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SINCERELY HOPE FOR YOUR PRESENCE TUESDAY MORNING ON OLD AGE
PENSION HEARING AND CHAIRMAN LEWIS OF COMMITTEE HAS EXPRESSED
THE WISH THAT YOU APPEAR AS HE FEELS IT WOULD HAVE GREAT STRENGTH
WITH THE COMMITTEE=

OHIO OLD AGE PENSION CONFERENCE MEIGS' B RUSSELL
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922950 ✓

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MAIN OFFICE
857a W 3/1/31
reg mail

May 20th, 1931

Mr. Eugene E. Wolf,
Engineers Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Gene:-

I thought that it might be well to include in your President's Message next Tuesday some references to the following:

1. The series of fourteen Monday evening lectures this year on the subjects: "Social Problems in America" and "The World Today" which brought to the Temple some of the outstanding authorities in the country. The lecture course paid for itself.
2. A very stimulating Seminar held by Prof. Salo Baron who occupies the Miller Chair in Jewish studies at Columbia.
3. The Temple Seder which this year had the largest attendance in our history, 407 attended.
4. The Temple Library which is yearly increasing its number of volumes and which is now one of the finest specialty libraries in this part of the country. Thousands of books on Jewish themes are drawn annually by the members of the congregation and the children of the religious school. A splendid reference department is available.
5. You might mention the publication this year of my book, "Religion in a Changing World" which in the first three months after publication went through three editions and a fourth edition is now being prepared. The volume has received unprecedented acclaim by the religious and the secular press and by Catholics, Protestants and Jews.
6. You might refer in your address to the considerable amount of work which I devoted this year to the causes of the Joint Distribution Committee, The Jewish Agency, community chest organizations and Jewish welfare organizations, having travelled extensively to open campaigns in various cities. You might also mention my visits to colleges and universities where I addressed students and faculties. I shall deliver the Baccalaureate address at Western Reserve University this year.

Greater Cleveland

A Bulletin on Public Business by The Citizens League

Volume VI

June 4, 1931

No. 37

City Manager Government in Cleveland

*Survey of Seven Years' Experience Shows Continuance of Economy and Efficiency
It Indicates Superiority of Council-Manager Form Over Mayor-Council Plan*

Things Needed To Be Done

Some of the major improvements which the League has stressed in this report or has been urging during the past two years are these:

1. The election of more men and women of high character and ability to membership in the council. A half dozen such members could work a transformation in the city's legislative body.
2. The reorganization of the city clerk's office so that it can fulfill the functions which should normally devolve upon the office.
3. The appointment by the mayor of an experienced and independent street railway commissioner who will look at the street railway problems from the car riders' point of view.
4. The appointment by the city manager of a director of public utilities who has had training and experience in administrative work, and preferably in the operation and management of public utilities.
5. The determination by the council and the manager of the site for a garbage disposal plant and the construction of the plant so as to avoid the annual waste of some \$300,000, due to the antiquated and improperly located plant.
6. An increase in the number of officers and patrolmen on the police force.
7. A centralization of financial control under the director of finance by giving him the appointment of all accounting officers in the various departments as the charter requires.
8. The printing and distribution of an annual city report which will give to the electors a bird's-eye view of the year's activities.
9. The establishment of a sound pension and retirement system for all employes in the service, in the maintenance of which both the city and the employes would share.

THE test of the apple is in the eating. The test of a form of government is in its operation. Cleveland has now been operating under a city manager plan of government for a period of seven and one-half years. Two years ago the League measured the first five years of operation and reported its findings. This is a supplemental report which ties in the last two years to the story of the first five years. As in the case of the first report this survey was not undertaken to prove any thesis, but merely to ascertain the facts and report conclusions.

The degree of the success of any plan of government is, at best, difficult to measure, because so many different elements enter into the calculations. The best that can be done is a fair approximation.

Government is administered for service and not for profit. The extent and quality of the service rendered, the efficiency with which it is performed, the cost of the service and the responsiveness of the government to the needs and demands of the people, are the popular measurements usually applied to government. They are, after all, fairly satisfactory criteria of this thing called government which people establish and maintain to render community services.

Again, these commonly accepted measurements when applied to government must be considered relatively, i. e., whether the results are better under the city manager plan than under some other plan of government, such as the mayor-council plan; also whether Cleveland's administration is any more economical and efficient than that of other cities of comparable size and conditions.

Annual Meeting of The Citizens League, Wednesday, June 10th, 12:00 o'clock
Noon—Hotel Statler. If you have not made your reservations, Call CHerry 5340.
Meeting will adjourn promptly at 2:00 p. m.

Greater Cleveland

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Maya Feiler, Editor

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The Citizens League is a non-partisan association of citizens for the promotion of efficient government in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County

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Improvement in City Council

The responsibility for whatever degree of success or failure the city manager plan of government has attained in Cleveland must rest, in the main, upon the city council; because under this plan the council is responsible both for legislation and administration. It determines policies, appoints the city manager who administers those policies, and it can remove the manager at pleasure.

In the League's statement covering the first five years of city manager government, the Executive Board reported that the council of twenty-five members was largely the same in personnel throughout the period; that it was dominated by a partisan leadership which attained its ends by covert intimidation rather than through free and independent representation; that its attitude for the entire period was one of open antagonism to the new plan of government; and that a general low tone prevailed in the council chamber.

While the council of the last two years has been far from an ideal legislative body, there has been a definite improvement in its personnel, in its procedure, and also in legislation. The efforts of the Progressive Government committee two years ago brought about the election of a few distinctly better candidates and the elimination of some of the mediocre members. The council later offset that effort to some extent by the appoint-

ments made to fill two vacancies; but even with these appointments the council is an improvement over its three predecessors.

While it is true that the Republican organization is more definitely in the saddle than before, nevertheless, there is far more independence in voting and an absence of the fear of reprisal which formerly prevailed. The present council in January, 1930, adopted an entirely new set of rules, largely in the form framed by the Citizens League. Under those rules, which have now been operating for a year and a half, committee meetings are more regular, hearings are better attended, committee procedure has been greatly improved, and the results are seen in the improved legislative product.

A Better Legislative Product

In the five years' statement, the League reported a "woeful lack of much-needed legislation" and the large number of pressing legislative tasks left undone, such as revision of water rates, street railway transportation, the street lighting system, water supply and sewage disposal problem, waste collection and disposal, river and harbor improvements, and the completion of the mall and group plan. Although the first city manager labored industriously on the various financial and engineering phases of these problems, little in the way of legislation was accomplished looking to their solution.

Most of these problems have been tackled by the new council and many of them are on the way to solution. There has, of course, been too much delay in some cases and considerable wavering on the part of individual members of the council in far too many instances; but when compared with the slow progress made in the preceding five years, the work of present council shows a distinct improvement over the preceding five years.

The Mayor's Part

One of the substantial aids in this direction has been the more aggressive leadership by the mayor during the past two years than during the former five years' period. He has overcome much of his former hesitancy, timidity, and irresolution. At the same time, he has maintained the good will of the council members by his considerate recognition of their opinions, and the fairness of his rulings as president of the council. He has distinctly increased the importance of the office of mayor by his more aggressive and constructive attitude, and his generous cooperation with the city manager.

The cordial relationship between the manager and the mayor has enabled the council to provide the mayor with an adequate office in the City Hall adjoining that of the city manager. This arrangement was not practicable during the administration of the first manager, although the plan of government assumes that the office of mayor will be one of dignity and importance. If the mayor is to be the leader in the determination of policies then his official importance should be recognized by such physical evidences as an attractive office in the City Hall, and surroundings which will add to the dignity of the position. American cities could well profit in this regard from the respect shown to the office of mayor in English and continental cities.

The Land Scandals

Since the five years' statement was issued, the city council has witnessed the prosecution and conviction of one of its members for accepting a bribe for services in securing the enactment of an ordinance providing relief for a disabled policeman; and another member for accepting a portion of the booty resulting from the purchase at an abnormal price of certain lands for playground purposes. These two former council members are now serving their terms in the state penitentiary. Two other council members and the city clerk were indicted for conspiracy and an attempt to defraud the public but none of them were convicted.

Public opinion is still much divided on the question of the extent of the conspiracy and guilt not only of those indicted but of other members of the council. At no time has the public, in our opinion, felt that this corruption extended further than to a limited number of the members—five or six at most. A majority of the council was generally regarded as honest and incorruptible, even though they had not exhibited much ability.

The enemies of the present form of government naturally attributed these scandals and this corruption to the city manager plan and sought to make much capital out of these deplorable exhibitions of betrayal of public trust in favor of a return to the mayor-council charter. But the public has thus far refused to follow their lead or to accept their conclusions. Public opinion did, however, voice its vigorous protest in retiring to private life most of those who were suspected of being implicated in this corruption. This spirit of protest had much to do with the

improvement in personnel of the council in the 1929 election.

Office of City Clerk

The council has not introduced any economies in its own office and clerical staff. With the resignation of two assistants and the death of the page, the clerk had an opportunity of reducing the number of employees on the clerk's pay roll and improving the quality of those who should be appointed to vacancies. As usual all of the vacancies were filled, not with a view to improving the service, but to provide jobs for constituents of influential councilmen. The city clerk's office should be the clearing house for municipal information about the city affairs and the public service. It should edit an annual report for the city. It should be the custodian of city records. It should constantly be collecting and compiling information upon which to base needed legislation. But none of these things are done; and they cannot be done as long as the clerk's office is filled with appointees whose sole claim to appointment is active political service for the majority party or for some member of the council.

There is, in our opinion, however, a much healthier atmosphere at the city hall than at any time in the past twelve or fifteen years, especially in the relationship between the legislative and administrative departments of the city government. In Mayor Davis's administration, this relationship was characterized by partisan subservience. In Mayor Kohler's time it developed into violent antagonisms. In the first city manager's term, it was a growing suspicion and opposition. It has changed during the past two years to cordial and respectful cooperation.

A Change of City Managers

The opening sessions of the present council in January, 1930, witnessed the first serious upheaval under the present plan of government in the council's removal of Wm. R. Hopkins, the first city manager, and the appointment of D. E. Morgan, attorney, state senator, and a former member of the city council, to fill the vacancy.

As we view the history of the first six years of city manager government from the present point of vantage, it is clear to us that the main reason for the unfortunate break between the council and the first manager was the failure of both to observe the boundary line between their respective functions in the city government, and their willful trespassing upon the field of the other. The League repeatedly warned both of the dangers of such

aggressions. Their attention was called to the fact that the major function of the council is to determine the policies, while that of the manager is to administer policies. But both ignored this sound principle. These conditions naturally produced a strained relationship between the two branches of the government. Antagonism took the place of cooperation and the break between the council and manager became inevitable.

A New Manager Appointed

When the removal of the first manager became a certainty, the friends of good government turned their attention to the choice of his successor. They were much concerned lest one of the two candidates who were actively seeking the position, should be appointed. If either of them had been named then, in our opinion, decent orderly government would have abandoned the city hall and the waste and patronage of the mayor-council charter days of the pre-war and war period would have returned to vex the taxpayers. But, fortunately, there were enough independent men in the majority group in the council to hold the balance of power. They were able to prevent the appointment of both undesirable candidates and to force the appointment of Mr. Morgan.

The executive Board of the League said of him at that time:

"Knowing the new city manager as it does through his long and valuable services as a member of the League's Executive Board and also its president; and knowing also his high sense of public duty and his already distinguished public service, we believe that the manager will not err in this essential distinction between the functions of the council and the manager."

The League has been pleased to observe that the manager has consistently recognized this distinction since he became city manager. In fact, so insistent has he been upon being consistent on this point that on occasions he has seemed to be evading decisions on distinctly administrative matters. For example, on the question of the site for the garbage plant, the city manager approved ordinances for four entirely different sites, without expressing a preference, although the selection of the site was essentially an administrative matter, and the manager undoubtedly had a preference.

The border line, of course, between administration and legislation is not, at all times, easily distinguishable, especially when one is so close to the problems. But as the manager gets better acquainted with the city council and with the city's problems, we hope his

tendency to lean too far backward in favor of non-interference will adjust itself, and that he will show less hesitancy in voicing his informed opinion on administrative policies.

Improvements in Civil Service Administration

Another marked improvement to the credit of the present city council is the change in personnel of the civil service commission. In the five years' report, one of the strongest indictments against the former council was the deplorable condition in the administration of the merit system.

Since that time, the council has appointed two new commissioners who are less politically inclined; and the new commission has reorganized its staff, completed its classification of positions in both city and county service; is holding examinations as rapidly as the limited staff will permit; has distinctly improved the enforcement of both the charter provisions and the state law relating to civil service; is making decisions in cases of appeals in sympathy with the merit principle; and, although the commission is entirely of one political complexion, it is slowly gaining in public confidence.

Street Railway Administration

The council is also directly responsible for the supervision and control of the street railway system under the Tayler grant. Under the amendments to the grant adopted two years ago, the mayor appoints the street railway commissioner, who is intended to be the technical adviser of the council in all matters relating to the operation and maintenance of the street car lines operated by the Cleveland Railway company. In April, 1930, the Executive Board of the League in a letter to the council called attention to the critical condition of the street railway system, the failure of the street railway committee of the council to grapple effectively with the transportation problems before it, the heavy losses on certain lines, the threatened increase in rates of fare, and the urgent need of a vigorous constructive policy if the sound principles of the Tayler plan are to be preserved and a real service-at-cost system maintained. The League attributed the council's failure largely to the lack of independence and ability of the street railway commissioner, Clarence M. Bal-lou. The mayor was urged to appoint in his place a competent, trained and experienced street railway commissioner, who could point the way out of the present unsatisfactory situation.

No action was taken on this suggestion and the council street railway committee continued to flounder as in former years, until the financial control of the street railways was taken over by the Van Sweringens, who appointed George D. McGinnis as their agent in working out needed economies. Mr. McGinnis's vigorous work has effected a marked improvement in the financial administration, which confirmed the League's contention that the council committee has long needed a street railway commissioner with training, experience, independence and capacity, who could supply the council with dependable advice and develop constructive policies. The need of such a technical adviser is still as urgent as it was a year ago. The car riders' interests under the Tayler plan will not be adequately protected until the mayor appoints a competent street railway commissioner who will represent the interests of the people and the car riders.

The Administrative Organization

When the new city manager took office on January 18, 1930, he found in the seven heads of administrative departments one of the best all-around cabinets which Cleveland has had in many years. Pressure was brought to force him to remove several of the members. The manager yielded in the case of three—the directors of public service, public utilities, and public welfare. In the case of the latter, the successor to Dudley S. Blossom who was first proposed by the manager, could not be induced to accept the proffered place; and the manager then followed his own personal desires and asked Mr. Blossom to continue as the head of the welfare work.

In the other two directorships partisan pressure was recognized in the appointment of Rees H. Davis, director of public service, and Everett H. Krueger, director of public utilities. These two directors in turn appointed two ward leaders, Richard W. Zingler and Ralph C. McBride, as executive secretaries, who were in fact appointed as job brokers for their respective departments. Both of these new directors were attorneys, and neither had had any training or experience in engineering or administration which was necessary if the charter requirements (Section 33) were to be observed. The charter provision reads:

"Appointments made by the city manager shall be on the basis of executive and administrative ability and of the training and experience of such appointees in the work which they are to administer."

These requirements were completely ig-

nored by the new manager in both of these appointments.

The Citizens League, in the weekly bulletin of February 6, 1930, took occasion to point out that the manager was permitting a well-trained and experienced engineer and a thoroughly efficient administrator, Ralph L. Harding, to resign in order to make way for the appointment of a lawyer to an engineer's job as the head of the public service department. But the partisan job-seekers had to be appeased with at least two heads on the platter. The resignation of Major Harding was, in our opinion, a serious loss to the public service. In fairness to Mr. Davis, however, it should be said that he has shown a surprising grasp of the practical problems of his department and is rapidly proving himself to be a satisfactory director.

Director of Public Utilities

The same cannot be said, however, of the administration of Mr. Krueger as director of public utilities. He was totally without training or experience in the highly technical fields of public utility (water and electric) administration; and time and experience have not developed any latent talents in that regard. In the first place, he has violated the charter and defied public opinion in his unblushing espousal of the spoils system in appointments to positions in his department. In his dealings with the suburbs on the question of water rates the director has shown a serious lack of capacity to handle these negotiations. At almost every turn he has shown his lack of adaptability to the work of this important department. As a result he has largely lost the confidence of the city council and the general public. The manager has been repeatedly warned of this situation and the damage which it is doing to his administration; but the manager continues Mr. Krueger in his position, and the director continues his devotion to the party organization in his appointments.

But the appointment which has offended public opinion more than any other was the appointment of George H. Bender, former state senator, to be manager of the new public stadium. In the first place, under the charter, there should have been an open competitive examination for the place, and the appointment should have been made by the director of the department of parks and public property. The charter is clear and specific on both points. Both requirements were ignored and the appointment was made by the city manager in the face of the vigorous protest of

newspapers and citizens generally. It was generally understood at the City Hall that the manager was influenced in making this appointment by political (not partisan) expediency—that is, to satisfy the demands of certain council members who were political associates of Mr. Bender. Whatever may have been the motives, the appointment was so offensive to enlightened public opinion that it has done serious damage to the new manager's administration.

Appointments and Removals

Much has been said about the bi-partisan agreement under the former city manager, and the 60-40 partisan basis of distributing jobs. The former city manager denied any such understanding and one of the party leaders publicly asserted that it existed. But whatever may have been the practice and understanding of the former manager, there is no doubt in the public mind that no such bi-partisan division and understanding is being observed by the present manager. Instead, the public generally recognizes the fact that the present administration favors Republican appointments. The manager has frankly stated that he is a party man and that where the qualifications of candidates are equal, he feels it incumbent on him to favor Republicans. Such a combination of motives usually means a modified semi-respectable spoils system.

The League's staff has made a detailed analysis of the payrolls—the last one under Manager Hopkins, January 15, 1930, and the comparable payroll of January 15, 1931, under Manager Morgan, for the purpose of determining the extent of the labor turnover under the new manager. Space will not permit the inclusion of the detailed figures by departments, divisions, and bureaus, which have been compiled; but the summaries will indicate where and how great the turnover has been.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ON PAYROLLS

Departments	Payroll Jan. 15, 1930	Separations in 1930	Additions in 1930	Payroll Jan. 15, 1931
General Government	226	17	17	226
Law	21	2	7	25
Finance	93	7	6	92
Public Service	2,088	444	617	2,259
Public Safety	2,720	99	86	2,707
Public Utilities	1,220	235	466	1,451
Public Health & Welfare	1,232	602	466	1,418
Parks & Pub. Prop.	571	112	208	664
Total	8,399	1,319	1,872	9,132

The most important column in the above table is the second one showing separations from the service. In times of depression and unemployment men do not voluntarily sep-

arate themselves from their employment in such numbers; so that these separations can, in the main, be regarded as dismissals.

The analysis of these payrolls and the personnel of the service indicates that by far the larger portion of this rather large turnover has been among the unskilled laborers—positions which are not in the classified civil service. Here the turnover is always large, due in part to the seasonal character of the work. But it should not be as large under normal conditions as the above figures indicate.

The table shows that in the departments of law, finance, safety, and general government, the changes have been comparatively few (only 4%) which is, in fact, under the normal percentage for changes. The large number of changes in the department of welfare (29.7%) is explained, in part, by the additions to the hospital group of buildings and the necessary additions to the staff of employees. Moreover, institutional help is proverbially unstable. Yet this does not entirely explain the 29.7% of separations from the service in the welfare department in the past year.

Abnormal Turnover in Three Departments

The large turnover in the departments of parks, public service, and public utilities, can be explained only by the reasons given above; namely, political pressure for partisan spoils. The percentage of separations in these three departments combined has been 18.9% which is far above the normal. Furthermore, there has been an actual net increase of 497, or 11.9%, in the number of employees which is somewhat surprising in the face of decreased activities and reduced revenues. A decrease instead of an increase would normally have been expected. The departments will claim that these increases were due to unemployment. True, the administration commendably sought to relieve distress by putting men to work wherever possible, but this does not explain the abnormally large number of separations from the service and the increases in the permanent staff.

The largest numerical increase occurred in the public utilities department, although the amount of actual work, operation and new construction has been less. The department of public service shows the largest number of payroll separations and additions. This can be explained in part, but not entirely, by the seasonal character of the work of the street repair and street cleaning divisions where a large number of changes usually occur.

Small Turnover in Safety Department

When these large turnovers in the departments of service, utilities, and parks, are compared with the negligible turnover of 3.7% in the department of public safety, the largest department in point of numbers in the service, the abnormal changes in the former become all the more significant, even though the positions in the safety department are almost entirely in the classified service.

A ten per cent annual labor turnover in the municipal service is usually regarded as high; and during these times of depression, when better pay outside is not attracting public employees away from public service the turnover should be less than normal. The Philadelphia Bureau of Research in August, 1930, reported a turnover in the classified service in the city of Philadelphia of only 7.41% annually over a period of ten years and a tendency to decrease the percentages each year. In 1929, for example, the percentage was only 6.49%. But here in Cleveland during the past year we find the turnover in the entire service, classified and unclassified, in four departments averaging 22.3%, and for the classified and unclassified service of the entire city 15.3%. There are, of course, more turnovers normally in the unclassified or exempt service than in the competitive classified service, but not such a large difference as is indicated by these figures.

Increased Salary Lists

The total number of employees on the payrolls in all departments of the city government on January 15, 1930, was 8,399. On January 15, 1931, the total was 9,132, an increase of 533, or 6.4%. This increase in numbers, plus the usual high cost of making turnover in the service, inevitably reflects itself in the salary and wage lists of the departments where the turnovers took place, as shown in the following table for the half-month pay in January of each year.

CITY PAYROLLS

	First Half Jan. 1930	First Half Jan. 1931	Increase or Decrease 1930-1931
General Government	\$26,708.41	\$26,708.38	\$ 0.47
Law	4,093.55	4,229.74	436.59
Finance	9,202.82	9,081.52	-121.01
Parks and Public Property	36,518.18	42,066.26	5,547.08
Public Safety	279,847.19	278,626.38	-2,020.72
Public Service	120,694.57	141,902.98	21,208.41
Public Health & Welfare	68,737.82	68,550.10	-187.72
Public Utilities	121,512.00	153,299.30	31,787.30
Total	\$679,984.96	\$781,825.36	\$101,840.40

Both the finance and safety departments show actual payroll decreases. The welfare department shows only a slight increase. Parks and public service show larger increases; and public utilities show increases all

out of proportion to the decreased amount of work being done by the department. When the 1931 city budget was being considered, the League pointed out that for the last ten and a half months of 1930 under Director Krueger's administration, the public utilities department had spent \$268,930.13 more than had been spent for the similar period in 1929.

The payroll figures for the full years 1929 and 1930, as shown in the following table, indicates that the proportionate increases maintain throughout the year.

TOTAL ANNUAL SALARY EXPENDITURES

	1929 Payroll	1930 Payroll	Increase or Decrease 1929-1930
General Government	\$ 255,499.87	\$ 253,796.38	\$ 1,712.69
Municipal Courts	480,038.30	499,573.87	19,535.57
Law	61,473.42	123,128.21	61,654.79
Finance	228,320.54	224,242.14	4,078.40
Parks & Pub. Property	1,267,983.52	1,295,908.12	27,924.60
Public Safety	6,222,350.35	6,692,515.08	470,164.73
Public Service	3,818,095.94	3,909,867.33	91,771.39
Pub. Health & Welfare	1,513,508.70	1,560,299.41	46,790.71
Public Utilities	3,064,004.20	3,353,299.43	289,295.23
Total	\$17,149,501.44	\$17,588,716.17	\$439,128.73

The total increases for the twelve months were \$439,128.73, a portion of which can be attributed to unemployment relief. The department of public utilities is responsible for more than 65% of this increase, which tends to prove the recognized fact that when the spoils system comes in at the door, economy and efficiency fly out at the window.

No Increase in City Tax Rate

There is, however, another side to this picture which is seen when a study is made of the total expenditures of the city. It will show that they have increased very little, and that the tax rate for city purposes has actually decreased while that of the county and school board have steadily increased as shown by the following table:

TAX RATES OF MAJOR UNITS

Year	City Tax Rate	Schools	County
1924	10.3666	9.5724	1.6500
1925	10.0000	8.5832	1.6500
1926	10.0000	9.2553	2.3655
1927	9.8700	9.3999	3.2872
1928	9.9032	9.7208	3.1274
1929	9.8076	10.6297	3.4248
1930	9.6252	10.6028	4.1327

The actual operating funds from the tax levies allocated to the city as compared with the total levied for all other purposes, county, schools, library, metropolitan park board, and state, indicate that the city has been receiving a gradually decreasing percentage of the total revenues from general taxes.

REVENUE FROM GENERAL TAXES

Year	Total Taxes	Total Taxes State, City, City Purpose, Schools, etc.	Percent of Total Levy
1924	\$19,182,760	\$44,770,000	42.85
1925	21,811,299	47,083,000	46.56
1926	21,564,599	48,693,000	44.26
1927	20,744,880	50,416,000	40.99
1928	20,022,720	52,500,000	38.35
1929	19,187,200	50,620,000	37.91
1930	19,781,660	52,710,000	37.80

The city's increase in receipts from taxes, due largely to increase in valuations, has been only 2.8%, while that of the other combined taxing units has been 19.9%.

Comparative Costs of City Government

When Cleveland's tax rate and per capita indebtedness are compared with those of the other large cities in the United States, Cleveland holds a most favorable position. The Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, each year, compiles accurate and reliable data on the tax rates of the cities of the country, adjusts the rates to the percentage of assessed valuations and gives the best comparable data available. The following table gives selected years. The omitted years of the seven would show the same relative standing for Cleveland.

TAX RATES OF LARGER CITIES

City	1925		1927		1930	
	City	Total	City	Total	City	Total
	Rate	Rate All	Rate	Rate All	Rate	Rate All
New York	18.17	24.70	20.22	19.15	21.06	24.30
Chicago	41.40	31.50	47.00	23.23	27.60	16.60
Philadelphia	17.50	24.30	17.50	23.35	16.00	24.88
Detroit	14.27	20.06	15.79	21.71	15.85	25.14
Los Angeles	17.00	18.53	17.00	20.30	17.50	17.12
Cleveland	10.80	16.62	10.79	19.25	9.62	26.96
St. Louis	15.10	15.53	15.90	10.55	16.90	18.32
Baltimore	21.07	25.68	18.27	21.31	17.86	23.40
Boston	13.50	24.70	14.57	20.00	18.10	27.72
Pittsburgh	15.15	28.70	17.00	30.46	19.44	28.71
Buffalo	30.22	33.77	31.14	26.50	18.51	27.56

Comparative tables of this kind do not, of course, tell the whole story, because there are so many varying details to consider in making such comparisons. Furthermore, it should be mentioned that the city each year under the city manager plan has pressed the county budget commission for a larger proportion of revenue for city purposes than the budget authorities have been willing to allow. However, the table at least proves that the tax rate for city purposes in Cleveland under the city manager plan has been generally lower than in any of the ten other cities named.

Comparative Indebtedness

The figures from the same source showing Cleveland's relative standing among the larger cities as to bonded indebtedness also point to the favorable position of the largest city manager city among the cities of its class. The table does not include special assessments.

NET BONDED DEBT IN 1930

City	Jan. 1, 1930		Per Capita	
	Excluding	Self-supporting	Jan. 1, 1930	
New York	\$1,525,333,977			
Chicago	273,192,000	\$273,192,000	\$ 80.52	
Philadelphia	436,089,817	376,089,817	182.19	
Detroit	255,423,020	185,055,985	141.45	
Los Angeles	202,857,206	122,617,525	94.32	
Cleveland	124,559,418	96,104,842	95.12	
St. Louis	67,366,215	57,078,202	68.24	
Baltimore	148,247,948	110,275,021	122.80	
Boston	100,395,785	56,077,588	70.91	
Pittsburgh	80,602,256	70,569,263	104.64	
San Francisco	137,721,400	89,311,400	118.42	
Buffalo	88,043,979	75,623,900	138.08	
Milwaukee	44,430,900	44,430,900	81.82	
Average for Twelve Cities			\$111.38	

Here again many explanatory notes should be appended in explanation of these figures, if we were doing more than showing the relative standing of the cities.

But, as stated above, the cost of government is not the only measure of its worth to the community. The amount and quality of the service rendered is the real test. It is impossible, in this short report, to discuss in detail all of the administrative departments, divisions, and bureaus. But enough data will be presented to indicate the general quality of the service and the costs of administration.

Street Paving

In the five years' report we quoted the conclusions of the Municipal Research Bureau that more street paving of a gradually improving quality and at a gradual decrease in cost had been laid in the five years under the city manager government than in any equal period in the city's history. The figures for the years 1929 and 1930, as added to the table, show that the same decreasing cost record has been maintained during the past two years.

NEW PAVING, REPAIRING AND RESURFACING

Year	Mileage	(\$ Per Yard)	Average	
			Contract Price	Cost Per Sq. Yard
1925	40,822	722,872	\$4,806,679	\$6.24
1926	47,251	780,177	6,738,121	6.15
1927	81,528	1,284,088	5,401,296	6.30
1928	26,147	425,630	2,422,567	5.89
1929	32,928	929,265	5,594,720	6.06
1930	25,555	460,411	2,576,770	5.53
1929	20.58	\$44,505	\$2,024,752	4.82
1930	20.27	464,584	1,850,943	4.87

The figures, of course, do not take into account the variations in types of pavements laid; but only indicate the trend and the fact that costs have not increased but decreased under city manager administration.

Waste Collection and Disposal

The division of garbage collection and disposal does not show the same steady improvement for the year 1930. The city wrote off a large amount of the old equipment such as wagons and harness, and the total tonnage collected was lower. Also the price received for grease was very much lower. These are indicated in the figures:

GARBAGE COLLECTION AND REDUCTION

Year	Tons Collected	Cost Per Ton, Collection and Disposal	Revenue from	
			By-Profits	By-Profits
1925	68,645	\$14.50	\$118,900	
1926	92,385	11.68	161,000	
1927	96,375	10.98	235,000	
1928	111,128	9.23	275,000	
1929	123,775	7.99	199,000	
1930	143,275	7.34	298,000	
1929	157,251	6.98	315,000	
1930	146,110	7.46	267,500	
1929	131,551	7.41	298,500	
1930	128,589	7.34	303,144	
1930	111,250	8.90	199,357	

The increase in per ton cost of collection and disposal is due in part, to the purchase of new equipment; but also in part to the turnover in the force. This division of the service will not be able to show marked economies until the council settles the vexing question of a site for the garbage plant and builds a modern and efficient plant.

Welfare Work Continues Satisfactory

The same high quality of service in the city's eleemosynary institutions has been maintained during the past two years as during the preceding five years. This service has been maintained even in the face of decreasing appropriations in some divisions and bureaus.

The City Hospital. The equipment and staff at the city hospital is generally regarded as being the equal of the privately endowed hospitals. The working arrangements with Western Reserve University Medical department has insured a high standard of medical service. The consensus among physicians and social workers, as well as among laymen acquainted with the city hospital, is that the city hospital is a well-managed institution. The figures as to costs for 1929 and 1930 show the same healthy condition as to cost of operation, which was reported two years ago.

OPERATION OF CITY HOSPITAL

Year	Expenditures	Average Daily Attend.	Receipts From	
			Patients	Per Day
1925	\$ 858,243.72	569	\$34,386	\$4.35
1926	1,103,021.04	713	48,921	4.05
1927	1,151,477.25	839	53,556	3.94
1928	1,275,537.18	932	71,000	3.72
1929	1,276,546.50	922	70,920	3.61
1930	1,280,000.00	909	59,844	3.54
1929	1,303,103.00	945	81,887	3.75
1930	1,313,007.00	994	51,394	3.40

There is no indication that the gradual decrease in per capita daily costs has meant a decrease in the quality of the service. These low costs are especially significant in view of the \$5.33 per patient day average of 650 American hospitals reported at a recent meetings of middle-west hospital officials in Chicago.

The City Infirmary. The City Infirmary, the home of the aged men and women who are wards of the city, shows no decrease in the efficiency of its management or in the quality of service rendered; but it shows a decreased per capita cost of operation.

OPERATING COST OF INFIRMARY

Year	Appropriation	Infirmary Pay's	No. of Employees	Per Capita Per Day Cost
1925	\$201,000	680	57	\$ 35
1926	215,890	679	53	30
1927	211,280	724	54	31
1928	233,713	751	59	36
1929	250,361	796	61	37
1930	283,526	842	61	35
1929	215,123	843	62	28
1930	219,450	890	63	27

The average per capita per day cost was \$.811 for the seven years under the manager plan as compared with \$1.08 per capita cost in 1921 before the manager plan went into effect.

Health Administration

The administration of the health division has for years been a source of pride to Cleveland citizens. Cleveland has maintained for years one of the lowest death rate per 1,000 of any of the first twenty-five cities in the country. Throughout the seven years under the city manager government, with slight fluctuations, the city has maintained this same fine health record as shown by the following table:

DEATH RATE PER 1000

(Corrected to the 1920 Census figures)	
1924-1927	1928-11.40
1925-11.35	1929-12.29
1926-12.30	1930-12.50
1927-10.80	

If the administration of regulations affecting milk and food supply, prevention of disease, the care of the sick in the homes, and the score of health services which the city renders, could be measured in percentages, they would show the same relatively high quality of services rendered at comparatively low costs.

Police and Fire Protection

In the five years' report the League pointed out how the police division had been almost completely reorganized and re-equipped during the preceding five years. When city manager government was inaugurated, police headquarters were still in the dilapidated old building on Champlain street, patrolmen were still walking their beats, and horses instead of motorcycles and automobiles were still largely used. Since that time, the department has moved into new quarters on Payne ave., the police force has been completely reorganized, four new bureaus have been established or reorganized, the woman's police bureau has been created, the force has been largely motorized, a new signal system installed, new police and fire repair shops built, hundreds of traffic lights installed, and numerous other improvements in equipment and organization introduced.

The same vigorous, efficient, and strictly non-partisan administration of the division of police and fire divisions under Director Edwin D. Barry, as characterized his first five years, has continued during the past two years. Appointments and promotions in all cases have been made strictly on the basis of merit as determined by civil service tests. When a new chief of police was to be appointed last

year, a strong under-cover effort, as well as open court action, was attempted to prevent the promotion of Chief Inspector George J. Matowitz to the head of the police division. But both the Director and the City Manager took a firm and positive stand in favor of the promotion of Inspector Matowitz, who had come up through the ranks and had proved himself to be a police officer of unquestioned integrity and exceptional ability. When Chief Wallace of the fire division retired recently after sixty-two years of conscientious and remarkably effective service, the Director likewise promoted first assistant James E. Granger, a thoroughly competent leader and organizer, who had for years been the strong right arm of Chief Wallace.

Efficient Police and Fire Divisions

Both divisions now have trained, experienced and able chiefs; and in spite of the insufficient personnel in the police division, Cleveland is receiving exceptionally efficient police and fire protection, especially when compared with the services rendered in cities of comparable size with much larger police and fire forces. The following table indicates the relative size of the police forces and expenditures in some of the larger cities.

SIZE AND COST OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS

City	Pop'n 1930	Number of Employees Uniform	Civilians	App'x 1931
New York	6,500,448	19,333	393	\$62,525,320
Philadelphia	1,500,961	5,568	—	*12,296,348
Detroit	1,509,602	3,788	213	*10,595,838
Los Angeles	1,235,948	3,572	279	*8,760,648
Cleveland	906,528	1,463	161	4,671,637
St. Louis	821,960	1,849	474	5,433,900
Baltimore	804,874	1,736	160	4,599,313
Buffalo	573,076	1,153	114	*2,138,206
Washington	480,869	1,341	82	3,196,320

*Actual expenditures in year 1930 or fiscal year 1930-1931.

When it is realized that approximately 300 of Cleveland's small police force are off duty all the time on account of vacations, sickness, etc., and many more are off active duty while in court, the need of additional officers and men is all the more evident. One of Cleveland's most pressing needs is an increase in police force.

Cleveland has a good police force. While it contains a regrettable number of black sheep; yet the ranks are full of able, honest, and conscientious officers and men who are doing their best to protect the people and to promote law and order in Cleveland. Those well acquainted with Cleveland's police administration over a period of years, are agreed that at no time in the past twenty years has

there been better discipline in the department, that the director and chief are receiving the whole-hearted support of the city manager, and that the people are receiving as adequate protection as a small force can give them.

The same can be said as to the general character of the fire service. The equipment is up-to-date and the fire stations are maintained in excellent condition. Political activity of firemen, which formerly was so prevalent, is gradually being eliminated. Fire insurance rates are comparatively low, and Cleveland enjoys one of the best ratings in the country by the insurance underwriters' bureau.

Department of Parks and Public Property

The development of public parks and property is largely a matter of finances. Cleveland's tax rate has been so restricted both by law and the county budget commission during recent years, that less and less money has been available for much-needed improvements; and unfortunately parks and public recreation are usually sacrificed first when there is need of retrenchment. Nevertheless the parks, playgrounds, and recreational centers have been maintained in such good condition that there are few complaints. The parks are well maintained, the playgrounds are well-managed, the public baths continue to serve the masses, and all of these recreational facilities are supplied with a fair degree of efficiency even with extremely meagre appropriations.

The Cleveland Airport, one of Mr. Hopkins' important undertakings, continues to rank among the first and best in the country, and is under the same exceptionally efficient management.

The Public Auditorium is also well-managed; and while the number of conventions and exhibits, together with income, have fallen off in the past two years, these decreases can be attributed largely to the financial depression and to the keen competition from other cities which have followed Cleveland's example and developed their convention facilities. The completion two years ago of the Public Auditorium and the addition of the several smaller convention halls, on the eve of a general business depression have placed an unusually heavy burden upon the manager of the Public Auditorium, who is expected to make the halls self-sustaining. It was more

than self-sustaining in 1930, as in former years, in so far as operation and maintenance was concerned, but not including the interest and sinking fund charges on the bonds.

The Public Stadium, authorized by vote of the people, is nearing completion. Its construction under the present city manager has been accomplished with a marked degree of efficiency and speed. Within nine months after work was started it will be opened for use. The cost of the stadium has been kept within the original bond issue of \$2,500,000. Whether it will pay more than operating and maintenance charges is yet to be determined.

Operation of Public Utilities

When the new form of government was inaugurated in 1924, the city manager inherited serious problems in both the water and light divisions. Surveys and investigations have been numerous in the effort to place the three public utilities—water, heat and light—on a self-sustaining basis. But the public utility department during the last twenty years has been subjected to so many changes in the directorship; and in practically every instance men have been appointed as directors of the department who were without training or experience in public utility administration, that even a moderate degree of efficiency and economy could hardly be expected.

To these deficiencies has been added by the last director the greater willingness to permit the service to be used for partisan spoils. These conditions reflect themselves in the departmental expenditures, as shown in the following comparative table:

PUBLIC UTILITY EXPENDITURES—1929 AND 1930

	Expenditures 1929	Expenditures 1930	Increase or Decrease
Div. of Water & Heat			
Oper. and Maint.	\$2,239,839.37	\$2,484,461.12	\$244,621.85
Capital outlay,	342,974.63	842,558.70	500,584.07
Interest on bonds ..	1,219,440.06	1,255,302.50	35,862.44
Total	\$3,792,254.06	\$4,582,322.32	\$790,068.26
Div. of Light & Power			
Oper. and Maint.	\$1,996,306.22	\$2,331,473.63	\$335,167.41
Capital outlay,	1,361,244.23	571,424.45	—\$789,819.78
Interest on bonds ..	325,408.75	328,383.70	2,975.00
Total	\$3,682,959.20	\$3,231,281.78	—\$451,677.42

When the salary and wage items are separated from these figures, they show that much of the increase is traceable to the overmanned staff:

SALARIES AND WAGES

	1929	1930	Increase
	\$3,064,003.30	\$3,333,209.44	\$269,206.14

These tell-tale figures are only another proof that the spoils system and economy cannot live together in a public service requiring technical training, experience and ability. Like oil and water—they will not and cannot be made to blend.

We see no way of permanently improving the administration of these publicly-owned utilities except by the appointment, in conformity with the charter requirement, of a trained and experienced administrator who has proved his ability to administer satisfactorily such large public undertakings and who will be kept on the job a sufficient length of time to place these public utilities on a sound basis. The city can well take a leaf out of the experience of the Cleveland Illuminating Co., which under the continuous and efficient management of Robert Lindsay has not only provided satisfactory service to Cleveland at a lower cost than in most cities, but has won the public endorsement of the Federal Trade Commission for the high character of the public service rendered.

