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Correspondence, 1916-1930, undated.

DAVE GIDEON
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

TREASURER
REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE

November 2, 1916.

Mr. Paul Feiss,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Paul:-

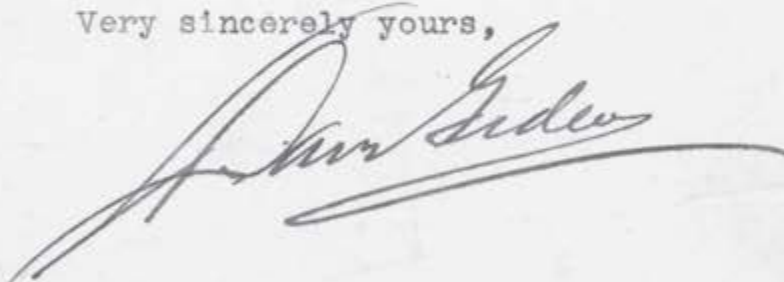
I understand that the Temple to which you belong in Cleveland is going to need the services of a Rabbi, and I want to suggest for your consideration Rabbi A. H. Silver of Wheeling West Virginia, who to my mind, is the ablest man in America today for his age.

He is a wonderful speaker, has an extraordinary grasp of things, is studious, not only has an adroit, but has an assimilative mind, and, above all, a wonderful personality.

He does not know that I am writing you. I simply feel that he is a man of too much ability and has too great a future to remain in a town the size of Wheeling.

With kindest personal regards believe me in remaining,

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Dave Gideon", with a long, sweeping horizontal flourish extending to the right.

April 26, 1947

7

Dr. Moses J. Gries
10311 Lake Shore Blvd.
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Dr. Gries:

I am prompted to write this letter to you for two reasons. In the first place, I wish to express to you, and through you, to Mrs. Gries my deep appreciation for the warm hospitality which I was privileged to enjoy in your home, and in the second place, to define more clearly a matter which, I feel, demands a very definite expression at my hands, if future misunderstandings are to be avoided.

Since my last visit to your city I have received a few communications requesting information on my attitude towards various problems of Jewish life and thought. The queries were especially concerned with my attitude toward the subject of Zionism. Now, in our conversation in Cincinnati I endeavored to outline to you my position in this rather confused matter and upon the request of the committee which had previously visited me in Wheeling, I did the same for them. And yet I feel that in justice to myself, to you and to your congregation I ought to define succinctly in writing my position since so many regard this subject as vital and critical.

No view which I may hold on the subject of Zionism can conflict with this basic conviction: X I believe that we are a people possessing spiritual uniqueness, dowered by Providence with a mission to serve mankind through religious leadership. This is primary and fundamental in my concept of Judaism. Else, I would not be in the ministry.

A The hope which prompts thousands of faithful Jews to-day to safe-guard their precious heritage, to intensify their Jewish life and to enrich its content by establishing a spiritual and cultural centre in Palestine cannot but meet with my sympathy and approval. Not that I see in the establishment of such a centre, a solution of all Jewish problems the world over, but that such a centre may be contributory towards a galvanization of Jewish life the world over - and any movement which aims at a deepening of Jewish consciousness and at a strengthening of Jewish spiritual solidarity cannot be foreign to me.

X

For me, the political phase of Zionism has at all times been secondary and incidental and with the emancipation of Russian Jewry, it has become negligible. I cannot grow enthusiastic over the establishment of a little Jewish state in

11
Palestine. X Should the nations of the world, however, at the conclusion of this war, favor the granting to the Jews in Palestine the privilege of political independence - and certain events seem to point in that direction - I cannot see where that would be detrimental either to their own welfare or to the status of the Jews in America or the world over. 3

b
In this I am conscious of no double allegiance. I am in heart and soul an American; for I see in America the gradual unfolding of those divine principles of justice and righteousness for which my people has so bravely lived and suffered. The destiny of American Israel is, and must forever remain, interlaced with the destiny of America. X

1
And in conclusion, permit me to say, that in my humble opinion Zionism is not the vital problem of American Israel to-day. I hold that the significance of Zionism, as a political movement, has been over-estimated both by its friends and its enemies. X The most pressing and perplexing problem which American Judaism faces is not Zionism - but religious apathy and indifference, frightful ignorance and lack of organization. Our problems are spiritual, pedagogic, administrative and we must solve them here and now. X

c
I have briefly outlined to you, my dear Dr. Gries, my position. I wish to avoid any misunderstanding. If you feel that the sentiments which I have here expressed would militate against a mutual sympathy of pulpit and pew, I would prefer that my name be withdrawn from consideration as your possible successor.

With kindest personal regards, I beg to remain

Very truly yours,

May 11, 1917

7.

My dear Dr. Wise:-

I have just returned from New York and I found your letter. I regret exceedingly that I did not get to see you yesterday, as the subject to which you have referred in your letter could have then been discussed more fully by us.

I believe that the enclosed letter will explain much. I sent it five days before the annual meeting of the Cleveland Congregation at which meeting my election by the Board was to be endorsed by the members of the Congregation. It is a definition of my Zionism and a statement regarding my conception of the significance and of its relative importance in the scheme of Jewish life and thought. It differs not one whit from the attitude which I have entertained towards the movement during the last four-five years.

A year ago in speaking before the Central Conference of American Rabbis, I clearly stated my opinion of Zionism -- of which the enclosed letter is but an echo.

11.4 { X "Blind, indeed, is he who in a spirit of theologic intolerance would suppress these evidences of the inner strivings and agitations of the soul of our people. It is not the logical soundness of these new tendencies and movements which should recommend them. Rather is it their functional value as spiritual and emotional dynamics that renders them of value to us. These movements, be they Nationalism, Political or Cultural Zionism, the renaissance of Hebrew or Yiddish literature, the aesthetic revival which is seeking expression in a new Jewish art, these movements, and these, I say, are valuable in so far as they intensify Jewish communal life, charge it with new energy and thrill it with new purposes. They should be welcomed as so many more dikes against the onrushing tides of assimilation." X (See C.C. Year Book 1916, p. 235. This address was put into the hands of Dr. Gries and the Committee by myself.) A

11.5 B { X You will understand my Zionism when I say that I am, and for years have been, a disciple of Achad Ha'am. I came to the movement through my love of Hebrew Culture and Literature and for its mighty promises which it holds as a "galvanizing force in Jewish Life." X

And I am still with the movement for these reasons.
No one can point to any word of mine spoken or written
during the last four years which would show any variance
from the thought here expressed. And any suggestion
which would intimate that I have revised or modified
my views in order to "pass muster" for my new post in
Cleveland is downright calumny and slander. X The pulpit
of Tifereth Israel was graciously offered to me. There
have been absolutely no conditions or tacit agreements
involved in the matter. I go to Cleveland a free and
independent man -- and I am convinced that my people
there would not be content with any other. X

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Stephen S. Wise,
23 West 90th Street,
New York.

C O P Y

THE GLENVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH

Alonzo R. Stark, Minister
10219 Yale Avenue

Cleveland, O. Nov. 12, 1917.

WRHS
Rabbi Louis Wolsey,
8403 Carnegie Ave.,
City.

My dear Dr. Wolsey:-



I referred your request for the use of our church to the trustees. While they are interested in the religious instruction of the Jewish people and their entire welfare, they think that is not consistent with our well-known faith in Jesus as Christ and Lord to let our house for religious instruction that fails to inculcate the acceptance of him.

Very cordially yours,

(Signed) Alonzo R. Stark

Official Bureau of French Information

VANDERBILT HOTEL, NEW YORK

ROOMS 1517-1518

January 29th, 1919

Rabbi Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi:-

I am extremely pleased to inform you that the French Government has just made the announcement that on the proposal of Hon. Andre Tardieu and Mr. Millerand, Prime Minister and Foreign Office Minister, you have been made Officer of Public Instruction (Mauve button with golden palm), as a reward of your splendid services to France and the French Army.

This is just a personal letter of affectionate congratulation, which will express to you my joy for this distinction.

Hon. Maurice Casenave will write to you officially to authorize you to make it public, and will forward to you in a few weeks, the cross and the diploma. I should suggest to you when you receive Mr. Casenave's announcement to write letters of thanks to him, to Ambassador Jusserand, and especially to Hon. Andre Tardieu, 22 Avenue de Messines, Paris, France.

I am sailing for France, Saturday, January 31st, and shall not be back until April. My address will be 16 Rue de Sarre, Nancy, France.

Sincerely yours,

X/C

Manuel Kieck

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

23 August 1919

Rabbi Silver,
Jewish Welfare Board,
Cleveland, Ohio.



My dear Mr. Silver:

Capt. Scott has written to me of the effective assistance which you have given to him in his efforts to help re-establish discharged soldiers and sailors in civil life. I want to express our great appreciation of what you have done, and to assure you that it has been of definite value in promoting the welfare of the men who fought for us.

Very truly yours,

Arthur Wood

Assistant to the Secretary

AW/nmh

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CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

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BY NEWYORK NY FEB 5 20

RABBIT ABBA HILEEL SILVER

Delivered
CARE TEMPLE 55 ST AND CENTRAL AVE CLVD O
MACK AND I ARE PERSUADED YOUR FULLER PARTICIPATION IN CAMPAIGN
IMPERATIVE MOST URGENT AND PRESSING APPEAL FOR YOUR PRESENCE HAS
COME FROM UNITED SANFRANCISCO JEWRY YOUR VISIT WOULD BRING IMMENSE
RESULT AND NECESSITATE YOUR ABSENCE FROM PULPIT ONLY ONE SUNDAY
IF HOWEVER IT IS ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE FOR YOU TO TAKE CALIFORNIA
TRIP YOU MUST RENDER CAUSE THE SERVICE OF SPEAKING BALTIMORE
SUNDAY NIGHT FEBY TWENTY SECOND AND POSSIBLY WASHN SUNDAY MORNING
AND AFTERNOON

STEPHEN S WISE

55 FIFTH AVE NY

DIRECTION GENERALE
DES SERVICES FRANÇAIS
AUX ETATS UNIS

65 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE BOWLING GREEN 7240

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

NEW YORK. February 19th, 1920.

The Minister Plenipotentiary,
Director General of the French Services
in the United States,

to

Rabbi Silver,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi:-

I beg to inform you that
the French Government, by Decree of Dec-
ember 20th, 1919, has conferred upon you
the Decoration of "Officier de l'Instruc-
tion Publique".

I wish to extend my most
hearty congratulations, and remain

Very sincerely yours,

Casevane

C/R

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

Office of the

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Israel Goldberg, Secretary to the Committee

55 Fifth Avenue

New York.

MINUTES

of the

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Held at

The Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City,

September 29 & 30, 1920.

September 29th.

PRESENT: President Mack in the Chair; Mrs. Fels; Messrs. Abel, Avner, Brainin, de Haas, Ebin, Fishman, Flexner, Frankfurter, Friedenwald, Goldberg (Ab), Kallen, Krinsky, Lipsky, Margulies, Masliansky, Neumann, Pam, Richards, Robison, Rosenblatt, Rothenberg, Saks, Schweitzer, Silver, Sprayregen, Szold, Waldstein, Wise, and the Secretary to the Committee.

PRESENT BY INVITATION: Mesdames Danziger, de Haas, Fromenson, Lindheim, and Schweitzer; Messrs. Blitz, Edlin, Epstein, Fromenson, Goldberg (Meyer) Goldstein, Jurman, Kahn, Kazmann, Krauer, Lindheim, Lowenthal, Posner Rosenblum, Rosensohn, Rubinow, Sachs, Shelvin, Silverman, and Tulin.

ABSENT: Miss Szold; Messrs. Antonow, Brandeis, Brodie, Cowen, Fochheimer, Goldman, Gordon, Gottheil, Hassin, Heller, Kaplan, Kirstein, Lipsitch, Meyer (Martin), Meyer (Walter), Morrison, Palitz, Rosenbloom, Rosenfield, Sauber, Schimmel, Shulman, and Straus.

ABSENCE EXPLANATIONS received from: Miss Szold, Messrs. Shulman, Fochheimer, Heller and Cowen.

FIRST SESSION

10:30 A.M.

REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF VICE-ADMIRAL BIANCHINI

The Chairman called attention to the reports, the accuracy of which was still subject to doubt, of the assassination by Bedouins of Vice-Admiral Bianchini who had been the representative of Italian Jewry on the Zionist Commission and rendered splendid service to the Cause. It was moved by Prof. Frankfurter, and duly seconded and carried

THAT a Committee be appointed to draft appropriate resolutions to be presented on confirmation of the report to the Italian Government and to the widow.

IN MEMORY OF MR. JACOB H. SCHIFF

The Chairman, referring to the death of Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, recounted the latter's sympathy with the re-establishment of the Jewish Homeland in Palestine, to the cause of which he had been a contributor since 1917. Mr. Flexner moved, and it was duly seconded and carried

THAT appropriate resolutions be drafted by the Chairman and be presented to the widow by the appropriate officers of the Organization.

It was further duly moved, seconded and carried

THAT publicity be given to such resolutions.

THE AMERICAN DELEGATION AT THE LONDON CONFERENCE

The Chairman recalled the resolution approving the proceedings of the American delegates at the London Conference which had been proposed at the previous meeting and which, by agreement, was postponed for discussion and action by the present meeting. The Chairman declared such discussion in order and expressed the hope that it would be full and entirely frank. Mr. Tulin urged that the resolution be withdrawn and maintained that discussion on that subject would be futile and would not contribute to the constructive purposes which lay before us. Dr. Kallen believed that the resolution approving the action of the American delegation was necessary in view of the malicious and mischievous propaganda which was being circulated.

Dr. Wise offered a substitute resolution to the effect that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions to be subsequently submitted to the meeting, the resolutions to deal with the problems now before the Zionist Organization of America, and to endeavor to allay the doubt and unrest now existing in Zionist circles; these resolutions, moreover, to make clear that we are proposing to go forward as part of the Zionist movement of the world. Dr. Wise's resolution was supported by Mr. Rothenberg who argued that the approval or disapproval of the action of the American delegation belonged legally to the Convention. He maintained that the present doubt and unrest could be allayed only by the announcement of a positive and constructive policy for the future.

Judge Mack, yielding the Chair to Mr. Lipsky, urged the extreme necessity at the present time of a discussion on the conduct of the American delegation which should lead either to an endorsement of Mr. Brandeis' leadership

or to a repudiation of it. There should be no indirect and underground opinions. Mr. Margulies maintained that a discussion of the London Conference would be as futile as the general Rebatton which took place at the Conference. Dr. Wise disclaimed any desire to prevent discussion. He believed it should deal with the future. Here the question was called for but was defeated.

Dr. Kallen declined to withdraw his resolution approving the action of the American delegation on the ground that not to take action in approval or disapproval would be to evade to no good purpose the issue as to the leadership of Mr. Brandeis. The delegation, whatever the motives of its action in London, must face the responsibility for its action. For the Executive Committee not to act would be to perpetuate a pernicious mental state, maliciously and mischievously induced. Mr. Tulin denied that there existed any issue as to the leadership of Mr. Brandeis. A discussion would only re-arouse the difficulties and splits at a time when unanimity in thought and action was essential. Mr. Rothenberg protested against the interpretation of Dr. Kallen's motion as testing our attitude toward Mr. Brandeis' leadership. To vote against it might indicate merely a difference of view, not a desire to repudiate the present leadership. The Chairman believed the Committee provided for by Dr. Wise's resolution should have the views of the Executive Committee before undertaking its work. The question was here again called for, but by unanimous consent Rabbi Silver was given the floor.

Rabbi Silver proceeded to discuss the position of the American delegation at the London Conference. A point of order was raised against such discussion but the Chairman ruled that Rabbi Silver had been given the floor by unanimous consent without restrictions. Rabbi Silver continued and dwelt on the humiliating position to which the American delegation was reduced owing to the fact that it was not consulted on important questions advanced in its name and was even compelled to reverse itself on one important decision, having generally no freedom of action. He denied that it was a question of repudiating the leadership. He maintained this leadership had not been in sufficiently intimate and direct contact with the delegation. Rabbi Silver was followed by Mr. Brainin who urged that the Executive Committee should have the courage, in view of the deplorable role of the American delegation at the London Conference and the depressed morale of the movement subsequent to it, to say whether the leadership in London had not been a failure.

The Chairman here pointed out that the discussion which he believed was desirable and which the calling of the question had contemplated putting an end to had been begun by the previous two speakers and inquired whether it was not desirable that it should continue. A vote was taken and it was in favor of continuing the discussion.

Mr. Neumann maintained that the failure of the American delegation in London was the logical outcome of the system of "invisible government" in the Zionist Organization which had been allowed to grow up during the past few years. He claimed that the memorandum submitted by Mr. Brandeis on future work in Palestine avoided the important question of the Keren Hayisod and our relations with the World Zionist Organization, and contended that the framing of a policy was the business not of a special Committee of the National Executive Committee but of the Administration which should be directed to do it.

Mr. Rothenberg believed that Mr. Brandeis is essential to the movement. He urged, however, that his contact with his followers must be intimate and direct, not through the intermediary of agents. Mr. Brandeis' criticism of the International Zionist Organization and his analysis of the situation were largely justified; the remedies he proposed, however, were unacceptable. The American delegation was not given the opportunity to discuss these remedies with him. At

his request, the decision to have an American representative on the Inner Actions Committee was reversed, and this at a time when the demands of Zionist solidarity and of the situation in general made such a representative extremely necessary. In some of the cities of Central Europe the speaker had witnessed the terrible plight of the large numbers of Jewish refugees who were straining to get to Palestine. The problem was tragically urgent. This was no time to repudiate the International Organization. He hoped to convince Mr. Brandeis of the necessity of working with the whole of Jewry.

Mr. Richards inquired if a resolution had not been passed by the Extraordinary Zionist Convention instructing the American delegation to bring about American representation on the International Zionist Executive. The resolution in question, containing such instructions, was read by Mr. de Haas.

Here the session was adjourned until 2:30 P. M.

SECOND SESSION

2:30 P.M.

Mr. Sprayregen reported that the American delegation had found itself confronted from the outset with an organized opposition and a hostile atmosphere in which constructive action was impossible. After opposing it, he had finally come to support Mr. Brandeis' plan. The important thing to consider is that nothing of any real value has been accomplished in Palestine. He had no faith in a leadership that proposes to start the upbuilding of Palestine with a University. The real leader was now the High Commissioner of Palestine. Our duty is to assist him. The speaker affirmed he could not understand the talk of separatism from the World Organization. There was no separatism. On the contrary, Dr. Weizmann had reached an understanding with the American delegation that, after securing certain concessions in Palestine, he would come to America to raise money to carry them through. To raise the necessary funds is the only thing that matters now.

Mr. Edlin, reporting on the London Conference, declared that it was of vital importance that the Zionists demonstrate to the Mandatory Power their ability to build Palestine by achieving something practical within the next two years. The Americans must accept their share of the blame for the inefficiency of the International Organization. While economy was highly important, too much emphasis had been laid upon it. One of the most serious blunders was not to accept responsibility on the Executive.

Mr. Sholvin, in his report, maintained that the hostility against the American delegation in London was chargeable to the American leadership. He recounted the ways by which, he maintained, the good-will of the European delegates was alienated, and which caused the failure of the American delegation.

Mr. Posner stated that the American delegates had gone planless to London and that nothing could be accomplished in the atmosphere that existed. He urged that the past be forgotten and that attention be directed to meeting the situation in Palestine and America.

Mr. Tulin stated that the most tragic feature of the Conference is that the new Executive elected by it has no confidence in itself. The American delegates, he claimed, were not advised of the facts. The charges of separatism have and will be denied, but we really departed when, on July 16th, the American

delegation voted, 13 to 12, to inform the Synagogue Convention that it had no nominations to make for the new Executive. The two problems facing us were first, the relations between the Zionist Organization of America and the International Zionist Organization, and second, the re-organization of the Zionist Organization of America.

Mr. Goldberg ascribed the failure of the American delegation to a lack of understanding of the psychology of the European Zionists. The American had constructive ideas which failed of acceptance for that reason. Our leadership, unlike the European, does not know how to make friends. He expressed satisfaction that Dr. Wise, by his presence, proved that he at least was still a friend. There was unanimous and sustained applause in honor of Dr. Wise, and the Chairman remarked that there was at least one proposition on which the Committee was unanimous. Continuing, Mr. Goldberg expressed the fear that our failure might lead to the failure of the present High Commissioner. He believed however, that a new spirit could be brought in which would insure success.

Mr. Rosenblatt declared that his stay in Palestine convinced him that the Zionist Commission must be abolished. Responsibility for its failure, however, must be shared by America. He urged that Palestine must be built up on an investment basis.

Mr. Fishman complained of the ignorance in which the American delegates were kept of the important proposals which were going to be laid before the Conference in London. He urged as the first duty, a declaration to the effect that the Zionist Organization would support the International Zionist Organization and the Keren Hayisod.

Mr. de Haas referred to the difficulties which arose from the absence of any order of procedure in the Conference. He stated that the hostility of the European delegates was directed not against the American leadership, which they were willing to accept as their own, but against the whole body of American delegates. He denied that there were any plans which were prepared in advance and of which the American delegates were not informed. Mr. Brandeis overtook his plan after familiarizing himself with the situation in London. He believed it was essential to have an end to opposition politics within the American Organization.

Rabbi Jurman reporting his conclusions, with regard to the London Conference, emphasized the present necessity of entrusting the Zionist leadership to practical men of affairs, rather than to writers and journalists.

Mr. Kazmann believed that the so-called secession was only a natural shifting of the Zionist center of gravity in view of the political changes. Such changes accompanied with charges of secession had taken place before in the history of the movement.

Mr. Lipsky spoke on what he termed a point of personal privilege. He asserted that he had loyally followed the leadership even when policies were adopted which were not in accord with his personal judgment. He declared however, that Mr. Brandeis' refusal in London to assume the direct responsibility which he was urged to assume, created a new relation to the leadership. That refusal was the real reason for the futility of the whole Conference. Henceforth, the responsibility lay directly on every individual member of the Executive Committee, and each must act in accordance with his own best judgment.

Prof. Frankfurter then took the floor and answered the various points of criticism that had been made against the leadership of the American delegation.

He denied that the delegates had no freedom of action even in the matter of an American representative on the Executive. They could choose between Mr. Brandeis as Honorary President or such a representative. It was wrong to call Mr. Brandeis' refusal to assume direct responsibility, a refusal based on Jewish reasons, a failure to perform a moral act. The European delegates had no real grasp of the significance of the San Remo decision and the appointment of Herbert Samuel. That fact and the large number of delegates made progress impossible. He explained that Mr. Brandeis attempted to focus all minds on the concrete problems of the future exclusively, and outlined the course which Mr. Brandeis' plan took before the American delegates and the Sanieron Convent. He denied that the plan was advanced by Mr. Brandeis as the American plan. He referred to the memorandum prepared by Mr. Brandeis on the work for the future and urged its full and whole-hearted acceptance. He denied that Mr. Brandeis had ever said or done anything indicating a purpose to follow a policy of separatism.

Discussion followed as to the new financial obligation assumed by the Organization toward the International Organization.

Dr. Silver offered an amendment: to the substitute motion of Dr. Wise to the effect that it be recommended to the Committee to be appointed pursuant to Dr. Wise's motion, that it be guided in its deliberations by the following principles:

1. That the integrity and effectiveness of the International Zionist Organization be at all costs preserved and that participation in it by the Zionist Organization of America was highly desirable.
2. That, in the interests of efficiency, the Zionist Organization of America be permitted a closer supervision of at least those funds which it contributes to the International Zionist Organization.
3. That hereafter no proposal be advanced to the International Zionist Organization by the officers of the Zionist Organization of America until such proposal shall have received the sanction of the National Executive Committee or the Convention.
4. That it is the whole-hearted sense of this body that the leadership of Mr. Brandeis is most highly desirable but that a more intimate contact, without intermediaries or spokesman, between him and the National Executive Committee is essential.

The meeting then proceeded to vote on the proposition which lay before it.

It was moved, and duly seconded and carried

THAT the amendment offered by Dr. Silver be referred for the consideration of the Committee to be appointed pursuant to the substitution motion of Dr. Wise, if that motion will be adopted.

The substitute motion of Dr. Wise having been previously duly seconded, was not put to a vote, and was carried, Dr. Kallan voting "No". Dr. Kallan, explaining his vote, stated that he did not disagree with Dr. Wise's motion, but was opposed to its being offered as a substitute for his.

The Chairman then appointed the following on the special Committee: Dr. Wise, Chairman, Prof. Frankfurter, Judge Parn, Mr. Rothenberg, Rabbi Silver;

The session then adjourned until the following day at 10 A. M.

THIRD SESSIONTHURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1920.10 A.M.

PRESENT: Dr. Friedenwald in the Chair; Mrs. Fels; Messrs. Abel, Avner, Brainin de Haas, Ebin, Fishman, Flexner, Frankfurter, Goldberg (Ab), Kallen, Krinsky, Lipsky, Margulies, Masliansky, Neumann, Pam, Richards, Robison, Rosenblatt, Rothenberg, Saks, Schweitzer, Silver, Sprayrogon, Szold, Waldstein, Wise and the Secretary to the Committee.

President Mack in the Chair at afternoon session.

PRESENT BY INVITATION: Mesdames Danziger, de Haas, Fromenson, Lindheim, and Schweitzer; Messrs. Blitz, Edlin, Epstein, Fromenson, Goldberg (Meyer), Goldstein, Jurman, Kahn, Kazmann, Kramer, Lindheim, Lowenthal, Posner, Rosenblum, Rosensohn, Rubinow, Sachs, Sholvin, Silverman, and Tulin.

REPORT ON PALESTINE RESTORATION FUND.

Mr. de Haas reported on the Palestine Restoration Fund as follows:

Up to and including September 24th, the pledges and cash received were:

Regular pledges	\$2,722,688.11
Joint Drive pledges	239,112.69
TOTAL	\$2,960,800.80

Cash received in office 1,716,980.64

Outstanding \$1,233,820.16

Mr. de Haas then presented details of Palestine Restoration Fund activities in various centers. The difficulties of the situation in Boston were discussed.

It was moved, seconded and carried

THAT the report on the Palestine Restoration Fund be accepted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION

Mr. Lipsky, reporting for the Committee on Organization, stated that the Committee had not yet reached an agreement on re-organization but that the general opinion favored an increase in the obligations of the members and the establishment of effective direct communication with them. He asked for an extension of time to report at a subsequent meeting prior to the Convention.

After discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried

THAT the report of the Committee be received.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

Mr. Flexner presented a financial statement dated September 26th, 1920, showing bank balances aggregating to \$33,279, and Trust Funds aggregating to \$33,666.67. The statement reported also that the weekly expenditures of the Organization during August amounted to \$5,574.14, the total payroll of the Organization amounting to \$4,698.50.

Mr. de Haas then read a letter from the London Office dated September 10, 1920, and signed by Messrs. Julius Simon and de Liemo of the new Executive, outlining the policy which the latter proposes to follow with regard to re-organization both in London and in Palestine; announcing the appointment of a Re-Organization Commission for Palestine of which the ⁸⁷that Mr. Robert Szold became a member; enumerating the enterprises in Palestine requiring their immediate attention; reporting on the situation with regard to the organization of the Economic Committee and the Keren Hayised; presenting its present financial status and commitments; and requesting additional assistance from the Zionist Organization of America during the re-organization period.

Mr. Flexner, continuing his report as Chairman of the Finance Committee, stated that the Finance Committee had unanimously voted, having regard to the efforts towards economy being made by the London Office and our own financial situation and prospects, to recommend to the National Executive Committee that we send the London Office the sum of \$25,000 monthly; that the Finance Committee had decided by a vote of 4 to 3 to recommend to the National Executive Committee that the money so sent be regarded as a remittance from the Palestine Restoration Fund, and not as an advance on the Shekolim account; and that the Finance Committee was evenly divided on the recommendation that the money so sent be sent for, and be spent in Palestine only.

Mr. Flexner reported also on the financial arrangements which had been concluded with regard to the Medical Unit. He reported further on his work in London. He had found that the Trustees Committee did not exist and that the Economic Committee had not gone beyond the stage of preliminary discussion. He had advanced a proposal, in which all with whom he spoke on the matter had concurred, for the organization of a Research Council to co-ordinate all efforts in behalf of Palestine. He had discussed the subject of a Land Bank. He found that a conscious effort was now being made to improve the London Office. He had also conferred in Paris with Dr. Goldman, representative of the Joint Distribution Committee, and had arrived at certain understandings with him with regard to co-operation by the Joint Distribution Committee in the matter of immigration to Palestine.

Regarding the projected Keren Hayised, he had found the situation very indefinite. Agreement had not yet been reached in London as to the collection of the Fund and the control over its expenditure. Mr. Flexner added that he believed the first duty of the Organization at present to be the selling of the Palestine Government Loan.

It was agreed that action on the report of the Finance Committee be deferred until the next session.

FOURTH SESSION3:30 P.M.REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Dr. Wise, Chairman of the special Committee appointed at the previous session, read the report of his committee which was in the form of a statement presented for adoption by the meeting. One amendment was offered by Mr. Goldberg and three amendments were offered by Mr. Schweitzer. Mr. Schweitzer's first amendment was that the word "participation" be added in the phrase "to lend all co-operation" (to the International Zionist Organization). This amendment was adopted on motion duly made, seconded and carried.

Mr. Schweitzer's second amendment was that we recommend to Messrs. Weizmann and Sokolow that they elect an American on the Inner Actions Committee, subject to confirmation by the Greater Actions Committee. This amendment, after considerable discussion was defeated.

Mr. Schweitzer's third amendment was that we elect a committee to co-operate with the International Zionist Organization in the organization of the Keren Hayisod. As a substitute to this amendment, Mr. Goldberg offered the amendment that a committee shall be elected to determine the immediate activities to be undertaken in Palestine and to consider the whole question of the Keren Hayisod. After discussion, and on motion duly made, seconded and carried, the substitute amendment offered by Mr. Goldberg was adopted.

Prof. Frankfurter moved re-consideration of the decision that the Commission on Re-organization and the Committee on Palestine activities be elected. The motion was duly carried. Prof. Frankfurter then moved, and it was duly seconded and carried

THAT the members of the Commission on Re-organization and the Committee on Palestine Activities be appointed by the Chairman.

It was further moved, seconded and carried

THAT membership on these two bodies be not confined to members of the National Executive Committee.

The statement reported by the Committee, as amended, was then voted upon, and was duly adopted, Dr. Kallan refraining from voting on the ground that he considered the statement inadequate, though, as far as it went, unobjectionable.

The amended statement as adopted follows:

The London Conference has made clear that a new epoch in Zionism began with the San Remo decision and the appointment of the High Commissioner of the British Government in Palestine. The era of education on behalf of Zionism has passed over into the period of constructive work in Palestine. Our primary duty in America is to devote effort of every kind to the imperatively urgent tasks which we face in the upbuilding of the Jewish Homeland in Palestine.

In all our labors, it is our most earnest desire to preserve the integrity of the International Zionist Organization and to continue to lend all co-operation and participation that will heighten its effectiveness in the service

of the Jewish Homeland in Palestine. This Organization will continue its support of the International Zionist Organization in such measure as shall be determined by the Zionist Organization or by its National Executive.

Further, it is our duty to proceed at once to such a re-organization of the Zionist Organization of America as will enable it to meet the conditions that have arisen in Palestine. All expenditures of the Organization outside of Palestine must be reduced to a minimum and in order that this may be done, it is necessary to simplify the work so as to make possible its concentration upon the one great task. A Commission of 5 or 7 on reorganization shall be appointed. This Commission shall be in continuous session. It shall hear all who ought to be or may wish to be heard. It shall report to the National Executive at a special meeting to be called within 30 days and prior to the submission of the plan as it may be amended to the Annual Convention.

With reference to the Keren Hayised our judgment is that in as much as no definite plans have been drawn by the International Executive or its representatives at this time a consideration of the entire subject may be postponed until complete data be at hand. In the meantime, we propose to proceed with the specific tasks in Palestine including the Palestinian Government Loan in most effective cooperation with the International Zionist Organization of which we are a part. And to this end we ask for the full support of all American Jews.

A Committee shall be appointed to determine the immediate activities to be undertaken in Palestine and to consider the whole question of the Keren Hayised.

We suggest that the objectives in the development of a Jewish Palestine as outlined in a memorandum drawn up by Justice Brandeis shall guide the committee on Reorganization and the Committee on Palestine work in their deliberations.

And while it has become essential for the Organization as such to concentrate its activities upon the onerously difficult problem of upbuilding Palestine, it is the duty of all Jews to continue their interest in and support of every rightful effort to ameliorate the lot of Jews in all lands.

Dr. Wise, Chairman of the Special Committee, further offered in behalf of his committee, the recommendation that a Committee of Two, to include the Chairman, be commissioned to present the statement adopted together with a transcript of the proceedings of this meeting to Mr. Justice Brandeis. This recommendation, on motion duly made, seconded and carried, was adopted.

A motion was then made and duly seconded and carried

THAT, in accordance with the request of the new International Executive, the National Executive Committee appoint a representative on the Commission of Re-Organization of the International Zionist Organization in Palestine.

It was then moved, and duly seconded and carried

THAT Dr. Silver and the Chairman constitute the Committee to present to the Honorary President the statement adopted and the transcript of the proceedings of the meeting.

Mr. Fishman, on a point of personal privilege, repudiated criticisms against journalists in connection with the London Conference, which he claimed

to have been made by some of the previous speakers.

FIFTH SESSION

8:30 P.M.

ACTION ON REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

The report of the Finance Committee was taken up and a motion duly made, ~~was~~ seconded and carried

THAT we send \$25,000 per month for the months of November, October and December, 1920, to the London Executive.

After discussion, it was moved, seconded and carried

THAT the majority report of the Finance Committee, namely, that these sums be sent as remittances from the Palestine Restoration Fund not as advances on the Shokolim account, be adopted.

After discussion, it was moved, seconded and carried

THAT these sums be sent with instructions that they be used for the budget expenditures in Palestine only.

MR. ROBERT SZOLD INVITED TO JOIN COMMISSION ON REORGANIZATION IN PALESTINE

A motion was made, seconded and carried

THAT pursuant to the action of the Executive Committee to have an American representative on the Commission on Re-organization of the International Executive in Palestine, Mr. Robert Szold be invited on behalf of the Zionist Organization of America to participate in the work of this Commission on Re-organization.

Mr. Szold pointed out that he might find himself unable to go. It was thereupon duly moved, seconded and carried

THAT in the case of the inability of Mr. Szold to go to Palestine, the Administrative Committee be empowered to select someone else in his place.

TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT ANNUAL CONVENTION

After discussion, Mr. Lipsky moved, and it was duly seconded and carried

THAT the next Annual Convention be held beginning Thanksgiving Day next in the city of Buffalo, N. Y.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY TO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ACCEPTED

The Chairman reported that Mr. Israel Goldberg, Secretary to the Executive Committee had tendered his resignation to take effect at the end of October. It was moved, seconded and carried

THAT the resignation of Mr. Goldberg be accepted with an expression of high appreciation of the services rendered by him.

COMMITTEE FOR GENERAL JEWISH EDUCATION UNDER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Mr. Neumann explained the present status of the Education Department of the Organization. He reported that after conference with the Administrative Committee, the latter agreed to recommend that the Executive Committee adopt a plan for the promotion of general Jewish education in this country to be launched on the initiative of the Education Department. After further discussion, it was moved, seconded and carried

THAT the Education Department be authorized to form a sub-committee which shall act on behalf of the National Executive Committee in initiating the creation of a national organization for the promotion of Jewish education in this country, such national organization to be self-supporting.

COMMITTEE ON REORGANIZATION AND COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE ACTIVITIES

The Chairman then announced that he had appointed the following on the two Committees provided for in the statement adopted at the previous session:

Committee on Re-Organization

S. J. Rosensohn, Chairman
Louis Lipsky
Morris Rethenborg
Robert Szold
Mrs. M. Lindheim

Committee on Palestine Activities

Stephen S. Wise, Chairman
Mrs. Mary Fels
Horace M. Kallen
Morvin Lindheim
Louis Posner
Peter J. Schweitzer
Abraham Tulin

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE REFERRED

It was moved, seconded and carried

THAT the report of the Standing Committee on Palestine be referred to the new Committee on Palestine Activities.

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

It was moved, seconded and carried

THAT the next meeting of the National Executive Committee be held on October 17th for the transaction of routine business and for the consideration of the reports of the two committees, if ready.

(signed) ISRAEL GOLDBERG
Secretary to Committee.

SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE BETWEEN
DR. WEIZMANN AND JUDGE MACK AND THEIR ASSOCIATES,

April 4th -- 9th, 1921.

1. In accordance with the resolution of the National Executive Committee, Judge Mack as President of the Zionist Organization of America, and his associates entered into negotiations with Dr. Weizmann and his associates on Monday, April 4th. He placed before the conference the summary of the Z. O. A. position as to policies and methods and the principles underlying them, approved and adopted by the National Executive Committee at its meeting March 19th -- 20th.

2. Dr. Weizmann at the outset refused to discuss the issues covered in the Summary. He stated he had come to America to found a branch of the Keren Hayesod and so purposed to limit the discussion solely to the methods of co-operation on the part of the Zionist Organization of America in the furtherance of the work of the Keren Hayesod branch.

