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Correspondence, 1936-1938, undated.

החברות הציוניות של ארצות הברית

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA



111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

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HON. PRESIDENT

MORRIS ROTHENBERG
PRESIDENT

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NATHAN STRAUS
VICE-PRESIDENTS

A. J. RONGY
CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL COUNCIL
COMMITTEE

MORRIS MARGULIES
SECRETARY

January 8, 1936.

VERY IMPORTANT

TO PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF ZIONIST DISTRICTS:

Dear Fellow-Zionist:

THE EXECUTIVE

CHARLES A. COWEN
ABRAHAM GOLDBERG
ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN
S. MARGOSHES
STEPHEN S. WISE
LEO WOLFSON

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ELDAR MARKSON
LOUIS RIMSKY
SIGMUND THAU
MORRIS WEINBERG

ISRAEL MALTIN
AUDITOR

You have been previously advised that the United Jewish Appeal which included the American Palestine Campaign was terminated on December 31, 1935. You are also aware that following steps taken by the Zionist Organization of America to create a united Zionist front, the United Palestine Appeal has been formed to function during 1936. It includes the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth which will share in the proceeds of the Campaign on a basis of parity. Provision has also been made for Mizrachi, which has given up its collections for the Mizrachi Palestine Fund and the Keren Torah V'Avodah. The United Palestine Appeal will have the full support of the Zionist Organization of America and the co-operation of the Poale Zion - Zeiri Zion, the Hashomer Hatzair, and the Order Sons of Zion. The Hadassah will act as the instrument of the United Palestine Appeal in the collection of funds for Youth Aliyah. The co-operation of non-Zionist elements throughout the country is also expected.

Thus, the United Palestine Appeal enters the field once more with the fullest measure of support from all elements of American Jewry, to devote itself to the task of providing the American share of the funds needed for the increasingly significant work of Jewish colonization in Palestine.

The unparalleled disaster which has overwhelmed our people in Germany and the disintegration of Jewish life in other European centers, has placed a heavy burden of responsibility upon American Jewry, the largest and the most fortunately situated Jewish community in the world. To discharge this obligation effectively, the Zionist Organization of America must again, as it has consistently done since 1914, take the lead in organizing the fund-raising machinery for Palestine purposes throughout the United States. In many communities Jewish Welfare Funds will provide for the United Palestine Appeal. In other cities, independent Campaigns will have to be launched. It there-

Handwritten note:
"התאחדות הציונית של ארצות הברית"
9/8, 1935
1935

fore becomes my duty to call upon Zionist Districts and Zionist leaders at once to take the following steps:

(1) In cities where Jewish Welfare Funds exist and where it is thought desirable that the United Palestine Appeal should be included, the Zionist leaders should without delay contact the officers of the Welfare Funds to the end that the largest possible sum be allotted to the United Palestine Appeal by the respective Welfare Funds.

Mr. Nathan Straus, Treasurer of the United Palestine Appeal, has addressed a letter to Jewish Welfare Funds throughout the country, a copy of which is herewith attached for your information, requesting an allotment for the enterprises embraced in the United Palestine Appeal. If your city has a Jewish Welfare Fund please take every measure to re-enforce the application of the United Palestine Appeal.

(2) If there be no Jewish Welfare Fund in your community, please take immediate action to establish a United Palestine Appeal Campaign Committee which will assume responsibility for launching and successfully carrying through a United Palestine Appeal Drive. You will in due course receive from the United Palestine Appeal Office the quota assigned to your city. Your local United Palestine Appeal Committee should include representatives from all Zionist parties and branches and from all sections of the Jewish community.

(3) Since the Zionist Organization of America has by agreement undertaken a definite responsibility to place its facilities at the disposal of the United Palestine Appeal, it is necessary that the members of the Zionist Organization of America throughout the country co-operate to the utmost extent to enable it to meet this obligation. We must therefore ask your District to function in this matter as organized Units of the Zionist Organization of America. Please be good enough to report without delay that you will comply with the requests hereby directed to you, and that you will also send to us periodic reports of the progress of United Palestine Appeal activities in your community.

NATIONAL UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL CONFERENCE

On February 8th and 9th a National United Palestine Appeal Conference will be held in Washington, D.C., at which the United Palestine Appeal will be nationally launched. But such steps as you have been requested to take should not be deferred until then.

Local Conferences should be called in your city for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Palestine Conference, in accordance with instructions which you will receive from the provisional committee arranging the Conference.

PALESTINE DAY

This celebration to commemorate Zionist achievements in Palestine has become a fixed holiday on the calendar of Zionist events, and will take place this year on Sunday, February 9th, the same day on which the National Conference on Palestine will be held. The notable success of

the first Palestine Day held on January 20, 1935, in connection with the Washington Conference on Palestine, must be repeated.

The wide interest which will be centered on the Washington Conference this year should serve as an excellent background for stimulating interest in Palestine Day.

You should at once form a Palestine Day Committee in your city, representative of all elements in the community, and proceed with preparations for Palestine Day. We shall shortly forward to you suggestions for a Palestine Day program and helpful informative material. We earnestly look to you to undertake this and to help in making Palestine Day a historic occasion in American Zionist affairs.

Kindly acknowledge this letter and tell us that we may, as in the past, rely upon the energetic and devoted co-operation of yourself and your colleagues in the important matters touched on in this communication.

With Zion's Greetings, I am,

Cordially and sincerely yours,



Morris Rothenberg
President.

Encl.

January 10, 1936

Mr. G. E. Harriman,
Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League,
20 West 47th St.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Harriman:

In reply to your letter of January 8, I think the suggestion to change the name of the Economic Bulletin to the "Anti-Nazi Economic Bulletin" is a good one.

I approve heartily of the proposed mass meeting to Mr. James MacDonald. I hope it goes through. I am glad you have decided on an organizer to visit important centers. I don't know Mr. Leonard but I hope he is the right man. I am glad that a publicity man is to be put on the job.

I wish you would find out for me at once, if possible, what is the purpose of that delegation of English Jews who are coming over to this country. If their plan is to organize a liquidating bank for Jewish emigrants from Germany, then it involves the complete abandonment of our Boycott work. This bank will arrange for the transfer of German-Jewish capital from Germany by way of goods and an international Jewish organization will become a sales agency for Hitler's merchandise all over the world. In fact it will become a meritorious deed to buy German merchandise in order to enable German Jews to export capital....This plan, if carried through, will make the existing Palestine Transfer arrangement universal. It will knock the bottom out of the Boycott movement throughout the world.

We must get into the situation before action is taken by a small group of American and English Jews and a protest must be launched at once. There will probably be considerable secrecy surrounding the work of this British delegation but their purpose must be discovered and exposed. I would suggest that you get in touch with the Boycott Committee of the American Jewish Congress and with the Jewish press of New York to find out what it is all about.

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

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AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

122 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET

NEW YORK

DR. STEPHEN S. WISE, President
LOUIS LIPSKY, Vice-President
NATHAN D. PERLMAN
Chairman Executive Committee
MAX ROSENFELD, Treasurer

DR. JOSHUA L. GOLDBERG
National Secretary
Cable Address: "CONGRESS"
Telephone:
LExington 2-5850

January 12, 1936.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
2105 Street at Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

It is difficult to answer your question as to what is being done to circumvent the attempts to universalize the Transfer arrangement. Universalize is exactly the right term.

You add that the arrangement would wreck our entire boycott movement. It would do much more than wreck the entire boycott movement, and if I can lay my hands on it, I shall send you a copy of a letter written to Professor Einstein who is just as "hot" about it as you and I possibly could be. He rests his case chiefly on the wrong of deserting the other victims of Hitler.

As soon as the thing appeared in print on Monday, I summoned a meeting of a committee of the A.C.A. After much effort I finally got Lipsky to telephone to Simon Marks. He did say "the whole thing is rot". I think Simon Marks may believe it to be rot, but I also believe that he perhaps is being misled. You see German millionaire-dom has for a long time been talking about this transfer bank.

The Congress executive feels that when these gentlemen, Simon Marks, Weizmann's old Talmid, who has the most tenuous relation to Jewish life, Lord Bearstall and Sir Herbert Samuels, out of Parliament at present, come over, we can make clear to them that we would make the fight of our lives on any such attempt to universalize the Transfer agreement.

I saw Justice Brandeis in Washington yesterday and he feels that there must be no extension of the Transfer--not to America, not to Canada, not to South America, not for the sake of Biro Bidjan. His word again and again was the transfer must be only for Palestine. He added, of course, "I mean the larger Palestine of which we dream."

I felt so deeply about the thing that if I thought there were any immediate danger of the thing going through, I was prepared to telegraph to you and Untermeyer, who I understand has been quite ill in Warm Springs, asking you to join with me in a solemn protest against this thing.

January 12, 1936

The Congress Executive seems to think that we have no right to act until the delegation comes, to whom, however, we plan to present a memorandum on their arrival.

Summing it up, it yields to the hostage and blackmailing system of Hitler. It takes the well-to-do Jews out and leaves the poor Jews in Germany. If it could be managed, and of course it could not, so President Roosevelt clearly said to me yesterday at the White House, it would mean dumping of goods in America and England and that, of course, is intolerable.

I am going to see William Green in Miami where I shall be for a day in the course of a lecture tour on Wednesday, and I am sure he will feel that the A.F.L. ought to protest.

If there could be the faintest danger of the thing going through, you and I could speak out at the Palestine Conference of February 2nd. If these three men are to be there, I do not think they will dare to defy public opinion on this monstrous proposal which is betrayal of every Jewish ideal and treason to American democracy and liberalism.

With most cordial greeting,



Yours,

Stephen S. Wise
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SSW:S

PRESIDENT

P.S. Did you see this item in Falcor? It is pretty bad. It is under the date of January 9th. That doesn't seem to conform to the stipulations which we laid down.

S. S. W.

Dr. Wise regrets that he could not sign this letter because he left for the South on a speaking tour before it was transcribed.

UPA הנהלתו של ד"ר וייס

הנהלתו של ד"ר וייס, 1937-1935
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SEVEN ARTS FEATURE SYNDICATE

WORLDWIDE NEWS SERVICE

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WORLDWIDE NEWS SERVICE
A DIGEST OF THE JEWISH NEWS

Through
Jan. 10
1936

EXODUS PLAN FOR GERMAN JEWS STILL IN DISCUSSION STAGE; SENSATIONAL REPORTS SHOWN TO BE UNFOUNDED; SAMUEL MARKS AND BEARSTED LEAVING FOR U.S. ON JANUARY 15th

TO THE EDITOR:

In view of the numerous and sensational reports being spread throughout the country with regard to the objects of the forthcoming visit to this country of Sir Herbert Samuel, Lord Bearsted and Simon Marks, we wish to inform you that the Seven Arts Feature Syndicate is in close and constant communication with all official sources of news associated with this visit, both here and abroad. We are not giving currency to any of these unfounded rumors and therefore are curtailing our dispatches on this matter because we do not wish to be a party to any reports of this character.....THE EDITOR

London (WNS)--All sensational reports to the contrary notwithstanding, it is a fact that the reported plan for raising a large sum of money for a mass exodus of Jews from Germany is still only in the discussion stage, with Zionists and Non-Zionists in constant conference. In an official statement issued here by Viscount Bearsted, Simon Marks and Sir Herbert Samuel, who are sailing for the United States on January 15th to discuss the project with American Jewish leaders, it was stated that "the object of the mission to the United States is exploratory. The delegation will seek to take counsel with all sections of those interested in America with a view to the preparation of a scheme to promote the emigration of Jews from Germany and to assist emigrants to start enterprises and find occupations in their new homes. It is intended to formulate a definite scheme after consultation with various Jewish bodies not only in America but also in Palestine and elsewhere. Any scheme for these objects will clearly require the raising of a large sum."

It is learned here on unimpeachable authority that a good deal of the negotiations in connection with proposed plan centers around a difference of opinion between Zionists and Non-Zionists as to the allocation of the fund to be raised. The Zionists want the bulk of the money to be used for settling the emigrants in Palestine while the Non-Zionists favor using a larger proportion of the money in other countries. The Non-Zionists also want to set up a special committee to direct the project and expend the money while the Zionists declare the Jewish Agency for Palestine should be entrusted with the task. The author of the plan is Simon Marks, a leading Zionist and a close associate of Dr. Chaim Weizmann.

London (WNS)--From sources of unquestioned authority the Seven Arts Feature Syndicate learns that the sensational report emanating from here that Nazi emissaries have demanded of Jewish leaders in Great Britain that world Jewry underwrite a mass exodus of Jews from Germany through financing German exports which German Jews would take with them is based on a misinterpretation of two separate and entirely unrelated projects, neither of which originated with German officials. The author of the report, or his source of information, the Seven Arts is informed, mixed up two facts: first a plan for a world-wide appeal to Jewry to raise \$15,000,000 in the next four years to transfer a substantial number of Jews from Germany to other countries, and second a proposal for creating an international bank to liquidate the property of Jews leaving Germany.

The proposed liquidation project has absolutely nothing to do with the \$15,000,000 fund, which is the chief object of the forthcoming visit to the United States of Sir Herbert Samuel, Simon Marks and Lord Bearsted. If such a project actually comes to pass it will be established under the auspices of the League of Nations and not through any Jewish committee. It is understood

January 10, 1936.

that when the League of Nations discusses the letter of resignation of James G. McDonald as High Commissioner for German Refugees it will also consider the suggested international bank and attempt to prevail upon Germany to cooperate. In other words the project is still far from an actuality. At any rate it involves nothing that would break the anti-Nazi boycott.

The Seven Arts' informant expressed the opinion that the sensational report of a Jewish fund to finance German exports as part of a mass exodus scheme grew out of the fact that some of the people identified with the projected \$15,000,000 fund are also interested in creating the liquidation company, which is desired by the German Jews. It may be said unequivocally, however, that the liquidation project is still only in the discussion stage. As a matter of fact Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, minister of economics, is the only high Nazi official interested in the project.

LEAGUE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS INTERNATIONAL AID FOR GERMAN REFUGEES

Geneva (VNS)--A conference of world powers to set up a system for giving international legal protection to German refugees is recommended in the report of the majority of the special committee for international assistance to refugees named by the League of Nations to draft a program for refugee aid. The majority report, proposing both temporary measures until the meeting of the League Assembly next September, urges the January 20th meeting of the League Council to appoint two outstanding personalities, one to liquidate the Nansen Office by 1938, and the other to succeed James G. McDonald. The committee proposes that Mr. McDonald's successor should organize the program for refugee emigration and summon the international conference.

Subsequent to the meeting of the Council the committee recommends the merging of the Nansen Office with the German refugee bureau under the auspices of the League, which would set up a refugee commission consisting of representatives of governments and Jewish and non-Jewish groups. A minority report by the Italian representative favors keeping the refugee work outside the League and leaving it to the private organizations. The majority report suggests that the Nobel Prize Committee be asked to turn over some of its unawarded prizes to finance refugee work and urges the facilitation of emigration to Palestine, South America and other parts of the world.

Declaring that the present refugee situation is "a state of chaos" which menaces the "future of two generations" and which raises "a painful if not dangerous problem" for those countries that have absorbed refugees, the committee states that "the liquidation of the London High Commission (headed by McDonald) undoubtedly involves for the League certain responsibilities of which it cannot divest itself. Therefore it is essential that an immediate remedy should be found for the situation created, particularly as in their generosity Jewish organizations are prepared to make a very liberal contribution to the League's present and future efforts on behalf of this (German) category of refugees." Stressing the fact that German refugees are now deprived of all international protection, the report recommends that "the funds available for assisting refugees should be increased, at all events temporarily."

In urging League support for the German refugees the report said that though perhaps the High Commission in London had not entirely fulfilled expectations, this was to be explained by the fact that it was not placed under the authority of the League and was obliged to act, as it were, outside it. The High Commissioner himself said that the experience of the last two years showed that his own efforts and the recommendations addressed by the governing body to the governments of the countries in which refugees are living lacked the necessary authority. It was thus impossible for him to obtain fair legal treatment for those exiles.

29 ITALIAN JEWS ARRESTED FOR "PLOTING" AGAINST ITALY

Rome (VNS)--The arrest of Signora Renzo and Bolafia, two Jewish bankers, and 27 other Jews in Trieste on charges of being party to a "Jewish plot" against Italy has thrown Italian Jewry into a panic. The arrests, which coincided with anti-Semitic demonstrations in the streets of Trieste, were a climax to a virulent press campaign against "the Jewish bankers of New York and London", whom the Fascist papers accuse of "plotting the downfall of Italy." Jewish leaders here are beginning to wonder whether the anti-Semitic tone of the Fascist press indicates that the growing dissatisfaction, resulting from the failure of Italy to win any great success in Ethiopia, is to be diverted from the Fascist regime to the Jews. For several weeks the most influential Italian papers have been publishing attacks on foreign Jews but the Trieste development is the first overt attack on Italian Jews.

RABBI SILVER INDICATES NEED FOR RECONSIDERING PALESTINE TRANSFER

CLEVELAND, Jan. 15. (JTA) -- The suggestion that in view of reported proposals for transferring Jews from Germany with withdrawal of capital in the form of German goods, the Palestine transfer pact should be reconsidered was made by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver in a statement.

Rabbi Silver, who supported the Germany-Palestine transfer agreement at last Summer's World Zionist Congress, declared that "in light of the new proposals which are now being made, which if carried into effect, will spell the doom of our concerted economic attack upon the Nazi regime, the Palestine transfer agreement itself might have to be reconsidered.

He vigorously condemned proposals for mass emigration with an export tie-up, warning that "if the Nazis succeed in getting rid of the Jews themselves, if they succeed in strengthening their own regime with money expropriated from their Jewish subjects and with foreign exchange brought into Germany via Jewish deportations, will not their admirers and would-be imitators in the neighboring countries -- in Austria, Poland, Hungary and Rumania and elsewhere -- be encouraged and inspired to do the same?"

He held that the ultimate solution of the problem of Jewish persecution is the overthrow of the Nazi regime. "The greatest service which can be rendered to the Jewish community in Germany and to Jewry throughout the world," he stated, "is to concentrate every ounce of energy upon the successful prosecution of our war against Hitlerism, upon the outcome of which the political, economic and social security of fifteen million Jews in the Diaspora depends.

He continued:

"No effort, however, should be made and no institution should be established to facilitate and speed up Jewish emigration from Germany, and no ransom should be paid to their tormentors. The Jewish people should not be maneuvered by Hitler into becoming the sales agents and bankers to recoup the squandered fortunes of Germany and to rehabilitate its broken down domestic economy."

Jan. 16 - 1936

January 17, 1936

Mr. A. M. Luntz, President,
Canton Welfare Federation,
119 Cleveland Avenue, S.W.,
Canton, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Luntz:

During my visit to Canton on the occasion of the opening of the Canton Community Fund Drive, when I had the pleasure of spending some time with you, I took occasion, you will recall, to speak to you about the inclusion in your 1936 Welfare Fund Campaign, of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League. I understand that your Campaign is about to be launched and I am taking this occasion to bring this matter to your attention again. You realize as well as I do, I am sure, the importance of carrying on our effective anti-Nazi work against the regime which is determined to destroy completely the Jewish community of Germany. The most effective weapon which we possess is the one of economic pressure and Jews and non-Jews have united throughout the world in this cause. The Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League of which Mr. Samuel Untermyer is President, has among its officers and members of the Board, some of the outstanding non-Jews of America, including the Hon. James W. Gerard, George Gordon Battle, the Mayor of New York, La Guardia, the Hon. James M. Beck, and many others. Our organization is in touch with thousands of merchants, manufacturers and importers and our Research Department is called upon constantly to supply information to all parts of the country. We publish a monthly Economic Bulletin which goes to tens of thousands of industrialists, manufacturers, etc. all over the United States. Much of our activity, of course, is of a nature which, while it does not receive publicity, is of the greatest value.

The Cleveland Jewish Welfare Federation annually appropriates a sum of money for this work. The Youngstown Welfare Fund has included it this year in the list of its beneficiaries. Dozens of other communities have been contributing to the League. I hope that you will find it possible in your allotments this year to make a representative allotment to the work of this vital agency.

With all good wishes for a successful campaign, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

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January 25--26--27, 1936

CHASE HOTEL

ST. LOUIS, MO.