Legal and Financial Administration

The quality of the legal and financial administration of the city is of an exceptionally high order. Both departments are headed by men trained and experienced in the work of their departments. The law department under Director Harold H. Burton, ably assisted by Alfred Clum (than whom there is none better on municipal law) and a corps of younger attorneys, is rendering Cleveland as good legal service as the city has had in many long years. Political connections play practically no part in appointments to the legal staff, nor political influence in the trial of cases. The staff is a hard-working group of attorneys and the city's legal service is eminently satisfactory.

The same can be said of the administration of the Finance department under Director Stephen G. Rusk. The quality and completeness of the financial accounting service has steadily improved under his administration in spite of the serious handicap of meagre appropriations and insufficient staff. The League has criticized the decentralization of financial control which has been permitted to develop over a term of years, contrary to sound accounting practice and in direct violation of the charter; but this is not the fault of the present director. It will be his responsibility,

however, if he permits it to continue. There should be an immediate return to centralized financial control which is recognized by all financial and budget authorities as sound and in the interest of honesty and economy.

The form of the budget has steadily improved under Mr. Rusk's supervision. His assistants who do the detailed work are still slaves to a bookkeeping system and sacrifice sound budget procedure to the methods of accounting; but this is gradually being overcome. One condition which is aiding in this direction is the limited amount of revenue to be budgeted.

Not a Defense of Any Form

In this brief analysis of the administration of the government of a city of 900,000 people, and the spending of over \$50,000,000 annually, we have not sought to substantiate any theory or form of government. We realize that as good or better administration might have been rendered under other forms of government. No form of government automatically insures efficient administration of public affairs. Good government is more dependent upon the administrators than upon the form. But an efficient form, plus a strong, vigorous personnel, should approximate what the taxpayers have been earnestly seeking and demanding, namely, honest, economical and efficient municipal government.

When Cleveland's seven years' experience under two city managers is compared to Detroit's ten years' experience under seven mayors with two recall elections in one year, or with Chicago's unfortunate experience under Thompsonism, or with Pittsburgh's mayoralty experience under a strictly partisan administration with its deplorable failure at law observance and enforcement; or with New York's experience under a Tammany mayor's control; and with the higher costs of government and heavy annual deficits in a dozen other cities; and when the comparative continuity of the service in Cleveland under the manager plan is compared with the total lack of continuity under changing mayors prior to 1924, the conclusion cannot be reasonably avoided that Cleveland on the whole has been enjoying comparatively good government under the manager plan. This statement is not altered by the land scandals of two years ago, which were individual cases of dishonesty and not group corruption.

Opposition to Manager Plan

There has been, and there still is, opposition to the city manager plan. The political party organizations still have fond recollections of the exciting mayoralty campaigns which served so well to knit together the party forces and strengthen the control of the party leaders through patronage; and they long for a return to those days. But the manager plan does not lend itself so readily to these biennial political revivals; and for that reason, the party organizations here and elsewhere generally oppose the manager plan. In addition to this antagonism there is the scattered and unorganized opposition of small groups who sincerely believe that the mayor-council plan would give Cleveland better government, and who have consistently supported charter amendments providing for a return to the mayor-council plan. In our opinion they are finding fault with the form, when the real fault is in the character of the representatives elected by the people.

A vastly better record could have and would have been made if the voters of Cleveland had elected to the council more men and women of high character and ability. The voters can have the kind of government they want. Whenever the office of councilman becomes a badge of honor, and the voters elect men and women whose sole motive in holding public office is public service, then Cleveland will receive under the manager plan the high degree of public service to which this community is entitled. The quality of the city's administration is just as high but no higher than the quality of the representation which the voters elect.

But whatever may be said of the defects of city manager administration during the past seven years, and there are many, we believe it cannot be gainsaid that there has been more continuity in policy and administration, and a greater degree of economy and efficiency under the city manager plan than under any similar recent period of governmental history in Cleveland. Furthermore the last two years have shown many improvements over the preceding five years. What the future will bring under this or any other form of government depends upon the Cleveland electorate.

Greater Cleveland

A Bulletin on Public Business by The Citizens League

Volume VII

September 17, 1931

Number 1

Another Defective Charter Proposal

Wrong In Principle — Invalid In Provisions — Deserves Defeat

Outline of Amendment

1. Would substitute Mayor-council for City Manager plan.
 - a. Council of 30 elected from 30 wards for two years' term.
 - b. Mayor elected for two years' term—salary \$18,000.
2. Would substitute a double election—primary and election, and single choice ballot, for the single election by P. R. with multiple choices.
3. Would establish in charter three administrative departments—law, finance, and utilities—and would require consent of mayor and department heads (Board of Control) to create new departments.
4. Would substitute an ineffective and expensive recall for a simple, direct and effective recall.
5. Would give the mayor control of the civil service.
 - a. Commission appointed by mayor.
 - b. Power to classify in board of control.
 - c. Power to fix salaries in board of control.
 - d. Further exemptions from classified service permitted.
6. Would take away power of City Plan Commission to control in matters of city planning.
7. Would remove the restrictions on councilmanic interference in administration.
8. Would fix a minimum rate of \$4.50 per day for ordinary unskilled labor on city contracts and in city's service.
9. Would create a mayor with dictatorial powers.

City Manager Plan Better]

1. Plan has been in operation eight years.
2. Tax rate has been actually reduced.
3. Service has increased in efficiency.
4. Administration has been stabilized and made more continuous.
5. Elements of business efficiency have been introduced.
6. A better type of executive has been brought into the service.

Measured by every reasonable test the city manager plan has proved its superiority over the mayor-council plan of city government.

AFTER rejecting at the polls three mayor-council charter amendments in 1927, and a fourth one in 1929—all proposals to abandon the city manager plan and return to a ward council and elective mayor plan—the voters of Cleveland are again asked to vote on a similar and defective proposal on November 3rd, 1931. This proposal contains many of the serious defects of former proposals and some additional ones.

The major defects are briefly set forth herein for the information of the voters who must determine whether or not they are willing to surrender a modern form of government, which has proved its worth, for an old form which was abandoned eight years ago because of the thoroughly partisan, inefficient and wasteful administration of public affairs which had prevailed under it for some years.

Advantages of Manager Established

The four major advantages which the advocates of the manager plan claimed for the new form of government over the old were these:

- a. It will provide a simpler and more unified plan of government.
- b. It will more nearly centralize authority and fix responsibility.
- c. It will stabilize administration, foster continuity in the service and attract to public service more capable executives.
- d. It will introduce into the government the elements of business efficiency and will result in more economical administration.

Nearly eight years of experience under this modern form of government, measured by every fair and unprejudiced test with which the comparative qualities of the service can be measured, show that the advocates were, in the main, right in their claims. Cleveland has had a unified administration. Responsibility has been more definitely fixed. There has been a greater continuity in the administrative service; and the taxpayers have wit-

←————→
This is the first issue for the Fall of 1931.
Further Defects of Proposed Charter in Next Issue.

Greater Cleveland

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nnessed a more efficient and economical administration of public affairs, than under the former plan.

The Executive Board and committees of the Citizens League have kept in more continuous and intimate touch with the city administration in all its ramifications than probably any other group of citizens. At the end of the first five years of city manager government the Board reported on its successes and failures, and after a detailed examination reached the conclusion, that on the whole, Cleveland has had better administration, the people have received more for their taxes, the departments have been better manned, and more real progress has been made toward meeting the city's increasing difficult problems in the five years under the manager government than in any recent five years' period in the city's history. That same conclusion was reached after the second examination at the end of seven years' experience.

The administration, of course, has not been 100% efficient. No governmental institution is. But granting the weaknesses and failures, which have been numerous, the city manager plan has clearly proved its superiority over the mayor-council plan of government.

Decreasing Per Capita Expenditures

During these eight years of manager government, Cleveland's tax rate for city purposes has steadily declined from 10.36% to 9.62%, while the tax rates of the county and schools have steadily increased. Cleveland's per capita cost of government has been the

lowest of the ten largest cities in America. The city manager administration paid off \$12,500,000 of short time loans of the former mayor-council administration, and, according to reliable data, compiled by financial authorities from other cities, Cleveland has in the past six years reduced its net debt, including self-supporting utilities, from \$147.75 per capita in 1924 to \$138.72 per capita in 1930.

The Director of Finance has compiled tables showing comparative increases in the eight years (1916 to 1923) under the mayor-council plan with the seven years (1924 to 1930) under the city manager plan, which show that under the mayor-council plan the tax valuations increased 93%, the tax rate 63% and the bonded indebtedness 89%; while under the seven years of city-manager government the tax valuations decreased 5.6%, the rate actually decreased 7.2% and the bonded indebtedness increased only 8.9%.*

Experience In Other Manager Cities

The satisfactory experience of Cleveland can be duplicated and even surpassed in other manager cities. Cincinnati is today enjoying the most efficient government in its history under the manager plan. Rochester is experiencing a degree of efficiency under its manager government which it never experienced under the mayor plan.

About a year ago, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States requested the local chambers of commerce in 67 manager cities, large and small, to express their opinions, supported by facts, as to the success or failure of the city manager plan in their cities. They were all favorable to the manager plan. These business organizations reported that the manager plan resulted in more business-like administration; that tax rates for city purposes had been reduced; and that far greater economy and efficiency had been experienced since the adoption of the new form of government.

An even better proof of the satisfactory experience of American cities with this new plan of government, is seen in the rapidity of its adoption by cities and the unwillingness of cities, which have once adopted the manager plan, to return to the less efficient mayor-council plan. Although the city manager plan was not adopted until 1908 in any city, today the plan is in operation in 442 cities—including one-fifth of all cities having populations of over 25,000. Only fourteen smaller cities have abandoned the manager plan in the eighteen years; and most of these abandonments have been due to action of the state legislature, interference of partisan politics, or financial

* See table on last page.

distress caused by the world-wide business and industrial depression. No other plan of municipal government adopted by American cities can show the same degree of growth and popular support in a like period of time.

Compared With Mayor-Council Cities

When Cleveland's experience of eight years under two managers is compared to Detroit's eight years' experience under seven mayors, with two recall elections in one year; and when the present financial conditions of the two cities are contrasted, the conclusion cannot be avoided that Cleveland has been having much more efficient, economical, and satisfactory government during the eight years under the manager plan than its nearest metropolitan neighbor has had under the mayor plan.

When Cleveland's comparatively satisfactory government under the manager plan is contrasted with Chicago's unfortunate experience under Thompsonism; New York's misgovernment under corrupt Tammany control; Philadelphia's government by deficit under a machine-controlled mayor; or Pittsburgh's mayoralty experience with a corrupt alliance between the police and law violators; or even Cleveland's last six years of mayoralty administration under Davis, Fitzgerald and Kohler, no unprejudiced person can fail to see the marked superiority of the manager plan of government as it has operated in Cleveland.

Defects of Proposed Amendment

Yet these opponents of the manager plan, blinded by the deficiencies of the council and the manager or some of his administrative department heads—deficiencies which characterize every form of government—now ask the voters to abandon a plan of government thoroughly sound in principle and proved by experience, for an older form which was abandoned as unsatisfactory eight years ago. If their misguided energies could be devoted to the election of effective leaders to the council instead of to the overthrow of a sound plan of government, they would be performing a real service for the city.

Defective Election Provisions

These advocates of the change are not only asking the voter to adopt a principle of government less effective in operation, but a proposed charter seriously defective in many important provisions. If the election provisions of the proposed amendment are adopted as the fundamental law of the city, the people of Cleveland will, in our opinion, be without a valid method of electing, during the next two years, either a council or a mayor.

The amendment proposes to abolish the office of city manager, reestablish the office of elective mayor and then proceeds in Section 73 to create a vacancy to be filled at a special election to be held sixty days after the vacancy is created. This section violates two provisions of the state constitution. In the first place it violates the provision that all elections for municipal elective officers

"shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the odd-numbered years" (Article XVII, Section 1.)

Under the decisions of the Supreme Court of Ohio (19 O. S. 368), and according to the plain language of the constitution, the General Assembly cannot by law fix a date other than the first Tuesday after the first Monday in even numbered years for the election of state and county offices. Likewise charter provisions having the same force and effect locally as an act of the General Assembly, cannot fix a date other than the first Tuesday after the first Monday in odd-numbered years for the election of municipal officers.

Charter Cannot Overthrow Constitution

The proponents of the former Davis charter amendment, from which this section 73 was taken, claimed that the broad grant of home rule powers to the municipalities relieved them of this limitation as to the time of municipal elections. The courts have never held that a home rule charter could contravene a specific provision of the constitution governing elections. In fact, the supreme court held to the contrary when it said in (88 O. S. 338)

"But it is also clear that municipalities are subject equally with the state to any and all provisions of the constitution affecting the exercise of governmental powers."

In our opinion Section 1 of Article XVII is such a provision and is binding upon a city charter to the same extent as it is upon a statute enacted by the General Assembly.

In the *Switzer* case (103 O. S. 306), dealing with the broad grant of home rule powers which the Supreme Court has always sustained, and which it sustained in that election case, the court, speaking of the priority of constitutional provisions, said:

"Where constitutions speak statutes should be silent. This doctrine has been announced and applied in so many cases of constitutional construction that it has become settled as the standard of constitutional power and legislative want of power."

A charter provision in direct conflict with a constitutional limitation is clearly invalid. Section 73 of the proposed charter amendment is such a provision and if it were adopted by a vote of the people it would, in our opinion, be in conflict with Section 1 of Article

XVII in that it attempts to elect a mayor on a date other than the first Tuesday after the first Monday in odd numbered years.

Furthermore, there is no conflict between Section 1 of Article XVII and the home rule sections of Article XVIII of the constitution. A reading of the two articles will clearly indicate that these two sections can be and were intended to be read together.

Invalid For Another Reason

This provision for automatically creating a vacancy and electing a mayor to fill it is invalid for another reason. It is in conflict with the section of the Constitution which authorizes legislation to fill vacancies. That section reads in part:

"The election and appointment of all officers and the filling of all vacancies not otherwise provided for by this constitution or the constitution of the United States, shall be made in such manner as may be directed by law." (Article II, Section 27.)

The courts of Ohio, on a number of occasions, have passed upon the question of special elections for filling vacancies in office, and the Supreme Court has uniformly held that this provision for the filling of vacancies refers only to vacancies which has occurred fortuitously—that is, by accident, by chance, or by death of the occupant, but not by design on the part of the legislative authorities. In the case of *State vs. Heffner* (59 O. S. 368) the court held in Syllabus 2:

"The power conferred on the General Assembly by the 27th section of the 2nd Article of the Constitution to provide for the filling of vacancies in office, refers to such vacancies as may occur fortuitously. It does not authorize the creation of an interval between the official terms of persons elected to the office of sheriff."

This same opinion was confirmed in two other Supreme Court decisions (60 O. S. 210 and 67 O. S. 303).

The vacancy which would be created by the adoption of Section 73 of the proposed charter is certainly not one which would "occur fortuitously." It would be created by design and, therefore, would not be vacancy within the intent and meaning of the constitution.

Another Unsurmountable Barrier

But there is still another legal barrier in the way of the election of a mayor. As stated above, Section 73 attempts to provide for the election of a mayor in January or February at a special election following the adoption of the charter in November. But Section 202, which fixes the time for the taking effect of the charter, nullifies the provisions of Section 73. It reads in part as follows:

"The provisions of this charter shall be in effect for all purposes on the first Monday following their approval by the electors of the city, and sections 3 to

183, both inclusive, of the existing charter of the city of Cleveland shall be deemed repealed on that day, except for the purpose of nominating and electing members of the council the provisions of this charter shall be in effect for any regular municipal election held not less than eighty days from and after their approval by the electors of the city."

While the language of this paragraph is extremely confusing and almost unintelligible, *the exception*, as we read it, means that all provisions of the charter, except the provisions governing election of council members, shall be in effect immediately; but the election provisions shall not be in effect until the next regular municipal election in 1933. These provisions include the nominating and election provisions (Sec. 3 to 14 inclusive) which also govern the election of a mayor. If they do not go into effect until 1933, how can a special primary and special election be held for choosing a mayor as provided in Section 73?

The apparently illegal provisions relating to the election of a mayor, and the extremely doubtful language in Section 202 which was tacked on to the proposal after the recent Supreme Court ruling holding the former Danaceau petition fraudulent and insufficient, would leave the city government in a most unfortunate predicament. Under either section the city would be without the legal means of electing a chief executive until November, 1933. True, the director of law would be interim mayor, but he would be neither the expressed choice of the electorate nor of the city council—a situation which would tend to paralyze effective administration.

Councilmanic Election Defects

The proposed charter amendment is also defective in the provisions for the election of the council. At least there are so many questions as to their legal meaning and effect that they should not be incorporated into the city's fundamental law in that form.

In section 25, provision is made for a council composed of members elected from wards, each representing 30,000 population. This would mean a council of 30 members since the population is now 900,429. The section reads in part as follows:

"Section 25. Immediately after the proclamation by the secretary of state stating the population of the cities of Ohio as determined by the federal census, decennially taken, the council shall redivide the city into wards on the basis of one ward for each thirty thousand (30,000) population or major portion thereof.

... The division of the city into wards existing at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall continue until changed by the council as provided herein."

The proclamation of the secretary of state announcing the population in each of the cities of the state under the 1930 census was

issued in January, 1931, months before the petition for this charter amendment was even placed in circulation. The proponents had full knowledge of this fact and of the consequent inability of the council to comply with the requirement in 1931. The provision requiring a redistricting "immediately after the proclamation of the secretary of state" clearly cannot now be complied with under the 1930 census; and therefore not before the next decennial census in 1940, unless the courts should hold that the provision of the proposed charter is merely directory and not mandatory, which we do not believe they will do under the circumstances.

Cannot Elect From Old Wards

In order to meet such an emergency as this the framers of the amendment included the other provision, namely, that "the division into wards existing at the time of the adoption of the charter shall continue until changed by the council." They undoubtedly had in mind the thirty-three wards which existed in 1921. But those ward boundary lines were abolished in 1921 when the old charter was repealed and they do not now legally exist either by state law, charter provision, or ordinance of council. The only division into "wards" which would therefore exist, within the meaning of this section would be the four election districts as now established by the charter.

Obviously neither of these divisions into districts or wards could be used, because the charter provides that the city shall be re-divided "into wards upon the basis of one ward for each 30,000 population." That would mean into thirty districts. The old ward plan of 1921 which was repealed provided for thirty-three wards. Furthermore Section 24 of the proposed charter provides that

"The legislative power of the city shall be vested in a council, each member of which shall be elected from a separate ward."

If there can be only thirty councilmen (one for each 30,000 population), then certainly there cannot be one councilman elected "separately" from each of the former thirty-three wards which do not exist. For the same reason they could not be elected separately from four existing districts. It would seem therefore that a council, other than the one to be elected this fall could not be elected under these election provisions until after the next decennial census period.

So giving the provisions of Section 25 relating to the election of members of the council, and Section 73 relating to the election of

the interim mayor, the most liberal interpretation it would seem clear that if this proposed charter amendment were enacted into the fundamental law of the city of Cleveland, the people would be without a practicable and legal method of electing a mayor until November, 1933, and a council probably not until 1941.

Impossible Recall Provisions

In addition to these constitutional defects the election provisions contain another serious defect. The proposed amendment would repeal the present sound procedure for recalling elective officials and substitute a seriously defective and most expensive plan. The present charter provides that upon petition of 20% of the voters of the district any councilman is subject to recall; and in order to avoid confusing the issue on that one official, the ballot shall be worded as follows:

"Shall (name of person) be removed from the council by recall?"

☐ "For the recall of (name of person)."

☐ "Against the recall of (name of person)."

This arrangement of the ballot keeps the issue clear, concrete and unconfused. The issue is "Shall John Jones be recalled?" The question of his successor is not involved. Below the question of recall on the ballot, under the present charter, would appear the names candidates to succeed such person in case a majority vote for his recall. If a majority vote in favor of recalling such person, they choose his successor at the same election. If a majority are not in favor of his recall then John Jones continues in office. Throughout the process of recall, under the existing charter provisions, the issue is kept clear and unconfused.

Recall Issue Would Be Confused

Under the proposed amendment (Sections 16-23) a recall method is provided whereby the recalled officer may stand for reelection along with all other candidates who may be nominated by petition to succeed the incumbent. This means in actual operation that the issue will not be "Shall John Jones be recalled?"; but rather "Shall John Jones or some other one of a dozen candidates be elected?" The friends of John Jones will, of course, confuse the issue as much as possible by throwing in as many candidates as possible, divide the attention of the voters, and probably reelect John Jones by less than a majority.

This "divide and conquer" device has always been a favorite scheme for electing an unpopular but regular machine candidate. It

will be quite effective in confusing the voters in a recall election, and thus prevent the determination of an important political issue by the sound principle of majority rule.

Expensive and Long Recall Process

Under the recall provisions of the present charter, one election is all that is required to recall an officer and to fill a vacancy. Under the proposed amendment three elections would be necessary to effect a recall and fill the vacancy: first, the recall election; second, a primary to nominate candidates; and third, an election to choose his successor. Since a city-wide primary or regular election now costs about \$35,000 to \$45,000 each, the cost of removing and electing new officers under the proposed amendment would cost from \$105,000 to \$135,000.

There is an even worse feature in this proposed defective method of recall, namely, the long delay in effecting the removal of and election of a successor, for example, to an undesirable mayor. Under the proposed amendment, the first election for his recall shall be held within forty or sixty days. If a majority vote for his recall, he is thereby deemed removed from office. His director of law thereupon assumes the office of mayor. A primary for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office shall be held within eighty-five days, and an election within one hundred twenty (120) days after the recall. In other words, from the date when the recall petition is filed until a successor is chosen there would be a period of one hundred to one hundred and eighty days or six months during which the attention of the whole administrative staff of the city would be fixed on the recall campaign and the election-of-a-successor campaign. During that period of strain the city's administration would be paralyzed, the civil service would be demoralized, and the ordinary housekeeping services would be completely disorganized under such a political situation. A worse form of recall could scarcely be devised. These recall provisions are so seriously defective that they ought not to be incorporated in any charter.

The whole election process has been so badly muddled in this proposed charter amendment that it should be rejected by the voters.

Further defects will be pointed out in the next issue of this bulletin.

MAYOR-COUNCIL AND CITY MANAGER PLANS COMPARED AS TO TAXES AND INDEBTEDNESS

MAYOR-COUNCIL PLAN

Years	Tax Levies		
	Total Tax Duplicate City of Cleveland	Total Tax Levy All Pur.	City's Portion of Tax Levy
1916	\$ 969,767,060	\$15.30	\$ 6.51
1917	1,198,713,560	15.55	6.76
1918	1,298,048,920	15.55	6.30
1919	1,389,051,290	15.55	6.44
1920	1,753,246,190	17.75	6.43
1921	1,702,478,200	22.80	9.64
1922	1,569,306,730	24.60	10.56
1923	1,867,162,970	24.90	10.59
Increase	\$897,395,910	\$9.60	\$4.08
Pct. of Increase	93%	63%	63%

Bonded Indebtedness

Year	General	Total Including Utilities and Special Ass.
1917	38,070,070	57,370,591
1918	40,570,497	62,112,292
1919	40,840,006	62,529,918
1920	51,951,006	74,547,051
1921	61,683,558	85,237,911
1922	67,308,247	93,185,123
1923	66,716,188	94,939,114
1924	69,285,124	108,519,121
Increase	\$31,215,054	\$51,148,530
Pct. Increase	82%	89%

CITY MANAGER PLAN

Year	Tax Levies		
	Total Tax Duplicate City of Cleveland	Total Tax Levy All Pur.	City's Portion of Tax Levy
1924	\$2,153,809,380	\$24.20	\$10.37
1925	2,168,243,440	21.90	10.00
1926	2,099,800,260	23.10	10.03
1927	2,092,159,170	24.10	9.87
1928	1,895,627,250	25.00	9.96
1929	2,038,573,490	25.30	9.59
1930	2,032,430,540	26.20	9.62
Decrease	\$121,378,840	+\$2.00 (I)*	\$0.75*
Pct. Decrease	5.6%	+8.2% (I)*	7.2%*

*City rate shows actual decrease while total rate shows increase.

Bonded Indebtedness

Year	General	Total Including Utilities and Special Ass'ts.
1925	\$71,449,164	\$116,970,670
1926	75,720,377	129,317,891
1927	85,492,590	138,018,646
1928	82,103,803	135,506,750
1929	74,420,149	124,552,631
1930	81,801,229	130,911,958
1931	82,667,509	127,359,558
Increase	\$11,218,345	\$10,388,888
Pct. Increase	15.7%	8.9%

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September 18, 1931.

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

As one of the Community Fund's leading supporters you are entitled to be kept informed on the factors that will guide the Fund in its coming determination of the annual campaign goal. The purpose of this letter is not to ask anything but only to give you concisely the information now available.

The Fund's entire 1931 budget for material relief was spent before the end of May, due to rapid increase in relief needs. When this was foreseen, we appealed to City and County officials for relief funds. To date \$970,000 has been furnished by the City of Cleveland, through its issuance of short-term relief bonds under special act of the Ohio Assembly limited to 1931, while \$30,000 has been similarly provided by the suburbs. Cuyahoga County has promised additional relief funds, obtained in the same manner, - enough, we hope, to enable our relief agencies to meet the needs until the close of 1931.

The Cuyahoga County Commissioners after conference with us also agreed to place on the Fall ballot the proposal for a one-year, one-mill, special levy for relief and welfare, which if approved by the voters will yield about \$2,000,000. Of this amount perhaps \$1,500,000 will be supplied the Fund for 1932 relief purposes in addition to pledge contributions. However, this tax aid, plus the maximum 1932 relief appropriation the Fund could provide with a campaign result equal to last year's, will prove insufficient if 1932 relief exceeds 1931 experience.

It is, of course, impossible to forecast 1932 relief needs, as the severity of the situation is unprecedented. Our most hopeful guess is that they will be no greater than in 1931 but, if the present rate of growth should continue, 1932 relief costs may be \$1,000,000 higher.

Every effort is being made to resolve present uncertainties in order that the Community Fund Council may, within the next few weeks, decide on the amount

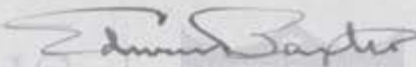


THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CLEVELAND COMMUNITY FUND CAMPAIGN, NOVEMBER 16-24, 1931

of the campaign goal, representing the minimum needs of the agencies for the coming year. It is recognized that all of the uncertainties cannot be accurately evaluated by that time. The Council will have to use its best judgment in trying to balance the budget. While the relief problem is most pressing and must be met satisfactorily, the Fund also recognizes the important claims of its welfare and health services, its hospitals and child-caring agencies. All of them play an indispensable part in the community's effort to alleviate distress and to build constructively for the future.

During the current year all Community Fund supported agencies have felt the effects of the depression in reduced earnings and contribution income and in greater demands for service to their dependents. Nevertheless, the organizations have loyally met the situation and are likely to complete the year without a material deficit. An encouraging factor also appears in Fund pledge collections. At the close of August the payments to the Regular Fund were only 1% below last year's comparative figure, while Special Fund payments were fully up to schedule.

Very truly yours,



Campaign Chairman.

EB:MG



Greater Cleveland

A Bulletin on Public Business by The Citizens League

Volume VII

October 8, 1931

Number 4

Questions And Answers On Charter

Some of the Pertinent Questions Troubling the Voter

I. What is the Charter issue to be voted upon in November?

It is a proposal to abandon the city manager plan of government which has been in successful operation for eight years; and substitute for it the mayor-council plan of government, which was abandoned eight years ago because of an extremely wasteful and partisan mayor-administration.

II. What are the chief provisions of the proposed amendment?

a. A council of thirty members elected from thirty wards for terms of two years—salary to be fixed by the council—\$1800 at the beginning.

b. A mayor elected at large for a term of two years—salary, \$18,000.

c. Two elections—candidates for mayor and council are placed on primary ballot by petition. The primary is held five weeks in advance of the election. The election is held in November.

d. Three administrative departments—law, finance, and utilities—are established by the charter. Others can be established only with the consent of the mayor and his board of control.

e. A civil service commission of three members to be appointed by the mayor. The board of Control would be given equal power with the commission in classifying positions in the civil service.

f. A port commission, a city plan commission and a sinking fund commission are provided.

g. The usual provisions for budget, financial control, assessments, public improvement, etc., are included.

III. What are the major defects of the proposed charter amendment?

a. The sections governing elections contain invalid provisions—a mayor could not be elected until 1933—and a council probably not until 1941.

b. The recall provisions are exceedingly cumbersome and expensive. The recall could not be made effective short of 120 days and would require three elections.

c. The civil service provisions would place the control of the merit system almost entirely in the hands of the mayor, would greatly extend the exempt positions, and would open the door wide for partisan spoils.

d. The city plan commission would be deprived of any responsibility and would become ineffective.

e. A 35-year water-front leasing clause is written into the port commission section which would hamstring port development.

f. The restrictions on councilmanic interference in administration are removed which would mean constant effort of council members to place their friends and constituents in public offices.

g. The amendment would give dictatorial power to the mayor through control of patronage, contracts and appropriations.

h. The amendment has so many doubtful and defective provisions that it would invite years of litigation.

i. The cost of government under the amendment would undoubtedly be greatly increased.

IV. In what ways will the adoption of the proposal increase the cost of government?

a. Two elections—a primary and a final election are required. Each election will average at least \$40,000. The present charter provides for one.

b. The use of the recall on a public officer would require three elections. The present charter requires only one.

c. The substitution of a partisan mayor and the removal of the restrictions on political activity of city employees means that employees would be appointed for partisan, political reasons and would devote fully one-third of their time to political, rather than

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Greater Cleveland

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Mayo Foster, Editor

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The Citizens League is a non-partisan association of citizens for the promotion of efficient government in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

of "Greater Cleveland," published weekly, Sept. 11 to June 11, at Cleveland, Ohio, for October 1, 1931.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Mayo Foster, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of the "Greater Cleveland" and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the name and address of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:
Publisher: The Citizens League of Cleveland, 1187 Swetland Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; Editor: Mayo Foster; Managing Editor, none; Business Manager, none.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)
The Citizens League of Cleveland, 1187 Swetland Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; William C. Kough, President; M. J. Mandelbaum, Vice President; Homer D. Menick, Vice President; H. I. Shepherd, Treasurer; Mayo Foster, Director.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, are: none.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

MAYO FOSTER, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of September, 1931.

(Seal) SHERWOOD L. REEDER, Notary Public.
(My commission expires Oct. 2, 1932.)

public, work. This always results in great waste of public funds.

d. The removal of the restrictions on councilmanic interference in appointments would mean many unnecessary employees because the "boys" would have to be cared for.

e. A mayorality campaign every two years would mean a disorganized administrative staff during the months preceding the election; and when a new mayor is elected, it would mean a demoralized staff for many months after election.

All of these factors would not only greatly increase the cost of government but also decrease its efficiency.

V. What do the supporters of the present government claim for the city manager plan?

They claim that:

a. The city manager plan has provided a simpler, more unified and more direct form of government.

b. Responsibility has been more definitely fixed, both in legislation and administration, and the people have known whom to hold responsible.

c. Administration has become more stabilized and a better class of executives has been attracted to the service and retained in the service.

d. Business efficiency has more largely (not entirely) been substituted for partisan spoils.

e. The quality and extent of the service has been increased in nearly every department, while the tax rate has actually decreased.

The city manager plan closely resembles the plan of organization upon which modern efficient business corporations are organized. The stockholders (voters) elect a board of directors (the city council) to determine policies and hire a general manager to run the city's business.

VI. What evidence is there to show that the city manager plan is more economical than the mayor-council plan?

The evidence is found in the financial reports of the city and in the comparative statistics of cities compiled by authorities in other cities. It is also found in the actual reductions in the cost of operating departments and services.

Tax Rate Under Two Plans

The following table of comparative tax rates in Cleveland under the two plans of government prove it:

MAYOR-COUNCIL PLAN

Years	Total Tax Levy	City Portion
1917	\$13.53	\$6.76
1918	13.53	6.76
1919	13.53	6.44
1920	17.75	8.45
1921	22.80	9.64
1922	24.60	10.30
1923	24.30	10.59
Increment	\$ 9.45	\$ 3.83
Per Cent Increase	69%	56.6%

CITY MANAGER PLAN

Years	Total Tax Levy	City Portion
1924	\$24.30	\$10.27
1925	21.50	10.00
1926	23.10	10.03
1927	24.10	9.87
1928	25.00	9.90
1929	25.30	9.59
1930	26.20	9.62
Increment: 1929-1924	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.32
Per Cent Increase	4.1%	3.1%

The tables show that Cleveland's tax rate for city purposes during the mayor-council years (1917-23) increased from \$6.76 to \$10.59 or 56.6%; while during the city manager years (1924-30) it decreased from \$10.37 to \$9.62 or 7.2%. At the same time the tax rate of both the county and schools increased.

Comparative Tax Rates of Larger Cities
Cleveland's economical administration under city manager plan is also shown in her low tax rate as compared to that of other large cities.

The following are the adjusted tax rates for eleven cities as prepared by authorities outside of Cleveland:

City	1925 City Purposes	1927 City Purposes	1930 City Purposes
New York	14.12	20.22	21.96
Chicago	41.49	47.00	27.60
Philadelphia	17.50	17.50	18.00
Detroit	14.27	15.79	13.85
Los Angeles	17.00	17.00	17.20
Cleveland	18.90	18.79	9.62
St. Louis	15.19	15.90	16.90
Baltimore	21.67	18.37	17.85
Boston	13.50	18.27	18.10
Pittsburgh	13.15	17.06	19.44
Buffalo	30.22	21.14	18.83

Cleveland has consistently enjoyed the lowest tax rate for city purposes among the first group of larger cities during these eight years of manager government.

Comparative Bonded Indebtedness

Cleveland's economical government under the city manager plan is also shown in Cleveland's rank among the cities as to bonded indebtedness.

NET BONDED DEBT IN 1930

	Jan. 1, 1930	Excluding Self-Supporting Utilities Jan. 1, 1930
Chicago	\$271,192,050	\$271,192,050
Philadelphia	456,789,817	375,980,817
Detroit	255,423,028	190,055,985
Los Angeles	202,887,205	123,617,923
Cleveland	124,959,416	96,181,682
St. Louis	67,266,215	57,874,263
Baltimore	148,517,948	110,276,071
Boston	160,305,785	95,577,584
Pittsburgh	90,003,254	70,669,262
San Francisco	127,721,400	69,211,400
Buffalo	85,043,979	75,603,900
Milwaukee	44,450,900	44,450,900

Average for Twelve Cities \$111.20

Cleveland's general bonded indebtedness under the mayor-council years (1917-23) increased \$31,215,054 or 82%, while during the city manager years (1924-1930) it increased only \$13,382,385 or 19.3%, and during that period the city manager government paid off \$12,500,000 short term loans incurred in the mayor-council years. So that in fact the general bonded indebtedness of Cleveland has been increased less than \$1,000,000 during the city manager regime.

VII. What are some of the large improvement projects which have been completed?

The city has completed the purchase of most of the lands on the Mall site and plans have been completed for the underground exhibition hall and garage under the Mall.

A large airport of 1,000 acres has been purchased and fully equipped.

A new girl's farm of 83 acres has been purchased and new buildings have been erected to care for the wayward girls.

The public auditorium's wings have been built and equipped.

Extensive improvements have been made in the park systems, bathing pools have been constructed.

New buildings have been added to the city hospital and at the tuberculosis sanatorium groups.

The stadium has been erected and is now in operation.

Plans are near completion for the large sewage treatment works on the lake shore and the construction of a new water crib.

More miles of street pavement have been laid and repaired than in any equal time in the city's history.

It can be said, without fear of contradiction that more large constructive improvements have been made under the city manager government than in any similar period of government in Cleveland.

VIII. How efficient has the service in the departments been under the manager plan?

The quality of the service rendered by the several departments has been of a far higher grade under the city manager plan than under the last mayor council governments. The streets have been kept cleaner and in better repair. The waste collection and disposal has been more efficiently and economically done.

The parks have been greatly improved and made more attractive. The hospitals have been made more serviceable. The water supply has been maintained at a high standard.

Better police and fire protection has been enjoyed at a lower cost. The finances of the city have been more carefully budgeted and spent.

The higher efficiency of the service is shown in the actual costs of city work of various kinds. Not even the opponents of the manager plan will maintain that the lower costs have been accompanied by less effective service.

IX. Has there been less partisan political influence in the city government under city manager plan than under the mayor-council plan?

Yes, there has been distinctly less partisan influence under the city manager plan than under the mayor-council plan. The Citizens League has publicly criticized both city managers for permitting partisan politics to creep into the administration. Politics has by no means been eliminated, but it has been markedly decreased under the city manager government. The large body of public employees, except in three divisions, go about their duties year in and year out undisturbed by partisan pressure. The city's service is rapidly being placed on a substantial merit basis. On the whole, with the exceptions noted above, there has been a vast improvement in the enforcement of a real merit system. The present civil service commission is trying to enforce the civil service requirements and is largely succeeding.

X. Does the city manager plan take the government out of the hands of the people?

No! Quite the contrary. The city manager plan affords the city a simple, direct, responsible and easily understood form of government. The people elect their representatives in the council every two years. They can recall their representatives at any time. They can hold their elected representative in the council responsible for the administration of city affairs.

The city manager plan is the most democratic form of government, yet devised, because the control is wholly in the hands of the council, the elected representatives of the people—there is no divided responsibility—and the people can change the council whenever they desire.

The facts are that the government is and has been more nearly in the hands of the people, and less under the control of outside political forces, under the manager plan than it ever was under the mayor-council plan.

XI. Is Cleveland having better government under the manager plan than are other large cities under the mayor-council plan?

Yes. Distinctly better—more economical and efficient—less corruption—better enforcement of law—generally a higher tone in administration—than in the large mayor-council cities.

The most convincing argument is found by comparing actual conditions in city manager and mayor-council cities. Cincinnati is today enjoying the best government in its history. Rochester is experiencing a degree of efficiency under the manager plan which was unknown under the mayor-council plan. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States consulted local chambers in 67 city manager cities and all reported better government under the manager plan.

On the other hand most large mayor-council cities have had or are having a temporary wave of crime, non-enforcement of law, waste and bad financial management, which is disturbing to all good citizens. Cleveland has not been through that experience under the manager plan. Contrast Cleveland's condition under two managers with Detroit's eight years' experience under seven mayors with two recall elections in one year. Compare Detroit's unbalanced budget and her enormous deficit in 1930, with Cleveland's balanced budget and no deficit at the close of any year. Contrast Cleveland's conditions with Chicago's experience under Thompsonism; New York's misgovernment under corrupt Tammany control; Philadelphia's government by deficit under a machine-controlled mayor; or Pittsburgh's mayoralty experience with a corrupt alliance between the police and law violators; or even Cleveland's last six years of mayoralty administration under Davis, Fitzgerald and Kohler. No unprejudiced person can fail to see the marked advantages under the manager plan of government as it has actually operated in Cleveland, over the conditions in other large American cities operating under the mayor-council charters.

XII. Why is there an effort to return to mayor-council plan?

Because the sincere opponents want to get rid of certain officials, and so they unwisely seek a change in plan rather than personnel. The partisan opponents frankly admit they want city jobs.

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National World Court Committee

18 East 41st Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone, ASHland 4-2261

CONFIDENTIAL

May 13, 1932

To: The National World Court Committee
and Cooperating Organizations

You will undoubtedly have seen from the newspapers that on May 12th the Committee voted by 11 to 9 to report the World Court Protocols out of Committee to the Senate. The members of the Committee lined up on this vote as follows:

<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Not Voting</u>	
Capper	R. (Kan.)	Borah	R. (Idaho)
Reed	R. (Penn.)	Johnson	R. (Calif.)
Fess	R. (Ohio)	Moses	R. (N. H.)
Vandenberg	R. (Mich.)	LaFollette	R. (Wis.)
Swanson, by proxy	D. (Va.)	Robinson	R. (Ind.)
Pittman	D. (Nev.)	Glenn	R. (Ill.)
Walsh	D. (Mont)	Cutting	R. (N. M.)
Harrison	D. (Miss.)	Lewis	D. (Ill.)
George	D. (Ga.)	Shipstead	F-L (Minn.)
Black	D. (Ala.)		
Connally	D. (Tex.)		
		Robinson	D. (Ark.)
		Wagner	D. (N. Y.)

All supporters of the World Court may be highly gratified at this action which has crossed one of the principal hurdles in the way of ratification. If the protocols had remained in Committee after the Senate adjourns this June, we would have lost the whole benefit of our campaign this year. The fact that they have been reported out can undoubtedly be attributed in a large measure to the vigorous and whole-hearted cooperation of all persons and organizations supporting this measure.

