones being "Haggibor" in Kolosvar, and "Samson" in Marmarossziget. On June 13th the "Haggibor," which promises to be one of the best clubs of Transylvania, met and drew with the crack Rumanian club "Vishtoria" in a football match.

### BRAZIL.

#### The Jewish Communities.

A correspondent gives the following particulars with regard to the Jews in Brazil:—

The Jewish population of Brazil consists partly of Sephardim, who came originally from Smyrna and Rhodes about fifty years ago, and partly of Ashkenazim from Bessarabia and South West Russia, who first came at the beginning of the present century. Up to now there has been practically no contact between the Sephardim and the Ashkenazim.

Jews live in masses in the following towns:—Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Rio Grande de Sul, Porto Allegri, Pernambuco, Bahia, Para, and Manaus. Nearly all the Jewish settlers are either traders or manufacturers. There are practically no Jewish workmen in Brazil. They are all well off, and are on good terms with the local population. In Rio de Janeiro there are about 2,000 Ashkenazim, and probably over 4,000 Sephardim. There are several synagogues and a Jewish library, with 3,000 volumes, chiefly Hebrew, Yiddish, and Russian books. In Sao Paulo there are from 400 to 500 Ashkenazi families and a number of Sephardim. Here, too, there are many synagogues, a hospital, a library, and a good literary club. In Porto Allegri and Rio Grande de Sul there are several thousand Jews. Many Jewish colonists are settled in the neighbourhood of these towns in the direction of the Argentine frontier, on Baron Hirsch's land. They appear to be prosperous, and export cattle, meat products, and timber, employing native labour.

The Zionist movement is not strong in Brazil. There are small societies in Rio Janeiro and Sao Paulo; but its chief stronghold is in Para, where a flourishing society has been formed by Major Elizer Levy, under the name of "Ahabath Zion." This society issues a weekly paper in Portuguese, entitled "Voz de Israel," the only Jewish paper in Brazil.



# THE ZIONIST BULLETIN.

ISSUED BY THE

CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE ZIONIST ORGANISATION.

דיועות יוצאות ע"י הלשכה המרכזית של ההסתדרות הציונית.

77, Great Russell Street, London, W.C. 1.

July 26th, 1920.

Vol. 3, No. 57.

Registered at the G.P.O.  
as a Newspaper.

Ab 11th, 5680.

## END OF ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

### THE NEW EXECUTIVE.

On Tuesday evening, July 20th, at the Memorial Hall, London, the Annual Zionist Conference was continued. The sitting lasted from 8 p.m. until after 10 p.m., and was noisy; but under the chairmanship of Mr. Lipsky, progress was made with the resolutions of the Organisation Committee. The following were passed:—

**DATE OF CONGRESS.**—Resolved that the next Zionist Congress shall be held in the summer of 1921, latest before Rosh-Hashana, the definite date to be fixed at a meeting of the Advisory Body in January, 1921.

On the motion of Dr. Kauffman, the wish was expressed that the Congress should be held in Palestine.

**ZIONIST CONGRESS—NUMBER OF DELEGATES.**—To fix the number of delegates for the next Congress at 350-400. The Executive will determine the number of shekels entitling to one mandate. Every Federation with a minimum of 1,000 shekel-payers is entitled to one delegate. Where various groups exist in a country which is only entitled to be represented by one delegate, this delegate is to be chosen from the strongest group. Federations numbering less than 1,000 shekel-payers are entitled to combine with other Federations similarly placed in order to reach the requisite number of shekels enabling them to send one delegate.

It was explained that Palestine is excluded from this arrangement.

#### Next Congress Election.

**ZIONIST CONGRESS—METHOD OF ELECTION.**—The elections for the Congress are to be by direct and secret ballot. In case of need, however, and at the request of Federations, the Executive shall be entitled to make certain exceptions.

It was explained that at the Congress a credentials committee would consider exceptions.

That elections for the Congress shall be carried out in accordance with the principle of proportional representation.

**SHEKEL.**—Resolved that the standard value of the shekel shall be the same in each country. Resolved to fix the value of the shekel at 1 dollar, equivalent to 5s., and at corresponding rates elsewhere, with the proviso that after considering proposals put before it, the Executive may determine the value of the shekel in any given country.

**SHEKEL-RECEIPTS.**—Resolved that the shekels of Separate Unions shall be distinct from other shekels. With this exception, all shekel-receipts shall have the same wording. Shekel books may only be issued by the Executive or by order of the Executive.

**ACTIONS COMMITTEE.**—The members of the Inner Actions Committee are *ipso facto* delegates to the Congress with the right of vote. The members of the Greater Actions Committee shall only have the right to vote when elected delegates to the Congress.

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.**—The Executive Council (G.A.C.) is to be the permanent committee of the Annual Conference. It shall exercise control over everything affecting the Zionist Organisation, and fix the Budget if it is not settled by this Conference. The Executive (I.A.C.) must call a regular meeting of the Executive Council at least once in six months. At the request of at least one-fifth of its members, the Executive must call a meeting of the Executive Council within six weeks.

#### Hope of Meeting in Jerusalem.

The original resolution had been that the Executive Council should meet once in a year, but the six months' amendment was moved by Mr. Goldbloom and accepted. Mr. Yellin was anxious that it should

*Editors are cordially invited to quote from THE ZIONIST BULLETIN, which is an official publication containing first-hand information not only on Palestine and Zionism, but on Jewish matters all the world over.*



be definitely laid down that one of the two meetings in the year should take place in Palestine, but this suggestion was only accepted as an expressed wish.

On the following proposal the proceedings became very animated:—

The Executive Council shall consist of forty-five members, elected by this Annual Conference, and including the members of the Inner Actions Committee.

Its decisions are binding when at least a third of the members elected by the Annual Conference are present.

The fractions have the right to withdraw the names of the persons they have nominated for the Executive Council and to substitute others.

The second paragraph was amended to read that the decisions are binding when at least a third of the elected members are present and the meeting is duly convened by the Executive.

The last paragraph proved a great bone of contention. Mr. Olschwanger wanted the paragraph deleted. Mr. Caplan explained that when a representative lost the confidence of his party the latter must have the right to change him. Finally an amendment by Mr. De Haas was accepted in the following form:—

The federations and the fractions have the right to withdraw their representatives on the Greater Actions Committee and to substitute others.

This gives the same right to federations as the original proposal gave to the fractions only.

### WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Mr. Lipsky presided, and the following resolution of the Organisation Committee was submitted:—

FEDERATIONS AND SEPARATE UNIONS.—The Executive should recognise until the next Congress the actually existing Central Committees of Separate Unions and correspond with them in the same way as with the Federations.

Mr. De Haas moved the following addition:—

Provided these fractions bear their proportionate responsibilities for the general budgets and fulfil these obligations.

Mr. De Haas said they wanted no taxation without representation and *vice versa*. They could not sustain the position that a label will absolve a party from financial responsibility. Such a policy would lead to reprisals.

The amendment was lost by 51 to 27.

Dr. Hantke moved the following amendment:—

All Federations and Fractions are under obligation to participate in contributing to the Zionist Organisation Budget.

Mr. De Haas said he objected to the insertion in the constitution of pious wishes. Supported by Dr. Hantke, the Mizrahi, on one side, and the Poale Zion on the other, were released of all obligations. He congratulated them. This was a travesty.

### Unsatisfactory Payments.

Mr. B. Goldberg said payment of shekels was very unsatisfactory. If the strict letter of the law had been insisted upon many delegates would not have been here. (American applause.)

Dr. Hantke's amendment was carried by 69 to 13.