•

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Subject:

FACING OUR
FEDERATION PROBLEMS

•

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH
FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS

Including the Activities of the
Bureau of Jewish Social Research

71 West 47th Street, New York City

•

Address All Communications to the New York Office

CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS

The Hotel Chase, Lindell Blvd. at Forest Park, St. Louis. Rate card enclosed. To assure accommodations, we suggest you make your reservations to the Hotel Chase directly and at an early date.

RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS

Arrangements have been made for Convention Rate railroad fares from all sections of the country, except the Southeastern and New England territory. These special rates will apply only in the event that 100 delegates (including members of their families) come by railroad. Convention Rates provide for *One and One-Third fare*, full fare being paid on the going journey and the reduction being applied on the return trip. Tickets must be purchased on specified dates immediately preceding the Conference. *Certificate Receipt* must be secured at the time you purchase your ticket and certificates must be validated through our registration desk at St. Louis.

Make inquiry at your railroad ticket office well in advance of your trip, to be sure that you can take advantage of this plan.

If the regular *excursion rate* from your city happens to be less than the Convention Rate, ask your ticket agent for a certificate, for excursion tickets will be counted in establishing the minimum.

St. Louis arrangements are being made by a local committee, appointed by the Jewish Welfare Federation, under the chairmanship of Mr. Irwin Bettman, 3636 Page Boulevard, St. Louis.

The General Assembly program is being prepared by a special committee of which Mr. Sidney Hollander of Baltimore is chairman, the other members being:

BLANCHE RENARD, St. Louis, Mo.
FRED M. BUTZEL, Detroit, Mich.
CHARLES I. COOPER, Minneapolis, Minn.
PAUL GOLDBLATT, Omaha, Nebraska
JOSEPH HYMAN, Indianapolis, Ind.
LOUIS KIRSTEIN, Boston, Mass.
DANIEL KOSHLAND, San Francisco, Cal.
DR. L. W. LEVY, Memphis, Tenn.
LEE J. LOVENTHAL, Nashville, Tenn.
LOUIS MYERS, Hartford, Conn.
WALTER N. ROTHSCHILD, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MAURICE J. SIEVERS, Cincinnati, Ohio
RABBI MILTON STEINBERG, New York City
S. WALTER STERN, New Orleans, La.
SAM H. THAL, Dayton, Ohio

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25TH

8:00 P.M.—MEETING

The National Council Meets the Community

WM. J. SHRODER, Cincinnati, Ohio

President's report of Council activities for 1935 and of changes planned in 1936.

The Job Ahead for Federations

SIDNEY HOLLANDER, Baltimore, Md.

A survey of the General Conference theme, touching on problems of local community planning to meet changing conditions and financing local and non-local welfare needs.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 26TH

9:30 A.M.—BUSINESS SESSION

Election of officers, action on 1936 budget and service program, etc.

10:30 A.M.

RESHAPING FEDERATIONS

I.—The Changing Scene

(speaker to be announced)

The impact of public welfare programs and other changing social and economic conditions upon the activities of federation agencies.

2—Does the Federation Structure Fit?

IRA M. YOUNKER, New York

A discussion of ways and means by which modifications in Federation structure can be effected. Are present forms of organization impeding change? Do Federations adequately represent the several interests of the Jewish group?

Among the discussants will be Louis Bing, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio, Moses Winkelstein, Syracuse, N. Y., Solomon Lowenstein, New York.

SUNDAY—(Continued)

1:00 P.M.—LUNCHEON

Continuation of discussion of the preceding session.

2:30 P.M.

Where Is the Money Coming From To Meet Increasing Local and Overseas Needs?

JOSEPH WILLEN, New York

This discussion will assume the validity of the appeals presented by various local and non-local causes and will seek to throw some light on the opportunities and the methods for raising funds.

Among the discussants will be Samuel A. Goldsmith, Chicago, Ill., Philip Klutznick, Omaha, Neb., Leo Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.

7:00 P.M.—DINNER

Inter-Group Cooperation in Community Service

FELIX M. WARBURG, New York
(OTHER SPEAKERS TO BE ANNOUNCED)

A discussion of the responsibility of the several component groups in the community for community welfare.

MONDAY, JANUARY 27TH

9:00 A.M.

More detailed discussion of the several aspects of the problems presented on the preceding day. Interim Committees have been put in charge of the respective functional fields to hold round table discussions.

1—Jewish Education

BERNARD SEMEL, New York, *Chairman*
JAMES H. BECKER, Chicago BEN ROSEN, Philadelphia

2—Family Welfare

MRS. A. D. KOHN, Chicago, *Chairman*
MISS VIRGINIA FRANK, Chicago MISS FRANCIS TAUSSIG, N. Y.

3—Child Care

EDWIN GOLDMAN, Baltimore, *Chairman*
EDITH LAUER, Baltimore HOWARD LEHMAN, New York

4—Aged

MRS. A. J. MARCUS, New York SIG FEINBLATT, Baltimore
MRS. FLORENCE SWITTON, San Francisco

5—Health

DR. LLEWELYN SALE, St. Louis, *Chairman*
DR. J. J. GOLUB, New York DR. E. M. BLUESTONE, New York
HARRY AFFELDER, Cleveland

MONDAY—(Continued)

11:00 A.M.—THROUGH LUNCHEON

Inter-City Cooperation for 1936 Campaigns

Detailed discussion, continuing subject of Sunday afternoon session, directed primarily to Welfare Fund cities. Headed by discussion leaders, the session will take up budgetary methods, campaign methods, publicity and public relations, inclusion of agencies, and possibilities of providing special inter-city services for next Spring's campaigns.

3:30 P.M.—ADJOURNED BUSINESS SESSION

Presentation and discussion of summary report of Conference.

An EXHIBIT of campaign materials, forms, and publicity will be a feature of the conference, together with a campaign manual compiled from the experience of recent campaigns in a number of cities.

OFFICERS

WILLIAM J. SHRODER, *President*
Cincinnati, Ohio

EDWARD M. BAKER, *Vice-President*
Cleveland, Ohio

IRA M. YOUNKER, *Vice-President*
New York, N. Y.

EUGENE WARNER, *Treasurer*
Buffalo, N. Y.

HENRY WINEMAN, *Secretary*
Detroit, Mich.

HARRY L. LURIE, *Executive Director*

GEORGE W. RABINOFF, *Associate Director*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Clarence G. Bachrach
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sam Beber
Omaha, Neb.

Samuel A. Goldsmith
Chicago, Ill.

David M. Heyman
New York, N. Y.

EDMUND I. KAUFMANN
Washington, D.C.

Sidney Hollander
Baltimore, Md.

Louis E. Kirstein
Boston, Mass.

Daniel E. Koshland

San Francisco, Calif.

Albert D. Lasker
Chicago, Ill.

Solomon Lowenstein
New York, N. Y.

Elias Mayer
Chicago, Ill.

Emil Mayer
St. Louis, Mo.

Alfred M. Oppenheimer
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Kurt Peiser
Detroit, Mich.

Charles A. Riegelman
New York, N. Y.

Walter N. Rothschild
Brooklyn, N. Y.

S. W. Stern

New Orleans, La.

Felix M. Warburg
New York, N. Y.

Moses Winkelstein
Syracuse, N. Y.

MEMBER AGENCIES

AKRON, OHIO

Jewish Social Service Federation

ALTOONA, PA.

Federation of Jewish Philanthropies

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Federated Jewish Charities

ATLANTA, GA.

Atlanta Federation for Jewish Social Service

BALTIMORE, MD.

Associated Jewish Charities

BOSTON, MASS.

Associated Jewish Philanthropies, Inc.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Jewish Federation for Social Service

CANTON, OHIO

Jewish Welfare Fund
Jewish Welfare League

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Federation of Jewish Charities

CHICAGO, ILL.

The Jewish Charities of Chicago

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Jewish Community Council
United Jewish Social Agencies

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Jewish Welfare Federation
Jewish Welfare Fund

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Jewish Welfare Federation
United Jewish Fund

DALLAS, TEXAS

Jewish Federation for Social Service

DAYTON, OHIO

Jewish Federation for Social Service
United Jewish Council

DES MOINES, IOWA

United Jewish Philanthropies

DETROIT, MICH.

Jewish Welfare Federation

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Jewish Charities

HARRISBURG, PA.

United Jewish Community

HARTFORD, CONN.

Hartford Jewish Council

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Jewish Federation
Jewish Welfare Fund

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Jewish Welfare Federation of Greater Kansas City

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Federation of Jewish Welfare Organizations
United Jewish Welfare Fund

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Conference of Jewish Organizations
Jewish Welfare Federation

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Federation of Jewish Welfare Agencies
Jewish Welfare Fund

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Federated Jewish Charities

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Federation for Jewish Service

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Jewish Federation of Montgomery

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Federation of Jewish Charities

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Jewish Charitable and Educational Federation

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

Jewish Federation of Niagara Falls

OAKLAND, CALIF.

Oakland Jewish Federation
United Jewish Welfare Fund of Oakland

OMAHA, NEB.

Jewish Community Center and Welfare Federation

PEORIA, ILL.

Jewish Welfare Fund of Peoria

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Federation of Jewish Charities

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Federation of Jewish Philanthropies

PORTLAND, ORE.

Federation of Jewish Charities

RICHMOND, VA.

The Richmond Jewish Community Council

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Jewish Federation

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Jewish Welfare Association
United Jewish Fund

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

United Jewish Fund

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Federation of Jewish Charities
Jewish National Welfare Fund

SCRANTON, PA.

Jewish Federation

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Federation of Jewish Social Service

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Syracuse Jewish Welfare Federation

TOLEDO, OHIO

Jewish Federation

TORONTO, CANADA

The Federation of the Jewish Philanthropies of Toronto

TYLER, TEXAS

Jewish Community

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Jewish Federation of Delaware

WORCESTER, MASS.

United Jewish Charities

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

Jewish Federation

January 30, 1936.

William Rosenwald, Esq.,
360 W. 51st Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Rosenwald:

We were greatly interested in reading the resolution proposed by you at the reception held on Tuesday evening, January 28th by the Joint Distribution Committee for the three distinguished English gentlemen now visiting this country. We note with extreme gratification the paragraph in the resolution setting forth that no plan for aiding the unfortunate German Jews to emigrate would be considered which would entail any increases in German exports.

It seems to us, however, most unfortunate that such a resolution, much as we welcome it, should be proposed by one who, as a leading executive of a great American enterprise, continues to purchase German merchandise. Don't you think, Mr. Rosenwald, that your position is rather contradictory and lays you open to severe criticism? If German refugees are to be aided only in a manner which will not break the boycott, it is certainly most unfortunate that a supporter of this principle should in his own business capacity be an active boycott violator. We would welcome your explanation as we have been forced, through the repeated refusals of your firm to cooperate with us, to list the name of Sears Roebuck in our Economic Bulletin among those firms which continue to handle German merchandise.

Many of our friends want to know what your position is in this, to them and to us, vitally important boycott. Reading in the public press that you proposed the resolution at the reception, they have again reopened this question with us and we have received a large volume of comment on the apparent contradiction.

Yours very truly,

G. E. Harriman
Executive Secretary

GEH:BE

Cleveland, Ohio,
January ____, 1936.

Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald,
Sears, Roebuck & Company,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Rosenwald:-

We wish to acknowledge herewith receipt of your letter of December 17th, 1935, in reply to our earlier letter protesting the sale of German merchandise in your Cleveland stores. While we respect your position that, as an individual, you are opposed to the purchase of such merchandise, we cannot agree that you have not the right to encourage a decision upon the part of your Directors to refrain from the purchase and sale of such merchandise. Your personal decision is based, undoubtedly, upon your conception of a proper code of conduct for nations to observe in respect to their own nationals. Neither you nor we would subscribe to the doctrine that ~~in business~~ there should be one code of morals for individuals and an entirely different one for corporations or businesses.

It is not necessary for us to restate the indictment which civilization properly brings against the Hitler government. You are as familiar with this subject as we could possibly be. Your own family background is sufficient to arouse every instinct to protest by any means the outrages inflicted upon our people.

But there is, aside from the moral standards which should be common both to individuals and to companies, a decidedly important commercial reason for your Company to refrain from the sale of German-made goods. From such reports as we are able to secure it is our understanding that most business in Germany is now, for all practical purposes, under the control of the Government. Freedom to do business, to grow and to adopt business policies of value to business institutions is denied. Such restrictions, particularly of the kind which a dictatorship imposes, ultimately smother all opportunity for business initiative, tend to restrict trade, and, we believe, ultimately mean commercial stagnation and commercial bankruptcy. You must see, therefore, that the success of the Hitler regime is an open invitation to other nations to follow this example, and, with the growth of the many intolerant organizations in this country, it is not impossible to imagine that some demagogue may not be able to exploit such an example, even here.

Moreover, Sears, Roebuck & Company by its refusal to participate in the boycott, will earn for itself the permanent resentment of a large share of the population of this country. Business generally has long since realized the value of public opinion as a permanent policy. Favorable public opinion has earned large rewards for business in this country and we do not believe that it is sufficient answer to say that there may be some sections of the population as desirous of purchasing German merchandise as you and we may be opposed to it, because we do believe that, as a matter of permanent policy, granted proper initiative and business vision, any business institution ever suffered by reason of having set for itself standards based upon high moral principle. We can conceive, however, that such institutions will suffer from failing to observe such principles.

Surely the growth of the great institution which you represent is due entirely to the opportunities which a free and tolerant country provided. Any policy which countenances or gives support to principles of intolerance is foreign to your institution and will ultimately damage it, if not destroy it.

Please do not construe anything which we have said here as being in the nature of a threat of reprisal or a suggestion of coercion.

We trust that you will present this subject to your Board in its proper light and we hopefully await word that you have done so.

Very sincerely yours,

February 4, 1936

Mr. Jacob de Haas,
50 Morningside Drive,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. de Haas:

Let me thank you for your letter of January 30. I received, some time ago, the paper "L'Aurore" and read the printed Dossier taken from the files of the Haavarah. The information contained in your letter is therefore not new to me. Most of the things you complain of are matters which took place before the Lucerne Congress at which time the Haavarah was put under the control of the Jewish Agency and had its activities sharply circumscribed and defined. It is no longer allowed to export money of German Jews who are not actually settling in Palestine. It is not allowed to sell German products outside of Palestine. In yesterday's J T A Bulletin, there is an official statement from the Haavarah Headquarters that "since February 7, 1935, not a single deposit has been accepted in Germany by the Haavarah office for transfer to Palestine." You probably have the Bulletin before you. Under the Congress restrictions and the unwillingness of the Reich government to allow German exports to leave the country without a corresponding amount of foreign exchange in return, it is clear that the Haavarah work is gradually liquidating itself.

I suspect, my dear Mr. de Haas, that your great indignation against the Haavarah is due not so much to your interest in the Boycott, but to the opportunity which it affords you to use this Haavarah cudgel to belabor the Histadruth. Your "Very Open Letter" to me, a copy of which you sent me and which appeared in the Chicago Jewish Chronicle (a paper which, by the way, did not take the trouble to print my article to which yours is an answer) gives your case away completely. You are convinced, as are your Revisionist friends, that the Galut is liquidating. You also suggest that our struggle in behalf of our rights in the Galut is doomed to failure. Why in the world, then, do you get so excited about the Boycott? Why are

February 4, 1936

you so angry with the Histadruth and the Haavarah people for following through your position to its logical conclusions? If liquidation is inevitable, then a Liquidating Bank which will help save at least a part of Jewish capital for the up-building of Palestine is the most logical and commendable device for such an Exodus, and the Boycott is from this point of view both stupid and harmful. You who hold such views should be encouraging the Haavarah to extend its work because it is helping Jews to escape from the Galut where there no longer is any room for them.

Frankly, a more confused and befuddled article from your pen, I have never read. In the past, I frequently found your writings helpful and illuminating. In the last year or so, however, your writing has taken on a nervous irritability and a penchant for cleverness and superciliousness which does not become you. You would be helping us all much more if you would be more informative and logical in your writing and less blustering and journalese.

It is a long time since I have seen you. I hope that I shall have the pleasure of seeing you in the near future again. With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

הנהגת ההגנה, תל אביב
מכתב 12/2
1/24-1935
הנהגת ההגנה, תל אביב

February 5, 1936

Mr. Samuel Untermyer,
The Willows,
Palm Springs, California.

My dear Mr. Untermyer:

It is a long time since I was in communication with you but I have been in constant touch with the office in New York inquiring about your health. I trust that you are well and that you are enjoying your winter in southern California away from the zero blasts in this part of the country.

I have just returned from the Palestine Conference held in Washington. You will be gratified to know that we put through two resolutions on the Boycott at the Conference both of which passed unanimously. The first was a re-statement of the position of the American Zionists in favor of the Boycott and in pledging to prosecute it vigorously. The second resolution which is the more important of the two was to the effect that whatever plans will be adopted to assist the emigration of Jews from Germany must in no way be tied up with any scheme which would increase German exports or in any way strengthen the economic position of the Nazi Reich. While the British Delegation denied that any such plan was contemplated, many of the delegates to the Conference felt that such a plan was actually in the minds of the Delegation but that the violent protests against it in this country forced them to abandon it. The Washington resolution definitely disposes of the plan, at least as far as using an organized Jewish body for that purpose is concerned.

In connection with the Palestine Transfer Agreement, it might interest you to know that an official statement of the Berlin Headquarters of the "Haavarah" stated that "Not a single deposit has been accepted in Germany during the year

February 5, 1936

1935 by the Haavarah for Transfer to Palestine." The Haavarah cannot dispose of any large quantities of German merchandise in Palestine and by the resolutions of the Lucerne Congress, it is not allowed to dispose of them elsewhere. Furthermore, the German government itself now discourages exports unless a corresponding amount of foreign exchange is brought into the country which the Palestine Transfer of course does not do. It is therefore likely that the whole Palestine Transfer arrangement will be liquidated before long.

With all good wishes, and hoping that I may have the pleasure of seeing you soon again, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK



March 1, 1935

Mr. G. E. Harriman, Exec. Sec'y.,
League to Champion Human Rights,
729 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Harriman:

Thank you for your letter of February 28. I shall try to be in New York in the next two weeks. In the meantime, I would suggest that at your Executive Meeting Tuesday evening you consider the advisability of issuing a formal statement in view of the recent reports from Germany that the Nazi regime is considering a declaration that the Jewish problem is solved in Germany because the regime intends to discourage any further economic discriminations against the Jews.

The resolution should clearly state:

- 1) The boycott was instituted not merely because the Jews of Germany were discriminated against economically but because the laws adopted by the Nazi regime have driven Jews from public life and from professional and artistic careers and have denied them full political equality with all other citizens of the Reich. Until the Jews are restored to their full rights shared by all other citizens, the boycott will go on;
- 2) The resolution should clearly indicate that the boycott was as much directed to defend the rights of non-Jews in Germany who, because of their social, political or religious views, have been subjugated to attack, punishment and gross discriminations. Reference should be made to the treatment of organized labor, liberals, pacifists and the religious organizations of the country.

March 1, 1935

This statement should be carefully drafted and should be given to the press over the signatures of all the officers of the League and not only of its president.

With best wishes, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:AY



February 11, 1936

Mr. Joseph C. Hyman, Secretary,
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee,
7 Hanover Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Hyman:

I received, this morning, a copy of the Christian Century containing Mr. McDonald's letter of resignation. The accompanying letter is signed by Mr. William Rosenwald, Co-Chairman of the 1936 Campaign of the J.D.C. I am somewhat worried about the effect which the association of Mr. Rosenwald is likely to have upon the Campaign. You are probably aware that a considerable resistance has been growing up all over the country to Mr. Rosenwald on account of the continued breaking of the Boycott by the Sears Roebuck & Company. The Economic Bulletin of the Anti-Nazi League featured an attack on Mr. Rosenwald in its last issue and I understand will have another attack upon him in this issue. I know that Mr. Rosenwald has been written to time and again on the subject by various people and I have also seen the explanations which both William and Lessing have made - explanations clearly unsatisfactory. It will not be good from the point of view of the general morale of the Campaign to have a Boycott violator as its Co-Chairman.

I wonder whether an effort should not be made by the leaders close to the J.D.C. to persuade Mr. Rosenwald to reverse the policy of the Sears Roebuck & Company on the subject of the purchase and sale of German-made goods. Other chain stores like Woolworth's and Kresge's who had been in line on the Boycott have broken away on the excuse that the "Jewish" chain store of Sears Roebuck & Company has notoriously ignored the Boycott.