As this letter is written, we do not know on just what day the action of the Committee will be reported to the Senate, but we understand that in the near future the report of the Committee will be made to the Senate, and it is probable that an attempt will be made to fix a date on which the protocols will be taken up. You will recall that this is what was done in March, 1925, when the Senate adopted a resolution agreeing to take up the Court Protocol in the following December. The Executive Committee of the National World Court Committee is entirely in sympathy with this plan, and believes that it would be highly desirable to have such a date set. Of course, there is the possibility that the debates might be held at this session or during the summer, but friends of the Court should feel that a distinct advance has been made if the dilatory tactics are defeated to the extent of actually setting a date for consideration of the protocols.

The Foreign Relations Committee adopted two resolutions introduced by Senator Vandenberg which are apparently similar to the resolution incorporated by the Senate in 1926. These refer to the traditional policy of the United States and to the necessity for the President's securing the consent of the Senate before any particular case is referred to the Court. These are not reservations, and no objection has ever been raised to them.

The Foreign Relations Committee, however, also adopted a resolution introduced by Senator Moses which, according to the text in the New York "Times" reads as follows:

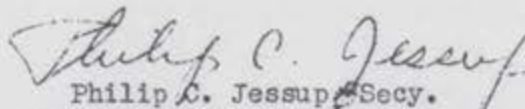
"The signature of the United States to the said protocol shall not be affixed until the powers signatory to such protocol shall have indicated, through an exchange of notes, their acceptance of the foregoing reservations and understandings as a part and a condition of adherence by the United States to the said protocol."

It is believed that this is a highly objectionable provision and would necessitate a reopening of negotiations, and would defeat the whole purpose of the Reed resolution about which we wrote you on March 4th. The action of the Foreign Relations Committee is of course not final on this point. It would be possible to have that particular provision stricken out when the matter comes up for debate in the Senate; this could be done by a majority vote.

Pending further information as to what steps will now be taken in the Senate, the Committee does not suggest any particular line of action except to urge that letters be sent to the eleven senators named above who voted in favor of reporting the protocols to the Senate. Such letters should express appreciation and commendation for the attitude taken by those Senators.

We will try to keep you informed regarding further developments.

Sincerely yours,


Philip C. Jessup, Secy.
National World Court Committee

PCJ:W

Edith L. Jones

Letter to the editor of "World Unity", Chicago
Monthly magazine interpreting the
spirit of the new age.

March 7th, 1932

Dear Sir:-

It is with interest that I read in "Unity" Mr. Nathan Essell's review of my book "Religion in a Changing World." Its interest for me lay not in its intemperate style, (a style to which theologians are fairly well accustomed) but in its relentless attitude toward the liberal in economics.

Some Mr. Essell's ultimatum is clear and absolute. The church must become socialistic or it will perish. This refrain is being taken up by not a few of the younger men in the ministry, many of them in complete sincerity, others because it is now the dashing thing to do. As long as parliamentary socialism was the ultimate expression of radicalism in American economic thought the progressive clergymen indulged in the cautious daring of being a Liberal. Now that Bolshevism is the ultimate and fearful fact, he may indulge in a moderate, petty, bourgeois socialism without seriously compromising himself. For the socialism of the Norman Thomas brand is now quite "safe", even for a clergyman. It is really too late in the day to call a clergyman who turns socialist, a prophet.

It is amusing to note that as soon as a liberal turns socialist he employs the same vehement and hysterical language in characterizing his erstwhile colleagues as the Bolshevik employees in characterizing the "right" and "centre" socialist.

Mr. Essell calls my liberalism and all liberalism "dull balderdash," and "romanticism." Lenin said of the "centre" socialists (Cheidse, Tseretelli, Kautsky, Haase, Morris Hillquit, etc:) "The centre Socialism is the heaven of petty bourgeois phrases, of lip internationalism, of cowardly opportunism, of compromise with the social-patriots... The members of the centre group are routine worshippers, eaten up by the gangrene of legality, corrupted by the parliamentary comedy, bureaucrats accustomed to nice sinecures and steady jobs." Lenin jeered at their "atrophied Marxism." He put Victor Berger in the category of the class-enemies of socialism. Mr. Essell calls my writing "flowing, fluid oratory." Lenin spoke of "the uncontrolled phrasemongery" of the Social Revolutionists and the "babbling" of the left Mensheviks.

All of which prompts me to ask Mr. Essell one or two questions for the sake of clarity.

With what form of socialism should organized religion identify itself? With parliamentary socialism, whose exponents have been described by the real, "business-like" socialists of Russia, as "miserable masters of the phrase and poltroons in action and who are charged with being not only ineffectual but the greatest obstacles in the way of socialism? Or with the socialism of the class struggle, the proletarian revolution and dictatorship?

If the church is to cast in its lot with Marxian Socialism what becomes of the man who still believes in liberalism as a way of life and social progress? Is there no place for him in Mr. Essell's Kingdom? What of the man who believes with Mr. John Maynard Keynes:

"On the economic side I can not perceive that Russian Communism has made any contribution to our economic problems of intellectual interest or scientific value. I do not think that it contains or is likely to contain any piece of useful economic technique which we could not apply, if we chose, with equal or greater success in a society which retained all the marks, I will not say of nineteenth-century individualistic capitalism, but of British bourgeois ideals...

How can I accept a doctrine which sets up as its bible, above and beyond criticism, an obsolete economic textbook which I know to be not only scientifically erroneous but without interest or application for the modern world."

Again, what of the man who though realizing that socialism is inevitable, still is not persuaded of all of its glamorous apocalyptic vaticinations, who suspects that life will have its tragic maladjustments and inequalities even then, and who wishes to keep religion free to function as critic rather than as apologist of a future socialist regime?

What of the man who believes that religion should keep itself "free from the shackles which in the past have tied it to the organism of the State" (page 91 of my "Religion in a Changing World,") to Nationalism (page 90) or to any given economic system (page 60) but should rather function as the eternal "opposition," stage in its development ever reaches

Local
Services
Cincinnati

[1932]

RABBI SILVER TO LEAVE ON SABBATICAL YEAR

The Temple grants Rabbi Silver a Sabbatical Year in Recognition of his Fifteen Years of Service to the Congregation.

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Temple, held on April 12th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Rabbi Silver has been in the services of The Temple for fifteen years. Those of us who have been more or less intimately identified with congregational activities during that period know that these years have been strenuous, fruitful and glorious. Under Rabbi Silver's leadership Tifereth Israel has achieved unparalleled distinction. But his work has not been confined to Cleveland alone. American Jewry and World Jewry have demanded and have received of him time and energy without stint. Ungrudgingly has he answered the call of duty, from whatever source it may have emanated.

"This devotion to the cause of Judaism has entailed absorbing labor. At its best, the function of a Rabbi involves exacting duties, and when that Rabbi belongs not to one city alone, but to a people, its implications are multiplied many fold.

"We feel, therefore, that Rabbi Silver merits a leave of absence - a sabbatical year. For a long time he has dreamed of travel in European lands. He has yearned for the opportunity to study at the fountain-sources of learning and culture, for the broadening influences which travel and study afford. In vouchsafing this privilege to him, we are not unmindful that our motive is not wholly unselfish. We feel, indeed, that not only will Rabbi Silver return to us a year hence wiser, broader in outlook and more mellow, but that we shall reap the benefit of his further study and of his acquisitive mind.

"RESOLVED, THEREFORE, That as evidence and expression of our grateful appreciation to Rabbi Silver for his fifteen years of incomparable ministry, The Temple grant him a leave of absence, beginning at the conclusion of the fall holidays in October, 1932 and ending with the beginning of the fall holidays in 1933."

Conditions permitting, Rabbi Silver and his family will spend the year abroad. He hopes to visit many of the important centers of Jewish life in Europe gaining first-hand acquaintance with their problems and conditions as well as with the general political and economic conditions abroad. He plans also to visit Palestine where his parents now live.

During his absence the Temple will continue its full program of religious and educational activities under the leadership of Rabbi Leon I. Feuer who will have additional Rabbinical assistance. Outstanding men of the nation, ministers and laymen, will occupy the Temple pulpit at the Sunday morning services.

Rabbi Silver will remain in Cleveland this summer and will plan next year's complete program. He will leave after the High Holy Days in October when the Temple activities will already be in full swing.

Rabbi Silver accepted the call to the pulpit of the Cleveland Temple in June, 1917. Since that time the membership of the congregation has more than doubled, numbering today over sixteen hundred families. The

beautiful new Temple and school building at Ansel Road and East 105th Street were built. The Religious School was enlarged numbering today about twelve hundred children, and high school and college departments were added to it. The study of Hebrew was made compulsory in all classes.

Rabbi Silver reinstituted the Sabbath eve and Saturday morning services in addition to the Sunday morning service. Under his leadership a new Temple policy was adopted which eliminated the purely recreational and social features from the life of the Synagogue and confined the functions of the Synagogue to religious and moral education, worship and Jewish studies. The Temple abandoned the idea of the institutional Synagogue which it was the first to adopt in the early nineties of the last century.

Rabbi Silver was instrumental in founding the Bureau of Jewish Education of Cleveland and has been its president since its inception.

He has been a pioneer of Unemployment Insurance in Ohio; was Chairman of the Committee which drafted the Bill for Unemployment Insurance submitted to the Ohio State Legislature and was recently appointed a member of a State Commission on Unemployment Insurance created by the Ohio State Legislature.

Rabbi Silver was also appointed last year by President Hoover a member of his Unemployment Relief Commission.

Rabbi Silver is Vice Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Zionist Organization of America and one of the National Chairmen of the American Palestine Campaign of the Jewish Agency. He is Vice President of the Consumers' League of Ohio, a member of the National Child Labor Commission; the Committee of Militarism in Education, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union-College and the Commission of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation.

Rabbi Silver graduated from the Hebrew Union College in 1925, received his doctor degree in 1925 from the institution, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters in 1929 from Western Reserve University, the first Jew to be thus honored.

He is the author of "Messianic Speculation in Israel," "The Democratic Impulse in Jewish History" and "Religion in a Changing World."

The Temple will hold its Annual Meeting on May 25th at The Cleveland Hotel. The Meeting will mark Rabbi Silver's fifteenth anniversary.

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TELEPHONE ALGONQUIN 4-3600

May 15th, 1933.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I am glad to note that you are back in the United States and that your services will strengthen American Jewry in the great task that lies ahead of it in meeting the problem that has been created in Germany. It is encouraging to know that the militant mood with which you returned from abroad will be infused into the communities which you visit.

As you probably know, the American Palestine Campaign has a very serious problem on its hands because of the failure of the Cleveland Welfare Fund to conduct a drive this year. The prospective loss of income would be a serious handicap to the Jewish Agency. As you undoubtedly know, there is a clamor among German Jews for admission into Palestine. The Jewish Agency, even with its routine activities, finds itself heavily burdened because of the lack of income. In order to deal adequately with the new responsibility that has been thrust upon it, it will need additional funds of a substantial nature. I would not like to believe that in this emergency situation, a powerful Jewish community like Cleveland will absent itself from support.

I feel certain that if you can give the impetus, there can be created in Cleveland the nucleus for an independent campaign for Palestine, or perhaps something may be achieved in conjunction with the Joint Distribution Committee as has been done in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and elsewhere. The demands from Palestine increase in urgency. The time element is, therefore, very important. If anything is to be done in Cleveland, it must be done between now and the end of June.

I should deeply appreciate hearing from you as to what the Jewish Agency may expect in the way of funds from Cleveland.

Cordially yours,

Louis Lipsky
Louis Lipsky

Chairman, Board of Directors

May 17, 1933.

Dr. I.M. Rubinow,
Secretary, B'nai B'rith,
Electric Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Rubinow:

Thank you for your kind letter of May 16th. I enjoyed hearing from you. I am glad to be back and to resume my work. On the subject of unemployment insurance, Miss Magee wrote me to my steamer informing me of the public meeting which has been arranged for the 25th of the month. Its purpose is to bring some pressure to bear upon the Legislature to bring the bill up for a vote at an early date. I shall address this meeting.

I have followed up the local situation with reference to the German Jewish problem very closely, both from my vantage point in Europe and since my return. Quite a few people have approached me since my arrival on the matter which you referred to. I know the difficulties involved and I know also that many people have attempted to bring about unity of action and the creation of a central Jewish body to speak for American Jewry. Certainly American Jewish public opinion is clamoring for such an organization. I should like to be helpful. I realize that I am in a rather fortunate position to help in as much as I have been quite neutral in the controversies which developed. If I were persuaded that an appeal from me for the immediate convoking of a conference of representatives of the important Jewish bodies in America would be immediately backed up by the B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Committee and one or two other organizations, I would assume the responsibility and aggressively push the matter through. I am inclined to think that only such a public appeal voicing the sentiments of the American Jews could in the present situation bring about such a conference.

May 17, 1933.

Diplomatic correspondence, manoeuvring and personal interviews on my part with spokesman of organizations will not achieve the desired end. I assume that that has already been tried aplenty.

I am not angling for the role of a peace maker. Also, I do not wish to make a futile appeal adding my voice to the great chorus of voices which have already pleaded for peace and unity. But I shall be very happy to lend my services to this desperately need effort if I were convinced that I would receive a quick and hearty cooperation of at least a number of the organized bodies who would be expected to attend such a conference. There should be no difficulty in agreeing upon the nature of the appeal and upon the number of organizations to be invited.

With all good wishes to you and Mrs. Rubinow, in which Mrs. Silver joins me, I remain

As ever,

AHS:BK



B'nai B'rith

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Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
E. 105th St. at Ansel Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio

May 18, 1933

My dear Dr. Silver:

Thanks for yours of the 17th.

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and

PRESIDENTS OF ALL
AMERICAN DISTRICTS

The situation, as you correctly appraise it, has become so complicated and involved that it is not easy to outline the best possible way for American Jewry to rise above it. The tenor of public demands is prevailing in favor of a union between the "big 3", the Committee, the Congress and the B'nai B'rith. It is true that occasionally voices are heard that in face of the failure of these three organizations to get together, there ought to be an independent effort made to bring about a new united organization, but it seems to me that this point of view disregards the obvious consequences that unless these three organizations do get together, the convocation of any number of national groups would simply mean the creation of a fourth organization which would then claim to represent all American Jewry, which claim would be rejected by any one of the three organizations not joining.

It is also true that several efforts have been made to bring the three organizations together through personal conferences and that, as yet, they have not been crowned with success. Without mincing matters and without indulging in personalities, I think I have a right to say that American Jewish Committee and B'nai B'rith continue to work together, and the question is of establishing some cooperative arrangement between these two on one side and American Jewish Congress on the other. At least formally, we have been continuously extending the invitations. The American Jewish Committee has been regularly expressing its readiness to cooperate, and the difficulty has remained with the American Jewish Congress.

Whether the B'nai B'rith and American Jewish Committee would be willing to accept an invitation that would come from an individual of such distinguished standing as yourself, it is difficult to foretell. Surely I would have no right to commit myself officially on behalf of the B'nai B'rith, and the wishes of the American Jewish Committee in the matter would be altogether outside of my jurisdiction. It would seem to me that at this particular juncture, the great task - perhaps not an easy task, requiring a great deal of diplomacy, is how to convince the leaders of the American Jewish Congress that they abandon or at least limit their absolutely independently line of procedure, in disregard of the stand taken by the two other organization. Of course, it is unnecessary for me to explain the basis for their attitude. The American Jewish Congress claims that they and they only have a right to speak on behalf of American Jewry because they represent a long list of organizations. They insist upon considering the American Jewish Committee as a self-appointed

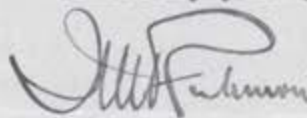
May 18, 1933

body and the B'nai B'rith as a membership organization whose right is strictly limited to speaking on behalf of their own members. The difficulty of this point of view is, first, that the American Jewish Committee also claims a long list of national organizations as their affiliates. In fact, it is not without its humorous aspects, that while the two organizations pursue sometimes diametrically opposite policies and frequently indulging in informing the public as to their differences, nevertheless a comparison of the stationery of the Congress with the list of affiliates of the Committee, indicate that a great many organizations, as many individuals, belong to both. Moreover, the degree of democratic representation of the various national and local bodies in the American Jewish Congress is a subject that would not stand very close scrutiny.

Thus the situation is in a muddle. I am afraid that a convoking of the conference of the long list of so-called national organizations would make that muddle even deeper. There are a great many organizations calling themselves national. If and when the "big 3" can be brought together, then all the other national organizations of some standing, such as the Council, the Brith Abraham, and Brith Sholem, etc. etc. might be very useful in dressing up the front, but the problem of bringing the "Big 3" together is the fundamental and immediate problem. I hope that some pressure can be brought upon Dr. Wise, Mr. Deutsch and the inner circle of leaders in Congress to agree to such union of the "big 3" and I feel that here is the point in which you could be of tremendous service. If in this way a Board of Jewish Deputies could be created, your forceful participation in the Board would be a great asset but I am afraid that the result could not be achieved by the methods suggested by you personally, convoking a conference of representative national Jewish bodies.

This is largely a result of my thinking aloud. I should like to have your reaction to my line of thought. The matter, of course, should not be too long postponed.

Sincerely yours,



Secretary

IMR:SZ

May 19, 1933.

Dr. I. M. Rubinow,
Secretary, B'nai B'rith,
Electric Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Rubinow:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of May 18th. I agree with what you say almost entirely. I realize that the point on which pressure must be applied is the American Jewish Congress. I am convinced, however, that no personal pressure on mine, nor on any other individual will achieve this desired end. Only the pressure of a focussed public opinion of American Jewry. That is why I suggested not that I call the conference but that I make a public appeal summarizing the sentiments which have been expressed in so many sections of this country and demanding that a conference of the leading organizations of American Jewry be held in the immediate future. If such an appeal would be immediately followed by an expression of the B'nai B'rith and the American Jewish Committee that they stand ready to enter such a conference and numerous other organizations and leading Jews would have been previously informed of what was contemplated would endorse the appeal, the American Jewish Congress would, I believe, be unable to resist this united pressure and would be forced to come into such a conference. Once convoked, the conference could not in all conscience adjourn without creating something like a Board of Jewish Deputies.

The Congress prides itself upon its democratic backing. Let us use the democratic way of achieving that unity which all other ways have so far failed to achieve.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:RK

June 1, 1933.

Mr. Louis Lipsky,
American Palestine Campaign,
111 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Lipsky:

Please pardon the delay in answering your letter. You can imagine how busy I have been since my return. I think that you will be pleased to learn that Cleveland has definitely decided upon a campaign to be launched within the next two weeks and that preparations on a large scale are now being made. The campaign will be for the Joint Distribution Committee, the Jewish Agency for Palestine and our own local funds which in previous years were included in the Jewish Welfare Fund. No quotas have as yet been set and it is not intended to make any allotment until the campaign is over--the intention being to use the German Jewish situation as the spear point in the attack. If a substantial sum of money is raised in this campaign, I am confident that the Jewish Agency will get its just share.

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION

AMOS R. E. PINCHOT, *Chairman*
FRED A. KIRCHWEY, *Treasurer*
STERLING D. SPERO, *Secretary*

American Committee
ROOM 376 SALMON TOWER
11 WEST 42ND STREET,
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
PENNSYLVANIA 6-1365-1137

Central Emergency Foreign Committee
Brandgasse 9, Strassbourg, France
Mayor CHAS. HUEBER, *Treasurer*,
International Relief Association

Willard E. Atkins,
New York University
Roger Baldwin,
American Civil Liberties Union
Howard Becker,
Smith College
Franz Boas,
Columbia University
Paul F. Brissenden,
Columbia University
V. F. Calverton,
"Modern Monthly"
Adelaide T. Case,
Teachers College, Columbia Univ.
Edmund B. Chaffee,
Labor Temple, New York
Stuart Chase,
New York
Morris Rysaenel Cohen,
College of the City of New York
George S. Counts,
Teachers College, Columbia Univ.
Jerome Davis,
Yale University
Edward T. Devine,
Emergency Work Bureau, N. Y.
John Dewey,
Columbia University
Emmett E. Dorsey,
Howard University
Corwin D. Edwards,
New York University
Lewis S. Gannett,
New York
Louis M. Hacker,
New York
Powers Hapgood,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Abram L. Harris,
Howard University
Francis A. Henson,
Nat'l. Religion and Labor F'dation
John Haynes Holmes,
Community Church, New York
B. J. Hovde,
University of Pittsburgh
William Lloyd Innes,
St. James Presbyt. Church, N. Y.
William H. Kilpatrick,
Teachers College, Columbia Univ.
Freda Kirchwey,
"The Nation"
Arthur W. Macmahon,
Columbia University
J. B. Matthews,
Fellowship of Reconciliation
Donald W. McConnell,
New York University
Broadus Mitchell,
Johns Hopkins University
Wesley C. Mitchell,
Columbia University
Paul Muni,
New York
Jesse H. Newlon,
Lincoln School, Teachers College
Reinhold Niebuhr,
Union Theological Seminary
David K. Niles,
Ford Hall Forum, Boston
Charles C. Noble,
*First Methodist Episcopal Church,
Hartford, Conn.*
H. A. Overstreet,
College of the City of New York
John Dos Passos,
New York
William Pickens,
*National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People*
Amos R. E. Pinchot,
New York
A. Clayton Powell, Jr.,
Abyssinian Baptist Church, N. Y.
Ira De A. Reid,
National Urban League
Elmer Rice,
New York
Diego Rivera,
Mexico City, Mexico
Harold Rugg,
Columbia University
Thorsten Sellin,
University of Pennsylvania
Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple, Cleveland, Ohio
Upton Sinclair,
Pasadena, California
Sterling D. Spero,
New York
Benjamin Stolberg,
New York
Oswald Garrison Villard,
"The Nation"
Gordon Watson,
Teachers College, Columbia Univ.
Bertram D. Wolfe,
New Workers School, New York
Theresa Wolfson,
Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N.Y.

June 17, 1933.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver:

We are enclosing a copy of an appeal which is being sent out to a number of people in order to get funds for transmission to the Foreign Committee of the International Relief Association, Brandgasse 9, Strassbourg, France. The attached appeal on behalf of the International Relief Association made by Romain Rolland, we are sure will interest you.

We are also enclosing a couple of collection lists being sent out to some individuals with the request that they be circularized for raising funds. You will note that the lists are numbered. Funds will be forwarded to Europe bi-weekly along with the accounts. Monthly financial reports will be mailed to you as a member of the American Committee.

You will shortly receive another information bulletin.

It would be very helpful if you could send us, at your earliest convenience, the names and addresses of individuals to whom you think we should appeal for a contribution. May we also ask that you use the enclosed lists yourself as a means of raising some funds amongst your friends and associates?

We would appreciate it very much if you would forward to us any suggestions, advice, or criticisms you may have re the work of the Committee.

Thanks heartily for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Sterling D. Spero
Sterling D. Spero
Secretary

sds/rm

Address all communications to STERLING D. SPERO, Secretary, American Committee International Relief Association, Room 376, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City.

P. S. You will no doubt be very much interested in the enclosed lists of names of professors and lecturers who were dismissed from German universities in the period between April 13th and May 4th.



UNCO TWO
A.E.U. 1001

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

From
INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION (American Section)
Room 376 Salmon Tower, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City

ROMAIN ROLLAND APPEALS
ON BEHALF OF THE VICTIMS OF GERMAN FASCISM

The Brown Plague has already outstripped the Black Plague. In four weeks Hitler has to his discredit more shameful acts of violence than his master and model has piled up in Italy in the course of ten years. The Reichstag fire, which is supposed to legitimize these atrocities, is an act of gross police provocation such as Europe has never seen before. For the world we brand these outrages and lies: the entire public power in the hands of a reactionary party of violence, every crime endorsed in advance, all freedom of speech and thought completely stifled, unheard of political attacks upon the schools and colleges, from which those few writers and artists and scientists are being driven out who have the courage to raise their voice in protest.

We appeal to all writers, to all leaders of public opinion, to all those in Europe and America who, quite aside from party affiliation, resent the degrading assault upon human worth. Let them join in our protest and share in the solidarity which unites us with all those who fight against the murderous terror of an unbridled reaction.

Immediate help is urgently needed. Gather money everywhere to support the victims of Fascism. The families, the wives and children of the arrested are starving. The most devoted and upright fighters are suffering most bitterly.

Every franc that a worker can spare from his hunger wages for the relief of the victims of the Nazi terror shortens the life of Fascism. Organize collections everywhere and send these collections to the International Relief Association, Charles Hueber, Mayor of Strassbourg, France.

May 19, 1933.

- * -

In America all contributions are to be made to
Sterling D. Spero, Secretary, American Committee,
International Relief Association, Room 376 Salmon
Tower, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City, N. Y.

COPY

A certain well-known speaker at the Foreign Policy Association the other night stirred his audience when he told of his recent visit to Fascist Germany. He sketched a snapshot picture of an aged Jew lighting a cigarette in his doorway while his nerves were cracking under the sadistic taunts of a rowdy Fascist mob; he told of the trade union movement extirpated after fifty years of slow solid building; of workers shot down in cold blood or imprisoned without legal defense; of the method by which Germany "coordinates" and "harmonizes" cultural organizations, universities, scientific institutes, cooperatives, every vestige of free courageous activity, crushing it to death under the suffocating Fascist yoke.

As soon as the question period opened, several voices put the query "What can we do about it?" The speaker detached himself carefully from his chair, surveyed the audience he had aroused, and from the depths of apathy, fatalism, or superficiality, he replied in measured tones: "I - don't - know".

Albert Einstein has not answered "I don't know" but, along with Heinrich Mann, Ernst Toller, Karl von Ossietzky, Kaethe Kollwitz, Pandit Nehru, Mayor Hueber of Strassbourg, Helen Stoecker, and Eduard Fuchs, has founded the International Relief Association which has been aiding Fascist victims regardless of political affiliations, race or creed. Sections of the International Relief Association exist in Sweden, France, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Switzerland, and India.

We have been requested by the International Central Committee to organize an American branch. The response has been immediate, warm, and eager. The herewith enumerated leaders of American thought and social life have embraced the chance to ally themselves with this organization which, for two years has been supporting and defending hundreds of German sufferers and is today extending its activities in line with the mounting misery of the German people.

The aim of the American Committee is to keep Americans informed as to the actual conditions and constructive struggle within Germany, and to raise funds, every cent of which is to be forwarded to Mayor Charles Hueber of Strassbourg, Treasurer of the Foreign Committee of the International Relief Association.

This is a chance for each one of us to be part of history. Every dollar paves the way to a new turn. We cannot lean back on a comfortable cushion of sentimentality, shivering and weeping over Fascist horror stories. We cannot close our eyes with "I don't know what I can do". The sorest calamity of our day calls and we are able and impelled to act. Won't you give? Won't you help?

Send all contributions to the undersigned and be assured that every dollar goes directly to the aid of Germans to enable them to live and fight on their own front where the struggle against Fascism must be won. The Committee will welcome offers of service in its work from those who are moved to contribute personal assistance.

Sincerely yours,

August 3, 1933.

Dr. S. Margoshes, Editor,
The Day,
183 E. Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Margoshes:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter which was sent out by Macy's of New York to one of its Jewish customers who complained about that department store selling German made goods. It is clear that Macy's is trading with the enemy and plans to continue. It attempts to justify its action by the well known dodge of "their responsibility to their stock holders." The letter abounds with quietistic phrases about not wanting to hurt the cause of the Jews in Germany.

I have written to Mr. Ezekiel Rabinowitz suggesting that he request Mr. Untermeyer, on his return to the United States, to communicate with Macy's and to make them see the crime which they are committing against Jewry and against American principles in trading with Nazi Germany. I believe that "The Day" should also bring pressure to bear upon that organization and should it fail to comply, the Jews of New York ought to be informed that trading with Macy's is helping Hitler.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK
Enc.

August 21, 1933.

Mr. Alfred A. Benesch,
Society for Savings Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Friend:

The only powerful weapon left in the hands of the Jewish people with which to combat the medieval persecutions of our people in Germany is the economic Boycott. It sprang up spontaneously among our people throughout the world and it has already succeeded in undermining Nazi Germany's export trade and has practically destroyed its shipping and tourist trade. It will have a more telling effect after the Boycott is more systematically organized throughout the world.

An international conference was recently held in Amsterdam, presided over by Samuel Untermyer of New York, and Sir Robert Mond of London. Plans have been laid for the organization of the Boycott activities among the fifteen millions Jews of the world.

A Conference of American Jewry to plan the extension of the Boycott, will be held in New York City on Sunday, September 10. Representatives of business, labor and the professions from all parts of the country will be in attendance. I am anxious to have a large representation from Cleveland attend this Conference. Some have already signified their intention of attending. Will you come and sit in with us at the sessions of the Conference which will, of course, be of an executive nature?

This is a critical hour in our history. What we do in defense of the rights of the Jews of Germany will have incalculable significance for the protection of Jewish rights all over the world.

May I hear from you at your earliest convenience whether you will join us at this Conference? With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

ANS:EK

September 1, 1933.

Mr. Ezekiel Rabinowitz,
729 Seventh Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Rabinowitz:

I am sending you herewith a circular letter which I received this morning from the American Jewish Congress. It solicits contributions to a \$1,000,000 Defense Fund against Hitlerism and states that the first object of this fund will be to "promote a nation-wide boycott against German manufacturers." They are evidently stealing your thunder. I would suggest that you take this matter up with Mr. Untermeyer. I am persuaded that the American Jewish Congress, while it brightly endorses the boycott, should not undertake to organize the boycott activities in the United States, but should leave it to the Defense League which is in the field specifically for this purpose. The American Jewish Congress has numerous other activities under the head of "For the Protection of Jewish Rights Throughout the World" to absorb all of its time and energy. It should not appeal for funds under the pretext of promoting the nation-wide boycott against Germany, which the Defense League originally fostered, and which the American Congress first opposed and hesitated until the last minute to endorse.

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BE
Enc.

September 14, 1933.

Mr. Ezekiel Rabinowitz,
729 Seventh Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Rabinowitz:

I just sent you a telegram advising you to call the meeting of the Administrative Committee for Sunday, September 24th. We should have an all-day session. Some people spoke to me about having an informal preliminary meeting of some of the New York members of the Administrative Committee this Sunday. I don't believe that this is really necessary.

Between now and the meeting of the 24th, please prepare a detailed agenda for the meeting. The members should have before them at the meeting:

- (1) A financial statement of the income and expenses of the League up to now.
- (2) A plan of organization of the fund-raising campaign.
- (3) The estimate cost of an economic bulletin.
- (4) Plans for organizing the women of the country, etc.

What methods do you plan to adopt in our fund-raising effort? Is it to be through the mail, by sending our representatives into the various cities, by appealing to the federations, clubs, etc?

Have there been any further developments in connection with the American Jewish Congress? The resolutions of last Sunday's conference direct us to proceed with negotiating at once with other organizations. I believe that you ought to take this matter up with Mr. Untermeyer at once. I am enclosing two pieces of publicity which I received and which seem rather strange to me.

May I request you to write to me regularly every day or two and keep me informed about the program of our work. With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

October 24, 1933.

STATE & CITY	PROPOSED QUOTA	CONTACT MEN	STATUS
D.C. Washington	\$3000.	Morris Klass, Sec'y	They are raising money for their own needs, but are unwilling to raise any for National Organization. Have written to hold meeting with me next Monday, October 30th.
Georgia Athens	\$300.	Max Michael	Seeking to obtain Mr. Michael for Chairman
Brunswick	\$300.	A. A. Nathan, Chairman	
Columbus	\$300.	Henry D. Gaggstatter is getting a consensus	of opinion as to best method of boycott.
Illinois Chicago & other cities	\$75,000.		Efforts are being made to get S.O. Levinson as Chairman. Mr. Korshak sent telegram saying it is urgent I come to Chicago at once.
Indiana Indianapolis	\$3500.	J. A. Goodman Pres. of Federation	Wired to be included in the Welfare budget
Kentucky Louisville	\$1500.	Rabbi Solomon Bazell	reports Campaign inadvisable. Wrote for private canvas.
Maryland Baltimore & other cities	\$12,500.	Herman Gause Erwin Feldman Joseph Katz	I am meeting them in Baltimore on Sunday October 29th.
Massachusetts Haverhill	\$1000.	Samuel Court, Chairman Edward B. Karp, Exec. Sec'y	
Newburyport	\$500.	N. W. Goldstein	Holding meeting of neighboring Jews to obtain money for Defense Fund. Following up.

REPORT FROM BERNARD STONE
STATE & CITY PROPOSED QUOTA CONTACT MEN

October 24, 1933.
STATUS

Michigan				
Detroit	\$10,000.	Kurt Peiser Sec'y Jewish Federation	Rabbi Silver will meet board of Governors at luncheon October 31st - asked for share in budget Mr. Peiser hopes satisfactory arrangements will be made.	
Missouri				
Kansas City	\$2500.	Louis Ehrlich, Chairman also Pres. of Federation	We asked for inclusion in Federation drive.	
New Jersey				
Hackensack	\$800	Charles Rosenberg	Probably with J.D.C.	
Hudson County	\$5,000	George Fredman		
Newark	\$15,000.	Dr. W. S. Kalb	Committee organized	
Paterson	\$1500.	Henry Rosenbaum A. Shulman	" "	
Plainfield	\$1500.	Henry Rosenbaum - Aaron Allen	Meeting Oct 31	
Elizabeth	\$1000	Harry Lohan	in Federation Drive	
North Carolina				
Charlotte, N.C.	\$500.00	Hermann E. Cohen "private"		
Winston-Salem	\$1000.	Benet Polikoff, Pres. of N.C. Ass'n of Jewish Men		
Ohio				
Canton	\$1000.	Joseph L. Freifield Abe Luntz	Wrote to Mr. Luntz for share of funds being raised at mass meeting Oct. 29th.	
Cincinnati	\$5000.	Wm. J. Shroder, Chairman Community Council	Asked to be included in Community Chest <i>They Refused!</i>	
Oregon				
Portland	\$1500.	Rabbi Henry J. Berkowitz Chairman Exec. Committee - Oregon Jewish Emergency Com.	Mr. Berkowitz will refer matter to his Committee	
Pennsylvania				
Philadelphia & cities in eastern Pa.	\$50,000.	Leon Meltzer David Stern Harry G. Sundheim Martin O. Levy	Favors non-sectarian boycott Campaign cannot come out in open until November Stern and others getting private contributions. Engaging Mr. Galter	
Wisconsin				
Milwaukee	\$5000.	Rabbi Joseph Baron Joseph A. Padway	Trying to get private canvas through Judge Aarons.	

*See also p. 31 and 100A
of the 1933-1934
Report - 2/10/34 \$16 450*

October 30, 1933.

Mr. Ezekiel Rabinowitz;
729 Seventh Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Rabinowitz:

I am enclosing herewith a check for \$500 as an advance contribution from Cleveland to the American League for Defense of Jewish Rights.

We plan to begin our campaign with Mr. Untermyer's visit this Wednesday. A luncheon in his honor has been arranged at the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce to be attended by the leading citizens of the city, both Jewish and non-Jewish. Representatives of the professions, the judiciary, the religious groups, the government and organized labor will attend, among them Mayor Ray T. Miller, Senator Atlee Pomerene, U.S. District Attorney Emerich B. Freed, Paul Bellamy, editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Louis Seltzer, editor of The Cleveland Press, Reverend Dr. L.J. Wright, Reverend Dr. Bird and the Reverend Dr. Dilworth Lupton.

In the evening Mr. Untermyer will address a mass meeting in my Temple at which thousands are expected to attend.

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK
Enc.

Nov 1, 1933

Meeting of the Board of Directors
of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League
to Champion Human Rights.

Present: Mr. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. Mark Harris, Dr. A. Coralnik, Mr. Allie S. Freed, Mr. Louis Myers, Mr. J. George Fredman, Mr. Elias Ginsburg, and Mr. E. Rabinowitz.

Mr. Untermyer presided.

Mr. Untermyer explained that this was the first meeting of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League to Champion Human Rights, for the purpose of organizing and electing its Executive Committee.

Mr. Untermyer was elected President and Chairman of the Board of Directors. Rabbi Silver was elected first Vice-President, to replace Mr. Untermyer in his absence. J. David Stern, National Treasurer, Louis Myers, Acting Treasurer, and Ezekiel Rabinowitz Secretary.

The following were elected Vice-Presidents: Dr. A. Coralnik, and Messrs. Gerard, O'Bryan, Tompkins and Dowling, subject to their approval.

It was decided that checks should be signed by two out of the following four: The President, Dr. Coralnik, as Vice-President, Mr. Myers, as Acting Treasurer, and the Secretary.

It was further decided to invite Col. Theodore Roosevelt to serve as the Chairman of the Executive Committee. Mrs. Harris was elected as Acting-Chairman and the following as members of the Executive Committee: Messrs. Freed, Myers, Dubovsky, Ginsburg, Fredman, and Kleinbaum.

Mr. Fredman was chosen as head of the Legal Committee to which he is to invite Messrs. Fertig and Hartman.

The following were elected as the Directors subject to their acceptances: George Gordon Battle, Abraham Cahan, Dr. A.

Coralnik, Victor J. Dowling, Dr. Benj. Dubovsky, M. Meldwin
Fertig, Jacob Fishman, J. George Fredman, Allie S. Freed,
Hon. James W. Gerard, Elias Ginsburg, Mrs. Mark Harris, Siegfried F. Hartman, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Major Fiorello H. La Guardia, E. N. Kleinbaum, Louis Myers, Ezekeiel Rabinowitz, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, J. David Stern, Arthur S. Tompkins, Charles F. Noyes, Joseph P. Day, James H. Post, Frank P. Walsh, Rev. Edward L. Hunt, Bainbridge Colby, and Oswald Garrison Villard.

The President appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Freed, Mrs. Harris, and Mr. Fredman to carry through the Green Dinner.

It was resolved that a certificate of amendment to the Charter should be filed to the effect that the number of directors shall be 30.

The meeting was adjourned.

November 29, 1932.

The Editor,
The Detroit Jewish Chronicle,
Detroit, Michigan.

Dear Sir:

Some friend from Detroit sent me a copy of an editorial which appeared in the Jewish Chronicle under the title ~~of~~ "United Action on the Boycott." In it you make the amazing statement "When Dr. Abba Hillel Silver spoke in Detroit in support of the boycott, he saw fit to condemn relief efforts, maintaining that the battle must be fought on German side else the principle of emancipation is at stake in all countries." Of course I made no such statement. You either did not attend the meeting and therefore received a distorted account from others, or you simply did not understand what I was talking about.

On the contrary, I made it clear at the luncheon meeting which I addressed, that material relief must of course be extended to German Jewry. That is why I participated in German relief campaigns in all parts of the country. What I insisted upon was that the German-Jewish problem was primarily a political and not a philanthropic one and that it could not be solved by giving charity to the needy German Jews in Germany or to their refugees outside of Germany.

I understand that Dr. Franklin in one of his Sunday morning sermons recently made a statement similar to yours regarding my position on German relief. Dr. Franklin, likewise, must have received his account second-hand for he was not present at the luncheon.

I would appreciate it if you would make the necessary correction in your esteemed paper.

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

December 7, 1933.

Mr. Samuel Untermyer,
30 Pine Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Untermyer:

There was considerable dissatisfaction with the outcome of our meeting last Tuesday evening and frankly, I was, myself, not pleased with it. The members who were present were unanimously agreed upon a set-up of officers which you persisted in vetoing. The group was willing to be persuaded concerning the importance of changing the name of the League but it was unwilling to change the set-up of officers which was agreed upon at the national conference in September. I told you on Tuesday, and in doing so I voiced the sentiment of the entire group, that I feel that you should be the President of the organization and its spokesman. All matters of policies and important action should be referred to you. The details, the administration of the League, the running of the office campaigns etc. ought to be left entirely to the Board of Directors. You ought not to be the chairman of this Board. The members of the committee most urgently wish me to take that post.

A small executive committee of five or seven chosen from the Board of Directors would attend to the daily routine. It has occurred to me that either Mrs. Harris or Dr. Coralnik would fill the office of chairman of this executive committee very satisfactorily. I believe that there should be definite division of authority in the League and all of its business should be conducted in an orderly systematic and democratic manner. The new League will quickly go to pieces unless the board members are made to feel that they are to be

12-7-33

regularly consulted about the work of the organization and that their decisions are carried out. Personally I have not at all been pleased with the manner in which the affairs of the League have been conducted in the last few weeks and the way important decisions were made and others rescinded without even consulting me, who was chairman of the Administrative Committee. The fact that I am away from New York does not in the least interfere with the proper conducting of the affairs of a national organization. There are many national organizations in this country and their officers are not all in New York City.

I have written this frankly because I am profoundly interested in the work of the League and because I know you to be a man who is always frank and candid himself. With all good wishes, and assuring you of my highest personal regard, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

GUGGENHEIMER & UNTERMYER

30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS 'MELPOMENE' NEW YORK

December 11, 1933

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
East 105th Street and Ansel Road,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Silver:

This is in reply to your letter of the 7th inst. I appreciate your frankness, and want to be equally frank with you.