3. On Wednesday, April 6th, Judge Mack read an answer in which he stated that appreciating America's responsibilities in the upbuilding of Palestine, it is imperative that in the conference every question embraced within those responsibilities should have the fullest consideration; and that such full consideration which is asked of Dr. Weizmann does lie within his duty and responsibility as a President of the World Zionist Organization. He concluded that he did not enter the conference to give an ultimatum and that it surely ought not to be Dr. Weizmann's wish as President of the World Zionist Organization to offer an ultimatum.

4. Thereupon Dr. Weizmann re-affirmed his original stand that the only question to discuss is the method of co-operation in the founding of an office and conducting a campaign for the existing Keren Hayesod. As an interlude in the discussion he gave his views on the political and economic situation in Palestine. Judge Mack and his associates in turn, with a view to remove misunderstandings, explained the decisions of the Convention that the Zionist Organization of America devote itself to raising funds for the Keren Hayesod as a donation fund; to securing investments in the separate enterprises of a public character, under proper safeguards by the Zionist Organization of the vital national interests; and as to private corporations, to limit itself as it had thus far, to stimulation and co-ordination of the private enterprises, with emphasis upon the public features of the Z.O.A. plans for Palestinian development.

5. Reverting to the issue, Dr. Weizmann laid down the following alternatives:

a. That the Z.O.A. co-operate with the office he plans

to establish in this country for the Keren Hayesod, now
a registered British Limited Company; or

b. To let him carry on the Keren Hayesod as an
operation of the World Zionist Organization for which, to
use his word, he would "colonize" America with Zionists
in agreement with his plan; (meaning evidently that he would bring
over from Europe a number of speakers who agreed with his plan
of action)

c. If the Z.O.A. insists on its methods of raising funds
and considers this sort of co-operation or "colonization"
inacceptable, then its leaders should take over the whole
responsibility of the World Zionist Organization.

6. After it had been pointed out to him that there is one other
alternative which he persistently overlooks, namely co-operation with the
American Organization along lines suitable to American conditions, Dr.
Weizmann concluded Wednesday's conference with the promise to present
a plan of common action which he believed would be satisfactory to the
Zionist Organization of America. It was assumed that his plan would take
into account the American convictions as to the wrong and impracticability
of commingling donations and investments, and the need of proper standards
in the administration of funds. The so-called plan which Dr. Weizmann
presented on Thursday morning was not a plan of collecting funds but a
general scheme of colonization. To support it, he offered a handbook
of the Keren Hayesod, which on later examination proved to contain, in
addition to Jabotinsky's political views, schemes put forward at various
times by specialists of the Zionist Commission based upon pre-war figures,
and pre-war experience in the National Fund farms and other undertakings
whose practicability, particularly as a basis for large-scale colonization,
are open to question. After submitting the handbook, Dr. Weizmann again
repeated his ultimatum that the American Organization must accept the
London Keren Hayesod.

7. When the conference was resumed on Thursday afternoon, Judge
Mack reviewed the position taken by his associates and him during the
conference, and pleaded with Dr. Weizmann to make possible united and
harmonious work. He pointed out that since the London Conference and while
the Keren Hayesod was taking on more or less definite form, the Z. O. A.
National Executive adopted certain resolutions; that both the majority
and minority reports were unanimous on one thing, namely that in the
raising of funds in America there must be a separation of donations from
investments; that none of the lawyers connected with the formulation
of either the majority or the minority report for a moment suggested

or even dreamed that any of the Buffalo Convention resolutions were in conflict with the enabling resolutions of the London Conference about the Keren Hayesod: that all the talk about the uniformity of fund raising in all countries and the finality of the conglomerate feature of the fund was an after-thought; that the official letter of the Executive of the World Organization advising the Z.O.A. on October 29th about the Keren Hayesod said: "The Executive is of the opinion that a definite method for utilizing the sums raised by the Keren Hayesod cannot be fixed for all countries;" that Dr. Weismann, in his letter of November 5th, indicated clearly that it is left to the Z.O.A. to work out the Keren Hayesod and to organize it in terms of American needs and conditions. His words were "The concrete plans for the organization of the Keren Hayesod in America can best be left to you who know and understand American needs and conditions. We, of course, shall be willing to advise and help you all we can." Judge Mack further pointed out that apart from the question of explicit or implicit permission for the American form of the Keren Hayesod, there is, as far as this country is concerned, no alternative to the plan for a separation of donations from investments, for to commingle donations and investments means to exclude contributions to the Keren Hayesod from exemption from the United States Income Tax: such exemption up to one and a half (15%) of income applies only to donations and then only when made to a corporation or association organized exclusively for non-profit purposes.

He further stated that it had at this late date for the first time been suggested that in adapting the Keren Hayesod to American conditions, the Z.O.A. had gone beyond its competence; that the final plan of the Keren Hayesod as embodied in the Articles of Incorporation dated March 23, 1921 is an integral and binding part of the original enabling resolution of the Keren Hayesod and that therefore the present Executive of the World Zionist Organization refuses to take into consideration the judgment and views formulated by the Z.O.A. and submitted to the World Executive months ahead of that final formalization of the Keren Hayesod.

8. Dr. Wise, Professor Frankfurter and Judge Mack then pleaded with Dr. Weismann to assert himself as leader and not to let himself be controlled by the minority element in the National Executive or by his own associates in this matter; that when all is said and done, the leaders of the American Organization are the ones who came to the movement when it was at its very lowest ebb and in a short period built up the Organization; that the Z.O.A. under its present leadership did much to save the Yishuv and preserve the integrity of the movement during the war, and played a decisive part in the securing of the Balfour De-

claration and the San Remo decision; that incidentally the American leaders were the first to proclaim Dr. Weizmann as leader and influenced the European Zionists to acknowledge his leadership; that just because they are imbued with the democratic ideal, the American leaders were from the start bent on giving concrete organized expression to mass sentiment so that they could labor for Zion, not as individuals, but as the instruments of a great collective force; that the opposition to the present leadership is for the great part a continuation of the very element which had been in control of the organization from 1905 to 1914 and of the element which since 1914 opposed the line of development followed by the Organization; that within the last year and more, there has been trans-Atlantic propaganda from London and Jerusalem against the American leadership, lately transferred to America, and that under the leadership of a representative of the Keren Hayesod, an alliance has been formed between the anti-American forces in Europe and Palestine and the opposition in America; that this combined opposition has wrongly charged the American leadership with having lost the confidence of the masses and with not having faith in the masses.

As to the relations to the Zionist public, the speakers stated that the chief difficulty under which they labored is that in the public interest of the Zionist Movement they had felt it necessary to keep silent about the internal issues; the public, however, on the basis of first-hand information about Zionist work in Palestine, supplied by the hosts of returning legionnaires and others, had come to question the constructive value of the work of the Zionist Commission in Palestine; that it was this widespread criticism of the regime and policies of the Zionist Commission which had been the chief cause of the loss of public confidence in the Zionist Organization. The remedy for this situation is not in stimulated "stimming" and protestations of faith in the masses, but in reorganization. Instead of utilizing this fundamental public agreement with their point of view, they had deliberately and at a disadvantage to themselves, refrained from public agitation and looked to a solution of the problem through conference with the leaders of the World Organization. The debacle of the London Conference prevented the accomplishment of that aim last July, but they expected that the new Executive chosen at the conference would be given the opportunity to carry out such reorganization. They were more hopeful of a settlement when the new Executive with the approval of the President of the World Zionist Organization decided upon sending out the Reorganization Commission to Palestine which it invested with plenary power. But no sooner had the Commission reported than its purpose was made void by the agreement between the President of the Executive and the members of the Keren Hayesod group, nullifying the powers of the

Commission: any subsequent criticism of the Commission's recommendations regarding the cultural work could not explain away that agreement which frustrated the Commission's mission before it had really entered into the work. The Movement is therefore at present in a more critical stage than at the London Conference. And now instead of affording them here a real conference on all issues, they had been given impossible alternatives which could lead only to division in American Zionism and American Israel.

The propaganda against the American Organization and its officers had taken advantage of the silence they imposed on themselves in the interests of Zionism, and had sought to undermine the public confidence. Lately the opposition had gone so far in its recklessness as to make an issue of German Jews versus Russian Jews. Those leaders who happen to come of Bohemian or German Jewish stock are now mischievously charged with a fundamental inability to understand and co-operate with Russian Jews.

They further stated that the answer to the charge of lack of confidence in the Jewish masses was given by the seven years service in organizing the Zionist democracy in America and by the insistence that the movement as a democratic movement must adapt itself to the new exigencies of the Zionist situation. Just as in the Jewish conception, truth is linked with faith, so for them the touchstone of any Zionist plan was not merely its avowal of faith in the masses and its inspiring quality, but also its truth, its soundness and applicability to conduct and conditions. The speakers asserted that they had faith in the masses and so they appealed to their "Meschomo"; but the content of their appeal must also commend itself to the "Socheli"; that democratic character of the movement does not in the least demand relaxing of the standards requisite for practical carrying out of public trusts; on the contrary, it made more necessary the long delayed reorganization of the practical work. As democratic leaders, they must vigorously protest against the politics which in the last half year has brought about the forced resignation of Simon and Deliens from the legally constituted Executive, resulting in the domination of the movement by the Keren Hayesod group.

9. Coming to the final issue forced by Dr. Weizmann's uncompromising attitude, they stated in substance the following: Convinced as we are of the utter unwisdom and utter unworkability in America of the form of the London Keren Hayesod now submitted to us for acceptance, we are compelled to leave it to our National Executive to determine unequivocally whether it stands by or repudiates the American views on fund raising as embodied in the decisions of the Buffalo Convention; that if the National Executive saw fit to reverse its decisions, we and the honorary president would

be compelled to resign from office in the Zionist Organization of America, though of course not from active Zionist work to which we have dedicated our lives. To Dr. Weizmann's offer that they accept responsibility for the whole work of the World Zionist Organization, they replied that they were ready to participate in the work of the World Zionist Organization but not to dominate the Organization, and that they did not deem it fair of him to present them with the alternative that they assume all the responsibility and receive all the power, or be absolved from any responsibility and be denied any word even as to methods for work in America. Dr. Weizmann then submitted for acceptance his previous alternative that the officers of the Z.O.A. permit the establishment of the Keren Hayesod, independently of the American Organization. His reply to that was that should the National Executive accept such an alternative to the Buffalo resolutions, they could not remain in office, for as long as they are officers of the American Organization, they are sponsors and guarantors to the American public for Zionist funds raised in America, and so cannot be a party to work undertaken in contravention of the rights of the Zionist Organization of America as a Federation, of its judgment of what is right and practical for America, and of what is required in the way of standards and safeguards for the fulfillment of its public trusteeship. The issue was thus left for the decision of the National Executive.

April 20, 1921

Judge Julian W. Mack
Woolworth Building
New York City

My dear Judge Mack:

Yesterday, upon my return from Washington, I was astonished to read in the public prints a statement over your signature, in which you say that I "abruptly terminated the negotiations," and further intimate that the issuing of the Manifesto for the Keren Hayesod by me constituted a break with the Zionist Organization of America.

Permit me to say that this statement is not altogether accurate. As you will know, I came to America for the express purpose of establishing here a branch of the Keren Hayesod, precisely as has been done in England, Germany, Holland and other countries. Inasmuch as my stay in America must necessarily be very brief, it was essential that no time be lost, in order that the great work to which we are committed might not suffer through long delay. You will recall that I had requested by radiogram, several days before my arrival in this country, that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Zionist Organization of America be convened on Sunday, April 3, the day after my arrival, for the purpose of formulating plans for the Keren Hayesod in this country. That meeting was not called, but instead, I was confronted with a Memorandum of some length, already published and circulated, which involved fundamental questions of Zionist policy.--Leaving aside the question of the propriety of publishing this Memorandum shortly before my arrival, the fact is that a precious week, beginning April 3, was spent in futile discussions.

The meeting of your Executive Committee was called for Saturday evening, April 9, and there, I hoped, we would proceed to an objective discussion of the Keren Hayesod, But before I was called upon to address the meeting, you stated from the Chair that if the members of the Executive Committee should vote to support the World Zionist Organization in establishing here a Keren Hayesod Bureau, in conformity with the decisions of the World Zionist Conference you and the other officers of the Zionist Organization of America would resign. As a result of this statement, which was, in effect, a threat, I was again prevented from entering into a discussion of the Keren Hayesod,--the primary object of my visit to America. Immediately before the close of the session, as you remember, you and your associates made a personal appeal to me to limit the Keren Hayesod in this country to donations only, stating emphatically that the separation of donations from investment funds was, for you, a moral issue--an obstacle, which if overcome, would leave the road clear to peace and harmonious cooperation.

Accordingly, at the session the following morning, after explaining fully the motives and principles underlying the Keren Hayesod, as established by the World Zionist Organization, I made it clear that the matter of separating donations from investment funds might be discussed and a possible solution found, --provided that the fundamental character of the Keren Hayesod as a central fund of the World Zionist Organization be, under all circumstances, preserved. I had hoped that a basis for understanding had been reached; but again I was disappointed, for after I left your meeting, the Executive adopted, by a majority vote, a resolution which raised new issues and new difficulties, for it included provisions which, if adopted would place the effective control of the funds, and consequently, also, of the policies of the World Zionist Organization, in the hands of the officers of a single federation, --important as your federation admittedly is. Moreover, this resolution, going so far beyond the demands previously made, and raising an issue which was not stated in your published Memorandum, was given to the press during my absence from the city, and before it had been presented to me.

Although, as you recall, I deplored this unnecessarily precipitate action, I did not permit it to interfere with the progress of our negotiations. Even after I had announced at the public meeting of April 12 that I would proceed forthwith to establish the Keren Hayesod Bureau for America, --and this public announcement on my part was neither intended nor understood by any one as a termination of our negotiations--our conferences continued till Saturday evening, fully two weeks from the date of my arrival.

On Sunday morning, April 17, I was presented with a document, containing proposals which only confirmed and, in certain respects, went beyond the resolution which had been previously published, involving virtually the control of the Keren Hayesod by your Federation, as well as an almost complete abdication of responsibility and authority on the part of the legally constituted authorities of the World Zionist Organization. This document, which purported to be a "Compromise" offer, actually implied the recognition of the Zionist Organization of America as a body coordinate with, or even superior to, the World Zionist Organization; and for that reason, chiefly, could not possibly be accepted by me, as the President of the World Zionist Organization. I therefore proceeded to issue the Manifesto for the opening of the Keren Hayesod, as I had previously announced on several occasions, both publicly and privately. It was and still is, of course, my plan to invite all the Zionist groups in this country to cooperate in the setting up of the Bureau.

It, therefore, seems to me that your characterization of my action as "an abrupt termination of the negotiations," does not quite correspond with the facts.

Incidentally, I notice that in publishing the draft of the proposals which I had declined to accept, your statement omits the very first paragraph, which had been the cause of so much discussion, attempting, as it does, to deprive the World Zionist Organization of its prerogative to establish the Keren Hayesod Bureau in this country. Surely, your statement with the incomplete draft appended, does not present the situation fairly, since that part of the draft which in large measure determined by action, was not published.

However, these matters become rather insignificant in view of your announcement that you propose to establish a rival fund, in competition with the central fund of the World Zionist Organization. It can hardly be possible that this action was taken with a full understanding of its consequences and implications; for there can be no doubt that such course would be in direct violation of the unanimous and binding resolutions of the Zionist Congress, and would, therefore, tend to confirm the persistently recurring rumors which you have hitherto denied; that your federation intended to separate itself from the World Zionist Organization, in the Palestinian work.

As the President of the World Zionist Organization, it is my duty to call your attention to the fact that your contemplated action endangers the integrity of our Organization, built up through the patient toil and sacrifice of almost two generations --the most precious legacy left us by our immortal leader, Herzl. For the sake of the unity and harmony of our Organization, upon which so much depends, and in view of the seriousness of the hour in the life of our Movement, I call upon you to abandon your projected course of action, and join hands with your fellow-Zionists throughout the World, in their work for the Keren Hayesod.

I invite you to designate your representatives on an Organizing Committee for the Keren Hayesod, which is about to be constituted, and to notify us of your nominations at the earliest possible moment.

With Zion's greetings,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) CH. WEIZMANN.

248.
c/o Guaranty Trust Co.
11 Rue des Italiens, Paris
August 11, 1921

Dear Judge Mack:

Your letter of July 29th has just now come to me. I have no stenographer here; instead I have badink and a worse pen. My answer, therefore must be much shorter than I should like to have made it.

I have already written to Wise that I would take my stand with Judge Brandeis and with you - though I am not on writing terms with the first. At all events, you must have seen a little letter that I published in the Jewish Chronicle of London (half of it being excised). A month ago, I was so exasperated by certain things said in a leader that I wrote the accompanying letter. As my former letter had been cut down, I insisted upon seeing proof of the second one. I ~~submit~~ enclose that also. I do not enclose the very vigorous letters that passed between the editor and myself, as these were marked private. It took me a full month to get my manuscript returned with a letter in which the editor expressed the idea that the letter belonged to him - or to the paper, - in spite of the fact that it had practically been returned to me, I having refused to allow it to go in, with 9/10 of it cut out. You are perfectly at liberty to make any use of the letter that may seem useful to you. But I want them preserved for me.

Mrs. Gottheil and I are with you in the new business; though a University Professor has, these days, very little money at his disposal. We intend to keep our membership in the organization as everyone should. I have been for a year and a half away from America and I have seen no American newspapers - general or Jewish. If I do offer one or two criticisms you will excuse them. They may be the result of insufficient knowledge.

A. I think it was a pity that a meeting of the disidents was held in Buffalo (was it not?). At this distance the gathering looked like that of an anti-Congress. One had the idea that a new organization was being formed under cover of another name and that this new organization would, in course of time, try to gain the leadership in Zionist matters, so far as America was concerned. Had a "company" been formed instead of a "council", it would not have looked so demonstrative.

B. At this distance, and again with imperfect knowledge, it looks as if you and your colleagues, while most right, by deprecating the extension of the diplomatic side of our work - and the consequent dispersion of our means and of our abilities - have gone to the other extreme and have taken too little account of it. Upon a man like Lloyd-George a watch must be kept continually and a halter must be had around the neck of Lord Carson. The French are exceedingly bitter against us and Catholic influences must be fought - not in Palestine alone, but chiefly in Paris and in Rome. Monsieur Spier, who was here for several weeks (I am writing in Vittal), talked much with me on the subject. He felt as I do; and he thought that one of our very best men (he mentioned Judge Brandeis and yourself) ought to be stationed in Paris, in order to watch the opportunities and to counteract the influence of the Roman Church. (I may add, privately,

at I have written to General Gounand in Syria on the subject. I had the chance to have several talks with him last winter in Strassburg. As I was lecturing there on "Islam", we had good occasion for such talks). I had a chance to read through all the proceedings of the San Remo Conference, and I know how our men had to work to get some favorable expression of opinion.

I have absolutely "no use" for Weizmann and his fellows. They behaved in America as they behaved at the Parisian Congress. They killed Herzl; they murdered Wolfsohn. They have been inoculated with the Russian revolutionary spirit, and it is almost impossible for us Americans to get along with them. They made every Congress the work of Hercules. I do not question their good faith; but I do detest their methods. Put me down "with the old administration"; but, please do not hold any Congress. They will be forced in the end to come to us.

Our cordial regards to Mrs. Mack and yourself,

I am

Faithfully yours,

(signed) RICHARD GOTTHEIL



ZIONIST CONGRESS

Tuesday, September 6, 1921.

The Carlsbad reports state that Weizmann answered his critics. The speech as recounted by the J.C.B. contains nothing new.

The Tageblatt foreshadows a vote of confidence in the Executive together with a resolution of thanks to Justice Brandeis for his share in the Balfour Declaration.

The American situation seems to have been a constant theme of discussion, in which, apparently, the American delegates present were not seriously respected. Dr. Levin seemed to have undertaken the burden of defending American incidents in an address "Methods not Men". Jacobtinsky drew a good deal of the criticism levelled against the Administration on himself. So far the most exciting moment in the Congress seems to be when Dr. Kaplansky reported Dr. Eder's conduct in connection with the Sammel's King's birthday speech. He appears to have reported it in detail similar to that sent us at the time from Jerusalem. Weizmann in answer said that he could only explain Eder's conduct behind closed doors.

The Mizrachi-Poalei Zion combination dominates the situation. A few minor incidents suggest that the Mizrachi are swerving over to the opposition, but only events will show whether the attitude is more than a temporary struggle among the party leaders.

J. de Haas.

a. T. S.

September 22nd, 1921

Dear Mr. Brandeis:

You will be interested to know that Ben Rosenblatt is one of the first to notify me that he intends buying stock in the Co-operative.

I spent a very profitable evening last night with Mrs. Kesselman. She is here for a short vacation for medical treatment, and tells me that if her husband can get leave, he is coming here over the Christmas holiday but will return immediately to Palestine. He has worked himself up from a very low place in the government service to an important position. As she tells me they are going back immediately and that they have determined to identify themselves for good and all with Palestine. She says that even with ~~11000~~ a year they find it hard to make ends meet. Prices she says have dropped, particularly owing to the German importation of hardware, etc. Foods are cheap but meat is steadily at 80¢ a pound; fish is dear, milk is very expensive and hard to get. One of the reasons that she came over was to try and get a milk station started for the poor nursing mothers in Jerusalem. She is very much interested in prenatal and maternity work. She told me a good deal about the extreme poverty of the poor in Jerusalem.

She is deeply impressed with Lady Samuel who, she says, speaks Hebrew fluently and she deplores the agitation against Sir Herbert even though she agrees that he has made lots of mistakes.

On the Arab situation, she said the whole difficulty is these two peoples, the Jews and the Arabs, do not know one another. The native Jewish population, the Sephardim, etc. never mixes with them so that they are as ignorant of the ideas and attitude of the Arabs as the new-comers, whereas her husband, who has mastered Arabic, has managed to come into contact with them and finds them amenable. She says the A.Z.U. might have done a good deal to win the Arabs if they devoted more attention to them, and in the maternity work that she is initiating, she hopes eventually to be able to reach the Arabwomen and is just now beginning to reach the Jewish women.

The Kesselmans are of course all with us on the general situation. She told me that he offered his resignation almost immediately after he went out because Ussishkin persisted in demanding the centralization of our funds, whereas he demanded that every department be placed upon its own responsibility and be held distinctly accountable for its expenditures. Kesselman pleaded with us not to

Justice Louis D. Brandeis

put Scheinkin into office but he said he knew better. Kesselman's resignation was drawn up several times but eventually it was accepted. Excepting in one respect, they feel that incompetence and not dishonesty is the root of the whole trouble. The one exception, she believes, and this she said with great hesitation, is Ruppin. He is very clever and able. Some of his land transactions as they gathered from the outside, seemed shady, but what was positive was that his books had never been inspected. He resisted every demand of Kesselman for an accounting, and it is her impression that the Reorganization Commission missed its opportunity in not demanding a thorough investigation of all the Ruppin interests.

Her other point was extremely interesting. She said that we had made a mistake in including in our memorandum the half-baked idea of the Reorganization Commission, - of turning the schools over to some new organization. But for that, we would have had overwhelming support from Palestine and would probably have become very vocal with their assistance, because all the Commission work had been thoroughly disliked and distrusted. But that was a fundamental error and the worse because it was made at a moment when the public was beginning to realize the blunder of the school system. She told me of a bitter argument she had with Dr. Mossinson on his unfitting the girls in particular, for life in Palestine - that all his girl graduates can do is become houseworkers, and they were not qualified for that because they have had no domestic science course and had no idea of even the most rudimentary of household duties. The graduates are now among the chafers. Mossinson only reply was, "You are an American". There is a big internal struggle going on over the education problem and if the Reorganization Commission capitalized that and made subsidies dependent upon system and not try to throw the educational work overboard altogether, she says, there would have been a very different situation in Palestine. The worthwhile people are of course with us but many of them are prevented from being vocal on the subject because of this issue. She ~~prays for~~ ^{prays for} a clean and wholesome life of the young people and she pleaded for men, credit and business. Her husband's department has 80% Jews, 40% made up of English and Arabs, the Arabs being the lowest grade employees.

We did not discuss the English administration but I detected two of her attitudes, some notoriously antisemitic, and military officers a bad influence.

Yours,

AHS

Justice Louis D. Brandeis

Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D. C.

September 23rd, 1921.

ZIONIST CONGRESS

In a special cable to the Jewish Daily News, the J.C.B. discusses the aftermath of the congress in a cable dated Carlsbad, Monday, and says that while the leaders have gone home a great number of the delegates are still there discussing the congress. The Correspondent says that the congress did not display the enthusiasm which was witnessed at the former Basle congresses, but many of the delegates are satisfied that the congress acted wisely in its political resolutions in that it refrained from attacking Samuel's administration. Others criticized it for not having taken a firmer stand on Political questions. The Mizrahi went away dissatisfied because they did not succeed in being represented on the London Executive and are not consoled with their achievement on the kosher resolution. The Labor Group deplores the failure of the congress, despite its long discussion on colonization matters, to take a definite stand and provide the incoming executive with clear-cut policies in matters of colonization. The center party also feels that it did not fulfill its programme. They had decided to put through a complete reorganization of the executive on parliamentary lines. They have, however, only succeeded in reducing the GAC from 88 to 25 thus making it more workmanlike. The Center, however, is very bitter against the Poale Zion not only because of their conduct on the kosher question but for their "contemptible demonstration" against England by failing to support the resolution on the Balfour Declaration.

The issue, however, that is creating the greatest amount of discussion is the K.H. Many of the Delegates maintain that the decision to withhold dividends for five years implies that the K.H. is merely a "donation Fund" and therefore the congress marked its capitulation to the principle raised by the Brandeis group. No one, they say, will regard as an investment a fund that promises no dividends. Others however, contend that the K.H. has retained its ~~investment~~ ~~character~~ character of commingling funds because 30% is to be invested. Those, however, who regard the decision as a capitulation to the Brandeis group rest their case on the fact that the congress permitted itself to be influenced by Simon's parliamentary move, the congress having accepted his interpretation "that the K.H. is the national property of the whole Jewish people and that by this interpretation the issue which has created so much bitterness and created a split in America is closed. They therefore expect unity in the Zionist ranks.

According to a report in the Zeit, the Congress closed early this morning. The Poalei Zion before the close, filed a protest against the investigation to take place in Palestine, stating that they had no confidence in the Zionist Organization or its findings in respect to conditions prevailing there. Both the Poalei Zion and the Mizrahi withheld from participating in the election of the Executive.

Earlier in the sessions, the Congress adopted three important resolutions relating to immigration. The first says,

The Congress recognizes that free immigration of Jews into Palestine is the first and most important condition for the creation of the Jewish National Home in that land. The Congress therefore opposes all restriction on immigration.

2- The Congress decides that the immigration must be regulated in accordance with the needs and desires of the Jewish people, and in proportion to the development and opportunities of the land and the responsibility placed in the hands of the Zionist Organization which shall act in cooperation with the Government in immigration matters.

3- The Congress decides to establish in Palestine an immigration centre.

Results were therefore submitted by Boris Goldberg for the development of the technical schools in Palestine.

The new Actions Committee is to be composed of 25 members, according to the resolution proposed by the Permanent Committee. The 25 are to be divided as follows: 15 from the Central Party, 5 from the Left and 5 from the Mizrahi. The names of those elected are not given, but the votes taken in the Permanent Committee present no new factors in the Organization. For America, B. Rosenblatt, Louis Lipsky and apparently, Abe Goldberg.

The report of the elections of the Actions Committee composed of 25 members has not reached here. The election on the Executive resulted as follows: President, Weizmann, Chairman of the Executive, Sokolow, London Executive, Jabotinsky, Lichthaim, Motzkin, Solovetchik and Joseph Cowen; 2 Palestine Executive, Ussischkin, Eder, Professor Pick, Rosenblatt, Ruppin and Sprinzack, and the Financial Economic Committee, London, Feiwel, Halpern and Naiditch.

The J.C.B. reports the following 17 names as submitted by the Nominations Committee to the Congress for election on the committee of 25 (Greater Actions Committee).

Motzkin	Podleshowsky
Rosoff	Thon
Chajes	Warburg
Reich	Jacobson
Stricker	Levin
Greenbaum	Simon
Lipsky	Goldberg
Sprinzack	Katznelson.
Kaplan	

October thirteenth
1921

Dr. Stephen S. Wise,
23 West 90th Street,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Wise,

CCAR
I myself have thought a good bit about bringing the P. D. C. to the attention of our Colleagues. I believe, however, that it would be more helpful to win the co-operation of the men in the ministry for the work of the Leagues in their various communities, rather than to organize them as a separate unit. I think that a letter could very well be addressed to all members of the Conference, inclosing a prospectus as well as a League folder, explaining to them that the Conference in the past has expressed a willingness to work for the economic upbuilding of Palestine, and that the Council affords them a chance for such service. We can ask them (1) to subscribe for the stock; (2) to assist in the organization of Leagues in their communities, and (3) to speak about it to the members of their Congregations.

CCAR 7) *hbj* What do you think about writing a letter to Dr. Calisch, who is President of the Conference, him to send out a letter in his name?

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FREE SYNAGOGUE
NEW YORK

STEPHEN S. WISE
23 WEST 90TH STREET

Oct. 15, 1921

Rabbi A.H. Silver,
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Abba Hillel:

I think your plan is good. I would modify it only in this way: It would be better for Calisch to send out the letter rather than that we do it. He has always been very friendly to the Palestine cause, and I think the right sort of letter written by you as President of the Central Committee would move him to do what you suggest: 1. To subscribe for the stock; 2. To assist in the organization of Leagues in the communities; 3. To speak to members in their congregations. If Calisch fail to do this or refuse to do it without calling a meeting of the Executive, which would put the thing off for weeks, then you, Heller, Martin Meyer and I could address a statement to all members of the Central Conference.

How did the Cleveland meeting go?

Don't you think it would be well for you to point out to Calisch the places and times at which the Conference declared itself with respect to Palestine in such a way as to justify his contemplated action?

Sincerely yours ,

Wise

November seventh
1921

Judge Julian Mack,

New York City.

My dear Judge Mack,

Just received your letter of the fourth, as well as some copies of the League ~~Blader~~, which is not a very attractive affair.

I have not heard from Dr. Wise, nor have I seen him. I wish I could attend the meeting this week in New York, but unfortunately I cannot get away. I wrote DeHaas that I shall be glad to go to Cincinnati. Pittsburgh has decided to wait until Rosenbloom is to leave for Palestine, when they will give a farewell banquet, at which it is planned to raise money. I am glad to see that meetings are being arranged for in New York.

I can be of very little help to you in the matter of the new co-operative Credit Institution which is underdiscussion, to which the P.D.L. is asked to contribute twenty-five thousand pounds. From what you write, the New York group and L.D.B. are for it. Personally I do not believe in it. The future success of our work, to my mind, depends upon establishing an institution by ourselves, ~~and~~ *and* assuming the responsibility of seeing the thing through. It would then become our great selling point for future work. As it is, we shall be sharing the responsibility with three other groups, in a sense losing our identity and becoming the agency for raising funds for an institution not of our own creation. I think the chances for the organization of Leagues will be materially lessened and the little enthusiasm which is left in our group will slowly

Nov. 18, 1921

Mr. J. deHaas,
31 Union Sq.,
City

Dear deHaas:

Your draft of the letter to Calisch which you are good enough to submit to me is admirable. There is one thing which I would ask you to bear in mind when you write to Silver, as I shall write today. No good will come of arguing the case with Calisch. He has been pro-Palestine and anti-Palestine, near-Zionist and anti-Zionist for years, and even if you brought him to your point of view it would mean nothing, for there will not be another meeting of the Central Conference Executive for three months. Then the case would have to be fought all over again. My own plan you will find in a letter to Silver a copy of which I enclose for you and Judge Mack. I had expected to meet Silver in Cleveland the other day, but he was out of town. In that letter I suggest that a statement be prepared by us to be addressed directly to the members of the Central Conference calling attention to the several resolutions passed from time to time by the Conference in behalf of the economic upbuilding of Palestine, and suggesting that this is the time to secure their co-operation and the co-operation of communities. I think it would be much better now to go over the heads of the executive of the Conference instead of entering upon a long series of parleys with them.

With hearty greetings,

Faithfully yours,

S. Wise

Central Committee Palestine Development Leagues

31 Union Square, New York City

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

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

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

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

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

PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

OFFICERS

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

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

November 7th, 1921

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
 c/o The Temple,
 East 55th Street & Central,
 Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver:

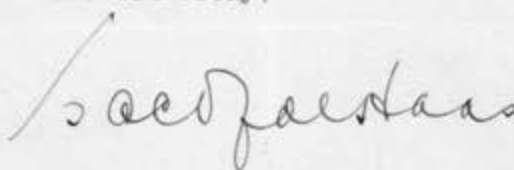
I have notified Mr. Fechheimer about Cincinnati and no doubt he will correspond with you.

Mr. Butzel has written to me as to Detroit saying that Simon has asked you to come there at the end of the month or early in December. I trust that you can accept one of the two engagements and advise against postponing until January.

With the general financial improvement, I see an improvement in our affairs even if not very big. The hard nut now to crack will be Chicago. I have quite a despondent letter from there from Kaplan.

I enclose you Neamon's answer from Pittsburgh. I think he knows that he is talking about.

Yours sincerely,



Dictated but not read
 JdeH/RDC

November eighteenth
1921

Judge Julian Mack,
31 Union Square,
New York City.

My dear Judge Mack,

I have just returned from Chicago. We had a successful dinner there and a League was organized. It was the unanimous opinion, however, that money ought not to be raised until after the War Relief drive is over.

I did not get to see Wise when he was in Cleveland. I have his note with reference to the action of the Executive Committee of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. I am sorry that I am not in accordance with either of you in this matter. Dr. Wise thinks the letter is all right, but the spirit is wrong. I can fully understand the timidity of the Executive Board. Such a step on their part, if taken, would really be epoch making in the history of the Conference. I think that the question of equal representation of Zionists and non-Zionists on the Council should not prove a stumbling-block. We ourselves are eager to have as many non-Zionists on our Council as we possibly can. I do not believe that the Executive of the Central Conference will insist rigorously that the number of non-Zionists be exactly equal to the number of Zionists. Subject to your approval, I am ready to write Dr. Calishh welcoming the proffer of assistance from the Conference, stating that we will be most eager to add non-Zionists to the Council, and requesting them to suggest some names.

Mr. Seligfreund in Chicago expressed the thought to Judge Pam, after listening to my exposition of the P.D.C., he saw no reason why the I.O.B.B. as a body should not heartily

J.M.2

endorse our work. There is another opening. Please
let me hear your opinion, frankly and fairly.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,



abH

December 1, 1921.

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

Dear Mr. Brandeis:

I have now something like a clear view of the Hadassah Convention.

There were over one hundred delegates and the Pittsburghers gave them a royal reception. The struggle lasted from last Wednesday till Sunday evening. The exact division of the forces is not known, but what I regard as the test vote, showed 70 to 40. Zip Szold presided and made a good reputation. Miss SSligsberg went through an unpleasant task in a splendid fashion. Her report was a complete story of the suffering to which the Seven had been put. By a dexterous move this report was never really discussed and a new constitution adopted which makes the Hadassah an independent organization, that is, it will be chartered, have its own constitution, have its own treasurer and remit its funds direct to Palestine for Palestinian purposes. The Convention refused to accept membership in the National Executive Committee of the Z.O.A., refused to wish Sokolow's party success in their undertaking and refused to adopt any resolutions promising allegiance to the World Organization or the Z.O.A.

The dues are \$4 a year, to be paid to the Chapters who retain \$1. \$3 are to be remitted to the Hadassah National Executive, which in its turn, holds \$1 and remits \$1 to the Z.O.A. for membership and another dollar for the Shekel. The decision to do this was guided by a consideration of eventualities. The local chapters are not responsible to the district organization nor are they part of it. The members are only part of the district by their individual act.

No definite purpose was named as the objective of the Hadassah, but for the present, it was decided to support the A.Z.M.U. on the understanding that no

Keren Hayesod propaganda shall go on among the Chapters. \$18,000 was pledged to the A.Z.M.U. and less than a thousand for the administration fund.

An attempt to compromise on Zip Szold as the new president was declined merely because the other side was strong for her so Miss Seligsberg was elected President. My sister-in-law, Mrs. Lefkowitz, is the Treasurer and two others of the original Seven are on the Executive Committee. They now have a National Executive of fifteen and there is therefore some recomposition of the forces necessary. However, there are only three K.H. members in all. This was a compromise that was found workable. Miss Levensohn is the Vice President and Mrs. Bernard Rosenblatt and Mrs. Grabelsky are on the Committee. Mrs. Schweitzer went down to lead the fight for the K.H. She was apparently worsted and outplayed in this direction, altho she was forced to pledge \$200 for the Administration Fund. There are quite a number of the women, however, who will work for the K.H. outside of their chapters. Zip Szold is the Secretary of the organization.