Mr. Olschwanger proposed to omit the paragraph. The one real fraction in the full sense of the term was the Poale Zion. The proof lay in the fact that some Mizrachists took both ordinary and special shekels. The new fractions which were arising in Eastern Europe were not yet formally constituted, and had no proper justification. The word "fraction" was being distorted from its original meaning in the constitution. The Executive had neither right nor

duty to correspond with self-styled centres, which were not such in the true sense of the term—e.g., the Mizrahi centres at Warsaw and New York.

Mr. Boehm said they must adapt the constitution of the Movement to the altering conditions. In East Europe a number of new groups like the Zeire Zion were being formed. Zionist work could only be accomplished if individual Zionists had freedom to attach themselves to the groups with which they had most sympathy. The formation of new fractions was a sign of life and the only way to keep the youth in the Movement. The fractions did exist in fact, even though, through conditions in the East, they had not yet been able to constitute themselves formally.

A resolution by Mr. Federbush to make the next Congress a purely Hebrew gathering was ruled out of order by the chairman with a few dissentients.

After some discussion Mr. Olschwanger withdrew his original opposition, and proposed instead to add to the resolution the words "provided the Executive finds a difference in principle in these fractions and they purchase 25,000 shekels."

Dr. Hantke opposed the amendment, and Mr. Mereminsky, in the name of the Zeire Zion of Lithuania, White Russia, and Poland, stated that they could have sold 40,000 shekels, but were only given 18,000 by the Polish Federation. The amendment was lost, and the original motion carried.

The sitting closed at a quarter to two, the proceedings having been marked at some points by a good deal of excitement.

### WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Lord Rothschild took the chair at 4 p.m.

Dr. Hantke closed the debate on Organisation. It was a fact which did not seem to be properly appreciated by all the delegates that there were now over 1,000,000 organised Zionists. Putting aside the 3,000,000 Jews of South Russia who were not in a position to organise themselves, this meant that about a quarter of the adult Jewish males of the world were organised under the Zionist banner. This showed that the Zionist Organisation was truly representative of the Jewish people. It was through the work of the Zionist Organisation that the Jews were now universally recognised as a nation. This did not mean that the work of the Organisation was finished. Now that the centre of Zionist work was going to be removed to Palestine it was necessary that the Organisation should still, as in the past, represent Jewish nationality and provide the organs through which Jewish thought and Jewish creative ability could find free expression.

Mr. Jean Fischer was anxious to bring forward a resolution, but was ruled out of order.

Mr. B. Goldberg read the Budget (printed as No. 55 of the ZIONIST BULLETIN).

### Organisation Finance.

Mr. Fromenson, in presenting the resolutions of the Organisation Finance Committee, said they laboured under very great difficulties in getting the reports, but, nevertheless, the Committee wished to acknowledge the care and patience of Mr. Goldberg, who explained all the items in the accounts. He also wished to acknowledge the devoted services of Mr. Poyser and Mr. Awediowitch. Mr. Ussishkin was as patient and as painstaking as Mr. Goldberg, and



answered fully all questions submitted to him. The resolutions were as follow:—

1. The Committee has examined the balance-sheet of the Zionist Organisation for the period from March 1st, 1919, to May 31st, 1920, together with the statement of receipts and expenditure submitted to the Annual Conference held at the Memorial Hall, has compared them with the explanatory notes submitted, and has found them in order. The Committee proposes to the Annual Conference to adopt the balance-sheet and financial statement submitted by the Executive for the period in question, as well as that of the Zionist Commission in Palestine for the period from March 1st, 1919, to February 29th, 1920, on the basis of the statements submitted by the latter, and at the same time to express a vote of thanks to Mr. Goldberg for his business-like management.

2. The Committee note with satisfaction that further measures are to be taken for the control of the finances of the Organisation. It especially endorses the action of the Executive in having the books checked by the auditors every six months.

The following recommendations to the Executive were also submitted:—

1. The Committee expresses the desire that the monthly statements of the Zionist Commission should continue in future to be made out in Hebrew, but in order to facilitate the control in London, and especially the work of the English auditors, English translations should be attached.

2. The Committee also considers it desirable to make the financial year of the London book-keeping agree in future as far as possible with the books of the Zionist Commission in Palestine—i.e., with the Jewish Calendar, which begins on the 1st Tishri.

All the above were passed.

### No Excessive Salaries.

Mr. Fromenson stated that, in view of public criticism as to salaries in the London Office, a sub-committee had been appointed to scrutinise the books, and found that, instead of salaries being excessive, they were far below the needs of the present standard due to the high cost of living.

This statement was loudly cheered.

Mr. E. Newman (America) asked how much was contributed to the income by the fractions.

Mr. Goldberg replied that very little came in from the fractions. The American Mizrahi paid only £2,000.

Mizrachists explained that in England they combined with other Zionists for the Geulah fund.

Dr. Gottlieb explained that Poland had contributed largely to the J.N.F. The reason for lack of contributions to other funds was that many local institutions got most of their support from Zionists.

Mr. De Haas asked a question about the staff in London, but Mr. Fromenson replied that the Committee did not go into that matter, but that on this question he, personally, had quite definite views.

During the voting, the Chief Rabbi of Alexandria vigorously protested against the failure to translate all the motions into Hebrew.

Mr. Fromenson then moved a resolution of the Organisation, Finance, and Budget Committee, which, after an amendment moved by Mr. Horowitz had been accepted, read as follows:—

It is the duty of the Federations and fractions beginning from July 1st, 1920, to remit at the end of each month all shekolim sold in accordance with the amount of the newly-fixed shekolim assessment. The final account between the Executive and the Federations must be rendered at the conclusion of the Budget year.

### Administrative Expenses.

Mr. Fromenson then moved the following recommendation:—

The Budget Committee holds it as essential that, in order to place the finances of the Organisation on a sound basis, all expenses for the maintenance of the Organisation

and all its work in connection with its political, organising, and administrative activities shall be covered fully and solely by the shekel.

Mr. De Haas moved an amendment to limit the expenses to half of the amount raised by the shekel. This led to a stormy debate. Mr. De Haas said they had had no opportunity to discuss the new budget, and they found themselves pledged to things to which they could not agree. He complained of the cost of the London office.

### The New Budget.

There was a loud demand for the new budget, and it was read by Mr. Fromenson, as follows:—

Estimated Income of the Zionist Organisation for the next Budget Year (June 1st, 1920—May 31st, 1921).

250,000 Shekolim from countries with normal exchange rate	£262,000
810,000 Shekolim from countries with low exchange rate	24,000
	£286,000

Estimated Expenditure of the Zionist Organisation for the New Budget Year (excluding Palestine Budget), (June 1st, 1920—May 31st, 1921).

#### LONDON HEADQUARTERS.

Executive	£20,000
Central Office	18,000
Publicity Department	7,450
Organisation Department	4,000
Education (Diaspora)	12,000
Comité des Délégations Juives	3,000
"Ha'Olam"	3,000
Subventions to Federations	2,000
Meetings of the Actions Committee	2,000
Propaganda	1,800
Contingencies	2,750
	£76,000

Plus payment on account of the deficit (old debt of the Zionist Commission according to Financial Report of May 31st, 1920)	10,000
	£86,000

### Some Criticism.

Mr. A. M. Abrahams (South Africa) moved that details should be sent to the federations and fractions for consideration and criticism. They would no longer be led in blinkers. This sort of budget was throwing dust in the eyes of the delegates. He dealt with the items, and declared himself in favour of large salaries providing the result was good work.

Mr. Julius Simon seconded the motion of Mr. Abrahams, and said the estimates were too optimistic.