I am writing to you feeling that you are the best man to handle this delicate matter. I am anxious to protect the Campaign as well as the name of the Rosenwalds. By accepting the Co-Chairmanship of an important Jewish movement, Mr. Rosenwald has, to use a popular slang expression, "put himself on the spot".

February 11, 1936

The well-known explanations which he has already given or may give, i.e., that Sears Roebuck & Company is not a Jewish Concern, that its first responsibility is to its stockholders, that it is not buying a great amount of goods, etc. etc., will not avail. I understand that it was Mr. Rosenwald who introduced the resolution at the J.D.C. Conference in New York specifying that the plans to be adopted for the German Jews shall in no way assist in the exporting of German merchandise. There is something to be said for a Boycott like charity beginning at home.

Let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. Mrs. Silver and I enjoyed having you at our home even if it was only for a very short time. Your address before the Federation meeting was most moving and impressive.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:EK



Pas de liquidation!

L'Aurore par Abba Hillel Silver

Amirauté et du «Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League»
Vice-Président de l'Organisation Sioniste d'A.

Notre correspondant à New-York M. Joseph M. Papo a obtenu pour d'Aurore un article magistral du grand écrivain et homme d'action juif, le Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chef spirituel de la Communauté Israélite de Cleveland, Ohio. Le Dr. Silver est également Vice-Président de l'Organisation Sioniste d'Amérique, Vice-Président du «Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League» et membre du Conseil d'Administration de l'Agence Juive.

Le Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, qui vit avec Untermyer le bon combat contre l'hitlerisme et qui dirige la action de boycottage de la Ligue d'Amérique, est un des leaders les plus écoutés du judaïsme américain et un des meilleurs hommes de la nouvelle génération d'Israël, celle de la liberté et de la dignité juives. Il est docteur en théologie de la «Hebrew Union College», Docteur en lettres de la «Western Reserve University» et fut nommé par le Président Hoover comme membre du «National Unemployment Relief Commission» premier poste occupé par un Juif en Amérique. Il est l'auteur de plusieurs ouvrages dont quelques uns ont eu un retentissement mondial tels que «Messianic Speculations in Israel» (1927), «Der Judenstaat» (1930), «Religion in a Changing World» (1930), etc.

Le Dr. Silver est également membre de «Hillel Foundations», de la Société de Publications Juives, et fut au des fondateurs de l'Association «Young Judia» qui comprend aujourd'hui plusieurs milliers d'adhérents à travers toute l'Amérique.

Son article qu'on lira avec profit, est dans les vives de la L.I.C.A. c'est-à-dire de l'immense majorité des Juifs qui entendent défendre jusqu'à la fin leur dignité, leur honneur et leur droit de vivre.

J. M.

New York, 25 Janvier 1936

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Les Juifs allemands ne quitteront pas l'Allemagne. Sans égard au nombre qui émigrera dans les cinq ou dix années prochaines, la majorité des Juifs vivant à présent en Allemagne continueront à y résider. Tout effort de la part des Juifs pour liquider cette importante Communauté Juive au sein de l'Europe, n'est pas pratique. Elle est, de plus, pleine de dangers.

Quand la tragédie du judaïsme allemand décala, certains leaders juifs de ce pays et de l'étranger, eurent recours, comme dans le passé, à leur remède favori, la charité. Les Juifs souffrent? Envoyons-leur des secours. Cela, c'est leur endoctrinement coutumier pour toutes les afflictions juives. Pas de protestations, pas de démonstrations, pas de demande pour une action politique auprès des agences internationales chargées d'une telle responsabilité, pas de boycottage non plus, mais seulement la «Tzedakah» (charité), (trois pour un pauvre). Cette question pourra être réglée par les moyens d'une campagne sentimentale pour des fonds de secours et par une intercession relative de courtoisie et de tact auprès d'un Sous-Secrétaire des Affai-

res Etrangères de chaque rang. Quand le Haut-Commissaire Jarras MacDonald fut nommé il y a trois semaines plaidèrent que la solution du problème juif en Allemagne était de nature politique et non philanthropique. Le Haut-Commissaire lui-même, vint de contester ce fait. Mais nos chefs juifs, ici et à l'étranger, des banquiers, des financiers, et leurs satellites, continuent fidèlement leur politique intransigente et discréditée de résoudre le problème juif-allemand par les moyens philanthropiques. Cette méthode est pleine de graves dangers pour tous les Juifs du monde.

La proposition de Sir Herbert Samuel considère la possibilité d'émigrer en masse de cent à deux cent mille Juifs allemands qui auront probablement la permission d'exporter leurs capitaux en forme de marchandises, dont une partie devra être payée en change étranger.

Le plan considère l'organisation d'une Banque de Liquidation qui vendra en réalité qu'on le veuille ou non une agence d'exportation des marchandises allemandes, et inondera les marchés du monde avec des marchandises allemandes. On fera appel à tous les Juifs de réduire leur campagne de boycottage anti-allemand au nom de la charité juive et pour sauver des citoyens juifs. Le plan servira à remplir les réserves d'or épuisées du gouvernement naal avec de la monnaie étrangère que ce gouvernement ne peut plus obtenir aujourd'hui.

Cette proposition est faite par des leaders juifs à un moment où les Juifs du monde entier, unis avec d'autres forces, luttent contre la barbarie sanguinaire de Hitler, et qui, engagés dans un combat de vie ou de mort avec le régime nazi, se sentent du boycottage comme d'une arme des plus efficaces. Au nom de la charité juive, ces éphémères-diplomates juifs trahissent-ils sans le savoir ces forces qui livrent le plus farouche combat des temps modernes pour sauver la civilisation, les droits de l'Homme et son bien-être?

Quelle folie a entraîné ces hommes qui ont assumé la grave responsabilité de leadership juif dans ces heures tragiques? Ne savent-ils pas qu'ils font le jeu de Hitler? Ne savent-ils pas qu'ils signent l'ordre d'exécution non seulement de la communauté juive d'Allemagne, mais de toutes les autres communautés de l'Europe Orientale qui se trouvent dans la zone dangereuse de l'antisémitisme? Si les Nazis réussissent à se débarrasser des Juifs allemands grâce à la coopération complaisante et active des Juifs eux-mêmes, s'ils réussissent à consolider leur propre régime avec de l'argent emprunté à leurs victimes juives et grâce au change étranger importé en Allemagne par suite de la déportation des Juifs, leurs admirateurs et leurs

Long Island
City Avenue
1936 1/1/24

Pas de liquidation

(Suite de la page 2)

On devrait aider les Juifs allemands à maintenir leurs institutions et leurs organisations communales en Allemagne. Toute assistance devrait être rendue afin de leur permettre de continuer leur lutte et d'alléger leurs souffrances pendant la liquidation pour eux. Cette aide devra être continuée jusqu'au jour de la victoire et ce jour n'est pas très loin. Ces Juifs qui doivent quitter l'Allemagne devraient recevoir toute aide possible par l'intermédiaire des institutions existantes afin qu'ils puissent se rétablir dans d'autres parties du monde et trouver des possibilités de travail et des moyens de subsistance.

Le peuple juif ne devrait pas être manipulé par Hitler et devenir la comédie-royale et le spectacle de l'Allemagne pour l'aidé à se débarrasser de l'élément juif par son gouvernement et à rétablir son économie domestique. Traquer avec l'argent est dangereux aussi bien que déshonorant.

L'Accord de Transfert palestinien était déjà assez mauvais. Mais cela n'est rien en comparaison de ce que le gouvernement hitlérien, en un accord avec le gouvernement britannique, a fait avec l'Allemagne. L'Accord de Transfert était strictement limité à un seul pays, la Palestine, car il fut reconnu que la capacité d'absorption économique de la Palestine serait considérablement épuisée, rendant ainsi possible l'établissement de milliers des Juifs allemands. Il fut bien entendu que les marchandises allemandes importées par la Palestine seraient réexportées immédiatement vers les autres pays de la Palestine. On craignait aussi l'apogée personnel que les Juifs hitlériens nationaux, notamment l'établissement de

Hague National juif — et non pas les intérêts des émigrés individuels — seraient avancés par ce Transfert — sans considérer en aucune façon le régime hitlérien.

Personne ne croit ou même ne soupçonne que des efforts puissent être faits afin d'universaliser cette pratique et de faire une règle de ce qui n'était qu'une exception. En vue des nouvelles perspectives qu'on est en train de faire, l'Accord de Transfert palestinien devrait être reconsidéré s'il était mis en pratique. Car la nouvelle plan mènerait fin à la lutte économique dans laquelle nous sommes tous engagés contre le régime hitlérien.

La réponse aux lois hitlériennes de Nuremberg et aux mesures hostiles d'extermination et de «gangue» auxquelles les Juifs ont recours, doit être une boycottage des plus efficaces et des plus implacables que jamais. Notre réponse doit être aussi une attaque renforcée sur tout le front afin de briser, d'affaiblir et d'écraser finalement cet ennemi mortel de la civilisation.

Abba Hillel Silver

liquidation!

disants imitateurs dans les pays voisins — en Autriche, en Pologne, en Hongrie, en Roumanie et ailleurs — laissent-ils pas encourager et inspirer d'en faire de même? Ces contrées-là trouveraient avantageux d'exploiter les Juifs! Autant de bonnes affaires en perspective. Et avec quelle facilité! Les Juifs eux-mêmes sont prêts à leur offrir services pour faciliter la vente, comme elle sera simple, méthodique, légitime et lucrative, cette expulsion des Juifs!

Le régime hitlérien n'a duré que trois ans et déjà les leaders juifs ont perdu la foi, le courage et le moral. Ils ont accepté sans résistance la thèse nazi qu'il n'y a pas de place pour les Juifs en Allemagne et ils agissent d'après ce principe. Quelle attitude pleine de faiblesse et d'épouvante! S'il n'y a pas de place pour eux en Allemagne, il n'y en a pas nulle autre part en Europe et dans la Diaspora. C'est le point de vue de Herr George Kirenski, le chef du Kulturband juif en Allemagne, l'ami et l'outil du Gesta-po, qui donna récemment sa bénédiction impie aux lois de Nuremberg qui ont rayé ces congénitaires au rang de parias et les ont privés de leur droit.

Les Juifs ont vécu dans le passé toutes sortes d'oppressions et de tyrannies dans toutes les parties du monde; ils ont été l'objet de persécutions plus terribles que celles sous lesquelles ils vivent à présent en Allemagne. Ils ont souffert, enduré et espéré en de meilleurs jours. Toutes les fois que cela fut possible, ils joignirent leurs forces avec l'opposition. Ils devinrent les chefs les plus actifs et les partisans des mouvements révolutionnaires dirigés contre les gouvernements tyranniques qui les opprimaient. Ils résistèrent à la thèse qui soutient qu'immédiatement qu'un parti politique honnête prend le pouvoir dans n'importe quel pays et proclame qu'il n'aime

Continué au next
copy page

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... l'espoir, peut-être, de faire une brè-
... che dans le boycottage mondial, a-t-il
... exercé une pression sur certains chefs
... du judaïsme allemand pour que ces
... derniers demandent une telle liquida-
... tion? L'organe du Général Goring, le
... «Essener National Zeitung», a publié
... il y a quelques jours, que cette émi-
... gration en masse des juifs allemands
... sera considérée par le gouvernement
... seulement en les capitalistes juifs à
... l'étranger exercent leur influence pour
... que les mesures de boycottage juif
... contre l'Allemagne soient complète-
... ment abandonnées à travers tout le
... monde. Ceci révèle-t-il toute l'histo-
... re?...

La Communauté juive allemande ne
... sera pas liquidée. Tous les secours
... financiers qu'on lui donnera seront de
... peu d'importance en vue de la solu-
... tion définitive du problème. Cette so-
... lution repose uniquement sur la dé-
... faite du régime nazi. Le plus grand
... service qu'on puisse rendre à la Com-
... munauté juive d'Allemagne et au peup-
... le juif est de concentrer chaque con-
... ce de notre énergie pour que la jour-
... née de notre guerre contre l'hitlérisme
... soit couronnée de succès. La
... sécurité politique, économique et so-
... ciale de quinze millions de juifs en dé-
... pend. Il est vrai que les juifs alle-
... mandes sont dans les tranchées de pre-
... mière ligne. Leur situation est grave.
... Cela est tragique, mais inévitable. Ja-
... dis il y avait d'autres communautés
... qui se trouvaient dans des pareilles
... situations désespérées. Le peuple juif
... ne peut pas capituler devant l'hitlérisme
... et mettre bas les armes, justement
... parce qu'un secteur du champ de ba-
... taille se trouve sous le feu mortel d'un
... bombardement intense.

COPY OF LETTER TO DR. EDWARD N. CALISCH
IN REPOSE TO HIS TELEGRAM TO
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

Feb. 14, 1936

Rev. Edward N. Calisch, D. D.
Richmond, Va.

The United Palestine Appeal is in receipt of the following telegram from Dr. Edward N. Calisch:-

"Publication of my name as officer on National Board of Administration of United Palestine Appeal is without my knowledge and consent and unwarranted step I insist you make no further use of my name."

Acting on the insistence of Dr. Calisch that there be no further use made of his name, the United Palestine Appeal deeply regrets that it was of the opinion that Dr. Calisch would be enlightened enough and sufficiently Jewish to wish his name to be used in connection with the Campaign.

Dr. Calisch's presence at the Washington Conference must have led to the blunder of assuming that Dr. Calisch has learned anything since the days when the and likeminded rabbis insisted that "America is our Zion, and Washington our Jerusalem."

The United Palestine Appeal extends its deepest sympathy to Dr. Calisch.

February 17, 1936.

Bloch Publishing Co.,
31 West 31st St.,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

The Officers of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, of which I am Vice-President, inform me that they have been in touch with you with reference to your continued purchasing of pictures and other religious articles from Germany and that you claim that it is necessary to continue to import them for American institutions and Rabbis, including myself.

To my best knowledge, I have not asked you to buy any articles for me from Germany. The only possible books which I have asked you to obtain for me have been the German-Jewish Encyclopedia and the Hebrew Encyclopedia which I assumed you had in your possession and that you did not have to import them at present from Germany. I believe that it is a great mistake to continue to purchase from any German concern, even though the people from whom you buy are Jews. You realize, of course, that that was the argument used by Jewish importers and department stores. They, too, maintained that they were buying merchandise from Jewish manufacturers in Germany. To grant validity of this argument is to destroy the Boycott.

I think it would be distinctly harmful to the Bloch Publishing Company if the news were broadcast that you are trading with Germany and helping to break the Boycott. The Anti-Nazi League plans to publish a statement in the forthcoming issue of the Anti-Nazi Economic Bulletin about your organization and I would suggest that you set yourself straight on the matter at once. Personally, I shall have to withdraw all my business from your organization if you persist in your practice.

I write this in the friendliest of spirit. With all good wishes, permit me to remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:EK

1/24 1/25 1/26 1/27 1/28 1/29 1/30 1/31 1/32 1/33 1/34 1/35 1/36 1/37 1/38 1/39 1/40 1/41 1/42 1/43 1/44 1/45 1/46 1/47 1/48 1/49 1/50 1/51 1/52 1/53 1/54 1/55 1/56 1/57 1/58 1/59 1/60 1/61 1/62 1/63 1/64 1/65 1/66 1/67 1/68 1/69 1/70 1/71 1/72 1/73 1/74 1/75 1/76 1/77 1/78 1/79 1/80 1/81 1/82 1/83 1/84 1/85 1/86 1/87 1/88 1/89 1/90 1/91 1/92 1/93 1/94 1/95 1/96 1/97 1/98 1/99 1/100

February 20, 1936.

Chairman
Joint Meeting Boycott Committees
American Jewish Congress and Jewish Labor Committee
Advertising Club
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

On the occasion of the joint meeting of your organizations I am directed by my Executive Committee to inform you regarding the position of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League to Champion Human Rights in connection with the proposed formation of a Joint American Council for Boycott.

For nearly three years past, the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League to Champion Human Rights, has been conducting the fight against German goods and services under the inspiring and dynamic leadership of Mr. Samuel Untermyer. Shortly after Mr. Untermyer became interested in the movement, he realized that if the boycott is to be successful in achieving its goal, namely the destruction of Hitlerism, and all that it connotes, the movement must be placed upon as broad a base as possible and that it must enlist in its support, apart from the Jewish community, the cooperation of Catholics, Protestants and liberals of every shade of opinion. It is along these lines that we have worked and we feel that the formation of a new boycott body can only confuse the issue in the minds of the American public, particularly so as the two groups as reported in the press as forming the proposed Council are entirely Jewish both in name and aim. We feel that with a non-sectarian organization already organized, already functioning, a new body is both unnecessary and a waste of energy.

May I point out to you that this organization has, during the past three years, provided the source of non-German substitutes for thousands of items of merchandise previously imported from Germany; that its Research Department has become a clearing house for boycott information; and that day by day individuals and organizations turn to the Non-Sectarian

Anti-Nazi League for authentic news of the boycott. So much so is this the case that many organizations which claim to be doing boycott work come to us constantly regarding specific items and general trade information. We would also point out that the League publishes the only publication exclusively devoted to anti-Nazi news and the Boycott appearing in this country, a publication which reaches all sections of the United States and Europe. We would further point out that our organization is the American branch of a world movement, namely, the World Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi Council of which Mr. Untermyer is also President and of which Sir Walter M. Citrine, the British Labor leader is Chairman. This council's headquarters are in London and it acts as a coordinating body of boycott organizations in 21 countries.

Under the circumstances, we are strongly of the opinion that if a united front is to be achieved on the boycott and we are fully in accord with the proposal for a united front, our organization offers the ideal medium for such coordination and that a new body is both unnecessary and confusing to the general public.

We further believe that its inauguration will give emphasis to the charge constantly reiterated by our opponents that the boycott is an absolutely Jewish movement. For, the mere consolidation of recognized Jewish bodies as an American boycott Council will not and cannot change such a Council's composition so far as the general public is concerned.

And, as an earnest of our desire to effect a consolidation of all boycott interests, my Executive Committee further directs me to invite your organization to enlist under our banner, which includes not only Jews but all creeds, labor and all humanitarian groups.

Very truly yours,

G. E. Harriman
Executive Secretary

GEH:BZ

February 28, 1936

Dr. Stephen S. Wise,
40 West 68th St.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Wise:

Thank you for sending me copies of the letter sent to you by Dr. Morgenstern and your reply to him as well as your reply to Dr. Calisch. The two letters from Morgenstern and Calisch again bring home to me the great mistake which was made in allowing the J.D.C. to withdraw from a United Campaign. We have again reconstituted two camps in American Jewry and the Morgensterns and the Calisch's and the hundreds like them will of course gladly rejoin the other camp. If the merger had been strenuously insisted upon and carried on for another few years, these people would have been left without a platform, a program or a voice in American-Jewish affairs. I am afraid that the Zionists were very skillfully out-manuevered this year.

I was pleased to read in the J.T.A. your statement that "there is no exodus from Germany." This talk about an exodus, I tried to kill a month ago in my article "No Liquidation" and since then in various lectures throughout the country. I have called upon the leaders of the J.D.C. not to employ that phrase or that idea in their forthcoming campaign. I am inclined to believe that they will do it.

While there is a general agreement now that the so-called "Fifteen Million Dollar Fund" will not be used to export German goods, there is a danger to which I would like to call your attention - that the Refugee Economic Corporation may be used for that purpose. This Corporation, a prospectus of which I saw today, is not setting out to raise five million dollars in stock subscriptions. About a million

dollars have already been raised, Mr. Warburg contributing five hundred thousand dollars.

This Corporation will solicit a limited number of the rich Jews of America in the same way as the "ten million dollar fund" for the settlement of Jews on the land in the Soviet Union was raised. It is my guess that this Corporation may set up the Liquidation Bank which the notorious Max Warburg plan calls for. The Refugee Economic Corporation, with headquarters at 40 Exchange Building in New York ought to be smoked out at once on this subject. It is clear in my mind that the export plan has not been given up. Its proponents are waiting until the hostile reaction of our people has cooled off when they will spring it as a surprise move or as a fait accompli on the Jews of the world. I am asking the Anti-Nazi League to look into the matter and I would suggest that you ask the office of the American Jewish Congress to do likewise.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION HEBREW UNION COLLEGE

Officers

SOLOMON B. FREEHOF, *President*,
4905 Fifth Ave.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER, *Vice-President*,
Cleveland, Ohio

FREDERICK I. RYPINS, *Secretary*,
713 Woodland Drive,
Greensboro, N. C.