The agreement that there be no penetration into the Chapters by the K.H. propaganda seems to be conclusive and complete. Fine service was rendered by Mrs. Miller of Buffalo, Mrs. H. Kaplan of Cleveland, Mrs. Natkin of Chicago and the square block of Pittsburgh.

There is, of course, some bitterness as the aftermath on the part of the victors against SS and its supporters. They are all, however, agreed that Miss Shulman of Chicago, Max Shulman's sister, showed a very fine spirit. Financially, the new arrangement is a very serious loss to the Z.O.A. (Of course Mrs. Danziger is out of the Hadasah.) Campaigning against our women was very active and persistent, and pressure was used to the very last minute. If a convention were called at this moment by the Z.O.A. administration, they could barely muster a number of votes equal to the membership of the National Executive. The pity of it is that this state produces ferment rather than action.

Sincerely yours,

JdeH/DG.

JEWISH NATIONAL MOVEMENT.—Continued from previous page

The Education Committee was empowered to make arrangements as to its future management. Advice from the Central Bureau regarding the Keren Hayesod were considered.

CENTRAL LONDON.

The society's concert is to be held on January 8th, at the Pavilion Theatre, Mile End, under the direction of Conductor J. W. Rosenthal. Application for tickets should be made to the Hon. Secretary of the Entertainment Committee, either at 20, White Lion Street, Bishopsgate, or 64, Fulwood House, High Holborn. The society has secured headquarters at the Working Lads' Institute, 279, Whitechapel Road. The first Sunday lecture of the season will be delivered on Sunday next at these premises, when Lord Eustace Percy, M.P., will deliver an address. The first Friday lecture will be delivered this evening. The Society's Concert Party is under the direction of Mr. L. Silver. A few more gentlemen members will be welcomed.

DALSTON.

A meeting of young men was held last Saturday at 62, Colvestone Crescent. Mr. M. Brown presided. The Chairman and Mr. Lazarus Cohen detailed the aims of the Mizrahi, and it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr. J. Brodt, seconded by Mr. Granat, to form a Young Men's Mizrahi. A provisional committee was elected. The following Study Circles were fixed:—Friday evenings, Sedra, with Commentaries; Saturday afternoons, Talmud; Sunday evenings, Hebrew Conversation; Monday evenings, Prophets; Tuesday evenings, Shulchan Arach; Wednesday evenings, Jewish History. Tending members can apply to the Chairman, Mr. M. Brown, 62, Rectory Road, S.W.6, or to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Brodt, 62, Colvestone Crescent, E.S. The inaugural meeting will be held next Sunday at half-past five, at 62, Colvestone Crescent.

EAST LONDON.

A lecture was delivered last week to the Young Mizrahi by Mr. J. Kahn on the "Jewish Kings." Mr. N. Kaplan presided. Messrs. Lerner and Fabricant participated in the subsequent discussion. Last Sunday, Mr. L. G. Bowman, M.A., B.Sc., lectured on "Modern Ambitions." Mr. S. M. Lehrman presided. Mr. Maurice Cohen proposed and Mr. A. Wright seconded a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Jewish National News Items.

MR. FRANK G. JANNAWAY writes to us to say that he expects to arrive in Jerusalem at the beginning of February. He will be glad to hear from as many of his old friends as are back there again. As he intends to revisit all the old colonies and to make acquaintance with most of the new ones, he will be pleased to hear from his friends as to the best way of reaching them from Jerusalem. All communications should be addressed to him at "Olivet House," Jerusalem, Palestine.

Two hundred Arab at Nazareth have signed an appeal to the Jews, asking them to settle in the town.

In the presence of a number of non-Jewish members of Parliament and politicians, Mr. Naumann delivered a speech at a meeting of the Organisation of Nationalist Germans of the Jewish Faith, held in Berlin, in which he spoke against Zionism and the Eastern Jews.

The Jerusalem Press states that the anti-Zionist and anti-Jewish agitation in the Arab newspapers in Mesopotamia is growing.

It is intended that Chief Rabbi Kuk, of Jerusalem, shall shortly visit America to raise funds for Yeshiboth and Talmud Torahs.

A NUMBER of Zeito-Zionists have been arrested at Ostrolenko (Poland).

THE Palestine Administration has legalised the Moslem organisation which favours an understanding with the Zionists.

THE Jewish Communist Party in Soviet Russia has issued a special proclamation against the Zionists and even against the Socialist-Zionist Party.

The American Secession.

FROM JUDGE HENRY J. DANNENBAUM.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE JEWISH CHRONICLE.

SIR,—It is not my purpose to fan the embers of controversy. Zionism needs and wants a united America. He who wilfully fosters faction is a fool or a knave. But when a minority refuse to abide by the decision of a convention and withdraw co-operation, the majority have the right and owe the duty to publish the facts to their brethren of other lands. Not only has an elementary rule of democracy been violated, but the most serious charges are implied. For this reason and in this spirit, I am sending to the London JEWISH CHRONICLE my statement of what has occurred over here.

Into this statement may creep more of the personal pronoun than appears seemly. My relation to the individuals and the issues involved make it necessary. My position was typical of the mass of American Zionists—far removed from the personal elements which agitated the controversialists. And yet, as will be seen, circumstances gave me a near view of the moving forces.

Prior to the visit of the world-leaders last Spring, little was known in the great Hinterland of these States about the conflict which was being waged at headquarters, in New York City. My first information was had from an official statement issued through the press by Judge Julian W. Mack, the President of the Zionist Organisation of America. In it he withdrew support of the Keren Hayesod on the ground, as stated, of the lack of proper safeguards. What the defects were, whether organic or personal, was left unsaid. Imagination was free to roam. In the mind of Jews and Gentiles was created the impression that "something is rotten in the state of Denmark."

Several weeks before the coming of the world-leaders, Mr. Jacob de Haas visited Texas and other southern States. In conference and in public addresses he advocated the formation of local corporations for specific enterprises in Palestine. To Texas was assigned the duty of promoting a refrigeration company. We were told that it was all that we would be asked to do. Not a word was spoken, at least not in my hearing or within my information, on behalf of or about the Keren Hayesod. Steps were taken, and the project mentioned was ready for action, when Judge Mack's startling statement appeared in the newspapers. Texas Zionists were thrown into confusion, and the project collapsed. This illustrates official America's attitude towards the Keren Hayesod, and describes the effect of the schism on mass activity.

Above the noise of the storm which broke could be heard the contentions of the American leaders. The outstanding ones were that the Keren Hayesod was independent of the world's organisation; that it was the scheme of a few men seeking control of the Zionist Movement; that funds could be used for other than Palestinian work; that it was unmoral or unbusinesslike to mingle donations and investments; that America should have a voice in applying the funds collected here. Dr. Weizmann's reply was that the collection of funds as investments might be suspended until the decision of the Congress; that funds collected in America would be used solely in Palestine; and that all questions with reference to the

organisation of the Keren Hayesod should be referred to the Congress. He refused to recommend that national Zionist bodies share in the appropriation of funds by them collected. He insisted that America proceed to organise for the Keren Hayesod and proceed with the collection of funds. The Cleveland Convention, after a full hearing and by an overwhelming majority, endorsed his position.

Prior to the convention there were many peace conferences, or conferences called to bring peace. I was not present at any session, and therefore have no personal knowledge of what transpired. Much has been spoken and written about the responsibility for failure to get peace. I have carefully considered all of it. It was my opportunity and, I trust, my occasion as presiding officer of the Cleveland Convention, to form an impartial judgment. My personal relations with the American leaders were cordial. The world-leaders were strangers to me. It is my deliberate conviction that Dr. Weizmann conceded everything that Zionist interests, Jewish solidarity, and the inalienable supremacy of the World's Organisation made it possible to concede. That he was eager to retain the co-operation of the American leaders sufficiently appears in this. Undisputed evidence was offered from the platform of the Cleveland Convention that he brought with him to this country, and, at his first conference with the Executive Committee, handed to Judge Mack in person, certain proposed amendments to the charter of the Keren Hayesod. The document was read to the Convention. The amendments substantially met the objections to the charter raised by Judge Mack and his associates. I heard Judge Mack say in private conversation that a paper was handed to him, but he did not notice what it contained.

More light is thrown upon the screen by a personal letter from Mr. De Haas, then the most active member of the American leaders. I had written him, asking that he endeavour to have all issues referred to the Zionist Congress. This was before the Cleveland Convention. His reply thereto, under date May 18th, 1921, reads as follows:

It is my judgment that we are trying to prevent a small combination, through unlimited control over all funds, to get entire control of the movement and then ride rough-shod as they please over the Organisation. Maybe they don't intend to do so. They are all Zionists. They have their viewpoints and they are, of course, anxious to carry out unrestrained what they deem to be the right policy. The United States is the key to this situation, in so far as they expect Americans to give 50 per cent. of the money. If they can carry this here, there is no doubt they will be able to legalise their position at the Congress. We would not have a 10 per cent. vote at the Congress. We go there at the best under tremendous disadvantages. Our men do not speak their language fluently. We have great difficulty in following the methods of procedure. And naturally we are looked upon with a certain amount of suspicion because we are presumed to control the money bags. You can say nothing without this thought arising. You are open in every case to the suspicion that you do not want to give—that you are evolving but another method for tightening your purse strings. We have not sought the control that American money might claim, but we have sought a fair relationship, the employment of responsible financial methods and some field for activity which would not make us merely the cash register."

In other words, the dollar of our offering is an American dollar. It must buy for us a not un-stellar rôle. We cannot trust world Jewry to spend it wisely.

Illuminating, too, is a conversation between Prof. Felix Frankfurter and myself at Cleveland on the day preceding the Convention. He sought the interview. The charter of the Keren Hayesod was the topic. I called attention to the following facts: that the powers of the directors were not greater than those to be found in the largest American corporations; that in the great business trusts of this country, under which hundreds of millions of dollars are administered, certificate-holders exercise no more control than in the Keren Hayesod; that the charter of the Texas-Palestine Refrigeration Company, submitted to us by Mr. de Haas as approved by the legal department of the Zionist Organisation of America, contained five distinct provisions authorising the expenditure of funds in the Diaspora as against one general provision, of similar character, in the articles of the Keren Hayesod. Prof. Frankfurter's reply was that defects in the charter could only be appraised with due consideration of "the background." He then explained the background. It was reflected in certain acts of three of the world-leaders. Dr. Weizmann had approved an understanding or disposition of Lord Reading and Justice Brandeis to give wealthy British Jews the responsibility for financing the development of Palestine, and, thereafter, without notice, withdrew his approval; Ussishkin had used funds contributed to specific Zionist activities for other Zionist activities; Jabotinsky had conditioned his acceptance of a place on the directorate of the Keren Hayesod upon the abrogation of the veto power possessed by Simon, as representative of the Zionist Executive. It was my opinion that "the background" enriched the charter.

The impression exists in some quarters that the conflict here was between East and West. If by this is meant that, in the main, the leaders of the two factions were foreign-born and natives, respectively, then it is true. But if it is meant that the conflict was between orientalism and occidentalism, the impression is false. At no time in the history of the Zionist movement in this country has it been exclusive. Recruits have been sought from every element of the population. True, the great number of its adherents came from the foreign-born, but they ever earnestly solicited and joyously received the enlistment of the native American. Him they speedily pushed to the front, raising no question of the age or the quality of his Zionism. Him they allowed to speak their voice publicly, and him they showered with evidences of appreciation and loyalty. It was not until he announced strange doctrines in Zionism, doctrines separating them from world Jewry, doctrines making their contributions to Palestine an American dollar, that they regretfully and tearfully, yet positively, recalled the commission which they had given him. In this divorcement they were joined by many who, like myself, were native Americans, not of East European parentage. And it has been reserved for the present national administration to accept the proffered assistance of the most insistently de-national wing of American Jewry in practical work of Palestinian reconstruction.

If prophecy be permissible, let me conclude with this: In my opinion, based on a reasonably wide acquaintance with the thought and spirit of the Reform element, to which I belong, the coming twelve months will witness a progressive growth of their interest in and support of the Keren Hayesod. This they can do without sacrifice of their conception of Judaism. More than this is not required of them or of anyone in the Diaspora. The Jewish life of Palestine can be left to those who will settle there.

Obediently yours,

HENRY J. DANNENBAUM.

BUY THE
JEWISH YEAR BOOK.

The
**Palestine Development
Leagues**

THEIR AIMS AND PURPOSES

Issued by the
CENTRAL COMMITTEE

31 Union Square, New York City

1921

I. OUR PROGRAM

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

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

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

Aside from details, the development depends upon two conditions:

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

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

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

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

II. THE ORGANIZATION OF PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT LEAGUES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ORGANIZE AT ONCE!

Send names and addresses of officers to the Central Committee!

III. PALESTINE CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY

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

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

IV. PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

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

The following officers have been elected:

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS.....Honorary Chairman
 JULIAN W. MACK.....Chairman
 SOL. ROSENBLOOMTreasurer
 SAMUEL J. ROSENTOHN.....Secretary
 LEO WOLMANStatistician
 J. C. LIPMANAgricultural Advisor

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

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

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

V. CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT LEAGUES

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

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

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

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

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

Chicago
 Charleston
 Green Bay, Wis.
 Dallas
 Denver
 Philadelphia
 Louisville
 St. Louis
 Representing
 Women's Committee

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

Stephen S. Wise	Horace M. Kallen	
Irma L. Lindheim	and	
Emil Weinheim	Jacob de Haas	ex-officio
Louis S. Posner		

VI. WOMEN'S PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.

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

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

THE
MEMORANDUM
OF THE
AMERICAN ZIONIST
EXECUTIVE

A REPLY by
S. ABEL



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Additional copies may be secured from Room 607, 31 Union Square, N. Y.

The Memorandum of the American Zionist Executive—a Reply

By S. ABEL

Mr. S. Abel, the writer of this reply, is an active Zionist of a great many years' standing, and was, until recently, Editor of "Dos Yiddishe Folk," the official organ of the Zionist Organization of America. Mr. Abel served for many years on the National Executive Committee and has been actively connected with a great many different kinds of Zionist work.

AS editor of *Dos Yiddishe Folk*, I had frequent occasion to defend, in many respects, the attitude of the American Zionist Administration toward the various Zionist problems in this country and in Palestine. For the most part, their demands have appeared practical and sensible. Sometimes it appeared to me that there was something lacking in the American program; the emphasis was sometimes placed not where I would have placed it. I would take no notice of that. It could not be expected that Western Jews should speak in the East-European language. Between New York, London and Jerusalem, I thought, the differences would be ironed out. Like many Zionists, I was often highly dissatisfied with the great lack of the national-democratic spirit in our offices, and I was often irritated over the haughty and unfriendly attitude towards our European comrades. In my inner consciousness I always endeavored to impose as little responsibility as possible for these circumstances upon the principal leaders. I always looked for extenuating circumstances in their behalf; and, in general, I did not attach much importance to those things. At any moment, we hoped, the great work would begin, and would put out of sight and mind all pettinesses. Every Zionist at that time had more important concerns.

Then came San Remo. Again a Convention with resolutions; then, again, new executive resolutions; and finally—with God's help—the London Conference. By that time it was clear to all that the relations between the American and the European Zionist leaders were more strained than had been thought. No one, however, expected that there would take place in London what actually did take place. For my own part, I had such profound faith in the devotion of our leaders, in their respect for the traditions and ideals of East-European Zionism, and in their ability to rise above partisanship and prejudices, that I refused to believe the unfavorable criti-

cism in the Jewish press concerning the attitude of our leaders in London. It was only after the return of our delegation, and through a closer observation of the post-London behavior of our leaders, that it began to be increasingly clear to me that we had here a very serious case of conflict between Eastern and Western Jewry; that the former magnanimous and brotherly American leaders had become infected with a dangerous contempt for the whole of East-European Zionism, and for the entire East-European leadership,—that contempt which is so well-known to us in the old-time, and partly, also, in the present-day attitude of the Western to the Eastern Jews in Western Europe and America.

What seemed to be merely a question of methods now appears essentially as a question of separatism. It is a lack of confidence in the East-European leaders—towards some of them a positive hostility. Their *welt anschauung* is combatted; their ideals are rejected. Their merits are overlooked; their shortcomings are exaggerated. They are desired as little as possible, and at as great a distance as possible. And principles, rules, and methods are devised which shall partly put them in the background and partly restrict them; and which shall set up new persons in the work of upbuilding,—a wall between the people and its old leaders.

The new Memorandum of our leaders concerning the principles and policies of the American Zionist Organization has still further strengthened me in this view. The Memorandum is a document pieced together and containing a number of generally recognized truths which no one opposes; propositions and rules, which, for the most part, sound well, but are not, as it happens, suited to our Zionist problem; and adroit demands, some of which are in direct contradiction to the most recent policies of our own Administration. And, in its entire form, there is strongly evident the dominant desire to place the European leaders in an undeservedly bad light, and to reduce the International Zionist Administration to impotence, both internally and externally.

I am writing these words, not with zest of combat, but with pain. I feel the changed attitude of our leaders as a deep personal loss. I, like many others, used to be so proud of them, and so happy over them. And I will not say that their criticism against London and Jerusalem is

altogether unfounded, but I believe that it is greatly exaggerated by prejudice. Nor will I say that the problem of method is a pure invention, but I believe that if it were not for the above-mentioned personal antagonisms, the American leaders would find themselves ninety per cent in agreement with our European comrades.

* * *

After this short and, for me, painful preface, I proceed to the Memorandum.

The first point in the Memorandum is that of *Gegenwartsarbeit*. Individual Federations, we are told, may concern themselves with it, but not the World Organization. The latter should concentrate on Palestine.

In the commentary on the Memorandum, it is demanded that the World Organization should strengthen the Federations in the Diaspora, as the *Hinterland* for Palestine. If the Diaspora is the "*Hinterland*"—and it is that—how can there be laid down an iron rule that the International Administration must forever remain indifferent to all Diaspora affairs? And by what logic can the World Organization be prohibited on grounds of *principle*, from doing what is permitted to every individual Federation?

This cannot, therefore, be a question of principle. Nor is the matter important from the financial standpoint. For, since the World Administration is now dependent on *Shekolim* alone, how much could this Administration expend on these "luxuries" altogether? This is merely a question of political expediency which must be decided, each case on its own merits, when it arises. If, at any time, there should be disagreement with regard to any particular piece of Diaspora work, it will then be time enough to fight it out. How is it possible to make a principle out of it, to lay down a rule in advance, for all time?

Does there not, perhaps, lie hidden under this point, a wholly different matter: the fear of the comprehensive and consistent nationalism of the European Zionists; the fear that American Zionism may, at some time, be "compromised," in the political sense, through a nationalistic Diaspora action of the International Administration? If so, then it is a struggle not *for* a principle, but *against* a principle, and "accidentally," against the fundamental principle of Zionism; that the Jews are not merely a religious body, but a people, and that in the national-cultural sense—though not in the political sense.

—every Jew belongs to the Jewish Nation.

An issue which is non-existent, so far as I can see it, is contained in the second point of the Memorandum: that the Zionist Organization, and not an all-Jewish representative body, shall be the recognized "Jewish Agency" provided in the Mandate. But that is actually how the matter now stands, and everybody is satisfied with it. It seems that once—two years ago—someone thought differently. Well, in the first place, perhaps that someone, at that time, under the existing conditions and prospects, was not so far wrong. Has there not been a lot of talk for three years concerning the need of attracting *all Jewry* to the work of rebuilding Palestine? And, in the second place, from the fact that until now next to nothing has been heard concerning this issue, it may be understood that the war over it was from the very beginning not a very bloody one. Why, then, should the batteries now be trained against a settled matter?

What, then, could it mean? Possibly it is a hint that the principal guardians of the Jewish Homeland and the Zionist Organization are the American writers of the Memorandum, and that the European Zionist leaders must be held under suspicion. This may sound like a compliment for us, Americans; but then it is so hard to believe.

The formulation of the third point in the Memorandum is unqualifiedly false: Commonwealth versus Cultural Center. Cultural Zionism, as a policy in opposition to political Zionism, has been for a long time played out. No one now satisfies himself with anything less than a Commonwealth. On the contrary, the vast majority of those who are chided in the Memorandum with being "Cultural Zionists" want more than a Commonwealth. They are striving for a Jewish State.

What is not played out, and will never be played out, is Hebrew cultural work as the vital core of Jewish Nationalism. In Palestine this work is a necessary condition of the national consciousness and the national unity of the growing Palestine Jewry—a Jewry made up of all cultures and all tongues. Without such a consciousness and unity, the *Commonwealth* cannot be attained.

The suggestion to leave the educational work to the Palestinian Jews themselves—presumably in order not to "encroach on their rights" should never have come from America. America does not leave public education to the parents of the

children. Palestinian Jewry is still too weak and not yet sufficiently united to assume, on its own responsibility, this function. For the present, they can only be inducted into this work to an increasingly greater degree. On this, all are agreed.

The Memorandum further suggests that the charity-box should be handed over to the Palestinian Jews. Let them go out collecting for education, from the entire world, themselves. But they had this charity-box—had it for hundreds of years, and up to the World War, and we know what the charity education was like.

It is a just demand that the Palestinian Jews should contribute more than heretofore for education. But no one is opposed to it. This should be attained in every possible way, except one: the neglect of the children. If the fathers should be hard and stingy, we must proceed, none the less, to give the children a national Jewish education. This is a national-political necessity. In America this is well understood. The entire world now understands it.

It is highly possible that the educational work could be carried on at less expense. But such a matter—I am a believer in efficiency!—is a question for specialists, for experts in the particular type of education which we need in Palestine. Where are these experts who stand with the writers of the Memorandum?

To cut the educational budget, because of lack of funds is, of course, a good argument; but what work *do* we have money for? Have we money for the *Chaluzim*? for the purchase of land? for colonization? and for all other vital and necessary work in Palestine? Economies are always in place; but who ever heard of attempting to derive an income from economies alone? A policy of delay and antagonism will not bring any money. Let us work in peace and unity, and we will have money for everything.

The proposal that the Zionist Organization shall become the Jewish agency in Palestine, displacing the Zionist Commission, is unintelligible. That is what the Zionist Organization has already become! Does that mean that all Shekel payers should move to Palestine, and carry on the work there? Hardly. It must mean, then, that our principal Administrators, in Palestine, shall call themselves *Committee*, or some other name, instead of *Commission*. What importance is there in the name? Is that a guarantee of more capable Administrators? And who makes an

issue of it? If there lies hidden some secret here, I cannot fathom it. Were those members of the Executive Committee able to fathom it who voted in favor of the Memorandum?

More intelligible is the dissatisfaction with the system of the Zionist Commission, which the Memorandum characterizes as "centralized" "bureaucratic." But the remedy proposed is not convincing. On paper it looks well; "suitable corporate, or co-operative institutions, under proper control." But the mere phrase cannot be accepted as a guarantee against the troubles of unsuitableness and improper control. It is primarily a question of securing the right persons. The great work will probably call them out. They cannot be created through *ex-cathedra* principles and rules.

One demand in the Memorandum which might mean anything in the world, and therefore means nothing, is the one that the Zionist Organization shall not encroach on the functions of the Palestinian Government, but shall assist in the building of the Jewish Homeland. Anything may be considered a function of the Government. And also anything may be necessary for the upbuilding or safeguarding of the Jewish Homeland. Everything here depends on circumstances and possibilities. If the writers of the Memorandum have here had in mind a definite action, they should negotiate concerning this action. One cannot, because of any individual case, bind the hands of the Administration with cast-iron rules. You don't forbid a man to walk because he may sometimes stumble.

The claims in the last portion of the Memorandum concerning irregularities in the organization of the Keren Hayessod, concerning the agitation in Europe against the "American position" and its defenders in the World Executive, and concerning the revocation of plenary power from the Reorganization Commission after such authority had been promised—these claims appear to be justified. I say *appear to be*, because I have not heard the other side.

And yet, these claims, as they appear in the Memorandum begin with the middle of the story. It seems to me that it was wrong at the outset to demand full authority for a highly important Commission, which represents only one point of view. And the constitutional irregularities began not with the Keren Hayessod, but with the attitude of the American delegation at the London Conference. Nor should we forget the embitter-

ment which our delegation caused among our European comrades.

The greatest constitutional irregularity, a real act of anarchy, is the Memorandum itself. It demands that the Administration bind itself by principles and rules which neither the World Executive nor the American Organization has a right to establish as the policy of the World Organization. This is a matter for the Zionist Congress; but the Congress is not even mentioned in all of the twenty-nine pages of the Memorandum.

But let us proceed to the essential matter: the attitude of the Memorandum towards the Keren Hayessod and the World Organization.

It is not necessary, in order to analyze the attitude of the Memorandum towards the Keren Hayessod, to dwell here on all the virtues and possibilities which the founders and ardent supporters of the Keren Hayessod find in it. That is a separate chapter. Here I shall touch upon the fund only to the extent necessary for my purpose.

The question of the Keren Hayessod was considered for days and nights at the London Conference, by a Finance Committee of Thirty, made up of representatives of many countries. Three kinds of proposals were discussed, among them, also, the American which was to separate entirely investments from donations. In the end, the Committee unanimously recommended the adoption of the idea on which the Keren Hayessod is based, and which embraces what is best in all three systems. The Conference, moreover (the American delegation included) adopted the Keren Hayessod resolutions of the Finance Committee enthusiastically and *unanimously*.

This unanimity of the Committee and of the Conference did not prevent our friends of the "American position" to ridicule and belittle the Keren Hayessod from the very first day. At the same time that they complained so bitterly against the Europeans for every irregularity and for every promise wrung out of them which they did not keep, they of the "American position" did not feel themselves bound in the slightest by the unanimous Keren Hayessod resolve of the London Conference.

The Keren Hayessod has accepted the *Maaser* principle. That is a sound idea. A great deal of money is needed. Jews must make sacrifices. What is the limit of sacrifice? The answer is: *Maaser*, a definite proportion, the same for rich and poor. The rich man will still have enough left—nine-tenths of his riches; the poor man will

not lose much. Furthermore, it is an old tradition. The expectation is that highly conscientious Jews will give *Maaser* immediately; others will, at the beginning, give less and make good afterwards, when the great construction work in Palestine will have begun, and enthusiasm will grow. Even the least generous will give more with the *Maaser* appeal than without it.

At any rate, it is not a compulsory tax. We ask for the Jewish People a definite sacrifice, a much smaller one than the losses which Jews have recently sustained in various parts of the world. And each one will give as much as the goodness of his heart will dictate. They of the "American position" ridicule this. The people, they say, will not give any money. American Jews cannot and must not be asked for *Maaser*. (This was only recently published in an interview given by our respected Honorary President.) In the Memorandum—wonderful to relate!—there is a complete reversal. *Maaser*? Good! We will ask for *Maaser*, but for the donation fund only; for investments, we shall appeal separately, and for more than just *Maaser*.

What does this mean? Has the psychology of the American Jews changed at one stroke; or, does the fight against the Keren Hayessod now require a pro-*Maaser*, even an ultra-*Maaser* attitude?

And if we do believe in the people, and even consent to a *Maaser* appeal, then why not accept the Keren Hayessod?

But here comes the huge cannon, the Big Bertha of the opponents of the Keren Hayessod. The Keren Hayessod, they argue, mixes donations with investments, and that is a misfortune. Such a mixed fund, 1—is financially unsound; 2—confuses for all time (what far-reaching prophesy!) the productive and the unproductive work; 3—would, in reality, be regarded as a donation fund, because "the *Maaser* principle is inapplicable to investments"; and 4—cannot sustain the personal interest of the investor.

"Financially unsound" is a vague phrase with little meaning, an unsound phrase. Who and what is not, these days, a wee bit unsound? And the Keren Hayessod is essentially sound. The proportion which it assigns for business investments of national importance it turns over to the *Economic Council*, of which Sir Alfred Mond is Chairman. That is a separate body, with a separate treasury, which will conduct its enter-

prises entirely apart from the administration of the Keren Hayessod.

This, in reality, means that the Keren Hayessod does not commingle donations and investments. It only *collects* them together. They are, however, *separately administered*.

And with regard to collecting them together, I should like, for a moment, to agree with argument number 3, viz.: Keren Hayessod will be regarded by the public essentially as a donation fund. And if so, is it for that reason worse than the one hundred per cent *Maaser* donation fund which the Memorandum proposes? Let the Jew suppose, if he wishes, that his contribution to the Keren Hayessod is altogether a donation. The Keren Hayessod will, nevertheless, invest in his name about one-third of his money (the minimum to be invested) through the *Economic Council*. Is that a foolish thing? Will the donor object to it? Or is it really necessary that the poor man, who cannot invest, shall part with his money as a gift, and that all profit-bearing investments shall be kept intact for the rich?

Moreover, the Keren Hayessod does not close the door to pure investments. The *Economic Council*, a strictly business-like agency and highly trustworthy, can still attract private capital for the very big undertakings. The Palestine Government loan remains open to everybody. Smaller undertakings certainly remain open to private capital.

In rather poor taste is the argument that the Keren Hayessod will not evoke a continuous personal interest in its donors-investors, as well as the entire analysis of the exceeding great importance of this personal interest.

In the large majority of contributors there really will not be very much of this personal interest, but not because it is a mixed fund. It is no such thing, as has been shown above. The interest will be lacking because the investment portions of the large majority will be too small to interest them; because they will contribute much more for the sake of the ideal, than for the sake of investment, and because most Jews are not rich enough to invest money several thousand miles away, and with limited profits in addition, merely for the sake of an investment.

The writers of the Memorandum may admit it or not, but all know that at least ninety per cent of the investments in the famous private corporations of the Palestine Department (which are no doubt financially sound) are essentially

not investments, but donations. And for the same above-mentioned reason.

There remains only the argument concerning the "perpetual confusion." What can one say to that? If people are going to confuse things then, of course, there will be confusion. And if people will not confuse things, there will be no confusion.

* * * *

The Memorandum rejects the charge of separation against the American Administration. It points to the Keren Hayessod resolution of the Buffalo Convention. But that very resolution confirms the charge.

For the charge is not that there is a desire to separate completely from the World Organization. That would mean remaining altogether on the outside. The charge is planning to remain within the Organization, but to conduct at the same time a separate program of Palestine work, and hold the American funds as a whip over the International Administration, in order to compel it to yield to the principles and policies of the American leaders.

The Buffalo resolution speaks of an American donation fund not of an International Fund. It is only for the *name* of Keren Hayessod that this resolution asks the approval of London. Approval, of course, must be obtained.

And in the Memorandum itself, such a donation fund is demanded again (the words "in America" omitted), without regard to the International Fund, and without mentioning the world Organization. And again, it is demanded "preferably under the name 'Keren Hayessod' ", clear proof that it is not intended to be a part of the Keren Hayessod, the London, or International Keren Hayessod.

The labored *pilpul* in the Memorandum concerning the new dispensation: *federalism*, or freedom of individual federations (which is, by the way, strongly in contradiction to the policy of many years of the American Administration with regard to organization discipline) aims at only one thing: the separation of America in the work for Palestine.

It is impossible and unnecessary to go into this *pilpul*. This, however, should be said: the freedom of a federation with regard to the *method* of collecting funds is one thing, but the freedom to reserve for itself the disposition of the moneys of the richest portion of Jewry, throwing the World Organization an occasional bone and

forcing it to dance on the American tight rope is an altogether different thing.

What justice is there in such a position? The fundamental idea of *Maaser*, which the Memorandum accepts, is equivalent to an *income tax* for the rebuilding of a National Home. The Zionist Organization (whose doors are open to all Jews) gathers the tax. We American Jews pay this tax—or we do not pay it. But we have no right to demand more power with regard to the disposition of our greater share of the tax. America does not give more votes to one who pays a greater income tax.

What we Americans may demand—and what it is our duty to accept—is proper representation on the International Executive and on all important Commissions and Institutions. We must not, however, presume to dictate the policies and the principles of the International Organization.

But the Memorandum, notwithstanding the excellent memory it displays for all sorts of American resolutions, forgets completely the American resolution with regard to representation in the International Executive and all its Committees. No trace of this can be found in the Memorandum.

The Memorandum magnanimously leaves to the International Administration the political work. Many thanks for this. A powerless Administration can have no political influence. All the ingenuous phrases in the Memorandum, concerning the "control" of funds, and of economic work, amount, when properly read, not to control by the Administration itself, but by some sort of body or bodies which the Administration will create (after a pattern dictated by America?) and which will be practically independent of the Administration. This means that our leaders will be political errand-boys in the employ of persons who will be put at the head of the various funds and banks in order to insure "efficiency." I cannot see it in any other way.

Efficiency! We have had seven years in which to demonstrate our own American efficiency in our offices. I should like to see the man who has been impressed with it. By what right do we assume for ourselves so broad a monopoly on wisdom and efficiency?

* * * *

There was a time when the American Administration was very strong for a single fund, for concentration in the collection of money. The Memorandum demands the investment of funds

for "undertakings of a public, national character," separate funds for the separate undertakings. This is a text which can be interpreted as one may desire. From the time that people began gathering funds these two views have been in conflict, and the conflict will probably continue until the end of time. However, to say one thing to-day and the contrary to-morrow is not a reasonable thing to do, not even for the sake of combatting the Keren Hayessod.

But is the Keren Hayessod an obstacle to separate collections? Far from it. The Keren Hayessod does not take upon itself everything which needs to be done. Nor does it undertake to finance completely the great enterprises in which it does participate. It will be quite easy to have separate collections for various undertakings among Jews who have their peculiar weaknesses. This can only help the Keren Hayessod.

* * * *

The crowning feature of the Memorandum is the nobility and the magnanimity with which it casts upon the International Administration the *entire* blame for the fact that America is sitting with arms folded in so great and critical a time as the present.

* * * *

I cannot drag the reader into the endless labyrinth of the unpleasant differences between America and London. It may be assumed that neither side is entirely free from blame in this prolonged dissension. I want to add just one word: If the attitude of the American leaders throughout has been inspired by the spirit of the Memorandum, then the International Administration is entitled to great credit for rejecting the dictatorship of the "American position."



January 12th, 1922

CCAR 1681
My dear Dr. Calisch:

At Rabbi Silver's request, I beg to give you the following details of our arrangement with the Joint Distribution Committee, the ICA and the Economic Board for Palestine.

There was organized in London in December, the Central Bank for Cooperative Institutions in Palestine by the joint action of the ICA, the Economic Board for Palestine, the JDC and the PDC. The purpose of the institution is clearly indicated in its title and the form of its charter confines it strictly to that purpose. The four organizations named have contributed the necessary funds amounting to \$400,000, in, however, different ratios. The PDC is the principal owner of the stock; the JDC has made the largest of the loans. However, this corporation is governed by 100 shares of common stock which possesses all the voting power, and this stock is held in 4 equal parts by the 4 respective organizations so that each of them has an equal voice in the control. The directors of the bank will be 4 in number elected annually, each of the 4 organizations having the power to elect one director. The directors create the local Palestinian Board of Management which will not exceed 5 in number, all of whom shall be residents of Palestine, and the chairman of this executive will be the general manager of the bank. The plan contemplates that eventually the interests of the respective groups in this bank shall be taken over by the local institutions.

To apply this principle, which has met with general approval and which eliminates all questions of doctrine, to the CCAR and ourselves, it would be necessary to do this, first - to define a purpose for which it is desired to raise money; to decide on the amount of capital required and then to divide that capital and the responsibility for raising it between the parties, each of the parties having a like share in the control, management and responsibility of the particular undertaking. If the IOEB would come in, the total to be raised would be divided into thirds and the responsibility would be divided into thirds, so that for a specific purpose there would be say, a

PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Dr. N. Calisch,
Richmond, Virginia.

January 12th, 1922
Page Two

directorates of 6 people in the United States, two of whom would represent the PDC, two the CCAR and two the IOEB, and these 6 would create the management in Palestine, etc. The purpose should be clearly economic. The range of possible purposes is a very wide one, dependent in some measure upon preference, dependent in good measure, too, on the amount that could, in the judgment of the conferees, be raised. We would of course understand that the CCAR is not investing its own money but undertakes to raise money and therefore would have to have in mind its constituency. I offer no judgment as to which of a number of projects would please its constituency most, but I name the following propositions and the order is no guide as to their merit or preference:

- Agricultural development on Californian system
- Stock raising for dairying
- Development of the Hebrew printing business in Palestine
- Canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables
- Dairy farming and stock raising, etc.

On each of these propositions plenty of data is available and figures can be drawn up and a favorable prospectus issued. I shall therefore be very glad to submit to you any details that would aid you in the forming of a judgment as to the direction in which the CCAR would be most interested. In my own opinion, the thing to do is to arrive at an idea of what, under favorable circumstances could be raised, and to talk the matter over in detail at a round-table conference at an early date.

I think that the terms of this letter show that our organization is willing to meet yours fully half way.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

Dr. Edward N. Calisch,
Richmond, Virginia

Feb 10, 1922

Copy of Telegram sent to

Rabbi Horace J. Wolf, 117 Gibbs Street, Rochester, N.Y.
Dr. Louis Mann, 92 Linden Street, New Haven, Conn.
Dr. Samuel Schulman, 55 East 92nd Street, New York City.
Dr. Edward N. Calisch, 1643 Monument Avenue, Richmond, Va.
Rabbi Louis Wolsey, East 82nd and Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

The Executive Board of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, at its last meeting, appointed you as a member of a committee of five to meet with a similar committee of the Palestine Development ~~Exx~~ Council, to confer as to a possible basis of co-operation in the work of the economic rehabilitation of Palestine. At the suggestion of Dr. Calisch, we are arranging for such a meeting on Thursday morning, February sixteenth, at ten o'clock, at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, and we cordially invite you to this meeting. Please wire collect whether you can come.