Mr. Paul Goodman (E.Z.F.) maintained that the budget was hastily drawn up.

Mr. Fromenson, answering criticism of the subventions to federations, said that in principle the committee was opposed, but in view of the conditions in certain countries they had decided to meet the particular circumstances.

Mr. P. P. Baker (E.Z.F.) suggested that the budget should be referred to a special committee, and Mr. Abrahams said he would agree if the committee gave details.

Dr. Schwarzbart was against postponement. That would proclaim our inability to deal with a budget.

### Cost of Education.

Mrs. Persitz, in Hebrew, expressed surprise at the attitude of the Mizrahi who protested against the assessment of £21,000 for education work in Palestine. A much larger sum was required for that purpose, as was admitted by the Education Committee at its meeting.

There were loud Mizrahi protests against this and



amidst a babel the closure was carried. The motion to refer was then put to the vote, but Lord Rothschild announced that the voting was questioned. Two further counts were taken, and the amendment was declared lost by 89 to 70.

Mr. De Haas demanded a roll-call vote, and the necessary fifty supporters to secure this were forthcoming.

After a few minutes' adjournment, Dr. Klee took the chair, and a new motion in the names of Messrs. Rossof, Naiditch, De Haas, and Aleinikoff, to refer the budget to the new executive, to be considered immediately after the Conference in consultation with the Greater Actions Committee, was carried.

Consideration of Mr. Fromenson's resolution and Mr. De Haas's amendment was then resumed.

Mr. De Haas said it was understood that the Organisation was in large measure to be moved to Palestine. The proposed budget showed 100 per cent. increase. He asked if they thought it possible to get all the shekels on the understanding that all the money was to be spent in London.

Mr. Horowitz was against the amendment on the ground that it would make impossible the work of the Executive, to which it had been decided to refer the budget.

Mr. Newman, in Hebrew, said the American delegates had received instructions from their constituents to see to it that as much money as possible should go to Palestine for work there.

The amendment was lost by 70 to 42.

### Friendship with Non-Jews.

Dr. Shalit submitted the following resolution of the Political Committee:—

At the moment when the Jewish people is preparing to concentrate its whole energies on the reconstruction of its historical home, it solemnly declares its determination to live in peace and friendship with the non-Jewish population. The Jewish people is firmly convinced that the reconstruction of the Jewish National Home will provide all sections of the population, especially the productive classes, with the opportunity for their free development in every department of life. The Annual Conference of the Zionist World Organisation thus, in consonance with its previous declarations, reaffirms the intention of the Jewish people to build its national home in Palestine on the unshakable foundation of justice.

This was carried, as was the following Minority resolution, moved by Mr. Gravitsky, and after Dr. Weizmann had spoken in favour of the Assembly being convened:—

The Zionist Conference recognises the high importance and the urgent political necessity of organising the Jews of Palestine and so securing their national interests on the basis of internal autonomy. This Annual Conference regards it as a necessity to convoke the National Assembly (Asephat Hanivchorim).

### THURSDAY MORNING.

Dr. Klee took the chair, and Mr. Morris Myer introduced the following resolution of the World Congress Committee:—

The Zionist Annual Conference declares itself in favour of the convening of a World Jewish Congress constituted on a democratic basis, at as early a date as possible. Such Congress shall be the authoritative body to speak and act on behalf of the Jewish people:

1. In aiding in the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine.
2. In all matters pertaining to the securing and defence of civil, political, religious, and national Jewish rights.
3. In all matters pertaining to the reconstruction of Jewish life in war-stricken lands.

To this end and purpose this Annual Conference shall select a Committee of three persons who shall, in conjunction with the Zionist Executive Committee, take the neces-

sary steps to place itself in connection with such Jewish bodies that have declared themselves in favour of a Jewish Congress, with the object of creating an Organisation Committee which shall organise and convene the World Jewish Congress.

### Scope of World Jewish Congress.

Rabbi Silver moved that suggestions 1, 2, and 3 should be struck out, leaving it to the Congress to decide its own scope. The Americans could not whole-heartedly support No. 2.

This was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Zuckerman the words "in all national affairs" were added to the first paragraph. The resolution was then carried.

Mr. Rosenblutt pointed out that the selected committee should live at the centre, and he proposed the three following—Mr. H. Sacher (for the general body of Zionists), Professor Pick (Mizrachi), and Mr. Morris Myer (Paale Zion).

Mr. Brodie said this was an injustice to the general body of Zionists, who formed the major portion.

On the motion of Mr. Lipsky it was decided to leave the selection to the Executive, and on the motion of Mr. Caplan the words were added, "after consultation with the fractions." The number of the Committee was increased to five on the motion of Mr. Zuckerman.

### Minority Report Rejected.

Mr. Federbush moved the following minority proposal:—

In view of the fact that the building up of Palestine is the concern of the whole Jewish people and that the whole Jewish nation must be enabled to participate in the task, the Zionist Conference resolves:—

1. To call upon the Zionist Executive to summon as soon as possible a Universal Jewish Congress for Palestine which shall be attended by representatives of all classes of the Jewish Nation.

2. In order that all representatives may co-operate fruitfully, the impending Congress is only to consider questions of a non-controversial nature. It must, therefore, not touch upon education, &c.

3. The Zionist Executive shall approach other Jewish Organisations who accept the programme of the reconstruction of Jewish Palestine in order to appoint a Commission wherein all parties shall be represented. This Commission is to set about summoning the Congress.

This was lost.

### Education in the Diaspora.

Mr. Yellin then took the chair, and Mr. Levinson moved the resolutions of the Committee for education in the Diaspora. They called on the Zionist Organisation to take over the educational work in the Diaspora and allocate funds in its budget, the work to be under an autonomous Central Bureau, to be established at a place near East Europe.

Attention was drawn to the small number of delegates present at this stage.

Rabbi Silver moved an amendment urging the Executive Council to co-operate with all existing educational bodies in furthering the ends of national Jewish work in the Diaspora. He said they must not, in their enthusiasm, undertake costly proposals which they could not carry out. They ought to concentrate on work in Palestine, and call upon all their local organisations to co-operate in educational work with existing bodies.

Dr. Margulies referred to the necessity of supporting such institutions as the Teachers' Seminary in Vienna.

Mr. Newman (America) said the resolution was



only good for demonstration. As a practical proposition it was ridiculous.

Mr. Zlatapolsky declared that it was necessary to combat the assimilationist tendencies.

Rabbi Silver's amendment was lost by 67 to 25.

The American delegates demanded an adjournment for the purpose of considering their position, and this was conceded.

#### THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr. Yellin was in the chair, and the discussion of the morning was continued.

#### American Delegates' Declaration.

Rabbi Silver presented the position of the American delegates, who, he said, were most anxious to be understood. They felt they had been misunderstood all the time. They felt they had been regarded as if they were possessed of the money and had come to dominate the Conference. They had no such plans. They came there purely as Zionists to further the cause of Zionism. The American Zionists were the last to object to Hebrew culture; they had laboured for the past twenty years to build up a Hebrew culture, and wished to help that movement all over the world.

It was a question of principle, and he therefore read the following declaration:—

The American Delegation desires to express its absolute sympathy with the motives which prompted the resolutions of the Committee on educational and cultural work in the Diaspora. It feels strongly that the Zionists the world over, and especially the Zionists of America, ought and will assist individually or collectively in their respective countries in the great work of founding and supporting all necessary institutions for the propagation and advancement of our national cultural programme in the Diaspora.

The American Delegation feels, however, compelled to declare to the Annual Conference that it is unconditionally opposed to the appropriation of Zionist funds for any purposes other than purely administrative and Palestinian. It looks with grave misgiving upon the attempt to embark the Organisation upon a specific educational and cultural programme in the Diaspora which would involve the expenditure of increasingly large funds out of the central treasury.