ALEXANDER SEGEL, *Treasurer*,
713 S. Pershing Ave.,
York, Pa.

ABRAHAM J. FELDMAN, *Historian*,
145 Ballard Drive,
W. Hartford, Conn.

March fifth
1936

Dear Friend:

I received a letter from Stephen Wise, National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, in which the following paragraph appears:

"We are hopeful that in this fund-raising effort we shall have the cooperation of your organization and its constituency. May I suggest the placing into practical form of the sympathy which you have for the cause represented in the United Palestine Appeal by adopting a resolution or making a statement on the United Palestine Appeal that we could use for public purposes?"

Inasmuch as the United Palestine Appeal will undoubtedly publish a booklet with a series of statements from the various Jewish organizations in America, we do not need more than a brief statement of our endorsement.

Inclosed is a form which I suggest. May I hear from you by return mail, giving your approval or amendment or disapproval of sending the inclosed statement.

Very sincerely,

Solomon B. Freehof
President

SBF:MG

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

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Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELKAN VOORSANGER,
Chicago, Ill.

AARON L. WEINSTEIN,
Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

SAMUEL WOLK,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The rebuilding of Palestine, the rehabilitation of human personality which it involves, the revival of Hebrew culture, making available the great spiritual achievements of historic Jewry, the increasing of the absorbtive capacity of the land, making room for tens of thousands of Jewish exiles from Germany, Poland and other countries, constitute a constructive social effort which should appeal to all liberal minded men and women and particularly to Jews and to leaders of Jewry.

The United Palestine Appeal, which aims to raise, in America, \$3,500,000 for this purpose, has the hearty endorsement of the Alumni Association of the Hebrew Union College.

March 9, 1936

Dr. Solomon B. Freehof,
4905 Fifth Ave.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Sol:

I approve of your drafted statement on the subject of the United Palestine Appeal. I would suggest that some reference be included in it to the fact that the C.C.A.R. has frequently expressed an interest in the reconstruction work in Palestine.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BX

May 26, 1936

Mr. G. E. Harriman,
Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League,
20 West 47th St.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Harriman:

I do not recall whether I advised you, some time ago, to write to the Jewish Welfare Federations throughout the country requesting them to include the Non-Sectarian League in the general welfare fund campaigns which are being held. I visited quite a number of cities in the last few months to open their drives, and upon inquiry, I found that no request had come from our office for the inclusion of our cause in the allocation of funds. Every other organization makes such a request. Wherever it was not too late, I asked for such inclusion, as for example, in Indianapolis and Kansas City. There are numerous drives going on all over the country and I would suggest that you contact with federations immediately, giving an outline of the work of our Organization and requesting a subsidy. I am going to Buffalo next Tuesday to open their drive. I am writing to them today asking them for a subsidy for our League. Please send them a letter over Mr. Untermeyer's signature to the same effect.

The New York Office of the Joint Distribution Committee or the United Palestine Appeal Office may be in a position to give you the names of the cities where drives are to be held within the next few months.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

May 1936

Salutations to the illustrious congregation Tiphereth Israel:

To all this holy congregation, the officers, the trustees, to all who come to the Temple for worship, and above all to your rabbi and teacher, our beloved son, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, we send our heartfelt greetings, blessings and best wishes from the holy mountain of Jerusalem, on this his Twentieth Anniversary of service in your beautiful Temple.

Twenty years of devoted public service and steadfast devotion to the cause of our national rebirth - twenty years of heroic efforts for the sake of our brethren in all the lands of their dispersion -- how much good has come out of these consecrated labors whose influence has been felt throughout the world.

You people of Cleveland and the Temple congregation are indeed fortunate to have so able and energetic a religious servant; but your rabbi is also fortunate in having such an outstanding congregation as his pleasant portion; for you always stood by him and made it possible for him to further those good causes to which he has devoted his life.

May it be God's will that you may celebrate with him the Jubilee festival of his Fiftieth anniversary, and that the Temple in Cleveland may ever be a Temple of God consecrated to the service of God in all purity, so that your celebrated congregation may grow from strength to strength, and may you be blessed with a long life of happiness and peace. Amen.

Respectfully and with best wishes,

Moses and Dinah Silver

Have a copy of this inspiring message.

Ewa

May 1936

Letter of congratulation and good wishes
from the Father of Path Subar

Twenty years of devoted public service and steadfast devotion to the cause

of our national republic - twenty years of devoted service to the cause of our

country in all the fields of their disposition -- has been a good and noble one

and the distinguished service which has been his throughout the years

for people of Cleveland and the people everywhere are indeed fortunate to

have as this and energetic a religious servant; but your record is also fortunate in

having such an outstanding religious servant as a religious servant for you always

close by him and made it possible for him to have a good chance to reach

he has devoted his life

May it be God's will that you may continue with him the noble service

of his religious ministry, and that the people in Cleveland may ever be a people

so devoted to the service of God in all things, as that your co-operation

in the service of God may be a blessing to all

long life of happiness and peace. Amen.

Respectfully and with best wishes,

James and Ethel Silver

Here a copy of the newspaper clipping
from the

June 4, 1936

Morris Rothenberg, President,
Zionist Organization of America,
111 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Rothenberg:

Thank you for your letter of June 1. I appreciate very much the invitation which the Convention Program Committee extended to me to deliver the address at the Nahum Sokolow Memorial Meeting during the Zionist Convention. I would have been most happy to accept. Unfortunately, I shall not be able to attend the Convention of the ZOA this year. I plan to leave for Europe with my family on the 17th of this month. I need a long rest. As you probably know, I was not well during the months of March and April - grippe, sinus trouble, etc. That, together with the unusual amount of work which I have had to do in the last few months, have pulled me down a good deal and I am anxious to get a long quiet rest this summer. I shall also have to forego the sessions of the Central Conference of American Rabbis which I had hoped to attend.

I am to be at Harvard University this Sunday, the 7th, and I hope to be in New York for a day on the 8th. I should like to see you, particularly in reference to the forthcoming Washington Conference and the World Jewish Congress. I am very much worried about the situation. The ZOA has been maneuvered into a position where it is, in the eyes of the general public at least, the only important group in American Jewry that insists on a World Jewish Congress, a project which is distinctly unpopular with everyone except Zionists and not with all Zionists either. I have been hearing, for the first time, very caustic and bitter comment both on the Congress and the Zionists of America, from "non-political" and "Federation" Jews who up to recently never discussed the matter at all and who were probably not aware of the whole subject.

Yesterday morning I received an invitation to attend a meeting called by two of the leading Jewish laymen of Cleveland who

June 4, 1936

are evidently rallying their friends for an active protest against the Congress. These laymen have undoubtedly been stirred up by some people in New York, Philadelphia or Washington. I suppose such opposition nuclei are being formed in other cities and I am afraid that their animus will vent itself upon the Zionist Organization because the leaders in the Congress Movement are outstanding Zionists and the Zionist Organization is seemingly the only one prominently mentioned in connection with the project.

As Zionists, why should we invite this particular hostility and resistance at a time when Palestine faces its most serious crisis and when we need every ounce of good will among our people for our cause? Why should we be the spear-point in a movement which is unwelcome to most Jews, and which is distinctly hateful to those influential Jews in the communities of America whom we have been trying to win over?

I believe that you as President of the ZOA ought to bring about a reconsideration of the entire subject, before the Washington Conference. A postponement is clearly indicated. Some plan, if really necessary, could be worked out whereby a Conference would be convoked next summer of representatives of world Jewish organizations to consider certain concrete and specific problems of concern to world Jewry. This would be a modest beginning for what in the course of years may develop into an effective and truly representative world Jewish body to speak and act when the occasion demands it. I believe that negotiations beginning at this time in a friendly spirit with such organizations, here and abroad, might lead to the desired goal. It would not be difficult to find some valid excuse for the postponement of the Congress. Perhaps a meeting of the Actions Committee of the World Zionist Organization could be called in August which would naturally demand the presence of all the leaders in the World Congress Movement and which would make necessary a postponement of the Congress...

You know, of course, that I have not been identified at any time with the American Jewish Congress or with the World Jewish Congress. On the other hand, I have never been hostile to them nor have I at any time come out in open opposition to them. Nor would I at the present time take any stand in the matter or write to you about it if I did not feel, as a Zionist and as an officer of the ZOA, that a distinct disservice is being rendered our cause, through the assumption of what amounts to primary responsibility for a World Jewish Congress which is not an essential part of Zionist ideology or program; which many Zionists object to both on practical and

Mr. Rothenberg

-3-

June 4, 1936

theoretic grounds and to which vast sections of American Jewry are definitely hostile.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

P.S. I have just received a telegram from Washington Zionists stating that they have heard that I am coming to the Congress Conference. I hope that this information was not given to them by the Office of the ZOA. I was also surprised to receive an announcement from your Office that I was appointed a delegate. I thought that Dr. Wise (to whom I expressed a few weeks ago my belief that the World Congress is both "unwise and doomed to futility") and the others knew my position on the subject.



June 9, 1936

Dr. Stephen S. Wise,
40 West 68th St.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Wise:

Let me thank you for your kind note of June 3. I am having the Baccalaureate Address printed. It will probably be ready by next week and I shall give myself the pleasure of sending you a copy.

I am planning to leave for Europe on Wednesday of next week, sailing with my family on the Normandie. I shall therefore not be able to attend the ZOA Convention. I understand that you are also leaving for Europe and that you, too, will not be able to attend the Convention. I understand that considerable political maneuvering is on foot in connection with the election of a president for the ZOA for next year. I wonder whether you feel as I do that Rothenberg has done a good job, especially this year, and that he should be re-elected and, if possible, without all the preliminary fussing which in the last few years has been preceding the annual conventions. I recall in one of your earlier letters to me that you expressed your satisfaction with Rothenberg's trip and the fine work which he did for the Zionist cause on that tour. Some of the political enemies of Rothenberg have been circulating reports of my candidacy for that position. One or two editorials have already appeared in the American Jewish press on that subject. There is not an ounce of truth in all of it. Undoubtedly they will use your name before very long as part of the strategy to defeat Rothenberg. I believe that Rothenberg has sacrificed much for the movement and that he is entitled to our active support.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

June 10, 1936

Dr. Felix A. Levy,
Congregation Emanuel,
445 Melrose St.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Levy:

I did not have the opportunity to attend the last meeting of the Commission on drafting the "Guiding Principles of Reform Judaism". I shall also not be able to attend the forthcoming convention of the C.C.A.R. as I am leaving with my family for Europe the middle of this month. I had hoped to attend the Conference as well as the Zionist Convention in July but due to my illness this spring, I feel that I ought to get as long a rest this summer as possible.

I read with interest the final draft of the "Declaration of Principles" which you submitted. It is, I believe, a very good statement. There are a few suggestions which I would like to make. The statement is not sufficiently specific on the subject of social ethics. It lays itself open to the charge of being too general and too "safe". There should be a definite statement on the priority of labor and labor interests, to profit and the accumulation of wealth in our economic system, to the needs of protecting the working people against the hazards of old age, sickness and unemployment, the protection of childhood and womanhood against exploitation. Nor is the statement sufficiently specific on the subject of peace. There should be a definite statement on collective security and on the building up and maintenance of international agencies and institutions for the protection of the weaker nations against the stronger, and for the arbitration of international disputes. The machinery for bringing about peace as well as the ideal of peace itself should be stressed - and *pari passu* - disarmament.

In the paragraph on Israel, a sentence should be included to the effect that loyalty to the people of Israel has at no time been in conflict with the Jews' conception of citizenship and their participation in the life and culture of

June 10, 1936

of the peoples in whose midst they live. This ^{is} important, particularly in view of the anti-Semitic charges which are being made in so many parts of the world today against the loyalty and patriotism of the Jews!

I hope that these suggestions may be incorporated in the final draft which will be adopted by the Conference.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK



GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF REFORM JUDAISM

In view of the changes that have taken place in the modern world and the consequent need of stating anew the teachings of Reform Judaism, and in order to achieve a greater unity of spirit and purpose within the ranks of its followers, the Central Conference of American Rabbis makes the following declaration of principles:

1. JUDAISM AND ITS FOUNDATIONS

1. Nature of Judaism. Judaism is the historical religious experience of the Jewish people. As an unbroken chain of living tradition, it links all the generations of Israel, giving them aim and direction. While growing out of Jewish experience, the message of Judaism is universal, aiming at the perfection of all mankind under the sovereignty of God.

2. Reform Judaism. The primary object of Reform has been to save the modern Jew for Judaism and Judaism for the modern Jew. It met the challenge of a changing world by recognizing the uninterrupted development of Judaism and by applying the principle of progress consciously to religious as well as to cultural and social life. (As a child of the Enlightenment, Reform identified itself with the rationalistic trend in the world of thought. While still prizing the role of reason in religion, Reform recognizes the no less creative role of ^{human} emotion in making religion a vital force in the lives of men.)

3. God. The heart of Judaism and its chief contribution to the world of religion is its doctrine of ethical monotheism, affirming that in the living God all existence has its creative source and unity, and mankind its inspiring ideal and pattern of conduct. The Holy One, unique and mysterious, though transcending time and space, is the indwelling Presence, eternally working within and cooperating with all

parts of creation, and especially with man. We worship Him not only as the Lord of the universe but also as our personal God and Father.

4a. Man. Judaism regards man as created in the image of God. As part of the physical order, he is held within its chain of causation. He also carries within himself the ordering force and the tendency to harmony and to beauty which is operative in the universe. He is not merely a passive creature but also an active co-worker with God in the tasks of creation. As a child of God he is endowed with moral freedom and responsibility. His rational, moral and spiritual potentialities enable him to overcome evil and to strive after ideal ends.

4b. Immortality. The divine in man is the soul, the pure and indestructible core of his being and the bearer of the highest moral and spiritual values. As the source of our life, God is the ground of our immortality. Union with Him bridges for us the chasm of death.

5. Torah. Judaism is the religion of Torah, with its twofold message, regarding God and man. Torah denotes revealed instruction and law. God reveals Himself not only in the majesty, beauty and orderliness of nature, but also in the vision and moral striving of the human spirit. Revelation is a continuous and universal process confined to no one group and no one age. Yet to the prophets and the people of Israel was communicated a greater measure of truth, goodness and holiness. The Torah, written and oral, enshrines the perpetual light of Judaism, the ever growing consciousness of God, and the ripening self-knowledge of the Jewish people.

For Reform Judaism Torah represents the whole body of progressive religious values, from the covenant at Sinai to the present. It is both Haggadah (lore) and Halachah (law). It sounds the eternal imperatives

of faith and of duty. Though many of its ancient laws, ceremonial and civil, are no longer operative under the changed conditions of the present, Law continues to be an abiding element of the Torah of Judaism. The Torah preserves the historical norms, precedents and sanctions of Jewish behavior and seeks to guide and to mold Jewish life in the patterns of holiness and of goodness. Products of historical processes, the laws of the Torah are relative rather than absolute. They have been subjected to the acid tests of experience and reason and have been reshaped in accordance with the needs, convictions and insights of the Jewish people. To entrust ourselves voluntarily to the authority of the Torah, as interpreted by sound scholarship and by devoted spiritual leaders, in matters personal and social, is the supreme need of our spiritual life.

6a. Israel. Judaism is the soul of which Israel is the body. In the group loyalty which has been enkindled among many Jews who had grown estranged from their religious heritage, we recognize a useful element which unites them with some if not with all spheres of Israel's creative life. We maintain, however, that our character as an Eternal People -- an 'Am 'Olam -- is based upon Torah. Living in all parts of the world, we have been held together by ties of historical associations, and above all, by our heritage of faith and ethical idealism. The non-Jew who accepts our faith becomes a member of the Jewish household. *Atizwshup*

6b. Palestine. In the rehabilitation of Palestine, we behold the promise of renewed life for our brethren in the land hallowed by ancient memories and hopes, and affirm the obligation of all Jewry to aid in the upbuilding of Palestine as a Jewish homeland, in making it not only a haven for the oppressed but also a center of Jewish cultural and spiritual life.

6c. Mission of Israel. The mission of Israel expresses our

undying will to live a life of ethical and religious creativeness. Israel will endure as long as its destiny will be bound up with the destiny of faith, brotherhood, freedom, justice, love, truth, and peace. To ^{lead and} cooperate with all forward-looking men in upholding these ideals as beacon lights to the nations, represents our mission as the servant people of the Eternal. Ours has been the choice to serve God and to further righteousness. Our Messianic goal, envisioned by our prophets, is the establishment of the kingdom of God and of universal justice and peace on earth.

II. ETHICS

7a. Ethics. In Judaism religion and morality blend into an indissoluble unity. Jewish monotheism is ethical. God's unconditional righteousness and holiness reveal the sanctity and supremacy of the moral law. Seeking God means to strive after holiness, righteousness and goodness. To love God is also to love one's fellowmen. Judaism emphasizes the sanctity and worth of human personality and the right of the individual to life, to freedom of conscience and to the pursuit of his vocation within the moral sphere. Justice to all, irrespective of racial, sectarian or class differences, represents the inalienable right and the inescapable obligation of all.

7b. Social Ethics. Judaism seeks to advance the perfection of humanity by applying the prophetic principles of justice and brotherhood to social as well as to personal relationships, to the economic order, to industry and commerce, and to national and international affairs. It aims at the elimination of misery and suffering, of poverty and degradation, of tyranny and slavery, of prejudice, ill-will and warfare. It directs the hearts of men to the promotion of harmonious relations between the struggling classes and peoples on the basis of equity and justice, and to the creation of conditions that will render

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the flowering of the spiritual life possible. In righteousness Judaism recognizes the foundation of the well-being of nations and the condition and promise of universal peace. Abhorring all violence, it relies upon love and sympathy as the impelling motives and incentives and upon moral education and the cooperation of the members of the commonwealth as the methods for the attainment of true progress. Religion must lead in upholding the ideals of social justice and in pointing the way to their attainment in our own day.

III. RELIGIOUS PRACTICE

8a. The Religious Life. Jewish life is marked by consecration to the ideals of Judaism and consists of joyous participation in the tasks and problems of the Jewish community, and a sharing in its beliefs and hopes, in its ethical ideals and in its forms of worship. The personal aspects of religion must be supplemented and reinforced by the communal and the institutional. The vitality of Judaism depends upon the preservation of the religious year, the Sabbath, and the Holy Days, upon the education of the Jewish people and upon the upbuilding of Jewish homes by the hallowing power of religious observance and by the morally invigorating influence of the spirit of discipline and sacrifice.

8b. The Synagog. In our effort to maintain our individuality the synagog plays the leading role. It represents the sole historic agency whereby Judaism is fostered and preserved within the Jewish community. Its threefold function of worship, education and fellowship render it the unique center and rallying point of Jewry. It links the Jews of each community and unites them with the rest of the world.

8c. Ceremonies. In the life of the individual, in the home and in the synagog, the invaluable lessons of Jewish experience should not be lost. The expression of the full character of Judaism as a consecrated way of living requires not only knowledge of Torah and ethical

idealism but also appropriate symbols and ceremonies, distinctive forms of art and song, and ^{the use} a greater use of Hebrew, by the side of the vernacular, in our teaching and worship. Forms and ceremonies are the sign-language of faith, expressing eloquently our spiritual yearnings and strivings. As "testimonies" and "memorials" they preserve our historical consciousness and enrich our lives with sanctity. The poetic and symbolic elements of religion make it a power and a joy. They serve as effective aids in our religious development and in holding us together as a united people.

8d. Prayer. To guard the spiritual health of our people, special ~~efforts must be made to revive~~ ^{must be cultivated} the habit of prayer. Prayer is the life breath of religion, the concrete expression of faith and aspiration. The exercise of prayer brings God nearer to our consciousness. Prayer is the mystic ladder on which the devout soul mounts to the throne of God and enlists in His service. It is the Godward direction of man's heart and mind and the collective voice of the Community, reaching out after the goals which invest life with supreme value.