(Signed) A. H. Silver

P. Rutenberg, C.E.
Jerusalem

Russell Hotel
L O N D O N.

February 14, 1922.

Dear Judge Mack,

I intended to be in the States towards the end of December, but circumstances have altered and I shall be unable to go before April next. I am sending you therefore for your consideration the enclosed data and materials, besides which, there are others which cannot at present be published. On my arrival in America I shall personally give the necessary explanations and supplementary information.

A part of the general project consists of temporary Power houses in Jaffa, Haifa and Jerusalem, intended to satisfy the immediate requirements for energy and to develop the market for energy until the completion of the Jordan installation.

1) JAFFA. Arabs are making difficulties in the way of acquiring the land necessary for the Auja installation. In the present circumstances, I do not wish to avail myself of the right granted by the Concession to expropriate the required land. To settle the matter amicably would prove too expensive...I have therefore decided to build a fuel Power station postponing the Auja for the time being. Later on the Arabs will be begging us to negotiate. I have ordered in Germany (on very favourable terms) two Diesel generators of 500 HP each with a total of 1000 HP., together with all the material necessary for the installation. The Power house will be situated near Tel Aviv (not in Jaffa) and will supply energy to the entire Jaffa district (Jaffa, Tel Aviv, Rishon le Zion, Petach Tikvah, Ludd, Ramleh, Etc.)

According to the terms of the contract, the machinery is to be delivered in Jaffa by July and the material for the distribution line by April, when I intend to commence work. The deposit on the orders came out of the sums advanced by Baron deRothschild. The distribution lines of Jaffa and Tel Aviv will be paid for by the respective Municipalities, who have the necessary funds for it. (The Government has at my initiative guaranteed corresponding loans, which the banks agreed to underwrite). The balance of about £ 50 000 must be provided by the Company.

As regards the Auja, the Concession involves rights of utilisation of water power and rights of irrigation in "the entire Auja Basin", i.e. over an area of 920 sq. kms. and it is therefore necessary that this installation should be carried out. The placing of the energy is assured. as the demand for energy in the Jaffa district is already greater than we can offer. I shall therefore, on my return to Palestine decide upon the form of its utilisation with a minimum initial outlay of capital, estimated at an additional £15 000 - £20 000. The Arabs on hearing of the fuel station will no doubt become more reasonable.

2) HAIFA. The railway workshops transferred from Kantara are large consumers of energy. These intended to instal a Power house of their own, but the Government has agreed to hold up the orders for machinery on condition that we undertake to provide the energy ourselves at an early date. The Haifa power house is planned to consist of two units of 500 HP each. The cost would approximately be the same as that of Jaffa, i.e. about £50 000. It is necessary that we should conclude on my return to Palestine the corresponding agreements with the Government and the Municipalities and place orders immediately for machinery (the project has already been prepared), but this will depend on whether we shall have the necessary sums at our disposal, in which case the orders would be placed in March, work would begin in April and energy

produced by December. Both the Jaffa and Haifa installations are lucrative propositions, as besides the lighting requirements there is very considerable demand for power during day time.

3) JERUSALEM. The Jerusalem Power House will supply energy principally for lighting purposes and will therefore be considerably less lucrative than the other two, but will also yield a profit. For political considerations its immediate installation is absolutely necessary. The cost will be about £30 000.

On the completion of the Jordan installation, the distribution system would be utilised for the Jordan energy, whilst the fuel Power house would remain as reserve stations.

We can begin the Jaffa installation immediately, on the grounds of the Auja Concession. Haifa and Jerusalem belong to the large Concession and cannot be proceeded with until the Company is formed and the Concession formally transferred to it. It is however impossible to delay the beginning of work any further, as otherwise our policy will have to be that of the "dog in the manger", prohibiting others, on the grounds of the Concession from satisfying the existing demand for energy without producing that energy ourselves. Such a policy might bring about most undesirable and even dangerous results.

Besides the Concessions, two copies of which I am sending you herewith, there is also a 99 years lease for 50 000 dunams of land, as well as an agreement for the electrification of railways to be signed shortly.

4) JORDAN. First class specialists are now preparing detailed drawing on the basis of the preliminary project, a scheme for the organisation of work, detailed specifications of machinery and materials required and a more precise estimate corresponding to the reduced market prices of to-day. With a certain combination of a purely technical nature, it will probably be possible to divide the Jordan Project into two parts, viz. to erect very cheaply the first Power house with an output of 10 000 HP, working 24 hours a day and 20 000 HP working 12 hours, and the second one later on, lower down the river. The initial outlay capital would in such a case be very considerably lower. At any rate, should it prove necessary to erect all the works as projected now, the cost, as estimated would not exceed the sum of £ 1,000,000. After consultation with experts, we have arrived at the conclusion that the most advisable course would be to have half of the capital in ordinary shares and the other half in debenture stock. There is a possibility of placing the debentures with the British Government in the form of reparations from Germany in return for machinery and materials bought. This matter will be discussed with Mr. Churchill, whom I have informed of this proposal and who has encouraged me in collecting the required data in Germany. It is my intention to extend the reparation combination also to the electrification of all the Palestinian railways, the building of tramlines etc. This would very considerably enlarge the sphere of work in Palestine and would consequently form a sound basis for a larger Jewish immigration. A large part of the debenture stock could in any case be placed in payment for machinery and materials purchased.

For the Share capital we have the following sums:-

Baron de Rothschild	£ 100 000
Jewish Colonial Trust	100 000

After a detailed study of the question, I arrived at the conclusion that it is necessary to form immediately a large company for the Jordan Concession to which company the Auja Concession should also be transferred. We should otherwise require immediately in cash not £200 000, but £500 000, for the Haifa and Jerusalem installations can only

be proceeded with on the grounds of the larger Concession, which stipulates that the capital of the Company working the Concession shall be paid up to the extent of at least £200 000. We are of the opinion that the production of energy should be exclusively in the hands of the Central Company. Local distribution lines are to be built at the expense of the local Municipalities who lease them to the Central Company for a definite number of years receiving in return a) interest on the capital; b) an annual sum in amortisation of the capital and c) a certain commission on the energy disposed of. This organisation must be proceeded with immediately. The £200,000 required for the formation of the Company will be obtained from Baron de Rothschild and the Jewish Colonial Trust. Of this sum I shall use only £100 000 necessary for the Jaffa and Haifa installations, and the remaining sum will not be touched until the entire share capital, i.e. the remaining £300 000 are paid up. This means that we shall be unable to begin the Jerusalem and Jordan installations until that time. It is imperative however that these installations should be commenced immediately.

As you will observe, the Concessions involve, besides the right of erecting the Jisr-El-Mujameh Power house, and the sole right to dispose of energy in Palestine, also various other very important rights. These rights I succeeded in obtaining after enormous difficulties and it seemed to me unfair that they should be transferred gratis to any Company or institution, but the Jewish People. After very long and careful deliberation, the following financial scheme, in my opinion the best and the only practicable one, has been developed.

- 1) A Holding Company to be formed, membership of which being limited to institutions of a Jewish national character.
- 2) The nominal capital to be £1,000,000 of which a sum of £200,000 is to be paid up forthwith in accordance with the requirements of the Jordan Concession.
- 3) I am to transfer to this body both the Jordan and the Anja concessions.
- 4) A subsidiary Company is to be formed to which the Holding Company transfers all the rights it possesses with regard to the Jisr Hydro-electric plant on the Jordan, and the sole right for the transmission and distribution of electrical energy.
- 5) The Holding Company is to participate in the subsidiary Company to the extent of at least 40%. The proposed nominal capital of £1,000,000 of the subsidiary Company is divided into £500,000 ordinary shares and 500,000 debenture stock.
- 6) The Holding Company retains all the other rights of the Concession, which it may at its discretion dispose of to other affiliated subsidiary companies.
- 7) The dividends distributed to the Holding Company are to be limited. The balance of the dividends is to be devoted to the increase of capital and to reinvestment in other undertakings, the object of which is the economic development of Palestine.
- 8) Shares of the Holding Company can only be transferred to similar institutions of a Jewish National character. No restrictions to be imposed on the transfer of the shares of the Electrical subsidiary Company. For political considerations, the subsidiary Company only is to figure publicly, the Holding Company always keeping in the background.
- 9) The formation of the Company being a matter of great urgency, I propose that:-

The Holding Company should issue immediately shares to the value of £300,000. Each holder of £50,000 worth of shares to be entitled to appoint a director. The shares to be distributed as follows:-

Zionist Organization	£-100,000	fully paid up in cash
Jewish Colonisation Ass's.	") in compensation for
P. Rutenberg	") the rights.

The last item, together with the dividends which may be declared on these shares, to be transferred as a few personal gift (this to prevent other national claims being raised) to the Waad Haleoumi (The Jewish National Council) in Palestine, on the following conditions:

a) The Waad Haleoumi to be represented by two directors, one of whom nominated in agreement with Mr. Rutenberg, the other in agreement with the Holding Company.

b) The dividends declared on this sum shall be used for such purposes as may be agreed to by that body with Mr. Rutenberg and the Holding Company.

c) During the first ten years, the two directors representing the Waad Haleoumi present annually in a private session of the Council their report for the year. The Waad Haleoumi shall have no right during that period to control their representatives.

The moral and material strength of the "Yishuv" is in my opinion of the greatest importance and should be our main purpose. I have therefore demanded it as a condition sine qua non.

I have encountered very great difficulties in impressing upon the parties concerned the importance of the Holding Company and of the incorporation of the Waad Haleoumi.

The Jewish Colonization Association now raises objections to launching out alone with the Zionist Organisation and desires other bodies to come in. In my opinion your organisation is the only one acceptable. Mr. James de Rothschild suggests the participation of the Economic Board, but I believe their participation in the Holding Company would present certain dangerous features and should be limited to the Electrical subsidiary Company.

The combination as proposed now would be:-

Zionist Organisation	£150,000
Jewish Colonisation Ass'n.	150,000
Palestine Development Co.	100,000
Rutenberg (Waad Haleoumi)	100,000

If there is the least possibility of your group paying in immediately £100,000, do it! Urgently, Bear in mind that I am absolutely exhausted, for until now I had to work in most adverse circumstances, and do everything myself - all the work of the greatest importance and responsibility. I have brought the work ~~of~~ its present exceptionally advantageous position. Help me! Do not stand upon formalities. There is sufficient evidence of most competent people that the business is sound both technically and commercially. You know it. I have now got valuable assistants in my work. I shall be accompanied to Palestine by 1) Mr. Berkenheim formerly Chairman of All Russian Union of Cooperative Societies, a man of great experience and talent, and 2) Dr. Majerczik, an electrical engineer, who has been occupying an important position in the A.E.G. Both are first class men and should be given places on the Board. I am considerably relieved, but for a long time yet I shall have to bear everything on my shoulders.

I know your intense and sincere devotion to Palestine, and I have no doubt that you will understand and appreciate all about which I do not write to you, which is of greater importance and greater danger than are the matters I did write about. In my opinion, the work is as much your as mine, and should it fail, Jewish Palestine is lost for a long time.

Mr. James de Rothschild left for Paris to discuss with his father and to support the above scheme. He will return in the course of the next few days, when I hope we shall be able to come to some decision.

Please convey my respectful regards to Justice Louis D. Brandeis.

(sgd) Pincus Rutenberg Very Sincerely yours,

ADDRESS OF JUDGE LACK AT CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

February 22nd, 1922

I shall report to you on the activities that have been conducted at the instigation or under the auspices of the Palestine Development Council.

As most of you know, we determined that the most important thing that we could do or have done for Palestine, was the establishment of an institution that would bring credits into the land. We decided that at least a million dollars in credits ought to be our first aim, and so we started a corporation with a capital of a million dollars. We want to sell all of the stock as quickly as we possibly can, and inasmuch as we have already sold half a million dollars worth of it, we want everybody to get in on the ground floor before the scramble begins for the few remaining shares; - even those who have already gotten some of the shares will want more. And just as soon as the real work begins, we really believe that the demand for the shares is going to increase very quickly. The real work has not begun yet, but it is on its way. At this very moment, it is on its way between Europe and Palestine, in the shape of Mr. Rosenbloom. It has taken us a long time, - a long time since we determined upon our course last July. We did not start until the Fall; it has taken us a long time because we were not sure what to do in the beginning. We decided on one thing and then we had to change and do the other thing that we are about to do. When we started to do the thing that we are about to do, we found that we could enlist other forces in the work, interested as we were, in Palestine. And we found that it was worth another wait and possibly other delays from time to time, to get the cooperation of diverse elements of Jewry, to get the cooperation of Jewry of different lands in the acceptance of our fundamental principles and in cooperation with us in the carrying out of those principles. And so when the suggestion came from the Joint Distribution Committee that they might be ready in some way to put at the disposal of a larger group, not our group alone but other groups associated with us, so that it would not be just one faction, that they would undoubtedly be ready to put at our disposal, funds to be devoted to reconstruction work, we accepted that suggestion. And when the representative went over to Europe, he was instructed to confer with an English group, the Economic Board for Palestine, headed by Sir Alfred Mond, composed as our group is composed, of Zionists and non-Zionists, although there are in that group, more non-Zionists than in our group proportionately; to confer also with the Jewish Colonization Association of Paris, that for many years has done work in Palestine and which represents today as its trustee, Baron de Rothschild's Palestinian enterprises. And the result of all those conferences was that instead of our going out to establish credits, particularly for the smaller people, credits to groups of the smaller people banded together in the credit unions, we found that all of the other three bodies were ready to do the same thing, and to do it as I said before, on our fundamental principles, which are these: That we are doing first, an economic work in Palestine. Second, that we are endeavoring to put some social vision back of all of our economic work; that in this sort of work that social vision should be put into concrete shape by an insistence upon the spirit of cooperation. That we should instigate the creation in Palestine of groups of people working together, working together for mutual help, working together for mutual saving, working together to build up mutually, thru little weekly efforts in money contributions, eventually the capital that they would need for themselves and that we would instigate this spirit of cooperation, of mutual help and of self-help, - by being the capitalists who in the beginning would supply them with the moneys that they themselves could supply only after the lapse of considerable time, and enabling them in the meantime, through our supplying the capital in the way of loans to the cooperative groups, to lend to one another as they in the future will be able to do out of their own capital, the moneys needed by the individuals in that group for their productive purposes. The economic

feature is that the loans are for productive purposes - not for charity, not as relief money, not to do the work that relief money does, - to aid the man because he is sick or poor or anything of that kind. That is one form of work - relief work - but this is productive, upbuilding foundations laying work, and so we purpose restricting the loans that are to be made, to loans for productive purposes. And the social vision side of it is lending it through these groups and the instigation of these groups in the securing of the loans. And then fourthly, we insisted on this principle in these credit enterprises - that our contributors to the fund, our investors in the stock, ought to be content to accept a very modest return at the most, and therefore the return that can come to the investor in the enterprises of the Palestine Cooperative Company that are devoted to credit purposes, cannot exceed 6% a year. I say, although the British and the French did not have these conceptions in the beginning, they accepted those principles and the institution that is to be formed by the joint efforts of the French, British, the Joint Distribution Committee and our own organization, is going to work along these lines and has laid down this platform of ours as its platform.

And so I think we have done a real educational work for Palestine, particularly in non-Zionist circles, as well as the direct social economic work that the institution itself will do in and for Palestine when it once gets started.

Now, Mr. Rosenbloom has gone over as our representative to confer with the others. They have been having conferences during the last month in London and Paris, and they are selecting the man who will manage the thing in Palestine. They will be in Palestine within the next three weeks, the thing will get started and we will have redeemed our promise, really to do something constructive within the first year of our life as an organization.

That out of the way, we took up the second task to which the Palestine Cooperative Company was to devote itself. And as proof that we are on the right track, we found that the very thing that we had had in mind from the beginning as our second task was the thing that Mr. Harry Fischel, who had been in Palestine, had gone over the ground thoroughly, had considered fully and discussed with the High Commissioner, brought back here as the one thing to which he wanted to devote himself. Under these circumstances, of course it was very easy for us to get together, because he too, believed in doing the thing in the social economic spirit which we want to have in all of our work. We had intended to devote the first quarter of a million dollars to the small credits. In view of the fact that these others have joined hands with us, it may not be necessary to devote that entire amount to this purpose, and part of the amount can be devoted to other purposes. At any rate, in discussion with Mr. Fischel and some others that he had been working with, we very readily agreed that at least a quarter of a million dollars, probably a great deal more, ought to be devoted to loans for building purposes in Palestine, and particularly in and around Jerusalem. There is the same great dearth of housing over there that there is right here in New York City. They have to pay rent for the same sort of rooms, higher than people have to pay in New York. They get less for \$20 a month than in New York. It is terrible. And it has got to be done way with, if Palestine is to be built up. And there is only one way, and that is to build, to enable people to build, and in order that people may build, there has got to be furnished the opportunity to get mortgages, and of course, there will also have to be furnished, to the extent that it has not already existed, the opportunity to get building materials at the right price. And so, as this million dollar corporation was established to give credits, it was determined to go ahead and devote at least a quarter of a million to first mortgages for new buildings to be erected, primarily modest houses for the people, or apartments, in and around Jerusalem, because we are told that means have been, will be, are being furnished, perhaps for the same purposes, in and around Jaffa and Haifa. Mr. Fischel in his enthusiasm readily accepted the condition that we were good enough to impose upon him, namely, that he, by his own efforts, or those of his immediate friends, should go out and raise \$100,000 of this quarter of a million, and all the rest of us together would be

kind enough to see to it that the other \$150,000 was raised. I do not say it was a very fair proposition to Mr. Fischel, but you have always got to take advantage of the enthusiasm of a man for Palestine and capitalize it, and we did it. Of course, we knew we would be successful in doing it, and he has delivered the goods. It has been a fine job - a fine job for Palestine, a fine job for us and a fine job for Harry Fischel because no man can work for Palestine without getting a deep satisfaction from it, that more than repays the time and effort and money that he puts into it. He has turned in his \$100,000 practically by his own unaided efforts. Some have turned in their own subscriptions, but the greater part he secured and gathered from a splendid group of men. That means about 1/5th of all the subscriptions that have been given to the Palestine Cooperative Company, and on those subscriptions there has been paid at once 25%, and the rest of it is going to be paid promptly in installments of three months, and some a good deal earlier.

Now, in that work of the Mortgage Bank, we again believed that emphasis should be laid upon this spirit of cooperation. Palestine is a little country. The Jews ought to work cooperatively anyway, but the spirit of cooperation ought to be brought into business. And we have had here in America an excellent example, all through the country, particularly 25 years ago, of the cooperative spirit in connection with mortgages on real estate for building purposes. And that is the way it should be with our building loan association - where men build up the capital of the company by weekly or monthly contributions and then out of the capital so built up they are enabled to get first mortgages proportionate of course to the amount that the building is to cost and amount they have actually put in. After a man has put in, say, 40% or 50% of the cost of his land and building, he can come to the cooperative organization and borrow on first mortgage, the balance. But there again, just as in the credit unions, people need mortgages right away. They cannot wait to build up this capital as it will have to be done gradually. The thing to do is to give them the mechanical facilities for the exercise of their, I believe, innate desire for thrift and saving.

And so I say, we are going to do with the Building and Loan Association as we are doing with the Credit Union - get it started. We put in the capital in the beginning, so that they will be able to lend to those who have saved 40% to 60% of the amount they need, and gradually as others save, they will be able to borrow too. Eventually, we hope that the members over there of the Association will themselves, by their savings, have built up sufficient capital so that they won't need us anymore, and so free the money for other productive purposes in Palestine.

That is the second task that we are about to begin. We said that we would get things started as soon as this \$100,000 was subscribed. That has been done. Things are going to be started right now. Mr. Rosenbloom is on the spot and in addition Mr. Bernard Flexner is going to go over in a month, charged with a mission from the Joint Distribution Committee, charged with these two missions from us, to share with Mr. Rosenbloom the responsibility of getting this work actually under way. We have the money - have not all that we want, of course, but we have the money to begin this work and as the subscribers pay up the balance on the shares, and as you subscribers increase your subscriptions, and as you subscribers do what I am going to ask you to do - make up your mind to devote yourself on one or two definite days to going out and seeing that others subscribe, and as we show what we are doing, we will get the money we need for these and other purposes in Palestine.

Of course, this is not the end of our work. We conceive it to be our duty to stimulate individuals to engage in productive work in Palestine because, of course, the more men that go out and create business opportunities, the more opportunity there is for labor, the more opportunity there is for immigration; for Great Britain, as the mandatory power has laid it down that while immigration is going to be liberal and free, it is not going to be unlimited. England is not going to permit Palestine to be killed by hundreds of thousands coming in without the possibility of making a living. But she is going to

permit as many as can come in and be able to support themselves to come in and for those of us who are not among the immigrants there, the first duty is to see to it that there be built up in Palestine those opportunities that will enable the immigrant to earn a living, because unless they find work they cannot come into the land and so in the course of time really make of it a Jewish Palestine.

Now, we do not want the Palestine Cooperative Company and the Palestine Development Council to do it all. We don't want the responsibility of doing it all. After establishing this Credit Union organization, which is a good, big responsibility to supervise, we are ready to do the next thing that must be done, but we are also ready to stimulate individuals, either as individuals or corporations to go there and engage in industry of all kinds, in commerce, agriculture, etc. And we will be ready, if you give us the funds, to make loans to the businesses that are so established. When we make these loans, we will see to it, not that we get extraordinary profits - we do not want that, we want only the modest return to pay expenses and to pay you your dividends, but we do want to see to it that those to whom we make loans conduct their business, establish their enterprises, in the right spirit - making a living, make money for themselves, but not profiteer, not sacrifice the name of the Jews, not sacrifice the interest of Palestinian Jewry. We want them to make a living but to be content without extraordinary returns. We want the profits that may come to these enterprises to be shared by the people of Palestine, in getting their goods and supplies at a reasonable rate. Take the question of building. The cost of all materials is much too high. We intend that when different organizations get established there, engaging in the production of materials or in the construction of buildings, if we are to offer them any assistance in the way of loans or moral influence and support, that they will conduct their business in such a way that the price of materials and work will be brought down to a proper basis. Now, that is the work we have started. That will be actually in operation within a month or so, and it is going to mean something real to the people of Palestine, and in a way something real to the world Jewry.

I have not said a word about politics. I don't intend to say a word. There is not a bit of politics in our work. When we make a loan out there, the loan is going to be made regardless of any politics. It doesn't make any difference who or what he is - character, ability to meet the loan, its aid in upbuilding a Jewish Palestine - that is the only criterion. And for this reason I say now, as always, every Jew can join, and should join, in this work. I don't care whether he is a Zionist or non-Zionist. I don't care whether he shares the ideals of those of us who are Zionists, or whether his interest in Palestine is simply because it is going to be a haven of refuge to those Jews against whom American immigration is barred. I don't care what his motive is if he wants to help upbuild Palestine he can join hands with us. Again, it does not make any difference whether he is a supporter or not of the Keren Hayesod. If he thinks that he should make his donation to the Keren Hayesod, God be with him. But there is no reason why he should not make his investment in Palestine through the work that we are attempting to do. And therefore I say there is not a Jew that some one of you cannot approach and to whom you cannot put the fundamental thoughts that underlie our program, to whom you cannot say, "have a stake with us in Palestine." Do not ask for a donation. There are plenty of course who subscribe to stock and then donate it to the trustees to be held in trust for the University or for the benefit of the Jews of Palestine. That is not the point. Put it from a business standpoint as an investment. It may not turn out a highly successful project. I doubt whether any business man has been absolutely successful to a 100% principal plus 6% interest in every enterprise of a business character into which he went. We give no guarantee except the guarantee of our platform as to method, the guarantee of ourselves as to moral responsibility. We can give a hope, a trust, an expectation, a probability that is all.

Now, let me give you a few figures:

Ordinary	380 127.39
Special Funds	71 000.00
Bldg. Fund	<u>99 830.00</u>

Total subscriptions

551 957.39

Cash & Collateral and ordinary	294 987.39
Building Loan cash	20 082.50
Outstanding 25% Bldg. Loan due 4	875.00
Special Fund	72 000.00
Conditional on securing \$500,000 cash before July 1,	<u>25 000.00</u>
	416 944.89
Balance of Bldg. Loan payable in installments	<u>74 873.50</u>
	491 818.39
Outstanding ordinary	<u>60 139.00</u>

551 957.39

This does not include actual individual subscriptions of which only totals have been reported from a number of cities.

Now, we want to get all this money in as quickly as possible. In all cases, the amounts that I have mentioned to you are not mere mouth-pledges, not mere pipe dreams of what people might think they may do - they are definite, distinct individual promises. I have not included one penny of city pledges, and have not included quite an amount by individuals where we have not yet received the names of the individuals who have contributed.

Every penny of this money, one hundred cents on the dollar, of this money, without one penny of deduction for commission, for overhead expense of any kind or nature, is to be devoted to the purposes of the corporation. Not one penny for commission for the sale of stock has as yet been paid, and I trust that we could sell all of this stock without having to pay any commissions. But if we ever do pay a commission, that commission will not be paid out of the stock subscriptions. Of course, you cannot go about and get together a fund of this kind and run an office, and get people interested and have discussions here, there and everywhere, without expenses. That is out of the question, and yet our expenses have been extremely modest. We started on the 4th of July. Our total expenses for the six months of 1921 were about \$13,000, and we collected that as a special fund called the Administration Fund, for expenses, a number of us chipping in \$100, \$500, up to \$2500 apiece. We did not want to go out and ask for \$5 membership. We did not want to create a great big organization because this is a business enterprise, but of course we could not even run the office on air. Some people chipped in and paid the expenses. For the year 1922, we count that our total expense must not exceed \$30,000 and we count that we ought to raise not less than another half million dollars, and probably a great deal more. We are going to rely again primarily as we did in the past, upon individual effort. We hope that throughout the country the example of Harry Fischel in going out in six or eight weeks time and getting together \$100,000 in subscriptions will be followed by others. But there is not a man or woman who cannot get some additional subscriptions. I don't believe that there is a man or woman here if he devotes two days to the work, who cannot get at least \$1000 or \$2000. Not as gifts but as investments in stock in this great credit company for Palestine. That is the thing I am going to ask each one of you to do. I am going to ask you to help us to delay the day when we must pay commissions for selling our stock. But as I said before, if that day ever comes, special gift funds will be raised to defray that cost. I ask you however to delay that day by giving us one or two definite days of your time, by going among your friends, neighbors, relatives and selling stock in this company. I know a number of you can go out and get thousands without any trouble. Tell them what we are doing. Show that it is a Jewish work of an upbuilding kind. Demonstrate that it is done without waste. Make them realize there is no politics of any kind or nature in it, and make them feel, if you believe as I have no doubt you believe in my statement, that every penny that they subscribe is going to Palestine to help build up Eretz Israel.

Heilbrunn.

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League.

~~May 1/1922~~
May 7-1922
June 8-1922

Woolworth Building,
February 28, 1922.

Dear Mr. Rutenberg:

Your letter of the 14th inst., together with the documents in relation to the hydro-electric development, were delivered to me on Sunday, the 26th, by Mr. Rubenstein. I had to leave town, however, that day and have been able, therefore, to give them but the barest preliminary reading. I want, however, to send you a line of acknowledgment by the fast steamer that leaves tomorrow, and I am therefore hastily dictating these few lines, not in any way to express considered views, but primarily to ask you some questions, which your documents do not make clear to me on a first reading.

Let me, however, premise my questions by the statement that it is utterly impossible for the Palestine Development Council to comply with your request. The P. D. C. has established one stock company,--the Palestine Co-Operative Company,--with one million dollars capital, for the purpose of furnishing credits in Palestine. There has been subscribed to this, to date, approximately a half million dollars, of which a goodly part has been paid in. This money, however, is devoted to specific credit undertakings. Whenever the balance of the million dollars is subscribed and paid in, it, too, will be devoted to credit undertakings.

The P. D. C. has no other money. Therefore, as you see, it is utterly impossible for us to put in a hundred thousand pounds or any other sum, even if we approve of the undertaking.

Whether or not either your engineering or your financial scheme will meet the approval of our Trustees, I cannot tell. Naturally we are all deeply sympathetic to every practicable

and feasible plan for the economic development of Palestine. But you must remember that while your pamphlet is dated September, 1920, nobody, so far as I know, on this side of the water has even seen it until I saw it, two days ago. Again, without the full and detailed plans such as you have not yet sent, we cannot form any judgment in the matter.

And you surely do not expect business men on this side of the ocean to engage in an undertaking of this kind merely on faith and without a full and complete personal study of the entire problem and of all of the data that you have furnished on the other side of the ocean.

The delay in your coming until April will not have hurt your project. Nothing could be done in the way of raising money until that time, and whether money can then be raised will depend upon whether there will be sufficient time for the kind of study that is essential.

Neither your letter nor your mimeographed prospectus makes clear to me the relation between the holding company and the subsidiary company, whether the capital of each of them is to be one million pounds or what amount, whether the debenture stock of a half million pounds ~~xxxxxx~~ which you hope to be able to dispose of ~~the machinery, etc.,~~ is debenture stock of the holding company or of the subsidiary company.

Again, I cannot understand why you believe the Economic Board should not be permitted to subscribe to the holding company but only to the subsidiary company, and believe that the P. D. C., on the contrary, should subscribe only to the holding company.

I note the limitation on returns to the owners of the holding company's stock. I do not understand from your statements whether there is a similar limitation to the holders of the subsidiary company's stock.

The political considerations which require that the subsidiary company only should figure publicly, and the holding company keep in the background, are not clear to me; nor can I see the possibility of keeping the holding company in the background.

You speak of the holding company's taking forty per cent. of the subsidiary company's stock. Is the sixty per cent. to be sold on the open market? Is it to be of the same kind of stock as the forty per cent? If not, what are the differences?

In one place you speak of debentures, and in another of debenture stock. Do you mean debentures on which interest is payable regardless of earning, or do you mean debenture stock which will have the prior claim, but only if interest is earned?

Is the hundred thousand pounds stock issued for the concession on an equality with the other paid-for stock, even in case of liquidation? May the holding company, whether it be British or Palestine, issue that amount of stock for this concession?

Just what are to be the relations between the holding company and the subsidiary company? Will the forty per cent. stock give a minority of the Board of Directors?

In some places you speak of Baron Rothschild, and in others of the I.C.A. Similarly, in some places you speak of the Zionist Organization, and in others of the J.C.T. In each of these cases, do you treat the two as synonymous?

You say that two hundred thousand pounds has been paid in,--one-half by the Baron, one-half by the J.C.T. Has the latter actually been paid in in cold cash? If not, what assurance have you that the J.C.T. will be able to pay it in in cash when the holding company is actually formed?

I trust that you will answer these questions fully and at once. I trust further that you will give me any additional information that you may have. The more fully that we can study and have studied the whole problem before you come here, the prompter will we be able to give you an answer as to what we can do or as to what we can stimulate others to do.

With kind personal regards, I am

Faithfully yours,

Mr. Pincus Rutenberg.
c/o Zionist Organization,
77 Great Russell Street,
London, W.C. 1.
England.

(Sgd.) JULIAN W. MACK

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March 27, 1922.

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

My dear Rabbi Silver:-

Replying to your favor of the 24th instant, I wish to say that I have no engagements for this coming month of April, and that I shall be glad to attend a meeting on any date that you can find convenient to all concerned. I shall waive any objection to Thursdays and attend on that day if the meeting is held at a point within twelve hours' ride of Richmond.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

ENC:S

Edward N. Calisch

Central Committee Palestine Development Leagues

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 J. C. LIPMAN - Agricultural Advisor

March 28, 1922.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF LEAGUE MEMBERS

BUT

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

A joint meeting of the trustees of the Palestine Development Council and the directors of the Palestine Co-operative Company was held on Wednesday evening, March 22nd, at which Mr. Pincus Rittenberg was afforded the opportunity of presenting in considerable detail, his plan for the development of hydro-electric power on the Jordan.

At the end of the discussion, the Chairman, Judge Julian W. Mack, named as a special committee to consider Mr. Rittenberg's plan in detail, the following: Julius Simon, Chairman, Dr. L.C. Lowenstein, (of the General Electric Co.) Elisha M. Friedman, Lewis Straus, Jr., Ben V. Cohen, Bernard Flexner, and Samuel J. Rosensohn. This committee, it is anticipated, will act in concert with a sub-committee of the Joint Distribution Committee on the same matter, if the Joint Distribution Committee determines to appoint such a committee.

This special sub-committee is meeting daily and is calling in experts to advise it on the various issues involved.

JACOB DE HAAS

Secretary.

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

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

WESTERN UNION



TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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1922 APR 18 PM 9 41

B273NY SHEET 2/44

UNDESIRABLE BUT STEP HAVING BEEN TAKEN WE FEEL COMPELLED TO SEE TO IT
 THAT LODGE RESOLUTION IS NOT DEFEATED FRANKFURTER WORKING IN WASHINGTON
 MOST DESIRABLE THEREFORE THAT YOU ACT WITH BAKER IMMEDIATELY PLEASE
 REPORT RESULTS STOP JUDGE MACK WILL BE CLEVELAND THIS SATURDAY
 SUNDAY

JACOB DEHAAS.

Arthur

April 20th, 1922

Dear Dr. Friedenwald:

In amplification of my telegram of this morning, as you know we are perfectly well aware of what the government situation is, and that in reality it could not be better. There was absolutely no need for the Lodge resolution nor for that matter, was there any reason for the Fish resolution. We did not advocate either. In fact, we did not know the terms of the Lodge resolution but as Fish approached Dr. Wise and informed him that he was going to offer the resolution, Wise took care to edit it so that just those things which would arouse the antipathy and trouble at this moment, should be eliminated. So the Fish resolution is harmless and together with that editing, went the advice that he consult Hughes. No doubt Hughes had no objection.

Frankfurter who is in Washington and has looked the situation over believes that the wiser course is not to exercise pressure but to allow Lodge to do quietly whatever he chooses, which means that either he will bring party discipline to bear or he will quietly table the resolution. There are two forces distinctly working against us on the Lodge resolution - those we have identified as the Barton and Crane group who represent the missionary and the Near Eastern element, and the McCormick and Reed group representing all those who are against the mandate in principle and against the British in general. We recently notified the Z. O. leaders in this country that we regard the situation as entirely satisfactory, believing from that that they would leave the American situation alone. This they would not do and now as you see, it is a fine question as to whether strenuous efforts in support will not create new difficulties. Maybe we will be able to overcome this by some informal talk with Jabotinsky and Sokolow. If that is found practical by tomorrow, I will let you know.

Cordially yours,

Jacob L. Kassar

Dr. Harry Friedenwald,

1029 Madison Avenue,

Baltimore, Md.

Office of
NATHAN STRAUS

1012 Aeolian Building,
33 West 42nd Street, New York.

April 21, 1932.

My dear Judge Brandeis:

After giving the most careful consideration to the reasons for the break between our group and the Zionist Organization of America, and after investigating the present situation, I feel impelled to write you to suggest that the time may be ripe for a reconciliation. I believe that the Zionist Organization of America are very eager to come together with us and will be willing to meet any terms that we lay down. Your approval would insure success.

Your views on this would be much appreciated. I need hardly add that I would not write to you had I not given the matter the most careful thought in keeping with its grave importance.

With kindest personal regards and all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

(signed) Nathan Straus,

Mamaroneck.

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

Stoneleigh Court,
Washington, D.C.

April 25, 1922.

My dear Mr. Strass:

I have now your letter of the 21st. The thought you suggest has been much in my mind for some time; and I hope to discuss the matter with you soon. This, however, I deem to be clear; until Mr. Sol Rosenbloom returns from Palestine, no decision should be made and no action of any kind should be taken which deviates in the slightest degree from the course laid out by us last Summer. We asked Mr. Rosenbloom to go to Palestine to represent us; asked him to examine carefully the field; to determine the needs and the possibilities there; and to ascertain what the situation in the organization is; to confer with our friends in Europe and on his return to advise us. We have confidence in Mr. Rosenbloom's judgment as well as in his character. We should not be justified in changing in any respect the status of our work and our relations to the organization until we have the benefit of his advice and the conclusion reached after painstaking enquiry.

With best wishes and cordial greetings,

(signed) Louis D. Brandeis.

To Mr. Nathan Strass.

FREE SYNAGOGUE
NEW YORK

STEPHEN S. WISE
23 WEST 90TH STREET

Apr . 25, 1922

Dear Silver:

I have just talked to Judge Mack and have very strongly urged that the meeting of May 4th be held at his office. I know that it may from some points of view be inconvenient to have him run in and out and be called from his chambers from time to time for a few minutes for purposes of consultation. And still that would be very much better than to call the meeting where he cannot be present, excepting for a few moments in the morning and then have to run away not to return until the afternoon. I strongly urge that the meeting be held at his chambers beginning at ten in the morning, and I think we can conclude a good part of our business by the noon recess, if recess there must be. Personally, I may say to you it is very hard for me to sit in conference with men like Calisch and Landman who have committed the Chillul he-Shem of protesting against the passage of the Lodge resolution. Perhaps it must be done, but I am afraid if I were Chairman of the committee or of the Palestine Development League I would be sorely tempted to call off the conference together. Nothing will come of it. We shall merely succeed at best in pinning our colleagues down to something which they will never squarely do, but having gone so far perhaps we must now go on.