The American Delegation maintains that this matter of appropriating funds for cultural and educational work in the Diaspora, the founding of schools for teachers or their subsidy, &c., involves a fundamental question of policy and principle. It is firmly convinced that the Zionists of America are definitely opposed to such a policy to be undertaken by the Central Zionist Organisation.

The American Delegation therefore, in the name of the Zionists of America, refuses to accept any responsibility for the action of the Conference in this matter and to assume any financial obligations which would be incurred.

The American Delegation will furthermore call upon the next Zionist Convention in America to declare in how far it wishes to permit fractions within the international Zionist Organisation, who bear little or none of the financial burdens of the Organisation, to have a decisive voice by uniting their forces in voting the funds of the Zionist Organisation.

The resolutions were then adopted with the amendment that the Executive should be empowered to keep the Central Bureau in London as long as necessary, and that representatives of all parties should have places in the Bureau.

The American delegates abstained from voting.

Dr. Klee took the chair during the discussion, which was at times excited.

#### "The Real Question."

Mr. Lipsky intervened with a proposal. He pointed out that the real question before the Conference was that being considered by the Senioren

convent in a meeting-room below. It looked as if they would not report until the next week, when all delegates would have gone. (Laughter.) He therefore proposed that the Senioren convent should be asked to report not later than 8 o'clock that evening. This was agreed to.

#### Education in Palestine.

Dr. Mossensohn then submitted the following resolutions concerning the educational and cultural work in Palestine, which, after some discussion, were accepted:—

1. All educational establishments in Palestine must accept as basic principles the rules adopted in the Palestine education system concerning the languages of instruction, the school hygiene, and the minimum programme in subjects other than Jewish.

2. The Educational Committee (Vaad Hachinuch) shall consist of nine members, three at least to be representatives of the Orthodox Jewry. Six members are to be elected by the Zionist Organisation, the Assembly of Representatives, and the Teachers' Union in equal numbers. The three members representing the Orthodox shall be elected—one by the Zionist Organisation with the consent of the Mizrachi, one by the teachers of those Orthodox schools which are under the authority of the Zionist Education Department, and one shall be chosen by the Assembly of Representatives from the list of candidates submitted by the Orthodox members of the Assembly.

3. The administration of the Education Department shall be composed of three members—the Director of the Department and two Inspectors, of whom one shall supervise the general schools and the other the schools of the Orthodox.

4. The Director and the Inspector for general schools shall be appointed by the Zionist Organisation from a list submitted by the Vaad Hachinuch; the Supervisor of the Orthodox schools shall be appointed by the Zionist Organisation according to the proposals submitted by the three Orthodox members of the Vaad Hachinuch and in agreement with the Mizrachi.

5. The three Orthodox members of the Vaad Hachinuch and the Supervisor of the Orthodox schools in the administration of the Education Department, together with another three members elected by the Mizrachi, shall constitute a Supervising Committee (Vaad Hamfakach) for the Orthodox schools; a separate office shall be established in the Education Department for the Orthodox Supervisor.

6. The Orthodox Supervising Committee shall have full autonomy in all internal affairs of the schools under its authority.

7. In all general matters falling into the scope of the activities of the Vaad Hachinuch or of the Education Department, communications in their name shall only be addressed to Orthodox schools through the above-mentioned Supervising Committee.

8. All Talmud-Torahs and Yeshivas in Palestine, as well as all schools belonging (in the opinion of the pupils' parents) to the Orthodox type of school, provided they receive the whole



or a part of their budget from the Education Department, come under the authority of the Orthodox Supervising Committee.

### Educational Budget.

The following is the Jewish Educational Budget for the year 5681:—

1. A. For Institutions already in existence. (The figures represent Turkish £'s):—			
(a) Teachers' salaries	111,943-500		
(b) Teachers' pensions	1,968-870		
(c) Other expenditure for the support of schools	27,121-400	141,033-770	
(d) Evening courses		8,000	
2. Development of Institutions existing in Palestine		17,984	
3. New Institutions		14,823	
4. Trade schools		1,685-500	
5. School requisites		10,000	
6. Text-book publishing		5,000	
7. Debt to teachers		3,000	
8. Central Office		3,856	
9. Miscellaneous:—			
(a) Summer courses for teachers	500		
(b) Summer work for children	500		
(c) Central libraries for teachers	200		
(d) Pensions for new teachers	325-55		
		1,525-550	
10. Unforeseen expenditure		6,000	
Total expenditure		212,907-820	
Revenue from fees		15,000	
			197,907-820
B. Budget for Immigrants:—			
1. New classes for children of the immigrants (5,000 children, £6 per child)		30,000	
2. Evening courses for the immigrants		2,000	
Total		32,000	
Grand Total			229,907-820
Modifications:—			
(a) Evening courses, instead of £8,000		£18,000	
(b) Music school in Jerusalem, instead of £1,200		600	
(c) Two trade schools for sewing in Yemenite Quarters in Jaffa and Petatikvah		1,800	
Total		£11,200	

### Modifications.

9. The budget submitted by the Vaad Hachinuch is approved, with the following three modifications:—

(a) That for evening courses and popular education, instead of the sum of £8,000 as in the budget submitted, a sum of £18,000 shall be granted (in accordance with the budget submitted by the Organisation at Hapoel Hazair, Achduth Haavoda, Mizrahi, and Teachers' Union, for the purpose of arranging evening courses for workmen and for the immigrants).

N.B.—The distribution of the above sum amongst the various organisations in Palestine which arrange evening courses (Hapoel Hazair, Achduth Haavoda, Teachers' Union, Hamizrachi) will be done by a special Committee, composed of representatives of those organisations working under the control of the Vaad Hachinuch.

(b) For the school of music in Jerusalem,

instead of £1,200 as per budget submitted, the sum of £600 shall be granted.

(c) Two trade schools for sewing in the Yemenite quarter in Jaffa and in Petatikvah, £1,800.

10. For the cultural work in Palestine the following budget has been decided upon:—(1) For the National and University Library, £3,820; (2) For purchase of manuscripts and antiquities, £1,000; (3) for a National Museum, £1,300; (4) for the Archaeological Society (publications, excavations, and office expenses), £1,000; unforeseen expenditure, £800; for a Botanical Museum, £1,500; for workmen's libraries, £1,200.

11. A Scientific Research Institute for the Hebrew Language is to be founded with the object of furthering the development of the language and of laying down rules for its correct use. The Executive shall endeavour to set the institute working during the coming year. A detailed programme for the work of the institute is to be drawn up by a Committee appointed for that purpose by the Executive. The Vaad Halashon (the Language Committee), which for decades has carried on an important work for the development of Hebrew as a spoken language, shall continue its work up to the time when the new institute is quite ready for work. For that purpose a budget of £1,000 is approved of for the coming year.

Dr. Weizmann appealed to the delegates to bring the Conference to an end that night. The political situation in Europe was such that the Polish delegates had to leave immediately and others next day.

### The University.

Rabbi Dr. Poznansky submitted the following resolutions concerning the Hebrew University:—

1. The Conference approves of the scheme for the beginning of the University, as submitted by the Executive, with research institutes for Physics, Chemistry, and Microbiology, a Jewish learning and Oriental Department, and a research institute for the Hebrew language. The Conference approves of the Budget for the coming year (non-recurring expenditure) to the amount of £100,000.

2. In realising the above programme the Executive shall endeavour to utilise the scientific institutes already existing in Palestine, in so far as the scientific management of the University will consider such institutes suitable for that purpose.