ההסתדרות הציונית של ארצות הברית

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA



111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

LOUIS LIPSKY
HON. PRESIDENT

MORRIS ROTHENBERG
PRESIDENT

HARRY FRIEDBERG
H. RAPHAEL GOLD
SOLOMON GOLDMAN
WILLIAM M. LEWIS
MAX SHULMAN
ABBA HILLEL SILVER
ELIHU D. STONE
NATHAN STRAUS
VICE-PRESIDENTS

A. J. RONGY
CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL COUNCIL
COMMITTEE

MORRIS MARGULIES
SECRETARY

June 12, 1936.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Silver:

THE EXECUTIVE

CHARLES A. COWEN
ABRAHAM GOLDBERG
ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN
S. MARGOSHES
STEPHEN S. WISE
LEO WOLFSON

FINANCE COMMITTEE

LOUIS P. ROCKER
CHAIRMAN

HARRY P. FIERST
TREASURER

ISIDOR GOLDBERG
ABRAHAM KRUMBEIN
ABRAHAM LIEBOVITZ
ELDAR MARKSON
LOUIS RIMSKY
SIGMUND THAU
MORRIS WEINBERG

ISRAEL MALTIN
AUDITOR

As you know, I called a special meeting of the Executive to consider the contents of your letter in reference to the World Jewish Congress. The meeting took place on Wednesday and after the discussion it was not found possible to change the previous decision which was taken. I did, however, succeed in securing from Dr. Wise an agreement that nothing would be done at the meeting in Washington to close the door to conferring with the groups opposed to a World Jewish Congress, which might lead to an understanding as to the type of conference to be had in which they might participate. The opposition to the Congress seems to be rising in volume, and from all indications will become quite formidable. I think your point of view that the Zionist Organization should not make itself a spear-head of the Congress movement will be more than vindicated.

Sol Cohen showed me your letter to him. I do not think it is quite accurate to describe me as having the "jitters". I know that I have a great many friends throughout the country whose support I deeply value, and I am sure the support will make itself evident at the Convention. However, the situation will be a little more complicated and difficult this year than before, as it appears that Dr. Wise will run. A great many Zionists think he is the right man, although I think it will become clear before long that his leadership of the World Jewish Congress will make him a much more controversial figure than he thought.

Unfortunately, there is no one who can take your place in influencing the Convention as you can in behalf of my candidacy, and you cannot blame me for feeling very disappointed that you will not be there. I have today definitely committed myself to run, and you will receive the release that is being issued. The Wise group is meeting on Monday night. I enclose herewith copy of the invitation that has been issued.

Kind regards.

Sincerely,

Morris Rothenberg

COMMITTEE FOR THE ELECTION OF
DR. STEPHEN S. WISE
AS PRESIDENT OF THE
ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

Office of the Secretary
230 Park Avenue
New York City

June 9, 1936.

Dear Fellow-Zionist:

Being concerned with the future development of the Zionist movement in America and anxious that the Z.O.A. shall become that force in American Jewish life which the opportunity now affords and which the present situation necessitates, a group of Zionists has been giving consideration to the problem of Zionist leadership to be chosen at the forthcoming Convention and has come to the conclusion that the man who can furnish the leadership which our Organization needs at this time is Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

By reason of his commanding personality, his long service to the movement, his undeniable gifts of leadership, Dr. Wise, we feel, is the one person who is preëminently able to reinvigorate our Organization, to draw new forces to its support, and to obtain for it the dominant position in Jewish life, where it can render the maximum service in the building of Palestine.

We have reason to believe that Dr. Wise will accept the call of Zionist leadership and is prepared to dedicate himself to Zionist service, to the exclusion, to the extent necessary, of other public responsibilities. Dr. Wise is soon to leave for London in answer to a summons from Dr. Weizmann on urgent Zionist political business of importance. It is the intention of this Committee to have a delegation call upon Dr. Wise in order to obtain his consent for the presentation of his name to the Convention for the office of President of the Z.O.A. Before taking this step, we are inviting a group of active Zionists, who we feel are likely to share our views, to come together for the purpose of enlarging this Committee.

Accordingly, you are invited to a meeting next Monday evening, June 15th, at 8:30 o'clock, at the Hotel Commodore.

Sincerely yours,

THE COMMITTEE

by (Signed) CHARLES RESS

Secretary

Canterbury, England
August 12, 1936.

Dear Friends:

I have just returned from a week in Germany. All Berlin was decorated with gay flags and surging with crowds for the Olympic Games on which they have spent some forty million dollars, so the Nazis were on dress parade, trying to make the best possible impression. In general things were somewhat better and outwardly more respectable than last year, with less violence for the time being. Any unprejudiced person must admit the truly titanic achievements that have been made in a nation-wide renaissance, especially in the ranks of youth, in Germany, in Italy and in Russia under these three differing dictatorships.

1. Economically Germany's situation is serious but not desperately critical. As in war-time they are in new dimensions or depths of finance which cannot be judged by ordinary precedents. They can continue probably for some years to come on lavish borrowing. Prices are gradually rising, real wages are falling, and the standard of living is 25 per cent lower than three years ago. They have an enormous and rapidly growing floating internal debt. Employers are usually limited to 6 per cent profit, the balance being taken for export subsidies and social services. The average wage for skilled labor is \$50 a month, for unskilled labor \$25, while many are working in factories on the relief or dole standard of \$15 a month, or 50¢ a day. Four-fifths of Germany's workers receive less than \$50 a month, while 60 per cent of the people live below the poverty line, too poor to pay any taxes. Germany has one and a half millions officially unemployed, and about four millions actually or unofficially without normal work. She has created an artificial boom by spending over three billion dollars on rearmament.

2. Politically the Nazis have been brilliantly successful by a series of gambler's throws upon each of which they have thus far staked and won, - the naval treaty with Great Britain, the occupation of the Rhineland, the control of Danzig, rearmament and the throwing off of the yoke of the Treaty of Versailles, and the new arrangement with Austria. They now threaten Czechoslovakia and other countries that contain German minorities. They are gradually wresting the hegemony of Europe from divided France, consolidating middle Europe and extending their economic dominance over southeastern Europe by the favorable barter agreements of Schacht. Their foreign policy is based upon the divided, democratic indecision of Great Britain, which they appear to bank upon as though it were either a firm position of neutrality, or even, in effect, pro-German. If they go too far they may repeat the mistake of 1914, for Great Britain will eventually join with France, Russia and her former allies if she is forced into war against her will. The psychology of the German people illustrates again that nothing succeeds like success, but they are unaware that they are increasingly endangering world peace by such a series of gambler's risks.

3. Militarily Germany now has a fighting force of three-quarters of a million and is adding about a hundred thousand a month to her powerfully mechanized army. Her 2,000 combat planes are already outdistanced by the new type of British and French planes and she must now quicken her pace in the feverish race for arma-

ments in the air. The General Staff knows that Germany is not ready for war today and was very nervous upon being ordered to occupy the Rhineland. Though military-minded and very proud of their army as the symbol of their recovered sovereignty, independence and self-respect, the German people as a whole certainly do not want war, nor do most of them expect war. They think they can go on with a series of bloodless victories, as in the Rhineland, achieving their objectives one by one, so long as they do not challenge the Empire of Great Britain, but they show the same psychological blind spot as before and during the World War in their almost complete inability to understand other peoples. They say quite ingenuously that of course everyone must realize that their rearmament and military advance is wholly peaceful and for self-defense alone.

4. Ideologically their world-view seems to be based upon five half-truths, in each of which there is a real element of value and which are undeniably able to inspire youth with a tremendous drive for the heroic. The Germans are proud of their truly great race which is more united today than ever in all their history. With the exception of certain minorities the Germans are at last one tribe. They have lifted their defeated and crushed people from the dust of the iniquitous and blind Versailles Treaty. They are as proud of their new national defense against overwhelming odds as were the people of George Washington. They believe that they have again elevated their country to a world position of influence and honor. They point out the failure of organized religion in old Germany to inspire the majority of the masses and now propose to unite them under a new ideal.

But from my point of view there are five false and fatal elements in their National Socialism. There is a false racialism based upon the Nordic or Aryan myth. Any "superior" super-race that is on the back of the slave or serf, the Jew, the Negro or the toiling masses is riding for a fall. There is a false and exclusive nationalism which is in practice opposed to a healthy internationalism. There is a false imperialism which deems it has the right of destiny to annex all neighboring territories where there are large German minorities or majorities, as in Czechoslovakia or Austria, and to conquer Soviet Russia and exploit its rich resources according to Hitler's Mein Kampf.

There is a highly dangerous militarism which is driving all Europe into two armed camps. And there is a cynical paganism throughout the whole left wing of the Nazi Party which, in a series of waves, is making a remorseless drive against the heart of Judaism, Catholicism and Protestantism. It will tolerate only a Gentile or Aryan formal religion that will place the State in absolute supremacy above the Church, Caesar above Christ, man, the deified dictator, above the "myth" or superstition of God.

5. Religiously the picture is darkest. Hitler's neurotic and warped personality was shell-shocked during and after the war. He was psychologically wounded in three anarchistic revolutions each of which was led, accidentally and unfortunately, by a Jew. When the Jews were shut out of the army, the civil service, and other preferred callings under the Hohenzollerns, they turned to the professions, with the result that there was an unhealthy concentration of their race in law and medicine in certain cities under the Weimar Republic. Hitler and his able band of orators seized upon the long-persecuted Jew as a popular scapegoat for all Germany's woes. Through platform and press he played upon the emotions of Germany until he finally created a mass psychosis of prejudice against them. Broken, crushed or expelled, the Jew has no hope left in this behighted land. He can neither live in Germany nor can he leave it. He can exist upon precarious charity or leave as a pauper with ten

marks, or \$2.50 in his pocket, but where can he go? The Nazis may boast of their propaganda at the Olympic Games but they would not take down their Jew-baiting Der Stürmer even during this dress parade month. It is the most poisonous and pornographic, the most false and filthy sheet, the most shameless and disgraceful weekly that exists upon our planet. It is a symbol and a brand of shame upon the German Government and people.

Even here I cannot write of all that I found in the hunted and hounded underworld of the German minorities, honeycombed with spies. I would prefer to report this only in personal conversation. When one of the four rabbis of our party spoke to a Jewish young woman in Berlin she said she could not talk with him even without reporting to the secret police and getting permission to have such a private conversation. They may talk of the "November criminals" and the burning of the Reichstag, but they are themselves the bloodstained criminals who continue unabated the shameless persecution of the Jews and the steady drive against all vital, autonomous religion. I have read the documents signed by the brace Confessional pastors who point out to Hitler his policy of "de-Christianisation", his anti-Semitism and his permitting the deification of himself in taking the place of God. It is a terrible indictment.

As I left Germany this week all my papers were searched by three of their police and plain clothes men in a way that they never were in Soviet Russia or in any other country. I believe it is false to say that the Nazis have saved Germany from Communism. Even if they had, I believe that the cure would be far worse than the disease. I believe that National Socialism represents not only the last stage of decaying capitalism in Germany, but a bastard socialism as well. After making all allowances for the Treaty of Versailles and for the Germans as a shell-shocked nation, I fear that Germany remains today the chief menace of world war.

Ever yours,

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MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF Z.O.A. EXECUTIVE PLUS REPRESENTATIVES
OF VARIOUS ZIONIST PARTIES, HELD ON FRIDAY, AUG. 28, - 12 NOON AT ZIONIST OFFICE

1936

Present: Dr. Stephen S. Wise (in the Chair), Messrs. Rothenberg, Rabbi Israel Goldstein, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Harry P. Fierst, Morris Weinberg, Charles A. Cowen, Samuel Markewich, Abraham Krumbein, Louis Rimsky, Sigmund Thau, Dr. Arnold K. Epstein, M. Ribalow, Morris Margulies, Dr. S. Bernstein, Henry Montor, Isaac Hamlin, Rabbi I. M. Kowalsky, Mrs. Zip F. Szold, Robt. Silverman, Samuel Blitz.

Mr. Rothenberg welcomed the incoming President, Dr. Wise, and said that we have all watched with deep interest and admiration the heavy burden of Jewish tasks which Dr. Wise took upon himself from the moment when he arrived on European shores -- first in the effort to ward off the pending blow to the National Home, and then in connection with the World Jewish Congress. Here in America, Mr. Rothenberg stated, we have attempted to do what we could to be helpful. In the name of those present, Mr. Rothenberg then assured Dr. Wise full cooperation in his task as President of the Zionist Organization of America.

Dr. Wise, after thanking Mr. Rothenberg for his welcoming address, said that he felt matters had been very well handled in the office during his absence. The response to his last long cable was immediate and as effective as anything could be, he said, and he wanted to thank Judge Lewis in particular, who served so diligently as Acting President.

Dr. Wise then asked for information regarding the meeting of the Actions Committee at Zurich, to which Mr. Margulies replied that the Actions Committee had issued an appeal, calling upon Jews to remain steadfast in their protests against the suspension of immigration. Dr. Wise thereupon asked: "Then they still feel that it is not absolutely closed?"

Dr. Goldstein stated that the J.T.A. reports that by next Wednesday there will be a statement from the Palestine Government and the impression is that it will be unfavorable.

Mr. Margulies thought that the fact that the Prime Minister of Iraq had been invited to participate in the discussions would seem to indicate that the

Palestine Government had made him a definite promise that it will suspend immigration on the condition that he will get the Arab Committee to call off the general strike.

Mr. Montor stated that the extremist terrorists among the Arabs are not satisfied with the concessions that have already been made by Sr. Arthur Wauchope, since they feel that the temporary suspension of immigration is not adequate compensation for the stoppage of terror. There seems to be an opposition on the part of the Arabs to meet the High Commissioner's terms.

Dr. Wise then proceeded to report on events abroad during the last two months, requesting that no notes be made of his report.

Following his remarks, Dr. Wise called upon Rabbi Silver to report. Dr. Silver's observations also being of a confidential nature, no record was made of his report.

Mr. Margulies then reported on the steps thus far taken in connection with the Palestine situation; viz, the letter to the National Organizations to which there have been responses; the telegram to the Senators asking them to sign a statement to be submitted to the State Department, which has met with approval on the part of many Senators; a release containing a full statement on the present situation by Zionist leaders, sent to 1500 English, Jewish and Anglo-Jewish newspapers throughout the country. Mr. Margulies further reported that at a special meeting of representatives of all Zionist organizations and parties, held on Monday, August 24th, it was decided to recommend the holding of a huge protest meeting; a Committee representing all groups having been named by Judge Lewis to make arrangements for such meeting was to have met on Thursday, August 27th, but which meeting was postponed pending arrival of Dr. Wise, since it was learned subsequently that the latter was due to arrive Thursday noon.

A discussion arose as to the desirability of holding a protest meeting at this time and as to the nature of such meeting.

Mr. Hamlin urged immediate public action in the form of a protest meeting against the events in Palestine and as a warning to the British Government.

Mr. Silverman, too, felt that immediate public action is necessary, and that our failure to do anything at this time would put the leadership in the position of being blamed.

Mr. Rothenberg said that he had been urging all along that it is necessary to protest, and that the time had arrived for a vigorous public expression of our fears that the Government is going to shut down immigration. On the other hand, he thought, it would be a mistake at this juncture to shoot off all of our ammunition. The likelihood is that there will be a temporary suspension of immigration, and therefore while it is essential to have a very effective public expression against such suspension, the big fight will come and may come when the Commission actually reports.

Dr. Wise stated that Dr. Weizmann had voiced a similar view last July; i.e., that all the ammunition should not be used up now, for our real battle will be when the Commission makes its report. Dr. Wise believed, however, that if we do not fight now, the report of the Commission may be still worse.

Mr. Rothenberg expressed the opinion that the protest should not take the form of a meeting in Madison Square Garden at this time, but proposed instead the calling of a conference of representatives of all the larger Jewish bodies.

Dr. Goldstein pointed out that there are two problems, one touching the Zionists; the other, the non-Zionists and the non-Jews. He pointed out that we have a great many friends here among the non-Jews who will be glad to make their voices heard, and that Zionists have not yet made the maximum use of the favorable non-Jewish opinion in this country in such manner as will register in London and in Jerusalem. Therefore a very important segment of our activity ought to be concentrated on just that angle. As to using all our ammunition now, Dr. Goldstein believed that ~~should~~ be done, for the reason advanced; namely,

that it may have an effect on the report of the Commission if and when it comes, and also upon those who will receive that report.

Mr. Cowen felt that we have not made a beginning in reaching our non-Jewish friends. In addition, the cooperation of all Jewry is needed, but he did not think such cooperation could be secured from mass meetings. Therefore a conference of Jewish organizations and leading Jews as well as others of leading influence should be held as soon as possible, and such conference might be addressed by non-Jews of distinction and importance. He added that we ought to use the Pro-Palestine Federation and to create a proper liason between the Zionist Organization and the Pro-Palestine Federation, pointing out that George Gordon Battle, Charles Edward Russell and any number of others in that Organization are anxious to help us. Therefore as far as possible we ought to work through them and create such liason.

Dr. Epstein agreed with Mr. Rothenberg's views and pointed out the advantages to be obtained in following his suggestions.

Mr. Margulies suggested that this meeting endeavor to reach a decision as to whether we should proceed to convene a National Conference of the type we had in Washington in 1935, or whether it should organize a series of nationwide protest meetings, the details to be worked out by a smaller committee.

Dr. Goldstein moved

THAT the Chair be authorized to appoint a Committee of Seven, representative of all parties, which shall be charged with the responsibility of taking whatever steps may be necessary in the face of the present emergency.

The above motion was unanimously carried.

Meeting adjourned 2 P. M.

Respectfully submitted
MORRIS MARGULIES
Secretary

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as decently and as effectively as I knew how. I want to feel that whatever was done, was done with an eye to the future.

"On the 15th of July, I called a meeting of the Executive Committee elected at Providence, to ratify Dr. Wise's request naming me Acting President. I appointed first, an Office Committee consisting of myself as Chairman, Mr. Margulies as Secretary, and Mr. Fierst, Mr. Rocker and Mr. Weinberg. During the course of my incumbency, I had several meetings about the finances of the Organization, which during the summer months were at a low ebb. We did the best we could and kept the Organization moving along. Other committees were appointed: Committee on Dues -- Rabbi Levinthal, Mr. Margulies and Mr. Rocker; Committee on Regions -- I asked Mr. Rothenberg and Mr. Margulies to act with me as a committee on that phase of activities; Committee on Shovel Board -- Sol Cohen, Samuel Markewich, Samuel Rothstein; Committee on ZOA Headquarters -- A notice came to remove our headquarters from 111 Fifth Avenue and we were catapulted into the business of looking around for new offices, and I asked Mr. Froiberger, Mr. Margulies and Mr. Weinberg to serve on a committee for this purpose. It is gratifying to say at this moment that problem has been adjusted, and the Z.O.A. offices will remain at 111 Fifth Avenue, but on the sixth floor.

"Then came the cable that Dr. Wise referred to. We felt the ground slipping from under us. We saw the very serious situation in Palestine, not being ameliorated, but getting worse. Before Lipsky and Goldberg left for the Congress, we had one meeting where we talked about what should be done here on our part. I felt that the thing to be done primarily was to get public opinion organized, so that there be an understanding of the situation. It was necessary therefore to get favorable public opinion of both Jews and non-Jews. I thought if we succeeded in getting a number of editorial expressions in important dailies, it would be helpful. I therefore went to the New York Times office and had an interview with one of our best friends, James McDonald, former High Commissioner for German Refugees, who knew the situation very well. I followed this up by interviewing responsible writers on the New York Evening Post, New York Tribune, and Philadelphia papers. All these published favorable editorial comment. Then I tried, through District Chairmen and influential figures throughout the country to get similar expressions in other dailies. The effort met with some success.

"Just then a cable came from Dr. Wise, with important instructions. It became my imperative duty to follow our leader's instructions, suggestions and advice, and I thought the matter was broader than one to be handled by our Executive only. Therefore a meeting was called of representatives of the various Parties, together with our Executive; several such joint meetings were held. I tried to follow the instructions of Dr. Wise; I saw the people whom he asked me to see, went to the places he suggested I go, and I did all that was humanly possible under the circumstances.

"There were two lines of attack suggested by Dr. Wise: First, to arouse Jewish public opinion -- to request by telegram all National Jewish Organizations that they swamp the Colonial Office, through our Secretary of State, with telegrams of protest. I am very happy to say that there was hardly a Jewish Organization (with the exception of the American Jewish Committee) which did not accede to this request. The telegram that the B'nai B'rith addressed to the Secretary of State was magnificent.