I am not willing to accept the role to which you have assigned me, after the months that I have devoted to this movement and the sacrifices I have made for it. It would be a great relief to me, in view of the constant strife in the organization, to get out of it entirely, if my duty to the cause permitted me to do so, in common fairness. But I will not stay in it and be put upon the shelf- except when my money is needed. Your idea that I am to be the President, and thus responsible for the management of the organization- with no real voice in its management- does not accord with my conception of responsibility. The President of the organization is, logically, the Chairman of the Board of Directors. The two offices are, in effect, one. Ordinarily, he is also Chairman of the Executive Committee and presides both at the meetings of the Board and of the Committee. Of late years, but only of late years, the custom has grown in great business and financial enterprises of having separate individuals occupy these various offices. But that applies only to a limited number of colossal business undertakings.

I do not intend that my name or my money shall be used for ventures or policies in the making of which I have not had a prominent part. Please let that be clearly understood.

My brief acquaintance with you has resulted in my having a high regard for your abilities and a great admiration for your enthusiasm in this cause, although I have frequently disagreed with you, especially in your championship of the actions of some of the men on our Board. If, fortunately for us, you were living in New York, nothing would suit me better than to have you assume a far greater share of the burdens of this undertaking. I cannot, however, agree with you that such a movement can be conducted by correspondence or the telephone. So far as I recall, you have been in New York four or five times during the eight or nine months that I have been connected with

this organization, and then only for a day at a time. It is doubtless true, as you tell me, that you are in constant touch with the situation through correspondence, - but that is not enough. I would hail, not only with relief but with joy, your acting as Chairman of the Board of Directors - which will be the most responsible position under your plan of relegating the President into a respectable dischard - if you lived here, but I will not consent to stay in the organization with a Chairman of the Board who is not at all times available.

Why not solve this wholly gratuitous difficulty by becoming Vice President, so that you will preside over the Board and Executive Committee in my absence?

I do not see that the group to which you refer has done very much of consequence for the movement, although I have no doubt of their good intentions. You say that the members present "were unanimously agreed upon a set-up of officers which you (I) persisted in vetoing". I have no recollection of anything of the kind.

Nor had I heard, until you told me, that I ought not be the Chairman of the Board, or that "the members of the Committee most urgently wish me (you) to take that post." This is all news to me. My recollection is that it was then and there agreed that there should be an increase in the membership of the Board to 19, and that there is to be a meeting of the directors tomorrow to select the officers and committees. I did not seek the onerous job and am not willing to enter into competition with anyone for it. I prefer to step down, provided it is generally known that my connection with the organization is ended, and let anyone take the place who thinks he would like it. If you were here, you would be admirably adapted for the place and I would be the first to urge you for the position of President and of Chairman of the Board and of the Executive Committee. Please understand, I want no "honorary" posts, and would be only too glad to be relieved of all responsibility.

From my point of view, the whole form of government has been a mistake, which I have tried again and again, but without avail, to correct. It should not have been a distinctively Jewish movement, which it has become. It would have been vastly more effective but for that handicap. If I had anything to say about it I would even now change it radically in that respect, but everything that is sought to be done by me seems to be regarded as 'arbitrary', when I have really no disposition in that direction.

Your idea that there should be definite division of authority in the League is so contrary to mine that we should never be able to agree. Of course the members are to be regularly consulted.

You talk about being Chairman of the Administrative Committee. Have you ever called a meeting of the Administrative Committee? I do not know even of whom it consists.

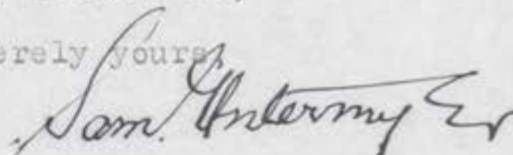
If there has ever been a worse botched affair than the League in its present situation I do not know where it is to be found. I have been hoping that we would get out of this trouble and be able to do effective work but we seem devoted mainly to quarreling over insignificant questions. Every time we get together, instead of devoting the time to the business of the League we seem to be expending our energies over differences in the organization which should not exist.

On one point I radically disagree with you, and that is your idea that you can conduct this League from Cleveland- unless you want to take the entire organization thereto which, by the way, I would not object. In that event I could get the relief from this distasteful situation which would be more than welcome to me. But in the interest of the movement I would rather be succeeded by a non-Jew of nationwide reputation, so that we could get the support of the whole country and not be regarded, as we are today, as representing a particular race or creed.

Pray do not misunderstand me. I have been deeply offended by the polite, carefully guarded but nonetheless unpleasant implications contained in your letter. They do not accord with my understanding of the facts. I know and appreciate your devotion to this great cause, and can excuse much on that ground, and because of my admiration for you as an outstanding Jew. I am as anxious as any man can be for the success of this movement, and have sacrificed and would sacrifice much on that account, but at my time of life I am not looking for honors or burdens of that kind and would be glad to shift the responsibility. I regard your letter as a polite invitation to step aside, which I am more than willing to do; but in that event, on account of the fact that my name has been identified with the cause, it will have to be generally known that I have retired from it, and you can take charge- with my best wishes for your success.

With kind personal regards, believe me,

Sincerely yours,



Samuel Untermyer

December 16, 1933

Mr. Samuel Untermyer,
30 Pine Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Untermyer:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 11.

It is clear that you have misinterpreted completely my last letter to you. It was no one's intention "to shelve you" or to lessen your importance in the movement. Nor was the suggestion aimed at giving me greater influence in the movement. When you will get to know me a little more, you will discover that I seek neither office nor publicity, and this both my friends and my enemies know.

I am satisfied for the time being to abide by the new set-up. I fear that it will not work out satisfactorily, and if it does not, I shall have no hesitancy in raising the question again.

I have received a letter from the St. Louis branch of the American League, in which they state that Rabbi Stephen Wise was there recently and told them that the league was very weak and was on the verge of being disbanded, and that Mr. Untermyer intended to give it up--organize some new organization in the near future. The American Jewish Congress is capitalizing the uncertainty which has been created by the change of name, and I believe that prominence should at once be given to a statement as to why we changed the name and that we are continuing to carry on our activities on an even larger scale.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

LIF:AY

AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR DEFENSE OF JEWISH RIGHTS

729 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

•
SAMUEL UNTERMYER, President

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(COMMITTEE IN FORMATION)

December 18, 1933.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th St. & Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Enclosed please find receipt for the \$500.00 which you were good enough to send in your letter of December 14th.

At the suggestion of Mr. Untermyer, you were elected first Vice-President.

Mr. Untermyer insisted that he should be the chairman of the Board of Directors, which was granted him. In compliance with his promise he gave us the \$2000.00.

It was understood that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is to be invited to act as chairman of the Executive Committee to consist of seven New York members and Mrs. Harris was appointed to act as acting chairman.

The Youth conference is of utmost importance for the formation of vigilance committees which will be most helpful in keeping watch of those stores which claim that they have discontinued the sale of German merchandise but in reality have not done so. I cannot however, move without knowing when you expect to be in New York because I want you as the only speaker and I need at least 10 days in order to prepare and properly advertise such a conference.

Very sincerely yours,

Ezekiel Rabinowitz
Ezekiel Rabinowitz
Secretary

ER:BZ

December 22, 1933.

Mr. Fred M. Butzel,
Butzel, Levin & Winston,
19th Floor First National Bank Bldg.,
Detroit, Michigan.

My dear Mr. Butzel:

Let me thank you for your kind letter of December 13th and for the exposition of your stand on the subject of the German Boycott. You say that you would be whole-heartedly for a Boycott "if we could have a Boycott that calls only for the non-purchase of German goods and the spreading of information as to what were German goods, and the substitutes therefor." This is exactly the type of Boycott that The American League for Defense of Jewish Rights has been fostering. It is inevitable that in the midst of the bitter resentment which the German situation has aroused, some men would be driven to excesses in their words or in their practices. These excesses, to my mind, do not absolve any Jewish leader from joining the Boycott. Upon joining, his counsel would be more effective in curbing these excesses.

You say that you "resent very much making the Nazi issue a predominantly or exclusively Jewish issue." That, I regret, is a vain and wishful hope on your part. Hitler has made a "predominantly Jewish issue" of it. The racialism of his program is aimed not at Liberals or Pacifists or Communists, but directly and specifically against Jews. The Jews in Germany are double damned: (1) for any liberal etc. views which they may hold, which condemnation they would share equally with the rest of the population, (2) for their non-Aryanism, which "curse" falls upon them indiscriminately and inevitably.

Tactically, it would be highly desirable to have the whole anti-Nazi campaign in this country conducted by non-Jews. But that too is a fond hope. The so-called

12-22-33

Liberals in this country are not at all as aroused about the situation as you imagine. Many of them are inclined to regard the persecution of the Jews as an incident, regrettable to be sure, in Germany's effort to regain her place in the sun, etc. We Jews have had to stimulate the protest in this country even as we had to organize the Boycott.

I am sorry that you did not speak up at the Luncheon and express your views. I had no desire at all to be dogmatic or to shut off discussion. What I most deprecate is that tragic inhibition under which so many Jewish leaders labor which simply renders them incapable of any action in any situation calling for action other than that of raising funds for charity. The judgment of the masses of our people is much more sound and wholesome than that of their would-be leaders, lay and Rabbinical, who confuse them with hair-splitting dialectics and pseudo-diplomatic profundities.

I hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing you in the near future again. With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:EK

Minutes of the meeting of the
Executive Committee held at the
offices of Mr. Untermyer 30 Pine
Street on Wednesday, January 3rd, 1934
2 P.M.

Present: Mr. Samuel Untermyer, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Mrs. Mark Harris, Mr. Louis Myers, Mr. Siegfried F. Hartman, Mr. J. George Fredman, Judge Leopold Prince, Mr. E. W. Kleinbaum, and Mr. E. Rabinowitz.

Mr. Untermyer presided.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver took up the question of the mail campaign and the Bulletin. He thought that the mail campaign only to organization is far from being enough and that an extensive mail campaign to individuals should be started immediately. He suggested that the list of the donors to the Federation of Jewish Charities in New York, should be used and that they be appealed to for a contribution to the League. Mr. Rabinowitz thought that it was inadvisable to concentrate only on one list.

Upon motion by Rabbi Silver it was decided that the Secretary shall obtain the list of that Federation at once and letters for funds shall be sent out to 20,000 donors of the Federation.

Upon motion by Rabbi Silver it was also decided that the Secretary be instructed to engage the services of Mr. Postal and that the first issue of the Bulletin in a printed form appear during the month of January.

It was further decided that Rabbi Silver shall communicate with Mr. Wm. Green for the purpose of getting him to agree to a new date as guest of honor at a dinner which was previously planned for December 17th.

It was further decided that this dinner should take place during the month of February and preferably during the early part of that month.

The question of the concert at Mecca Temple was again taken up. It was decided to go through with it during the month of March so as

not to interfere with the Green Dinner.

Judge Prince, Chairman of the concert committee, stated that he is ready to take the responsibility for the amount of \$1000.00 which amount he expects will be the expenses involved. This amount to be repaid from the sale of tickets to the concert.

Judge Prince stated that he is in a position to recommend a publicity man who will do the work gratis. The offer was accepted.

Before the adjournment of the meeting Mr. Untermyer announced an additional donation of \$1000.000. Rabbi Silver promised additional \$500.00 and Mr. Myers donated \$100.00 with a promise to raise additional \$400.00.



PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

FIRST
ANNUAL MEETING

NATIONAL COUNCIL
OF
JEWISH FEDERATIONS
AND
WELFARE FUNDS

CHICAGO
The Standard Club

January 6th and 7th, 1934

(Address Communications to the Office, 71 W. 47th St., New York City)

PROGRAM

Saturday, January 6

6:45 P.M.—Dinner

Presiding—Sol. M. Stroock of New York City

Address of Welcome—a Chicago Leader

Keynote of the Conference—Sol. M. Stroock

Report of the President—Wm. J. Shroder of Cincinnati

Message from the Administration (Tentative)

Address—"The American Jewish Community"—speaker to be announced

Sunday, January 7

10 A.M.

Presiding—Louis E. Kirstein of Boston

"The Federation as the Vital Community Agency"

A Nine-Point Program for the Jewish Federations

(See next page)

Speakers—Frank L. Sulzberger of Chicago and others

Distribution of the Report of the Committee on Finances and Governmental Welfare Policies

Noon—Recess—no program

2:15 P.M.

Round Table Discussion of the Nine-Point Program, designated leaders to open discussion on each of the points

Summary—Dr. Ben M. Selekman of Boston

Promulgation of Recommendations for Federation Action

5:30 P.M.—Adjournment

7:30 P.M.—Business Session—Delegates only

What Is the Place of the Federation in America To-day—and To-morrow?

HERE ARE SOME OF THE QUESTIONS WE MUST ANSWER:

(Have YOUR Answers Ready)

1. Does the availability of tax funds suggest that Federation emphasis should shift from outright relief to supplementing and complementing public relief? That we should concentrate on constructive services, such as re-employment work, vocational retraining, credit facilities, rebuilding morale, and other activities directed towards maintaining normal family life?
2. Should the Federations take the responsibility of working with other social forces to stimulate government support of relief, health and related services? And to help public bodies, by practical demonstrations within member agencies, to attain adequate standards of relief and of administration?
3. Should the Federations continue to maintain distinctively Jewish child care and health activities?
4. Should the Federations participating in Community Chests or in non-sectarian Emergency Welfare Campaigns be responsible for adequate Jewish giving?
5. Should Federations give more thought and funds to those activities—the Jewish Center and Jewish Education movements—which represent fundamental Jewish interests and which depend for their survival on Jewish money?
6. Should the Federations have a responsibility for participating in the financing and policy making of agencies working in the national and international fields?
- ✓ 7. Should the Federation be developed so that it may become the authoritative Jewish spokesman with a responsibility for formulating public opinion on questions of broad Jewish interest?
8. Should the Jewish Federations co-operate with other groups to stimulate the establishment of governmental measures for social protection?
- ✓ 9. Should the Federations reorganize their basic structure in order to carry out this program with power for community planning, for the eliminating or merging of agencies or activities and of initiating new activities?

Council for Democracy

★
*A Brief Statement of
Aims and Activities*



285 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
MURRAY HILL 3-2465

BELIEFS

The COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY Believes

THAT the right and power of the American people to remain free to build a better, more prosperous civilization for America and the whole world is threatened from within and without by the menace of totalitarianism . . .

THAT the American people are determined to remain free and that their spirit is now gradually awakening in the face of danger . . .

AND THAT if all the law and religion, science and art, justice and personal freedom that we call civilization are not to perish, this rising spirit must be kindled to a positive, dynamic, fighting faith in American democracy.

* * *

AIMS

The COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY Intends

TO STRENGTHEN in the minds of Americans their traditional belief in the value and workability of democracy as the best way of life under which they could live.

TO AROUSE the will to promote and defend democracy, and to stimulate *participation* in the activities essential to its promotion and defense.

TO COUNTERACT the propaganda of all organizations and individuals whose purpose is to undermine democracy.

ACTION

THE COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY is both a clearing house of information and ideas, and an organization conducting its own pro-democracy program. It helps, supplements, and coordinates the work of other organizations and spontaneously formed groups which are trying to give expression to the rising concern for the cause of democracy.

In the Field of Education and Morale, the Council operates

Through the Printed Word. By preparing and distributing pamphlets, handbills, syndicated articles; by cooperating with authors and publishers whose books and articles promote democracy.

Through Features and Publicity. By distributing feature material to newspapers and magazines, and by using advertisements and posters to publicize and dramatize democracy.

Through the Spoken Word. By reaching an even wider public over the radio, using both live and recorded programs; by supplying speakers for meetings, conventions, etc., from its own panel of speakers.

Through Schools and Colleges. By enlisting the cooperation of educators in giving students a better appreciation of, and foundation in, the principles of democracy; and by sponsoring regional educational conferences to develop new techniques of education in this field.

Through a Special Committee. By conducting basic, scientific investigations into problems of national morale.

In the Field of Research

Through its Committee of Correspondence, headed by Dr. Carl Friedrich, Professor of Government at the School of Public Administration at Harvard University, the Council's consulting panel of several hundred scholars makes available to interested individuals and groups the benefits of the best research technique and personnel. These scholars, specializing in those fields vitally related to our political heritage, have organized themselves to place at the disposal of the Council's research staff reports and memoranda dealing with particular aspects of the problems that confront our democracy today. These basic reports are utilized in every field of Council activity, thus narrowing the gap between scholarship and popular knowledge.

COOPERATION

THE COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY cooperates with all trade and professional groups and patriotic and civic organizations, or those representing women, education, labor, religious or fraternal societies, in carrying out or extending their pro-democracy activities.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

January 8, 1934

Mr. Tydings submitted the following resolution; which was referred
to the Committee on Foreign Relations

RESOLUTION

- Whereas the present Government of the German Reich has deprived certain groups of its citizens of many of their civil and political rights and has imposed upon them restrictions, pains, and penalties harsh and severe in nature; and
- Whereas among the groups so discriminated against by said Government are the six hundred thousand or more Jewish citizens of the Reich; and
- Whereas it is manifest that, as regards the greater number of said Jewish citizens of the Reich, the actual causes for the discriminations against them are their religious beliefs or professions and their racial origin, neither of which is a ground reasonably affecting their rights and privileges as citizens of a modern state; and
- Whereas the United States has on numerous occasions interceded on behalf of oppressed minorities in other lands, especially when their oppression proceeded from or was linked with religious intolerance; and
- Whereas on at least nine historic occasions, beginning in the year 1840 and continuing down to the year 1919, such intercessions have been made by the United States on behalf of Jewish citizens of states other than the United States, oppressed or persecuted by their own governments or peoples; and
- Whereas this honorable record of the United States has been the subject of painstaking research on the part of Max J. Kohler, of New York, who has published its results in a pamphlet entitled "The United States and German Jewish Persecutions", in which pamphlet, on pages 34 to 42, inclusive, there appears a full account of each of these intercessions, showing that for nearly one hundred years the traditional policy of the United States has been to take official and diplomatic cognizance of such invasions of human rights; and
- Whereas by express treaty the German Reich stands pledged to the United States to accord to its "nationals who belong to racial, religious, or linguistic minorities" * * * "the same treatment of security in law and in fact as the other nationals." (See Kohler, The United States and German Jewish Persecutions, supra, pp. 42 to 48, inclusive): Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President is requested to communicate to the Government of the German Reich an unequivocal statement of the profound feelings of surprise and pain experienced by the people of the United States

upon learning of the discriminations and oppressions imposed by the Reich upon its Jewish Citizens; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the President is requested in such communication to express the earnest hope of the people of the United States that the German Reich will speedily alter its policy, restore to its Jewish nationals the civil and political rights of which they have been deprived, and undo so far as may be the wrongs that have been done them.

FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE,

UNITED STATES SENATE

Democrats.

sent Mr. G.
Key Pittman, Chairman,
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Joseph T. Robinson,
Arkansas
Pat. Harrison,
Mississippi
Walter F. George,
Georgia,
Hugo L. Black,
Alabama
Robert F. Wagner,
New York
Tom Connally,
Texas
J. Hamilton Lewis,
Illinois
Nathan L. Bachman
Tennessee
Elbert E. Thomas,
Utah
Fred VanNuys,
Indiana
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Wisconsin
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Ohio

Republicans.

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Idaho
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Pennsylvania
Simeon D. Fess,
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Wisconsin
Arthur H. Vandenberg
Michigan
Arthur R. Robinson
Indiana

(COPY)

LAUTERSTEIN & CONROY

LAW OFFICES

Leon Lauterstein
Gardiner Conroy
Milton Winn
Jesse B. Spiller
Reginald Sayre Hardy
David H. Brown
Emanuel Dannett

15 William Street
New York

Cable Address "Koladium"

January 8, 1934.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

PERSONAL

Dear Dr. Silver:

One of the customers of R. H. Macy & Co., referring to your address in New York on January 3, writes:

"In the course of his address, Dr. Silver made a violent attack upon R. H. Macy" etc.

in connection with the matter of German goods.

Mr. Straus, the President of the Company, showed me the letter and I remarked upon my friendship with you and volunteered to write you on the subject.

I am a director of the Company and have been in close touch with that situation from the beginning. When Mr. Untermyer returned from Europe, I attended a conference at his home with Mr. Straus, at which the question was discussed. At Mr. Straus's suggestion, a meeting of New York department store representatives was called, which Mr. Untermyer was invited to address. A committee was appointed, of which Mr. Straus was not a member. That committee, after due consideration, reported against the declaration of a boycott by New York department stores as such. Macy's had agreed in advance to abide by the conclusion reached.

Its position has been exactly the same as Lord & Taylor's, Gimble's, Wanamaker's and other stores. Unfortunately, certain people, for private and commercial reasons, have in my opinion sought to exploit the situation in a manner which I believe has been and will continue to be distinctly harmful both to the Jews in America and to the Jews in Germany.

I am sure that you would not knowingly be a party to that sort of thing. The man who wrote to Macy also states in his letter:

"I feel certain that if all the facts were known to Dr. Silver, he would not continue these attacks and perhaps may be induced to revoke them or at least to modify them. *** I have had dealings with him for the past seven years and know him to be a fine gentleman of ethical principles. He certainly would not have used such violent language had he known the facts."

(COPY)

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

#2

January 8, 1934

I believe I once told you that I am not overly optimistic about obtaining anything approaching unanimity of agreement along constructive lines on Jewish questions. Yet knowing you and Mr. Straus and the really high ideals which animate both of you, I think it would be a great misfortune if, as the result of misunderstanding, the Jewish position in America should be prejudiced by violent verbal attacks.

I have not been able to obtain a copy of your address and possibly our correspondent may have overemphasized the matter. The matter is one which cannot be dealt with most satisfactorily by correspondence. I should very much like to have you write me when you next expect to be in New York, so that if possible I may meet with and lay before you the facts as they are known to me.

Indeed, I have long brooded over the problem of ineffective Jewish effort resulting from misunderstandings and possibly petty ambitions of otherwise worth while American Jews.

I harbor the thought that it might be very fruitful if Mr. Percy Straus could meet with you in a frank discussion of this and possibly some cognate matters which I have in mind. I feel sure that he would be happy to know you. Please write me if such a meeting will be agreeable to you and if it can be arranged for in the near future.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Silver, I am

Sincerely yours,

Leon Lauterstein

LL:LCS

January 11, 1934.

Mr. Leon Lauterstein,
15 William Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Lauterstein:

Permit me to thank you for your kind letter of January 8th. Of course I shall be very pleased to meet you or Mr. Straus when I am next in New York on the matter of the boycott of German goods. I shall probably be in New York on the 24th and 25th of this month and shall stop at the Commodore Hotel where you can reach me.

In all fairness, however, let me be frank and say that I am not interested in listening to apologetics as to why the R. H. Macy & Co. has not joined whole-heartedly and with utmost sincerity in the boycott movement. I am acquainted with all of Mr. Percy Straus' arguments, having read them in letters, and in the public press and having heard them from individuals with whom he has spoken about the subject. These arguments are very well known and utterly unconvincing.

It seems strange that in our boycott activities through the country, we find the non-Jewish stores more responsive to our appeal and more ready to cooperate than the stores owned or controlled by Jews. Jewish store-owners will present many subtle and fine spun arguments for trading with the enemy, whereas the real argument is that there is profit for them in the trade.

If Mr. Straus wishes to discuss with me the subject of how to make the boycott more effective, I shall be very happy to meet with him.

With all good wishes in which Mrs. Silver joins me, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AMS:BK

January 12, 1934.

Mrs. Ralph D. Hertz, President,
Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations,
1357 East Blvd.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Hertz:

You would help greatly in the prosecution of the anti-Nazi Boycott if at the next meeting of the Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations on Wednesday, January 17th, you would again bring to the attention of those assembled, the importance of prosecuting the Boycott of German goods systematically and relentlessly. The Boycott is beginning to yield results. German exports in 1932 fell forty percent and this in spite of the huge governmental subsidies which were given to German industries to undersell in the world markets.

We have now the whole-hearted cooperation of the American Federation of Labor which has boycotted German goods and which has instructed all the members of its local branches throughout the country not to buy German-made products. Please ask your women to investigate every article which they purchase, to inquire whether or not the article is German-made, for frequently the labels are removed, hidden or disguised. Ask your women to remind their friends on all occasions of the German Boycott.

The Cleveland branch of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, will, within a few days, open an office with a permanent secretary in charge to whom all complaints about German articles sold in stores should be referred and from whom information can be obtained.

At no time was it more essential for the Jews of the world to stand together in defense of their

1-12-14

rights. And in this particular struggle, Jewish womanhood can be most effective by refraining absolutely from buying merchandises manufactured in Germany or in its provinces, Bavaria, Saxony, etc.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 23 (calendar day, JANUARY 24), 1934

MR. TYDINGS submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the
Committee on Foreign Relations

RESOLUTION

Whereas the present Government of the German Reich has deprived certain groups of its citizens of many of their civil and political rights and has imposed upon them restrictions, pains, and penalties, harsh and severe in nature; and

Whereas among the groups so discriminated against by said Government are approximately six hundred thousand Jewish citizens of the Reich, and the great number of Christians of partly or wholly Jewish descent; and

Whereas it is manifest that, as regards the Jewish citizens of the Reich and such Christians of Jewish descent, the actual causes for the discriminations against them are their religious beliefs or professions, and their racial origin, neither of which is aground reasonably affecting their rights and privileges as citizens of a modern state; and

Whereas on many historic occasions, beginning in the year 1840 and continuing down to the year 1919, intercessions have been made by the United States on behalf of citizens of states other than the United States, oppressed or persecuted by their own governments or peoples, including nine separate occasions on behalf of Jews in foreign states, indicating that **for nearly one hundred years the traditional policy of the United States has been to take cognizance of such invasions of human rights; and**

Whereas the German Reich stands pledged to the United States to accord to its "nationals who belong to racial, religious, or linguistic minorities" * * * "the same treatment and security in law and in fact as the other nationals": **Now, therefore, be it**

1 *Resolved*, That the Senate of the United States express its pro-
2 found feelings of surprise and pain, as representatives of the people
3 of the United States, upon learning of the discriminations and
4 oppression imposed by the Reich upon its minority groups, includ-
5 ing its Jewish citizens; and be it further

6 *Resolved*, That the Senate of the United States express its
7 earnest hope that the German Reich will speedily alter its policy,
8 restore to its minority groups the civil and political rights of which
9 they have been recently deprived, and undo, so far as may be, the
10 wrongs that have been done them.

January 29, 1934.

Please reply to:
The Temple,
Ansel and E. 105th St.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Salmon O. Levinson,
1 North La Salle Street,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Levinson:

I have received a request from your Chicago League through Mr. James H. Yard to address a meeting in Chicago for the purpose of raising funds for the League.

You know that as Vice-President of the National League, I must devote all the spare time which I have to the work of financing our National office. Your Chicago office has as yet not been able to make any contribution to our work nationally. I should make an effort to come to Chicago provided that I could be assured that part of the funds which will be raised either at the meeting or as a result of the meeting would be contributed to the work of the National League.

We have just published the first issue of our Economic Bulletin which will be a monthly magazine devoted exclusively to the work of the Boycott and which will be circulated throughout the United States. Our Research Department also serves the country at large as well as our Speaker's Bureau.

Please let me hear about this matter at your earliest convenience so that I could inform Mr. Yard. With all good wishes and kindest regards to Mrs. Levinson, permit me to remain

Very cordially yours,

AMS:RK

Vice-President.

Enc.

P.S. I am returning the statement of the American Jewish Committee on the Anti-German Boycott. It is a scandalous piece of work. While the Committee did not have the courage to come out in the open with their anti-Boycott agitation, they are carrying on a quiet sabotage of the work.

copy to Rabbi Silver

March 14, 1934.

Mr. Sol M. Stroock,
141 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear MR. Stroock:

I have had so many inquiries recently as to just what The Joint Committee (Congress, Committee, B'nai Brith) is doing and I am embarrassed at my inability to furnish any information other than support of the Tydings Resolution.

There seems to be a feeling that the various groups and individuals on the Committee are "passing the buck" and, much more serious, that the problem has not been envisioned as a whole and a definite program outlined encompassing such various activities as investigation of Nazi propaganda, how far the German consulates are responsible, coalescent organization to meet it, contact with Christian bodies, publicity, and the like. I report this to you in all good faith and I would appreciate information as to whether The Joint Committee has grappled with the situation in the above manner.

Furthermore, there is another angle to the problem. The League For The Defense of Human Rights has definitely taken over the job of the boycott. Whether we like it or not, the fact remains that a boycott is on and it would seem the statesmanlike thing to do, because of its apparent effectiveness, would be to include this aspect of the work under The Joint Committee's program. Meanwhile, the League goes out alone for \$500,000.

I wonder if you see what I am driving at. We are faced with the situation that, after all, is a

single problem with many angles and I would like to know, first, whether The Joint Committee is considering it in this statesmanlike manner and, second, what they are doing about it.

With kind personal regards,

Faithfully yours,

Morris S. Lazaron.



March 16, 1934.

Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron,
1914 Madison Avenue,
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Morris:

Thank you for your letters of the 12th and 14th. I saw a preview of the "House of Rothschild". It is a perfectly delightful picture to which no one can take exception. It is artistically done.

The League for the Defense of Human Rights is really doing the spade work in the boycott campaign. The rest is all noise. The League does not require much money for it is spending very little on personnel and ballyhoo. It is directly contacting with every importer, manufacturer and storekeeper in the United States soliciting their cooperation in the boycott movement and suggesting substitutes for German merchandise. The number of inquiries which come into our office concerning merchandise etc. from all parts of the country is really amazing.

If you can do anything in Baltimore by way of raising a modest fund for the League, it would be deeply appreciated.

Dad is coming up this afternoon to spend a day or two here. Virginia and the children are fine and I hope that you and yours are well. With all good wishes, I remain

As ever,

AHS:BK

נאציאנאלער ארבייטער קאמיטעט

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NATIONAL CHAIRMAN
JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG
CHAIRMAN
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
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VICE CHAIRMAN
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NATIONAL TREASURER
ISAAC HAMLIN
NATIONAL SECRETARY

פאר די ארגאניזירטע אידישע ארבייטער אין ארץ ישראל

National Labor Committee

For the Jewish Workers in Palestine

1225 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 4-1652

CABLE ADDRESS:
AMPOALIM NEW YORK

March 28, 1934

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
c/o The Temple
East 105th St. & Ansel Rd.
Cleveland, O.

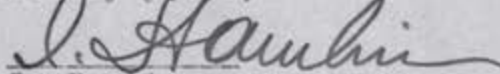
My dear Rabbi Silver:

Word has just reached us that you have graciously agreed to speak on April 22 at a reception in honor of Joseph Sprinzak, Histadruth emissary in America, which is to mark the opening of our campaign in Cleveland.

On behalf of the National Labor Committee for Palestine, as well as on my own behalf, I hasten to express our appreciation and gratitude for this, the latest manifestation of your deep interest in the cause of the Jewish pioneers and workers in Palestine, and of their great organization, the HISTADRUTH HAOVDIM.

In view of the high esteem in which you are universally held, your noble example in this case is sure to have repercussions throughout the country, and even beyond its borders, thereby helping greatly our campaign in America, and heartening our comrades in Palestine who are struggling so bravely for the regeneration of the Jewish people and land on the principles of social justice.

Cordially yours,



I. Hamlin,
National Secretary.

March 27, 1934.

Mr. Ezekiel Rabinowitz,
729 Seventh Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Rabinowitz:

I had a very pleasant interview with Mr. William Green in Washington. He was somewhat confused about the two organizations which are prosecuting the boycott work. He had been informed about the Labor Council in New York joining up with the American Congress. I explained to him that our organization was devoted exclusively to the boycott work and that we were doing our work nationally. I suggested to him to appoint a committee of the A. F. of L. officially to cooperate with our organization. He gladly welcomed the idea and promised to send me the names of his committee in a few days. He also said that he would place at our disposal the lists of their locals throughout the country. I did not wish to take up the subject of financial support until the committee had been definitely appointed. That we can take up later with the committee itself. Please do not give any publicity to this until I have received the official communication from Mr. Green and the names of his committee and keep this matter confidential until we are ready to make it public.

I am waiting for the material of the third Bulletin. Judging from the commissions which you have paid out, you ought to have considerable advertisements for this issue.

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

April 2, 1934.

Mrs. Mark Harris,
Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League,
729 Seventh Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mrs. Harris:

I was unpleasantly surprised when you informed me last week about the organization of the Blue Shirts to which Jewish men belong who wish to carry on an active anti-Nazi propaganda. Their purpose is, of course, admirable but their means are most unfortunate. At a time when we Jews are protesting against all varieties of "Shirts" i.e., military organizations whose purpose is to achieve through force what they cannot achieve through democratic methods, it is most damning to our cause to have a Jewish organization appear on the scene flaunting "Shirts" of its own. It simply makes us ridiculous and nullifies all our contentions.

The strength of our appeal lies in our insistence upon the liberal democratic ideals of tolerance, equality and good will. Please persuade the members of the Blue Shirts to abandon their uniforms and to join with us in a unified action to prosecute the boycott. There is a great deal of important work for them to do and they do not require any uniforms for that purpose.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BX

THE LEAGUE
FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS AGAINST NAZIISM
704 Ninth Chester Bldg.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

April 5
1934

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My dear Dr. Jackson:

Because we whose names are listed here are outraged at the merciless and far reaching persecutions in Germany under Hitler, and because we fear that the propaganda of Naziism may permeate this country, we have banded together to form this League.

The purpose of the League is two-fold:

First; to enlighten the people of our community concerning the regime of Medievalism now dominating Germany, and threatening to break out in other European countries. This regime throttles free institutions, muzzles the press, suppresses the freedom of the churches, persecutes all liberals and advocates of peace, and consigns tens of thousands to the cruelty of concentration camps, and deprives hundreds of thousands of Jews of their elementary human rights.

Second; to expose and interpret in terms of the democratic ideals on which our government was founded all subversive movements in this community which aim to undermine these ideals and to create prejudice, bigotry and inter-group conflict.

The League recognizes the boycott of German-made goods and services as an effective weapon of protest against the Hitler regime, but it is especially concerned with a positive program of education that will give authoritative information about conditions and practices in Germany, and more especially will arouse an enlightened public opinion in this country, that will stand firm against subversive propaganda and organizations.

We believe that you as a liberal minded person will want to contribute to the fund necessary to carry on this work. There will be no formal campaign, no publicity, no meetings and no personal solicitations.

If you believe in our common cause, send your contribution in keeping with your means, making your check payable to

THE LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AGAINST NAZIISM.

*Let the Germans settle
their own affairs - why must
Americans muddle?*
T.E.T.

April 9, 1934.

Mr. Samuel Untermyer,
30 Pine Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Untermyer:

I am delighted to know that you are back in New York and judging from the reports of your numerous activities, you must be in excellent health.

I am worried about the negotiations which have been going on in Washington between the German Government and our own for a new commercial agreement. Have you had an opportunity to follow up the negotiations closely? I hope that our Government will not be maneuvered into extending credits to the Hitler Government or into any agreement which will give the German Government a favorable balance of trade. We must not be faced with a fait accompli. If there is anything that can be done, it should be done now. Mr. Roosevelt unconsciously rendered a great service to Hitler in the early days of his regime by his peace message addressed to the world. Our Government ought not to make a similar blunder now.

Do you believe that a statement should be made by our League to the American press demanding that no commercial agreement shall be made with Germany, no credits extended, etc. etc., until the Hitler regime has given definite evidence that it has reversed its policy? I know that you radiographed a statement from the S. S. Santa Rosa about this subject. Nevertheless it seems to me that our official statement would be timely at this juncture. Furthermore, a public warning must be given to self-appointed Jewish leaders who are no doubt gun-shoeing around Washington not to commit the Jewish people of America to any arrangement with the Hitler Government short of a complete surrender of its anti-Jewish program. The American Jewish bankers with German family connections who messed up things for us a year ago must not again be permitted to negotiate for the Jewish people.

With all good wishes, and hoping to see you in New York soon, I beg to remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:EK

MEDALLION 3-2720

Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League To Champion Human Rights, Inc.

(Successors to American League for Defense of Jewish Rights)

729 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

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RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER

J. DAVID STERN

HON. ARTHUR S. TOMPKINS

FRANK P. WALSH
(BOARD IN FORMATION)

April 11, 1934.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver:

The editorial board is after me to take over the editorship of the Bulletin. I am ready to do so, providing it meets with your approval.

Although it is true that being in New York I am in a position to devote more time to it than you, I nevertheless could not consider undertaking it unless I can look forward to your cooperation in the future as you have given it in the past.

If I can depend upon it, and if it is satisfactory to you, I shall be glad to hear from you regarding this matter.

Sincerely yours,

A. Coralnik
A. Coralnik

AC:BZ

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M^{me} Schumann-Heink

"...a sublimity of utterance that set her apart from and above every other artist on the stage"

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—N. Y. World Telegram

Mischa Levitzki

"A hero to many younger musicians"

—New York Times

Mishel Piastro

"Is an impassionate player and an artist of distinction"

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"A pianist of authority, temperament and technique of formidable dimensions"

—W. J. Anderson, N. Y. Sun

Horace Britt

"Is one of the most fascinating cellists we ever heard"

—Le Dubois, Paris

(C O P Y)

April 13, 1934.

Mr. Herman Bernstein,
The Jewish Daily Bulletin,
221 Centre Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Bernstein:

I should like to call your attention to an article which appeared in the New York Times yesterday (April 12th), written by Otto D. Tolischus from Berlin under the title "New Tactics Used to Aid Reich Trade." The gist of the article is that Germany is concentrating its efforts and its hopes on the United States in the hope of getting credits here or making arrangements for a favorable balance of trade. I believe that a terrific campaign of propaganda is now being carried on by German representatives in this country to bring this about and that powerful industrial and financial leaders and organizations are being drafted to accomplish this end. If it succeeds, our entire boycott work will be undone.

What is being done to counteract this attempt on the part of the Nazi Government to have the United States salvage its economic structure which is fast breaking down? I believe that not enough is being done by way of exposing the plot and arousing public opinion. We ought not to wait until we are confronted by our Government with a "fait accompli". The time to protest and to carry on agitation is now. Our Government must do nothing to strengthen the bloody hands of the Nazis, and trade considerations ought not to be allowed to undo the work of those forces which have been waging war upon the medieval regime in Germany.

May I also call your attention to an article appearing in the same issue of the New York Times which you have probably seen, written by Birchall, where Hertz

(C O P Y)

-2-

warns the United States that credits extended to the Reich will mean war in Europe. The time to act is now and quickly.

I believe that the Jewish Daily Bulletin ought to begin at once to arouse public opinion on this score.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

(Signed) Abba Hillel Silver



1934

THE LEAGUE
FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS AGAINST NAZIISM
704 Ninth Chester Bldg.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

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Paul L. Feiss
Miss Mabel Ferris
Walter Flory
Horatio Ford
Carl D. Friebolin
Mrs. F. H. Goff
Edgar A. Hahn
Joel B. Hayden
Mrs. R. H. Jamison
R. W. Jelliff
William C. Keough
A. G. Knebel
Rev. Miles Krumbine
Miss Florence La Ganke
Alexander Martin
Mrs. William A. McAfee
Mrs. Malcolm McBride
Harrison B. McGraw
Mrs. B. F. McQuate
Prof. Jacob Meyer
Dan Moley
M. P. Mooney
I. R. Morris
Rev. Harold Phillips
Frank A. Quail
Henry W. Raisse
Bishop Warren Lincoln Rogers
Dr. Scott Runnels
Elmer Scheuer
H. Walter Stewart
Harry D. Sims
Mrs. Howard Thayer
Charles F. Thwing
Rev. D. D. Tullis
Peter Witt
Rev. A. J. Wright

Members of The Sponsoring Committee
and Friends of The League are invited
to a luncheon meeting at

The Mid Day Club

Friday, April 13th, at 12:15

DR. JAMES M. YARD

will speak at 1:00 P.M.

- Subject -

"THE MENACE OF NAZIISM"

Dr. Yard, well-known educator and author, lived in China for fifteen years, and has spent much time in the countries of Europe so that he knows the political, social and religious situation in both Europe and Asia. He is, at present, Secretary of the Chicago Committee for the Defense of Human Rights Against Naziism. He will be the guest speaker of The Cleveland League from April 11-16 inclusive, filling twelve speaking engagements with civic, educational and religious groups.

At this meeting Dr. Yard will discuss with us the work we have to do.

Miss Mildred Chadsey
April 11-16, 1934

April 17, 1934.

Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison, Editor,
The Christian Century,
440 South Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Morrison:

I am enclosing herewith an article which appeared in this morning's Cleveland Plain Dealer. I send it to you because the name of the Christian Century is mentioned in it. Evidently the name of the Christian Century is being used to give standing and character to the miserable propaganda which the Turners are carrying on for the Nazi Government.

Please note particularly how gracefully the lady glosses over the church controversy in Germany: "the church situation is largely one of internal difficulties." So is a cancer.

With kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:EK
Enc.

April 20, 1934.

Dr. Oscar Halpern,
14703 Kinsman Rd.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Halpern:

I was amazed to read in The Day of Thursday, April 19th, your article "Has Cleveland Boycotted the Boycott Movement?" It seems to me that you are not informed about what has been done in this city about the boycott movement. Cleveland is one of the best organized cities in the country as far as the boycott is concerned. An office has been established in the Chester-Winth Building and a permanent secretary, Miss Mildred Chadsey, has been installed. Miss Chadsey as you know was at the head of the Adult Education movement in the city. All the large stores in the city have been contacted with and are being periodically visited by shopper's committees. We have had the best kind of cooperation from these stores, and with the exception of one non-Jewish store in the city, German goods are not being bought by them. Even this one non-Jewish store has reduced its buying of German goods to an insignificant minimum.

The Non-Sectarian anti-Nazi League has built up a very representative advisory committee, made up almost entirely of non-Jews. This committee has been meeting from time to time and has been giving its backing to the boycott movement. The announcement in the daily newspapers about this committee could not have escaped you.

The League is also bringing speakers to Cleveland, to advocate the boycott. In the last ten days the League brought to Cleveland, Dr. Yard, who is secretary of the boycott League in Chicago. Dr. Yard delivered ten lectures in the city, at the Women's City Club, high schools, churches, etc.

The young people of our city have done a splendid job in gathering consumers' pledges not to buy German goods. It might also interest you to know that our League has been

April 20, 1934

in constant touch with all the locals of the American Federation of Labor in the city and that we are carrying on quiet but intensive work among them.

I believe that you ought in your next article in The Day to bring these facts to the attention of your readers. I am sure that Miss Chadsey would be glad to spend some time with you and tell you of the ramification of our work in the city. You have probably misinterpreted our quiet noiseless activity for inactivity.

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK



\$3,000,000

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
OF THE
JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE AND THE AMERICAN PALESTINE CAMPAIGN

100 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK CITY
SUITE 514

FELIX M. WARBURG, CHAIRMAN
PAUL BAERWALD • LOUIS LIPSKY • MORRIS ROTHENBERG • JONAH B. WISE
CO-CHAIRMEN

HONORARY CHAIRMEN

CYRUS ADLER
HERBERT H. LEHMAN
JULIAN W. MACK
JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER
STEPHEN S. WISE

April 20, 1934.

TREASURER

NATHAN STRAUS, JR.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
East 105th Street and Ansel Road,
Cleveland, Ohio.

HONORARY SECRETARY

JOSEPH C. HYMAN

Dear Rabbi Silver:

COMPTROLLER

MORRIS C. TROPER

Responding to the gravity of the problem involved in dealing with the needs of German Jewry, the Jewish leadership of America has established a united front in the raising of funds for this purpose. There has been formed the United Jewish Appeal, combining the Joint Distribution Committee and the American Palestine Campaign.

CAMPAIGN DIRECTORS

ISIDOR COONS
ROBERT SILVERMAN

The goal of this joint fund-raising effort is \$3,000,000, which is to be used for the relief and rehabilitation of Jews in Germany and other lands, and for settlement in Palestine. At the memorable conference at the Hotel Astor, in New York, on April 22nd, when the United Jewish Appeal was launched, Refugee High Commissioner James G. McDonald, in a stirring address, hailed our unified effort with extreme satisfaction.

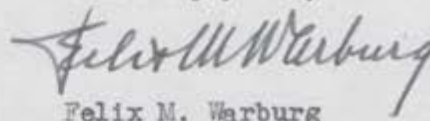
No cause that has been presented to American Jews is equal to our present task in magnitude and responsibility. If we are to succeed in raising this fund, which represents the irreducible minimum, we must have the cooperation of every Jewish leader and every community in the United States.

My associates and I would appreciate your joining with us in assuming responsibility for our national appeal which is now under way. We are, therefore, inviting you to become an Honorary Vice Chairman.

By joining with us in this common cause, you will carry on the fine traditions and help which you have given so generously to me and my associates in the past when the needs and problems of our people required it.

May I hear from you promptly that you accept?

Sincerely yours,


Felix M. Warburg

April 26, 1934.

Mr. Felix M. Warburg,
100 East 42nd St.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Warburg:

In reply to your letter of April 20th, permit me to say that I shall be pleased to serve as an honorary Vice Chairman of the Joint Campaign.

With best wishes, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

May 4, 1934.

Mr. Charles Copeland Smith,
Neighbor Guild,
35 South Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Smith:

Frankly I was amazed to receive your letter. You seem to have completely misunderstood both the spirit and the content of my address at the Sinai Temple last Wednesday evening. My purpose was not to criticize or to castigate you. There was no earthly reason why I should do it. I have known of your broad spirit of tolerance and liberalism, and more particularly of the great service which you have rendered in recent months to the anti-Nazi cause. There was no need for me, an outsider, to dwell on that because the people of Chicago know and fully appreciate what you stand for. The reception which they gave you and your address shows in what affection you are held by the people.

My sole purpose in commenting upon some phases of your address was due entirely to the fact that I felt that it was too "scarey" and terrifying and would tend to aggravate a persecution complex which is already too strong among our people. I am a rabbi and not a layman and I am pretty much hardened to stories of anti-Semitism, and yet as I sat there listening to your very forceful and dramatic narration of one anti-Semitic incident after another, I felt a chill climb up my spine. In times such as these when our people are pretty much unnerved about what is happening in Germany, it is not good for their minds or souls to be demoralized still further by over-emphasizing the extent of the anti-Semitic movement in this country. I know that there was no deliberate intention on your part to do so -- but the effect was there.

In my address I attempted to destroy this fear and depression mood which you unwittingly created and to brighten up their spirits a bit. No people can wage a successful war if it goes marching into battle depressed, fearful and unnerved.

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I have devoted all my time and energy during the past year in all parts of the country to just this task -- to strengthen the spirit of my people in the face of a terrific crisis which has overtaken them and which may continue for a long time. You characterize this motive as an attempt to "flick the whip of party passion and racial bitterness." You are completely and entirely under a wrong impression. You do not know me. No one who knows me has ever accused me of intolerance or bitterness. But you must believe me when I say to you that I understand a little better perhaps than you do, the psychology of my people, and the need of the hour as far as their spiritual well being is concerned.

If you were reading my weekly Sunday editorials in the Jewish Daily Bulletin, you might perhaps better understand my entire approach to the German-Jewish problem and to anti-Semitism in America. You might also know with what spirit I approach Christian-Jewish relations. In one editorial I held up the courageous stand of the Christian churches in Germany as an object worthy of emulation on the part of the Jews in Germany. In another I praised the great cooperation which Christian ministers and leaders in this country have given to the Jewish people in their hour of need. This morning there came to my desk a copy of a letter from Boston commenting on an editorial of mine which appeared in the Economic Bulletin. Here a Jew complains that I tip the scales too much in favor of the non-Jews....

May I close by correcting you on a statement contained in the first paragraph of your letter in which you say that I was "willing to incite an audience of mixed faiths to riot because of the inadvertant mention of the phrase "Lord Jesus Christ " in a resolution." This is altogether incorrect. When the resolution was introduced in a gathering composed largely of Jews appealing to the Hitler regime in the name of Jesus Christ, I at once saw the incongruity of the matter. Jews have never appealed, and can never appeal, in the name of anyone but God, and for that assembly to have made public that resolution would simply have scandalized the whole Jewish world. No Jewish community in the world would have consented to such a phrasing. I quietly called the attention of the reader of the resolution to this fact. His objection indicated that the phrase "Jesus Christ" had not been "inadvertantly" introduced. The resolution was quickly adopted, most of the audience, of course, at the time not noticing its exact phraseology. After the meeting I again called the attention of the chairman to the necessity for revising the wording of the resolution. You were probably not with

Dr. Charles Copeland Smith

5-4-34

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us as we left the platform or you would have noticed quite a number of people vociferously protesting the inclusion of that phrase in the resolution. Your phrase that "I was willing to incite an audience to riot" is of course fantastic.

In conclusion let me assure you, my dear Dr. Smith, that it was furthest from my mind to hurt you in any way whatsoever and I regret deeply that anything that I might have said may have caused you to believe that I have done you a great wrong before your friends and in your own city. My aim in life is to make friends and not enemies, and certainly my purpose in this work is to make friends and not enemies for the cause.

With best wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK



Chairman
DAVID A. BROWN
New York

Vice-Chairman
EDWIN B. MEISSNER
St. Louis

BOARD OF FINANCE

UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS

MERCHANTS BUILDING • • • CINCINNATI, OHIO

NEW YORK OFFICE • 3 EAST 65th STREET • TELEPHONE Regent 4-1723

May 9, 1934

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I had an interview with Mr. Samuel Untermyer yesterday. The appointment was arranged for 3:00 o'clock. It was 4:20 when I entered his room. The interview lasted twenty-five minutes.

During that interview I tried to impress upon Mr. Untermyer the great danger which, according to my information, still prevails, that Germany may be granted either by our Government or by private banking institutions new loans with which to finance the exportation of raw materials to Germany. The largest part of these raw materials would go into the manufacture of war materials. It would practically amount to America's financing in part, at least, Germany's next war. I further pointed out to Mr. Untermyer the comfort and support which Germany is receiving from Wall Street. This is done in the daily routine of private loans to German private concerns. It is further done by a large number of firms engaged in the distribution of internal German securities in this country through which Germany realizes dollar balances without having to resort to the sale of marks abroad. I went into the complicated scope of German influence and German intrigue in the financial and commercial field. When Mr. Untermyer asked me what I wanted him to do specifically I said that I would like him very much to fire a few shots when he speaks again at the Wall Street Friends and Supporters of the Hitler Regime. Mr. Untermyer said that it would be impossible to prevent all those things from taking place and that one could not protest all the time.

I further suggested that an organization of American holders of German bonds be created which should

Dr. S. J. Appelbaum, Rochester
Louis Berkowitz, Oklahoma City
Harry Braunstein, Wilmington
Nathan Cohn, Nashville
Charles Dralmin, Toronto, Canada
Edgar Feibelman, Meridian
Abraham L. Fishel, Boston
Nathan Gordon, Montreal
Joseph H. Hagodorn, Philadelphia
Isadore Hirsch, Louisville
M. O. Kahn, Des Moines
Samuel Lehmann, Denver
Sam Leos, Omaha
Leo Loeb, Charleston
Simon Lyon, Washington, D. C.
Roscoe C. Nelson, Portland
Henry Oppenheimer, Baltimore
A. L. Saltzstein, Milwaukee
Louis Schlesinger, Newark
Alfred Shemanski, Seattle
Harry B. Solomon, Little Rock
David Sternberg, Memphis
Roger W. Straus, New York
Ludwig Vogelstein, New York
I. Weil, Montgomery

RABBI GEORGE ZEPIN
Secretary, Board of Finance
Merchants Bldg.
CINCINNATI

ARTHUR MEYEROWITZ,
Field Secretary
3 East Sixty-fifth St.,
NEW YORK

282 Congregations

are joined in this Union of American Hebrew Congregations for the purpose of supporting the HEBREW UNION COLLEGE, the DEPARTMENT OF SYNAGOGUE AND SCHOOL EXTENSION, and various other religious projects that the Union from time to time espouses with the sanction and approval of its member congregations.



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Rabbi Silver

bring pressure upon the United States Government to satisfy payments of interest and principal which have defaulted on German private and Government loans through an attachment on German shipping, bank deposits, royalties to Germany on patent rights and accruing from participations in American concerns. Mr. Untermyer said that the trouble was that one could not sue a Government, to which I replied that there are a large number of private concerns which have defaulted and which have property in America.

It would lead too far to give you a full account of the interview, which was not altogether satisfactory. After all Mr. Untermyer is an old man. For his age he is plenty militant and displays enough of a fighting spirit. However we cannot expect him to do all the work which is necessary under the present emergency. The situation therefore remains unchanged. There is neither an organized body nor individuals who engage in this most important and necessary political work. The reason for it is mostly due to the fact that a few men are familiar with the wide range of German commercial and financial influence in the United States and with the intriguing schemes of Germany's governmental policies.

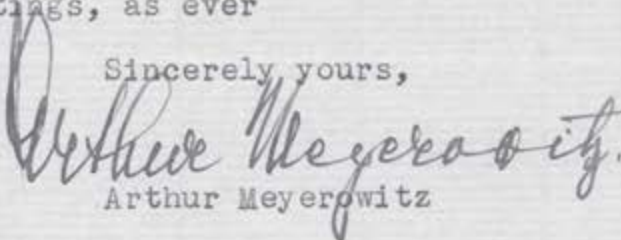
I believe that is enough for today.

Mr. Untermyer sends his cordial greetings to you, and I feel satisfied that he will say something along the lines of my presentations.

May I ask you to inform me in advance of your next visit to New York City?

With cordial greetings, as ever

Sincerely yours,


Arthur Meyerowitz

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
E. 105th St. and Ansel Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio

[May 18, 1934]



HOTEL MCALPIN
NEW YORK

ניו-יורק 18/5 1934

נכדיו 5 סוף

שאלנו את אפי איזה ימים הייתה להם
במקום הילדים אמר אף ושרה היוצרים אש
בתים 29-30 מאי זה. לאור הילדים
אנחנו אף ושרה על יסודות פאקטיוזים יש צורך
אשר להגביר את התורה אמר אף ושרה
היוצרים. ויהי הדבר שהשדה גם מוכשר אף
תורה זו אשר במעשה. כחיה היתה גם
צדק שמתנו כחן שהיה בקולאן.

May 15, 1934.

The Editor,
Cleveland Plain Dealer,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

In your issue of May 15, "Observer" has a letter printed in which he expresses the opinion that the commercial boycott of Germany is harmful to this country, first because we sell Germany far more than we buy from her and secondly, that American owners of German bonds can be paid only out of Germany's foreign trade balance so that they have to foot the bill for money lost to Germany through a boycott.

May I suggest to the writer that he has over-simplified the case altogether and has overlooked some important facts involved in the situation. The chief items that Germany is buying from this country are cotton, lard, wheat, fruit, minerals, etc., all commodities needed by Germany to feed its own people or to use in the manufacture of finished articles to be exported to countries other than the United States. It is therefore obvious that any increase or decrease of German exports to this country can have little ~~some~~ effect on Germany's importation of American commodities. Again, the American domestic market has profited immeasurably because of the boycott. The American dental and surgical instruments, hardware, potash, chemical and toy industries have gained a great number of new accounts, and new industries have been established to meet the demand for goods formerly imported from Germany.

As regards the payment of German bonds, "Observer" should know that the German government in the last year instead of utilizing its trade balance and exchange reserves to pay current interest on its foreign bonds, has used them to repurchase its own bonds in the American market at reduced prices and great profit to itself, all the while professing inability to

May 15, 1934

pay interest.

German bonds are selling on the New York ^{Stock} Exchange at one-third of their redemption value. This fact plus the depreciation of the American dollar in terms of the German mark have made it possible for Germany to repurchase these bonds in the open market at something less than one-fourth of their face value.

Any increase in German trade balance will not be used to pay higher interest to the American bond holder. This would increase the market value of the German bonds and would interfere with the German government's plan to recapture them at what amounts to bankruptcy prices. It will be used to buy up these bonds at a loss to the American investor, and will also be used to increase Germany's outlay for armaments, which, under Hitler's regime, has already been trebled.

May I remind "Observer" that the moral pressure of the world has availed nothing in correcting the crying abuses of the Hitler regime and that the commercial boycott which he believes has hurt Germany little, has been acknowledged by the Nazi leaders themselves to be demoralizing the whole export trade of Germany.

AHS

LEVINSON BECKER GILBERT PEEBLES & SWIREN
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS

CABLE ADDRESS "LEBEC"
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 8130

ONE NORTH LASALLE STREET

CHICAGO

May 19, 1934

Dear Dr. Silver:

I have just (almost this minute) returned from Washington and have your letter of the 14th inst.

I talked the matter over with Mr. Hard while I was in Washington. He has agreed to revise it and make it very much more effective for our purposes. You see, he was writing from the point of view of one who has been so closely associated with Jews in great work and has so admired and taken them for granted that he did not realize that that did not appear in the article and that it would be misunderstood. One of his closest friends for years has been Justice Brandeis. I can claim intimate friendship with him for twenty years. The point, however, that he is making, but which ought to be put into a more concrete setting so as to make all the distinctions, is of the very greatest value. For instance, I took time out Wednesday night, which I spent in Baltimore with your brother-in-law, Rabbi Lazon. He called together some of the leading Jews and we had a two or three hour session, in which the boycott came out first. However, they are not organized and I urged them to do so.

I oppose the pressing of the Tydings resolution because Hard's point comes in there. Our government has no right (at least it is very dangerous) to interfere officially with another country as to the treatment of that country's citizens. We can object and, on occasion, to some extent intervene on behalf of our own citizens, although I even view this with dread and caution. There is not the slightest doubt that, if we should foment our President or the Senate to take official action, that is, governmental action, even in the form of a protest, and in the course of time war comes out of this horrible mess, the Jews would shoulder the responsibility and our enemies would have a real point, as against the groundless things they now charge. Individual senators in or out of the Senate can say what they will. That is not official. It is only official when the Senate acts as a body in the Senate, or when the administration, that is, the executive department, takes its position.

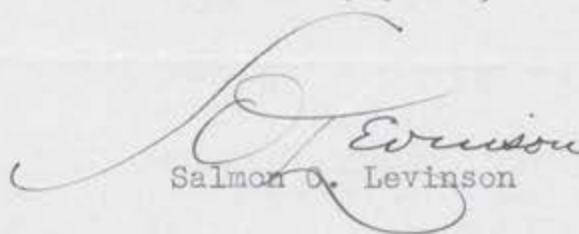
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

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May 19, 1934

I stayed over night with the Lazarens and had a delightful time with them, especially with the children, whom I always dearly love.

Sincerely yours,


Salmon O. Levinson

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
East 105th St. and Ansel Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio

SOL K

May 24, 1934.

Mr. Samuel Untermyer,
30 Pine Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Untermyer:

I am sorry that you were unable to remain throughout the meeting of the Executive Committee of the League yesterday. There was a matter which disturbed some of the members of the Committee and concerning which I wanted to talk to you.

Reports have reached some of the members of the Committee that you had corresponded with the American Jewish Congress looking to some form of joint effort or cooperation and that this matter was coming up for discussion at a meeting of the Congress. I felt certain that you would not initiate any such effort without first consulting your co-workers on the Committee. But of course I was in no position to make any statement to the Committee not knowing the facts.

I was pleased with two of the decisions taken by the Executive Committee:

1. To arrange for a luncheon in the near future of a select group of New York people in an effort to interest them in the work of the League and to seek their contributions. A committee has been appointed to select a man to arrange this luncheon, which if successful, may be followed by a series of luncheons.

2. To arrange for a mass meeting in Philadelphia which is to be followed by a mail solicitation campaign.

I plan to be in New York again within ten days. With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BE

GUGGENHEIMER & UNTERMYER

30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS 'MELPOMENE' NEW YORK

May 26, 1934

Rev. Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple, East 105th St. at Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I have your letter of the 24th inst., and regret that our meeting was interrupted. The engagement I had made with people from Chicago lasted much longer than I anticipated, and as they had come on for the express purpose of the meeting and were compelled to leave that evening, I had no alternative.

At any rate it seems to me that we ought to have a Committee that could function just as well without me as with me. If any one of the members of the Committee gave a fraction of the time that I am devoting to this movement, even though I cannot attend a meeting, I would be more than well satisfied. I don't think you have any conception of the amount of my time that is dedicated to this business.

With respect to the relations between our organization and the Congress, I have never hesitated to make it plain that there should be cooperation instead of our pulling in opposite directions and standing in one another's way. The last time we attempted such cooperation the terms demanded were such as we could not consider. I am ready to take the responsibility of renewing these negotiations whenever it is believed that anything can be accomplished; but I would not, of course, dream of reaching any conclusion without consulting the Committee. It does not, however, follow that I would not feel at liberty to discuss the subject without first consulting the Committee. I can see no harm in such a discussion, if the time comes. After all, the President of your organization is not a mere 'rubber stamp'.

Very truly yours,

Samuel Untermyer
Samuel Untermyer

SU-R

May 28, 1934.

Mr. Samuel Untermyer,
30 Pine Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Untermyer:

Permit me to acknowledge your kind letter of
May 26th.

I am sorry that I cannot see the matter of your negotiating with the Congress in the name of our organization quite in the same light as you do. I feel that the board and officers of the organization should determine whether negotiations should be carried on before they are initiated. No one would dream of regarding you as a rubber stamp in the organization which you honor by being its president. On the other hand the other officers and the members of the executive board likewise do not wish to be regarded as rubber stamps. You can readily see that it tends to demoralize the loyalty of the active workers in an organization when they are left in the dark about important negotiations which are being carried on by their president while outsiders know all about these negotiations.

With best wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

Meeting of the Executive Committee
held at the offices of Samuel Untermyer
Monday afternoon, June 4th, at 3 P.M.

Present: Samuel Untermyer, Dr. A. H. Silver, Dr. B. Dubovsky,
Mr. Louis Myers, Mr. E. N. Kleinbaum, and Mr. E.
Rabinowitz.

Mr. Untermyer presided.

The secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting which were approved as read. He then read extracts from a letter from the Jewish Economic Bond of Johannesburg, South Africa, which showed that the boycott work in that city has grown considerably.

The secretary also reported of the difficulties he is encountering in Philadelphia in connection with the rally which is being planned during the month.

Dr. Silver reported on his negotiations with William Green president of the American Federation of Labor which resulted in the appointment of a committee of three for the purpose of consolidating the boycott work of the League with that of the Federation. It was decided that the President invite the Labor committee to a conference in New York.

Mr. Kleinbaum reported that Mrs. Harris and he chose Mr. Herndon to be in charge of arrangements for a series of luncheons. He is to be paid the sum of \$60.00 per week and the arrangement is for a period of 8 weeks. This was approved with the understanding that Mr. Herndon is mainly to concentrate on luncheons. If he should have other plans for collection of funds, they must be submitted to the Executive for approval.

After a thorough discussion of other phases of the work it was decided:

- 1) That the mail campaign should be continued and 20,000 more letters should be mailed out.

2) That we should avail ourselves of the small radio stations, provided it will not involve any expenses.

3) That a committee consisting of Mrs. Harris, Dr. Dubovsky and Mr. Myers should revive the work of the vigilante without incurring any expenses since there are many volunteers who are ready to cooperate.

Mr. Rabinowitz suggested that we prepare for a bazaar on a big scale, explaining that a bazaar with various features as an attraction for the purpose of raising funds can in no way be regarded as competing with the Fair to demonstrate the replacement of German merchandise which has been announced by the American Jewish Congress.

At the suggestion of the President it was moved and seconded that such a bazaar to be run in the fall be decided upon tentatively. However, before beginning preparations a letter should be addressed to the Congress explaining that the Bazaar planned by us will omit the features relating to the replacement of merchandise, and also to suggest that their Fair and our Bazaar be run jointly.

The meeting was then adjourned.

Secretary

June 25, 1934.

Mr. Herman Bernstein,
The Jewish Daily Bulletin,
221 Centre Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Bernstein:

May I suggest that an editorial statement from you on the following matter may be very timely and helpful.

The Jewish press has in the last two or three weeks been filled with over optimism about the imminent collapse of the Hitler regime. I wish it were so. But I am afraid that in this case the wish is father to the thought. A cool survey of the situation must lead one to the conclusion that while the Nazi regime is in serious difficulties it does not face immediate collapse. It has still considerable financial resources to draw upon and while there may be considerable criticism or grumblings within Germany, it has such a complete stranglehold upon the situation that its grip will not be readily broken.

In the meantime the Jewish people may be lulled into a false sense of optimism and relax their aggressive boycott activities. That would be disastrous. The cumulative effects of the boycott are just now beginning to tell forcibly. If we can intensify the boycott throughout the world in the next six months the forces of resistance against Hitlerism in Germany will be strengthened and the doom of Hitler may be sealed. At the present moment the battle is far from being won. There has been absolutely no change in the official Nazi attitude toward the Jews of Germany.

I strongly urge, Mr. Bernstein, that you write one of your vigorous editorials on this subject calling upon the Jews of America not to relax their activities and not to be hoodwinked by false promises and certainly not to be intimidated

June 25, 1934

by threats of reprisals on the part of Germany. If you wish you may quote me in this connection speaking as the Vice-President of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League.

With all good wishes, and hoping to see you in the very near future, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK



Minutes of the Executive Committee
Thursday, July 19th, 1934, at 3:30
P.M. at the offices of Mr. Untermyer.

Present: Mr. Samuel Untermyer, Dr. A. H. Silver, Mr. Louis Myers, Mrs. Mark Harris, Dr. B. Dubovsky, Mr. E. N. Kleinbaum, Mr. J. George Fredman and Mr. E. Rabinowitz.

Mr. Untermyer presided.

The secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting which were approved with corrections.

He then read a letter from the Central Committee of the World Revisionist Organization in Paris appealing to the League to use its influence to prevent Palestine from trading with the enemy. According to this letter (which is based on a report printed in the Judische Rundschau) the German government has granted the "NIR" (the Financial Colonization Institute of the general Federation of Jewish Labor in Palestine) the permission to launch a loan among the Jews in Germany on the condition that the monies collected should be deposited with the Reichsbank and should be used for the purchase of German goods. The regular payment of the interest during the first five years is guaranteed by the Workers Bank Ltd. (in Tel-Aviv) and the Jewish National Fund.

After a thorough discussion, it was decided that the secretary should obtain further information regarding this matter and then submit it for consideration.

The secretary read communications from Paris and London regarding the contemplated World Boycott Conference. The following decisions were made in this connection:

1. It is advisable that the League should take the initiative in convoking this conference.
2. The character of the conference should be non-sectarian
3. It should be held during the month of September.

4. That the President should communicate by cable with the Paris committee regarding these decisions.

After listening to the report of the committee appointed to negotiate with the American Jewish Congress regarding cooperation on the Bazaar and Fair, it was decided to inform the Congress that in order to avoid interference with their Fair, the League will postpone its Bazaar for some other time. They are also to be informed that while the League cannot join in their undertaking, it will be glad to give them any help which may be of use to them.

The question of raising funds was again discussed and in this connection the President suggested that it might be worth while trying to raise money through exhibition boxing. At the suggestion of Dr. Silver, it was decided that a committee be appointed for the purpose of going into this proposition and outlining a plan to be submitted at the next meeting of the Executive Committee. The President appointed a boxing committee consisting of Mrs. Harris and Messrs. Fredman, Kleinbaum, and Myers.

It was decided that the secretary write to the committee appointed by Mr. Green asking them to decide upon a definite date for a joint session.

The meeting was then adjourned.

Secretary

NON-SECTARIAN ANTI-NAZI LEAGUE to CHAMPION HUMAN RIGHTS, INC.

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ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

as at

AUGUST 1, 1934

CHARLES A. KLEIN & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
881-
535 FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK

NON-SECTARIAN ANTI-NAZI LEAGUE to CHAMPION HUMAN RIGHTS, INC.

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WRHS
ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

as at

AUGUST 1, 1934

CHARLES A. KLEIN & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
551 FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK

New York, New York,
September 28, 1934

Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League
to Champion Human Rights, Inc.,
729 Seventh Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Sirs,

We have made a detailed audit of your books of accounts for the month of July 1934 and are pleased to submit, herewith attached, our Report consisting of three (3) EXHIBITS and two (2) SCHEDULES as follows:-

EXHIBIT "A" - Balance Sheet
as at August 1, 1934

EXHIBIT "B" - Trial Balance
as at July 31, 1934

EXHIBIT "C" - Detailed Statement
showing Income from All
Sources and Expenditures
for the month of July 1934

SCHEDULE "I" - Detailed list of
Loans and Exchanges
as at July 31, 1934

SCHEDULE "II" - Detailed list of
Accounts Payable
as at July 31, 1934

We hereby CERTIFY to the correctness of this Report.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES A. KLEIN & COMPANY

By:

Charles A. Klein
Certified Public Accountant

CHARLES A. KLEIN & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
551 FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK

EXHIBIT "A"

NON-SECTARIAN ANTI-NAZI LEAGUE to CHAMPION HUMAN RIGHTS, INC.

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BALANCE SHEET as at AUGUST 1, 1934

A S S E T S

<u>Cash in Banks and On Hand:</u>		
Irving Trust Company - 49th. Street Branch.....	\$2,201.76	\$
Public National Bank - 25th. Street Branch.....	67.95	
- Bronx Branch	4.10	
Petty Cash.....	31.65	
Total Amount of Cash in Banks and On Hand.....		2,305.46
Securities and Deposits.....		100.00
Furniture & Fixtures.....		672.40
<u>TOTAL ASSETS</u>		<u>\$3,077.86</u>

L I A B I L I T I E S

Loans & Exchanges - (See <u>SCHEDULE "I"</u>) -	\$5,927.08	
Accounts Payable - (See <u>SCHEDULE "II"</u>) -	157.33	
<u>TOTAL LIABILITIES</u>		<u>6,084.41</u>
<u>LIABILITIES in EXCESS of ASSETS (DEFICIT)</u>		<u>\$3,006.55</u>

RECONCILIATION OF DEFICIT

July 1, 1934 - As per Report dated July 10, 1934.....	\$1,937.39	
July 31, 1934 - See <u>EXHIBIT "C"</u> hereunto annexed	1,069.16	
	<u>\$3,006.55</u>	<u>\$3,006.55</u>

NON-SECTARIAN ANTI-NAZI LEAGUE to CHAMPION HUMAN RIGHTS, INC.

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TRIAL BALANCE as at JULY 31, 1934

Cash in Banks:		
Irving Trust Company - 49th. Street Branch..	\$2,201.76	\$
Public Ational Bank - 25th. Street Branch..	67.95	
- Bronx Branch.....	4.10	
Petty Cash.....	31.65	
Securities and Deposits.....	100.00	
Furniture & Fixtures.....	672.40	
Loans & Exchanges.....		5,927.08
Accounts Payable.....		157.33
Miscellaneous Income.....		8.00
Donations Income.....		115.00
Salaries.....	646.07	
Rent, Telephone, Telegrams & Light.....	270.43	
Office Expenses.....	211.89	
Publicity.....	166.75	
Mail Campaign Expenses.....	358.01	
Mail Campaign Income.....		753.50
General Expense.....	36.15	
Publications Income.....		421.18
Publications Expense.....	774.20	
Women's Division Expenses.....	72.00	
Women's Division Income.....		59.00
Allowances and Discounts.....		15.63
Surplus - (Deficit) -	1,937.39	
Souvenir Journal Income.....		15.00
Souvenir Journal Expense.....	1.28	
Victor Herndon - Expense.....	432.63	
Victor Herndon - Income		434.00
Philadelphia Income.....		426.00
Research Department Expense.....	267.50	
Vigilantes Expenses.....	29.56	
Victor Herndon - Commission Drawing	50.00	
	<u>\$8,331.72</u>	<u>\$8,331.72</u>

EXHIBIT "C"

NON-SECTARIAN ANTI-NAZI LEAGUE to CHAMPION HUMAN RIGHTS, INC.

---000---

STATEMENT SHOWING INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES and ALL EXPENDITURES
FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1934INCOME FROM ACTIVITIESMAIL CAMPAIGN - RECEIPTS.....\$ 753.50EXPENDITURES:

Postage.....\$ 156.60
 Processing.....63.21
 Printing.....38.20
 Lists.....100.00

Total Mail Campaign Expenditures.....358.01NET INCOME FROM MAIL CAMPAIGN.....\$ 395.49WOMEN'S DIVISION - RECEIPTS.....\$ 59.00EXPENDITURES - Salary.....72.00EXPENDITURES IN EXCESS OF INCOME.....13.00

\$ 382.49

SOUVENIR JOURNAL - RECEIPTS.....\$ 15.00EXPENDITURES - Incidentals.....1.28NET PROFIT FROM SOUVENIR JOURNAL.....13.72VICTOR HERNDON - RECEIPTS.....\$ 434.00EXPENDITURES:

Salaries.....\$240.00
 Commission.....68.80
 Printing.....52.00
 Advertising.....25.20
 Stationery.....6.25
 Mimeographing.....12.88
 Incidentals.....20.00
 Telephone.....7.50

Total Victor Herndon Expenditures.....432.63NET INCOME FROM VICTOR HERNDON.....1.37PHILADELPHIA - INCOME - RECEIPTS.....\$ 426.00EXPENDITURES - NONE.....-

426.00

MISCELLANEOUS INCOME - RECEIPTS:

Publications.....\$ 421.18
 Radio.....8.00

TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS INCOME.....429.18OTHER INCOME

Donations.....\$ 115.00
 Allowances and Discounts.....15.63

TOTAL AMOUNT OF OTHER INCOME.....130.63GROSS INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES.....\$1,383.39Amount Carried Forward.....\$1,383.39

CHARLES A. KLEIN & CO.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

551 FIFTH AVE.

NEW YORK

EXHIBIT "C"
(Continued)

Amount Brought Forward.....\$1,383.39

DISBURSEMENTS - GENERAL

PUBLICATIONS - BULLETIN:

Drug Pamphlet.....	\$ 100.00
Mailing.....	52.72
Postage.....	170.00
Editing.....	90.00
Salaries.....	108.00
Printing.....	240.75
Cuts and Mats.....	12.73
<u>Total Publications Expense.....</u>	<u>\$ 774.20</u>

PUBLICITY:

Salaries.....	\$140.00
Mimeographing.....	9.37
Newspapers & Magazines.....	12.38
Clippings.....	5.00
<u>Total Publicity Expense.....</u>	<u>166.75</u>

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT:

Salaries.....	\$248.00
Newspapers & etc.....	19.50
<u>Total Research Department Expense.....</u>	<u>267.50</u>

SALARIES:

Office.....	\$346.07
Executive.....	300.00
<u>Total Salaries.....</u>	<u>646.07</u>

MISCELLANEOUS:

Rent & Light.....	\$ 84.40
Telephone.....	158.86
Telegraph.....	27.17
Postage.....	116.94
Office Supplies.....	25.30
Printing.....	30.96
Mimeographing.....	21.40
Car Fares.....	10.69
Cooler.....	3.65
Towel Supply.....	2.95
Victor Herndon - Commission Drawing.....	50.00
Vigilantes.....	29.56
Incidentals.....	36.15
<u>Total Miscellaneous Expense.....</u>	<u>598.03</u>

TOTAL GENERAL and ADMINISTRATION DISBURSEMENTS..... \$2,452.55

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS in EXCESS of INCOME..... 1,069.16

\$2,452.55 \$2,452.55

SCHEDULE "I"

NON-SECTARIAN ANTI-NAZI LEAGUE to CHAMPION HUMAN RIGHTS, INC.

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LOANS & EXCHANGES

as at

JULY 31, 1934

Samuel Untermyer.....	\$6,000.00
Forum.....	11.70
Scheffler Merchandise Company.....	5.88
Workmen's Circle - Returned Check.....	3.00
H. H. Rosenfelt.....	80.00
Good Will Enterprise.....	5.00
Hollander Brothers.....	2.50
	<u>\$6,017.58</u>



\$ 90.50	90.50
	<u>\$5,927.08</u>

August 10, 1934.

1. EFFECT OF BOYCOTT ON GERMANY'S TRADE
BALANCE WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD
BY A COMPARISON OF FIGURES FOR:
1932, 1933 and 1934

<u>PERIOD</u>	<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Pre-Hitler</u>				
<u>Year 1932</u>				
January	RM 439,600,000	RM 541,600,000	RM 102,000,000	
February	440,600,000	537,600,000	97,000,000	
March	363,500,000	527,000,000	163,500,000	
April	472,200,000	481,300,000	9,100,000	
May	351,100,000	446,900,000	95,800,000	
June	364,400,000	454,100,000	89,700,000	
July	366,200,000	430,500,000	64,300,000	
August	331,500,000	428,200,000	96,700,000	
September	360,200,000	443,800,000	83,600,000	
October	398,100,000	481,900,000	83,800,000	
November	393,300,000	475,200,000	81,900,000	
December	422,700,000	490,900,000	68,200,000	
<u>1933 1st Hitler Year</u>			RM 1,035,000,000	
January	367,600,000	390,500,000	22,900,000	
February	347,100,000	373,600,000	26,500,000	
March	361,500,000	425,600,000	64,100,000	
April	321,100,000	381,800,000	60,700,000	
May	333,200,000	421,800,000	88,600,000	
June	356,600,000	384,500,000	27,900,000	
July	360,200,000	385,200,000	25,000,000	
August	346,800,000	412,500,000	65,700,000	
September	337,000,000	432,300,000	95,300,000	
October	347,000,000	445,400,000	98,400,000	
November	351,400,000	394,300,000	42,900,000	
December	374,400,000	423,800,000	49,400,000	
			RM 667,400,000	
<u>1934 2nd Hitler Year</u>				
January	372,100,000	349,900,000	-22,200,000	
February	377,900,000	343,300,000	-34,600,000	
March	397,700,000	401,100,000	3,400,000	
April	398,200,000	315,800,000	-82,400,000	
May	379,600,000	337,400,000	-42,200,000	
June	377,100,000	338,800,000	-38,300,000	

RM-216,300,000

The above figures indicate that, whereas in the pre-Hitler Year 1932 the German foreign trade balance during the first six months showed a SURPLUS of RM 557,100,000, this SURPLUS was reduced in the same period of the first Hitler year 1933 to RM 2 91,000,000 and in the same period of the second Hitler year 1934 dropped catastrophically to a DEFICIT of RM 216,300,000.

August 10, 1934.

II. EFFECT OF BOYCOTT ON GERMANY'S TRADE WITH U. S.

A. FIGURES SHOWING DROP IN GERMANY'S EXPORTS TO U. S.
BY COMPARING THE PRE-HITLER YEAR 1932 WITH THE FIRST
HITLER 1933.

Germany's exports to the U. S. in 1932,
according to German Government records, ~~amounted to~~
amounted to RM 281,202,000

Germany's exports to the U. S. in 1933,
according to German Government records,
amounted to 245,852,000

Decrease: RM 35,350,000

Germany's exports to the U. S. in 1932,
according to U. S. Department of Commerce records,
amounted to \$ 73,571,644

Germany's exports to the U. S. in 1933,
according to U. S. Department of Commerce
records, amounted to 78,167,612

Increase \$ 4,595,968

The figures given by the U. S. Department of Commerce showing an increase of \$ 4,595,968 are misleading. This is due only to America's going off the gold standard in April 1933, after which time the dollar dropped throughout the rest of that year. Thus the gold value of German exports to the U. S. in 1933 was only \$ 64,007,331, instead of the inflated figure referred to above, namely \$78,167,612.

The actual drop is correctly indicated by the German figure of RM 35,350,000.

August 10, 1934.

II. EFFECT OF BOYCOTT ON GERMANY'S TRADE WITH USA.

B. FIGURES SHOWING DROP IN GERMANY'S EXPORT TO U.S. BY COMPARING THE FIRST QUARTERS OF THE PRE-HITLER YEAR, 1932, AND THE HITLER YEAR, 1934, WHEN DEFINITE BOYCOTT RESULTS WERE ALREADY ASCERTAINABLE.

ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM GERMANY TO U.S. IN DECREASING QUANTITIES	VALUES IN REICHSMARKS JANUARY TO MARCH 1932	VALUES IN REICHSMARKS JANUARY TO MARCH 1934
Live animals	RM 1,167,000	RM 218,000
Rice	10,000	----
Flour,grits,etc.	38,000	10,000
Fruit	2,000	----
Sugar	2,000	----
Meat and sausages	186,000	73,000
Cheese, hard and soft	225,000	20,000
Spices	6,000	----
Meat,extracts,fruit juices, chocolates,preserves,etc.	543,000	310,000
Wool and animal hair	394,000	133,000
Flax,hemp, jute, etc.	56,000	2,000
Cattle hides	1,248,000	711,000
Fur skins, raw	1,533,000	876,000
Feathers and bristles	120,000	66,000
	RM 5,530,000	RM 2,419,000

August 10, 1934

II. B. (Continued)

ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM GER- MANY TO U.S. IN DECREASING QUANTITIES	VALUES IN REICHSMARK JANUARY TO MARCH 1932	VALUES IN REICHSMARKS JANUARY TO MARCH 1934
Brought forward	RM 5,530,000	RM 2,419,000
Animal intestines, stomachs etc	217,000	51,000
Raw tobacco	5,000	----
Seeds, not oil-bearing	2,779,000	1,546,000
Oil-bearing fruits and seeds	133,000	18,000
Lumber	4,000	----
Gums, resins, shellac	275,000	225,000
Anthracite coal	555,000	----
Coke	37,000	24,000
Coal-tar and derivatives	700,000	328,000
Mineral oil	779,000	288,000
Cement	2,000	----
Clay, kaolin, gypsum, graphite, borax, alabaster, etc.	568,000	409,000
Scrap iron, iron alloys	123,000	2,000
Copper waste	13,000	----
Lead waste	1,000	----
Potash	1,537,000	632,000
Alkalis, fertilizers, albumin, gelatine, etc.	2,461,000	2,338,000
Dextrin, starches, yeast, stearin, ozokerite, etc.	3,091,000	1,314,000
Rayon and floss silk yarn	<u>92,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>
	RM 18,902,000	RM 9,619,000

August 10, 1934.