3. The Executive shall endeavour to set up as soon as possible and without delay the Hebrew Language Research Institute, the need for which is acutely felt.

4. The Conference recognises the necessity of founding various scientific institutes to carry on the study of the land—and of the seas—of Palestine, of their nature and history. Such institutes shall be founded outside the University. However, the administrators of the University, as well as the University institutes set up, shall establish close connections with the above institutes, and shall assist in the establishment and the development of the latter.

5. In all matters connected with the University it will be the duty of the Executive to secure first and foremost the high scientific



standard of the institutes set up, which high standard shall not be sacrificed to any extent whatever either for the sake of economy or in order to hurry up the realisation of the above programme.

The resolutions were carried with the proviso that the Budget (paragraph 1) be referred to the Executive.

### Immigration.

Dr. Boehm read the following resolutions from the Immigration Sub-Committee of the Palestine Committee:—

1. The organisation and regulation of immigration into Palestine shall be entrusted to the Central Immigration Office to be established forthwith in Palestine. The Central Office may establish Port Bureaux in the most important ports and, when necessary, assign certain central functions to the Palestine Offices of the various countries.

2. The various Palestine Offices will be under the control of a Committee of representatives of all the Zionist groups elected by all the organised Separate Unions and Zionist Group-Organisations of Palestine Emigrants, according to their strength. The Committee of the Palestine Offices will conduct the work of these in accordance with the principles laid down by the Zionist World Organisation and the directions of the Central Immigration Office of the Zionist Organisation. The work of the Palestine Offices shall be carried on by separate sections. The section dealing with the organisation and preparation of workers for Erez Israel, including the Chaluzim, shall represent those workers' and Group Organisations who are concerned with these questions. The resolutions of the labour section, as of all other sections, are subject to the decision of the Managing Committee. It is desirable that the Palestine Offices co-operate with any Jewish communities, bodies, or groups which wish to participate in the Palestine work.

3. Those immigrants who are considered necessary for the reconstruction of Palestine, and are not in a position to pay the whole of their travelling expenses themselves, shall receive loans from the Immigration Offices.

Amendment submitted by Dr. Schmorak:—

The requisite funds for this purpose shall be provided by the Central Organisation.

The requisite funds for this purpose shall be provided by the Central Organisation.

Amendment proposed by Dr. Gottlieb:—

Those immigrants who are found desirable for the reconstruction of Palestine, and who are intended for definite public works, but who are unable to pay the whole of their travelling expenses themselves, shall receive loans from the Immigration Offices.

4. The linguistic and occupational, especially the agricultural, preparation of immigrants shall be carried through by the separate offices in accordance with the directions of the Central Organisation. The training of Chaluzim is to receive special attention. To cover the expenses thus incurred the assistance of the Jewish institutions of the country is to be obtained in the first instance; if necessary, the Central Organisation shall also provide funds for this object.

Amendment proposed by Mr. Kaplan:—

The Zionist Annual Conference appreciates that, in the interest of the colonising work, the training and immigration of Chaluzim should be promoted in a comprehensive and systematic manner.

Proposal by Dr. Moses, corresponding to the resolution adopted by the Agricultural Commission:—

An essential condition of the preparation of future settlers is the provision by the Zionist organisations of the various countries in the Galuth of the requisite facilities for training in agriculture and handicraft. In case of need financial assistance is to be given for this purpose by the Central Organisation, and persons so trained shall be employed in their respective organisations by the Zionist authorities wherever possible.

5. For the purpose of liquidating the property of emigrants, and of carrying through all financial operations connected with emigration, financial institutes shall be established in the most important emigration countries, which shall work in conjunction with the Zionist financial institutes in Palestine.

All the above were accepted.

### National Work in the Diaspora.

Mr. Stricker submitted the following resolutions of the Committee for National Work in the Diaspora:—

1. The Zionist Annual Conference approves of the steps taken by the London Zionist Conference in February, 1919, and by the Federations of various countries to create a representative body which should press the claims of civic, political, and national emancipation before the Peace Conference.

Similarly the Annual Conference welcomes the previous activities which resulted in the creation of the American Jewish Congress, the Ukrainian National Assembly, the Polish Preliminary Conference, and the various National Assemblies and National Federations which did the preparatory work for the negotiations with the Peace Conference.

2. In continuance of this activity the Conference resolves that the Zionist Organisation shall exert itself to secure the creation of an all-Jewish inter-territorial body whose object shall be to undertake international action, particularly in relation to the League of Nations, for the assertion, defence, and further extension of the civic, political, and national rights of the Jews in those countries where such action is necessary on political, cultural, and economic grounds. In pursuance of this policy the Zionist Organisation is called upon to support the resolution of the Committee of the Jewish Delegations regarding the creation of a Vaad Haarazoth on a democratic basis.

The resolutions were adopted, and the sitting was adjourned at 6 p.m., quick progress having been made under the chairmanship of Dr. Klee.

### THURSDAY NIGHT.

Mr. Justice Brandeis took the chair at 8.20 p.m.

The hall was packed as never before during the Conference, and an air of expectancy was noticeable. Several of those on the platform were in evening dress.



### The Foundation Fund.

Mr. Naiditch introduced the following resolutions for the establishment of the Foundation Fund (Keren Hajasod):—

#### I.

The Zionist Conference, appreciating the historic importance of the moment, and realising that the energy of the whole Jewish people must be concentrated on the immense task of the rebuilding of Erez Israel, hereby resolves:—

1. An immigration and colonisation fund is to be created under the name of Keren Hajasod. This fund is to have a definite status as a legally constituted body.

2. This Conference fixes the amount of £25,000,000 as the basis required for the building up of the Jewish National Home in Palestine. This amount should be secured within one year. This Conference issues a solemn appeal to the whole Jewish people to do its duty and to secure the raising of the Keren Hajasod by an extraordinary offering of capital and income. The National Institution of the Maaser (tithe) is held up as an example.

3. A certificate is to be issued for the amount of each contribution to the Keren Hajasod.

4. At least 20 per cent. of the funds collected by the Keren Hajasod shall be given to the Jewish National Fund.

5. Of the further funds collected not more than one-third shall be spent in current expenditure for education, social welfare, immigration, and similar purposes in Palestine for the building up of the Jewish National Home, while at least two-thirds are to be invested in permanent national institutions or economic undertakings.

NOTE I.—No part of this fund will be used for the administration expenses of the Zionist Organisation.

NOTE II.—No assistance or loan shall be given to private undertakings from this Fund, except in so far as purposes of public utility are thereby served.

6. An account of the income and expenditure of this Fund shall be rendered and published annually.

7. The holders of certificates will participate in the administration of the Fund and in the revenue of the economic undertakings established by the Fund. The suitable form for such participation is to be determined by the Executive subject to the provision that the rate of interest on the productively invested capital must not exceed a reasonable return.

#### II.

For the raising of the Keren Hajasod on a national scale the sacrifice and co-operation of all classes of the Jewish people is required. The Zionist Conference therefore proclaims it to be the duty of every member of the Zionist Organisation to offer his services for the period of one year and to place them at the disposal of the Executive.

#### III.

The Executive is requested to establish a special office in London, the duty of which it will be to determine, in co-operation with the

Federations and the Jewish National Fund, the ways and means of organising the campaign for the Keren Hajasod on a large scale.

Mr. Naiditch explained that the word "maaser" need not be taken quite literally. It was used chiefly on account of its national associations.

### Emphasising the Appeal.

Mr. Zlatopolsky said that they had tried for months to arrive at a decision. There had been different views, but all were now agreed. He reminded his hearers of the terrible conditions in East Europe at the present time, and declared that there could be no greater impulse for the success of this Fund. He believed firmly that all Jews would respond.