"Secondly, we had to mobilize non-Jewish public opinion, especially important non-Jewish personalities. We set about getting expressions of opinion from Senators, Representatives, Governors, close to thirty of whom joined in the so-called 'Round-Robin' to the Secretary of State, explaining our case and urging the Government

in a position where it should be of the greatest help to our Cause. We also helped secure expressions from outstanding non-Jews, through the Pro-Palestine Federation. In addition, we conferred with high Government Officials.

"Word was then received that a Committee of three Senators -- Senator Ausin of Vermont, Senator Hastings of Delaware, Senator Copeland of New York -- was leaving for Palestine. Upon inquiry we found that they were being sent by a prominent newspaper publisher and that their secretary was to be Mr. Isaac Don Levine, who at one time had Zionist leanings. We cabled to Palestine and London, advising them of the departure of these Senators, and asking them to see to it that they be received as befitting their station. We supplied them with a complete library of Zionist literature from this end. They returned a few days ago and you all saw the helpful statement that one of the Senators made.

"When Dr. Wise returned it was a joy to see how he, after the arduous labors on the other side, took hold here. I thank God that we were fortunate enough to have him at the head of the Z.O.A., especially at this time.

"I want to say in conclusion that throughout the time of my incumbency, I have had the most helpful and encouraging assistance of Mr. Rothenberg. I had at my beck and call and at my side constantly, literally day and night, the fine work and cooperation of the Secretary of the Z.O.A., Mr. Margulies, for whom I have not enough words of praise. He worked with me at all times. He was so helpful, I don't know what I would have done without him."

The Chairman called upon Dr. Wise to supplement his report by a few remarks on the Pro-Palestine Federation.

Dr. Wise said that "nothing that was done in America was more important than the effect produced upon the English mind and the English Cabinet by the cable sent by the Pro-Palestine Federation, a strictly Gentile organization, of which our great good friend, Charles Edward Russell, is the President. The cable was given a place opposite the editorial page of the London Times. It was a very great service. It was one of the many great services which the Pro-Palestine Federation has rendered and should continue to render."

The Chairman extended a warm welcome both to Mr. Lipsky and to Mr. Goldberg upon their return from their labors abroad. He also greeted Mr. Bakstansky, the Secretary of the English Zionist Federation, now in this country, and extended a word of welcome to Mr. Ittamar Ben Avi. He then called upon Mr. Lipsky.

MR. LOUIS LIPSKY: Referring to the proceedings and labors in Geneva, Zurich, and in London, Mr. Lipsky said:

"With regard to Zurich, I may say that all the discussions with regard to political affairs culminated in a situation which resulted from the interference in the Palestine affair of the Arab rulers in the vicinity of Palestine, and as soon as that event took place and was reported, immediately everybody felt as if something extraordinary had to happen in order to react to the situation that was created in Palestine -- a new factor had been introduced which required a widely different rearrangement of our thinking.

"The meeting in London was a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency. You could not in the deliberations of the Administrative Committee of the Agency distinguish between the Zionists and the non-Zionists. Prof. Speier who is the Chairman of the Administrative Committee was for all practical purposes a Zionist. He speaks English fluently, and has a knowledge of Parliamentary procedure which is akin to the English. It was a completely satisfactory and harmonious meeting. In the resolutions that were adopted were incorporated resolutions adopted in Zurich. Everyone at the meeting was business-like, to the point, with a keen knowledge that we were living in London and not in a Continental city, and the result was that all the proceedings of the Administrative Committee were gotten through in the course of two days.

"Around the Administrative Committee all the political negotiations and all the political endeavors were going on. Those who were in Zurich will remember that Dr. Weizmann and Ben-Gurion left Zurich for the purpose of an interview with Ormsby-Gore on a Monday. The meeting of the Administrative Committee took place on a Wednesday. The echoes of the interview came to the United States, which brought the action described by Dr. Wise and Judge Lewis. This interview represented in effect the bleak moment in the situation. Because of that interview it appeared quite beyond any question that, what we had feared, would be done with the approval of the Colonial Secretary, and that the Colonial Secretary much against his will, much against his feeling with regard to the matter, felt that he must go along with the High Commissioner. And he gave assurance that he intended to use his influence in the Cabinet meeting in that direction, so that when Dr. Weizmann and Ben-Gurion left that meeting they left it with a feeling as if extraordinary measures had to be adopted in order to avert what might happen at the meeting at the Cabinet on Wednesday -- a suspension of immigration. It evoked a telephone message to New York, the cables and telephones, the circumstances which were referred to by Dr. Wise, and there was the feeling that for the first time in the development of political Zionism it would be necessary to invoke the direct participation of the American people and the American Government.

"At no time after the issuance of the Balfour Declaration and the acceptance of the Mandate has the American Government or the American people been drawn into the picture with regard to the situation in Palestine. So that when Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Ben-Gurion and the others seemed to be of one mind that the only weapon at our disposal was the appeal to America, you can take it as the best evidence of the fact that the situation seemed to be in a hopeless condition. Nothing that could be done in England in all probability at that time could have affected the situation for the good. Undoubtedly, in the change of the situation between Monday and Wednesday this intervention on the part of America had a tremendous influence.

"Dr. Wise rightly says, and everybody in London will agree, that the appearance in The London Times and the Manchester Guardian of the text of the cable from the Pro-Palestine Committee, made a most favorable impression, for in a dignified and respectful manner it demanded that England be open and above board with regard to Jewish rights."

Mr. Lipsky, referring to the intervention of Nuri Pasha in the Palestine situation, further said:

"Moreover, not only had the High Commissioner demonstrated his inability in a small country like Palestine to maintain peace and order, but that in addition to that these very same elements in Palestine, living on the bounty of the British Government, were undertaking to endorse notes of the British Government. And this had a

great deal to do with making an impression in the press and on the British Cabinet with regard to the confusion about the events in Palestine during the last five months. The Cabinet felt for the first time that the policy of the High Commissioner had to be reversed. There is no doubt about it that the policy of the High Commissioner during these five months of the disorders in Palestine, was to win people by concessions, agreement, not to look into the cause, and living on the theory that if only he could maintain peace for a certain length of time, things would settle themselves.

"Everything that has taken place in Europe during the summer imposes certain responsibilities upon the Zionists of America, and I think it is very important to make it clear to the Zionists that so far as all the discussions and all the resolutions adopted at Zurich and at London, there have been created for the first time, in my opinion, a consolidation of Zionist opinion -- an opinion among Zionists about which there are no palpable differences. Everybody must agree now that the method of procedure adopted by the Executive at the present time is the method and the only method that leads to the maintenance of our position and the avoidance of all those troubled ideas that come from discussion of methods irrelevant to that situation. For example, in this political situation, as Ben-Gurion, Weizmann, everybody concerned referred in the Actions Committee at Zurich -- you cannot enter into the mind of the Government or British official as to whether this is right or wrong. You cannot argue as to the justice of life. You have to argue about winning the point you stand for. Everybody, for example, agrees -- I think in Palestine most everybody agrees -- that the High Commissioner is a very worthy man, a very good friend of the Jewish people, one of the High Commissioners who has devoted a great deal of time to knowing what the Zionist movement is. Intellectually and personally he sympathizes with many view of the Zionist movement. He is a good friend and respectful of our point of view, but in the political life of the Jewish people what he does is much more important than what he thinks. The same thing holds true of the English representatives in London.

"I think that in the Zionist movement there is going to grow up, as everybody already sees it, an understanding that we have to carry on propaganda for one task -- education, the ideals on which you have to be brought up, the ideals which have to be implanted in the Jewish people. Then there is the business of the political world, and this has to be conducted according to the rules of the political world. You cannot build a Homeland, a political power, without operating our propaganda in terms of what has political value and political significance. Therefore I think that the most important thing that happened in Zurich and London was the fact that everybody agreed that the most important political action on the part of the Jewish people -- aside from establishing those political contacts necessary, as was indicated by Dr. Wise and Judge Lewis -- is the collection of a Defense Fund -- the Fund that represents in terms of practicality, our attitude toward the things that have been destroyed and must be built up. It was agreed in Zurich, and affirmed in London, that we should, right now, forcefully reflect our feelings in the matter, undertake to raise, so far as America is concerned, half a million dollars, as part of the entire fund of one and a half millions. I have here a copy of the address delivered by Eleazer Kaplan at the meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency. This report is a much more moving report than any of the political speeches made in the Actions Committee. It discloses how economically the Jews of Palestine maintained the economic life of Palestine during all these disorders, how we entered into the field of self-defense with full approval of the Government. Ultimately, the purposes of this Fund have to do with the building of roads connecting our colonies, so that they should not be isolated in the case of attack -- and the way the Yishub has been

able to maintain itself without this Fund, indicates more than anything else the political ripeness of the Jewish People, but it makes our duty all the more imperative. The strikes of the Arabs, the disorders of the past five months, have not demoralized Jewish life in Palestine. All avenues of economic life continue, and there is now being built up an economic life in Palestine absolutely independent of all Arab threats, and even independent of the English for military defense that may be required. I would like to see this report printed, and I would like to make an appeal to the Administrative Committee of the Z.O.A. to favor as our action the working out of a plan of campaign in connection with the new Fund that will not interfere with the U.P.A. or the National Funds, but will take effect in the course of the next few months with all the strength that Zionists possess. I would like to see the Administrative Committee take that action which will be in our judgment the best response to all the things reported by Dr. Wise and Judge Lewis.

"The best proof of our support of the Yishub in Palestine is to indicate in this concrete form that we understand that not merely the funds of the Keren Hayesod, but the Fund to be devoted to the strengthening of our defenses is important at this time. This Fund is required not only for the building of roads and for undertaking new industrial enterprises, but to make possible for small groups of Jews living in barracks to have block houses in which all the defenses of the colony will be concentrated -- and we participate in this defense to the extent of \$500,000.

"The Executive is equally concerned in seeing that not merely is the money provided but that we assert ourselves with strength in the political action that takes place at this end. Therefore, I appeal to the Administrative Committee to give distinct and emphatic approval of the steps to be taken by the Z.O.A. in conjunction with others, in order that these defenses be provided in Palestine. We can do a lot through this defense action to build up the Zionist movement and the Zionist Organization in the United States."

--- ADJOURNMENT FOR LUNCH ---

החברות הציוניות של ארצות הברית

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA



111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

LOUIS LIPSKY
HON. PRESIDENT

MORRIS ROTHENBERG
PRESIDENT

HARRY FRIEDBERG
H. RAPHAEL GOLD
SOLOMON GOLDMAN
WILLIAM M. LEWIS
MAX SHULMAN
ABBA HILLEL SILVER
ELIHU D. STONE
NATHAN STRAUS, JR.
VICE-PRESIDENTS

A. J. RONGY
CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL COUNCIL
COMMITTEE

MORRIS MARGULIES
SECRETARY

GOVERNING COUNCIL

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S. MARGOSHES
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TREASURER

ISIDOR GOLDBERG
ABRAHAM KRUMBEIN
ABRAHAM LIEBOVITZ
ELDAR MARKSON
LOUIS RIMSKY
SIGMUND THAU
MORRIS WEINBERG

ISRAEL MALTIN
AUDITOR

September 4, 1936

Rabbi A. H. Silver
The Temple
E. 105th St. at Ansel Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I want to apprise you of what was done here following the meeting on Friday, August 28th when you and Dr. Wise reported re. the present situation in Eretz Israel. You will recall that prior to the conclusion of the meeting, we received a very disturbing cable from Ben Gurion.

The situation became even more tense when we received the following cable from Dr. Weizmann:

"CABLED BRANDEIS QUOTE HIGHCOM ON POINT COMPLETELY SURRENDERING TO ARABS STOP HAS ACCEPTED INTERFERENCE NEIGHBOURING ARAB RULERS WHO ARE PRESSING SATISFACTION ALL ARAB DEMANDS AMOUNTING DESTRUCTION NATIONAL HOME STOP MATTER COMES BEFORE CABINET WEDNESDAY BEG YOU AND FELIX DO UTMOST BEFORE THAT DATE UNQUOTE RELYING ON YOU ACTION BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS"

The cable

It came while Dr. Wise was away at Lake Placid. I immediately telegraphed its contents to him, whereupon he replied:

"ARRIVING GRAND CENTRAL EIGHT FORTY DAYLIGHT MEMBERS COMMITTEE MEET ME STOP PHONE ICKES INSISTING UPON APPOINTMENT EARLY TUESDAY GOLDSTEIN WISE STOP IF ICKES OR OTHER CABINET MEMBER IMPOSSIBLE CONTACT FARLEY OR STANLEY HIGH TO MAKE POSSIBLE COMMUNICATION CHIEF"

We met Dr. Wise upon his arrival from Lake Placid and an hour or so thereafter were in conference with Mr. Farley, who immediately telephoned to Secretary Hull for an appointment for Dr. Wise and Dr. Goldstein for the following morning, Tuesday, at 9:15. Mr. Farley also wired to the President who was then en route to Salt Lake City.

The meeting with Mr. Hull was most satisfactory. He telephoned to Ambassador Bingham, urging him to do everything possible in the situation. I understand that Mr. Bingham was informed that the

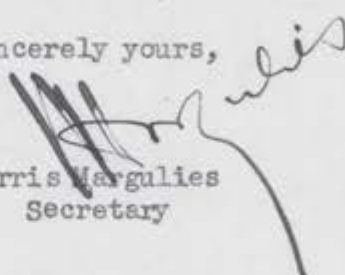
Rabbi A. H. Silver -2-

government and the President personally were vitally concerned. There is therefore reason to believe that our government had a great deal to do with the favorable action taken by the British, and it is gratifying to note that the American Zionist Organization was exceedingly helpful in this emergency.

Considering the foregoing as "bsuroth tovoth", I hope that I shall be able to send further communications in the same vein.

With best wishes for a happy and contented New Year,

Sincerely yours,


Morris Margulies
Secretary

MM:EP



September 4, 1936

Mr. James Le Jappe
Railway Exchange Building
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Jappe:

Before every presidential election, it has been the custom of the Temple Men's Club of The Temple, Cleveland, Ohio, to arrange a meeting at which the election issues are discussed by outstanding figures of the two major parties. These meetings have received city-wide attention and have attracted audiences of more than two thousand five hundred.

This year, in October we are planning to conduct another such meeting. We would like you to suggest and to supply your most outstanding representative of the Republican party to address this meeting. If possible, we would like to have and Honorable Governor Pinchot or William Allen White. If Governor Pinchot or Mr. White are unable to address this meeting, we would appreciate your suggestion of some other representative. We are writing the Democratic party for one of their key men, and we hope to get the Honorable Harold L. Ickes.

We hope to have one of the most representative groups of people in the city of Cleveland at this gathering. We feel that it will be a distinct advantage to the national party to send its most capable representative. As I mentioned above, we can guarantee an audience of about twenty-five hundred people.

Trusting you will cooperate with us in this important venture and awaiting your early reply, I am

Cordially

AHS:RB

September 5, 1936

The Hon. James A. Farley
Chairman of the Democratic Committee
Biltmore Hotel
New York City

My dear Mr. Farley:

Before every presidential election, it has been the custom of the Temple Men's Club of The Temple, Cleveland, Ohio, to arrange a meeting at which the election issues are discussed by outstanding figures of the two major parties. These meetings have received city-wide attention and have attracted audiences of more than two thousand five hundred.

This year, in October we are planning to conduct another such meeting. We would like you to suggest and to supply your most outstanding representative of the Democratic party to address this meeting. If possible, we would like to have the Honorable Harold L. Ickes. If Mr. Ickes is unable to address this meeting, we would appreciate your suggestion of some other representative. We are writing the Republican party for one of their key men, and we hope to get either Governor Pinchot or William Allen White.

We hope to have one of the most representative groups of people in the city of Cleveland at this gathering. We feel that it will be a distinct advantage to the national party to send its most capable representative. As I mentioned above, we can guarantee an audience of about twenty-five hundred people.

Trusting you will cooperate with us in this important venture and awaiting your early reply, I am

Cordially

AHS:RB

RESPONSIBILITY OF JEWISH WELFARE FUNDS IN THE FINANCING OF THE
PROGRAM OF OVERSEAS AGENCIES

BACKGROUND OF CONFERENCE:

A. The Growth of Jewish Welfare Funds

During the last four years, the number of local Jewish Welfare Funds has been steadily increasing. These agencies raise funds for the support of selected national services, overseas agencies, and other special causes that are not usually included within the regular federation or local community chest. Funds for the support of the JDC and the UPA were included in 1936 in such welfare campaigns in about 70 cities. The only large centers of Jewish population which have not yet developed joint welfare funds for non-local and overseas needs are New York City, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore. The central fund raising agency, therefore, has become the method which is being used increasingly throughout the country for the raising of funds for the overseas and other general programs. For the year 1936 reports indicate that Jewish Welfare Funds will have raised a total of \$3,500,000, of which about 40 percent will be appropriated to the agencies which collect funds for overseas activities. We estimate that outside of the few metropolitan centers, more than 75 percent of the funds of the non-local agencies are obtained through the efforts of local Jewish welfare funds.

B. Changed Relationships of National and Overseas Agencies to Local Contributors

The development of Jewish welfare funds has changed the relationships of the national and overseas agencies to the local contributors. Instead of direct contact between the agency and the contributor, the local fund becomes the primary instrument to organize the support of individuals. Among these new aspects may be mentioned:-

1. The amount to be made available to participating agencies is determined locally in the welfare fund budget.

2. Instead of presenting a single cause or agency to the contributor, the welfare fund campaign and publicity activities present a variety of causes and interests. The appeals of the various participating agencies are combined.

3. It is the practice of welfare funds to present a classification of causes as well as a list of the beneficiary agencies to their contributors. Thus, in overseas relief and resettlement work, the welfare fund is likely to group the respective fields covered by the agencies supported by the JDC, the UPA, and in some instances by other agencies raising funds for overseas purposes. It bases its appeal on the problem as well as on the agencies functioning directly in these fields.

4. There is an increasing desire on the part of welfare funds for information from a central source concerning the organizations receiving local support. The Council is being called on to supply factual data concerning the finances, fields of operation and services of beneficiary agencies.

Thus there is need for studying carefully the methods of contact and relationships between the recipient agency and the local contributor. Since the appeal for gifts is made through the welfare funds, each agency has less of an opportunity for explaining its program and enlisting the interest of the contributor through a direct solicitation. The agencies retain, however, the more general methods of approach throughout the year through the various channels of publicity. Integrating the general educational efforts of the various agencies with the publicity program of the welfare funds will help to sustain the cooperative interest of local contributors.

The total amount to be raised in any one community must, under this central fund raising method, be determined in collaboration between the agencies involved and the local welfare funds. Few of the national and overseas organizations have planned their campaigns or their publicity with reference to this new factor of welfare fund relationships. The program and the campaign methods are more adaptable to direct solicitation than to the welfare fund method.

BASIS FOR PLANNING PRESENT RELATIONSHIPS:

It may be now assumed that the welfare fund system is a permanent method of central fund raising for outside causes particularly in the smaller and the

intermediate sized communities. With the adoption of the welfare fund in Chicago, it is likely that the method may also be feasible in the larger cities. The present conference of representatives of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, the JDC, and the UPA is being called to consider some of the problems listed above and to work out, if possible, a basis of relationship which will be satisfactory both to the overseas agencies concerned and to the local welfare funds.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS PRESENTED BY JDC AND UPA:

The JDC and the UPA present special questions which are not duplicated in the other national agencies. (For agencies with a fixed budget, the relationship problem is different and, in general, more simple.) Both the JDC and the UPA are dealing with large areas of needs and potentially expanding programs of service. Each of these organizations necessarily will continue to set its own goals and develop its own budget of activities. The problem for the local welfare fund is two-fold:

First, to determine its capacity to respond to the appeals of the agencies attempting to raise funds in its community

Second, to determine allocations to the individual organizations within the local goal set.

PROBLEMS IN CAMPAIGN GOALS:

A formal method for setting the total local welfare goal has not yet been developed. Where the welfare fund has been established for a number of years, the local obligation is roughly approximated by a study of the agency budgets submitted and the experience of other communities. Where increased goals are set by national and overseas agencies, the response is determined, in some measure, by the effect of general appeals and the discussions which follow locally and at conferences of federations and welfare funds. In general, the welfare funds respond first to the important appeals and the major agencies are invariably included in new welfare funds from the beginning.