Faithfully yours,

Wise

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May 5th, 1922,

A circular has been issued to the federations and fractions informing them that the World Zionist Organization desires to have their advice on the steps to be taken for reorganization of the World Zionist Organization, subsequent to the issuance of the Mandate which they presume will be issued shortly. The circular raises particularly, the issue involved in the creation of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and says that the Executive has under consideration the possibility of four plans:

1. The Brandeis plan - by this they mean that the Zionist Organization avows that it will do no work in the Diaspora and devote itself exclusively to Palestinian effort.
2. That the World Zionist Organization shall convene a World Jewish Congress to create the Jewish Agency inviting through the world organizations and individuals without regard to party or other affiliations.
3. That the World Zionist Organization shall create an Executive in which other bodies shall be represented for all work to be done in Palestine, and that this committee shall be regarded as the Jewish Agency.
4. That the World Zionist Organization continue as therefore, but that it undertake to consult whenever necessary, with other bodies.

The Mizrahi have voted in favor of the second propositions.

1922 July 24, 1922

PEACE RESOLUTIONS AT THE CONVENTION.

(1st Resolution unanimously adopted by the Convention Monday afternoon - brought in by the Resolutions Committee.)

WHEREAS this convention deploras the existence of factional differences in the ranks of the ZOA and believes that the time is ripe for unity and cooperation of all Zionists in the task of upbuilding Palestine,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that a Council of Conciliation be appointed by the Chairman of the Convention to be composed of 7 representatives of the ZOA and the convention requests that an equal number of representatives be selected by the PDC; said representatives to meet at such time and place as may be expedient for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about unity in Zionist ranks.

(2nd Resolution brought in by the Resolutions Committee; passed by the convention, 104 to 45.)

WHEREAS ~~this~~ this Convention recognizes the importance of enlisting all Jewish forces in the United States for the social and economic development of Palestine regardless of the present or past affiliation of the individuals who are willing to aid in the task of upbuilding Palestine, and

WHEREAS the P.D.C. has been organized in the interest of the social, economic development of Palestine and is composed of Zionists and non-Zionists, and

WHEREAS the World Zionist Organization has established the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) for the purpose of carrying on work in the upbuilding of Palestine,

WHEREAS it is the understanding of this Convention that the P.D.C. recognizes that it is essential to the work of all Jewish organizations for Palestine that the Mandate for Palestine to Great Britain be confirmed by the League of Nations, recognizing the Zionist Organization as the Jewish Agency for Palestine,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that a committee be appointed by the chair to consider with a similar committee from the P.D.C. the best manner in which co-operation may be obtained by the two bodies for the speedy upbuilding of Eretz Israel.

WSS
LADLESS HILL FARM
Louisville, Ky.

May 8, 1922

JWM SSW DEH

Re deH 5th:

Not having heard any discussion concerning CCAR, I hesitate to express any opinion, but the matter impresses me thus;

1. It is desirable to lead them - as others to constructive work; but
2. It is not desirable to enter into covenants, and
3. It is not desirable to agree upon representation.

a. It looks a bit as if we were allying ourselves with the reform as against the orthodox element.

b. It is rather an insult to request the foundation (?) to enter into covenants. It would be entirely proper for the CCAR to be resolute, and we to express our assent to what is a fact.

c. The only representation we recognize is provided for in the Leagues. If they have any good man or men who will work we shall be only too happy to select them for work to be done. With the most improved form of resolution we shall at best have the promise of their "best endeavors". We want not more organization but cash and effective work. We are apt to get window-dressing representation and nothing more. If they want to help - let them subscribe to our enterprise and we will put work on to them if they name good men.

LDB

May 9

JWM SSW JDEH

1. Supplementing my letter re CCAR. If any compact or representation is to be provided for, it should be in PDLeagues, and not in the PDC.

2. What had been done about Committee for interesting lawyers in securing bequests for PDC?

3. When will SSW sail?

4. What has been done to ensure Sol Rosenbloom remaining in Palestine long enough to effect results?

LDB

5/9

JWM SSW JdeH

Re Mohl's Pan Semitic Union. I didn't express an opinion because I do not understand the situation.

Shapinsky, Strull, Adey and Isaacs asked to see me. Asked my opinion on various matters, and I talked plainly to them. I think the Louisville crowd is ashamed of itself. Shapinsky said in leaving, practically that if we want them to do specific things for PDC they will do so.

LDB

[May 9, 1922]

PDC and Sol Rosenbloom
1922 Long Sol
Yaffa Light and

RUTENBERG JORDAN HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLAN

The Palestine Development Council at a meeting of its Trustees, and the Palestine Co-operative Company, at a meeting of its Board of Directors, jointly agree to aid in the financing of the Rutenberg plan for the electrification of *Palestine* Jerusalem. The outstanding facts are as follows:

CONCESSION

The corporation to be created will be a Palestine corporation and will operate the concessions secured by Mr. Rutenberg.

CAPITAL

The capitalization will be £ 1,000,000.

TRUSTEE CERTIFICATES

The Palestine Development Council as Trustees, will issue trustee certificates in units of \$50, to be exchanged for preference shares to bear interest up to 8% non-cumulative with the right to share in up to 12% of the surplus profits. Arrangements will be made to pay for all units above one in installments covering about eight months, 25% cash down.

Investigation on the spot has shown that there is already a large demand for electric power in Palestine, and that the proposed plant will be able to dispose readily of all the power that it can produce.

SOLE CONTRIBUTIONS

Commi Towards the capitalization, the I.C.A. through Baron Edmond de Rothschild will subscribe \$500,000; the Joint Distribution/has pledged, under certain conditions, to subscribe \$200,000. It is understood that the Jewish Colonial Trust and the Jewish National Fund will subscribe about \$500,000.

ENDORSEMENT

The plan has been endorsed by the engineers of the General Electric Company whose report, together with that of the British Government and French engineers, will be published. A prospectus is in the course of preparation. The active sale of certificates will begin about May 31st. Officers of the Leagues are urged to immediately notify the Central Committee as to local subscriptions. An active publicity campaign is planned.

Jerusalem, Palestine,
May 11, 1922.

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

Dear Justice Brandeis:

I received your letter of April 19th and was very glad indeed to hear from you. I have just returned from a trip through the colonies, where we spent over two weeks. Including my visits before Passover, I have now covered most of the important colonies. While I have not spent as much time in each place as I would have wished to, I believe I have a fair idea of the situation,--particularly in reference to wants.

I have been deeply impressed with the great sacrifices the early colonists had to make to reach their present condition. The Jewish world at large fails, I believe, to appreciate what has been done against enormous obstacles. The story of the colonists is a tale of heroism, a determined struggle against death, disease and the hardest of natural conditions. When the story is written down, it will make one of the most glorious chapters in our great history. I don't mean to point this out to you, for I know that you understand what has been done. I hope, however, to be able to present to the general public, on my home-coming a true picture of what I have seen.

There is no question but that there is room for honest criticism, for grave mistakes have been made in many instances. Even the tourist can point them out early enough, but he who goes more deeply into the conditions which had to be met, must realize that much has been done and that those who are working here deserve to have their hands upheld.

As you know, there was never any doubt in my mind as to the rightness of our position and I am more convinced of this than ever before. As I have written to you, the correctness of our attitude is being realized here as well. Nevertheless, the need is so great, the problem so enormous, that our effort however hard we have worked to attain results does not begin to measure up to the responsibility. This is a little land with large and many problems. Palestine and the Jewish world at large are looking to us. What are we going to do? Our associates must come to understand what a great responsibility rests upon them. Since we cannot expect too much from the Zionist Organization, as it is at present constituted, our failure to accomplish, allowing things to drag along, may endanger the whole Jewish position. Greater things must be done and must be done quickly. The I.C.A. seems to be proceeding steadily with its work, but naturally one organization with limited funds cannot be expected to do all.

Turning to some of the more detailed questions that confront us, the short time loans that we expect to extend for the Credit Unions will undoubtedly be of benefit particularly to the older colonies in Judea. In most cases, however, I have found that Loans for longer terms for the purchase of cattle and machinery for dairies and other enterprises connected with agriculture are needed. Loans for 3 to 5 years, I believe, will give impetus to the development in the colonies. No doubt such credits will be more difficult to administer than the short term loans, but I believe that ample security can be obtained. The next matter of importance would be a land bank to extend loans for long periods to assist in settlement, for the purchase of land and to erect houses in the colonies.

In all cases, I have found that they do not want charity, but they need credits at reasonable rates of interest. In general, I have met dissatisfaction with the rate of interest that we have set, viz. 8%, and I have come to the conclusion that 6% would be nearer an equitable figure, particularly in view of the lower discount rate in the world's money market. I understand that we have already made our promises of 6% to the stockholders

Hotel Allenby,
Jerusalem,
May 12, 1922.

Rabbi Hilel Silver,

My dear Rabbi Silver,

I have thought of writing you many times, but I was pressed for time and believing that you were kept in touch with my correspondence to America, I allowed myself ^{to} writing to you since my arrival. Even now, I doubt whether I have anything special to add to that which I have already written to America, and I fear that nothing that I can write will be new to you.

I have been greatly impressed by what has been accomplished here. One is moved by the view of historic and sacred places made holy by the deeds of our ancestors, but I must confess that I have been stirred even more deeply, ~~by the story about~~ what has been accomplished through the sacrifices of our pioneers. Their story, a tale of heroism, of determined resistance against death, disease and the hardest of natural conditions, will make one of the most glorious chapters in our noble history.

But what will our own generation do for these pioneers and their sons? Are they not entitled to recognition by the Jewish world? I think so, especially, since they do not ask for charity. They need those credits which are generally available in other countries where business life is organized. They wish to give good security and to pay reasonable interest. They must have loans for the building of houses, for the purchase of cattle and machinery. The wants are numerous. There is no single organization that can begin to cover the urgent requirements. It is no secret that the Zionist Organization as at present constituted, cannot begin to do what might be expected and it is no secret, at least here, that they have not the proper administrators. This is of little satisfaction to me for there is no other organization at present that can take its place. It is, therefore, all the more urgent that our own organization should, in the near future, take a large share in the economic reconstruction of Palestine. Only thus can the situation be saved. I am confident of your interest and your willingness as well as of your power to awaken our people to their duty.

I
I have been disappointed in our inability to get our work started sooner. We have no manager as yet and now I learnt that Mr. Flexner, with whose arrival, the matter was to have been settled is not coming. My own stay will have to be prolonged far beyond what I had planned, for I have given my word not to leave Palestine before we have initiated our projects. I hope to receive word soon that a qualified man has been chosen as manager, so that we may proceed immediately with the urgent work of establishing the banks. Then I shall feel freer of all and be in a better position to think over the many things I have investigated in Palestine to be ready to bring home a report of the situation.

My very best regards to you in which Mrs. Rosenbloom and my daughter join me, I am

Sincerely yours,

Sol. Rosenbloom



Corrected
Copy

May fifteenth, 1922

Judge Julian W. Mack,
Woolworth Building,
New York City.

My dear Judge Mack,

I am very anxious that our conference next Thursday should succeed. From the letters of L.D.B., Dr. Wise and Friedenwald, I judge that opposition has arisen within our ranks to the memorandum drafted at the last meeting.

L.D.B.'s objection to "a covenant" can be easily overcome by substituting for it "resolution". Another objection, that "it might appear that we are joining hands with the Reform as against the Orthodox" is, I believe, not very damaging. We are agreed to enter into similar negotiations with any other religious group.

Dr. Wise objects to the item in the memorandum which calls for formulating all our future propaganda literature in consonance with the agreement. It was clearly understood that we were to change none of the literature already published, or recall it. To that end, I would suggest that the words "in the future" be eliminated. (See draft)

As for representation @ I feel that this should not present any insurmountable difficulty. We could give the C.C.A.R. all the representation they wish on the Central Committee of the P.D.L. We can also give them one or two places among the memberships at large of the P.D.C. We do not, of course, wish to have others than experts on the

Board of Trustees.

I shall do my utmost to be with you on Thursday, but, if I am prevented from coming, I wish that you would do your utmost to come to a definite understanding with the representatives of the C.C.A.R.

I may be wrong in my opinion, but I place a great deal of importance and hope upon the successful outcome of our negotiations. It is a direct challenge to the Reform Rabbis of America to do their duty towards Palestine. It will leave them no loop-hole for escape, and it may result in real financial gain.

Conviction has been gaining upon me in the last few months, that our Organization must become the great agency in America for the upbuilding of Palestine, and to that end our program must be as broad and as comprehensive as possible, alienating no groups and welcoming all. We can, without doing violence to our individual opinions, meet the C.C.A.R. on common ground.

Very sincerely yours,

Central Committee Palestine Development Leagues

31 Union Square, New York City

NATHAN STRAUS - Honorary Chairman
 ABBA HILLEL SILVER - Chairman
 STEPHEN S. WISE - Vice-Chairman
 EMIL WEINHEIM - Treasurer
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J. D. Jurman - Waterbury
 G. Karol - Allentown, Pa.
 Louis E. Kirstein - Boston
 Henry H. Levenson - Boston
 Martin A. Meyer - San Francisco
 Louis H. Miller - Buffalo
 Abraham A. Neuman - Phil.
 Louis I. Newman - New York
 Hugo Pam - Chicago
 Samuel Rittenberg - Charleston

Moritz Roseman - Green Bay, Wis.
 Jonas Rosenfeld - Dallas
 I. Rude - Denver
 Samuel Schimmel - Philadelphia
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 Alexander Wolf - St. Louis
 Mrs. S. J. Rosensohn -
 Susan Brandeis -
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PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

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

June 9th, 1922.

Dear Sir:

During the last 48 hours, important news has come to us from Palestine. Under date of May 18th, our treasurer, Mr. Sol Rosenbloom, writes that Mr. Easterman, the manager of the Central Bank for Cooperative Institutions in Palestine, has arrived and that he then arranged with Mr. Easterman, to begin business within 10 days. We therefore may assume that the Credit Bank has been opened.

In the same letter, Mr. Rosenbloom informs us that he has definitely appointed Mr. Emanuel Mohl, who is favorably known to all our officers, as manager of the Building Loan Association.

Today, June 9th, we have received two cables from Mr. Rosenbloom. The first instructs us as follows: "PURCHASE STERLING NEW YORK FOR TOTAL BUILDING LOAN MONEY TRANSFER BY CABLE ROSENBLUM JERUSALEM". In the second cable, Mr. Rosenbloom informs us that the demands for Mortgages in Jerusalem exceeds our commitment of \$250,000 and says, "BUILDING LOANS PLEDGED EXCEED MONEY APPROPRIATED REQUIRE ADDITIONAL 25,000 POUNDS NOTIFY FISCHEL".

Your Board of Directors, has independent of these obligations, to meet many other important commitments, particularly in relation to the Rutenberg plan for the hydro-electrification of the Jordan. I urge you therefore, to be good enough to forego your right to pay the balance of your subscription by installments and instead to remit at once, check covering the outstanding balances. I enclose your bill showing the total due.

Immediate action in this matter will be appreciated.

Cordially yours,

Julian W. Mack
 Chairman

PRIVATE

amh
JUNE 12, 1922.

The second conference with the representatives of the Central Committee of American Rabbis and the Palestine Development Council was held on Thursday, June 8th. There were, for our organization, Judge Mack, Dr. Wise, Rabbi Silver and Mr. Rosensohn. For the Central Committee of American Rabbis, Dr. Calisch, Dr. Shulman, Dr. Mann and Dr. Wolfe.

The attached is copy of the decisions of the joint conference. The final paragraph of course, is not for public adoption. Upon the adoption by the Central Committee of American Rabbis of these resolutions, they will name six members at large on the Palestine Development Council. Of the members at large, only two are to be rabbis.

No action is to be taken by our organization until after the Central Committee of American Rabbis conference.

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION of AMERICA



ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
HERMAN CONHEIM
ABRAHAM GOLDBERG
LOUIS ROBISON
BERNARD A. ROSENBLATT
MORRIS ROTHENBERG
PETER J. SCHWEITZER
TREASURER
LOUIS LIPSKY
GENERAL SECRETARY

55 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

June 21st 1922

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SENIOR ABEL	New York, N. Y.	D. GARA	Cleveland, O.	ELIAS MARGOLIS	New York, N. Y.	JACOB SAKS	Norfolk, Va.
MAX AMDUR	Pittsburgh, Pa.	HERMAN GESSNER	Escanaba, Mich.	MORRIS MARGULIES	New York, N. Y.	NORMAN SALIT, I. Z. A.,	New York
JOSEPH BARONDESS	New York, N. Y.	JACOB GINSBERG	Philadelphia, Pa.	HIRSCH MASLIANSKY	Brooklyn, N. Y.	BERNARD SHELVIN	New York, N. Y.
SAMUEL BENJAMIN	Cleveland, O.	ISRAEL GOLDBERG	New York, N. Y.	ISRAEL MATZ	Brooklyn, N. Y.	MAX SHULMAN	Chicago, Ill.
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A. B. COHEN	Scranton, Pa.	ISAAC HARRIS	Boston, Mass.	SAMUEL NATHANSON	New Haven, Conn.	SAMUEL TRAVIS	Tulsa, Okla.
MORRIS COHEN	New Britain, Conn.	JOSEPH HIRSHFIELD	Kinston, S. C.	EMANUEL NEUMANN	New York, N. Y.	SOL J. WEINSTEIN	New York, N. Y.
SAUL J. COHEN, YOUNG JUDAEA,	N. Y.	BERNARD HORWICH	Chicago, Ill.	BENJAMIN RABALSKY	Boston, Mass.	DAVID WERBELOWSKY	Brooklyn, N. Y.
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WILLIAM EDLIN	New York, N. Y.	LOTTA LEVENSOHN	New York, N. Y.	BERNARD G. RICHARDS	New York, N. Y.		
JACOB FISHMAN	New York, N. Y.	AARON LEVINSTONE	Newark, N. J.	A. P. ROSENBERG	Milwaukee, Wis.		
MEYER FREED	Worcester, Mass.	FRED LUBIN	Chicago, Ill.	M. G. ROSENBERG	Ybor City, Fla.		

Dear Rabbi Silver,

I thank you for your letter of June 14th which I received only to-day. The contract which you sent me three weeks ago,

has not reached me. I asked in the office of the Palestine Development Council, but nothing was there. I am therefore sending you another contract which kindly sign and return.

Please induce also the other buyers to return the signed duplicate contracts, as I am leaving on July 8th and must have this matter settled before leaving. Mr. Kollin has not yet paid the first instalment payment on the plot which he bought.

I enclose copy of a letter which I received to-day from Rabbi Leon Spitz and copy of my reply. I shall appreciate it if you will communicate with Rabbi Spitz and use your influence with him in order to induce him to buy a plot on the lake.

With kindest regards and thanks,

Yours sincerely,

You will notice that I have extended the time of payment,

(COPY)

June 24, 1922.

Dear Judge:

This letter is to be regarded as confidential, unless what I am about to say is deemed by you as being potentially the means of opening the door to an adjustment of the differences that now exist in the ranks of Zionism.

As you know, I made various efforts after Dr. Weizmann arrived in New York last year, to avoid a rupture. My good offices, which I tendered at that time, were apparently not regarded as desirable. Although my views on Zionism have not undergone the slightest change since the days when we discussed the subject among ourselves, my sympathy with those who desire the establishment of a home in Palestine is more lively today than it has ever been. I stated my reasons at the meeting at Oscar Straus's house on the occasion when Major de Rothschild was here. Today I feel more than ever the importance of unity. I regard the action taken in the House of Lords the other day as not only distressing, but alarming. And if it should happen that the House of Commons were to take a similar position, whatever its motive may be, it would undoubtedly destroy any chances for the confirmation of the Mandate. This is not, therefore, the time for differences or quarrels among the Jews, and especially among those who have heretofore devoted all their energies toward the realization of the hopes which they harbored for the upbuilding of Palestine and the establishment there of a large Jewish community.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. Sokolow called on me in connection with a request that he made for further assistance from the Joint Distribution Committee. After that matter had been disposed of he said, in substance, that he was very much pained by the continuance of the unfortunate differences that had arisen among the Zionists, and that he had hoped that a way might be found to heal them before his return to Europe. He said that he knew of nobody in the organization who could undertake this work of pacification, and that he regarded it as fortunate under the circumstances that I was not a member of the organization and that my relations to both parties, as well as my sympathy for the cause, might make it possible for me to act as the medium through whom peace might be brought about. I asked him whether that meant that concessions might be made by his organization. He assured me that the plans of the organization were not so rigid that they could not be modified, and that if negotiations looking to a harmonious adjustment of differences could be brought about they would be welcomed by him and every reasonable concession to bring about that end would be favoured by him. He added that he was quite sure that what he had said represented the views of other of the leading members of the organization.

I said to him that I would take up the subject with you in the manner in which I am now doing it, believing that your devotion to the cause was such that you would use your personal influence in favor of a serious reconsideration of the subjects which a year ago led to the unfortunate breach in the ranks of Zionism.

- 2 -

I expect to leave on my vacation on Monday evening, and hope to be able to remain away until the beginning of August. If after what I have said you and your associates conclude that I can be of help, you may command me. If you reach a contrary conclusion or believe that it is not advisable for your organization to enter upon negotiations, let me know, so that I may discharge my mind from further consideration of this subject. In that event I am sure that no use will be made by you of what I have said in this letter.

WRHS

Very cordially yours,

(Sgd.) LOUIS MARSHALL

HON. JULIAN W. MACK,
Woolworth Building,
New York City.

June 26, 1922.

Dear Marshall:

I am grateful to you for your letter of the 24th inst. and your generous offer. But I am entirely clear that in the interest of the cause which Mr. Sokolow and I have, I believe, equally at heart, the Palestine Development Council must continue as a separate organization of Zionists and non-Zionists alike, devoted solely to the social economic upbuilding of Palestine and as an organization not committed to any political dogmas. And I am equally clear that at this time and at least until the next Congress shall meet, both my associates and I must devote all of the time and energies that we can give to Palestinian work, to the P. D. C. and the undertakings which it has instigated or approved.

That the utmost harmony should exist between the Z. O. A. and the P. D. C., must be clear to everyone: I have every reason to believe that the delegates to the Z. O. A. Convention now in session fully appreciate and I trust will formally recognize this.

My emphasis, too, is on unity: but unity of ultimate aim with harmony of action, rather than unity of action: the aim being the upbuilding of Palestine in order that, with the mandate substantially in its present form granted to Great Britain, its fundamental purposes may be accomplished.

I trust that I may be permitted by you to show this correspondence to my immediate associates.

Very cordially yours,

(Sgd.) JULIAN W. MACK

Louis Marshall, Esq.,
120 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS
AND THE PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL.

Adopted by the Central Conference of American Rabbis at its convention
Friday, June 30th, 1922, at Cape May, New Jersey.

WHEREAS the Palestine Development Council has been established for the sole purpose of stimulating the social, economic reconstruction of Palestine in co-operation with the mandatory power; and

WHEREAS, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, in the course of its statement made at Rochester, 1920, said that it was the duty of all Jews to contribute to the reconstruction of Palestine, in so far as Jews may be enabled to place themselves there,

THEREFORE, the Palestine Development Council and the Central Conference of American Rabbis hereby agree, by their joint efforts, to associate themselves in the economic rehabilitation of Palestine and the promotion of the settlement in that country of such Jews as wish to go there.

FURTHER, the Palestine Development Council and the Central Conference of American Rabbis, in adopting a policy of joint active participation in the work of developing Palestine, hereby agree that such joint effort is predicated upon the understanding that neither party, as an organization, is committed to any political-nationalist program.

IT is further agreed that the Central Conference of American Rabbis, shall call upon its members actively to support, in accordance with this agreement, the economic enterprises of the Council, provided that this agreement may be terminated at an annual convention of the Conference or the Council.

FURTHER, that upon the acceptance of these resolutions by the Palestine Development Council and the Central Conference of American Rabbis, at their respective conventions, they be given the widest publicity and be published in the program describing the aims and objects of the Central Committee of the Palestine Development Leagues.

IT is further agreed that the Conference shall have a representation of six in the Palestine Development Council to belong to the group in the Council that are known as members at large. And, furthermore, the Conference shall appoint six men to serve on the Central Committee of the Palestine Development Leagues.

July 12th, 1922.

Mr. Adolph Kraus,
a/c Independent Order B'nai B'Rith
1228 Tribune Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Kraus,

You are no doubt acquainted with the program and activities of the Palestine Development Council. This body was organized in an attempt to unite all American Israel for effective service in the economic rehabilitation of Palestine. The Palestine Development Council has no political-nationalist program, and is not identified with any organization that has such a program. It devotes its exclusively to the very pressing need of preparing Palestine for the tens of thousands of our people who wish to go there or must go there.

As a result of negotiations carried on between the Palestine Development Council and the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the enclosed agreement between the two organizations was drafted and was, on Friday, June 30th, 1922, adopted by an almost unanimous vote of the Conference at its convention at Cape May, New Jersey.

It appeared to many at this conference, that the Independent Order B'nai B'Rith would likewise wish to cooperate in this important work. I should like to have your judgment in the matter, as well as that of your Executive Committee. In the case of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, we found it very helpful to hold an informal meeting of representatives of the two organizations to discuss the matter in full. Such a meeting if arranged between the

July 12th, 1922.

-2-

would of course be of a purely deliberative character.

Trusting to hear from you, and with best wishes for a pleasant summer, I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,



Chairman Central Committee, Palestine
Development Leagues.



Ans

Woolworth Building,
New York, July 21, 1922.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

LDB - PF:

Meeting this afternoon - deH., B.V.C.,
H.M.K., R.S., A.S. and J.W.M. - question what to
do about a committee.

deH. and R.S. strongly advocate the immediate appointment, by the PDC, of a committee to meet the committee appointed by the convention, but for the present, not the committee appointed by the Congress. deH. seems to feel that there is some chance of the ZOA taking the same attitude as the CCAR, having a representation on our membership, concentrating the economic work in us and whole-heartedly supporting it. That does not mean that he thinks Lipsky, Goldberg or Neumann would favor it, but that he thinks they would be overwhelmed and that the rest of them would favor it. Again, he believes that they would all recognize, when it is once made clear to them, the fundamental importance of permanently maintaining the PDC for the economic work on a non-partisan basis, thereby securing, or at least endeavoring to secure the cooperation of all elements in this task. That seeing that, they would appreciate the impossibility of our going back into leadership in the ZOA - at least you and I and some of the others. Both feel that it is fundamentally necessary to put ourselves right before the public, not for our sake but the sake of the cause. That if we fail to appoint a committee, the public will not understand it, will be disgruntled by it, and will be alienated from all Palestine work thereby. On the other hand, if we do appoint a committee, do make this proposition, then even if it should be rejected, our own position would be made perfectly clear to the public and would be understood and probably agreed to by many, if not most Zionists.

R.S. adds there are possible advantages as above stated if a committee is appointed; there are no disadvantages that cannot be properly safeguarded if the committee clearly understands what they are appointed for. On the other hand, if no committee is appointed there is the positive disadvantage of bad feeling with the organization and of exasperation and complete failure to

LDB - FF:

July 21, 1922

understand us on the part of the great body of the Zionists and our own adherents so far as they are Zionists, and as a result, considerable friction on the Rutenberg proposition. Evidence of this is already apparent because the Z.O.A. has given to the different communities quotas, and we are already experiencing trouble because of this.

de Haas' suggestion is that we call a meeting of the PDC trustees, members-at-large and Central Committee, for Sunday, August 6th, to take action, first on the agreement with the CCAR, and second, on the appointment of a committee as outlined above. By calling the meeting at this time, if the appointment of a committee is authorized, nothing can really be done inasmuch as the other side will have to sail that week, in all probability, to attend the Yahres Conference. de Haas would have postponed it another week but for the fact that during that week he expects to begin his Western trip.

HMK agrees with all the above. AS and RS also.

I agree as to the wisdom of the course but I do not for the moment believe that the ZOA will accept the suggestion of coming into the PDC through representation in the way that the WZO has come into the Economic Board. We are all agreed, however, that whether they do this or do not do this, there may be some measure of agreement as to the practical conduct of campaigns for the Rutenberg scheme or our other enterprises.

BVC thinks that a large number of the public believe that these committees are to discuss not simply limited measures of cooperation between the organizations as such, and the PDC as such, but measures looking towards the assumption of positions of responsibility in the ZOA by individual members of our group. That being the case, he does not think that it is wise for the PDC to appoint any committee unless after discussion between Rothenberg and himself, and Rothenberg advises ~~him~~ that the conference merely in respect of limited cooperation between the ZOA and PDC is what is desired.

If the conference is desired on this limited basis he does not think it will prove to be fruitful but he does not see how it can well be refused. If a conference is really desired not between the PDC as such and the ZOA as such, but between the Brandeis-Mack group and the administration of the ZOA, then he thinks that the draft letter previously submitted by Simon and himself should be sent.

LDB - FP

July 21, 1922

R. G. Addis, and

All the others think that if at the first meeting of the committee on behalf of the PDC it develops that what the committee on behalf of the ZOA has in mind in discussing peace, is the return of the Brandeis-Mack group and nothing else, that then the committee on behalf of the PDC will have done everything that it could have done to promote the economic upbuilding of Palestine and can withdraw gracefully, and if the Brandeis-Mack group cares to carry on negotiations with the committee of the ZOA, that can subsequently be done.

BVC rejoins to the above by saying that unless the scope and purpose of the joint committee is clearly understood, there is likely to be a continued confusion of issues in a maze of legal words.

Yours,

Justice Louis D. Brandeis,
Quason Cottage,
Chatham, Mass.

JWM.RDC

Copies to SSW, AHS, JS, HF, and Maurice Avner, B.F., L.S.P.
* S. J. R.

[1922]

PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

31 Union Square, N. Y.

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER TO TOUR WEST
IN THE INTEREST OF THE RUTENBERG PROJECT

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, President of the Central Committee, Palestine Development Leagues, who from the outset has been conspicuously associated with the work of the Palestine Development Council, will, beginning August 21, make a flying trip through the West. Rabbi Silver, who occupies the pulpit of the Euclid Avenue Temple, Cleveland, Ohio, and is recognized as one of the most eloquent of the younger men in the Jewish pulpit in this country, will speak in the interest of the financing of the Rutenberg project for creating hydroelectric power in Palestine.

The Palestine Development Council which took the initiative in this country in undertaking to raise capital for this great enterprise, and whose legal representative, Mr. Samuel J. Rosensohn, has recently been in England for the purpose of conferring on the organization of the Rutenberg corporation, is raising capital for this project by the sale of trust certificates in \$50 units. The Palestine Development Council campaign opened very quietly recently for this purpose, and at the outset reported immediate subscriptions amounting to over \$300,000.

Rabbi Silver will visit St. Paul and Minneapolis on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 22nd and 23rd, arriving in Seattle on Friday, the 25th, Portland, Monday the 28th, San Francisco, Thursday the 31, and during his stay there will visit Oakland. Wednesday, September 6, Rabbi Silver will visit Los Angeles, and before returning home, will make a trip to San Diego. The local arrangements are in the hands of

On some part of his tour, Rabbi Silver will be accompanied by Mr. Jacob de Haas, Secretary of the Central Committee, Palestine Development Leagues, but in a good many places, Mr. de Haas will travel well ahead, or independently in the same interest.

1922

Directions for forwarding mail &c.

August 22nd Tuesday St. Paul, Minn. Care Dr. Myron Sherper, Lowry Building

August 23rd Wednesday Minneapolis Care Dr. George Gordon, 410 LaSalle Bldg

August 25th Friday Seattle, Wash. Care Marcus Lees, National Bank of
Commerce Building.

August 28th Monday Portland, Oregon Care Rabbi Jonah B. Wise,
715 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

August 31st Thursday San Francisco and Care Rabbi Martin A. Meyer,
Oakland, Calif. 3108 Jackson St. San Francisco

September 6th -Wednesday Los Angeles, Calif. Care ~~Murray~~ Rabbi Edgar Magnin,
through Sept.10th -- Sunday Temple B'nai B'rith,
2187 W. 16th Street

September 11th Monday San Diego, Calif. Care Hyman Wolf, St. James Hotel.

apd *Hise*
Cairo
July 28, 1922.

For Justice Brandeis and Judge Mack:

I have not tried to write while in Palestine. It would have been impossible. My days began at five and ended after midnight. I saw much, and heard much and listened to all. A full report of the visit and its outstanding events must be postponed until my return, when, if it be desired, I can attempt to convey the impressions made upon me.

Fortunately Mrs. Fels and I found Mr. Rosenbloom (whom I shall refer to as S.R.) still in Jerusalem. He was just convalescing from another the second or third attack of sand-fly-fever. - Dr. Biskind's diagnosis. I must say at once that I believe, as does Mrs. F. that we chose wisely in deputing S.R. to represent us in Palestine. He has made a good impression, thanks to his character and earnestness. Happily he is not a brilliant person not a politician, so he did not and could not set out to compete with the personalities of the commission. He has led the population to understand our purposes, and his rather deliberate manner has been impressively different from the dazzling and anapoleonic manner of which Palestine has had a surfeit. S.R. has had the really enormous advantage of Mohl's sane judgment and considerable experience upon which to lean. Mohl seems to me invaluable. The half-jocular complaint that he is "too hard" is high testimony touching one, who must be granite or ground to dust. We, are fortunate indeed in Mohl's service. I cannot speak of Easternman, tho we met a number of times. S.R. and Mohl will know. Nothing better could befall us or him than that he develop into another Mohl.

A word about the Mandate, around which everything revolved during our stay in Palestine. It is good to have it, but it is almost better to have it over. It may get certain problems out of the way or rather set us definitely before certain problems, but it will work no miracles. Palestine must cease to rely on political stunts and that leads me to the question of the administration and incidentally the Arab problem.

economic miracles. A. Haluckah of sensations and sensationalism is no less enervating than the earlier Haluckah. It substitutes a facile receptivity for creative energy. I may have shocked the editors of the "Doar Hayom" by telling them that as editors ~~it~~ they were forgivable for playing on emotions, but as Jews they must adopt another attitude. I put it as clearly as I could in a statement for the "Doar Hayom", which may have come under your notice. Much uneasiness prevailed over the ratification of the Mandate, Id est over its effect upon the Arab population. It is now generally believed that if there is to be an Arab uprising, it will be in connection with the return of the Arab delegation, which has again been postponed. And that leads me to the question of the Administration, - and incidentally the Arab problem. Sir Herbert invited Mrs. Fels and my family to lunch and after lunch I had a good opportunity to hear his views, which, I told him, should be conveyed in substance to L.D.B. and J.W.M. He (H.E.) is an English administrator, and little more, I do not underrate his difficulties which are enormous, but he lacks vision in the highest and the courage of his opportunity. He will never err, - grievously or gloriously. He seemed to think the mandate of importance, insofar as it would end certain kinds of opposition. He stated that he had little fear of that touching which I heard rather disquieting rumors, - namely the possibility of Arab non-cooperation. "There are too many Arab aspirants for office." Viewing the Arab situation as an Administration problem, there is much to be said. We have not been without fault. Even the Ussischkin's might have been more tactful and conciliatory from the beginning, in which case, to speak of lesser things, there would have been no need of buying peace now. I must tell upon my return of a delicious instance, told me by Messrs. Picciotto and Alexander, both of whom L.D.B. met in Egypt. But this truth stand out. The Arab question is a Christian question. It has been evoked by Christian Arabs acting in collusion with certain European "Christians." I shall have much to say about this at home, for it cannot be impossible to make Christian people in America view the matter aright. Sir Wyndham in the confident of the Dinner Table, - said, affixing the blame for the difficulty upon the Christian leaders of the Arab fellahs, "there are no Christians in Palestine." If I were to attempt to quote all that Sir Wyndham said re this problem that was memorable, I could write on nothing else, - but I may add his word, "Patience and Justice will do all." The difference between Sir Herbert

and Sir Wyndham is that Sir H. wants the Jews to have chiefly patience and Sir Wyndham would have for the Jews chiefly justice. I hinted to H.E. that a rescript after the mandate would be desirable pleading for peace among all groups, but insisting upon an end to incitement and agitation. I hope it may never be trust of H.E. as it was true of Reading while American Ambassador, that we must pay the price of his Jewishness. The hope of Palestine is that, if and when Sir H. go, W.D. may succeed him. He put it: "the Arabs know I am for the Jews and I want them to know it. We Christians owe reparation to the Jews, and the Arabs must help us pay it. He is the English gentleman at his best. The Jewish Colonists head there letters, without regard to relevancy "Der Baron Soll Leben". I say, - Sir Wyndham soll leben und fahren."