Mr. Julius Simon, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, expressed his support.

Mr. H. Sacher, on behalf of Great Britain and Dominions, gave a pledge that no effort would be spared to make the Fund a success. What had been done in the past was only a promise of what is intended in the future.

Mr. Sprinzak expressed the support of the Palestinian workmen, and hoped that the whole of the Jewish people would respond nobly.

Rabbi Gruber (Poland) regarded it as a great privilege to be called on to support the appeal. It was a happy day for them to have reached such a stage. Zionism was no longer a party question, and all Jews were bound to take their share in the duty that faced them.

### The Call To Duty.

Dr. Klee (Germany) said the call would echo from Alaska to the Transvaal, and from Shanghai to Lisbon. Every man and woman would respond. Those who had no money must bring their jewels and heirlooms. He called also for periods of voluntary service, a month at the least, on the part of all. The Jewish nation expected every man this day to do his duty.

Mr. De Haas (America) said the American delegates came with one motive—viz., that the Movement should succeed in its purpose of solving the Jewish problem for the nation and the individual. They hoped the Fund would succeed, and they pointed to their service in the past as an earnest of their intentions in the future.

Dr. A. Goldstein (Ukraine) said the whole Jewish people were looking to them in that room for the answer to the appeal that came from the tragic situation in Russia and East Europe. From the devastated towns, the ruined homes, the answer was already being given. The people were bringing their share to this Fund, and those in happy lands of freedom were bound to feel an echoing chord and an irresistible impulse.

### Men as well as Money.

Mr. Yellin said tithe could be given in men as well as in money. There was much to be done in Palestine, where both men and land had to be regenerated. Palestine had done its share. If the Conference had done nothing more than issue a trumpet-call to the Jewish people it would have justified itself.

Dr. Leon Reich (Lemberg) assured them in the name of the people of unfortunate East Galicia that everything possible would be done, despite the great



depression of the currency. With dramatic emphasis he pledged the Jews to sacrifice for the great cause.

Mrs. Ben Yahuda, who had a great reception, declared that she was only really born when she went to Palestine. She was certain all Jews would respond to a real call from the heart.

Dr. Thon (Cracow) promised every effort on the part of Jews of West Galicia.

Mr. Zuckerman said he represented a class that had not much to give in money. He objected to the term sacrifice. He who had nothing to die for had nothing to live for. We were the resurrection of all Jews who had lived and had set their hopes on Palestine. The Jewish workers would bring their portion, and with pick and shovel would lay the foundation of the Jewish home on justice and work, the only things that had the true claim to existence. He asked for two things—the provision of a Jewish defence in Palestine and the development of the country so as to give opportunities to all.

### Removing the Barriers.

Dr. Weizmann read a resolution submitted from the Left hoping that all barriers to entry into Palestine would soon be removed. The matter was in our own hands. There was no need to discuss the resolution. From August 1st the majority of the restrictions would be removed. (Great applause.) The step now being taken would enable greater progress to be made than expected. He held in his hand a list of five Russian Jews who had undertaken to give £90,000. Three others would bring the total to £100,000. He was convinced that the £25,000,000 would be obtained. The Mandate would enable them to bring masses of Jews into Palestine, more than they could cope with. He hoped this Conference would send greetings to Sir H. Samuel. There was every hope that in a short time the Zionist programme would be achieved.

He commended the Foundation Fund, and called upon all to put their names down for the maximum contribution, which should be the minimum. Near the Mount of Olives was a valley of the graves of our prophets. From these graves rose the wraiths of the great men and watched us. Their inspiration would lead us to success.

There was a unanimous shout of "Aye" when Mr. Brandeis put the resolutions, and silence when he asked if there was any opposition.

### Impressive Scene.

The whole scene was deeply impressive. The hall was packed. Where a little while ago there had been angry outbursts there was now reverential silence, and more than a few people were seen in tears during the moving appeals delivered from the platform.

The tension was occasionally broken by applause, and after Dr. Weizmann had spoken there was a procession of delegates on to the platform to inscribe their names for sums of money to the Fund.

### The New Executive.

Mr. Motzkin, on behalf of the Seniorenenconvent, reported on the selection of the new Executive. There had been long and earnest consideration. The task had been exceedingly difficult. The members of the Greater Actions Committee had placed their resignations at the disposal of the Annual Conference.

The following proposition was submitted:—

Mr. Justice Brandeis, hon. president.

Dr. Weizmann, president.

Mr. N. Sokolow, chairman of the Executive.

The names were greeted with great applause.

It was further proposed that these three should select the heads of the Departments who would be confirmed in their positions by the Greater Actions Committee. These would form the Executive of the Organisation. In addition an Economic Council and a Board of Trustees would be formed and would include notable persons.

The resolutions of the Seniorenenconvent were approved amid loud applause.

Dr. Weizmann said they had tried to induce new elements to enter the Organisation, and had at last succeeded. They were not yet Zionists, but they would become so in the course of their work. They were perhaps not fully prepared to enter the Organisation, and so they were to enter new bodies which would include Zionists. He therefore submitted a proposition for their formation. He could not yet give any of the names on a list he held in his hand, but they included men of high standing in the financial world. He read the constitution of the Board of Trustees, as follows:—

### Board of Trustees.

The Zionist Organisation shall appoint a Board of Trustees consisting of three members. The functions of the Trustees shall be:—

1. To see that the money of the Organisation intrusted to their care shall be properly applied to the purposes and in the amounts which the Executive Committee of the Organisation may from time to time decide.

2. It shall not be the function of the Trustees to determine the amount of the moneys to be expended or the purposes for which they are applied.

3. The Trustees shall arrange for a monthly audit and shall, from time to time, report to the Executive Committee (a report shall be submitted at least as often as once a year).

4. The Trustees are not responsible for any financial losses.

The Right Hon. Sir Alfred Mond, M.P., the Right Hon. Lord Rothschild, and Mr. Bernard Flexner to form the Board of Trustees.

### The Economic Council.

As for the Economic Council, he read from a document in his hand as follows:—

For the purpose of advancing the economic development of Palestine a Committee is in process of formation which will be composed of men well known in the financial and business world in this and other countries, and also of representatives of the Zionist Organisation.

The propositions were unanimously adopted. A lively interlude followed.

### Greater Actions Committee.

Mr. Motzkin read the following as the proposed names of the Greater Actions Committee:—

#### GENERAL LIST.

Dr. Nordan, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Dr. B. Feiwel, Dr. A. Hantke, Mr. A. Icelson, Dr. Schmarya Levin, Mr. A. I. Naiditch, H. Sacher, and Mr. Julius Simon (London), Dr. M. J. Bodenheimer (Cologne), Mr. V.



Jabotinsky, Dr. A. Rupp, and Mr. M. M. Ussishkin (Jerusalem), Dr. V. Jacobsen, Mr. D. Trietsch, and Professor O. Warburg (Berlin), Dr. M. Buber (Heppenheim), Mr. J. H. Kann, and Mr. N. de Lieme (The Hague), Dr. A. Marmorek (Geneva), Mr. L. Motzkin (Paris), Dr. N. Syrkin (New York), and Dr. G. Halpern (Lemberg).

Jabotinsky's name was received with especial warmth.

#### FEDERATIONS AND FRACTIONS.

America.—Mrs. Fels, Miss Henrietta Szold, Professor Frankfurter, Mr. Spreyregen, Mr. N. Straus, Mr. L. Lipsky, Judge Mack, Mr. B. Rosenblatt, and Mr. A. Goldberg.