PROBLEMS IN ALLOCATION OF FUNDS AMONG BENEFICIARY AGENCIES:

A most difficult problem at the present time lies in the allocation of welfare fund budgets among beneficiary agencies. Not only do local welfare funds exercise a wide variety of selection of beneficiary agencies but the amount in each community is frequently based on considerations other than the national goals set by the individual agencies. We must recognize that the national goals set by the JDC and UPA are not the sole determining factors in the allocations of the local welfare funds. At the present time allocations are influenced by the special interests of local contributors, through their representatives in the welfare fund budget committee. They frequently insist that appropriations reflect their special interest rather than basing them automatically upon national goals. This condition causes much local discussion and is the focus for major campaign efforts of the national offices. Final decisions on the budget are likely to reflect accurately the character and extent of local interests.

The Council does not believe that the local welfare funds would accept a budget with fixed allocations set for them by any outside national body including their own Council. They will be governed increasingly by the experiences and the practices which are developed in the largest communities and by the growing volume of information which the Council is making available.

Other important factors in determining local allocations are the agreements which are worked out by the national and overseas agencies themselves. In this instance, an agreement reached by the JDC and the UPA would go a long way toward the acceptance of their respective goals by the local welfare funds. Continuing separate efforts to enlist local community support have caused difficulties in arriving at local decisions. Local cooperation on which the welfare fund method depends has been endangered. As has been pointed out in previous discussions the separate efforts of the beneficiary agencies particularly during the local campaign frequently create local dissensions which hamper effective results.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION:

In view of the situation described in this memorandum, the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds suggests that an agreement be sought on the total amount of overseas funds required to be raised in the United States during 1937 and with the cooperation of the Council to attempt to allocate these funds on the basis of the areas of need and the organized services available to deal with them.

It is therefore suggested that the JDC and the UPA reach a full agreement on their respective goals for 1937. These goals should be related to the 1936 experience and the fund raising capacity of the country as well as to the needs of the causes served.

If the two agencies cannot reach an accord, the separate campaigns should be conducted so as to minimize the appearance of rivalry. The ratios of local contributions should not be as important as the amount of the funds raised. This will require:-

1. Agreement on national campaign publicity and campaign methods eliminating critical discussion on the relative merits of the two causes; such understanding to be accepted by the national offices, campaign organizers, speakers and organization representatives.
2. General educational efforts during the year in cooperation with the welfare funds.
3. Dependence upon local judgment during the process of budget making for the decisions to be reached.

November 19, 1936

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

My dear Gene:

In connection with the appointment of a Membership Campaign Committee, I would suggest that we invite the people whose names I gave you (subject to revision, elimination, etc.) to a meeting in the near future. In the letter of invitation, it might be stated that in view of the fact that this year marks the twentieth anniversary of Rabbi Silver's ministry at The Temple, it is felt that it would be a fine tribute to him as well as a great strengthening of our congregation if by the end of the year we could announce the addition of x number of new members. This would introduce a personal element in the campaign which might prove helpful.

We have in the files of The Temple a very large list of former members of The Temple who have for one reason or another, resigned, have been suspended, etc. Careful perusal of that list on the part of a small committee, together with Mr. Levy, might yield at least one hundred names who may be canvassed for rejoining The Temple. We also could draw up a large list of couples recently married at The Temple, some of whom, if properly approached, would consider aligning themselves with our organization. I would suggest that the campaign last no more than four weeks and that it be in the form of a concentrated effort without, however, any publicity. Essential to the scheme is the procuring of an energetic and enthusiastic chairman. Perhaps you, yourself, should head off this activity. If you would accept, I would make an effort to get a very good co-chairman - say Eugene Geismer, - or a man of his type.

Please let me have your judgment in the matter.
With all good wishes, I remain

As ever yours,

AHS:BK

Dec 17, 1936

-266
Ch. Sp. 11
ZOAPIERRE VAN PAASSEN :

Dr. Wise made the following statement:

"Mr. Pierre van Paassen came to this country a few weeks ago and on two occasions made important statements with regard to the Zionist position. The Chairman deliberately abstained from attendance at the American-Christian Conference the day before, but learned that Mr. van Paassen's address was the outstanding utterance of that occasion. The Chair thinks that Mr. van Paassen can be enormously useful in the field of Zionist propaganda and asks for power to make arrangements with Mr. van Paassen to make such use of his time as the Chair thinks wise, until the UPA can reach a decision regarding the employment of Mr. van Paassen for the 1937 campaign. The proposed arrangement with Mr. van Paassen will not constitute a very serious burden on the ZOA, and at the same time it will give authority to make use of his service where it can be important to Palestine and the ZOA."

There was unanimous agreement on the value of Mr. van Paassen's services, and it was moved, seconded and carried

THAT the matter of utilizing the services of Mr. van Paassen be referred with full power to a committee consisting of Dr. Wise, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and the Chairman of the Propaganda Committee.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WELFARE FUNDS AND JDC :

Mr. Rothenberg reported on the conferences between representatives of the UPA and the National Council of Jewish Welfare Funds, and the JDC, for the purpose of bringing about cooperation between the UPA and the JDC. Mr. Rothenberg had proposed an agreement whereby the proceeds of Welfare Funds for overseas purposes would be divided on a proportionate basis, but at the same time both the UPA and the JDC operate as independent organizations with full control and management of their own affairs. This was discussed at a subsequent conference, and at the final meeting held today at which there were present Mr. Lipsky and Dr. Goldstein in addition to Mr. Rothenberg for the UPA, and Messrs. Hyman, Younker and Jonah B. Wise for the JDC, this idea was approved. The agreement provides for a 60-40 arrangement in Community Chest and joint campaign cities. Mr. Rothenberg pointed out that the 40% allotment to the UPA, however, is exclusive of the additional sums appropriated for Palestine purposes not included in the UPA, such as Hadassah, Hebrew University, National Labor Committee, Youth Aliyah, etc., so that this is virtually a parity arrangement.

Mr. Rothenberg added that another suggestion that came up at these conferences but which has not yet been acted upon was the possibility of having an agreed joint quota for the UPA and the JDC to place before American Jewry in order to eliminate the element of friction resulting from competitive quotas.

It was moved, seconded and carried

THAT the report submitted by Mr. Rothenberg regarding the 60-40 arrangement in Community Chest and joint campaign cities be approved, and to authorize the ZOA representatives on the UPA to vote in favor of these proposals.

266 11/17/36
1937 9/18
ZOA 76 11/3/37 go
AS plan \$17,078
\$82,646

C O P Y

S Z O L D & B R A N D W E N
30 Broad Street
NEW YORK

December 19, 1936

Dr. Stephen S. Wise,
40 West 68th Street,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Wise:

I think we all agree that the attitude of the administrative officials in Palestine is of the highest importance; that no matter how favorable to Jewish interests the Mandate may be or written statements it issued in London interpreting the Mandate, if the attitude of the administrative officials in Palestine is antipathetic, ways and means will be found by them to frustrate normal, proper Zionist aims agreed to by the British cabinet.

It is not too much to say that as long as the Palestine administration has in it antipathetic officials, as he ~~has~~ the case in the past, legitimate Jewish interests will never be safeguarded.

This applies to security, seizure of arms, land policy, immigration policy, grants to educational and health services, roads to Jewish colonies, etc., etc. It applies to everything.

Before there is any improvement in the Jewish position the attitude of the Palestine officials must be changed. This is vital.

I have seen no evidence that the Jewish Agency has presented this point of view to the Royal Commission. I think the point of view should be presented to the Royal Commission openly, fully, in detail and without pulling punches.

I have no doubt that the Jewish Agency has decided against such presentation. They no doubt feel that they have to live with the British officials in the future, that there will be reprisals, that the attack will be unsuccessful, and so forth.

To my mind, the advantages of the open, full attack clearly outweigh the disadvantages. We must start the attack now and keep at it until the administration is cleansed.

Every Palestine official - British and Arab - should take an oath to support the Mandate and should be made to feel that this continuance in office depends upon observance of this oath.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) R.S.
(Robert Szold)

MEMORANDUM

Dec. 22, 1936

TO DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN
HONORABLE WILLIAM M. LEWIS
MR. LOUIS LIPSKY
MR. MORRIS ROTHENBERG
✓ MR. ABRA HILLEL SILVER

FROM SSW

I send you herewith a copy of a letter which has just come from Mr. Szold, and I would be grateful to you for your judgment in the matter.

I feel, as Mr. Szold does, that nothing is more important to every issue at stake in Palestine than the conduct of the Government officials, which has been almost wholly bad up to this time.

I ask your judgment on the question -- "How, and in what way shall this be brought to the attention of the Royal Commission?"

I ask your early response to this communication.

December 24, 1936

Dr. Stephen S. Wise,
40 West 68th St.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Wise:

Thank you for sending me a copy of Szold's letter. I find myself unable to make any suggestions on the subject raised in it. I am inclined to believe that our Executive people in Palestine who are close to the situation are in a better position to determine this important question than we are.

This is clear to me: you cannot enter into such an attack on the Administration without having definite, detailed and authenticated charges, and even if you have, there is the danger of the larger issues, which are involved in the present investigation, being lost sight of in an altercation between our spokesmen and the British officials in Palestine. The Colonial Office may very well utilize the smoke-screen of such charges and counter-charges to put through the things which it would like to put through...

I am inclined to believe that the presentation of our case by our spokesmen before the Royal Commission so far has been very impressive.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:RK

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Camp May, N.J.
21,
1936

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was read by
Rabbi Emil W. Leipziger.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

To the Central Conference of American Rabbis,

GENTLEMEN:

Your Committee on Resolutions begs leave to make the following report: Your Committee had before it two types of expression—Resolutions from the floor submitted by various individual members and referred by the Conference to this Committee and also a group of recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Contemporaneous History and Literature and referred by the Conference to the Committee on Resolutions.

The resolutions from the floor shall first be submitted to you with the Committee's action with reference to them; these for purposes of identification will be captioned by Roman numerals—then will follow our Committee action with reference to the recommendations of the report of the Committee on Contemporaneous History & Literature—these to be identified by capital letters corresponding to the caption of the respective Sections in Dr. Marcus' report.

I

With the desire to implement the work of the Synagog Council and to lend the influence of the religious forces of American Jewry, the Central Conference of American Rabbis through its Executive Board should address itself to the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress and the B'nai B'rith and urge that a representative of the Synagog Council be invited to sit on the Consultative Committee composed of representatives of these three organizations.

Further to implement the work of the Synagog Council, the Organizations represented in the Council shall be advised of this action of the Central Conference of American Rabbis and be urged to take similar action.

DAVID B. ALPERT,
EDWARD L. ISRAEL,
DAVID LEFKOWITZ,

MORRIS NEWFIELD,
HYMAN JUDAH SCHACHTEL,
NATHAN STERN.

Your Committee presents for this a substitute Resolution which it recommends for your adoption:

Whereas, The Synagog Council is composed of members of all shades of Judaism; and

Whereas, The religious point of view should be represented in all important Jewish matters;

Be It Resolved, That the Conference instruct its Executive Board and petition the other constituent bodies of the Synagog Council to make direct representations for membership in the Joint Consultative Council.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

II

The work of the Central Conference of American Rabbis requires frequent communication to the members on the activities of the various committees, with several independent bulletins.

We therefore urge upon the Executive Board consideration of a Conference Bulletin to be issued periodically during the year, to publish reports on all Conference Committees and to issue such pertinent information as committees of the Conference deem necessary. That the first bulletin published be distributed not later than August 15th containing all resolutions adopted at the convention.

DAVID B. ALPERT,
PHILIP D. BOOKSTABER,
MAX C. CURRICK,
BERNARD M. DORFMAN,
VICTOR EPPSTEIN,

ABRAHAM J. FELDMAN,
AARON H. LEFKOWITZ,
VICTOR E. REICHERT,
WM. F. ROSENBLUM.

Your Committee recommends for adoption this resolution with one verbal change and an added amendment.

The verbal change is the substitution of the word "periodically" instead of "bi-monthly" and the addition at the end of the resolution is as follows:

"That the first Bulletin be distributed not later than August 15th of this year and that it contain the text of all resolutions adopted at this Conference."

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

III

WHEREAS, The synagogue has in recent times been subject to competition by various Jewish organizations and movements, thereby suffering considerable loss of moral and financial support, and

WHEREAS, There is need of further analysis of the practical means of strengthening the synagogue in our American Jewish Communal life, therefore

Be It Resolved, That the Executive Board of the Central Conference of American Rabbis be requested to plan for a series of papers at the next Conference dealing with the synagogue in its relation to the community in modern Jewish life, to include the historic as well as the present day functions of the rabbi in the community, the synagogue and the community, the activities of the synagogue, the pulpit and the community, etc.

HENRY J. BERKOWITZ,
DANIEL L. DAVIS,
ABRAHAM J. FELDMAN,

EDWARD L. ISRAEL,
JULIUS MARK,
CHARLES E. SHULMAN.

Your Committee recommends for adoption the following substitute resolution:

"Whereas, There is need of further analysis of the practical means of strengthening the Synagogue in our American Jewish communal life; therefore

Be It Resolved, That the Executive Board of the Central Conference of American Rabbis be requested to plan for a series of papers at the next Conference examining the various aspects of the place of the Synagogue in the existing scheme of the Jewish Community."

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

IV

WHEREAS, The present situation in Palestine calls for intensified Jewish effort on behalf of our activities there;

AND WHEREAS, The Keren Kayemeth (the Jewish National Fund), by redeeming the soil of Palestine to become the property of the Jewish people, is the foundation of most of our endeavor in that land.

Be It Resolved, That the Central Conference of American Rabbis in convention assembled urges all Jewish congregations, religious schools and all other communal institutions to give their moral and material support to the Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth) emphasizing the value of the recent project of the Sefer Ha-Yeled and the planting of trees in the George Washington Forest.

DAVID B. ALPERT,
MORTON M. BERMAN,
HENRY J. BERKOWITZ,

HARRY W. ETTETSON,
EDWARD L. ISRAEL.

Your Committee recommends for adoption the following resolution:

"In view of the effective work which the Keren Kayemeth Le Yisrael is performing in the rehabilitation program of Palestine, and in view of the ideals which it embodies;

Be It Resolved, That the Central Conference of American Rabbis reaffirm its endorsement of the Keren Kayemeth Le Yisrael and urge support in its behalf.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

V

Judaism may well take pride in its thousands of years of history replete with the spirit of resistance to evil, performed as a bounden religious duty, and no less ardently pursued by virtue of the consistent employment of non-violent means and methods.

Therefore, in the name of God and humanity, this Conference commends our record to the attention of Jews and other religionists the world over, and urges the uniform continuance of non-violent resistance to evil as a basic principle in Jewish life.

STANLEY R. BRAY,
MAURICE N. EISENDRATH,

VICTOR EPPSTEIN,
CHARLES E. SHULMAN.

In view of the action of the Conference after prolonged debate on the Peace Resolution, your Committee recommends that no action be taken on this resolution.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

We now present the Committee's action on recommendations referred to it by the Conference from the report of the Committee on Contemporaneous History, lettered as in report.

B. It is recommended for adoption that this Conference express its heartfelt sympathy through the Jewish Agency to the bereaved families now in sorrow in the ancient homeland through the outbreak against them in recent months, and ex-

press its pride at the fine spirit of restraint and calm which has characterized the great mass of Palestine Jewry during the crisis.

C. Your Committee recommends that this Conference extend its most cordial good wishes and promise of wholehearted support to the United Palestine Appeal.

D. Your Committee recommends for adoption the following:

"In times such as these when cooperation and mutual understanding are indispensable to our people, the members of the Central Conference of American Rabbis most earnestly urge the two organizations to operate in the future through a joint appeal, and further suggest, that inasmuch as one of the chief causes of misunderstanding is the allocation of funds, that some qualified objective Organization, such as the National Council of Federation and Welfare Funds, be empowered to make periodic surveys of the work of these and other national organizations, and be prepared to supply authentic information to any Jewish community about to allocate funds."

G. Your Committee recommends for adoption the following:

"That this Conference charge its representatives in the Synagog Council with the duty of urging the Synagog Council to make representations to the Polish Ambassador to the United States concerning the status and plight of Polish Jewry, if possible in co-operation with other national Jewish bodies."

H. Your Committee recommends for adoption the following:

"That this Conference assure the American Joint Distribution Committee that it is prepared now, as in the past, to do everything in its power to carry the present campaign for Central and Eastern European relief and reconstruction to a successful conclusion."

I. Your Committee recommends the following statement for adoption:

"We Jews as humanitarians and as religionists, wish to voice our objection to the policy of any state, which strikes at the very practice of religion itself. This stricture applies specifically to the treatment of the Catholics in our sister Republic of Mexico."

Respectfully submitted,

Emil W. Leipziger, *Chairman*,

DAVID B. ALPERT,
JOSEPH L. BARON,
PHILIP D. BOOKSTABER,
SIMON COHEN,
BERYL D. COHON,
FERDINAND M. ISSERMAN,

HARRY KAPLAN,
ALVIN S. LUCHS,
ALBERT G. MINDA,
JACOB P. RUDIN,
LAWRENCE W. SCHWARTZ,
GEORGE ZEPIN.

All recommendations of the Committee were adopted.

Recommendations I, II, IV, and G were referred to the Executive Board for appropriate action.

The Black Lobby Investigating ~~Committee~~ Committee disclosed that a definite human, if not organizational, relationship existed between the Sentinels of the Republic and the American Liberty League. The leaders of the Sentinels ~~had~~ approached the American Liberty League for funds to carry on their propaganda work. They did so because they knew that the Liberty Leaguers were in sympathy with the political aims and purposes of the Sentinels. The Sentinels' leaders had tangible proof of this sympathy through donation of funds to the treasury of the Sentinels from individual members of the American Liberty League.

The Black Lobby Investigating Committee also disclosed that a film which the Sentinels had produced (an anti-New Deal parody) was previewed by members of the American Liberty League with a view of providing the necessary money to launch it.

Subsequent to my open letter to Judge Proskauer I circularized members of the executive committee of the American Liberty League, asking them pointblank to disavow publicly the ~~an~~ alliance of the American Liberty League with the Sentinels of the Republic. In the replies I received from these gentlemen denial was made of any connection between the American Liberty League and the Sentinels. Yet I looked in vain for a word of condemnation in any of these replies against the outrageous and un-American policy of the Sentinels.

On the contrary, several of these gentlemen went out of their way to tell me directly and by implication that they approved of the political aims of the Sentinels. I propose in due time to publish these letters. Suffice it at this time to quote to you the following two paragraphs, one from Irénée Du Pont, who actually supports the American Liberty League, and the other from Henry B. Joy of Detroit.

Writes Mr. Du Pont: "There can be no question that the American Liberty League's prime reason for being is to defend the Constitution of the United States and teach the value of the American form of government. I imagine that the Sentinels of the Republic have a similar objective; they are no more in alliance with the American Liberty League than an engineer on a train for New York and one of the passengers headed for the same destination. You cannot blame the engineer for the cut of the clothes on the passenger."

Mr. Joy, who is a member of the national advisory committee of the American Liberty League, and whose wife is a member of the executive committee of the same organization, writes: "So far as my anti-Jewish sentiments go my opinion is that there is decidedly too much Jewish influence in power in our government by Presidential appointment and approval."

Any unprejudiced reader of these two letters, written by key supporters of the American Liberty League, must come to the conclusion, regardless of what Mr. Shouse or anybody else states, that the American Liberty League is in spirit, even if not in fact, a brother-in-arms of the anti-Semitic Sentinels of the Republic. You will note that these letters, far from condemning the Sentinels' anti-Semitic policy, boast of travelling in the same direction.

JOSEPH BRAININ

1936

To the Editor:

Returning to New York after an absence of several months I confess to some surprise that words of mine should be practically the first to stir feeling about the iniquities of the Palestine-German Transfer Agreement. Opposition to it is widespread in Europe, the Anglo-Jewish press opposing its continuance because it has put Germany ahead of the United Kingdom as an exporter to Palestine, - a very effective breach of the boycott - and in Poland and elsewhere because it abuses the rights of the immigrants. At the same time its continuance has been protested in Palestine, for, among other reasons, because low price German imports have not only cut the throat of a number of budding industries, but have forced some imports out of the Palestinian market.