But my business is to deal with our special problem, - our tasks and responsibilities in Palestine. I heard nothing but praise for our projected work. Beginning, I must add belatedly, with the editor of the Jewish Chronicle in London, who said, "every word of your statement was true, but the Brandeisists should have gone to Carlsbad and fought." Even the gentlemen of the Z.C. alluded to our plans in terms of praise, tho it was damningly faint. Ruppin particularly, while overtly praising, spoke of our work as if it were a negligible tho not ill-meant trifle, likely to duplicate or overlap the Commissions work of much more considerable magnitude. When I told him of the possibility of reducing our interest rates to seven and six and one-half he seemed disturbed, and answered that we could afford to do that, "because your overhead is less than our own and your people will take a lower rate of interest." I pleaded guilty to both charges.

The Z.C. was courtesy itself to us, beginning with a wireless welcome to our ship from Ussischkin ipsissimus, continuing with the offer of office facilities and culminating in visits from Dr. Eder (whom I had not before met) et al. I wish that I may not be subjected to too severely disciplinary measures, ~~xxxxx~~ when I confess that I visited Eder in return. The other members being called in, Ruppin, Sprinzak and the simpatico Van Vriesland, and later lunched with him.

I must be fair to these gentlemen and state that I found them in strangely chastened mood. This was due in part to the absence of U. and subsequently was deepened as they heard for the first time the story of the weeks of negotiation that went before the Cleveland triumph. If it were not for the mandate, Weitzmann would have a hard time of it in Carlsbad next month, as I see it. Other things, external it must be admitted, have made for the chastened mood. The gentlemen had barely recovered from the strain put upon them by the visit of Chief Justice Rosenblatt, who curiously enough failed to make "even upon them" the impression of high disinterestedness and effectiveness, upon which the Z.O. A. had in any event seemed to count one of them phrased it; Montes parturiuntur et Bernardus nascitur. What a singular want of capacity for just and understanding appraisal. Again leaving the imponderabilia behind, the gentlemen quite definitely understand that their campaign in America has failed, especially in New York. They know that they have emptied their bag of tricks and stunts, and that, save possibly for a "Mandate-visit" of W, the circus days are over. At one stage they dealt with the present leaders of the Z.O.A. in toute schweigeud fashion. Briefly, for me, I pointed out that, in effecting our organization a year ago, we had builded better than we had known, that somehow it had been given to us to foresee the supreme needs of Palestine, that we would never retrace our steps, that with the mandate out of the way, there was no occasion for entrusting the up-building of Palestine to propagandists and politicians, who must give way to the engineers and the builders. With almost touching humility, touching had it been real, they professed their readiness to step aside and turn everything over to "Amerikanische Krafte." This is true, they see the jig is up. For example, Rubinstein is not getting his funds, and Yelling and Meljuhas, who are friendly to the Administration, complain that the teachers have been left unpaid since March (According to some observers, the starving of the teachers would be a ^{unmixed} not wholly ~~unmixed~~ evil). I am not so naïf as to imagine that there has been any change of heart toward us, but there has come over these gentlemen, - with the exception of U. and Lurie, - the understanding of the truth ^{that} ~~xxxx~~ Palestine will not be rebuilt save with the help of American funds, and that American help in large and continuous measure is not to be had thro the medium of the Lipsky-Goldberg regimes. There is something more. At Carlsbad

the problem of the Jewish Agency is to be considered. Who knows what coup W. is contemplating? Eder put it thus: "Our work is done. We are no longer needed. There ought to be an Agency, let us say, of seven, with three Zionist members, one representative of your group, one of the non-Zionists group in England, a third as representative of the European groups, and some such man as Major de Rothschild presiding. This was put forth tentatively, and as Eder said, without authority, but evidently they are facing the necessity of yielding, nominally at any rate, to the Jewish Agency which they of course would in one way or another control. I asked, how can you offer us such a place, without consultation with the present heads of the Z.O.A. An impatient shrug was the answer, revealing that the present Administration has been duly praised, but also self-revealing in respect to the gentlemen's capacity for loyalty to their associates.

The thing they pressed again and again was our presence at the Carlsbad Yahres Kinferenz, made easily possible by my presence on the continent, as they expressed it.

To come now to the heart of the whole matter. I would cable from here to Trieste about the Carlsbad Conference, but I believe this letter will answer. The conference is not to be held until August 25, which would admit of someone coming over in time, if deemed desirable. I shall be somewhere on the continent, and accessible by cable (Guaranty Trust Paris which will telegraph all cables).

The following is my judgment. Our participation at Carlsbad, if practicable, would make us receivers in part of a bankrupt or nearly ~~bankrupt~~ bankrupt concern, without being free to place the odium of moral and financial bankruptcy where it properly belongs. I do not wish to be misunderstood. I am not desirous of punishing any man or men. But if we step in now, little will be changed and we shall have bolstered up and averted the collapse of a tottering regime. Not to punish any man or men but to save Palestine, we must not step in until we are enabled to utilize on behalf of the best and highest ends in Palestine the power which circumstances have or will have placed in our hands. Without American help, men and funds alike, Palestine will not be rebuilt. We in a very large sense can determine the nature and measure of such help. It is a terrible responsibility

a most awful Trusteeship - the sense of which has been so woefully lacking in Palestine. I for my part believe the Z.O. is not ready for us, the Z.O.A. still less ready to understand and to profit, and that we are not free at this moment to commit ourselves to unknown tasks. I would go to Carlsbad, if desired to do so by you my colleagues. But I believe it undesirable that anyone of us should go. Our absence may have a sobering effect. Our presence will little avail, save to attest the value of the political coup and to imply our acquiescence in the inevitableness of all things past.

One thing more I would add under this heading. We could not take over Zionist policies in Palestine, for there are none. Every member of the Commission is doing that which is right in his own eyes. The inchoate and atonic character of Jewish life at its poorest finds perfect representation in the wholly uncoordinated character of the commission policies, unity, coordination and co-operation within the commission do not exist.

I have no right to close this letter without adding that I am greatly encouraged. I enjoyed the advantage of having as background my visit of nearly ten years ago. There is obviously less misery, ~~an~~ disease, ~~eleud~~ in Palestine. The land has changed less than have its people. Palestine is ceasing to be a show place and is becoming whole-somely normalized. Chalusim and colonists need not be in conflict. There is room and need for both. Much, much more shnd must be had in Palestine as early as possible. A thousand little ventures by Jews resident in America are of little value by the side of our concentrated effort. We have the major responsibility in upbuilding Palestine, and we must accept it, - but only on such terms as will make it possible for us to be equal thereto.

Much, Much remains to be said, and I rejoice in the thought that we are soon to meet.

Yours,

(signed) WISE

a most arduous taskship - the sense of which has been so woefully lacking in Palestine. I for my part believe the B.O. is not ready for us, the A.O.A. still less ready to understand and to profit, and that we are not free at this moment to commit ourselves to unknown tasks. I would go to Jerusalem, if desired to do so by my colleagues. But I believe it undesirable that anyone of us should go. Our absence may have a sobering effect. Our presence will little avail, save to attest the value of the political coup and to imply our acquiescence in the inevitableness of all things past.

One thing more I would add under this heading. We could not have overestimated politics in Palestine, for there are none. Every member of the Commission is doing that which is right in his own eyes. The incoherence and atomic character of Jewish life at its poorest finds perfect representation in the wholly uncoordinated character of the commission policies, unity, coordination and co-operation within the commission do not exist.

I have no right to close this letter without saying that I am greatly encouraged. I enjoyed the advantage of having as background my visit nearly ten years ago. There is obviously less misery, less disease, less in Palestine. The land has changed less than have its people. Palestine is coming to be a show place and is becoming whole-somely normalized. Chalmers and colonists need not be in conflict. There is room and need for both. Much, much more must be had in Palestine as early as possible. A thousand little ventures by Jews resident in America are of little value by the side of our concentrated effort. We have the major responsibility in upbuilding Palestine, and we must accept it, - but only on such terms as will make it possible for us to do equal efforts.

to meet.

WIS

AUGUST 16, 1932.

RABBI STEPHEN S. WISE
GARRITUS
PARIS

WRHS | AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

AGREE YOUR CAIRO LETTER NO PARTICIPATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE STOP ROSENDOHN
GAVE EXCELLENT REPORT JAMES ROTHSCHILD FINE BUT ECONOMIC BOARD ACTED OUT-
RAGEOUSLY RUTENBERG PORJECT STOP FLEXNER PARIS SEND ROSENBLOOM COPY THIS
CABLE WRITING FULLY.

MACK

1421 Frank Mc. Naylor to G. B. S. 12
G. B. S. 12, P. 12
✓

August 10th, 1922.

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

My dear Mr. Shohl,

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

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

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

Very sincerely yours,

To: A.H.S.

Oct
~~Dec~~ 3, 1922

Just one other thing: I suppose overtures for what is called peace come to you, as they come to me every day and every hour. I wish to say that we ought all take the position, generally speaking, that it is not peace that is sought at all, for there has been no war. It is so unfair to talk about peace as if we were quarrelling with each other. We are not quarrelling. In the interest of our cause and in the name of Jewish honor, we are not satisfied with the character and spirit of the leadership of the Zionist movement. That does not mean a quarrel, and even if it meant that, the only way in which to end it is to end the type of leadership under which our great cause has suffered. As overtures now come to me for peace, I insist that there is no need of peace. What is needed is a change of heart on the part of them that have led us, and inasmuch as that can hardly be expected in the Weizmanns and Sokolows and Ussishkins, what is needed is a change of leadership. Not that we want it, but Zionism deserves something infinitely better than the leadership which obtains today.

With hearty greetings, and hoping to see you at the dinner on Jan. 8th,

Faithfully yours,

Received by Mr. [unclear] 290 High St.
New York N.Y. 10012 (100-123456)
1922

DR. DAVID GOLDBERG
EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTOR
WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

SSW

See W. 1 re

THE TEXAS JEWISH HERALD
HOUSTON, TEXAS

October 5, 1922

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Friend and Colleague:

Will you pardon me if I importune on your valuable time with this personal note? I do not wish to miss a _____ to square myself with my own conscience, so to speak, by offering my services for a cause which has always been near my heart but which I could not conscientiously support until now. The paradox will be explained in the following lines:

I have been -perchance, you were aware of it through the press- a consistent opponent of Political Zionism and an ardent supporter of cultural-economic Zionism. I must explain that the source of my opposition to political Zionism was not anti-Zionism but rather anti-nationalism as politicians understand the term. I trust, you know enough of my personal equation to realize that, at bottom, I am a veritable Moshiah Jew, with fully developed galuth sentiments, that, consequently, whenever, out of conviction, I felt called upon to express myself against the inarticulate Zionism of the Lodge Jew, it has left my conscience perturbed and my natural yearnings suppressed and thwarted. In those days, when the Weizman machinery was the only one at work, I could speak concretely against, and only vaguely for, a very unhappy circumstance.

But I sympathized fully with the aspirations of the Chaluz and shared his point of view. With the advent of the Palestine Development League a field has opened in which I could work with both sentiment and conviction and I wonder whether I could not

DR. DAVID GOLDBERG
EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTOR
WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

THE TEXAS JEWISH HERALD
HOUSTON, TEXAS

-2-

be pressed in into that service. I would go to the limit of my zeal and ability to make up for the time when the struggle of my conviction against my sentiment has rendered me impotent, except negatively. Of the gentlemen associated with the League, beside yourself, Dr. Stephen S. Wise knows me, I believe, well enough to either accept or reject my offer to serve the cause of the Chaluz, through the P.D.L.. Would you, in consultation with Dr. Wise, be willing to take me seriously? I shall go to the remotest part of the world for results in behalf of the Chaluz. Please answer me after thinking the matter over. I shall be obliged to you for frankness and candor, if I cannot be considered.

With my highest personal regards for you, I am,
sincerely yours,

David Goldberg

October 16th, 1922.

Mr. Jacob DeHaas,
31 Union Square,
New York City.

My dear Mr. DeHaas,

I have not yet received a reply to my letter of September 22nd. I am very anxious that you should send me a detailed reply to my questions.

1. Your report on our western trip covered the ground pretty well. I would however take a few exceptions to it and at the next meeting of the P.D.C. I shall give my version of it.

2. The resolutions adopted by the C.C.A.R. are having their effect. Dr. *Levi* of Boston has come out for Palestine, Lyons of Brooklyn and I have read a very enthusiastic statement of Dr. Silverman. I am enclosing a letter from Rabbi Heller of Scranton, and I sent you a while ago a letter from Dr. Goldberg. Why are we not capitalizing this turn in sentiment? I notice the K.H. are missing no opportunity to publish the statements of these people and interpret them as endorsements of the K.H. I asked you to get Judge Mack's judgment on the matter of circularizing the Rabbinate in behalf of the Rittenberg project, the organization of the Palestine Development Leagues, etc. I believe that a determined effort should not be made to organize leagues in all the Reformed Temples in the United States.

3. I asked you whether Dr. Wise would give us a few evenings during the coming two months. I understand that he is to be in Cleveland on Tuesday, October 24th, to participate in the dedication ceremonies of Rabbi Goldman's Jewish Center. Can he give us the noon hour on Tuesday or of Wednesday, October 25th for a P.D.L. meeting and the

1
I should like to see the
the rest.

WRHS



October 16th, 1922.

-2-

raising of funds.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,



Temple Emanu-El
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street
New York

November 28, 1922.

My dear Silver,

I have your kind note of November 21st, and regret also that you were not at Cleveland when I lectured in Wolsey's Temple last Thursday. As you perhaps know, I spoke on the 'Restoration of Palestine'. We had a very large and enthusiastic gathering, and I have learned today from Jasin that the results were quite satisfactory, and will bring some substantial revenue to the Keren Hayesod.

" I note your intimation that I say something about the P. D. C. I received your letter in New York after I returned, and, of course, could not make use of your suggestion. It would not, however, have been advisable for me to have referred to the P. D. C., because I do not agree with its policy and certainly would not undertake to criticize it in public. I think that this secession from the regular organization was unnecessary, and is creating confusion in the ranks of both Zionists and non-Zionists, and is giving a great many people an excuse for not contributing to either section. I have personally heard people tell me, 'Why should we join either the P. D. C. or the Keren Hayesod, and thus make ourselves a party in unseemly controversy.'

If you will permit me, I would like to offer the suggestion that you and I discuss ways and means of putting an end to this secession and reestablish unity and co-operation for the restoration of Palestine. You are the first man whom I have approached on the subject, and if you agree with me, we can open a correspondence of a confidential nature until we arrive at something definite.

Very sincerely yours,



Rabbi Abbah Silver,
The Temple, East 55th Street & Central,
Cleveland, Ohio.

December 2nd, 1922.

Dr. Joseph Silverman,
Temple Emanu-El,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Silverman,

Permit me to thank you for your kind letter of the 28th. What you say about the P.D.C. interests me greatly. That the break in the Zionist ranks was an unfortunate one, is quite clear. That it was inevitable, is to me a certainty. I believe that the P.D.C. has its legitimate place in American Jewish Life. It is today the one neutral agency for the economic up-building of Palestine. It could enlist the co-operation of such an organization as the C.C.A.R., while the Keren Hayesod could not, because the latter through its organic affiliation with the Zionist organization alienates those who will to have nothing to do with the Zionist program. It may be possible for the P.D.C. to win the support of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the B'nai B'rith and such other organizations, who I am afraid would be averse to endorsing the Keren Hayesod.

There is room for both organizations. On vital matters such as the Rutenberg project the two should unite their efforts. I understand that a conference is to be held in the very near future between the representatives of the P.D.C. and the Z.O.A. looking towards a united effort in behalf of the Rutenberg project.

December 2nd, 1922.

-2-

I should be very happy to continue this correspondence with you further.

With kindest regards, and trusting that you are well, I am

Very sincerely yours,



WHEREAS, the Palestine Development Council has been established for the sole purpose of stimulating the social economic reconstruction of Palestine in co-operation with the mandatory power; and

WHEREAS, the Central Conference of American Rabbis in the course of its statement made at Rochester, 1920, said that it was the duty of all Jews to contribute to the reconstruction of Palestine in so far as Jews may be enabled to place themselves there,

THEREFORE, the Palestine Development Council and the Central Conference of American Rabbis hereby agree by their joint efforts to associate themselves in the economic rehabilitation of Palestine and the promotion of the settlement in that country of such Jews as wish to go there.

FURTHER, the Palestine Development Council and the Central Conference of American Rabbis, in adopting a policy of joint active participation in the work of developing Palestine, hereby agree that such joint efforts is predicated upon the understanding that neither party as an organization is committed to any political-nationalist program.

IT IS FURTHER AGREED that the Central Conference of American Rabbis shall call upon its members actively to support, in accordance with this agreement, the present and future economic enterprises in which the Council may be interested.

FURTHER, that upon the acceptance of these resolutions by the Palestine Development Council and the Central Conference of American Rabbis at their respective conventions, they be given the widest publicity and be published in the program describing the aims and object of the Central Committee of the Palestine Development Leagues.

AHS

MEMORANDUM OF INSTRUCTIONS OF THE PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
TO SAMUEL J. ROSENDOHN, ESQ. IN RESPECT TO THE RUTENBERG PROJECT.

- I. Mr. Rosensohn is authorized to conclude details with respect to the form of the company and to consent to its immediate incorporation.
- II. Whether the concession should at once be assigned to the company will depend upon political and other considerations as to which a proper judgment may be formed in London. It should be borne in mind that work must be started on the power house at Jisr-el-Mujamyeah within a year after the concession is assumed. So far as legally possible, however, it would seem desirable to have Mr. Rutenberg's rights under the agreement of September 21, 1921, taken over by the company.
- III. a) The Palestine Development Council is prepared to commit itself to subscribe not less than \$200,000. common shares. The Council hopes to be able to place, by private subscription, \$1,000,000., preference shares.
b) Immediately the Palestine Development Council is prepared to make cash subscription for common shares in the sum of \$100,000. With regard to preference shares, you will be kept informed by cable from week to week of the subscriptions taken and the cash in hand.
- IV. If possible, it is desired that subscription to the common shares should be limited to public Jewish bodies. It is desired that the dividends on the common shares should inure to the benefit of the common share holders only to a nominal extent, say 3%, certainly not over 8%, the balance to form a trust fund for the benefit of Palestine. It might, possibly, be desirable for the common shares to be pooled and the whole held as a trust for the benefit of Palestine.
- V. It is anticipated that for all ordinary matters the voting rights of both common and preference shares shall be in proportion to the capital invested. As it is anticipated that the common shares will constitute about one-third of the total share capital and that the common shares will probably be held exclusively by public Jewish bodies, the public interest would seem to be fairly adequately safe-guarded. It may, however, be desired to reserve the decision on a few matters of fundamental policy to the common shares. Perhaps it may be decided that the Chairman of the Board and the Managing Director be named or approved by the common shares. A scheme of proportional representation should probably be adopted in order to give a voice to all legitimate interests.
- VI. To the extent the expenses previously incurred by Mr. Rutenberg and advanced by the Jewish Colonial Trust or others may, after careful examination, be considered a proper charge against the company, common shares or some other class of deferred shares may be issued therefore. If any allowance is made to Mr. Rutenberg for his services, it is believed that this can be made only in trust for some public Jewish interest, as it was only because he was known to be acting in behalf of public Jewish interests that the concession was granted him. If such allowance is made, it should be in the form of common or some other class of deferred shares.
- VII. It is suggested that Mr. Paul Singer could be of greatest service as Secretary to the Committee that will, it is assumed, be formed to organize the company. After the company is organized, it is thought that Mr. Singer would probably be the best man that could be found to act as Secretary of the Board and Business Manager of the London Office. It is believed that he has the confidence, not only of the Palestine Development Council, but of the Joint Distribution Committee as well.

1922. Gol 15, 12/30/22 Gol 2/22/22 Gol 4/22/22 Gol 6/22/22 Gol 8/22/22 Gol 10/22/22 Gol 12/22/22
- 7 -

invited me to spend a week and look into the situation for myself. This I could not afford to do.

DENVER: Here I was told everything depended upon Rabbi Friedman. I got Rabbi Friedman to promise to preside at the meeting. It was a small gathering. Friedman's talk was about the importance of the Jewish problem and the need of emigrating the European Jews somewhere. He wanted to avoid subscriptions at this time, saying that \$25,000 could be raised later. Rude who was instrumental in the whole matter, subscribed \$5,000 himself. Raised some subscriptions there and has prospects of some more. This community too is suffering from a temple building fund.

ST. LOUIS: I stopped off here to discuss with Goldman, Barron and Wolf. Wolf had encouraged me a good deal until his wife died. He ~~now~~ holds the opinion now that if I will notify him that I will come back in a month, he will put things into shape. He believes the time is ripe for constructive action in St. Louis. Goldman and Barron who were our supporters, were knocked out entirely by the big slump and were only just recovering.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

C.C.A.R. Our agreement with the C.C.A.R. is at present a negative fact as far as the West is concerned of stopping oppositions, but we received no affirmative assistance from any of the rabbis. They don't take the initiative and seem to avoid having their communities disturbed by problems.

The rabbis cannot act as indorsers of our policy because their opinions on economic and social problems are not respected.

ZIONIST COOPERATION. On the Rutenberg plan, I found absolutely no difficulty with the Zionists anywhere. In fact, they were sympathetic and desirous of being helpful, but loyal to the organization. The district organizations are completely demoralized as far as the cities in our trip was concerned. The membership has fallen down to a handful in each city, and in some cities, the only registered members are those who are supporters of our viewpoint.

I am reasonably certain that from Chicago west, I made the Zionists see the light. On the other hand, they felt that they had been drained themselves for raising money for the K.H., and can go no farther at present. In most cities, the cash paid in on K.H. pledges is not in excess of 25% and in many cities, it is only 10%, and no one knows whether the balance is to be paid in one year or five years. All hope is for a unified front. The feeling for unity was stronger than the maintenance of the ZOA. This was characteristic of Dr. Blass in Los Angeles, Kauvar in Denver and Werner in Seattle. Whatever there is, they want one organization. There was a good deal of gossip about the extravagance of the Sokolow Delegation in Los Angeles, but otherwise, I judge the viewpoint to be that there should not have been a split.

I found a good deal of resentment over the last relief campaign. They felt that they were asked to do too much, and did not propose to meet New York's demands for immediate payments. What they most felt about it was that they had obliged someone by living up to a social responsibility, and they should not be asked for the letter of the law. Beyond that they had been told that there would be no more appeals, and therefore felt we were committing a breach of some arrangement. Every community is suffering from plans made during the year for the building of synagogues. On the face of statistics, it would seem that there was a tremendous religious revival throughout the country. The fact is that most of them are ingenious real-estate operations, creating immediate burdens but the outlook of ultimate communal profit.

The relief campaigns have succeeded in killing all local initiative. The last chairman of the relief campaign is regarded as the man who wanted to set things in motion but who is not prepared to do anything unless he can come down to the city with a big staff and go through the mechanisms of a campaign. What this means is very clearly illustrated by San Francisco. The one really active man there made everything possible in the community including the restoration drives. Since his death, a fellow Weinstock, apparently a sympathetic man, was believed the director. Weinstock died a week before we came there, and from every angle I heard - now there is nobody left. Collecting funds on

the lines generally suggested means spending from 20 to 25% of the proceeds, probably more.

WINNING OF THE WEST: I have no immediate program. I know that 90% of the people do not read and the pamphlets that we sent out are most of them left unopened. One of Meyer's grievances was that all Palestinian work entails too much publication. The West is sympathetic to us, but not sympathetic to the split, rather to a division in Jewish ranks. It has more money pro-rata Jewish population than Jews anywhere else in the world. There are no poor. The Jewish charities are cultivated luxuries, reflecting a good deal of personal vanity. There are Jews in the West who are actually richer than the richest Jews in the East excepting perhaps six, and they have no burdens on them, and are on a much larger scale, non-participants in Jewish affairs. In the West, the middle class Russian Jew barely exists, at least there is no community of them. They exert very little influence. The ignorance amongst Zionists and non-Zionists as to the relief of Palestine is one of the appalling phases of the problem. What measure of success the K.H. has had is that it represents a generalization calling for no personal understanding of problems.

ANTI-SEMITISM: The ^{consequences} ~~consequences~~ of anti-Semitism has penetrated everywhere. Harvard, Ford, and particularly the K.K.K. have had an effect in which the Anti-Defamation League is endeavoring to reap a harvest. Beyond everything I did find this one note. Everyone I got into intelligent discussion asked, - how many Russian Jews a year can you get into Palestine? - In other words, the refugee idea is penetrating. There is so much that is obscure to them that not even the Turko-Greek crisis was talked about. There is a feeling of insecurity about the English policy, but nothing serious. It is clear that we have got to go straight on raising money for the Rutenberg proposition. I believe we will more readily meet with success in this whole economic policy if we induce two or three men, well known in the commercial and business world to associate themselves in our work. For instance, Eugene Meyer's disaffection has done us quite some harm in the work. Morgenthau's position has been injurious. If Meyer could be gotten back or Baruch or a Guggenheimer associated with it, it would make a considerable difference.

July Seventeenth,
1923

Rev. E. R. Wright,
Executive Secretary,
Federated Churches,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rev. Wright,

At a meeting last Friday noon of the representatives of Jewish Religious School agencies in our community, I submitted your letter of June 21st, as well as a summary of the two conversations we have had.

The meeting expressed general satisfaction with the efforts of the Federated Churches in the direction of extending religious education through the medium of weekday religious schools. That the need is real was fully realized, and your interest in this work augurs well for its success. The Jewish community stands ready, at all times, to co-operate in such work with other denominations. We shall follow with great interest the organization of the weekday demonstration schools which you purpose to establish this coming Fall.

The Committee felt, however, that your plan, requiring that the hour of weekday instruction be taken from public school time, involves very important problems touching the policy of the Public School, as well as the relations between secular and religious education, and that these matters are of such great seriousness that no hurried action should be taken. ~~In this matter,~~

It was thought that these demonstration schools could be held with equal success in the afternoon of some weekday, after school hours, or on Saturday. Such an arrangement would not project the above-mentioned difficulties, nor necessitate the adjustment of the Public School curricula.

Rev. E.R.W.2

Frankly, while heartily endorsing the idea of Weekday Religious Schools, the committee is apprehensive of the tendency which develops when such time is taken from the school schedule, of bringing the public and the religious schools into essential relationships - a tendency which, it believes, is contrary to the spirit and purpose of the American Public School system, and which is fraught with danger.

We note that such a tendency is already manifest among the weekday religious schools which were surveyed by Professor Irving L. Shaver, which report is published in the Religious Education Journal of April, 1922. The children of nearly 40% of the religious schools reported are already receiving credits for religious education in the public schools - (see Table 22). In nearly 85% of the cases there is some form of supervision by public school officials over the work of the religious school. In the majority of instances, the public school keeps a record of attendance at religious school and takes cognizance of the pupils conduct and of his work there - (see Table 25).

This seems to be the logical development of the movement which aims to establish religious education during school hours, and such a development, we believe, is distinctly harmful to the best interests of American democracy.

We believe that the contemplated demonstration schools ought to be organized under the most favorable conditions, and that they should not, therefore, be burdened with these perplexing problems.

I should be most happy to discuss these matters with you further.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) A. H. Salver

EUCLID AVENUE TEMPLE

EUCLID AND EAST EIGHTY-SECOND STREET
CLEVELAND, OHIO

OFFICE HOURS
8:30 A.M. TO 5:00 P.M.
SATURDAYS AND HOLY DAYS EXCEPTED
BELL PHONE, CEDAR 1905

LOUIS WOLSEY, Rabbi
D. S. NATHAN, Assistant Rabbi

December
Nineteenth
1923

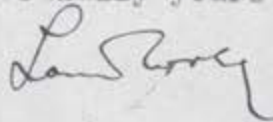
Rabbi A. H. Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Abba:

I have a letter from Bishop Schrembs, which states very definitely *his* point of view with reference to the religious instruction which is being conducted at East Cleveland. He very gently repudiates any endorsement of that kind of activity which the Federated Churches said he had approved of.

I think the situation now is such that you should call a meeting, so that we could go ahead. I believe the matter has been hanging fire too long already.

Cordially yours



LW:HS

[1923-1924]

The Federation of the Jewish Charities

1537 Guardian Building

Cleveland

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RABBI LOUIS WOLSEY

Rabbi A H Silver
East 55th St Temple
City

My dear Rabbi:

The following are the figures relating to our participation in the Community Fund:

1920	Amount received from Community Fund for local needs	\$300,125
	Amount received -Foreign Relief	450,000
	Total.....	\$750,125

1921	Amount received for local needs	373,495
"	" Foreign Relief	218,750
		\$592,245

1922	Amount Received for local needs	369,705
"	" Foreign Relief	175,000
		\$544,705

1923	Amount Received for local needs	343,000
	(no Foreign Relief allotment)	

Total Allotments	\$2,230,075
------------------	-------------

Contributed to Community Fund by
Jews of Cleveland-(estimated).

1920	\$425,000
1921.....	410,000
1922.....	385,000
1923.....	440,000
Total Contributed	\$1,660,000

#570,075

It is practically impossible to check up on the numbers of Jewish contributors owing to the fact that many of the individual contributions are included in the Industrial List which are not at all times available for inspection and are difficult to check thru and to identify names appearing in them, but it is my impression that the Community Fund has probably a fewer number of individual contributors in the classes from which the Federation drew its membership, than the Federation had during the last year of its operation.

Associated Charities
CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

Title

Old Constitution (Adopted in 1908)

This Association shall be called the Cleveland Associated Charities.

New Constitution:

No change.

ARTICLE II

Objects

Old Constitution

Strike out Article II which reads as follows:

The objects of this Association shall be:

To promote co-operation among all the charitable organizations of Cleveland.

To inform the public regarding their work.

To maintain for their mutual benefit a central registration bureau, making such investigations as may be desirable.

To promote the general welfare of the poor by means of friendly visiting and other means of personal service.

To see that all needy persons and families shall be promptly and efficiently relieved.

To reduce vagrancy and pauperism while ascertaining their true causes.

To foster thrift and self-support, together with self-respect among the poor.

To prevent children from growing up as paupers.

To exchange information with like organizations in this and other lands.

In its place substitute the following:

New Constitution:

Recognizing the fact that the quality of family life determines largely the individual development of its members, the purpose of this Association shall be

1. To promote a wholesome family life for those families where poverty or personal and social handicaps threaten serious disorganization of family life. Where wholesome family life is impossible, to give such care as agency and community resources permit, with due regard to the interests of the individual and the community.
2. To observe and study the causes of family disorganization and to develop increasing skill in dealing with them.
3. To encourage and promote education and training for social work.
4. To bring about in the community a better understanding of the ways in which personal and social handicaps affect the ability of human beings to live useful and independent lives.
5. To bring about in the community a better understanding of the spirit and purpose of family social work.
6. To cooperate with other social agencies in the care of individual families and in the development of a social service program for the community.
7. To support public movements and legislative measures for the protection of individuals and the promotion of wholesome family life.

ARTICLE III

Methods

Strike out Article III in Old Constitution which reads as follows:

These ends shall be promoted by modern, considerate and effective methods.

In its place, substitute Article III, New Constitution:

New Constitution:

These ends shall be promoted by a flexible use of the following methods:

1. By bringing to bear on the individual case methods of study and analysis that will afford understanding of underlying difficulties and suggest the most effective ways of coping with these difficulties.
2. By encouraging and stimulating individuals and families to make use of and develop their own powers and resources.

3. By drawing upon natural sources of aid and service, such as relatives, friends, employers and others who have a personal interest in the family.
4. By making use of community resources for health care, recreation, character building, etc.
5. By drawing upon the studies and discoveries of allied fields, such as medicine, psychology and psychiatry, for insight into human behavior and the development of character and personality.
6. By study and analysis of methods and results of treatment of family problems.
7. By aiding in the development of improved facilities for professional training in family social work and by providing opportunity for field work under competent supervision to students in family case work.
8. By interpreting the difficulties of individual families to those interested in them and to those whose interest is needed.
9. By discussion with such persons of the agency's purposes, methods and policies; by discussion before groups of various sorts; by newspaper and other written forms of interpretation.
10. By supplementing the efforts of the professional staff by carefully selected and trained volunteer workers.
11. By the services of district committees and such other committees of lay people as may be needed from time to time.
12. By exchange of information and cooperative planning with other social agencies in the treatment of individual families and in the development of a social service program for the community.
13. By furnishing data as a basis for legislative or other action; by participation in public movements for the protection of individuals and the promotion of wholesome family life.

ARTICLE IV

Governing Principles

Strike out Article IV in Old Constitution which reads as follows:

A governing principle of this Association shall be the complete severance of charitable relief and other charitable work of this Association from all political and sectarian influence.

In its place substitute Article IV, New Constitution.

New Constitution:

The governing principle of this Association shall be the complete severance of relief administration and service to families from all political and sectarian influence. The services of the Association shall be extended to all requiring them, regardless of race or creed.

2 copies

January 11th, 1924.

Rabbi Abraham Cronbach,
Hebrew Union College,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Cronbach,

I am in receipt of your statement which you call a Pledge for Jewish Pacifists and which you ask me to sign.

Permit me to refer you to the statement which I made on the floor at the convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis following the reading of your paper. I am not a Pacifist and I do not believe in Pacifism. My people never believed in Pacifism. Judaism is a religion of Activism. Christianity is essentially pacifistic and it therefore has no program for a confused world today.

Peace will never be achieved through pacifism. Mankind will never subscribe to the doctrine that all war is wrong. Human life is sacred but there are things much more sacred than human life. Men have from time immemorial sacrificed their lives for religious, political and economic ideals which to them seemed transcendent.

If any one attacked me or my dear ones I would defend myself or my dear ones with every weapon at my disposal. If any one attacked my country or my religion I would equally defend them with every weapon at my disposal. You too seem to recognize that necessity sometimes justifies murder. In your second clause you say that "I shall never maim or kill an animal in sport," but

why limit it to sport? There is certainly less justification in killing an animal for food when the earth yields abundantly all that man requires for sustenance than it is to destroy an enemy who threatens your life, your freedom, your happiness or your dear ones.

Clause three, five and six could of course be readily subscribed to by any honest man but they have nothing to do with pacifism. Similarly clause seven, eight and nine are irrelevant to the main idea. Altogether your program is utterly unrelated to the main thought of Judaism. I cannot understand why you call it a pledge for "Jewish" Pacifists. Just what is there "Jewish" about it? Judaism believes in organizing social life through law so as to make war less probable and unnecessary but it has never said "Thou Shalt not Kill" or "If a Man Strike Thee on One Cheek Turn the Other."

Thou
Pacifism is a program of apocalyptic visionaries of Buddhists, ascetics and such sects as model themselves on the Messianic program of primitive Christianity. Judaism is prophetic, and the Prophets were not pacifists.

Very sincerely yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER, RABBI
THE TEMPLE

The Temple, Cleveland

EAST 55TH STREET AND CENTRAL

OFFICE HOURS: 9:00 TO 5:00

TEL. RANDOLPH 1330

BENJ. LOWENSTEIN, PRESIDENT
1323 WEST NINTH STREET

January Twenty-second
1924

Mr. George A. Rutherford,
President Board of Education,
East Cleveland Public Schools,
2725 Prospect Avenue,
East Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir:-

The undersigned desire to register a protest against the introduction and the continuance of Religious Education, during school hours, in the public and high schools of East Cleveland. We believe that this innovation is contrary to the spirit and purpose of the American School System and is fraught with danger to our democratic institutions.

We sympathize, of course, with any earnest endeavor to extend religious education to the youth of America through the medium of week-day instruction. Some of us are actively engaged in this work. The need of bringing the religious influence to bear more directly and effectively upon the lives of the rising generation is very urgent, and is fully grasped by us all, but we respectfully submit that your particular plan by which this is to be achieved is not a desirable one.

A plan which requires that an hour of week-day instruction be taken from public school

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time, and that the instruction be given within the school premises, involves very important problems touching the policy of the public school, and the relation between secular and religious education.

These problems are not satisfactorily solved by your plan. We believe that religious instruction should be given after school hours, or on Saturdays, in other than school buildings. Such arrangements would not project any of the above mentioned difficulties and would not necessitate an adjustment of the school curriculum.

We are very apprehensive of the tendency which inevitably develops when time for religious instruction is taken from the school schedule, and when such instruction is given within school buildings - the tendency to bring public and religious education into an essential relationship.

We note that such a tendency is already manifest among the week-day religious schools which were surveyed by Professor Irving L. Shaver, whose report is published in the Religious Educational Journal of April, 1922. The children of nearly 40% of the religious schools reported are already receiving credits for religious education in the public schools - (see Table 22). In nearly 85% of the cases there is some form of supervision by public school officials over the work of the religious school. In the majority of instances, the public school keeps a record of attendance at

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-3-

religious school, and takes cognizance of the pupils conduct and of his work there - (see Table 25).

This seems to be the logical development of the movement which aims to establish religious education during school hours, and such a development, we believe, is distinctly harmful to the best interest of American democracy.

It is well-nigh impossible to teach religion except on more or less denominational or dogmatic lines. The particular interpretation of the Bible which may, for example, prove acceptable to the Protestant, may not be acceptable to the Catholic or to the Jew. Even among the Protestants there is no unanimity of opinion, and the Fundamentalists would resent the Modernist view.