South Africa.—Mr. M. A. Abrahams.

Canada.—Mr. M. Levin.

England.—Lord Rothschild, Rev. J. K. Goldbloom, and Mr. Shire.

Soviet Russia.—M. Aleinikoff, Mr. Boris Goldberg, Mr. A. Goldstein, Mr. I. Rosoff, Mr. V. Temkin, Mr. H. Zlatopolsky, and Dr. Schwarzman.

Bessarabia.—Dr. Bernstein-Kchan.

Poland.—Mr. I. Gruenbaum, Mr. A. Podlischewsky, Dr. O. Thon, Mr. L. Levite, and Dr. Braude.

East Galicia.—Dr. L. Reich.

Germany.—Dr. A. Klee and Mr. R. Lichtheim.

Lithuania.—Dr. S. Rosenbaum and Dr. Solowitschik.

Latvia.—Dr. N. Kazenelson.

Austria.—Mr. R. Stricker.

Rumania.—Mr. A. Bernard.

Bulgaria.—Dr. I. Calab.

Czecho-Slovakia.—Mr. G. Finsi.

Transylvania and Bukovina.—Dr. Meyer Ebner.

Hungary.—Dr. Bela Oestereicher.

Jugo-Slavia.—Dr. Licht.

France.—Mr. A. Spire.

Italy.—Mr. F. Ravenna.

Greece.—Mr. D. Florentin.

Belgium.—Mr. Jean Fischer.

Egypt.—Mr. J. Cicurel.

Mizrachi.—Rabbi Meir Berlin (New York), Mr. N. Farbstein (Warsaw), Rabbi Fishman (Jerusalem), Chief Rabbi Dr. Hertz, Prof. Pick, and Sir Stuart Samuel (London).

Poale Zion and Achduth Hawoda.—Ben Gorion and B. Katznelson (Palestine), B. Zuckerman (New York), S. Kaplansky (Berlin).

Hitachduth Hapoel Hazair-Zeire Zion.—J. Aronowitch and J. Sprinzak (Palestine), K. Blumenfeld (Berlin), and E. Kaplan (Kieff).

Mizrach-Verband Zeire Zion.—I. Mereminsky, Schweiger, and N. Schwalbe (Warsaw), and L. Hermann (London).

Hapoel Hazair (Poland).—A. Eiges.

Two names have yet to be added for Palestine.

Mr. De Haas raised a "constitutional" question. It had been decided to appoint a Greater Actions Committee of forty-five with fifteen as an effective quorum. Now about eighty had been nominated, and under the arrangement the minority fractions were actually the majority.

Mr. Motzkin explained that the G.A.C. was only provisional, and he asked that the decision of Wednesday should be altered to mean that the G.A.C. should be composed of "at least forty-five" with one-third as a quorum.

Mr. De Haas pointed out that over thirty of those nominated were resident in London. He moved that the G.A.C. should be composed of eighty-eight members with forty-five as a quorum. This was

carried. A second vote gave the figures as 71 for this amendment and 47 against.

On the motion of Mr. Lipsky the names recommended by the Seniorencovenant were put *en bloc* and declared carried.

#### A Quorum Difficulty.

Dr. Klee moved that when the G.A.C. met and fewer than forty-five members were present, a new meeting should be called within a week and that a quorum should then be one-third.

Mr. De Haas opposed. He was aware he was creating a difficulty. What had been done was not to form a committee, but to hand out "koved" (honour). To act fairly all names should be withdrawn, and if a committee resident in London was wanted, and asked for frankly, he would vote for it.

Mr. Castro said that the Executive as proposed would be too much under the control of officials.

Mr. Kornhauser maintained that officials should not be members of the G.A.C.

Mr. Castro moved that one-third constitute a quorum on condition that the officials of the Organisation have no vote and are not counted in the quorum.

Mr. De Haas said he had no desire to rob an official of his vote.

Mr. Castro's amendment was lost by 74 to 57.

Two American delegates complained that they had voted under the impression that they were asked to deprive the officials of their vote. They therefore asked for a reconsideration.

Dr. Klee then altered the figures 45 to 35 in his amendment. This was accepted, and the storm which had raged for an hour died out.

Mr. Motzkin moved that the members of the Inner Actions Committee should have no vote in the Greater Actions Committee. This was carried.

#### A Platform Episode.

The Chief Rabbi of Alexandria then mounted the platform and made an appeal to all Jews to do their duty. He made a picturesque figure in his Eastern robes, and there was a murmur of applause as he shook hands with Mr. Brandeis. The contrast between the two—the Oriental all smiles, the Westerner impassive, was an inversion of the general view and a novel symbol of the new-found unity of Israel.

Mr. Sokolow had a great reception when he rose. He expressed thanks for the honour paid him, and appealed for trust and confidence until the Congress. He declared that he found himself in a new position, and he felt he had to begin a new work. Every day an additional brick should be laid in the building of the Jewish national home. We had to induce non-Zionists to share in the activity; we had to use all our best endeavours in this work.

Rabbi Silver wished to express that all remained friends, brothers, and fellow-Zionists. The differences were in the nature of a family quarrel; they had no reference to the outside world. The American Zionists expressed their complete loyalty and their willingness and readiness to give generously for the regeneration of Erez Israel. They left the Conference not depressed, but in a spirit of exaltation. They would give the tithe, and if that would not suffice they would give a third, even a half, and the whole of themselves to the cause. This was not a sacrifice, but it was a supreme privilege to do what ages of our ancestors had prayed to do in vain. The hope that was denied to our forefathers was given to us to perform. They were going forth with great



faith in the chosen leaders, and the American Zionists were particularly pleased that the leader who had inspired them had now been given high office in the Organisation. They would all go out into the great world, to the millions of their suffering fellow-Jews, with the message that the dawn was breaking in the East, and that they meant to make their ideal really beautiful.

The spectacle at this point was solemn and dignified. Rabbi Silver, who is the possessor of a voice of singular richness and beauty, to which is added a graceful elocutionary style, intense sincerity and dramatic power, was listened to with a silence that betokened the impression he has created. When the applause that marked the end of his speech was stilled, all eyes were turned on Mr. Justice Brandeis. Behind the rows of packed seats at the back of the hall and in the gallery numbers of delegates were standing. The stillness was a token of homage and an appreciation of the lofty tone of the moment. For the first time Mr. Brandeis seemed moved. There was the faintest tremor in his voice as he spoke the final words: "The Annual Conference is ended, but the real work of the delegates begins now. What we shall do in the respective countries to which we are returning will prove our worthiness of the opportunity vouchsafed to us and our worthiness to the Jewish people."

He finished on the stroke of midnight, and Hatikvah was sung as a glorious hymn to the New Morn.

The new Greater Actions Committee held its first meeting in the Conference Room at the Central Bureau on Friday, at 3 p.m.

## UKRAINIA.

### The Murder of Professor Friedlaender.

A message from Copenhagen states that Professor Friedlaender was accompanied by Mr. Kas, a journalist. They left Copenhagen six weeks ago, and had a million roubles with them for distribution to the distressed Jews. It seems settled that this money was stolen after they were killed. A third American delegate, Dr. Bernard Kantor, went another way to the Ukraine, and he also has disappeared.

Arrangements have been made by the University of London to hold a matriculation examination in Jerusalem next January. Applications must be sent in by October next.

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## THE SYRIAN POSITION.