II. B. (Continued)

ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM GER- MANY TO U.S. IN DECREASED QUANTITIES	VALUES IN REICHSMARKS JANUARY TO MARCH 1932	VALUES IN REICHSMARKS JANUARY TO MARCH 1934
Brought forward	RM 18,902,000	RM 9,619,000
Yarn of wool and other animal hair	65,000	21,000
Silk and rayon textiles	794,000	297,000
Textiles of wool and other animal hair	443,000	86,000
Cotton textiles	7,677,000	3,322,000
Wearing apparel	369,000	70,000
Felt hats and hat bodies	3,000	----
Textiles, such as trimmings, nettings, oilcloth, artif. flows.	405,000	160,000
Leather	2,492,000	1,033,000
Leather goods	4,571,000	1,189,000
Furs and fur manufactures	379,000	47,000
Paraffin, wax and wax products	352,000	142,000
Wood manufactures	491,000	281,000
Rubber manufactures	549,000	207,000
Celluloid and cellul. products	725,000	197,000
Films	292,000	110,000
Paper and paper goods	4,114,000	1,504,000
Books and music sheets	1,007,000	413,000
Paints, varnish and lacquer	<u>3,458,000</u>	<u>2,590,000</u>
	RM 47,088,000	RM 21,288,000

August 10, 1934.

II. B. (Continued)

ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM GER- MANY TO U.S. IN DECREASING QUANTITIES	VALUES IN REICHSMARKS JANUARY TO MARCH 1932	VALUES IN REICHSMARKS JANUARY TO MARCH 1934
Brought forward	RM 47,088,000	RM 21,288,000
Sulphate and chloride of potash	1,125,000	820,000
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	6,223,000	5,083,000
Clay and porcelain products	1,528,000	635,000
Glass and glassware	2,500,000	1,145,000
Manufactures of precious metals	85,000	26,000
Iron and steel pipes & cylinders	451,000	133,000
Bars & molds of iron and steel	702,000	149,000
Sheets and wire of iron & steel	299,000	169,000
Kettles, machine parts and accessories	795,000	723,000
Knives and shears	706,000	173,000
Tools and agricultural applcs.	628,000	236,000
Nails, needles, pins, etc.	3,228,000	1,579,000
Copper products	951,000	358,000
Gold-and silver-plated articles	168,000	41,000
Manufactures of aluminum, lead, nickel, zinc, etc.	744,000	560,000
Tool-making machinery	269,000	242,000
Agricultural machinery	36,000	15,000
Tractors, motorboats, airplanes, pumps, blowing & separating machinery	<u>1,750,000</u>	<u>1,166,000</u>
	RM 69,276,000	RM 34,541,000

August 10, 1934.

II. B. (Continued)

ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM GER- MANY TO U.S. IN DECREASING QUANTITIES	VALUES IN REICHSMARKS JANUARY TO MARCH 1932	VALUES IN REICHSMARKS JANUARY TO MARCH 1934
Brought forward	RM 69,276,000	RM 34,541,000
Electro-Technical products	549,000	181,000
Motor vehicles	61,000	27,000
Bicycles and parts	38,000	15,000
Boats	45,000	----
Musical instruments, phonographs, etc.	1,103,000	770,000
Clocks	28,000	18,000
Typewriters, calculating machines, drwg. instruments, surgical and precision instruments	984,000	427,000
Toys	1,871,000	568,000
Ivory, pearl and marble products; grinding and polishing stones; paper and asbestos products; printed pictures, calendars, etc.	2,767,000	653,000
TOTALS	RM 76,767,000	RM 37,200,000

The above shown Boycott results
have been surpassed by no
other country, with the
exception of Russia.

NON-SECTARIAN ANTI-NAZI LEAGUE

TO CHAMPION HUMAN RIGHTS, Inc.

SUCCESSORS TO AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR DEFENSE OF JEWISH RIGHTS

729 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

September 17, 1934.

Officers

SAMUEL UNTERMYER

President

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER
VICE-PRESIDENT

HON. JAMES W. GERARD
VICE-PRESIDENT

HON. FIORELLO H. LAGUARDIA
VICE-PRESIDENT

HON. ARTHUR S. TOMPKINS
VICE-PRESIDENT

DR. A. CORALNIK
VICE-PRESIDENT

COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT
VICE-PRESIDENT

J. DAVID STERN
TREASURER

LOUIS MYERS
ACTING TREASURER

EZEKIEL RABINOWITZ
SECRETARY

MRS. MARK HARRIS
ACTING-CHAIRMAN
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Board of Directors

SAMUEL UNTERMYER
CHAIRMAN

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE

HON. JAMES M. BECK

ABRAHAM CAHAN

DR. A. CORALNIK

DR. BENJAMIN DUBOVSKY

HON. M. MALDWIN FERTIG

JACOB FISHMAN

J. GEORGE FREDMAN

ALLIE S. FREED

HON. JAMES W. GERARD

MRS. MARK HARRIS

SIEGFRIED F. HARTMAN

REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

REV. EDWARD L. HUNT

E. N. KLEINBAUM

LOUIS MYERS

HON. LEOPOLD PRINCE

EZEKIEL RABINOWITZ

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

J. DAVID STERN

HON. ARTHUR S. TOMPKINS

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

FRANK P. WALSH

(BOARD IN FORMATION)

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver

The Temple

East 105th St. & Ansel Road

Cleveland, Ohio.

Hear Rabbi Silver:

I presume you have already been informed of my appointment as secretary of the League. I suppose we may say,

Shkhe nakh nakh Shkhe.

This is my first morning at the office and I am availing myself of the earliest moment to express to you my gratification of the opportunity of working with you in this cause. I feel certain that I will have your full support and cooperation and I trust that the distance which separates you from headquarters will not form too much of a barrier to constant and intensive activities for the furtherance of the work.

I am first of all of course, acquainting myself with the operations carried on from here and expect within a few days to be able to formulate some new plans for the intensification of activities.

Wishing you a happy New Year and with kind regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Bernard G. Richards

Bernard G. Richards
Secretary

BGR:BZ

September 21, 1934.

Mr. Bernard G. Richards, Sec'y,
Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League,
729 Seventh Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Richards:

I am delighted to know that you have taken over the secretaryship of the League. I have the utmost confidence in you and in your ability to make the League tremendously vital in the present situation. I will help you all I can.

May I at this early opportunity make the suggestion that you avoid the mistake made by your predecessor, who in every way, was a splendid fellow. Do not let the League function as the private enterprise of any one man. Try to build up the morale of the organization by having it run as an independent body. Your executive committee should function as an independent body, discussing every important issue and making all decisions. The League will go to pieces if one man is permitted to foist decisions upon it, to speak without consulting the body and generally to use the League as a private vehicle for publicity purposes.

With all good wishes for a very happy new year, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

October 18, 1934

Mr. Bernard G. Richards, Sec'y,
Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League,
729 Seventh Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Richards:

The proper answer to the Nazi meeting in Madison Square Gardens and in the Bronx should come not from us but from the American Legion. The Friends of New Germany are setting up an hyphenated Americanism which the American Legion is pledged to destroy. It is introducing the racial and religious issue in American politics. No organization should be more on the alert to scotch such tendencies than the American Legion. I believe that the matter, if properly presented to the New York Executive of the American Legion, and a resolution adopted by the Legion on this subject, would be tremendously helpful and would serve notice on the German-Americans that their political activities are being watched by those who formerly had to fight the Germans in the World War.

You will recall that the National Convention of the American Legion last year passed a resolution on the German situation very favorable to our cause.

This matter I regard as of utmost importance and should be handled tactfully and quickly.

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:RK

P.S. I cannot come to the conference tomorrow. I am as yet not well enough to travel. I would also prefer that our meetings be held in the offices of the League. I shall not attend any meetings in Mr. Untermeyer's office.

What have you decided to do about the World Boycott Conference?

When will the October issue of the Economic Bulletin appear?

GUGGENHEIMER & UNTERMYER

30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS "MELPOMENE" NEW YORK

October 19, 1934

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple, East 105th St. at Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Dr. Silver:

I have delayed communicating with you on the subject of the International Nonsectarian Conference until we had fixed a date and made further headway in the selection of the personnel of our delegates.

The date has now been definitely fixed for November 25th, at London.

You are probably aware that about four weeks ago I sent Mr. Kriegel as our representative to Europe for the purpose of visiting England and the Continent to gather together non-Jewish delegates for the Conference. Mr. Bainbridge Colby, James M. Beck have agreed to go, and I am trying to get Dr. Paul Hutchinson, the Editor of the "Christian Century", to go along. Mrs. Harris, representing the women's element, and perhaps Mrs. McAdoo, Jr. will go. Mrs. Catt was very much disposed to go, and has suggested a number of prominent people here and in England, but she is over 76 years of age (which I consider quite young) and is in such failing health that her physician refuses to sanction her going.

Why don't you come along? We would very much like to have you. Your presence and participation would be a great contribution. We expect to sail on the Berengaria on November 16th and to be back on December 3rd, by the same steamer- on her return trip.

Please let me hear from you promptly.

With kind personal regards, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Samuel Untermyer
Samuel Untermyer

SU-R

October 23, 1934.

Mr. Samuel Untermyer,
30 Pine Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Untermyer:

Let me thank you for your letter of October 19th.

I am glad to note that progress is being made in connection with the International Non-Sectarian Conference. I am sorry that it will not be possible for me to attend as my congregation will not let me get away. I would suggest that you urge Mr. Sol Levinson, of Chicago, to attend this Conference and also ask Mr. William Green to attend in person, or to send an outstanding representative of the American Federation of Labor.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

October 23, 1934.

Rabbi Edward L. Israel,
Har Sinai Congregation,
Baltimore, Maryland.

My dear Edward:

I gladly grant you permission to affix my name to the statement which you have sent me regarding the Histadruth. I am just wondering whether it is not an unusual thing to do for a group of rabbis, signing themselves as members of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, to send out a statement to the membership at large without first presenting it to a convention of the C.C.A.R. Perhaps there are precedents for it.

I would also suggest a few verbal changes in two sentences which seem to me not quite clear: the one beginning "Its purpose is to appraise economic endeavor"; and the second sentence, "to rehabilitate the middle class and direct it toward useful channels of work." This sentence seems to imply that the middle class up to now was not engaged in useful channels of work.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

October 30, 1934.

Mr. Bernard G. Richards, Secretary,
Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League,
729 Seventh Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Richards:

The booklet of addresses which you are publishing, and which Mr. Untermeyer is financing, will have very little value unless it contains a preponderant number of addresses or statements by outstanding non-Jews. Untermeyer's speeches on the boycott are no novelties and unless they are intended just for the "record", a lot of energy and money is being wasted. You should get statements denouncing the Nazi regime or favoring the boycott or both from half a dozen leading Christian clergymen like Morrison, Hutchinson, Cadman, Manning, Fordick, etc., from half a dozen labor leaders in the United States, from men like Gerard, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, James M. Beck, George Gordon Battle, Villard, etc. Perhaps you might induce a few Catholic laymen like the editor of the "Commonweal", and some churchman.

Brief, pithy statements from a large number of representative people are far more helpful than lengthy speeches which few people have the time or interest to read.

There is another matter to which I would like to call your attention. I believe that an article complimenting Mr. Gerard should be included in our next Bulletin. The incident of his speech with which you are undoubtedly familiar has brought down about him a great amount of unjustified criticism. It might embitter the man. He has been too good a friend of our people and too sincere a champion of our cause to be estranged. I was happy to receive a telegram from him thanking me for the editorial which I wrote in the Jewish Daily Bulletin two weeks ago about his speech. I believe that you can phrase an article (along with his picture) in such a way as to indicate his forceful prosecution of the boycott as well as his general and continuing interest in the cause of Israel.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

November 6, 1934.

The Hon. Lily H. Montagu, J.P.,
The Red Lodge,
51 Palace Court, W.2,
London, England.

My dear Miss Montagu:

Please pardon the long delay in replying to your communications. Frankly, I have been unable to make up my mind about joining the committee for Progressive religious work which the World Union plans to undertake in Palestine. You have not sent me enough information as to what this proposed activity actually means, and how you plan to go about it. I would, under no circumstances, wish to join a committee outside of Palestine to instigate a Reform movement in Palestine. Such a movement should, under all circumstances, come from within Palestine itself. I should then have no hesitancy in joining an advisory council.

In the second place, a Progressive religious movement in Palestine would have no chance unless it is thoroughly nationalistic and Hebraic. How this can be reconciled with the traditional position of the World Union for Progressive Judaism, is something on which I should like clarification from you. It is, of course, inconceivable for us to attempt to create a Reform synagogue in Palestine that will be anti-nationalistic, anti-Zionistic or non-Hebraic. The very fact that the World Union for Progressive Judaism would foster a Progressive religious movement in Palestine would, of itself, put that movement under the suspicion of Palestine Jewry.

Don't you think that it would be wiser to let Palestine Jewry evolve its own religious institutions without any missionary work on our part?

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

Fair perfect

-5 more-

-No Experience in Education.

Kind personality - very quiet -
Physically attractive.

Fair speaking ability

Married -

Class 1932

CONGREGATION BETH EL
DETROIT

November 8, 1934

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
E. 105th St. and Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Dr. Silver:

I have no doubt that since the announcement of Rabbi Feuer's election at Toledo, you have been overwhelmed with applications for the position. No, I am not applying for the job, but I have been requested to bring to your attention the name of Rabbi Elmer Berger now of Pontiac, Michigan.

Rabbi Berger, a graduate of the H.U.C., is a young man of sterling character and good abilities. I may say to you frankly that the congregation in Pontiac is a rather difficult one to handle, and he has done as well there as any man could have done. He has had more than the usual difficulties of a small community to contend with and has held his ground with dignity under all circumstances. He has gained the respect of the worthwhile elements in his own congregation and has won for himself a real place in the life of the city.

Any consideration that you may be willing to give to his candidacy will be greatly appreciated.

With kindest regards to you and your dear ones all of whom I trust are very well, believe me to be as always

Sincerely yours,

Leo M. Trautman

LMP:REG

THE DAY

THE NATIONAL JEWISH DAILY

183 East Broadway, New York

November 19, 1934

Rabbi Dr. Silver
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Dr. Silver,

I understand that you were here several times during the last few weeks in New York, but for some reason or other we did not meet, and I had no chance to talk over with you a situation which is growing more serious every day. I refer, of course, to the League of which I and you are the so called vice-presidents.

I am very glad that you take the same attitude as I in the flat refusal to come to the meetings of our Committee as long as Mr. Samuel Untermyer persists in his demand to have these meetings called at his whim and in his office. I was not present at the Meetings of the League for the last few months and have stated expressly that I am in utter discrepancy with the policies of Mr. Untermyer. I have objected, and object now more than before to the calling of the conference in London, which is to my mind premature, superfluous, dangerous, and worse than all-insincere. Whatever you may think of the non-sectarianism of the League, and I regret very much that you lent a hand to the transformation of a good and sound Jewish organization into a sham organization of so called non-sectarian character,

On one point, I am sure, you will agree with me that the non-sectarian organization has lost its impetus and doesn't really embody either Jew or Gentile, All this is due to Mr. Untermyer's



THE NATIONAL JEWISH DAILY

183 East Broadway, New York

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senile obstinacy and egocentrism and to the subservience of our shadow Committee. I decided, therefore, to sever connections with the League and to resign from my vice-presidency. But at the same time, I feel free again to revive the original League for Defense of Jewish Rights and to revitalize this organization.

I don't have to explain to you the necessity of this organization or an organization which should view the Jewish problems on a broader line, and try to create a thought center, a center of creative ideas in our Jewish life in America.

I am conscious of the fact that my strength is insufficient and that the people who stood by me at the birth of this movement are too weak and insignificant. Would you help me to revive and reorganize the League?

I cannot enter now into details. It is premature. What matters is the principle. If you are only in agreement with me on the basic point, we will surely come to an agreement about the detailed work.

I will be very pleased to hear your answer as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,
Dr. A. Coralnik
 Dr. A. Coralnik

ac:rk

November 26, 1934.

League for Labor Palestine

! also see "H/P" - "H/P" - "H/P"

Rabbi Samuel Wohl,
Wise Center,
Reading Rd. and N. Crescent Ave.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Wohl:

I am not very enthusiastic about your plan in making a lot of noise about bringing over German-Jewish children to Palestine. You probably know from some of the editorial which I wrote in the Jewish Daily Bulletin that I am opposed to the project of moving Jewish children out of Germany either to Palestine or to the United States. Those that must go should be helped to go. The others should be assisted into Jewish schools and Jewish occupational opportunities in Germany. All the social workers with whom I have discussed the bringing to this country the two hundred and fifty children from Germany are thoroughly disgusted with the whole matter. They did not favor it in the first place. Some hysterical women in New York were responsible for the idea and the social workers had to step in to avert tragic blunderings in the procedure.

I am not in favor of helping Hitler move the Jewish people out of Germany.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

November 27, 1934.

Dr. A. Coralnik,
The Day,
163 East Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Coralnik:

Let me thank you for your kind letter of November 19th. The subject which you raise is of such importance that I would rather discuss it with you in person. Letters are always unsatisfactory and never completely express the writer's point of view. I shall probably be in New York within the next few weeks and I shall give myself the pleasure of contacting with you when I get there. In the meantime may I suggest that you withhold your resignation from the League and the revival of the League for the Defense of Jewish Rights. I should like to discuss both matters with you in great detail.

With all good wishes, permit me to remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS
of
INTERNATIONAL NON-SECTARIAN BOYCOTT CONFERENCE
Westminster Hall
London, England
November 26, 27th, 1934.

November 26.

CONFERENCE OPENS; PLANS ADOPTED FOR WORLD-WIDE BOYCOTT; FUNDS RAISED FOR THIS PURPOSE; ADDRESSES BY MR. SAMUEL UNTERMYER AND MR. WALTER CITRINE.

The International Non-Sectarian Boycott Conference opened in the afternoon, Mr. Samuel Untermyer presiding. A host of trade-union officials, representatives of various churches, delegates and public men were present.

It was decided by the Conference to form an organization for an effective world-wide boycott, and to raise a fund of 30,000 pounds (about \$150,000) for this purpose. It was announced that 2,000 pounds (about \$10,000) had already been donated to the fund.

A resolution calling for the formation of Anti-Nazi Youth groups throughout the world was passed.

A great number of messages were received. Sir Robert Mond, B.R.S., President of the Jewish Representative Council, veteran scientist and industrialist, wrote:

"You have come together to consider and review the results obtained hitherto by the Boycott movement. This movement is the only logical sequel to the movement which was initiated by the National Socialist Party in Germany. The fundamental policy to be aimed at is not the destruction of commerce but its diversion. Diversion of commerce can only be accomplished if the necessary knowledge is available to enable us to provide alternative sources of supply. A campaign like our own... can hope for success only in so far as we are capable of enlisting and retaining the sympathy of our fellow-citizens..."

"We must ensure that our banners move on an even front and that we avoid the fatal consequences of dissension and that we all strive for the same high ideal, namely to create for our children an environment in all parts of the world in which they may develop in peace and happiness to the highest peak of their abilities."

Mrs. Flora Drummond, of the Women's Guild of Empire, wrote:

"It is certainly the duty of British women to stand by the German women in using whatever methods -- whether it be boycott of German goods or publicity to the world in general; for if the Nazi Government of Germany is allowed to be successful, then the women of the world will have to realize that the emancipation which they have won will be wrecked."

MESSAGE FROM MR. WILLIAM GREEN, PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Mr. William Green, the president of the American Federation of Labor wrote that the Federation had urged that the boycott continue and that it be enforced with even greater vigor. "The members of organized labor of the United States and Canada," Mr. Green said, "Regard the blessings of liberty, freedom and democracy as a priceless heritage."

"Men and women must be free, free to organize, to bargain collectively, to strike against oppression and injustice, and to administer direct the force of trade unions in a democratic way, if the principles of true government are to be maintained. Furthermore, the rights of minorities in all countries must be respected and preserved if international good-will and peace are to be promoted and maintained. Labor in the United States regards the persecution of Jewish people merely because they are Jews with feelings of resentment and horror. This feeling is intensified because organized labor has embodied in its social and economic creed a declaration in opposition to discrimination against anyone because of creed or nationality."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Committees of the World Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi Council met and proceeded to the election of a President, three vice-Presidents, a Governing Board, and an Executive Council. Mr. Untermyer was unanimously elected President. Vice-Presidents chosen were Walter Citrine, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, Maître Vincent de More-Giafferi, French attorney; and Mr. Paul Hutchinson, editor of the Christian Century.

ADDRESS BY MR. WALTER M. CITRINE.

Mr. Citrine said that the security of the world would be menaced so long as Hitler remained the Dictator of Germany. There is an overwhelming justification for the boycott movement. In his opinion, what had already been done in the way of boycotting had been responsible for a change in the policy of the German Government. He was no political prophet and he could see no further into a country than those present, but he tried to observe the stream of public opinion in Germany. Mr. Citrine went on:

"My judgment is this, we are on the eve of a profound development in Germany. We have it on the statement of the head of the Reichsbank that no factor contributed more to the breakdown of economic life of Germany than the boycott. I am not wondering what Hitler, Dr. Goebbels and people like that think about the boycott. I am thinking more of what industrialists and financiers of Germany are thinking about it.

"There is only one way to hit such people, and that is to hit their pocket. We are hitting the pocket of Germany very effectively by means of the boycott.

"Formerly, Germany's exports transcended those of Great Britain or of the United States. To-day, Germany not only has not got a favorable trade balance, but it has a very decided balance of trade against her. Inside Germany, her resources are declining. Her railways lost 23 million pounds last year. Her yield from taxes is going down all the way round. That, side by side with the depreciation in the standard of living of the people, the lowering of wages which has brought Germany to the position of being one of the lowest paid countries in Europe, is helping this movement forward.

"If we can only extend this boycott, if we can find means to bring home to the average consumers that they should not buy German goods, I predict with confidence profound changes in Germany, not later than next Spring.

"I believe that the days of Hitlerism are numbered. Profound changes are taking place in Germany in the future, and this boycott is one of the most important means of accomplishing and accelerating those changes."

SPEECHES BY AMERICAN DELEGATES.

Dr. Paul Hutchinson spoke of the efforts which are being made in Chicago to make the boycott more effective. Mrs. Mark Harris delivered an address on the work which is being done in America by women. Every large department store in the U.S., although at first reluctant to heed their requests that German goods not be sold, finally acceded, she said, because of the intense sales pressure brought against such stores. She reported that the women of America were determined not to buy German goods, and that although the boycott had been effective, it would be made even more so.

The Hon. Richard J. Beamish, former Secretary of State for Pennsylvania, moved a resolution, which was adopted, that anti-Nazi groups should be organized in colleges, schools, Labor Unions, Churches, industry and every establishment throughout the world, and, that a world-wide Anti-Nazi Youth movement be started, directed by trained group leaders.

ADDRESS BY THE REV. PAUL TEISSONIERE OF THE BRUSSELS UNITARIAN COMMUNITY.

The Rev. Paul Teissoniere of the Brussels Unitarian Community, said:

"It is to-day indispensable that we should be united for the defence of the liberties menaced by Hitlerite Imperialism. These liberties are the very core of civilization. Germany must be made to know that public opinion has been roused and refuses to be stilled. Protestants, Catholics and Jews unite and forget differences of faith and race in order to affirm the beauty of human fraternity, without which the progress of civilization would be impossible."

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Philip Guedalla moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously.

"That in view of the German Government's continued policy of discrimination and denial to her citizens and denizens of their right to complete freedom of opinion and conscience, this assembly of delegates representing communities in all parts of the world realizes the need for an extension of the present bases of its activities, and expresses its resolve to join and cooperate with organizations and persons of every creed and race who are making efforts to ensure the just treatment of all German subjects without distinction."

Mr. Samuel Untermyer moved the following resolutions, which were passed:

"Resolved that an International Organization be now established to be known as 'The World Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi Council to Champion Human Rights,' the purpose of which among others, shall be to vigorously prosecute and enforce economic sanctions against Germany in every country, until either the Hitler regime shall have been driven from power by the force of world opinion expressed in its economic isolation, or until it shall have

a) Restored to organized Labor the rights that have been taken away and the properties that have been confiscated.

b) Renounced and abandoned its attempts by State authority and interference to destroy the Catholic and Protestant Churches, to Religions, to discard and repudiate the Old and parts of the New Testament, and to set up and substitute in their place a new religion in direct conflict with the principles and beliefs of Christianity under the misleading title of 'The German Christian Church' and until it shall be appropriate pledges and decrees, have fully reinstated freedom of religious belief and worship to all sects, uncontrolled by State authority.

c) Until it shall have repealed all its recent laws and decrees against its Jewish citizens and residents and have ceased its persecution of and discrimination against them and its attempts to exterminate them,

d) Until it shall have restored to the Masonic Lodges the status and property of which they have been deprived,

e) Until Womanhood in Germany has been reinstated in the full rights and privileges that have resulted from a generation of struggle and of which they have been so ruthlessly deprived of by the Hitler Regime in Germany."

"Resolved that the Governing body of the Organization shall consist besides the usual officers, of one representative from the organized local body of each country, including one from organized Labor and one woman representative in each such country and that such representation shall be selected without regard to race, creed, color or religion,"

"Resolved that the World body shall immediately devote itself to organizing local bodies in all the countries in which they are not now organized,"

"Resolved to raise a preliminary sum of 30,000 pounds (about \$150,000) as a fighting fund for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the central organization as above-defined and that such fund be maintained until such time as the aims set forth will have been achieved."

STATEMENT BY MR. UNTERMYER.

Mr. Untermyer said he was pleased to report that the Jewish section had passed a resolution agreeing to merge their activities with those of the other bodies. His own organization, he said, was non-sectarian. Its direction was in the hands of distinguished men and women of all races and creeds, including Protestants, Catholics, and Labor Leaders. Although the Jews may have been the first victims of the persecutions, attacks upon organized labor and religion followed in quick succession. It would be fool-hardy for any one sect to undertake the conduct of a movement of this kind. It could not succeed and even if it could, it would not accomplish the intended purpose of such a movement.

November 27.

SECOND DAY OF THE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Thomas Levy, M.P. presided at a big mass meeting held at the Central Hall, Westminster, at which the speakers were Mr. Samuel Untermyer, Mr. Herbert Morrison, leader of the London County Council and ex-Minister of Transport, who represented the National Council of Labor, the Haham Dr. Gaster, Mr. Philip Guedalla, and Dr. Paul Hutchinson of Chicago.

RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously.

"This mass meeting, consisting of peoples of all denominations, political opinions, races and creeds, welcomes the formation of the 'World Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi Council to Champion Human Rights,' as established in London on Monday, November 26th, 1934, and pledges itself to give every support to its activities on behalf of the world boycott of German goods and services, until such times as complete freedom of belief and restoration of full civil rights is restored to all German subjects without distinction."

ADDRESS BY MR. THOMAS LEVY, M.P.

Mr. Thomas Levy in opening the meeting said that the occasion was unique, for a greater and more representative gathering of oppressed minorities in many parts of the world had never been held. They were brought together against the common peril to the right of free speech, free meeting and equal citizenship. The foundations of freedom were threatened, Mr. Levy said, and continued:

"I am a Jew, and I am proud of it. I am now less proud to be a citizen and a member of Parliament in a great country which reveres freedom as a national tradition. What have the Jews done to merit calumny and cruelty? I say nothing at all. But they have done a great deal to merit justice and fair dealing wherever they are abused. The Jews have exhibited, wherever they have been domiciled, qualities of citizenship, of civic duty and public service which will stand any comparison.

"There are certainly not less than 12 million Jews throughout the world, and if they never had a national home and a corporate life of their own, organized and expressed in one great Jewish state - if they never achieved this ideal, I know that Jewry will always be a potent force in the progress of mankind. I do not fear for the Jew or for the waning of his influence in national and international affairs. I am confident, without being egotistical, that he has qualities which no adversity can overcome, and with which the world cannot dispense. Keep a stout heart. Don't let your spirit be broken by the difficulties which confront you, and never fail to work and hope for the day of emancipation."

ADDRESS BY MR. HERBERT MORRISON.

Mr. Morrison said:

"We live in the greatest city of the world - London. We have a varied population, and it is difficult to say what pure London stock is. Despite our varieties, the Londoner can live side by side with the non-Londoner and be tolerant, happy, broad-minded and without prejudice. In London there is a Jewish population. Some are working people, some are in commerce, some are in finance, in business, parliamentary life, and local Government life.

"I have found the Jewish people a very nice people, a very friendly people, on the whole a very able people, who get there; but it is no good grumbling about that - a very competent people, and on the whole as much as any other sections of the metropolis, a very reliable people.

"In Berlin, a meeting like this could not happen. Lack of tolerance, lack of free speech is so fastened upon the German people, that even a Nazi meeting is not permitted without permission of the Minister of Propaganda. The Jewish race in Germany is oppressed and downtrodden. Germany is not the better for the oppression. It is missing something in its national life, for nobody can read the history of the Great German Empire, without knowing that here and there, in important parts and significant respects, Jewish citizens - who were possibly better Germans than Hitler himself - have contributed enormously in art, music, literature, business, commerce, to the advancement of the German State and German people.

"Since the War, Germany has had a rough time. Personally I regret it. Germany is not making the situation any better. Having suffered oppression in treaties and war settlements, it ought to know what it is. This persecution is indecent, intolerant - it is horrible. Above all it is irrational from the point of view of the well-being of the German people.

"The Jewish people have pride of race, but how many Jews can be sure they are 100% Jewish? I wonder what the Imperial Chancellor would find if he went back far enough? So far as I am concerned, I do not care what he is, is sufficiently disgusting without finding anything else...

"Economic warfare is not in our line. It is not in yours. But if a Government sets itself on the basis that the rest of the people with different political views have no right to express themselves, and no right to economic existence, then with regret, with sorrow, with no pleasure, we are driven to think what we are going to do about it.

"You have answered, and the National Council of Labor has agreed with you. to join in answering that so long as that country conducts itself in that way, and it is not a question that we desire bloodshed - we don't - but if they put their principles into practice, then we cannot have economic relations with them.

ADDRESS OF MR. MORRISON (continued).

"Tonight I join you in saying that it is the duty of every good Jewish citizen, of every good Labor citizen, of every good British citizen who loves Labor, to undermine the economic security of the Nazi State by proclaiming, observing and furthering a boycott of German goods and services until the Germans restore those rights to everyone.

"This is no religious issue. It is no racial issue. It is no political issue - it is an issue of human civic liberty. We proclaim the boycott in no sense of exultation or pleasure, but because it is the only effective way open to us to make known to the powers of darkness that rule the German Reich that they had better think again or the world will turn its back upon them.

ADDRESS BY MR. SAMUEL UNTERMYER.

Mr. Samuel Untermyer then spoke:

"Nothing can more eloquently demonstrate the deaf, dumb, blind and perverted psychology of the German people than their surprised indignation and sense of injury and injustice, after almost two years of flouting and defying all the decencies of civilization and trampling upon everything that we hold sacred, at finding themselves an outcast and pariah among the nations, with the finger of scorn pointed at them by all the world.

"The first act that visualized the accession of Hitler to power was the indiscriminate slaughter of its innocent law-abiding minority of Jewish citizens of German birth and ancestry, the brutal beatings and imprisonment of thousands of others, driven to starvation, insanity and suicide, the boycotting and intimidation of the owners of Jewish shops and businesses, the enforced discharge of Jewish employees, and their expulsion from the ranks of the organized workers, and from the Army and Navy and all posts in the Civil Government, the outlawing of its great scientists, lawyers and physicians who had shed lustre upon their country and had been honored in foreign lands, all solely because of their taint of Jewish blood, the confiscation of their property, the prohibition of all Jewish contact, and the enactment, without rhyme, reason or excuse, of cruel medieval laws that are obviously confessedly intended to bring about the ultimate extermination of the Jewish population. Not even those who were maimed and wounded in the world war are exempt from the indescribable savage persecution.

"One would imagine from the cries of distress and denunciation of the world-boycott with which the foreign Press has been flooded by the Hitler Propaganda Ministry that the countries enforcing this measure of self-defense were the aggressors.

"The entire Labor movement throughout the world, is vitally concerned in bringing about the downfall of the despotic Hitler regime, and everything for which it stands, looking to the destruction of industrial democracy.

"But nothing can better describe the aptness of the characterization of Hitler as the 'Mad Dog of Europe' than his war upon Christianity and the Christian Churches. Pending the determination of the Saar Plebiscite, he is manifestly 'sofe-p@dalling' on the Catholic end, but as soon as that is over the onslaught will be resumed with added ferocity. Dr. D. Parkes Cadman, one of America's most eminent Protestant divines, has recently summarized the situation by saying:

"In its simplest terms, the struggle in Germany is to determine whether State worship in modern form, racialism and nationalistic extravaganzas shall take the place of a spiritual and universal religion, which has always found at least some degree of expression in the Christian Churches - both Catholic and Protestant. Opposition to the new Nazi religion is not simply an affair of a few religious leaders but is rooted in the deepest convictions of the laity as well."

"There can be no question about the pagan heretic views of either Dr. Adolf Rosenberg or of those of Dr. Ernst Bergmann, both sponsored by Hitler. The former has set them forth at great length in his book 'The Myth of the Twentieth Century,' while Professor Bergmann's philosophy is contained in his book, 'The German National Church.' Both these books have been officially condemned by formal decrees of the Catholic Church issued by the Supreme Congregation of the Holy Office of the Catholic Church, which has put these two books on the Index Expurgatorius.

ADDRESS OF MR. SAMUEL UNTERMYER (continued).

"The fact that Dr. Rosenberg has, during the present phase of the religious controversy in Germany, been appointed by Hitler himself as the leader of German culture, is the measure of the importance which Hitler attaches to the cultural influence of Dr. Rosenberg upon the Youth of Nazi Germany. He assails the very foundations of the Pauline writings, and influence of the New Testament."

UNTERMYER CALLS BOYCOTT SUBSTITUTE FOR WAR.

"What, then, is the remedy against this canker that has taken root in the heart of civilization?

"We might patiently wait, for the enslaved German people to find their own salvation and throw off this yoke by civil revolution, but the chains that have been forged around them are so strong, and are being so strengthened day by day that their bursting may come too late, and may end in the war for which Hitler is feverishly preparing under cover of which he expects to be able to maintain his despotic power.

"Short of war, which might well mean the end of civilization, there is no effective weapon except the refusal of the world to deal with that accursed land, in the form of a boycott, until this blight is exterminated from the face of our fair earth.

"To their credit it should be said that the framers of the Covenant of the League of Nations had the vision to realize the efficacy of the boycott, and to provide for its application to a recalcitrant country as a substitute for war, which it did under the euphonious name of 'Economic Sanctions'.

"Unfortunately the League has never had the courage to apply that remedy, although the Council of the League appears, within the last few weeks, to have weakly threatened to do so in the case of Paraguay. A firm application of the economic sanctions against Japan by the great nations would have saved the League from the fate of innocuous desuetude and impotence into which it has fallen from sheer lack of aggressive initiative. In this aspect, as a peaceful substitute for war, the boycott, if supported by the outraged protest of civilization, as it promises to be, will, I believe, prove an effective, highly constructive remedy as a substitute for war.

"There is another constructive side that the boycott has already developed in my country and in others. It has stimulated the home-manufacture of many articles that were until now imported from Germany. I have been furnished by the Research Department of our organization, and have brought with me, a list of 510 such articles. The many tricks, frauds and evasions of our Customs laws to which the German manufacturers and importers, actively abetted by the German Government, are resorting, demonstrates the necessity for legislative and administrative action in certain of your countries, in which our experiences may prove of great assistance to you, and in which you can aid us.

MISBRANDING, 'DUMPING', PROBLEMS OF THE BOYCOTT.

"Our Federal Customs law requires that each and every article of merchandise, however small, as well as the container in which it comes, shall be 'plainly and conspicuously marked with the Country of origin'. This provision was for a time evaded by tagging instead of marking the article, and by removing the tag after the Customs inspection, or by marking the goods 'Made in Saxony', 'Made in Bavaria', 'Dresden', etc., and by using the names of unknown cities and places instead of the Country of origin as required by the law, whilst the containers were in many cases made in America, and marked made in 'U.S.A.' so as to further deceive the public as to the article, or by placing the marking in an obscure corner, or making it so small or illegible as to be unreadable.

"After innumerable evasions of this and other kinds the favorite device at the moment, and the most subtle, is to tranship German partly-finished goods into Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia or other adjacent countries; in some cases where the goods were finished in the country of transshipment they could be marked as though they had come from that country, but when that was discovered the manufacturer provided for trifling finishing work, and then transhipped the goods in the name of the country to which they had been shipped. That, too, we expect to stop by requiring that in such cases the names of both countries shall be marked on the article, and by further administrative regulations increasing the penalty. I expect that now we have accumulated sufficient

ADDRESS OF MR. SAMUEL UNTERMYER (continued)

of these instances of a deliberate plan to deceive the officials to support a regulation confiscating all such contraband merchandise. In New York State we have recently enacted a law supplementing the Federal Statute, which imposes a heavy fine or prison sentence for removing, hiding or obliterating the marks showing the country of origin.

"Another favorite method now being employed is that of 'dumping' under cover of payment in 'blocked' marks worth about 40 per cent. of the par value, and by payment in Germany by the American importer in dishonored German bonds at par that are purchasable in almost unlimited quantities at one of our leading banks at about 20 cents on the dollar and are redeemed in Germany at par in exchange for merchandise. All these tricks are being closely watched, and it is only now a question of a little time when they will be stopped.

"The trade resistance in our country against German goods is so great and has spread so rapidly to all sections, irrespective of race or creed that there is every reason to believe that within one year or less, the amount of German merchandise imported into America will become negligible if the Hitler regime lasts that length of time, unless in the meantime it removes its clutches from the Christian Churches, restores religious freedom and the independence of the Church, reinstates organized labor in the rights it formerly enjoyed and restores to the Jews their civil rights.

PROPAGANDA.

"I should add that it must also hereafter confine to home consumption its poisonous propaganda of race and religious hatred in which it is squandering millions of dollars of the money it should be using to pay its dishonored debts. Hitler's vain threat to substitute artificial cotton and petroleum oil made from local stuff, by way of reprisal, sounds - as does Dr. Schacht's financial jugglery to further deceive Germany's oft-swindled creditors - childish to anyone who understands the situation.

"Germany might safely have defied the cries of agony of its victimized Jews. Its fatal blunder was in failing to realize that a great moral revolution is abroad, and one that has yet barely begun, as compared with the dimensions it will assume when the world gets into action. It is a repetition of the same blunder into which it blindly stumbled when it callously perpetrated upon defenseless little Belgium the same brutal atrocities which many of us refused to believe until this experience opened our eyes in horror to the realization that such things are possible in the twentieth century. These people have no conception of what the outraged moral revulsion of the world can accomplish. They owe all their misfortunes to their helpless moral obtuseness. From Egypt, South Africa, Great Britain, Australia and South America, to Finland, the storm of outraged humanity is sweeping relentlessly over the face of the earth until Germany will have become the outcast of the nations."

ADDRESS BY MR. PHILIP GUEDALLA.

Mr. Philip Guedalla said:

"This meeting is to celebrate a great alliance of men and women of all parties and of all fates to do something - and that something is a boycott of Nazi-Germany. There are some who think it would be nice if Jews could carry out the boycott alone. Twenty years ago another German government - which has gone where some governments belong - walked across Belgium, and to the rescue of Belgium came England, France, United States, and the whole civilized world. Belgium did not say 'This is a Belgium War'. That was the position in which the Jews are placed, and they should thank God now for their good allies. They can end the persecutions legally and they will do so."

ADDRESS BY MR. MOSES GASTER.

Mr. Moses Gaster first described the instrument ^{known} as the seismograph and then continued:

"Every Jew carries within him such an instrument. As soon as any disturbance occurs against the Jews in any part of the world, the strings of their hearts are pulled. They have a tradition of 3,000 years behind them. When the persecution of Jews in Germany began, at once they joined hands and founded the boycott. It was set up to defend their dignity, their right to manhood, which belongs to every man who has done his duty to his country and his God.