Again, it is well-nigh impossible, under your present plan, to avoid the introduction of religious lines of distinction into the class room. Children would soon come to be classified according to the particular kind of religious instruction which they received in the school, that is, as Catholic, Protestant or Jew. Such an accentuation of religious differences within the school cannot but prove harmful to the best interest of school unity and morale. Evidence

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BENJ. LOWENSTEIN, PRESIDENT
1323 WEST NINTH STREET

-4-

of unpleasant reactions among children in
some of the schools of East Cleveland have
already come to our attention.

Very sincerely yours,

Chairman Religious Education Committee



Rabbi Louis Wolsey
Solomon Goldman
Abraham Howak
David Nathan

Committee

P.S.

I am enclosing herewith,
at his request, a letter
from Bishop Joseph Schrembs.
The underscoring is his.

A Rabbi's Reception of
THE CHRIST KILLERS OF
OBERAMMERGAU



Against
Rabbi
LIONEL M. STERN *Silver*

Cleveland, Ohio

Jan. 28, 1924

Coincident with the arrival of the Passion Players from Oberammergau in Cleveland during the week of January 6th, exhibiting and selling their carvings and "Graven Images" at the Municipal Auditorium, letters from the Oberammergau Reception Committee were broadcasted throughout the city together with very appealing circulars announcing the reasons for the continuance of the play.

These publications call your attention to the fact that: "The players have been brought to America that they may be given a chance to work and thus gain enough money to keep their village from want and at the same time insure the continuance of the Passion Play in the future."

The further announcement is made that: "The Passion Play is the one outstanding monument to Christianity—the Christianity that we all thought wiped out by the war. So long as the Passion Play lives Christianity cannot die." This, therefore, infers that the re-enactment of the crucifixion of Christ must be maintained periodically as a stimulant to prevent Christianity from dying out.

The publication also states that: "If lack of gainful employment breaks up Oberammergau, it will mean the end of the Passion Play forever."

A reception committee was recruited in Cleveland to arouse enthusiasm and encourage a large attendance to assist the Passion players to obtain funds required in order to return to Oberammergau with sufficient money to enable them to continue to re-enact periodically their reproduction of the Crucifixion and Killing of Christ by Jews.

Their printed announcement, with other public notices, proclaimed the news that a prominent Jewish Rabbi enrolled himself with the list of prominent persons serving on the reception committee—Glory to them!

The whole world knows that antipathy and hatred against the Jews for centuries has been fanned and kept alive mostly on the pretext of the crucifixion of the Jew (Christ) by one or more of His own race.

In fact, the crucifixion by the Romans, or even granting that it were Jews, could only have been accomplished by an unlawful, murderous mob, consisting of a very few persons at the most. What were the rest of the Jews distributed throughout the rest of the world doing at the moment of the crucifixion? Their descendants are getting the blame for it to this day.

Crucifixion was commonly practiced by Romans, especially upon the followers of Christ in their pilgrimage of religious liberty throughout the Roman Empire, while the disciples were still Jews.

Mary, the mother of Christ, Joseph, and all of the disciples lived and died Jews. Thousands who followed them with their teachings during the time of Nero were cast among starved,

wild beasts in the Roman Arena as public examples to the savage populace of heartless and exultant tyrants.

The Romans soon afterwards became converted with wonderful alacrity. They completely reversed their attitude, made a new religion, and began immediately on general principles to persecute the Jews who gave them the greatest part of their Bible, together with Jesus the Jew for their God, and His disciples for their teachers. These converts seized upon every pretext to incite hatred and to wreak murder and bloodshed upon an innocent and impoverished people—in the name of their new religion and in the name of Jesus Christ—practicing cruelty in its worst forms, fiercely developing inventions of special instruments of torture used during the diabolical period of the inquisition and the dark ages throughout the whole of Europe for centuries.

These were the fore-runners of Christianity; these are the ancestors of the Passion Players of Oberammergau, the passion players who want to hold up to the public gaze the ghastly murder of a man on the cross—a Jew, Jesus Christ—being tortured by His own people (?), a people whose history has never been tarnished with wholesale crucifixions, instruments of torture or inquisitions. This they say is "So that Christianity may not die."

Why should a civilized people permit the re-enactment of the ghastly drama every few years with this illogical reason for a pretext? Why should Jews or a Jewish Rabbi stamp their approval upon this gruesome murder of two thousand years ago held up to the public gaze with the admonition that, "To you Jews rest the responsibility of the death of He who would call Himself the King of the Jews," stimulating to the point of frenzy a revival of hatred and bitterness against Jews, a revival of the universal lie, that the Jews killed by crucifixion, which, if done, must have been borrowed specially for the occasion from the Romans, who were adept in raising crosses for torture by these means, and who at the time of the crucifixion of Christ were bitter enemies of the Jews.

For a Jewish Rabbi to solicit a public welcome for actors promoting a propaganda to rehearse and revive this ghastly episode every ten years is beyond reason and ordinary understanding.

To have his name broadcasted in the public prints by letter and printed circulars as a prominent member of a reception committee, to receive with open arms, as it were, this aggregation of Christ-killing actors, is a discredit to himself and a piece of pathetic humor directed by the public against the Jews of his congregation.

Popularity sought by a Rabbi by serving on such a public reception committee is dangerous to all Jews and incites investigation as to the effect upon the public of such effrontery.

קרן היסוד

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND

(KEREN HAYESOD) INC.

114 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 10400

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Willy Levy
Michael Salit
H. L. Simmons
Nathan Turell

Feb. 29, 1924.

Dear Dr. Silver:

May I not say with what genuine pleasure I have learned of your co-operation in the Keren Hayesod campaign in Cleveland. Aside from the immediate benefits which will undoubtedly accrue to the Campaign because of your invaluable help, it is deeply gratifying to know that in the difficult work we are carrying on, we may look forward to the aid of your great gifts and influence.

In my own name, and in my official capacity, allow me to express our appreciation of your efforts, and our deep satisfaction in this event, in the interest of the great Cause we are serving.

Very sincerely yours,

Morris Rothenberg

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

קרן היסוד

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND

(KEREN HAYESOD) INC.

114 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 10400

OFFICERS

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Michael Salit
Morris Sendar
H. L. Simmons
William Topkis
Nathan Turell

April 15, 1924.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
c/o the Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

With reference to the telegram which we sent you yesterday, inviting you to be the principal speaker in Buffalo, Boston, Philadelphia, Providence, and New York, I would like to urge that you do whatever you can to fall in with the wishes of these communities. We earnestly hope that you will be able to give your consent to attend these gatherings.

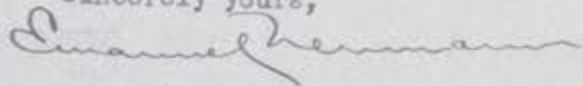
It is now over two years since we have had a Keren Hayesod Campaign in Buffalo, where our work has been completely at a standstill, and needs a great personality like yours to attain the quota of \$35,000 for which the Campaign is out.

Mr. Archibald Silverman, in Providence, informs us that they are confident that with your assistance at the opening gathering, \$50,000 could be obtained.

In Philadelphia they are opening their Campaign for \$300,000 on May 6th, and are pressing for you to address the Banquet. It is expected that the Campaign will realize \$200,000 in cash, the balance being in pledges, collectible during the rest of the year. Your presence at this gathering will not only be an inspiration, but will help materially in realizing these hopes. There remain the gatherings in New York and Pittsburgh. About the latter I have written you a separate letter.

We all hope that we may depend on you to fill these engagements, if you can possibly manage to do it.

Sincerely yours,



Secretary.

May 5th, 1924.

Dr. Ch. Weizmann,
Hotel Commodore,
New York City.

My deard Dr. Weizmann,

I trust this note will reach you before your sail for home. Mrs. Silver and I want to wish you and Mrs. Weizmann "Bon Voyage!" You have had a very strenuous time in the United States but I hope a very satisfying experience. I believe that you have prepared the way for a union of forces in America which will mean much for Palestine in the years to come.

With kindest regards and best wishes, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours,



THE COMMODORE

FORTY-SECOND STREET AND LEXINGTON AVENUE
GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL
PERSHING SQUARE
NEW YORK

JOHN MC E. BOWMAN
PRESIDENT
GEORGE W. SWEENEY
VICE PRES. & MGR.

May 2, 1924.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
c/o the Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

It is with very great pleasure that on my return to New York I learn from our National Office of the very helpful cooperation they are getting from you. I am very gratified indeed to learn that you have consented to speak in Chicago on the 14th, and that you have also been good enough to promise to open the Drive in Buffalo on May 19th.

A great deal of interest appears to be already manifest in New York in the Mass Meeting which is being arranged in the Carnegie Hall for the 27th, where you are to be the principal speaker.

I want to express my view that you can become a great force for the Keren Hayesod in the United States. Your gifts are an asset which strengthen our movement immensely.

I am very sorry that I shall be unable to see you again before my departure for Europe on Wednesday next. I therefore extend to you and Mrs. Silver my greetings and best wishes.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

Ch Weizmann

PACIFIC COAST WILL REACH \$300,000 MARK

The Keren Hayesod CAMPAIGNER

No. 7

May 19, 1924

Published for the 1924 Keren Hayesod Campaign

ALL READY FOR BIG MASS MEETING

**Record-Breaking Crowd Predicted for Carnegie Hall Meeting, May 27th,
with Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland and
Samuel Untermyer as the Speakers**

With the big Keren Hayesod mass meeting at Carnegie Hall a little over a week away, indications point to this mammoth gathering on May 27th becoming one of the outstanding events in Keren Hayesod history in this country.

Widespread interest has been aroused in the meeting because of the presence of Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, one of America's great orators, who will make the principal address; and Samuel Untermyer, President of the Keren Hayesod, who will preside and make an important statement of deep significance to American Jewry. Rabbi Silver is one of the most popular rabbis in America and deep interest has been aroused in the statement he will make in his first Keren Hayesod address in New York.

The mass meeting is not only attracting attention because of the deep interest in the speakers. Each section, now working with redoubled zeal, will report that night on the total cash raised to date and there is marked interest among all the districts of Greater New York to find how the campaign has progressed in the various communities.

Each sectional chairman has pledged to have certain cash quotas available by the time of the big Carnegie Hall meeting and workers everywhere are out, under the leadership of their chairmen, to have these sums ready to turn over on the night of May 27th.



RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER

With this big meeting marking the end of the first phase of the New York campaign and with May 27th set as the goal of the present supreme effort among all the sections, interest is intense among the various districts to have the greatest possible total ready to report that night.

Organizations and individuals desiring tickets for admission to the meeting are requested to get in communication with their sectional headquarters or with the National Headquarters of the Keren Hayesod at 114 Fifth Avenue.

For the past week requests have been coming to National Headquarters for tickets, although announcement of the meeting was not generally made until this week. Indications all point to a record crowd being on hand to welcome Rabbi Silver to New York on his first appearance here as a Keren Hayesod worker and also Samuel Untermyer on his first public appearance during the present campaign, the Keren Hayesod president having been forced to be away from New York during the other public functions of the campaign.

New York's Biggest Jewish Mass Meeting—May 27th at Carnegie Hall—Don't Fail to Attend!

BENSONHURST RENEWS CAMPAIGN; SAMUEL KRAMER TAKES LEAD

Following a conference of leading workers of the Bensonhurst committee with officers of the Greater New York committee Tuesday, it was enthusiastically agreed to carry on the Bensonhurst campaign with redoubled energy, so that the district would make an outstanding report at the big Carnegie Hall Mass Meeting on May 27th.

Among those at the conference were Samuel Kramer, First Vice-President, and Albert Rosenblatt, Treasurer, of Bensonhurst, and Jacob Siegel, Chairman, and H. L. Simmons, Associate Chairman, of the New York committee.

Mr. Kramer, who was the volunteer director of last year's Bensonhurst campaign, where he distinguished himself by his tireless energy and forceful personality, assumed responsibility for the success of Bensonhurst's 1924 effort and announced that he will begin at once securing more workers in the section and speeding up the campaign.

With Mr. Kramer at the helm, workers expect Bensonhurst, by virtue of his leadership, to climb at once to a foremost position among the sections.

ADLER'S GIVE \$1,000 CASH



Mrs. Alexander Anzell

Adler's Young Men's Independent Association No. 1, one of the best known organizations in New York, has contributed \$1,000 cash to the Washington Heights campaign. Joseph Batt, its president, announced that the society

in making the contribution, wants it to express in some way their appreciation for the work which Hyman Reit, a member of the society, has done for the Keren Hayesod as Washington Heights Chairman. The society which is active in many important philanthropies has always contributed to the Keren Hayesod.

Mrs. Alexander Anzell is chairman of the committee giving a luncheon to women of the Heights, May 29th, where workers will report campaign progress.

ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN GIVES MONTH TO K.H.

Abraham Goldstein, prominent insurance man of Hartford, who has been one of the principal mainstays of the Keren Hayesod in Connecticut, has just given the whole month of June to the Keren Hayesod and will tour the state of New York, helping to organize campaigns, speaking, arousing interest in the work and in generally doing that which has helped to make the Keren Hayesod so successful in Connecticut.

Last year Mr. Goldstein toured Connecticut in order that the state would have \$50,000 as its year's total for the Keren Hayesod. This year he has been equally active, both for the Keren Hayesod and the membership campaign of the Zionist Organization. The other day while visiting national headquarters in New York, it was suggested that a business man of Mr. Goldstein's ability and energy, who has given such wholehearted service for the Keren Hayesod, would be of invaluable aid in campaigns outside Connecticut. Mr. Goldstein at once agreed to close up his business during June and go wherever his services were needed.

Such an inspiring example stands in the forefront of outstanding service for the Keren Hayesod.

YONKERS FORGING AHEAD



Dr. Simon Miller

The Yonkers campaign is forging steadily ahead and the community under the chairmanship of Simon Fischman, expects to have a substantial sum to report by the time of the Carnegie Hall meeting on May 27th.

Mr. Fischman, assisted by the other officers—Judge David Gorfinkel, Judge Morris L. Rosenwasser, Leon Eisen, Max Abrahams and Dr. Simon Miller is conducting an active and lively campaign.

FRISCO TO ESTABLISH A REGIONAL BUREAU; \$300,000 FROM COAST

An inspiring report of the stirring accomplishments achieved by Dr. Weizmann during his visit to the Pacific Coast, was brought back to New York by Samuel Blitz, Director of the New York Bureau of the Zionist Organization, who preceded the Zionist chief on his historic trip to California and who directed the organization work there.

So solid has the foundation of the Keren Hayesod been laid on the Coast and so interested are the leading Jews there in the work that it is now planned to establish a Regional Bureau for the Coast at San Francisco, selected because of its central position with relation to the other cities. The Bureau will cover the Coast from Seattle to Los Angeles. A committee of prominent Jews of San Francisco are coming to New York next month to arrange for the opening of the Regional office.

Irving Lipsitch, Executive Director of the Federation of Jewish Charities of San Francisco, and honorary secretary of the Keren Hayesod campaign there, reported to Mr. Blitz that the Pacific Coast would raise as a minimum \$300,000 for the Keren Hayesod during 1924.

In San Francisco, where the leading men of the community took over the campaign organization, following Dr. Weizmann's visit, \$100,000 in cash has been pledged and this amount will be forthcoming shortly as the new committee, headed by Daniel Koshland, one of the most prominent business men on the Coast, is actively engaged in speedily raising the quota. Active in Frisco are Morgan Gunst, Mrs. Isaac Hellman and Judge Isidore M. Golden, former chairman of the K. H., who has been made chairman of the executive committee, in recognition of his past services.

Ben Selling, veteran philanthropist of the Pacific Coast, who has been a leader in every important Jewish movement there, is chairman of Portland's campaign. Mr. Selling told Mr. Blitz that there was no more important work before the Jews of America today than the upbuilding of Palestine. He will hold the Portland campaign this fall, to permit adequate time for preparation over the summer. Rabbi Sachs, chairman of the Portland Zionist Organization, is Mr. Selling's chief lieutenant. Seattle, where H. Waxman and Eimon L. Weinir, head the work, is also preparing extensively for its campaign to be launched this fall.

TELEGRAMS:
KEREN HAYESOD LONDON.

קרן היסוד

TELEPHONE:
MUSEUM 3817.

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND

KEREN HAYESOD

HEAD OFFICE:

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

Please quote following:

Dept. _____

No. _____

29th May, 1924.

PRESS SERVICE.

BIG KEREN HAYESOD MASS MEETING IN NEW YORK.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver Principal Speaker at the Carnegie
Hall Gathering.

We are informed from New York that an outstanding event of the 1924 Keren Hayesod campaign is the big mass meeting on May 27th, at Carnegie Hall, which brought together one of the greatest crowds ever assembled at a Jewish gathering in recent years.

The mass meeting, which marked the last public function of New York's campaign, has aroused such widespread interest, because of the presence of Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, one of America's greatest orators, who was the principal speaker. It was Rabbi Silver's first appearance in New York in the interests of the Keren Hayesod, and because of his preeminence as a speaker and his recent enlistment in the cause of the Keren Hayesod, there has been a record demand for tickets for the meeting from New York and neighbouring cities.

The mass meeting also marked the first appearance of Samuel Untermyer, President of the Keren Hayesod, at a public affair during the present campaign, as Mr. Untermyer was forced to be away from New York during the early period of the campaign.

The Campaign In Other Cities.

Rabbi Silver took an active interest in the Cleveland campaign of the Keren Hayesod this year. On May 14th he was the guest of honour of the Chicago Keren Hayesod committee at a banquet, where his address was followed by contributions of over \$50,000 raising Chicago's cash contribution thus far to \$150,000. The Buffalo campaign for \$35,000 on May 19th was launched with a dinner at which Rabbi Silver was the chief speaker.

June 4th, 1924.

Mr. C.P. Lynch,
1456 Warren Road,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Lynch,

Please pardon the delay in acknowledging your letter. I have been waiting for some of my colleagues to return from out of town.

I have in my conversation with you, stated our position relative to the subject of religious instruction in Cleveland. We are utterly opposed to the system now in effect in the East Cleveland public schools. We are strenuously opposed to the teaching of religion in the public schools, and until such time as such instruction is discontinued, we shall hesitate to embark upon any cooperative program looking towards the establishment of religious classes outside of school buildings.

We have no objection to a plan which would, subject to the approval of the school authorities, set aside an hour or two of school time so that children, at the request of their parents, may go to neighborhood Churches and Temples to receive religious instruction. We would regard it inadvisable for school authorities to take any recognition of this religious instruction other than crediting the children with attendance. It would not be desirable to have the children receive credits for their religious instruction in as much as that would ultimately involve some form of public school supervision.

June 3rd, 1924.

We shall be ready actively to cooperate with you in putting through such a program after religious instruction is discontinued in the schools of East Cleveland, and after a declaration of intent on the part of the Federated Churches is made setting forth their agreement with our position.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,



We have no objection to a plan which would, subject to the approval of the school authorities, set aside as far as we are concerned the fact that children, at the request of their parents, may go to any Federated Churches and Temples to receive religious instruction. We would regard it inadvisable for school authorities to take any recognition of this religious instruction other than admitting the children with attendance. It would not be desirable to have the children receive credits for their religious instruction in so much as this would ultimately involve some form of public school supervision.

C O P Y

June 5th, 1924.

Rabbi Abba H. Silver,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver,

I have just received your very kind letter and I thank you very much indeed for your fine spirit of cooperation set forth in this statement. It would seem to me as if all people interested in carrying out a constructive program of religious education for children could not unite in doing something very much worth while. I shall do everything in my power to secure the support of all agencies concerned in the program to work together along the lines indicated in our recent conference and as set forth in your letter just received. I shall be very glad to keep you informed of the progress of this movement.

I assure you I commend most heartily the progressive attitude which you have maintained on the general subject of the importance of the proper training of children. I am deeply interested in this matter myself and shall endeavor to help work it out in the most acceptable manner possible.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) C. P. Lynch

Superintendent of Schools

Lakewood Public Schools

Lakewood, Ohio

CHARLES P. LYNCH
SUPERINTENDENT

June 5, 1924

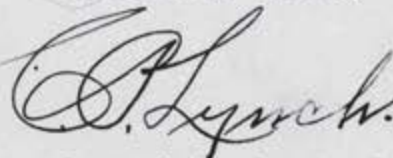
Rabbi Abba H. Silver
The Temple
E. 55th St. & Central Ave.,
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Rabbi Silver:

I have just received your very kind letter and I thank you very much indeed for your fine spirit of cooperation set forth in this statement. It would seem to me as if all people interested in carrying out a constructive program of religious education for children could now unite in doing something very much worth while. I shall do everything in my power to secure the support of all agencies concerned in the program to work together along the lines indicated in our recent conference and as set forth in your letter just received. I shall be very glad to keep you informed of the progress of this movement.

I assure you I commend most heartily the progressive attitude which you have maintained on the general subject of the importance of the proper training of children. I am deeply interested in this matter myself and shall endeavor to help work it out in the most acceptable manner possible.

Sincerely yours,



Superintendent of Schools.

CPL/LEK

September Twenty-sixth
1924

Mr. George A. Rutherford,
President, Board of Education,
East Cleveland Public Schools,
East Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Rutherford,

I do not know that I can add anything to what I said to you in our conversation on last Tuesday afternoon. Our position was stated in the letter which we addressed to you on January twenty-fourth of this year. We are very anxious to co-operate with the churches of Cleveland in working out a program whereby school time may be set aside to enable children to go to adjoining churches and temples in order to receive religious instruction. We are opposed to having any such instruction given during school hours, in the school buildings. We do not wish to have secular and religious education identified, nor do we wish children to be grouped in the school according to their faiths. We desire to conserve the established American principles of separation of Church and State. The Public School is essentially a secular institution and should remain so.

We shall be very happy to join with you in establishing a program such as is being put in operation in Cleveland Heights and such as is being contemplated in Cleveland proper.

With kindest regards, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours, *(Signed) A. H. Levey*
Chairman, Bureau of Religious Education.

Copy
original sent to Boston

December 9, 1924

Rabbi Abba Hilel Silver,
c/o Keren Hayesod,
3 Tremont Row,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I am writing you to Boston so as to lose no time, but I am also sending a copy addressed to you in Cleveland.

I am writing with reference to Zuckerman and the Cleveland campaign. I have received a letter from Mr. Efros reporting on a conference that he had with you together with Mr. Simon. We quite understand your position in the matter; viz, that Mr. Zuckerman would not be the proper person to influence the American or Americanized element of Cleveland Jewry. It seems to us, however, in the first place that our main support for the time being has no doubt been the Russian Jewish balabatim; and in the second place, there are the cities outside of Cleveland that have been neglect both with regard to propaganda, to campaigns and other Zionist activities; e.g., Akron, Canton, Youngstown, Columbus, Dayton, etc. It seems that both Mr. Efros and Mr. Simon still feel that there is need for a permanent regional director to look after the work all year round. In the third place, the question of the Cleveland Campaign must be considered. I understand that you have suggested that Mr. Leoser should be asked to assume the chairmanship again. Mr. Leoser is a very estimable gentleman no doubt, but I think that everybody who knows the situation in Cleveland feels that the campaign in Cleveland can be a success only under one condition -- that you assume the largest measure of responsibility for the campaign, whether in the capacity of actual chairman for the drive or in any other capacity that you may choose, but however may be the formal arrangement, we all feel that we must lean heavily upon you. I don't have to labor the point. Both as the Vice-Chairman of the Z. O. A. and as the

Rabbi Abba Hilel Silver - 2

leading figure in Cleveland, there is no escaping from that conclusion, and I should like to be in a position to assure our friends that you will assume that responsibility. I am the more concerned about the matter since our forces in Cleveland are, as you know, limited. The Executive Committee comes down practically to Mr. Efros and Mr. Simon who were personally responsible for a large part of the Keren Hayesod money raised in the past. Mr. Simon, I understand is in poor health and will be obliged to leave the city in the near future to go either to Palestine or to California. Under the circumstances we cannot content ourselves with the prospect of your merely giving the campaign your assistance. It is essential that you assume leadership. I hope you don't mind my putting it so bluntly.

With reference to Zuckerman, I would like to suggest the following: In view of the need of propaganda, organization and campaign work throughout the state, I would have Mr. Zuckerman engaged to proceed immediately with organizing the campaign in Youngstown and other smaller cities. We will be able to judge his work, and it will be possible for you and our friends in Cleveland to get a better impression of his ability to handle the situation, and we shall then be in a better position to decide definitely whether to engage him permanently for the regional directorship or not, and whether he should handle the Cleveland campaign or not. We feel that he is a valuable force and are loathe to lose him altogether. We do not wish to take any step contrary to your wishes. After mature deliberation we suggest this plan and would urge you to give it a trial. You know, my dear Silver, that we have no particular motive in urging Zuckerman upon you except our desire to see the territory well covered and a useful man drawn into our work.

I would appreciate it if you would reply to this letter as soon as possible. I know how rushed you are, but I hope you will find a few minutes to take care of this.

From all reports, I believe that you will find the situation in Boston quite encouraging.

Rabbi Abba Hilel Silver. 3

Here is wishing you, them and ourselves luck.

Please convey my kindest regards to Mrs. Silver,
one of the most charming women I have met.

As ever

Cordially and sincerely yours,

Shuman
Secretary

P. S. Please remember me to Abrahams and Sarah.



C O P Y

April Thirteenth
1925

Mr. J. Q. Miller,
Federated Churches of Cleveland,
Hippodrome Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Miller,

Our committee on Religious Education met this noon and I am transmitting to you its decision.

The Committee wishes to reiterate its position as expressed in the letter to Mr. C. P. Lynch, dated June 4th, 1924, in which we stated:

"We have no objection to a plan which would, subject to the approval of the school authorities, set aside an hour or two of school time so that children, at the request of their parents, may go to neighborhood churches and temples to receive religious instruction. We would regard it inadvisable for school authorities to take any recognition of this religious instruction other than crediting the children with attendance. It would not be desirable to have the children receive credits for their religious instruction, inasmuch as that would ultimately involve some form of public school supervision."

The Committee further feels that the highest end could be attained if this hour or two of school time be taken at the beginning or at the close of the school day. The school sessions would then begin an hour later in the morning, or adjourn an hour earlier in the afternoon. This would not involve the school authorities in the task of adjusting their mid-day schedule, nor would the problem present itself of what to do with children whose parents do not wish them to attend Religious School.

The Committee wishes to state further that as far as the Religious education of the Jewish children of Cleveland is concerned, the plan which you contemplate would not be of material help to us. The number of our Temple structures is so limited that children would have to travel a considerable distance on school days to get to the building. We prefer to work out our problem on Saturdays and Sundays, and in the afternoons of weekdays (after school time). We realize, however, that your problem may be different and we are, therefore, anxious to co-operate to the extent compatible with the highest interests of all involved.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

C O P Y

April 22, 1925.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver:-

I thank you very much for the copy of your letter to Mr. Miller, of the Federated Churches. Personally, I think you have taken a very rational stand. While I, as every good citizen, am interested in having children given an understanding of some basic religion of their choice and as much knowledge of the Bible as possible, I have been unable, so far, to see how the public schools can become directly or indirectly responsible for such training.

I wish it might be possible for the work to be done on Saturday or Sunday, as it is now being done in all of your churches.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) R.G. Jones

Superintendent of Schools

Cleveland Board of Education

RGJ/BR

The Council of Religious Education

of the FEDERATED CHURCHES of GREATER CLEVELAND

C. P. LYNCH,
Chairman

REV. J. QUINTER MILLER,
Superintendent

701 HIPPODROME BUILDING
Bell, Cherry 3147
CLEVELAND

April 20, 1925

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
E. 105 and Ansel Rd.
City

My dear Rabbi Silver:

I want to thank you for your letter of the 13th concerning the decision of your committee regarding Week-day Religious Education. This letter encourages me to believe that we are yet to develop some plan whereby Week-day Religious Education can be provided.

I have just had a communication from Father Hagen of the Catholic Board of Education in which he tells me that they have unanimously O.K.'ed the proposition which I discussed with you and that they are ready to approach the Board of Education regarding the question of the dismissal of children for next year.

He and I both feel that a dismissal schedule that will make possible the use of full-time teachers in this work is necessary in order to guarantee the highest type of educational standards. I trust that we may be able to find some common ground upon which we can all agree.

In the meantime I want to invite you personally to a luncheon in the interest of this work at Hotel Statler Saturday, April 25 at 12:30. Dr. Hugh Magill, General Secretary of the International Council of Religious Education, and formerly Secretary of the N.E.A. at Washington, will present this matter. The Board of Education of Cleveland, our Board of Religious Education, the Catholic Board of Education and your Committee are invited. We trust that you will find it possible to meet with us and direct our thinking on this most important question.

Cordially yours,

J. Quinter Miller
Superintendent of Religious Education.

Luncheon \$1.00.

JQM:C

May Second
1925

Hon. Victor L. Donahey
Governor of Ohio,
Columbus, Ohio.

My dear Governor Donahey,

May I not take this opportunity to express to you my deep appreciation of the firm and courageous stand you have taken in the matter of House Bill No. 14, which sought to make Bible reading in the Public Schools compulsory. Your act in vetoing the Bill was another evidence of your fine grasp of the essential principles upon which our Government is built and of your faithful adherence to them.

Those whom I am privileged to lead join me in the hearty endorsement of your act.

With kindest regards, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours,

[May 13, 1925]

1925

Protected womanhood and childhood are the two indisputable sanctities of social progress. The care which society bestows upon women and children, not favored by economic fortune, is the gage of its moral tone and earnestness. American industrial life has not always safeguarded, and does not now fully safeguard, the health and general well-being of these, the most defenceless because the least organized of our working people.

An organization such as the Consumers League, which, sensitive to the moral factors involved in industry, sets about to inform public opinion concerning the condition of woman and child labor in America, with an eye to remedying any abuses which may be found to exist, is performing the highest kind of service and merits the strongest support.

The Consumers League has a splendid record of achievement, both as regards the initiation of desirable legislation and its enforcement. It should continue to function as the clearing house of advanced social thought and effort.

From Abba Hillel Silver,
Rabbi The Temple, Cleveland.
May 13th, 1925

The Temple

EAST 105TH STREET AT ANSEL ROAD
TELEPHONES - CEDAR 132-133

Cleveland

ABBA HILLEL SILVER, RABBI

—
SOLOMON BLUHM
DIRECTOR OF TEMPLE ACTIVITIES

May Twenty-seventh
1925

Mr. E. M. Williams,
President, Board of Education,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Williams,

For your information I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter which our Committee sent to Rev. J. Q. Miller of the Federated Churches. The letter explains our position fully on the matter of religious instruction during school hours.

You will note from the enclosed letter that we regard the effort made by Rev. Miller to introduce the school authorities to give credits for Religious instruction highly undesirable.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

C O P Y

BOARD OF EDUCATION - CLEVELAND

Office of the President

June 11, 1925

Abba Hillel Silver, Rabbi,
The Temple, E.105th Street at Ansel Road,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver,

I thank you for sending me a copy of the letter you wrote to Mr. Miller of the Federated Churches. At their request, Mr. Jones and I had a conference with Mr. Wright and Mr. Lynch about a year ago. I told them at that time that whenever they brought to me a plan agreed to and carrying the signatures of those who without question represented the Jewish, Protestant and Catholic interests of the community, we would give it careful consideration. I have heard nothing from them.

The longer I continue in school work the more certain I become that the implanting of a strong religious conviction in our boys and girls is one of if not the most important thing that could be done for the future of our country. So far, however, I have been unable to find any way in which this task could be undertaken by the public schools.

I think, however, of that part of the hundreds of undernourished children who are in that plight, simply because of failure of parents to take care of them. That is the parents' job, and still society is unwilling to let the child be neglected. The care for the health of the members of a family is really a family responsibility, and yet so many neglect this and the result is so detrimental to society, that to a very large extent, society steps into the gap.

Is it, or is it not quite as important for society to concern itself with the moral and spiritual development of succeeding generations, and if the home and church are not meeting the need in this respect, shall society ignore it? Frankly, I don't know what the answer is, but I am certain that in some way, at some time, we must find a way of meeting the problem which can be adjusted to our fundamental ideas of religious freedom.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) E. M. Williams

Original mailed to
Rabbi Silver, to
Berlin, June 12, 1925

If ignorance is at the root of prejudice, then your Committee on Goodwill Between Jews and Christians is attacking the problem of prejudice at its roots. Your report covering the first year's activities is creditable in itself, but it is even more significant as indicative of a new technique. Goodwill between religious and racial groups will be brought about not by exhortation merely, however earnest, or by fraternal gesture, however sincere. It will come, if it come at all, as a result of persistent study in mutual understanding and co-operative service in common tasks and for common ideals. Knowledge is the arch-enemy of bigotry and intolerance cannot long survive that communion of men which is born of great devotions deeply shared.

Very sincerely —

1925-26 301 12th St. N.W.
Committee of Goodwill
between Jews and Christians
John W. Herring
of the "Latter Day Saints" Church
of Christ in America

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

FOR THE KEREN HAYESOD (*Palestine Foundation Fund*)
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND, HADASSAH
MEDICAL ORGANIZATION, THE
HEBREW UNIVERSITY

Office of the Chairman
114 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

STEPHEN S. WISE, Chairman
National Committee on Appeal

December 30th, 1925.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Silver:

I would have replied to your telegram before this but as you may have heard, I have been rather busily occupied in the last few days. I put before the Praesidium of the United Palestine Appeal your suggestion that you are prepared to come for the 17th and speak at the opening meeting of the campaign, provided we send you Sokolow as substitute. The committee was unanimous in favoring the proposal but was certain that there would be one dissenting voice, and that was Sokolow's. Lipsky and the others felt that the old man could hardly be shipped out to Cleveland in order to fill your place and thus be compelled to absent himself from the great initial meeting of the country. I am afraid it really cannot be done. I wonder whether you were jesting with us and knew that you were proposing the impossible, though by no means the undesirable.

Can't you get someone to take your place for the 17th? I beg you, as chairman of the United Palestine Appeal which I shall remain until Sunday, in any event, to reconsider and come. I would be most happy if you could occupy my pulpit on the same day, and it would be a real, personal kindness to me because I have not been well and my physicians are agreed that I should not deliver more than one address in a day. For the first time I would have the satisfaction of hearing you in my own pulpit. I beg that you will come and that you will telegraph that we may announce you for both occasions.

Yours, *SSW*

SSW:SL

W. W. W. P. S. at the
\$5,000,000 for 1926

January 6th, 1926.

(מדינת פולין) UAH C א צדל קסב-יגדל פולין קיסל אלז
1927 אלז, קסב, קיסל
Rabbi Silver:

I should be delighted to have Dr. Weizman whom I esteem highly, attend our council meeting. However, under no circumstances do we want a discussion on the question of Zion or Palestine, not even propoganda for Hebrew University or Technicum, because we must preserve harmony and besides you know we have a large program which is going to take up all the time available. If Dr. Weizman understands beforehand the situation, and is satisfied not to speak, then I can take up the question with Executive Boards Sunday morning, January 16th, and try and obtain authority inviting Dr. Weizman. I don't think that I have right to do it without observation from Executive Committee.

Ludwig Vogelstein.

Jan. 6, 1927

Mr. Ludwig Vogelstein,
61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Vogelstein:

Permit me to thank you for your telegram of January 6th. It is, of course, out of the question to invite Dr. Weizman to come to the Union Convention as a silent spectator. It is not customary to assign such a role to distinguished visitors. Nor could you expect Dr. Weizman if he did come to speak on any other subject but that which brought him to the United States, namely, Palestine.

Frankly, I am at a loss to understand the first part of your telegram. You say that "under no circumstances do we want a discussion on the question of Zion or Palestine, not even propaganda for Hebrew University or Technicum because we must preserve harmony". Why should not the subject of the Hebrew University be discussed at a gathering of American Jews? The Hebrew Union College voted last month to send a member of its faculty as visiting professor to the Hebrew University. Evidently the University is of interest to the Reform Jews of America.

The Central Conference of American Rabbis at its last annual convention, appointed a committee to study the establishment of a Liberal Synagogue in Palestine. Evidently Palestine is of interest to Reform Jews, why then should it be tabu at a convention of the Union.

taboo
You realize, I am sure, that Dr. Weizman has judgment and tact enough not to discuss those factors which are involved in the Palestinian situation which are subjects of controversy.

If, after thinking the matter through again, you should decide to extend an invitation to Dr. Weizman, please do so at once because Dr. Weizman might have to rearrange his schedule. It would be too late to invite him on the 16th. With kindest regards, permit me to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

F

STATEMENT
By
HENRY FORD

REGARDING Charges Against Jews
Made in His Publications, The
Dearborn Independent, and a Series
of Pamphlets Entitled "The Inter-
national Jew," Together With an
Explanatory Statement by LOUIS
MARSHALL, President of The
American Jewish Committee, and His
Reply to MR. FORD.

NEW YORK
THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
1927

STATEMENT BY MR. MARSHALL

Since the publication of the statement by Henry Ford retracting the charges against the Jewish people individually and collectively contained in The Dearborn Independent and in the pamphlets entitled "The International Jew," I have been asked to explain the conditions under which that document came into my hands.