### The French and Emir Feisul.

There appears to be some uncertainty as to the position in Syria, although there reached London on Tuesday, July 20th, a telegram to the effect that the terms of the Note to Feisul, King of Syria, not having been satisfactorily complied with, a state of war existed as from Monday. The first statement was as follows:—

It is explained, Renter learns from an authoritative French source, that any steps taken have nothing to do with politics, but are a military necessity. The French intention is to adhere to existing agreements, either between Great Britain and France, or between the Allies as regards the Treaty with Turkey, which gives France a mandate over Syria.

The latest developments in Syria are the result of the danger to French troops in Eastern Cilicia and to the Armenian population there by the fact that the Mersina-Berudjik railway was liable to be cut—as it had been already—by Mustapha Kemal's forces, and that the French had to rely entirely for their transport upon the only other existing line, that running through Beyrout through Rayak to Aleppo, part of which system runs through Feisul's zone.

The French endeavoured in vain to come to an arrangement with Feisul for the use of this line, and in the meantime grave danger threatened the French forces. Hence the Note which expired on Monday.

The first move of the French has been to occupy Rayak, the main junction on the railway to Damascus, which is just within Feisul's territory. Subsequent moves will probably be the occupation of other strategic points along the railway. The occupation of Rayak was carried out without opposition, and up to Monday evening there had been no news of any conflict. The French assert they have every intention of respecting the rights of Feisul, whom they regard as the duly-elected Sovereign of Syria under the French mandate. Should it prove necessary, the French forces on the Syrian coast will occupy the whole of the Beyrout-Aleppo railway. This is the expression of the determination of France to safeguard her military position.

As soon as the Emir Feisul furnishes guarantees that French traffic on the railway will be unimpeded, France will retire from Feisul's zone. It is felt, however, that the most efficacious plan in the present critical circumstances is for Feisul to agree to French garrisons occupying the principal points, merely to ensure the safety of the railway.

A telegram sent from Beirut on July 20th stated "The Emir Feisul has agreed to the conditions laid down in General Gouraud's ultimatum." In a note "The Times" explained that the chief points of the ultimatum are:—"The unconditional recognition by the Arab Government of Damascus of the French Mandate over Syria; the cessation of hostile action and the use by the French of the Aleppo Railway." On July 21st "The Morning Post" mentioned a report from Damascus suggesting a doubt as to whether the Emir Feisul will be able to agree to the French terms, as his compliant "attitude has created a sharp division of opinion in the city."

Friday's news was that official quarters in Paris had on Thursday received little definite information as to the Emir Feisul's reply to General Gouraud and the steps taken by the French. French forces will probably occupy Aleppo and points on the railway. The abolition of forced recruiting is demanded.



## The Movement.

### ENGLAND.

#### American Women Delegates at Toynbee Hall.

A crowded and delighted gathering met on Wednesday evening, July 21st, at Toynbee Hall, London, under the auspices of the London Women's Zionist Association, to greet the American and Palestinian women delegates to the Zionist Conference. Opportunity was afforded to hear records of the wonderful work of the Hadassah Society of America. Mrs. Caroline Greenfeld told of the work of the American Medical Mission. The medical services and supplies are given freely to Jew, Arab, and Christian, and Mrs. Greenfeld expressed the belief that the work of the medical unit and the devoted duty of the nurses would do much to help the understanding between Jew and Arab. The name of Hadassah was chosen by the original body of American women, numbering about twelve, who first met to form the Society on Purim in memory of Queen Esther. The Organisation now embraces 15,000 women.

Mrs. Fromenson, chairman of the Palestine Supplies Department of the Hadassah, told of the stupendous amount of sewing, of which she showed samples to the delighted audience, accomplished by the Hadassah Sewing Circle. She spoke also of the joy and gratitude of the expectant mother in Palestine when an Hadassah layette was handed to her ready for the little stranger, even to pins and toilet-powder. Further, they had sent a large quantity of toys for the little ones in Palestine, and provided unbounded pleasure and delight to the children, who had never even seen toys. It was a wonderful record of work, and so stirred the ladies in the audience that they crowded round the platform and asked, "When are we going to sew?"

Dr. Rosa Straus contrasted, in a speech of much beauty and power, the proud position of the Jewish women in Palestine with the inferior position the Arab women occupied in relation to their men. Dr. Straus felt sure that we could and would do much to raise the status of the Arab women.

Rabbi Kavorsky, as the only male member on the platform, made charming and gracious references to the position of the Jewish women. He said they were of as much count in the religion as men, and Judaism could not fail while the women kept the Jewish home.

Miss Olga Ginsburg, who presided, paid tribute to the speakers and pointed out that the women of England had done a share of work, and hoped yet to do a great deal more. The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers by Mrs. M. J. Landa.

To the list of the Provisional Committee for the Diaspora in the International Women's Zionist Organisation given in the last issue of the BULLETIN are to be added the names of Miss Ginsberg, vice-president, and Mrs. S. Ginsberg, hon. secretary.

Tuesday, September 7th, has now been fixed for the Flag Day in London in aid of the Dr. Max Nordan Garden Hospital City in Palestine, which was originally arranged for Sunday, July 4th. The Flag Day held in Manchester on July 6th realised over £350.

## THE MIZRACHI.

### Meeting at the Great Assembly Hall.

The Chief Rabbi presided over a crowded meeting held by the Mizrachi at the Great Assembly Hall on Tuesday, July 20th. He said it was the fault of the Mizrachists themselves if difficulties were placed by Jews in Palestine in the way of those who desired a proper observance of the Sabbath. Zionism was a democratic movement, and they could, in constitutional ways, impose their will.

Rabbi Fishman said that Zionism would triumph, whether orthodox Jews helped it or not; but the Zionism they desired would triumph only if they helped the Zionist cause.

Mr. Farbstein (of the Polish Diet) said he expressed the gratitude felt by the Jews in Poland to the English people and the close tie they now felt binding them to the Jews of England. He declared that they did not desire to take European culture to Palestine; they had their own old civilisation. They were even glad because of the pogrom in Palestine; for the first time they heard of Jewish blood shed in a Jewish land for a Jewish cause.

Mr. Herman Struck, President of the Mizrachi Organisation of the World, said he found it difficult to speak on things which to himself were so obvious as the justification of the Mizrachi. The chief problem in Palestine was to found schools which would be at once strictly Jewish and able to bring modern knowledge to the people.

Rabbi Trunk (Chief Rabbi of Kutno) said the Jewish people would build up Palestine with their hearts, not with statistics and calculations.

Mr. Bublick said we stood too near to our own times to see that they were indeed one of the three greatest epochs in Jewish history.

Dr. Waxman said the delegates had come very great distances to tell the people not to demonstrate, but to act.

Rabbi Sadofsky (of Rochester, U.S.A.) said that neither the Jews nor Palestine grew old. We had heard in the past that the land of Israel was aged, desolate, and malarial; but it was growing young again.

Rabbi Brodsky said there was no need to speak. The Zionists, like the fruit trees in the legend, could be modest and silent—their fruits of success now spoke for them.

A resolution was unanimously passed, expressing gratitude to the British Government and to the Allied Powers, and further expressing the hope that in rebuilding the Jewish National Home the work will be carried out in accordance with the principles of traditional Judaism.

The annual general meeting of the London Zionist Council was held on Wednesday, July 14th, at Zion Hall, 4, Fulbourne Street, Whitechapel. It was decided that in future the London Zionist Council should consist only of representatives of Zionist societies, separate councils for friendly societies and synagogues being in the course of establishment. The following were elected to serve on the new Executive Committee:—

Messrs. M. L. Perlzweig, S. Tisser, C. M. Shaw, J. Ellen, J. Cohen Lask, A. G. Brotman, Hovsha, Miss Greenwade, Messrs. A. A. Naar, N. I. Camayor, and Mrs. Marcousé.