ADDRESS BY MR. MOSES GASTER (continued).

"Germany is a plague spot and the only means of preserving the world is to put Germany in quarantine. We are not going to help any further the oppression of the Jews by giving the German Government the means to carry out its work. We will have nothing to do with this unclean thing."

ADDRESS BY DR. PAUL HUTCHINSON.

Dr. Paul Hutchinson described the Hitler Government as the most dangerous threat to the peace of the world at the present time. He went on to say:

"This meeting is being held tonight because the frontiers of civilization lie on the Rhine. The fate of mankind is at stake. Germany has thrown down a challenge to Christianity. Legally, we may accept that challenge. If we have a right to buy, we have also a right not to buy, and we mean to exercise that right by not buying German goods."

OLYMPICS RESOLUTION.

Mr. Richard J. Beamish moved the following resolution which passed unanimously:

"Whereas it is proposed that Olympic Games shall be held in Berlin in the Summer of 1936, be it Resolved

"That a Committee of seven be appointed by the President to consider the holding of a Festival of Freedom in the British Isles, the same to continue from May 1, 1936 to September 30, 1936 and to include such fixed events as the National Eisteddfod in Wales, golf championships in Scotland, Motor racing in Northern Ireland, pageantry, dramatic and operatic festivals in England and a full program of track and field championships in England; further be it Resolved

"That games in every nation which shall be connected with or tributary to the Berlin Olympics be placed by us under the same boycott as the Olympics of Berlin."

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The seven members of the Council's Executive Committee are: Frank Rogers, British labor leader; Dr. Paul Hutchinson; M. H. Davis, leader of the absorbed Jewish Representative Council of England; H. Peart of Leeds; M. Klangor of France; M. Sluyer of Holland, and M. Koussevitzky of Poland.

NATIONS REPRESENTED. at the World Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi Conference to Champion Human Rights...

POLAND

ROUMANIA

ENGLAND

BELGIUM

UNITED STATES of AMERICA

HOLLAND

SOUTH AFRICA

PALESTINE

FRANCE

EGYPT

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SWITZERLAND

DAY LETTER

1207-A

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	WEEK END LETTER

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

WESTERN UNION

CHECK
ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

November 30, 1934

19

To NATIONAL CONVENTION FOR LABOR PALESTINE

Street and No. HOTEL PA. * NEW YORK

Place

PLEASE ACCEPT MY BEST WISHES FOR SUCCESS AND FRUITFUL DELIBERATIONS OF CONVENTION
 FOR LABOR PALESTINE STOP THE HISTRADRUTH HAOVDIM HAS BEEN THE ONE ORGANIZATION
 IN PALESTINE WHICH HAS CONSISTENTLY CHAMPIONED THE TOTAL POLITICAL SOCIAL AND
 ECONOMIC PROGRAM OF CLASSIC ZIONISM STOP NATIONAL OWNERSHIP OF LAND THE COOPERATIVE
 PRINCIPLE IN ALL ECONOMIC UNDERTAKINGS THE PRINCIPLE OF JEWISH LABOR THE
 RENAISSANCE OF HEBREW CULTURE AND INTELLIGENT EXPLOATION OF WAYS OF COOPERATING
 WITH THE ARAB POPULATION STOP IT HAS SET ITSELF SQUARELY AGAINST EXPLOITATION
 AND SPECULATION WHICH SO SERIOUSLY THREATEN TODAY THE STABILITY AND CHARACTER OF
 THE YISHUV STOP I HAVE CONSISTENTLY CHAMPIONED THIS PROGRAM OF THE PALESTINE

Sender's address
for reference

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY
IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

Sender's telephone
number

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	WEEK END LETTER

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

19

To

Street and No.

Place

LABOR PARTY ON ALL OCCASIONS AND I DO SO NOW WITH ZIONS GREETINGS

Abba Hillel Silver

Sender's address
for reference

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY
IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

Sender's telephone
number

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE of JEWS AND CHRISTIANS

For Justice, Amity and Understanding among Protestants, Catholics and Jews

289 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Co-Chairmen

HON. NEWTON D. BAKER
 PROF. CARLTON J. H. HAYES
 MR. ROGER W. STRAUS

EVERETT R. CLINCHY, Ph.D.
Director

ROBERT A. ASHWORTH, D.D.
Educational Secretary

BENSON Y. LANDIS, Ph.D.
Research Secretary

December 19, 1934.

Rabbi Abba H. Silver,
 The Temple,
 E. 105th St. at Ansel Rd.,
 Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I am writing to invite you to join with Mr. Baker, Professor Hayes and Mr. Straus in the National Conference program which is seeking to prevent the spread of poisonous doctrines of race and religious hatred, and endeavoring to retain for America the highest values each culture and creed has to contribute.

As Mr. Baker put it the other day, "Catholics, Jews and Protestants must know one another, as we are all members of the same crew of the same ship. Our cooperation as citizens is necessary for the safety of the ship, and every ignorance and every prejudice among us is a danger." The periodic outbreaks of ill-will in the United States such as the "Know-Nothing Movement," the "American Protective Association," the Ku-Klux Klan, and the "Silver Shirts," prove that Americans are not immune to inter-group flare-ups like the Nazi terror. I believe the need for education in inter-group relations is great and is immediate: that is the reason why I am giving these years of my life to this job.

If you agree that Protestants, Catholics and Jews should mobilize their spiritual resources rather than fight each other, will you use the attached membership blank?

With kind personal regards, and the Season's greetings,

Sincerely,

Everett R. Clinchy
 Everett R. Clinchy

ERC:R

THIS MUST NOT COME TO AMERICA

Mexico City, 1934. Twenty Indians in the village of Huixtla, stood quietly in front of their Church and allowed themselves to be shot down by officials who sought to destroy sacred symbols. Three men and a child were killed.

München-Gladbach, 1934. Jews with a shield "I Am A Jew" were dragged by Storm Troopers through the streets, spit upon and derided. Two of them collapsed.

Berlin, 1934. A Protestant Christian pastor (a so-called Aryan), was attacked in his own library by Nazi thugs, beaten with brass knuckles until his face was a pulp. He was a pacifist.

Munich, June, 1934. Fritz Beck, popular and internationally known Christian student leader, disappeared. After two days' search his body was found in the woods, shot down by a firing squad of university students. In his work he had refused to discriminate against non-Nazi students. He was a prominent Catholic, beloved by Catholics, Jews and Protestants of many lands.

OUR TASK IS TO MAKE SUCH THINGS IMPOSSIBLE HERE.

WHAT WE ARE NOW DOING

- ¶ Educational projects in schools and colleges.
- ¶ Pilgrimage teams of rabbi, priest and minister to forty-four states.
- ¶ 300 permanent Round Tables organized to promote understanding.
- ¶ News Service to 950 papers featuring inter-faith co-operation.
- ¶ Editorials in press influenced in favor of tolerant attitudes.
- ¶ Anti-Semitism in clean movie campaign deflected by stating facts.
- ¶ Regional radio broadcasting programs.
- ¶ Mexican Intolerance statement, by 500 clergymen of three faiths.
- ¶ "Human Relations" programs (to cultivate appreciation of all culture groups) supplied to public schools.
- ¶ A study made of Sunday School literature to eliminate prejudice.
- ¶ "New Relationships with Jews and Catholics," a discussion outline for Protestant youth groups.

ADDITIONAL PLANS FOR 1935

- ¶ Tours in eight Southern states, New England, and elsewhere by rabbi, priest and minister; talks to service clubs, high schools, and other groups; organization of permanent Round Tables to act as "clearing houses" and program committees.
- ¶ Assistance to Church School editors in creating goodwill materials.
- ¶ Brotherhood Day, February 24th, in 500 communities for spread of wholesome intergroup relations; public meetings and weekly local radio programs.
- ¶ Williamstown Institute of Human Relations at Williams College in August when specific projects will be reported; lecture courses in allied themes; round tables and panel discussions on salient issues; national and international speakers and broadcasts.

The National Conference of Jews and Christians

(for Justice, Amity and Understanding among Protestants, Catholics and Jews)

289 Fourth Ave., New York City

Co-Chairmen: Newton D. Baker, Carlton J. H. Hayes, Roger W. Straus.

TEMPLE BETH JACOB
164 ORCHARD LAKE AVENUE
PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

RABBI ELMER BERGER

Wednesday, December twenty-sixth

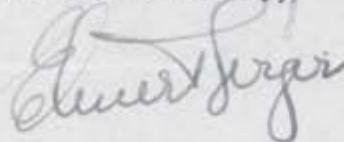
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
c/o The Temple,
Ansel Rd., and E. 105th St.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver,

Sometime ago, Dr. Mergens wrote me that he had recommended my name to you for consideration for the position as your assistant. I imagine you have many, personal applications and so, for a time, I hesitated to write you myself. I do so now because I am hoping to be in Cleveland myself this coming week and I would welcome an opportunity to see you, should you so desire. I will be staying with my parents at 11606 Carolina Rd.

I have been in Pontiac for two and one half years now and feel just a little pride in having taken a crude, chaotic congregation of varying degrees of all classes of Jews and having welded them into a respectable and progressive group. It was real pioneer work in which I was forced to give more attention to congregational conflicts than to my own problems so that now, I would be exceedingly happy for an opportunity to be associated with you.

Yours most sincerely,



GUGGENHEIMER & UNTERMYER

30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS 'MELPOMENE' NEW YORK

December 26, 1934

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
East 105th Street at Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Dr. Silver:

Permit me first to wish you a very Happy New Year and to express the hope that this letter finds you in good health and actively in pursuit of our common object.

I have been hoping that we would have the pleasure of your attendance at the next meeting of the Executive Committee and that you would renew your valuable assistance to the national work, in which you were so helpful during the early stages of my connection with the League. I have written you a number of times on this subject, but without reply, and am concerned to know whether we have done anything at this end to offend you.

I would like to explain to you the outcome of the London Conference and to have you meet our new Secretary-Mr. Harriman- who was recommended to me by Mr. Beamish (formerly Secretary of State of Pennsylvania) of Harrisburgh, Penn., a Catholic who has joined our Executive Committee, and by Mr. J. David Stern, whom you doubtless know as the publisher of the Philadelphia Record and the New York Post.

The selection of Mr. Richards as Secretary (for whom I have a high personal regard) was a great mistake. I believe Mr. Harriman possesses the qualities that will give direction and new life to the movement. But we need your assistance. The next meeting of the Executive Committee, which I would very much like to have you attend, is being fixed for 3:30 p.m. Thursday, January 3rd, at which time we expect to add to the membership of that Committee.

I suppose you know that Dr. Coralnick has resigned, on the ground that he did not approve of converting this into a nonsectarian movement. To my mind, it was the only way to secure the support of Organized Labor and of the Christian Churches.

You probably know that, as a result of the London Conference, we organized the World Council, to which Sir Robert Mont and I each subscribed L 1,000, on the understanding that a considerable sum would be gathered on

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, -2-

the other side. My election as President of the World Council was in the face of my opposition, on the ground that it would again give a distinctly Jewish atmosphere to the movement; but my objections were overruled. I wanted Mr. Citrine, the head of the International Workers' Alliance and Vice President of the British Labor organization, to be President. But he declined, on the ground that it would convert the boycott into a strictly Labor movement and might alienate other elements. He has, however, become one of the Vice Presidents. The others are Dr. Paul Hutchinson, Managing Editor of the Christian Century and Me.de Moro Giafferi, Chairman of the French Committee, who is a Catholic and generally regarded as the leading advocate on the Continent of Europe.

Other Directors include Jews and prominent non-Jews, representing Holland and Belgium and certain Labor elements.

I am wondering whether you received a copy of our recent pamphlet- since I have had no acknowledgment of it from you.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Samuel Untermyer
Samuel Untermyer

SU-R

THE BOYCOTT IS THE MORAL SUBSTITUTE FOR WAR

NON-SECTARIAN ANTI-NAZI LEAGUE

TO CHAMPION HUMAN RIGHTS, Inc.

SUCCESSORS TO AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR DEFENSE OF JEWISH RIGHTS

729 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

MEDALLION 3-2720

December 27, 1934

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(BOARD IN FORMATION)

Dear Mr. Silver:

With the holding in London of the International Non-Sectarian Conference on the Boycott from which I have just returned, the movement to completely ban all German goods and services assumes world proportions and enters upon a new and wider stage of activities.

The great stride forward that this enterprise has taken does not, however, permit us to relax our efforts in furthering the boycott. On the contrary, it imposes new and heavier duties upon us.

The World Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi Council to Champion Human Rights, of which I have been persuaded to become the President, will, for the effectiveness and success of its work, depend upon the support and cooperation of all the countries that have participated in the Conference that created it. This brings new obligations to our League which is conducting the boycott work in the United States and upon all our cooperating organizations and groups of fellow-workers and friends throughout the country who have by their devotion and help made possible the achievements already attained.

The World Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi Council to Champion Human Rights has before it an arduous and urgent task. Civilization is now engaged in an economic war against the forces of hatred and reaction that would return humanity to the darkness and cruelty of the Middle Ages. The boycott of German merchandise - a spontaneous response of outraged humanity - is the moral substitute for war and the only weapon that is left to us as a means of resistance and checking the Hitler assault upon mankind. It now devolves upon us to concentrate our efforts and to give fully of our means toward hastening the day of the collapse of the Nazi domination in Germany. Will you not help, and help immediately and generously, to this end?

The movement requires your financial aid, without which it cannot be pressed forward with the vigor and efficiency that are needed. If you feel that it should succeed, we are hoping that you will contribute to that end.

Faithfully yours,

Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League
to Champion Human Rights

Samuel Untermyer
Samuel Untermyer
President

(C O P Y)

December 31, 1934.

Mr. Samuel Untermyer,
30 Pine Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Untermyer:

Let me thank you for your kind letter of December 26 and to reciprocate heartily my best wishes to you for a very happy new year.

You wish to know why I have been inactive in the National work of the League. Frankly, I had thought it better to limit myself to the work here in Cleveland and in the middlewest and to make my contribution by way of speaking and writing for the Boycott. You may have been reading some of my editorials on the Boycott in the Jewish Daily Bulletin. I felt that my contribution in the National office of the League was not important nor particularly desired. I do not wish to enter into any controversies or into any unpleasant charges or recriminations, but you may recall my earlier correspondence with you on this very subject. You have your own way of running an organization and inasmuch as you largely finance this organization you are, I suppose, entitled to your way. But it is not my way. I joined the League at its very inception and accepted office in it believing that I was joining a National organization and not the private retinue of one individual (for whom, by the way, I have very high regard). Very soon thereafter it became apparent that the League was being run dictatorially by you and that no policies or programs could be carried through without continual and frequent interference on your part. I wrote to you about it in the interest of the League and at the solicitation of the members of the Board but you chose to misunderstand the purpose and the spirit of my writing. When the question of the dismissal of Mr. Rabinowitz as secretary of the League arose, I wired you and asked you to delay the meeting for two days to enable me to attend it. I was returning to Cleveland from Maine where I spent the summer. There was no emergency about the dismissal of Mr. Rabinowitz. You chose to ignore my telegram. You did not even do me the courtesy of answering it. I need not enter here into numerous other instances where you acted as though the League were your private enterprize.

Mr. Untermeyer

-2-

December 31, 1934.

This would serve no purpose and would only cause mutual irritation which I am anxious to avoid. I am interested in movements and ideas. Personalities don't interest me very much.

I do not wish to resign from the National Board as that would create considerable comment and misunderstanding and would not help our cause. I shall continue to work for the Boycott as zealously as ever, and if at any time you desire to have my help or my advice, please feel free to call upon me and I shall be very happy to render them. I do not feel free, however, to attend any more meetings of the Executive Committee.

With all good wishes, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK



[1934]

"Anti Nazi & German League" *John*

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS CHADSEY

- (1) It is important to check up again on all the principal department stores in this city to learn to what extent they are still purchasing German-made goods.
- (2) Contact should at once be established with the heads of the labor unions in the city to learn what they are doing to carry out the boycott resolution adopted by the American Federation of Labor. This is particularly timely in view of the new German labor code just made public, annihilating all unions in Germany, prohibiting strikes and doing away with collective bargaining. Contact with the editor of the labor newspaper in the city.
- (3) Organize a representative board of 30-50 men and women to be composed of key-people in the city who are in sympathy with the purposes of the League and who would lend us their moral support.
- (4) Check up on all speakers who come to Cleveland to speak on Germany. Learn whether they are pro-Nazi sympathizers, paid agents, etc.
- (5) A letter should be sent to the officers of all Jewish organizations in the city informing them of the opening of the League office, requesting them to refer all matters relating to the Boycott to this office and to request the members of their organizations to do likewise.

[1934]

COPY

21150 Brantley Road
Cleveland

Dear Rabbi Silver:

This morning I heard Dr. Bird of the Church of the Covenant preach a deeply moving sermon on the subject "Wild Storms of Hatred" which I wish hosts of our fellow citizens might hear, and hearing heed! For the background of his sermon he used passages from the first Epistles of John, and especially the words "whoever hateth his brother is a murderer." There is naturally much in St. John that is different from the tradition so precious to my Jewish friends. But as I reread him to-night, in the atmosphere of the terrible times which we are forced to witness, I am deeply surprised not by the differences but by the precious heritage of our common spiritual traditions.

I for one am loathe to yield to the belief that all the cruel details reported by the press can be true. My memory of the propaganda to which we gave you credence too readily during the war makes me hesitate to accept everything published as true. We do not need more than the horrible official utterances and the legal enactments of the Nazi regime to give us ample evidence of the "Wild Storms of Hatred" abroad in the world. And I am convinced that all of us, Catholic and Protestant confessors, Jew and Gentile who still believe in the sanctity of personality and the rights of men are equally the victims of the "storms".

We are so beset with the pressure of the daily round of immediate duty, that we fail to give voice often enough to the faith that is within us. But I am moved to send you this bit of a message by the words which I heard this morning. If the love of brother men, of which St. John writes, is not to prevail, there can be no hope for mankind and we in our own blessed cause of freedom shall need ever to bear that in mind and heart. I am sure that the mass of our fellow citizens are eager for the sort of spiritual leadership which you and such associates of yours as Dr. Bird can and do give. May you not weary in your ministry to us all!

Ever sincerely,

(Signed) W. G. Leutner

[Jan. 8, 1935]

1935

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN

The Committee of Fifteen met at the Mid Day Club at 12:00 on Tuesday, January 8th. The following were present:

Miss Mildred Chadsey
Mr. A. I. Hausman
Mrs. D. R. Hertz
Mr. George Kath
Mr. A. Katovsky

Mr. E. Liebenthal
Mr. I. R. Morris
Mrs. M. Rothenberg
Rabbi A. H. Silver
Mr. R. Wertheimer
Mr. A. Woldman

Mr. Louis Bing Jr., President of the Jewish Welfare Federation, and Mr. Samuel Untermeyer, President of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, of New York, were present.

In the absence of Mr. Scheuer, who is out of the city on business, Mr. Morris presided.

Because of Mr. Untermeyer's presence, the chair announced that the agenda would be placed aside, and that he would ask the Director to make a brief report of the current work in order that Mr. Untermeyer might know of our work, and then advise us.

Miss Chadsey's report is herewith attached.

Mr. Katovsky reported upon organized labor's activities in behalf of the boycott, stating that organized labor was more concerned about the spread of Facism. He also stated that he thought it would be unwise at this time to ask the various locals to have speakers on the Boycott, giving his reasons. He suggested rather that Rabbi Silver write to the office of the Cleveland Federation of labor, asking that a general meeting be called, and that Rabbi Silver address this meeting on the subject of the Boycott.

It was voted to ask Rabbi Silver to write such a letter, and he agreed to do so.

Rabbi Silver stressed the fact that he is a Jew, and this organization must not concern themselves about Facism, because of the harm it might do Jews in countries under dictators, and he cited as example the situation of Jews in Italy, who, to date, have fared very well, but could be persecuted if Jews in other countries openly resisted Italian Facism. He emphasized that our task is that of protesting against the treatment of Jews and other persecuted minority groups in Germany.

Mr. Untermeyer asked if our office was in contact with other Ohio cities and towns, working with them to promote the Boycott. It was moved and seconded that our office take the initiative in forming groups in these places for this purpose, and that we call a State Conference for the purpose of stimulating the work in other places.

The meeting was adjourned.

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NIGHT LETTER	WEEK END LETTER

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WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

1207-A

CHECK
ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Jan. 29, 1935

19

To SENATOR ROBERT BULKLEY

Street and No. U.S. SENATE

Place WASHINGTON, D.C.

YOU WOULD BE PERFORMING AN HISTORIC SERVICE TO THE CAUSE OF WORLD PEACE AND IN
THE FURTHERANCE OF THE TRADITIONAL AMERICAN EFFORTS FOR THE ULTIMATE PACIFICATION
OF THE WORLD IF YOU WILL VOTE FOR THE ADHERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE
WORLD COURT STOP NATIONAL POLICY AS WELL AS INTERNATIONAL MORALITY
DICTATE THAT THIS ACTION WHICH HAS UNFORTUNATELY BEEN SO LONG DELAYED SHOULD
NOW BE TAKEN

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver

Sender's address
for reference

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY
IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

Sender's telephone
number

January 29, 1935

Dear Colleague:

We are enclosing herewith a copy of the Palestine Labor resolution with a full list of the signatories. It is very interesting to note that, despite the efforts of a New York rabbi who bitterly opposed this resolution from the very start because of his anti-Histadruth attitude, only two of the entire group of signers requested their signatures be withdrawn from our resolution.

None of us has ever intended this resolution to be a blanket endorsement of every action of the Histadruth. We reserve the right, at all times, to criticize anything about the Palestine Labor movement. Nor do we sanction everything that has been done in the past. We merely maintain that the efforts of the Histadruth to work toward a cooperative society by keeping unbridled Palestinian capitalism in check and by raising the living standards of the laboring masses in both farm and city are far more in accord with our rabbinical social ideals than the activities of any other group.

Our resolution was not presented in order to interfere with or to anticipate activities on the floor of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. In back of this resolution is a definite appreciation that the jingoism of the Revisionist group is a menace which must be met, particularly at the present time when the head of that group is visiting this country. We feel that, in such a crisis, to clamor for "non-partisanship" is simply to play into the hands of the reactionary jingo party. It is significant that the leader of the so-called non-partisan resolution which was presented to try to stave off the enclosed is known for his Revisionist sympathies.

The time for action was at hand. The basis for action was a sympathy with social ideals which the Central Conference of American Rabbis has promulgated for American Jewry. This, and this alone, constituted the reason for asking for a resolution at this time from our colleagues in the Reform rabbinate.

We are happy to present you with this copy of the resolution which you and two hundred and forty of your colleagues have signed. This resolution has been turned over to Rabbi Samuel Wohl, the president of the League for Labor Palestine. Enclosed also is a copy of his letter to me.

Sincerely yours,

Cooperating Committee

Edward L. Israel, Chairman

Philip S. Bernstein,	A. J. Feldman
Nelson Glueck,	James D. Heller
Morris S. Lazaron,	Felix A. Levy
Jacob R. Marcus	Abba Hillel Silver
Samuel Wohl.	

January 30, 1935.

ע ה' נשלח אתך פון, גלעד אה, אה
העלל אהלל העלל אהלל "העלל"

Rabbi Elmer Berger,
Temple Beth Jacob,
164 Orchard Lake Avenue,
Pontiac, Michigan.

My dear Rabbi Berger:

I did not reply to your kind communication sooner as I referred all the communications to the Public Worship Committee which had in charge the engaging of a rabbi to replace Rabbi Feuer. The Board of The Temple has finally elected Rabbi Melbourne Harris of Peoria, Illinois. I wish to thank you for your kindness in submitting your name to me.

With all good wishes and hoping that I may have the pleasure of seeing you soon, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

Letter sent to:

Rabbi Carl I. Miller
Helena, Arkansas

Rabbi David J. Seligson
Ventnor, N.J.

Rabbi Alexander Segal
713 South Pershing Ave.
York, Pa.

Rabbi Julius Kerman
200-16-215 Ave.
St. Albans
Long Island, N.Y.

Rabbi Elmer Berger
Temple Beth Jacob
164 Orchard Lake Ave
Pontiac, Michigan

Rabbi Paul Richman
Steubenville, Ohio

Rabbi David Max Eichhorn
901 Locust St.
Columbia, Pa.

Rabbi Bernard M. Dorfman
2101 Lenox Rd.
Cleveland Heights, Ohio

Rabbi Abba M. Fineberg
Temple Beth El
Ashland Ave.
Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Rabbi Pizer W. Jacobs,
3816 Broadway
New York

Rabbi Louis J. Cashdan
Beth Jacob Congregation
604 Stockton Court
Madison, Wisconsin

Rabbi Max Kaufman
The Hebrew Center of West Kingsbridge
5636 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

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1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39, 1939-40, 1940-41, 1941-42, 1942-43, 1943-44, 1944-45, 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-00, 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26, 2026-27, 2027-28, 2028-29, 2029-30, 2030-31, 2031-32, 2032-33, 2033-34, 2034-35, 2035-36, 2036-37, 2037-38, 2038-39, 2039-40, 2040-41, 2041-42, 2042-43, 2043-44, 2044-45, 2045-46, 2046-47, 2047-48, 2048-49, 2049-50, 2050-51, 2051-52, 2052-53, 2053-54, 2054-55, 2055-56, 2056-57, 2057-58, 2058-59, 2059-60, 2060-61, 2061-62, 2062-63, 2063-64, 2064-65, 2065-66, 2066-67, 2067-68, 2068-69, 2069-70, 2070-71, 2071-72, 2072-73, 2073-74, 2074-75, 2075-76, 2076-77, 2077-78, 2078-79, 2079-80, 2080-81, 2081-82, 2082-83, 2083-84, 2084-85, 2085-86, 2086-87, 2087-88, 2088-89, 2089-90, 2090-91, 2091-92, 2092-93, 2093-94, 2094-95, 2095-96, 2096-97, 2097-98, 2098-99, 2099-00, 2100-01, 2101-02, 2102-03, 2103-04, 2104-05, 2105-06, 2106-07, 2107-08, 2108-09, 2109-10, 2110-11, 2111-12, 2112-13, 2113-14, 2114-15, 2115-16, 2116-17, 2117-18, 2118-19, 2119-20, 2120-21, 2121-22, 2122-23, 2123-24, 2124-25, 2125-26, 2126-27, 2127-28, 2128-29, 2129-30, 2130-31, 2131-32, 2132-33, 2133-34, 2134-35, 2135-36, 2136-37, 2137-38, 2138-39, 2139-40, 2140-41, 2141-42, 2142-43, 2143-44, 2144-45, 2145-46, 2146-47, 2147-48, 2148-49, 2149-50, 2150-51, 2151-52, 2152-53, 2153-54, 2154-55, 2155-56, 2156-57, 2157-58, 2158-59, 2159-60, 2160-61, 2161-62, 2162-63, 2163-64, 2164-65, 2165-66, 2166-67, 2167-68, 2168-69, 2169-70, 2170-71, 2171-72, 2172-73, 2173-74, 2174-75, 2175-76, 2176-77, 2177-78, 2178-79, 2179-80, 2180-81, 2181-82, 2182-83, 2183-84, 2184-85, 2185-86, 2186-87, 2187-88, 2188-89, 2189-90, 2190-91, 2191-92, 2192-93, 2193-94, 2194-95, 2195-96, 2196-97, 2197-98, 2198-99, 2199-00, 2200-01, 2201-02, 2202-03, 2203-04, 2204-05, 2205-06, 2206-07, 2207-08, 2208-09, 2209-10, 2210-11, 2211-12, 2212-13, 2213-14, 2214-15, 2215-16, 2216-17, 2217-18, 2218-19, 2219-20, 2220-21, 2221-22, 2222-23, 2223-24, 2224-25, 2225-26, 2226-27, 2227-28, 2228-29, 2229-30, 2230-31, 2231-32, 2232-33, 2233-34, 2234-35, 2235-36, 2236-37, 2237-38, 2238-39, 2239-40, 2240-41, 2241-42, 2242-43, 2243-44, 2244-45, 2245-46, 2246-47, 2247-48, 2248-49, 2249-50, 2250-51, 2251-52, 2252-53, 2253-54, 2254-55, 2255-56, 2256-57, 2257-58, 2258-59, 2259-60, 2260-61, 2261-62, 2262-63, 2263-64, 2264-65, 2265-66, 2266-67, 2267-68, 2268-69, 2269-70, 2270-71, 2271-72, 2272-73, 2273-74, 2274-75, 2275-76, 2276-77, 2277-78, 2278-79, 2279-80, 2280-81, 2281-82, 2282-83, 2283-84, 2284-85, 2285-86, 2286-87, 2287-88, 2288-89, 2289-90, 2290-91, 2291-92, 2292-93, 2293-94, 2294-95, 2295-96, 2296-97, 2297-98, 2298-99, 2299-00, 2300-01, 2301-02, 2302-03, 2303-04, 2304-05, 2305-06, 2306-07, 2307-08, 2308-09, 2309-10, 2310-11, 2311-12, 2312-13, 2313-14, 2314-15, 2315-16, 2316-17, 2317-18, 2318-19, 2319-20, 2320-21, 2321-22, 2322-23, 2323-24, 2324-25, 2325-26, 2326-27, 2327-28, 2328-29, 2329-30, 2330-31, 2331-32, 2332-33, 2333-34, 2334-35, 2335-36, 2336-37, 2337-38, 2338-39, 2339-40, 2340-41, 2341-42, 2342-43, 2343-44, 2344-45, 2345-46, 2346-47, 2347-48, 2348-49, 2349-50, 2350-51, 2351-52, 2352-53, 2353-54, 2354-55, 2355-56, 2356-57, 2357-58, 2358-59, 2359-60, 2360-61, 2361-62, 2362-63, 2363-64, 2364-65, 2365-66, 2366-67, 2367-68, 2368-69, 2369-70, 2370-71, 2371-72, 2372-73, 2373-74, 2374-75, 2375-76, 2376-77, 2377-78, 2378-79, 2379-80, 2380-81, 2381-82, 2382-83, 2383-84, 2384-85, 2385-86, 2386-87, 2387-88, 2388-

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
BANKING AND CURRENCY

January 31, 1935

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
Ansel Road Temple,
Ansel Road,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I have your telegram in which you
urge favorable action on the World Court
Treaty. I voted to ratify this Treaty and
sincerely regret to have to advise that it
failed to receive the required two-thirds
vote.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Bulkley

EC

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION
OF TEMPLE BROTHERHOODS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

SAMUEL B. FINKEL
222 SUMMER STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

December 1, 1934.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
10311 Lake Shore Blvd.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

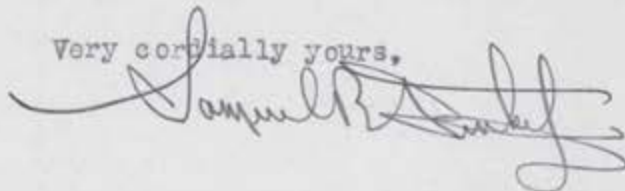
As you probably know, your Men's Club has officially withdrawn from the National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods. In view of the fact that your Congregation is affiliated with the Union and your women's group is a member of the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, the resignation of your Men's Club is somewhat surprising.

While I know the action taken by the Board of your Men's Club to withdraw from the Federation is a matter between the lay group and our N. F. T. B., nevertheless I would appreciate your dropping me a note advising whether their action meets with your personal approval. I share so many of your views on Jewish problems -- the Boycott, Zionism, a full rounded-out program of Jewish service -- and have so high a regard for your opinions and leadership that I am genuinely anxious to get your personal reactions to the Brotherhood movement. In my own mind, active lay participation in religious matters is of prime importance.

I hope you will be able to find the time to give me your reactions.

With kind regards,

Very cordially yours,



SBF:C

December 5, 1934.

The Hon. Lily H. Montagu, J.P.,
The Red Lodge,
51, Palace Court, W.2.,
London, England.

My dear Miss Montagu:

Let me thank you for your letter of November 21st. I am glad that you made clear to me what the attitude of the World Union will be to the establishment of a Liberal Synagogue in Palestine. I am glad to know that the Union is not to initiate such a movement and that it is to come from within Palestine itself and that the Union will give it moral and financial support; furthermore, that "there is not the slightest intention or expectation on the part of the Governing Body that a Reform Synagogue in Palestine should be 'anti-Nationalistic, anti-Zionistic and non-Hebraic'". With that in mind, I shall be very happy to join your committee.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

P.S. As a matter of procedure I would advise that no unnecessary and "provocative" publicity be given to the prospect of the establishment of a Liberal Synagogue in Palestine. This is bound to lead to a lot of unpleasant controversy in a country where religious sensibilities are very acute and where partisanship runs high. In these critical days when the upbuilding of Palestine is of such utmost importance for Jewish refugees from all parts of the world as well as for other reasons, it would be distinctly harmful to divert the attention of Jews both in Palestine and outside from the work of rehabilitation to futile and bitter theologic controversies.

December 5, 1984.

Mr. Samuel B. Finkel,
222 Summer Street,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Finkel:

Let me thank you for your kind letter of December 1st. My Temple Men's Club was a declining organization up to last year, and due to economic conditions was compelled to reduce its dues to three dollars a year. Out of the meagre funds which it collected the board of the Men's Club did not feel justified in sending a portion of it to a national federation which was of no direct benefit to it and of whose necessity they were not entirely convinced.

Within the last year our Men's Club has had a sort of renaissance due to the fact that I turned over the Temple Lecture Course to it. The Club has materially increased its membership and is successfully financing the Lecture Course with the prospect of a profit for the organization. Whether this increase in membership and improvement in its financial status will prompt the officers of the organization to reconsider their action, I am in no position to say. I have taken a more or less neutral attitude to the subject. In fact, I have been neutral to the entire subject of a National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods. I am not opposed to it. There is no reason why anyone should be opposed to it. But I have not been entirely persuaded of the importance of men's clubs in the life of temples or of the necessity of federating such clubs nationally. The slogan of "lay participation in religious life" is a good slogan but like all slogans it is little more than that. In actual practise it means that the male members of the congregation assemble three or four or five times a year at a dinner or a smoker and listen to just another program. We have had the devil of a time trying to work out, year after year, programs that would be of interest to the members who are fairly surfeited during the year with the numerous lectures, musical programs and so forth which are offered so abundantly in every large city in the United States.

December 5, 1934.

It is quite a different thing with a women's organization in the temple. Women have time during the day to do social service work, visiting, hospitality, student contacts, etc., etc. They can put on Jewish cultural programs during the mornings or afternoons. Men folks have not the time for it.

I don't know what experience other congregations have had with their Men's Clubs. In a few instances I do know, and it has not been much different from ours. It has been a case of keeping the clubs alive through ceaseless artificial stimulation; and I wonder whether it is worth the while.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:EK



Handwritten note in Hebrew at the top of the page, partially obscured by a stamp. The text appears to be a reference or note related to the letter's content, mentioning dates and names.

February 7, 1935.

Mr. Morris Rothenberg,
Zionist Organization of America,
111 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Rothenberg:

Permit me to thank you for your kind letter of February 5. I am glad that you wrote to Mr. Biron, of the Seven Arts Feature Syndicate requesting the correction of their statement of last week. I am also glad to know that you did not give the contents of the letter from the Cleveland Zionist officers to the Syndicate or to anyone else. One of two things is clear -- either someone has rifled your mail or one of the Cleveland Zionist officers who had a copy of the letter gave it to the Syndicate in the hope that it would be published.

Your third paragraph is a bit of clever legal maneuvering. Somehow you overlook the fact that my attack on the Cleveland Zionist officers did not take place until after their infamous communication to you relative to the cancellation of the invitation. I had made no attack of any character on the officers or the District. In fact, I had kept silent in the face of many provocations until this last incident. Frankly, my dear Mr. Rothenberg, what amazes me is your own personal reaction to that communication. All you seem to have been concerned about is that it put you in an embarrassing position. You may be interested in knowing what others think about it. I am enclosing a clipping from the Chicago Jewish Express.

With all good wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

AHS:BK
Enc.

March 22, 1935.

Mr. Herman E. Kohen, Vice-chairman,
Dr. Ch. Zhitlowsky Jubilee Committee,
Leader Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Kohen:

As Vice-chairman of the Dr. Ch. Zhitlowsky Jubilee Committee, you are undoubtedly aware that the Cleveland Jewish community will celebrate the seventieth anniversary of the great Jewish thinker and leader on the 28th of April. This affair will be part of a national celebration to honor one of the foremost leaders of social thought among our people. More than sixty organizations in the city, at a preliminary conference held last month, united to make this one of the outstanding affairs in our community.

Dr. Chaim Zhitlowsky has been invited to be the guest of honor of Cleveland Jewry on that day at a large public testimonial meeting. We should like to hold this meeting at the Public Music Hall. Inasmuch as this affair is not for profit, we should like to request the Administration of the Public Hall to grant us the use of the Music Hall for that evening free of charge.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

A. H. S.

AHS:BK

Copy Dr. Silver

May 4, 1935

Mr. W.L. Reed, Vice-President, Brotherhood of
Railroad Trainmen
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Mr. Reed:

Beginning on May 13th your great organization will hold its convention in Cleveland and we wish to express to you our cordial wishes for a most successful convention.

As you know, the American Federation of Labor has at its last two annual conventions, passed the attached resolution.

We anticipate that your great body of highly skilled, intelligent workers will give consideration to a similar resolution at your gathering. Conditions for German labor are continually getting worse. The struggle of the Catholic and Protestant churches to retain their identity against the mass attack of the pagans in the Hitler government, is becoming increasingly severe. Every move that the present leaders of Germany are making is leading inevitably to war in the near future. The boycott is the only effective means of bringing these sadistically minded fanatics to a true sense of their position in world opinion.

Such a resolution passed by your organization would put new heart and life into all of us who are fighting the forces of reaction through the boycott. Your members will be equally affected if the repressive measures used against German labor in order to destroy unionism as a force in Germany, they will give added courage to those who would attempt to use the same measures against American labor. Under the circumstances, may we ask your support of a boycott resolution similar in tone to that of the American Federation of Labor.

We confidently expect your support of such a resolution. There is so much at stake for every right thinking, liberty-loving American. There is in the air such an attempt to bring Nazism or a similar form of dictatorship into our own beloved land that we know full well that you, as a liberty-loving, peace-loving American, will do your utmost in this vitally important matter.

Yours very truly,

G.E. Harriman

Executive Secretary

GEM: IB

COPY

May 16, 1935.

Rev. Charles E. Coughlin,
c/o Robert Antaris,
San Oil Co.,
Woodward Ave. and Twelve Mile Road,
Royal Oak, Michigan.

Dear Father Coughlin:

I have your letter of May 13th in which you express appreciation for my participation in the meeting of the National Union for Social Justice held in Detroit on April 24th. You make no reference to my letter of May 7th in which I enclosed an article of mine on "Father Coughlin and the Jews." I know that you are a very busy man and it is quite likely that you may not have read my letter, or you may not have had the opportunity to read my article. In that article, I quoted the following statement which you made to me in my discussion with you in your home: "As long as my voice is on the air, I shall fight any attempt to inaugurate anti-semitic movements in America. I would not be a priest if I did not do so."

I should greatly appreciate a direct statement from you informing me that you made this statement and that I quoted you accurately. Such a statement would be a valuable factor in clearing up the misunderstanding which both you and I are anxious to remove.

With kindest greetings, I remain

Sincerely yours,

FBI:BA

also is a public person who
deterrent effect upon C. more
to exploit to Jewish people
Inter. Banks and Anti-Semitism
1/2/35, 1935/18 25 26

COPY

Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin
Royal Oak, Michigan.

May 28, 1935.

Rabbi Ferdinand M. Isserman,
Temple Israel,
St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Rabbi Isserman:

Just a note to acknowledge your letter of the 16th.

You quote me correctly in your article on "Father Coughlin and the Jews". I did say that: "As long as my voice is on the air, I shall fight any attempt to inaugurate anti-semitic movements in America. I would not be a priest if I did not do so."

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

CEC:DR

(Signed) Chas. E. Coughlin

THE BOYCOTT IS THE MORAL SUBSTITUTE FOR WAR

NON-SECTARIAN ANTI-NAZI LEAGUE TO CHAMPION HUMAN RIGHTS, Inc.

729 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

MEDALLION 3-2720

Officers

SAMUEL UNTERMYER
President

May 28, 1935.