On several occasions I have been approached by various gentlemen who informed me that it might be possible to come to an understanding with Henry Ford regarding the differences existing between him and the Jews. My answer was uniformly that if he had anything to propose I would receive and consider what he might have to say.

About a month ago, Earl J. Davis of Detroit, Mich., former Assistant District Attorney of the United States, and Joseph A. Palma of New York came to my office, introduced by former Congressman Nathan D. Perlman, who had informed me that they desired to meet me in order to present various facts to my attention. They informed me that they had come to me as representatives of Henry Ford, and they asserted he had become satisfied that those whom he had put in charge of The Dearborn Independent had taken advantage of him by publishing the series of articles attacking the Jews, at which the latter had taken umbrage; that he had become convinced that all of the charges made against them, individually and collectively, are without foundation and unjust; that he desired to know what could be done to put an end to the strained relations on the part of the Jews toward him.

Thereupon, I reviewed the history of these publications, commented upon their gross injustice, and the injury they had occasioned both here and abroad, and pointed out that the Jews everywhere have been grievously wounded by these libels, and that mere words would not heal the injury.

In answer to this, Messrs. Davis and Palma inquired as to what might be done to bring about better conditions. I answered that there must be a complete retraction of all of the false charges made, a full apology and request for forgiveness, a discontinuance of the attacks which had been indulged in in these publications, the withdrawal of the pamphlets constituting "The International Jew," and a pledge that like publications would never again be made—in other words, that there must be full amends for the wrong done.

After further discussion, Messrs. Davis and Palma said that they would report to Ford what had been said in the interview. Some days later they called on me again and indicated that Ford would accept these conditions. There followed further discussions at personal interviews in my office with Mr. Palma, over the long distance telephone, and otherwise, with the result that on Thursday, June 30, 1927, Mr. Palma informed me that Ford was ready to sign the document which is hereto attached and which I received by air mail on Friday, July 1, 1927, together with a covering letter addressed by Ford to Mr. Davis, asking him and Mr. Palma to deliver to me the statement bearing Ford's signature.

There have been so many requests for copies of these documents and of my letter of acknowledgment addressed to Ford, that it has been deemed in the public interest to give them the publicity which is desired by all concerned.

New York, July 14, 1927.

**LETTER FROM HENRY FORD
TO MR. EARL J. DAVIS**

FORD MOTOR COMPANY
Dearborn, Mich.

June 30, 1927.

Mr. Earl J. Davis,
Detroit, Michigan.

My dear Sir:

I hereby approve of the attached statement and authorize you and Mr. Joseph Palma to deliver same to Louis Marshall, of New York City.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY FORD.

**STATEMENT BY HENRY FORD
TO LOUIS MARSHALL**

For some time past I have given consideration to the series of articles concerning Jews which since 1920 have appeared in The Dearborn Independent. Some of them have been reprinted in pamphlet form under the title "The International Jew." Although both publications are my property, it goes without saying that in the multitude of my activities it has been impossible for me to devote personal attention to their management or to keep informed as to their contents. It has therefore inevitably followed that the conduct and policies of these publications had to be delegated to men whom I placed in charge of them and upon whom I relied implicitly.

To my great regret I have learned that Jews generally, and particularly those of this country, not only resent these publications as promoting anti-Semitism, but regard me as their enemy. Trusted friends with whom I have conferred recently have assured me in all sincerity that in their opinion the character of the charges and insinuations made against the Jews, both individually and collectively, contained in many of the articles which have been circulated periodically in The Dearborn Independent and have been reprinted in the pamphlets mentioned, justifies the

righteous indignation entertained by Jews everywhere toward me because of the mental anguish occasioned by the unprovoked reflections made upon them.

This has led me to direct my personal attention to this subject, in order to ascertain the exact nature of these articles. As a result of this survey I confess that I am deeply mortified that this journal, which is intended to be constructive and not destructive, has been made the medium for resurrecting exploded fictions, for giving currency to the so-called Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion, which have been demonstrated, as I learn, to be gross forgeries, and for contending that the Jews have been engaged in a conspiracy to control the capital and the industries of the world, besides laying at their door many offenses against decency, public order and good morals.

Had I appreciated even the general nature, to say nothing of the details, of these utterances, I would have forbidden their circulation without a moment's hesitation, because I am fully aware of the virtues of the Jewish people as a whole, of what they and their ancestors have done for civilization and for mankind and toward the development of commerce and industry, of their sobriety and diligence, their benevolence and their unselfish interest in the public welfare.

Of course there are black sheep in every flock, as there are among men of all races, creeds and nationalities who are at times evildoers. It is wrong, however, to judge a people by a few individuals, and I therefore join in condemning unreservedly all wholesale denunciations and attacks.

Those who know me can bear witness that it is not in my nature to inflict insult upon and to occasion pain to anybody, and that it has been my effort to free myself from prejudice. Because of that I frankly confess that I have been greatly shocked as a result of my study and examination of the files of The Dearborn Independent and of the pamphlets entitled "The International Jew." I deem it to be my duty as an honorable man to make amends for the wrong done to the Jews as fellow-men and brothers, by asking their forgiveness for the harm that I have unintentionally

committed, by retracting so far as lies within my power the offensive charges laid at their door by these publications, and by giving them the unqualified assurance that henceforth they may look to me for friendship and good will.

It is needless to add that the pamphlets which have been distributed throughout the country and in foreign lands will be withdrawn from circulation, that in every way possible I will make it known that they have my unqualified disapproval, and that henceforth The Dearborn Independent will be conducted under such auspices that articles reflecting upon the Jews will never again appear in its columns.

Finally, let me add that this statement is made on my own initiative and wholly in the interest of right and justice and in accordance with what I regard as my solemn duty as a man and as a citizen.

HENRY FORD.

Dearborn, Mich., June 30, 1927.

LETTER FROM MR. MARSHALL TO MR. FORD

July 5, 1927.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter to Mr. Earl J. Davis accompanied by your statement regarding the long series of vituperative articles which since May, 1920, has appeared in The Dearborn Independent and which contains the most violent attacks upon the Jews. You now declare that after an examination of those articles you feel shocked and mortified because of the harm which they have done, and you ask for forgiveness.

For twenty centuries we Jews have been accustomed to forgive insults and injuries, persecution and intolerance, hoping that we might behold the day when brotherhood and good will would be universal. We had fondly hoped that in this blessed Republic, with its glorious Constitution

and its just laws, it would be impossible to encounter the hatred and rancor to which our brethren have been and still are subjected in other lands. We could not at first credit the information that The Dearborn Independent had permitted itself to be made the vehicle for disseminating exploded falsehoods and the vilest concoctions of vicious minds, invented by adventurers who had barely found asylum here when they attempted to introduce the exotic growths of anti-Semitism.

Happily such excrescences could not flourish on American soil. Happily the enlightened press of this country treated them with contempt and as unworthy of notice. But we Jews none the less suffered the anguish of tortured memories, the nightmares of a horrible past, and the sorrow that, in spite of the progress of civilization, there were those who stood ready to misunderstand us. What seemed most mysterious was the fact that you whom we had never wronged and whom we had looked upon as a kindly man, should have lent yourself to such a campaign of villification apparently carried on with your sanction.

The statement which you have sent me gives us assurance of your retraction of the offensive charges, of your proposed change of policies in the conduct of The Dearborn Independent, of your future friendship and good will, of your desire to make amends, and what is to be expected from any man of honor, you couple these assurances with a request for pardon. So far as my influence can further that end, it will be exerted, simply because there flows in my veins the blood of ancestors who were inured to suffering and nevertheless remained steadfast in their trust in God. Referring to the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount, Israel Zangwill once said that we Jews are after all the only Christians. He might have added that it is because essentially the spirit of forgiveness is a Jewish trait.

It is my sincere hope that never again shall such a recrudescence of ancient superstition manifest itself upon our horizon.

Very truly yours,

LOUIS MARSHALL.

H.

Harpers Magazine

March 3rd, 1927.

Mr. Thomas B. Wells,
Harpers Magazine,
49 East 33rd Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Wells,

May I not as a rabbi, thank you for publishing Josef Bard's "Why Europe Dislikes the Jew" in the March issue of Harpers. It is as neat a little compendium of the Higher Anti-Semitism as has appeared in recent years - suave, reserved, altogether academic, a marked improvement on the Dearborn Independent.

I was particularly delighted with Herr Bard's statement that one of the basic reasons for Europe's dislike of the Jew is the trick which the Jew played in imposing Christianity upon it. This is really deliciously frank. I have always suspected that Europe resented Christianity more than the Jew and that it hated the Jew not so much for killing Jesus as for not killing Paul.....

I am looking forward to a companion article from the facile pen of Herr Bard on "Why Europe Dislikes Christianity".

Very sincerely yours,



REGIONAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE of 400

710 Federal Reserve Bank Building
Cleveland

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Vice Chairmen
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MRS. MALCOLM L. MCBRIDE
JOHN L. YOUNG

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(Members to be Appointed)

Legislation Committee
(Members to be Appointed)

Education Committee
(Members to be Appointed)

Marshall D. Jr., dated "8 June 1928"
you deal with who ask to
be appointed to the committee
on 1/9/28, 1927/1928
January 9th, 1928.

Rabbi Abba H. Silver,
Temple,
E. 105th & Ansel Rd.,
Cleveland, O.

Dear Sir:

The big task before the Regional Government Committee, even in its preliminary stages, will require some expenditure. As the Committee is an entirely independent body, popular subscription is the only method of raising this money which seems available.

The amount needed can be kept to a low figure by certain economies already worked out. The Cleveland Foundation has generously loaned us the services of its Director as secretary; the Municipal Research Bureau has permitted Mr. Carter and his staff to assist us, and up to the present time we have not found it necessary to rent office space.

However, there are incidental expenses which cannot be avoided and it seems essential to raise a modest fund to finance the early activities of the committee.

The Committee has, therefore, decided to ask for a small contribution from each member of the General Committee and you are therefore urged to mail your check for \$10.00 to D. S. Humphrey, Treasurer, 710 Federal Reserve Bank Building.

Your cooperation is essential if we are to proceed on our present program, and will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,
PRELIMINARY FINANCE COMMITTEE

D. S. Humphrey, Chairman, and Treasurer
Carl F. Knirk
Bernice Neuberger
Otto Schuele
Ralph W. Bell

WTAM Cleveland

F. Federated Church
Cleveland

to City-14 & 22 also
residing to, other not
61 6604 121

THE PROPOSED SCHEDULE
FOR 1927-28

Radio

March 20 - April 10.....Trinity Cathedral

April 17 - May 8First Methodist Episcopal Church

May 15 - June 5The Temple (Rabbi Silver)

June 12 - July 3Christian Science organization

July 10 - July 31Emmanuel Church or
Trinity Cathedral

Sept. 4 - Sept. 25Church of the Covenant

Oct. 2 - Oct. 23Epworth-Euclid M. E. Church Wright,

Oct. 30 - Nov. 20Euclid Avenue Congregational Church Blanchard

Nov. 27 - Dec. 18Unitarian Church Dilworth Lupton

Dec. 25 - Jan. 15Euclid Avenue Christian Church Goldner

Jan. 22 - Feb. 12Euclid Avenue Temple (Rabbi Brickner)

Feb. 19 - Mar. 12Calvary Presbyterian Church

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

of the

UNITED STATES SENATE

Feb 1928

William E. Borah, (R.), Idaho, Chairman
Hiram W. Johnson, (R.), California
George H. Moses, (R.), New Hampshire
Frank B. Willis, (R.), Ohio
George P. McLean, (R.), Connecticut
Walter E. Edge, (R.), New Jersey
Arthur Capper, (R.), Kansas
David A. Reed, (R.), Pennsylvania
Frederick H. Gillett, (R.), Massachusetts
Claude A. Swanson, (D.), Virginia
Key Pittman, (D.), Nevada
Thomas F. Bayard, (D.), Delaware
Joseph T. Robinson, (D.), Arkansas
Thomas J. Walsh, (D.), Montana
Woodbridge N. Ferris, (D.), Michigan
James A. Reed, (D.), Missouri
Pat Harrison, (D.), Mississippi
Henrik Shipstead, (F.L.), Minnesota

The Senators may be addressed at the
SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
Washington, D. C.

Jan. 18th, 1929

Dr. Charles Rederer,
502 Carleton Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Dr. Rederer:-

Please pardon the long delay in replying to your kind letter. I have been out of the city a good deal of the time and my correspondence has accordingly lagged.

It is not easy to answer your question. There are of course, a great many advantages and some very serious disadvantages to very large congregations. Perhaps the most serious disadvantage is the fact that the Rabbi is unable to keep in close touch with the members of his congregation and to minister to them as he would wish to. The pastoral work of a Rabbi is made most difficult in a very large congregation and even the presence of an assistant Rabbi does not solve the problem. It is also almost impossible to foster a spirit of close fellowship among the members of large congregations.

The presence in a community of a number of small and often-times rival congregations has likewise its serious drawbacks. The ideal situation, of course, is the one which obtains in many communities abroad, where congregations are not merged, but federated. Each congregation retains its organization, its congregational building and school and its Rabbi. But their budgetary needs are pooled and a chief Rabbi presides over all of them. Such an arrangement enables the community to have one great outstanding personality as its spokesman and leader. This man is relieved of the necessity of administering the detailed affairs of a congregation and is free to devote himself to Jewish learning and to the major problems of the Jewish community. The pastoral needs of the members of the congregations are not neglected because each constituent organization has its own Rabbi. The chief Rabbi visits the congregations in turn and preaches from their pulpits. A unified policy as well as a unified system of religious school education are also achieved through this system.

Jan. 18th, 1929.
Continued....page 2
Dr. Charles Rederer.

I do not know whether the Liberal Jewish communities of America are ready for such an arrangement, but it seems to me to be the most logical. Perhaps your community is peculiarly situated at this time to experiment with such a new set-up.

Please feel free to call upon me at any time.

With kindest regards, permit me to remain.

Very sincerely yours,

AHS/IR

March 25th, 1929.

Mr. Leon Weisenfeld,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Weisenfeld:-

I regret very much that I can not attend the meeting on Wednesday evening which has been called by the Jewish organizations of Cleveland to protest against the Bible Bill which is now before the Ohio State Legislature. I am leaving the city Tuesday and will be gone for the remainder of the week. I should like to join with you heartily in condemning this proposed bill and in urging upon the legislators at Columbus to defeat it.

The bill is backed by the most reactionary influences in our State. It is aimed to be the first step in a program calculated to force religious instruction into our secular school system, which is the bulwark of our freedom and our democracy. Not one valid reason has been advanced for this measure. From a pedagogic standpoint the reading of a few verses from the Bible without comment and interpretation is quite value-less as a means of teaching morality. On the other hand if you permit comment and interpretation you will be turning our school system into a battle-field of conflicting theologies for each teacher will introduce his particular theologic bias into his discussion.

There are tax payers who do not wish to have the Bible read to their children in the public schools. There are others who insist on a particular version of the Bible. And there are still others who are non-religious and who do not wish to have such instruction given to their children. All these citizens who are supporting our school system through their taxes are entitled to have their religious or anti-religious scruples respected.

As Jews, we see an especial danger in this bill. Wherever the church succeeded in controlling popular education, there the Jew has had his freedom invariably restricted.

The task of providing religious education to youth is not a function of the State. It belongs to the Church and Synagogue.

Very sincerely yours,

WHS/IR

April 17th, 1929.

Rabbi Herman Lissauer,
631 S. Manhattan Place,
Los Angeles, Calif.

My dear Rabbi Lissauer:

Permit me to thank you for your kind note of April 4th. You ask my comments on the proposed program for Temple B'nai-B'rith which you sent me. I hesitate to give it to you because it is difficult to compress all I wish to say in the space of a brief letter.

Frankly what you are proposing is a program for a Jewish cultural institute, not for a Synagogue. The atheist and the agnostic may readily subscribe to your program. The truly religious man never can. Why don't you frankly state that what you are contemplating is a Jewish ethical culture society with a distinctive nationalistic bias. You do not believe in God and you do not believe in prayer. What is a Jewish Synagogue without these two fundamental beliefs?

Are you perhaps deluding yourself by a deft and skillful re-definition of terms? A god which is only "the advancing totality of man's highest ideals," is a sociologic fiction. He is no God at all. And prayer which is only an expression of our ideals and purposes is no prayer at all. Why worry then about revising our prayer book?

A man may subscribe to all that you say about Palestine and Zionism and may also eat gefilte fish as a vindication of his Jewishness and may never feel the need of joining a Synagogue. One can be a secularist Jew, fulfilling all the requirements which you seem to set for Jewishness and be completely outside of the Synagogue.

I am afraid that you have not thought through your theology sufficiently and you have been captivated by the pats of Jewish and Christian religious humanists who ought to be outside of the Church and Synagogue but who find it convenient to remain within. To put it bluntly, 'you can't eat the pie and have it at the same time.'

One of the most amazing sentences in your program is: "It, (religion,) must refuse to accept any belief or hope which science vetoes, even if it be the much cherished hope of immortality."

April 17th, 1929

Rabbi Herman Lissauer.
Continued....

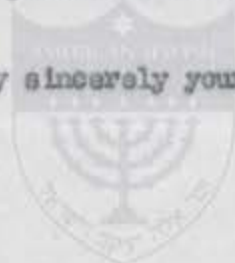
Do you mean to say that the declarations of science are infallible? Do you know of any major scientific truth which has not been reversed or modified? How can science speak at all about such subjects as immortality, which are decidedly outside of its scope and realm? What can science say about causes and ultimates? Ans isn't science itself based on fictions demonstrably untrue, but nevertheless serviceable? (read Vaihinger)

I wish I had the time to discuss with you your program more fully.

With kindest regards, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS/IR



THE TEMPLE TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

1928

The Temple, E. 105th Street and Ansel Road will celebrate its seventy-eighth Anniversary with a dinner meeting at the Hollenden Hotel on Saturday, May 19th.

Mr. Eugene E. Wolf, President of the Temple will deliver his annual message and report on the activities of the Temple during the year.

Election of new Trustees will take place. The Temple's Junior Orchestra and Boys' Choir will provide the music. A series of intimate sketches of the life of the Temple, written by members, will be presented.

The Temple now numbers 1510 members. Its Religious School and High School give religious instruction to 1375 children.

The Temple Women's Association which carries on an extensive program of educational and philanthropic activities, is presided over by Miss Flora Rohrheimer.

The Temple Men's Club, an organization of the men of the Congregation cooperates effectively in carrying out the program of the Temple. It holds meetings every month at which vital questions are discussed and to which prominent leaders are invited. The newly elected President of The Temple Men's Club is Mr. Max Lindner.

The young men and women of the Congregation are organized into a Temple Alumni Association, whose President is Mr. Howard Wise.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Rabbi Leon I. Feuer, his assistant, will address the Annual Meeting.

The present Officers and Board of Trustees of the Temple are:

Ben Lowenstein, Honorary President
Eugene E. Wolf, President
S. M. Gross, Vice President
E. Einstein, Treasurer
Harry A. Levy, Executive Secretary
E. M. Baker
A. A. Benesch
Saul Feigenbaum
Milton K. Einstein
Eugene L. Geismar
Isador Grossman
Joseph Guggenheim
Marc J. Grossman
Maurice Gusman
Samuel Hartman

Benjamin F. Klein
Henry F. Klein
Sigmund Korach
Maurice Maschke
Max Meisel
Sidney P. Schloss
Jesse Solomon
Walter M. Weil
Mrs. S. M. Bloch
Mrs. George Furth
Mrs. Walter Goldsmith
Mrs. R. G. Norberg
Miss Flora Rohrheimer
Mrs. R. H. Rosenfeld

May 17th, 1929.

Mr. Eugene E. Wolf,
Engineers Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Gene:-

In your presidential message I would suggest that you stress the fact that our Temple has made a consistent effort during the year to raise the standards of its educational and religious work. We have stressed quality in all of our activities. We are not now concerned with the problem of physical or numerical expansion. Our chief concern is to improve the quality of our work.

You may point to the Monday evening lectures as an indication of this, as well as to some of the programs which were presented, e. g. the Symposium "Whither Mankind," the Temple Women's Association Annual Symposium on "Theodor Herzl," the seminar held under the auspices of Dr. Lauterbach, the considerable amount of thought which has gone into the preparation of our religious school curriculum, etc.

Should you care to refer to some of my work, I am enclosing herewith a few items which might be of interest to the Congregation.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

AHS/IR

April 25th, 1930

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO MR. WOLF

1. On the new Temple policy:

The first year of Temple life under the new Temple policy has been eminently satisfactory.

The Temple discontinued nearly all of its purely recreational activities, designed to provide entertainment for its members. Instead it laid stress upon cultural and educational activities and especially upon those which had a definite religious or ethical significance.

The Alumni Association, particularly, made a drastic revision in its program. Instead of the usual dances and plays of previous years, the Alumni this year planned and carried through a very excellent series of Sunday afternoon forum meetings devoted to the general theme, "Youth and the Modern World."

The addresses were delivered by such outstanding men as Dr. A. Eustace Haydon of Chicago on "Youth and Morality," Dr. Solomon B. Freehof of Chicago on "Youth and Religion," Mr. J. Frederick Essary of Washington on "Youth and Government" and Mr. Harold Riegelman of New York on "Youth and Social Work."

Each lecture was followed by a question period in which the young men and women actively participated.

The Alumni are planning to continue this type of educational activity next year.

2. Our Monday evening lectures proved even more successful this year than last year. Two cultural series were presented, "Psychology for the Layman" and "Great Books Which Have Influenced Western Civilization."

Some of the greatest men in America participated in this course. It attracted one of the finest intellectual groups in our city - professors, teachers, professional men, business men and students.

7342 people attended them.

The Temple lecture courses have received the most glowing commendations from educators and religious leaders in our community and elsewhere.

The Temple is now busily engaged in planning the series of lectures for next year.

3. Rabbi Silver this year, as in previous years, gave of himself not only to local institutions and organizations but to many important activities in the nation. He delivered the key-note address at the great Conference in Washington, D. C. which inaugurated the Allied Jewish Campaign for the United States. His address was widely commented on in the press of the country.

Rabbi Silver was also guest speaker with Governor Roosevelt of New York at the 25th Anniversary Dinner of the National Child Labor Conference.

During the year he addressed the Massachusetts Conference of Social Workers, the New Jersey Conference of Social Workers and the Social Agencies of Newark. He opened the Community Fund Campaigns of Richmond, Va., Indianapolis, Ind., and Cleveland.

The Universities of Brown and Cornell invited Rabbi Silver to address important religious convocations of their student bodies and faculties. It was particularly gratifying to him to bring the message of religion to young college student groups. Rabbi Silver has also accepted an invitation to address a similar convocation at the University of Chicago. At the semi-centennial celebration of Case School of Applied Science Rabbi Silver represented the University of Cincinnati. At the Convention of the National Religious Education Association which met in Cleveland last month, Rabbi Silver delivered an important address on "The Role of Religion in a Changing World."

Rabbi Silver gave much of his time during the year to many Jewish organizations, Y. M. H. A's., Community Centers, Hillel Foundations, Zionist organizations, Federations of Temple Sisterhoods and Temple Men's Clubs in many parts of the country. Among the cities which he visited were New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Chicago, Buffalo, Louisville, Newark, Omaha, Pittsburgh, Toledo, South Bend, Detroit and Evansville.

He addressed numerous church organizations in our own city, bringing the message of our faith and spirit of good will to our non-Jewish fellow citizens.

Rabbi Silver attended the organization meeting of the Jewish Agency in Switzerland last summer and was elected a member of the Council of the Jewish Agency.



1929

Rabbi Silver's services this year, as in previous years, were not limited to our own Temple. He has brought the message of our faith to many organizations and institutions Jewish and non-Jewish, in Cleveland and throughout the country.

He has addressed many meetings both here and elsewhere in behalf of Jewish education and he has headed off the Cleveland Bureau of Jewish Education since its inception. He has addressed many gatherings throughout the land in behalf of the rehabilitation of Palestine. He has been the spokesman of our faith at many important church gatherings. For the last five years Rabbi Silver has been chairman of the Interdenominational Committee in Cleveland which annually arranges the great Thanksgiving services and the Armistice Day services in the Palace Theatre: During the year Rabbi Silver addressed the sessions of the Federated Churches, The Emmanuel Episcopal Church, The Epworth Memorial Church, The Unitarian Church. He also addressed the Testimonial Dinner given to the new President of the Catholic University. Rabbi Silver addressed last Chanukah, a dinner of all the brotherhoods of the Temples at the Astor Hotel in New York City.

When the Cleveland Community Fund celebrated last November its tenth anniversary Rabbi Silver was signally honored by being invited to be the only speaker at this occasion. During the year Rabbi Silver also opened the Community Chest campaigns of Fort Wayne, Ind., Scranton, Pa., Warren, Ohio and Harrisburg, Pa.

Rabbi Silver has been devoting considerable time too, to educational organizations and institutions. During the year he addressed thousands of teachers of Ohio at Columbus and at Cincinnati. He addressed many Commencement Exercises as well as the student bodies of Western Reserve University, the College for Women and the Texas University. He delivered the baccalaureate address at the Louisiana State University.

June 12th, 1929.

Dr. S. M. Melamed,
Reflex Publishing Co.,
8 S. Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Melamed:-

You will be interested, I am sure, in the enclosed statement of the Activities Committee of the Temple which was adopted unanimously by our Congregation at its annual meeting a few days ago. This report is receiving widespread comment throughout the country. I am of the opinion that it is directly in keeping with your own point of view on the function of a Synagogue in a community.

The Temple was the first Synagogue in America to institute center activities some thirty-five years ago. It is now the first definitely to abandon them.

I trust that you are well. I am looking forward with eagerness to your new book.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

AHS/IR

March 1st, 1929.

Dr. A. L. Sachar,
625 East Green St.,
Champaign, Ill.

My dear Dr. Sachar:-

Please pardon the long delay in replying to your kind letter of January 30th. I was on the Pacific Coast for practically the entire month of February. I regret very much that I was unable to welcome you to Cleveland when you appeared here before my people.

I am returning herewith the chapters from your book which you kindly sent me. I read them with a great deal of interest. They are fine, exceptionally well-written and thorough as regards the salient facts. If the rest of the book is in keeping with the quality of these chapters we may look forward to a splendid Jewish history. I made a few suggestions here and there and one or two corrections.

1. My interpretation of Jesus differs of course, from yours and the one generally accepted by modernists both among Jews and non-Jews. I do not think that he was a prophet, or a liberal, or a religious reformer, or the champion of the poor. You have combined all the nice things that could possibly be said about Jesus without giving offense to Jews. From a reading of my book you probably know that I regard Jesus as one of a group of millenarian mystics who were carried away by the thought prevalent in their day, that the world was coming to an end. This thought was dictated not by Roman persecution but by chronological speculation based on the calendar. Most of the Messianic movements in Jewish history were determined by such speculation and not by persecution. These speculations determined also the Messianic movements among the Christians throughout the middle ages. And these assuredly were not determined by persecution.

2. It might be well to point out the conception of Israel and its role in the world which was held by some significant groups or individuals in Jewish history.

The Jew speculated not only about God and the universe but also about his own function in humanity. This problem is of course, one of the most vital ones in modern Jewish life. Perhaps the speculations of our fore-fathers on the subject will help us today. What was the Pharisees' conception? Halevi's? Moses Mendelssohn's, etc. etc.

March 1st, 1929.

Dr. A. L. Sachar,
Continued....page 2.

3. It might be well to emphasize the thought that while the lot of the Jews in the Middle Ages was bad, economically it was no worse and perhaps a little better than that of the masses of non-Jews. We are inclined to think so much of our own scores that we overlook the fact that the masses of mankind were also exploited, ground down, poor and miserable.

4. In speaking of the persecutions of 1391 in Spain, you might perhaps point out that the Spanish Jews, themselves, were not without guilt. The amazing *Iggeret Musar* of Solomon Alami throws considerable light upon the situation.

5. I am afraid that you are unfair to Jewish Mysticism, as well as to the unsuccessful Jewish Messiahs. Your historical presentation of Jewish Mysticism is incomplete. Most Jewish historians are influenced by Graetz, who was of course, laboring under the rationalism of the early nineteenth century. It should also be borne in mind that Christian Mysticism waxed just at the time of the Renaissance and that the so-called New Learning was greatly influenced by mystic speculation. Mysticism and intellectual obscurantism are not synonymous.

Just because a Messiah failed to achieve his objective it does not follow that he was a rascal. You must remember that the Jews were actually expecting a Messiah and it was honestly possible for a man to believe himself to have been chosen by God to be the Messiah. Many of our Messiahs were profoundly pious men and devoted Jews who loved their people and who hoped that they would be the instruments of their people's redemption.

I want to thank you again for your kindness in letting me see the manuscript. I wish you every success in seeing it through the press. With kindest regards, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours,

Charles Jones

Dec. 26th, 1929.

Rev. E. R. Wright,
c/o Federated Churches,
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Rev. Wright:-

It is with a mingled sense of regret and satisfaction that I read of your retirement from the office of Executive Secretary of the Federated Churches of Cleveland - regret because the office will miss you, and satisfaction because you will now be relieved of the many exacting duties which must have absorbed so much of your energy. You will have more leisure now for those things for which every busy man in our profession yearns - - study and contemplation.

I have been privileged to have observed your work ever since my coming to Cleveland and I say to you without any thought of flattery, that you have been a great force for religious progress, cooperation and good-will in our community. Many of the fine institutions in the life of our city, such as our Community Thanksgiving Service, the Armistice Day Service and other interdenominational activities owe their success to your leadership and devotion.

I know that your retirement from active office does not mean your withdrawal from the organized religious life of our community. I trust that we may have the good fortune of continuing to work together in behalf of those causes which are dear to both of us.

With kindest regards and best wishes,
permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS/IR

11

REV. EDWARD R. WRIGHT
CLEVELAND

January 9, 1930

Rabbi A. H. Silver, D.D.
The Temple
City

Dear Dr. Silver:

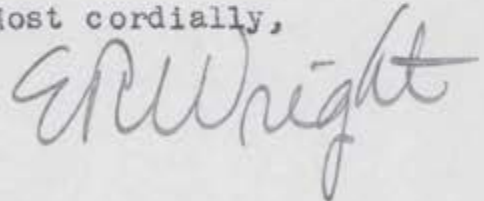
Your letter of December 29 with reference to my retirement from the office of Executive Secretary of the Federated Churches was very greatly appreciated.

Expressions like yours always hearten a man and if anything will help pull him together and send him on his way rejoicing a letter like yours will. I want to thank you for it.

Some time I hope we can talk over the things we discussed in your study a few days ago.

With all best wishes,

Most cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "E. R. Wright". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Most cordially,".

March 18th, 1930

Miss Elizabeth S. Magee,
Consumers' League of Ohio,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Miss Magee:-

I regret so very much that I will not be able to attend the annual meeting of the Consumers' League this year. I have a long standing engagement with Brown University to address the college convocation on the 20th.

I am especially sorry that I shall miss the address of Dr. Paul H. Douglas. I am happy to learn that he will discuss the problem of unemployment and that the League is devoting itself seriously to this subject.

To my mind no social problem is as vital today as the problem of unemployment. The human elements involved in it are tremendous. The suffering caused by it is vast and is only in part articulate. It is the severest challenge to our economic system. The economic statesman who will show us a way out will make an epochal contribution to our civilization.

Please convey my greetings to Dr. Douglas and to all of the members of the League.

With kindest regards, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS/IR

March 7, 1931 - 1930
April 7, 1931 - 1930
May 7, 1931 - 1930
June 7, 1931 - 1930
July 7, 1931 - 1930
August 7, 1931 - 1930
September 7, 1931 - 1930
October 7, 1931 - 1930
November 7, 1931 - 1930
December 7, 1931 - 1930

May 1930

OBJECTIVES

THE CLEVELAND COMMUNITY RELIGIOUS HOUR

1. The Cleveland Community Religious Hour will provide a time and place in the heart of the city where citizens of all faiths may come together Sunday afternoons, from October to April, to hear religious messages delivered by eminent churchmen that will bring inspiration and comfort to many.
2. The Cleveland Community Religious Hour will provide a platform where representatives of the clergy and laity, in whom the public has confidence, may speak freely and frankly upon every phase of religious thought in which people generally are interested and desire information.
3. The Cleveland Community Religious Hour will give the people of Cleveland the privilege of hearing the great minds of the day, and of asking questions with reference to disturbing religious problems. It is still true that "all men are incurably religious", and are eager to participate in the discussion of vital religious questions.
4. The Cleveland Community Religious Hour will give the people of Cleveland the opportunity to hear and get acquainted with leading representatives of the clergy and laity of the city, who have made definite contributions to the social, civic and religious life of the community. In this way the community feature of the Hour will be emphasized.
5. The Cleveland Community Religious Hour will present the great masterpieces of church music that have inspired men and women of all ages. No pains will be spared to build a program of music that will supplement the addresses in offering a most impressive religious and civic celebration.
6. The Cleveland Community Religious Hour is a civic movement seeking to develop better citizens, better members of society and better members of the family through the presentation of the basic principles of life and conduct that are essential to the building of character.
7. The Cleveland Community Religious Hour will bring about a better understanding among members of the great religious bodies, and a more sympathetic appreciation of each other's point of view. It will develop a fine spirit of fellowship among the leaders and workers of the Churches and Temples in Greater Cleveland.

CLEVELAND COMMUNITY RELIGIOUS HOUR

PUBLIC MUSIC HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOONS AT 3:30 O'CLOCK

OCTOBER TO APRIL

CLEVELAND, OHIO

REVEREND E. R. WRIGHT
REVEREND A. J. WRIGHT
DIRECTORS
MR. I. F. FREIBERGER
TREASURER

Speakers

OFFICE HEADQUARTERS
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October 12, 1930.	-----
October 19, 1930	Rabbi William Fineshriber
Ocyober 26, 1930.	Father John A. Ryan
Nove,ber 2, 1930.	Dean Shailer Mathews
November 9, 1930.	Sherwood Eddy (<i>tentative</i>)
November 16, 1930.	Community Fund
November 23, 1930	Father J. Elliot Ross
November 30, 1930.	Robert R. Moton (<i>tentative</i>)
December 7, 1930.	Dr. Charles E. Jefferson
December 14, 1930	Dr. Henry N. Wieman
December 21, 1930.	Rabbi Wise (<i>tentative</i>)
December 28, 1930.	Father Jones I. Corrigan
January 4, 1931.	—
January 11, 1931.	Dr. A. E. Haydon
January 18, 1931.	—
January 25, 1930.	Father M. J. Ahern
February 1, 1931	Rabbi Gerson B. Levi
February 8, 1931.	Rabbi Louis Wolsey
February 15, 1931.	—
February 22, 1931.	Father John A. Lapp
March 1, 1931.	—
March 8, 1930.	—
March 15, 1931.	Prof. Kirtley F. Mather (<i>tentative</i>)
March 22, 1931.	—
March 29, 1931.	—

July 11th, 1930

Mr. Samuel Blitz,
American Jewish Congress,
33 W. 42d St.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Blitz:-

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your
letter of July 9th.

I have never been interested in the
American Jewish Congress and I am not now. I am sorry
therefore that I can not comply with your request to take
part in an effort to raise money for the American Jewish
Congress in Cleveland.

I want to thank you for your suggestion
that I write to Dr. Wise. I have, however, nothing to
write him.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

AHS/IR

Founded in 1929

Telephone GRAMERCY 3475

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE of JEWS AND CHRISTIANS

For Justice, Amity and Understanding between the Many Groups that Comprise America

289 FOURTH AVENUE

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HARRY M. FISHER
DANIEL J. FLEMING
HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK
FRANK GAVIN
S. HERBERT GOLDEN
SAMUEL H. GOLDENSON
ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN
GEORGE E. HAYNES
HAMILTON HOLT
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
FERDINAND M. ISSERMAN
MAX J. KOHLER
REBEKAH KOHUT
JOHN A. LAPP
DAVID LEFKOWITZ
IRVING LEHMAN
JULIAN W. MACK
EDGAR FOGEL MAGNIN
FRANCIS J. MCCONNELL
HENRY MORGENTHAU
JOHN F. O'RYAN
N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS
DAVID DE SOLA POOL
J. ELLIOT ROSS
JOHN A. RYAN
WILLIAM SCARLETT
ESTELLE M. STERNBERGER
NATHAN STRAUS
JAMES J. WALSH
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE
JONAH B. WISE
STEPHEN S. WISE
LOUIS WOLSEY
OWEN D. YOUNG

14 November 1930.

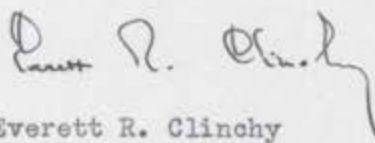
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
East 105th Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver:

Dr. Paul Burt, Father J. Elliot Ross and Dr. Sachar have been appointed by the combined religious forces at the University of Illinois to plan a conference of Jews, Catholics, and Protestants for January 16th and 17th, 1931. A letter from them today urges me to use every means of persuasion to get you to participate. The enterprise will be a very important one for that section of the nation. Not only all of the religious denominations are interested, but the President of the University joins them in this invitation to you.

I hope that you will say yes because we feel that there is no other one who can do what your presence can accomplish.

Sincerely yours,


Everett R. Clinchy

ERC:R