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VICE-PRESIDENT
HON. JAMES W. GERARD
VICE-PRESIDENT
HON. FIORELLO H. LAGUARDIA
VICE-PRESIDENT
HON. ARTHUR S. TOMPKINS
VICE-PRESIDENT
J. DAVID STERN
TREASURER
LOUIS MYERS
ACTING TREASURER
G. E. HARRIMAN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
CHARLES A. KLEIN, C.P.A.
AUDITOR

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th Street and Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Doctor Silver:

This delightful effusion which, frankly, I don't know what to do with, was waiting me on my return from the swing around the circle, which I am glad to tell you, seems to have been worthwhile. I am sure we are going to get more action out of Pittsburgh, Detroit, and Buffalo with possibilities in Buffalo and Toledo.

I am indeed glad that you called at the office during ^{your} the little holiday and I am only sorry that I was not here to greet you. I sincerely trust it did you a great deal of good and that you will swing into your varied labors with ^{renewed} vim, vigor and vitality.

Sincerely yours:

G. E. Harriman
G. E. Harriman
Executive Secretary

GEH:BZ

•
MRS. MARK HARRIS
ACTING CHAIRMAN
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
•

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ההסתדרות הציונית של ארצות הברית

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

MORRIS ROTHENBERG,
PRESIDENT

HARRY FRIEDBERG,
WILLIAM M. LEWIS,
ELIHU D. STONE,
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VICE-PRESIDENTS

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CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE

MORRIS MARGULIES,
SECRETARY

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SIGMUND THAU
MORRIS WEINBERG

ISRAEL MALTIN
AUDITOR

May 29, 1935.

TO THE CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF THE ZIONIST DISTRICTS:

The Administrative Committee on Sunday, May 19th, voted that the 38th Annual Convention of the Zionist Organization of America be held in Atlantic City, N.J., beginning Saturday evening, June 29th, and continuing till Tuesday, July 2nd.

This communication is intended to notify you formally of the action with regard to the Convention, and to call upon your District to undertake all the necessary activities preliminary to the Convention and to elect your delegates. It is essential that the maximum membership be enlisted by the time of the Convention, so that the representation of delegates at Atlantic City may truly reflect the extraordinary growth of interest in the Zionist movement.

The role which Palestine is playing in the solution of the tragic problem of Jewish homelessness and the pressing need for a larger immigration into Palestine have created urgent problems and enlarged tasks with which the Convention will have to deal. The forthcoming Convention of the Zionist Organization of America will precede the 19th World Zionist Congress which will be held in Lucerne, Switzerland on August 27th. The voice of the Convention should be heard on the vital issues to come before the Congress, many of which will affect the future course of Zionism. The 38th Annual Convention must therefore be a manifestation of the full force and strength of our Organization, so that the serious responsibility which rests upon us at this crucial point in Jewish affairs may be adequately met.

Owing to the preparations for the World Zionist Congress Elections, this notice has been somewhat delayed. The time until the Convention is short. Please act without delay.

With Zion's Greetings, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Morris Rothenberg
Morris Rothenberg,
President.

Handwritten:
1935-1934
20A

1925

TEXT OF PLATFORM FOR AMERICAN DELEGATION TO WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS
ADOPTED BY ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

The following is the full text of the platform adopted by the Administrative Committee of the Zionist Organization of America, at a meeting held in New York on March 30 and 31:

"Faithful to its traditions and principles, single-minded in its devotion to the Zionist ideal, the Zionist Organization of America re-emphasizes the central aim of the Zionist movement, which is, to establish in Palestine a National Home for the Jewish People; and makes its appeal to all Jews to rally to the support of the program it has adopted.

"In this great hour of distress and calamity, when the pressure of persecution drives tens of thousands of our brethren into the haven of Palestine, it is of the utmost importance that the solidarity of the whole Zionist Organization be maintained and strengthened through the subordination of individual and class preconceptions to the larger, all-embracing purposes of Zionism upon which the destiny of the Jewish People rests.

"The door of Palestine should be opened wide to all the victims of the crumbling economic and political structures of the Golan, who should be given equal opportunity to readjust themselves and find their fit place in the new pattern of life that is to be developed in the land. Palestine is to be a gathering of the oppressed, a reunion of all fragments of the Jewish People, whose redemption and regeneration will be achieved through the sacrifices they are called upon to make for the common weal, in order that a National Home in the truest and best sense may be re-established.

"We believe that the spirit of Chaiutziuth is essential for the building of the Jewish National Home, and pledge ourselves to the further development of that spirit among all classes and elements in the new order which is to be established in Palestine. This new order must be created in an atmosphere of peace, through co-operation and mutual understanding among all classes and elements of Jewry, which will be possible only if they are all dominated by the ideal of Jewish brotherhood and the implications of the Zionist aim.

"With great anxiety, therefore, we view the intensification of partisan methods within the Zionist movement, that tend to over-emphasize division, and congeal and harden group opinion and interests, that lead to breaches of Zionist discipline, and that undermine the solidarity of the Zionist Organization.

"It is the solemn duty of the Zionist Organization of America to renew its appeal to all who believe in a Palestine above party and class, who see in a rebuilt Zion the possibility for reconciliation of all elements within Jewry, who look forward to the development of a National Home that shall be the fullest expression of the aspirations of the whole Jewish People, to join forces in organizing the next Zionist Congress upon the basis of a program that will establish the dominant and controlling interest of the Jewish Nationality as a whole. Only through such a union of forces, subordinated to the paramount discipline of the Zionist Organization, will it be possible to mobilize the moral and material resources of world Jewry for the speedy building of the Jewish National Home.

"With these purposes in view, the Zionist Organization of America will submit a list of delegates to be voted for in the Elections of 1935, and declares that it will stand on the following platform:

"1. The rights of all classes and groups of settlers to share in the opportunities of the Jewish National Home.

"2. Jewish labor as the foundation of the Jewish National Home.

"3. Extension of agricultural colonization as indispensable for a healthy, balanced structure in the economic development of the Jewish National Home.

"4. Encouragement of private initiative and acceleration of industrial and commercial enterprise.

"5. Reform of immigration regulations and methods of the Jewish Agency, in view of the tragic economic conditions of the Jews in Germany and in other East European lands, and the unusual and varied opportunities for increasing the absorptive capacity of Palestine.

"6. We propose that an Economic Commission shall be organized under the auspices of the Jewish Agency for Palestine for the purpose: (a) of economic planning on the basis of an extended period of years; (b) of establishing co-operation and harmonious relations between all classes and forms of economic enterprise in the interests of the Jewish National Home.

"7. We favor measures to facilitate the establishment of a just social and economic order in Palestine, which shall embody the highest ethical and social ideals of the Jewish People.

"8. Respect for Jewish tradition and religious observance in all public activities of the Jewish Agency, the Zionist Organization and their funds and institutions, in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Actions Committee.

II.

"9. With full confidence in the present Zionist Executive, we favor the extension of the principle of coalition within the Executive, based on the acceptance of the discipline of the Organization by all parties and groups within the coalition.

"10. Discipline in the Zionist Organization as defined in its statutes and in the resolutions of the Congress; acknowledgment by all affiliated organizations, fractions and groups of the sovereignty of the Zionist Organization acting through its duly constituted and duly authorized agencies.

"11. The strengthening of the National Funds -- the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth; recognition of their priority over party funds and party collections by all affiliated federations, parties and groups.

"12. We support the Labor Group in Palestine in their demand that all elements and groups within the Zionist Organization shall recognize the right of Jewish labor to be organized in one central labor federation in which every labor group, irrespective of religious or political outlook, shall have its place and rights.

III.

"13. We ask that the Mandatory Government shall open the doors of Palestine for a larger immigration in accordance with the needs of Jews the world over, and the increasing absorptive capacity of Palestine.

"14. In the interests of both Palestine and Transjordan, we ask that the land of Transjordan be immediately opened for Jewish colonization and settlement.

"15. We ask that the Mandatory Government give adequate recognition to the claims of the Jewish community for participation in the Government's budget for the support of Jewish public activities, such as, the Hebrew educational system, the health work of the Yishuv, and in the allocation by Government of public work.

"16. We declare our unequivocal opposition to the proposal to set up a Legislative Council for Palestine."

COMMUNICATION SENT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA BY OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL ZIONIST DISTRICT AND MR. A. H. FRIEDLAND, PRESIDENT OF THE OHIO STATE ZIONIST REGION. THIS WAS SENT WITHOUT CONSULTING THE EXECUTIVE OF THE ZIONIST DISTRICT OR THE DISTRICT ITSELF.

1935 Hef

"We regard the invitation extended to Rabbi A. H. Silver to address the National Conference for Palestine at Washington as a direct affront and insult not only to the Cleveland Zionist group but also to the dignity and self-respect of the Zionist Organization of America and its governing council....Rabbi Silver's views, publicly expressed in print and otherwise, even during recent months, regarding Palestinian Jewry, Jewish education, Jewish intellectualism and Jewish nationalism are an insult to Zionist intelligence and an open violation of Zionist principles and ethics....We feel very keenly that Rabbi Silver's public appearance at the Conference at Washington in the face of all the foregoing would completely demoralize Zionist life and leadership in Cleveland and in the entire State."

RABBI JONAH B. WISE
35 EAST 62nd STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

September 18, 1935.

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

Dear Friend:

The news from Germany speaks for itself.

On Sunday the last bitter degradation was added in the legislation passed by Hitler and his associates. We can see how useless it is to attempt any diplomatic or economic pressure with persons in the frame of mind of the leaders of Germany today. The only way we can bring any help to our frightfully persecuted brethren is by being of assistance to them in a rational and practical manner. We simply must help sustain them so that they do not become completely demoralized. It is a problem which challenges our self-respect as well as our resources.

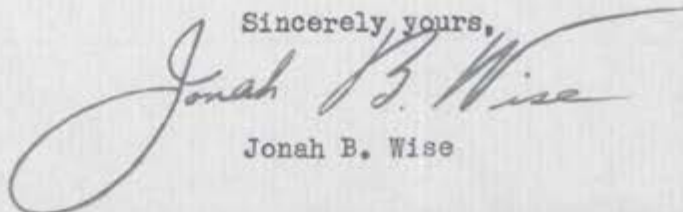
I am convinced, however, that we have not attacked the problem with that vigor and consecration which alone can bring help to the hundreds of thousands of our fellow Jews who certainly are entitled to our assistance. We have been unable to raise adequate funds. We have been forced to accept pitiful amounts from individuals and communities in the face of the most exacting and challenging difficulty Israel has met within the knowledge of this generation. Whatever planning we have been able to do we have had to do in pennies. We have put off the High Commissioner with feeble assistance; we have made only the poorest contribution to institutions and problems within Germany; we have not been able to make adequate contribution to the Jews in Poland; I feel that this is largely the fault of those who made the appeal to the country. We asked too little.

This appeal must be put into an entirely different category. Linking it with local charity is, I feel, a feeble answer to the challenge of German anti-Semitism. Hitler and his associates are not a menace to orphans. They are insulting and degrading persecutors of everything that is adult and decent in our life. The time is here when we must resolve to strengthen the resistance of his victims by taking part of their burden upon ourselves. We cannot do this in a mean and insignificant manner. We must make a larger, more definite gesture and depart completely from the standards which we have heretofore set up.

I am sending this letter as a personal greeting and it contains my personal opinion. You may differ widely from it as many do, but I hope you will concern yourself with this problem. It is neither mine nor yours entirely. It seems to me that no Jew can with a clear conscience enjoy his home, his business and profession, an automobile, a country club, or any of the amenities of life unless he has adequately contributed toward the relief of his degraded fellow Jews of Germany. It is certainly our duty to give our people the privilege of enlisting in this cause. We must find a way of putting our requests for help on a plane which will actually meet the need.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes for the New Year, I am

Sincerely yours,



Jonah B. Wise

September 20, 1935

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise,
35 East 62nd St.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Jonah:

I received your letter of September 18. I assume it was sent broadcast. I have high regard for you and great appreciation of the service which you have rendered the Joint Distribution Committee in recent years but I believe that some of the statements in your letter are unwarranted, uncalled for and utterly harmful. As a man occupying an official position with the Joint Distribution Committee, you ought not to send broadcast such sentiments. I refer particularly to your statement: "We can see how useless it is to attempt any diplomatic or economic pressure with persons in the frame of mind of the leaders of Germany today." This is a complete confession of defeat and a call upon the Jews of America and of the world to cease invoking diplomatic assistance and to stop the boycott. Again, your statement: "The only way we can bring any help to our frightfully persecuted brethren is by being of assistance to them in a rational and practical manner." This is an indirect attack upon the diplomatic and economic methods which have been used and which, by implication, you brand as impractical and irrational.

I have noticed for some time now that your absorption in the relief end of the Jewish problem has made you a defeatist as regards all other methods. For every onslaught upon the Jews in Europe, you have but one reply -- the charity "pushke" and a little more "Schnorring." You are entitled to your opinion but you ought not to use your office in the J.D.C. to sanction and dignify your opinion. It is only through continued economic pressure and the exploitation of every diplomatic channel possible and every political weapon available in the years to come that we shall be able some day to change the ghetto status of the German Jews by helping to undermine the regime which has forced this status upon them. I believe that you owe an explanation to the people to whom you have addressed your hysterical communication.

With all good wishes and wishing you and yours a happy new year, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

[Sept 25, 1935]

A PROCLAMATION

IT IS UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED, That whenever a People or a Nation discovers existing within its body politic any factors or elements of a nature inimical to its welfare and to its very life, it is a right inherent in such a People or Nation, and indeed a duty if means are available to such an end, to curb and to eliminate all such injurious elements.

NOW, WHEREAS the Jews as a race in America have been accorded far greater courtesy, privilege and protection in the enjoyment of our Liberties and Equality of Opportunity than they have enjoyed in any other country; and under our liberal Constitutional guarantees these same Jews have had the brazen effrontery, under the cry of "personal liberty", to abuse that courtesy and that protection more grievously than under any other flag, as is shown in the following particulars, to-wit:

A. Their cut-throat competition is destructive of all "fair practice" and the American principle of "live-and-let-live" in the trade world: --by imitations, substitutions and shoddy they endeavor to run all competitors out of business.

B. Through a general reputation for sharp practices, low cunning, insurance frauds, and dishonest bankruptcy proceedings, they have promoted a wide-spread contempt for the ordinary virtues of honor and honesty in business.

C. Through characteristic racial conduct they show complete disregard of our law, whenever law enforcements interfere with their desire for gain, or affects adversely any member of their race; and all this in such measure and degree that our Constitutional guaranty of Liberty means only License to Jews able to take advantage of that guaranty. And particularly in their disregard of and contempt for our laws, the Jews even go so far as to maintain paid lobbies at our Courts, to prevent their own racial originals from paying the penalties of their crimes. Says a Jewish authority: "Our organization has not hesitated to recommend probation, parole, suspended sentence and other Court dispositions, because of the fortunate contacts which it possesses with the various JUDGES OF THE SUPREME BENCH."

D. They have, through a long continued uniformity of racial conduct, evidenced a positive contempt for every element of our Christian morality and common decency:

1. By such unspeakably bestial degeneracy as is charged against Dave Allen in "another notorious movie case".

2. By a distinctly racial program calling, wherever possible, for the "seduction of a SHIKSE" (any Gentile girl, young or unprotected; and to whom as a class they have applied that most opprobrious, significant, and insulting epithet of "chicken"), as was shown in the recent Brice-Jorgensen, Loew-Francois, and Reynolds-Graham "affairs"--and as in the case of many other unfortunate young women who sought employment in the Jew-owned and Jew-controlled movies.

3. Through these Jew-owned and Jew-controlled movies, and over the protests and the concerted opposition of our educational, Christian, and all other subsidized social agencies, for over 25 years they poured out upon us "the vilest stream of filth, indecencies and vulgarities, degradation and perversion, with ever-increasing emphasis on sex and crime, that has been known in all the world's history."

And in doing this, they also added insult to injury by claiming they were "only supplying a natural demand".

4. By lewd and lascivious acts directly intended to introduce vice and perversions into the lives of small children, as particularly shown in the case of Joseph Wexman, convicted in 1932 of a felonious assault upon and involving four girls under 10 years of age and a boy of 7; and as evinced also in the accusations against Samuel Goldzweig who, after five postponements of trial, was recently freed of the heinous charge of attacking TWENTY-TWO LITTLE AMERICAN GIRLS, --on the technical ground that none could qualify as witnesses, as all the victims were under the age of twelve years!

5. As an unseemly but truly racial characteristic, their great greed for money led them, in their haste to make all possible profit even from tragedy and death, to HUSTLE OUT the films of the late Rudolph Valentino, Marie Dressler and Will Rogers before the bodies of those famous artists were fairly cold in death.

AND WHEREAS, through their closely unified banking interests and their highly perfect local, state, national and international "Jewish Community", and organized and separate racial minority functioning as "a state within the state", they have attained to great power over our business and political affairs, and in the exercise of that power they have constituted themselves a menace to our free institution, our Christian civilization and our Aryan culture:

5. In politics, as a vote-trading minority, they have commanded the appointment of Jews to places in the Cabinet and highest Courts.

B. Through ownership of the movies, the radio, and many magazines and newspapers, and by dominating the policy of most other publications through advertising patronage, they have achieved almost complete control of the ordinary and usual means of access to our people.

C. Just as they did first in Russia and later in Germany, so now the Jews on every hand in America are fomenting discontent, radicalism, and Communistic revolution. A careful survey reveals the significant fact that fully 95% of all Communist agitators and propagandists in America are Jews, and that leading Jewish papers have recently published articles endorsing such Jewish participation in this threat.

D. The REAL HOPE of the Communists (and of Jews through Communism) is to work the destruction of Christianity in America, as was accomplished BY JEWS THROUGH COMMUNISM in Russia.

AND WHEREAS, the general situation is such as to establish not only that a definite "Jewish Problem" exists, but also that the need for a solution of that problem is urgent;--that any further extension or continuance of the courtesy of our Equality of Opportunity would only mean further and even greater abuses of that courtesy as these Jews increase their power and influence:

A. Even now this strongly entrenched Jewish minority, through a measure introduced in our Congress by one Dickstein, said to be a Russian Jew by birth, is attempting not only to throttle all further

criticism of its racial program and conduct, but is also endeavoring thereby to destroy our Constitutional right of free speech.

AND WHEREAS, our people are peculiarly law-abiding, and by our Constitution all legislative relief is at present barred to us, and by our statutory law acts of violence are banned, and we are thus entirely without any means of discipline, protection or redress other than that herein recommended.

AND WHEREAS, by their own institution in this country of the Jewish boycott of German goods (by which boycott of a friendly Nation the American people are losing the benefit of an export trade of approximately 200 million dollars per year), the Jews have themselves shown us the only weapon at our command, and one to the use of which in our own defense they therefore cannot make any valid objection.

AND WHEREAS, through the pressure of acute economic discrimination it is most certainly within the power of our people to awake in the Jews a sense of their collective racial responsibility for offenses against our people and thus to put them upon their good behavior, and also to prepare the way for an ultimate solution of the "Jewish Problem", now unattainable through any legislative enactment.

NOW THEREFORE IS IT PROCLAIMED, That it is the inherent right and the solemn duty of all true and loyal Americans to use vigorously and concertedly the only means available to them, during all the period between October 1st and December 31st, 1935, in the following manner, to-wit:

In every way, and wherever possible, to show an exclusive preference for Gentile merchants, Gentile professional men, and Gentile working people.

BUY GENTILE!

EMPLOY GENTILES!

VOTE GENTILE!

Your dime spent at the movies may endorse and support further Jewish attacks upon our Christian morality. To the Jews, that algebraic symbol "X" in their "Xmas Sales" means "the unknown".

Issued by The American Nationalist Party for Nation-Wide Distribution.
General Headquarters, Los Angeles, California, September 26th, 1935

STATEMENT ISSUED TO THE PRESS BY AUTHORITY OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH
JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE AND THE AMERICAN PALESTINE CAMPAIGN

October 28, 1935.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Jewish Appeal, held on Monday afternoon, October 28th, the renewal of the Agreement for a joint drive by the Joint Distribution Committee and the American Palestine Campaign during 1936 was thoroughly discussed.

The experience of the two years of the joint drive was carefully reviewed and assessed. It was agreed that the United Jewish Appeal had developed a larger spirit of cooperation between the partners in the Campaign. The joint effort had also been productive of a great deal of good in the local communities, contributing to the development of a keener sense of solidarity and responsibility. It had driven home to American Jewry a better appreciation of the important services rendered by both the Joint Distribution Committee and the American Palestine Campaign.

The results achieved by the United Jewish Appeal in both 1934 and 1935, tangible and intangible, could be regarded as satisfactory; but the general conclusion was reached that the sums raised have not shown an increase commensurate with the great need, nor did they measure up to what was expected of American Jewry, in view of improved economic conditions.

For these and other reasons, it was decided to conduct the campaigns of the two organizations in 1936 separately. The decision does not preclude the possibility of joint local drives on an optional basis in such communities where a joint campaign may be regarded as advisable.

It was recognized that one of the advantages of separate campaigns was that both the Joint Distribution Committee and the American Palestine Campaign would be free to intensify their special appeals and could enlist in their particular efforts additional supporters for their respective programs in the field of European aid and reconstruction and of Palestine upbuilding. The freedom each organization would thus have to emphasize its own requirements in quarters in which it might meet with a more sympathetic response, would be advantageous to both organizations.

It was confidently felt that friendly relations would be continued and that the good-will developed between the leaders of the Joint Distribution Committee and the leaders of the American Palestine Campaign, as well as of their followers throughout the country, would find expression in forms of practical cooperation in the 1936 campaign.

During the remaining months of 1935, the collection of pledges made in 1934 and 1935 for the United Jewish Appeal will be continued vigorously. It is expected that in a number of communities campaigns initiated will be concluded before the end of the calendar year. In the collection of past pledges and the launching and completion of the final drives of this year, the services of the administrative staff of the United Jewish Appeal will be continued under the joint leadership of the United Jewish Appeal.

* * * * *

(1935?)

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

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

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH) PALESTINE LAND REDEMPTION FUND

ONE-ELEVEN FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
Suite 703

NATIONAL
PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN
STEPHEN S. WISE

CO-CHAIRMEN
ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN
MAURICE LEVIN
LOUIS LIPSKY
MORRIS ROTHENBERG

TREASURER
NATHAN STRAUS

I take the liberty of asking you to recall the letter sent to you on November 12th by Messrs. Louis Lipsky and Morris Rothenberg for the American Palestine Campaign, in which you were informed that the United Jewish Appeal (a combination of the Joint Distribution Committee and the American Palestine Campaign) would be dissolved as of January 1, 1936; and that, as a consequence, the American Palestine Campaign would have to inaugurate a separate campaign to cover the needs arising out of the development of the Jewish Homeland in Palestine.

Will you allow me to quote a passage from a message sent by Mr. James G. McDonald, High Commissioner for German Refugees, to the recent World Zionist Congress, held in Lucerne? Mr. McDonald said:

"THANK GOD FOR PALESTINE!

"I have sometimes said that our daily grace after meals should be: 'Thank God for Palestine!' Without that homeland, the prospect for Jews in Germany during these last two and a half years would have been black indeed. It is a great thing that in this day when the doors of nearly all countries, the biggest and the smallest, are almost entirely closed against immigration, Palestine should have been able to give a home to some 30,000 Jews from Germany.

"It is a still greater thing, in my opinion, that Palestine provides a hope for tens of thousands, indeed, hundreds of thousands, of Jews in Germany, Poland and elsewhere. It is that hope, I feel, which inspires the Jewish people in their resolve and is a force making for their solidarity. I have come to realize more and more, during these years, the immense value of the work which has been done by the Jewish bodies of Palestine to prepare the way for the large immigration. That has been the foundation of the extraordinary absorptive capacity of Palestine."

To deal with the situation arising out of the fact that there will have to be two separate campaigns in the United States, a Preliminary Conference was held at the Hotel Biltmore on December 1st, at which the Palestine forces decided to launch the 1936 campaign under the name of the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL for 1936, which includes:

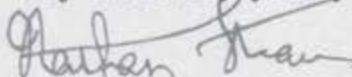
1. The Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) which covers the colonization, immigration education, labor, etc. budgets of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, in which is included the work of settlement of German Jews in Palestine, and more especially the work of the Youth Emigration (Aliyah), which provides for the settlement of German Jewish youth in agricultural colonies and industry. In the work of the Youth Aliyah, I am glad to say, the Hadassah Women's Zionist Organization has been asked, and will give the United Palestine Appeal, its whole-hearted cooperation and support.

2. The Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth) The Land Redemption Fund which purchases land for Jewish settlement in Palestine, prepares the land for settlement by drainage, irrigation and afforestation and then places this land at the disposal of agricultural colonists. The situation in Palestine today of Jews constituting 28% of the population and owning only 6 1/2% of the land is one which calls for immediate correction in the direction of increasing the land-holdings of the Jewish people. The absorptive capacity of Palestine will depend in considerable measure upon the amount of land available for Jewish settlement. Therein the program of the Jewish National Fund is of crucial importance.

The United Palestine Appeal applies herewith for an allotment by your community to cover the enterprises set forth above. We shall be glad to place at your disposal any additional information you may require, and to arrange to have a representative appear before your Board, if necessary, in order to submit such facts and figures as may be necessary for you to determine the amount to which the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL would be entitled in the making up of your budget.

I hope that you will give us the benefit of your cooperation in having this matter presented in an adequate way to the proper authorities, and trust to hear from you as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours,



NATHAN STRAUS
TREASURER.

November 20, 1935

Mr. Morris Rothenberg, President,
Zionist Organization of America,
111 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Rothenberg:

Our letters must have crossed. I want to thank you for giving me the background of the J.D.C. and the U.J.A. negotiations. I am still of the opinion that a mistake has been made on the part of the J.D.C. - and a great wrong done - to ask for separate campaigns, and that not enough pressure was exerted by the United Palestine Appeal to compel the J.D.C. to stay in line. Public opinion should have been aroused to such a pitch that the J.D.C. would not have dared to force the situation. The Zionist Congress should not, of course, have passed the resolution which it did. It was a piece of uncalled for meddling in American Zionist affairs. The Europeans always know how to do things better - in America...

I still think that it is not yet too late to bring about a union of forces for a united campaign. Heads of Jewish newspapers and heads of welfare organizations, federations, Zionist organizations, etc. should be wired and asked to start an agitation against separate campaigns and to insist that at both our Conference on December 1 and at that of the J.D.C. on December 8, resolutions should be adopted in favor of a united effort.

In view of what you write me of the Hadassah situation, I fear that we shall not even have a united Zionist front. We shall be handicapped in yet another way. During the last two years, Zionist campaign organizations were dismantled in many cities in view of the Joint Campaign. It will be very difficult to rebuild them this year to a point where they will be working efficiently. Furthermore, we are sacrificing our Zionist leadership by allowing the J.D.C. old-timers to recapture their lost positions in the field of foreign relief.

I have yet to hear one person say a kind word about the decision to hold separate campaigns. A few individuals in New York ought not to be permitted to force this thing down the throats of

M. Rothenberg

-2-

November 20, 1935

the American Jews. Quick action is imperative at this time.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK



November 20, 1935

Dr. Stephen S. Wise,
40 West 68th St.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Wise:

Thank you for your letter of November 14. I have seen the article in the Jewish Chronicle as well as Vladeck's statement. I also saw an item in the Falcor News Letter, two or three days ago, in which a representative of the Citrus Growers in Palestine announces that arrangements have been made through the Haavarah whereby some 400,000 cases of Palestine oranges will be exchanged for German goods. This latter statement is startling inasmuch as it is a clear violation of one of the internal resolutions upon which a final settlement was reached at the Lucerne Congress. Two days ago, I wrote to Mr. Rothenberg asking him to get authoritative information about this latter item.

Colonel Kisch's position is, of course, well known. He sent a cable to the Lucerne Congress which was presented to the Transfer sub-committee which contained practically all of the criticism found in his letter to the Chronicle. The important thing is to know whether the Zionist Executive, now in complete charge of the Transfer, is following up faithfully the terms of the agreement arrived at the Lucerne Congress, namely:

1. The Transfer is to be used only for those Jews who are actually emigrating to Palestine.
2. No German goods are to be sold through the Haavarah in the Near East outside of Palestine.
3. The Haavarah is not to be used for the purpose of barter arrangements between the orange growers of Palestine and the Nazi government.

If the Executive of the Agency is living up to these agreements, there is nothing further that we can do about the matter. If it is not, then we must demand a compliance with

Dr. Wise

-2-

November 20, 1935

the agreements or the total scrapping of the Haavarah.

I would suggest that you write to Brodetsky, in both our names, asking for a clear and unequivocal statement on this subject. Please find out from him, too, which individual in the Executive is charged with the office of supervising the Haavarah. Also, how many German Jews have availed themselves of the Haavarah since the Zionist Congress and to what extent.

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:RK

Enc. - 2



November 21, 1935

Mr. Jacob Billikopf,
1432 Bankers Security Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Billie:

Thank you for your letter of November 16.

The position of the gentleman who signs himself "Nathan" is very well known to us because that is the classic position taken by other Jewish merchants whose first principle is that "the customer must be served", and whose second principle is "yank in the shekels, regardless." That there is a Boycott which is being employed as a means to defend basic human rights for our people, now challenged in Germany and later on, perhaps, in other countries including our own, does not seem to occur to these gentlemen. They haven't the imagination to understand that if Hitler gets away with it in Germany, there will be plenty of Hitlers in America to try to do the same thing here. In other words, these rich Jews who bring most of the anti-Semitism down upon our people all over the world, simply will not understand that they are serving nobody but themselves and their children in fostering the Boycott and in doing everything to help undermine the Nazi regime.

I have been informed that there will be a featured attack on the Sears-Roebuck & Co. in the next issue of the Economic Bulletin, the official organ of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League of America.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

November 22, 1935.

Prof. Selig Brodetsky
Zionist Organization
77 Great Russell Street
London, England.

Dear Professor Brodetsky:

I wrote some days ago to Dr. Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, because he and I were of the same opinion, and finally took the same decision with regard to the Haavarah. We both were very doubtful about it, but we finally gave it our support under the terms which you recall and which are re-stated in the enclosed letter of Dr. Silver. Instead of writing over again what he has written, I beg to send you his original letter to me, which perhaps you will be good enough to return to me. The important thing is that we have a clear and unequivocal statement from you.

I think it very important to learn, as Dr. Silver suggests, who in the Executive is charged with the office of supervising the Haavarah, and, especially, the number of German Jews who have availed themselves of the arrangement since the Zionist Congress, and to what extent.

I am, with cordial greeting,

Faithfully yours,

SSW:BW

Stephen S. Wise

in full

November 26, 1935

Mr. Lessing Rosenwald
Sears Roebuck Company
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Mr. Rosenwald:

Yesterday we sent you the following telegram: GERMAN MERCHANDISE IN YOUR CLEVELAND STORES ARE DETERMINING FACTOR IN MAKING BOYCOTT OF SAME EFFECTIVE HERE STOP ALL MAJOR DEPARTMENT STORES ARE COOPERATING EXCEPT SEARS ROEBUCK STOP THESE STORES AND CIVIC RELIGIOUS AND ORGANIZED LABOR GROUPS RESIST THAT YOUR STORES DO NOT LINE UP WITH THE PUBLIC SENTIMENT OF THIS CITY MAY WE HOPE FOR CHANGE OF POLICY.

We hope to receive an early reply to this telegram because within a few days there will be a meeting of the Retail Merchants Board at which this subject will be considered, and, there will also be a meeting of the Boycott Chairmen of eighty Jewish organizations including the Temples, Lodges, Women's Clubs, and, we will be asked to make a statement regarding the Sears Roebuck policy at both of these meetings.

For your information, about one year ago, the department stores which are members of the Retail Merchants Board agreed to discontinue the purchase of German merchandise. At that time this League pledged the merchants that it would make every effort to keep labor, political and racial groups from making the Boycott of German goods an open issue with its attendant injuries to the business in this community. Our problem then became that of the German goods in the chain stores. For almost a year the two large chain stores, namely, Woolworth Company and Kresge's, had carried little or no German goods.

In the meantime, we were replying to the complaints of individuals and organizations about the presence of German goods at Sears Roebuck, that the subject was under advisement at headquarters and we hoped that within a short time German goods would be eliminated from the Sears Roebuck stores in Cleveland at least. In this hope we have been disappointed and doubly so because the chain stores are weakening in their policy of not carrying German goods when your stores continue to do so and because the other department stores are indicating their dissatisfaction with our failure to influence your policy in your Cleveland stores.

Perhaps, too, you might be interested to know that the boycott

November 26, 1935

Mr. Lessing Rosenwald
Sears Roebuck Company
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Page 2.

of German goods is not supported in Cleveland solely by Jewish groups. Organized labor represented by the Union Buyers' Club; the pacifists, represented by most of the leading clergymen, and, various peace organizations and large number of Catholic and Protestant organizations are as actively working for the Boycott as a protest against the inhuman treatment of minority groups in Germany as they are working to keep American youth from participating in the Olympic Games in Berlin because they believe the Olympics will be used as a media to indoctrinate the youth of the world with militaristic ideals and with religious and racial prejudice.

If you question the sentiment of this community, would you be willing to send a representative here to confer with us and the many groups represented on our Sponsoring Committee?



Yours sincerely,

IBM:G

AMERICAN PALESTINE CAMPAIGN

OF THE

JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

INCLUDING

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD)

100 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE ASHLAND 4-0920

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Rabbi A. H. Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Silver:

The telegram we received from you and the members of the community of the Jewish Welfare Fund, directed to the Conference on Sunday, was taken up by the committee in charge and, in accordance with the views expressed at a meeting of the National Executive Committee, which was held on Saturday evening, the proceedings were so arranged as to create a possible opening for discussion of your suggestion.

We think it is too late to talk of a joint campaign with the Joint Distribution Committee. We have difficulties enough in forming a United Palestine Front, under the cover of the Jewish Agency. All our Zionist Organizations have commitments that prevent wholehearted support of the national funds. Any public suggestion at this time, coming from us, that it is our desire to have a joint campaign with the J.D.C., would at once create an impression of Zionist paralysis and our whole front would crumble under our hands.

Under the circumstances, most of us feel that we must go ahead with our independent campaign, drawing within that campaign as much of a union of forces as we can possibly get. Should steps be taken at Chicago for a joint drive, we would have to meet it, probably to our disadvantage, but it would be quite a different thing to consider a joint drive emanating from the J.D.C. instead of from us.

We regret you were not present on Sunday at the Hotel Biltmore. The addresses delivered were unusually good. There was a fair representation of the non-Zionists. Dr. Adler, Dr. Hexter, Dr. Karpf and Dr. Samuel Schulman were present, and all of them spoke, with the exception of Dr. Schulman. A committee to launch the Campaign was appointed, with instructions to organize a conference similar to last year's Washington Conference, for the purpose of initiating the United Palestine Appeal for 1936 on a national scale.

We look forward to your co-operation.

Very cordially yours,

Leo Lipsky

LL/RW

December 3, 1935.

December 5, 1935

Letter to Boycott Chairmen:

A special meeting of the Boycott Chairmen was held on Wednesday, November 27th. Because of the necessarily late notice of this meeting, a comparatively small number of the Boycott Chairmen were present. It is vitally important that every organization have a representative at every meeting of the Boycott Chairmen. For this reason, we are asking each Boycott Chairman to appoint an alternate at once and to send the name and address of this alternate to the office of the League. The League will send notice of meetings to both the Boycott Chairman and the alternate. It seems advisable that both the chairman and alternate attend the meetings so that in case one cannot attend the meeting of his organization and give the report the other can. Should neither the Boycott Chairman or the alternate attend the meeting of the Boycott Chairmen called by the League, the chairman is urged to send someone else. Every organization should have a representative at every meeting of the Boycott Chairmen called by the League. Frequently the League will give information to these Boycott Chairmen that it is not willing to put in writing so that a letter from the League office to the Boycott Chairmen does not take place of the information that may be received by attending the meeting.

The chairman of every organization is urged to call the office of the League a few days before the regular meeting of his organization in order that he may be able to make an up-to-date report on the status of the Boycott to his organization.

The situation in the Cleveland stores regarding the boycott is more precarious than it has been for a year.

The Chain stores, especially Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, and Kresge's, show little or no disposition to eliminate German goods. The League is attempting to bring pressure at the headquarters of these chain stores insisting that no matter what their general policy may be, they must not send German goods to the Cleveland stores. Urge every person interested in the Boycott to shop in these stores and to register with the manager that, because they find German goods in such quantities in these stores, they are discontinuing to trade in these stores altogether. The Sears Roebuck Company carries a full line of German gloves, some hardware gadgets, some toys, and a full line of Christmas tree ornaments and decorations. McCrory Company carries a similar stock of German goods. The Schulte Company carries German gloves. The Woolworth Company and Kresge Company carry little German goods other than Christmas tree ornaments and some small Christmas novelties, especially table decorations, such as turkeys, etc.

Sterling Welch and Higbee Company have German china and ornaments that were purchased this summer and the Higbee Company also has a large supply of new Christmas decorations. These stores regret these purchases and have given their pledges not to buy more German goods. The

Burrows Company has an assortment of small and inconsequential German goods, such as woolen dogs and small pieces of Dresden china and figurines. These goods came to the Burrows Company from a jobber and not an importer and the Burrows Company discovered that they were German too late to return them. They regret having these goods and state they will not let more German goods slip into their stock. The German goods at these three stores should not, of course, be purchased, and the customer should protest their presence to the manager, but he should not tell the manager that he will discontinue to trade at these stores because these stores have agreed not to buy more German goods.

The Chain Stores mentioned above have not agreed to buy more German goods, so the managers of these stores should be told that trade will be withdrawn from their stores until they change their policy of dealing in German merchandise.

There are a number of small gift shops carrying German goods: Japanese Gift Shop, Old Arcade; Little Gift Shop, East 107th Street; and several other small neighborhood gift shops on the Heights and East Cleveland. It is difficult for us to bring pressure to bear upon these shops; however, it is fair to say that the Kathal Wales Shop, at Shaker Square, has promised not to buy more German goods and claims that the German goods in her stock was carried over from last year. It is true that it is marked down and we believe this shop has not recently bought German goods.

Please have no meetings, however large or small, without mentioning the boycott and urging all people to shop according to the above instructions.

Mollie Brudno (Mrs. Emil)

Chairman of
The Boycott Chairmen Committee

Issued from the office of:
The League for Human Rights Against Nazism
608 Ninth Chester Building
Cleveland, Ohio
Telephone Prospect 5730

December 9, 1935

Mr. Louis Lipsky,
American Palestine Campaign,
100 East 42nd St.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Lipsky:

Let me thank you for your kind letter of December 3. I am still of the opinion that a great mistake was made in holding separate campaigns. I know, of course, that the Zionists were not responsible for forcing the issue although the resolution adopted at the World Congress was a very unfortunate one. If the American Palestine Campaign proceeds on its own, as is likely, I shall, of course, give it every possible support.

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

[1935?]

RABBI MELBOURNE HARRIS ELECTED ASSISTANT RABBI
AT TEMPLE

Rabbi Melbourne Harris, of the Temple in Peoria, Illinois, has been chosen by the Board of Trustees of The Temple, East 105th St. and Ansel Road, at its last meeting, to fill the post left vacant by the resignation of Rabbi Leon I. Feuer who was called to Toledo. Rabbi Harris will assist Rabbi Silver and will be Minister of Religious Education at The Temple. He will assume his duties in August. Until then, Rabbi David Sherman will be in charge.

Rabbi Melbourne Harris is 33 years old, a native of Oakland, California. He graduated from the University of Cincinnati in 1925, and was ordained at the Hebrew Union College in 1929. He was Director of Religious Education at Temple Emanuel in San Francisco for two years and then accepted the call to Congregation Anshai Emet of Peoria, Illinois, which congregation he has served during the past four years.

Rabbi Harris has specialized in Jewish education and will bring to his office as Minister of Religious Education, a rich fund of educational knowledge and experience.

He has also been active in all Jewish and civic affairs in the City of Peoria and the State of Illinois. He organized the Jewish Welfare Fund of Peoria, was active in B'nai B'rith work and was Chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of his city. He was a member of the board of directors of the Peoria Associated Charities and a leader in its Community Fund activities. The esteem in which he was held by the entire community is indicated by the fact that he was elected to the board of the Peoria NK Y.M.C.A. -- the first rabbi in the United States to be elected to such a post.

In accepting his resignation, the officers and trustees of the Peoria Temple passed the following resolution:

"We regret your contemplated departure from our midst, as we feel that you have been an invaluable asset to our congregation and to our community. Your participation in the manifold activities of the Temple and community at large has been a source of great inspiration to us. We are conscious of the fact that your place will be hard to fill.

"However, we feel that we cannot stand in the way of your greater opportunity and advancement. We are happy, that, of a large number of rabbis considered, ~~that~~ you have been selected for this deserving honor and recognition, to serve one of the ~~xxix~~ largest and one of the most widely known congregations in the country. We wish the Cleveland Temple to know that we sustain a heavy loss, with the recompense of your merited elevation."