All these seem to me excellent reasons for objecting to the Transfer Agreement. But while they all weigh with me I believe the greater reason for opposing it should be public agencies presumably serving Jewish causes are profitting by it at the expense of the German immigrants to Palestine. I was not at the Lucerne Congress and therefore do not know how well the Agreement and its financial details were circulated, but the debate held on it presumes that at least all the members of the committee which reviewed it saw the document, a copy of which was shown me in Europe, and I saw another copy last week here in New York City.

Mr. Jacoby of London who summarized the financial phases of the Agreement operated by the Haavarah said (I am quoting literally from the London "Jewish Chronicle" of Sept. 20)

"He accused the Haavarah of giving back to the Jews from Germany only thirty-nine per cent. of the entire sum of goods imported to Palestine under the Transfer Agreement. Up to the 31st July, 1935, he stated, Haavarah imported

to Palestine, under the Agreement, goods from Germany worth over thirty-four million marks in cash and it still owed the immigrants over six million marks. Twenty-two per cent., he said, had gone to the administration of Haavarah and those institutions connected with it. Mr. Jacobi also reported that the organizations that benefited from the Transfer Agreement were the Jewish National Fund, the Labor Cooperative Nir, and the Hanotea Corporation."

The division reported by Mr. Jacoby were:

Jewish National Fund over	3,000,000	marks
Labor Cooperative Nir "	1,500,000	"
Hanotea Corporation "	2,500,000	"

These figures are identical with the copy of the report shown me here in New York. I have critically examined all the issues of the London "Jewish Chronicle" since Sept. 20, and although there has been published considerable correspondence for and against the Agreement these figures have not been contradicted to date. The only explanation which I have heard of this profit taking by the Jewish National Fund and the "Nir" is that the sums set against them in the Haavarah report represent not cash taken "for keeps", but in payment of bonds of these organizations which the immigrant can sell if there is a market for them, and according to Lt.-Col. Kisch, who was the Political Agent of the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency in Palestine, "there is little or no market" for these bonds.

The Jewish National Fund is not a commercial corporation. At the best it has no business to be a party to the Transfer Agreement even if the whole transaction was above board, it has no justification for mulcting the immigrants whether or not it issues bonds against their assets. Nor have the Jewish Agency and the Jewish Labor movement, which under the leadership of the Anglo-Palestine Bank are acting through the Nir, the vaguest title to financial returns from whatever assistance they may be to the German immigrants.

A different type of Transfer Account was operated during the

World War by the Zionist Provisional Committee (afterwards the Zionist Organization of America) and by the Joint Distribution Committee, Though I have none of the figures before me as I write I am confident that the reports of both organizations will show that they took all the risks of transmission, and if the operation cost the sender or receiver anything it amounted to a fraction of one per cent or something equally small.

The transfer of the assets of Jews in Germany is attended by many difficulties. According to reports in the German press forced liquidation is bringing somewhere about ten cents on the dollar, and these ten cent pieces are converted into merchandise that Germany wishes to sell. Values are reduced by the export bonus system, and Lt.-Col. Kisch reports that the goods are subject to further price cutting in Palestine, and as the Haavarah cannot even then make a market for all the stuff dumped into Palestine it has been trying to create a market for it in Egypt, Syria and Iraq. These infringements of the boycott are natural because a Mr. Kaplansky reported to the Lucerne Congress (I am again quoting the London "Jewish Chronicle") under the Agreement five million dollars of immigrants merchandise was imported, and another five millions of German wares. That the Nir has recently indulged in some large scale operations in Germany, like arranging for the purchase of \$350,000 of machinery for a Palestine Cement corporation seems as natural as the fact reported by Dr. Asriel Karlbach, former editor of a Hamburg Jewish weekly, a W.Z.O. supporter and an immigrant, and quoted by William Zuckerman, who was if he is not now London Correspondent of the "Jewish Morning Journal":

"If a German Jew transfers a thousand pounds to Palestine he only gets for his capital a promise of twelve pounds in three year's time."

These abuses are natural because it is not likely that the Nir is composed of skilled merchants, or that Palestine can absorb

what Germany wishes to sell. Therefore these abuses disturb me very little compared to the amazement, which I am sure most people will share with me, that the Jewish National Fund has a financial interest in these unhappy operations, and that the Zionist Congress by an overwhelming majority, and men conspicuous in American Jewish life as the proclaimers of idealism and champions of the boycott, should by their speeches and votes have supported this outrageous proposition.

In conclusion I quote a single sentence from Lt.-Col. Kisch's letter which was published in Palestine and in the "Jewish Chronicle" of London on Oct. 25:

"I am aware that, in publishing this letter, I shall be exposed to attack from the vast financial interests connected with the Haaverah, and from profiteers, corporate and individual, who are masquerading as relief agencies for German Jewry."

Whatever they have done they have not ventured to dispute either Mr. Jacoby's summary or Mr. Kisch's statements.

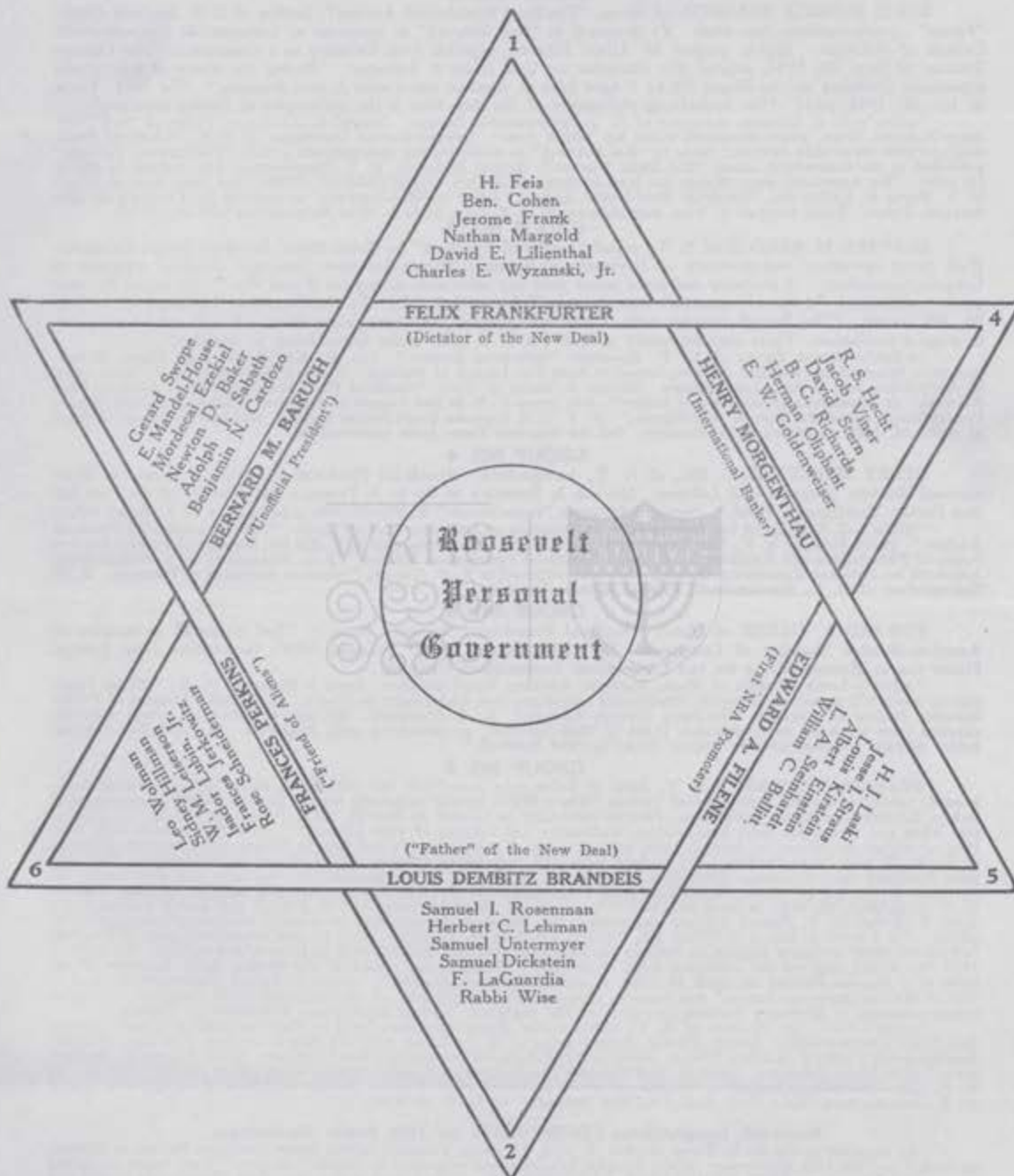
Jacob de Haas

New York City

Roosevelt's Supreme Council

Alien-Asiatic Revolutionaries Control U. S. Politico-Economic Power-Centers—Washington and New York

The six-point star-picture below, showing "America's Invisible Governors" and their allies, gives only part of a long list of alien-minded New Dealer, "advisors" behind Roosevelt, including unofficial and official "appointments," elected "representatives," etc., all owing allegiance to the FRANKFURTER-BRANDEIS-BARUCH-MORGENTHAU MONOPOLY. It is estimated that 18,000 of these "key" Internationalists are now dictating American policies, directed by Professor Felix Frankfurter, called by General Hugh S. Johnson in the Saturday Evening Post of Oct. 25, 1938, "THE MOST INFLUENTIAL SINGLE INDIVIDUAL IN THE U. S." The largest number of the "Supreme Council" (many foreign-born) are from Jewish-dominated Tammany.



(The above "Seal of Solomon," Symbol of Ownership—appearing on all synagogues—is now stamped on U. S. Post Office dead-letter envelopes; U. S. Army Helmets; Jewish medals of President Roosevelt; and on our new one-dollar bills over the American Eagle—the six-point interlaced double-triangle star outline being formed of miniature 5-point stars—so used for the first time in U. S. history by the Jewish-Radical Washington Administration.)

WHEN WILL AMERICA AGAIN BE RULED BY AMERICANS FOR AMERICANS?

WARNING NO. 1: American Politics will NOT be FREE merely with Roosevelt OUT. It will be safe ONLY with JEWISH ANTI-AMERICANISM OUSTED from Republican Party Machinery "invisible controls," as well as from those of the Democratic Party.

WARNING NO. 2: A "landslide" will NOT give Landon Republican CONTROL of Congress because the "New Deal" Senate Majority CAN'T be put out NOW. That means COMPROMISE—in which field Financial Jewry is SUPREME with its "divide-and-rule" strategy. THE COUNTRY WILL NOT BE SAFE until politico-economic JEWISH ANTI-AMERICANISM IS OUSTED.

(Descriptions herein are from published records—numbers at end of star-points referring to groups shown.)

(OVER)

NON-PARTISAN DESCRIPTIONS FROM PUBLISHED RECORDS

GROUP NO. 1

FELIX FRANKFURTER of Mass., foreign-born; "Unofficial Presidential Advisor"; listed in "Red Network" as a member of the Civil Liberties Union, legal advisor of Communists; known as Harvard University's "Karl Marx" (Communist); Professor; called Legal-Master-Mind of New Deal in Simon-Schuster 1934 book, "The New Dealers"; branded as Bolshevik by late President THEODORE ROOSEVELT for defending Communist Mooney, still in prison for San Francisco bomb-killing; placed 100 "key-men" in Roosevelt jobs. "He has more influence than any other single person in the U. S." says Gen. Johnson in the Saturday Evening Post of Oct. 26, 1935. Frankfurter has never been elected to any public office. He was nominated in 1932 for the Massachusetts Supreme Court, but defeated by 500,000 protests. He is said to be Roosevelt's choice for the next U. S. Supreme Court vacancy.

"Allies"—Herbert Feis of Mo., Asst. Secy. of State. Benj. Cohen of Mass., wrote Security and Utility Laws. Jerome Frank of Ill., General Counsel of RFC. Nathan Margold of N. Y., Interior Dept. Legal Advisor. David E. Lilienthal of Wis., Director of TVA. Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., of Mass., Labor Dept. Legal Advisor.

GROUP NO. 2

LOUIS DEMBITZ BRANDEIS of Mass., "Unofficial Presidential Advisor"; Justice of U. S. Supreme Court; "Father" of *Communist New Deal*. He is named in "Red Network" as supporter of *Communist Commonwealth College of Arkansas*. Highly praised by Albert Einstein, expelled from Germany as a Communist. The Chicago Tribune of Sept. 22, 1934, printed this statement by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson: "During the whole of this intense experience (building up the illegal NRA) I have been in constant touch with Justice Brandeis." The N. Y. Times of Jan. 23, 1934, said: "The underlying philosophy of the New Deal is the philosophy of Justice Brandeis."

"Allies"—H. C. Lehman, Governor of N. Y., International Banker. Samuel I. Rosenman, Judge of New York State Supreme Court, whom Roosevelt called his "Right Arm." Lawyer Samuel Untermyer of N. Y., "Unofficial Presidential Public Ownership Advisor," listed in "Red Network" as endorsing the anti-patriotic article, "Professional Patriots," published in the Communist paper, "The Daily Worker." Samuel Dickstein, N. Y. Congressman, who radioed on March 18, 1934: "We Americans must change our laws so they (GERMAN COMMUNISTIC JEWS) can come here at once." N. Y. Mayor F. LaGuardia, "Unofficial Presidential Advisor" listed in "Red Network" as running for Congress on 1924 Socialist Ticket. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, foreign-born, of N. Y. City, listed in "Red Network" as with the ACLU.

GROUP NO. 3

BERNARD M. BARUCH of N. Y., called "Unofficial President" by Rabbi Gross' Brooklyn Jewish Examiner; *Wall Street speculator and associate of International Bankers*; Wilson-Roosevelt Economic Advisor; admitted to Congress Committee: "I probably had more power than any other man during the World War." He called National pride (patriotism) "A lot of nonsense" (see Chicago Tribune, Sept. 25). Ford's "Dearborn Independent" of July 25, 1925, said: "The Baruch interest, with others, has planned the Communist State. It will not be necessary to stage a revolution. Upon commencement of war, the U. S. goes under Communism in one day."

"Allies"—Gerard Swope of N. Y., Roosevelt "Industrial Advisor." Col. E. Mandel-House of Mass., Wilson-Roosevelt International Political Advisor, helped to form The League of Nations. Mordecai Ezekiel of N. Y., Asst. Secy. of Agriculture, one of AAA Law authors. Newton D. Baker of Ohio, "Unofficial Presidential Advisor" listed in "Red Network" as "Communist-recommended author"—who urges U. S. to join League of Nations. Adolph J. Sabath, Illinois Congressman, Roosevelt "Special Investigator." N. Y. U. S. Supreme Court Justice Cardozo, reported in Chicago Tribune of April 26, 1934, as having, with Brandeis, "led the Supreme Court from conservatism."

GROUP NO. 4

HENRY MORGENTHAU, SR., of N. Y., foreign-born; "Unofficial Presidential Advisor"; related to International Bankers Seligman and Lehman. His son is Secretary of the U. S. Treasury and Dictator of the Two Billion Dollar "Stabilization Fund." Sigmund Solomon "superintends" \$5,000,000,000 gold bars in N. Y. Assay Office.

"Allies"—R. S. Hecht of La., foreign-born, ex-President of American Bankers' Assn.; "Official Presidential Financial Advisor." Jacob Viner of N. Y., Tax Expert of U. S. Treasury. David Stern of N. Y. and Pa., Member of Federal Reserve Board of Philadelphia and Publisher N. Y. Post; "Unofficial Presidential Advisor." B. G. Richards of N. Y., foreign-born; Assistant to National Emergency Council. Herman Oliphant of N. Y., General Counsel to Secretary of Treasury. E. W. Goldenweiser of N. Y., Russian-born; Federal Reserve Director.

GROUP NO. 5

EDWARD A. FILENE of Mass., "Unofficial Presidential Advisor"; listed in "Red Network" as member of American-Russian Chamber of Commerce. His "20th Century Fund" financed NRA's importation from Europe. Filene was in Moscow during the last *Communist International Congress*.

"Allies"—Louis Kirstein of Mass., National Advisory Board member. Jesse I. Straus of N. Y., "Official Presidential Advisor"; promoted Roosevelt Presidential campaign; now Ambassador to France. H. J. Laski, Director of Fabian Socialist Society of England; "Unofficial Foreign Advisor." L. A. Steinhardt, Minister to Sweden. Albert Einstein, expelled from Germany as Communist; listed in "Red Network" as conferring with Roosevelt. W. C. Bullitt, "Official Soviet Advisor"; Ambassador to Russia; listed in "Red Network."

GROUP NO. 6

FRANCES "PERKINS" of N. Y., Secy. of Labor.—As Americans are entitled to know public servants' background; noting conflicting data supplied various "Who's Who"; having repeatedly heard "Russian Jewess origin-reports," Robert Edward Edmondson wrote Secy. Perkins personally as follows on Jan. 29, 1936: "Will you tell me for publication when and where you were born; names, nationality and religion of your parents?" Over two months later Miss Perkins replied as follows on April 1, 1936, without proof of assertions: "I was born in Boston, April 10, 1882, daughter of Fredk. W. and Susan Perkins. My parents were both native-born citizens of English and Scotch descent. They and their forebears were Protestant Christians. My father's name was never Lazanski; he was born and died Fredk. W. Perkins. I was not known as Rachel Lazanski; I was known as Frances Perkins, and was married in Grace Church, N. Y. City, Sept. 26, 1913, to Paul Caldwell Wilson, also of American parentage of English and Scotch descent." On April 5 in the N. Y. Herald Tribune denouncing the "utter un-Americanism of a racial whispering campaign," she added: "If I were a Jew, I WOULD BE PROUD TO ACKNOWLEDGE IT." In this connection, does her radical "all-Jewish staff" as below suggest an "utterly un-American" RACIAL PREJUDICE in favor of a minority? (On April 7, 1936, the writer received the following reply to inquiry: "There is no record at the Boston Birth Registry of the birth of a Frances Perkins on April 10, 1882, or during the year specified.") David J. Sapos, Russian-born, listed in "Who's Who in American Jewry," was recently appointed Chief Economist of the National Labor Relations Board, on recommendation of Secretary Perkins, according to the American Vigilant Intelligence Federation of Chicago.

"Allies"—Prof. Leo Wolman of N. Y., Labor Strike Board Chairman; listed in "Red Network" as director of Garland Fund (Communist). Sidney Hillman, foreign-born, of N. Y.; Labor Advisory Board member; President of "Red" Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union; listed in "Red Network" as Garland Fund director. W. M. Lelerson, Russian-born; Labor Board Secretary; listed in "Red Network" as member of Socialist Berger Foundation. Isidor Lubin, Jr., of N. Y., Labor Delegate to League of Nations. Frances Jurkowitz of N. Y., Asst. to Secy. of Labor; Rose Schneiderman of N. Y., Russian-born Labor Dept. Asst.; in "Red Network" as ACLU member.

Roosevelt Congratulates COMMUNISTS on 18th Soviet Anniversary

As reported in the N. Y. Times on Nov. 8, 1935, President Roosevelt cabled Soviet President Kalinin at Moscow on Nov. 7 on "the 18th anniversary of the Socialist (Communist) revolution in Russia," saying: "I am happy to extend sincere felicitations on THIS MEMORABLE ANNIVERSARY with my best wishes for Your Excellency's health and happiness." (Thirty Million Christian Russians have been killed and starved to death by Soviet.)

Look at This Record, Patriots of America, AND WAKE UP!

THEN: "The Revolutionary Council which took over Russia in 1918 was composed of 565 members, of whom 469 WERE JEWS."—From the Overman Report to Congress.

NOW: "The Moscow Central Committee of the Communist Party (which rules Russia) has 59 members, of whom 56 ARE JEWS. The remaining three, Stalin, Lobow and Ossinsky, ARE MARRIED TO JEWS."—From the February (1936) issue of "The Defender of the Faith," a religious magazine of Wichita, Kansas.

That Committee has ordered the Communist Party of America to vote for the re-election of Roosevelt—"The Next Communist President of the U. S."

New York, Nov. 15, 1935 (7-7-36)

Robert Edward Edmondson

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(PUBLICIST-ECONOMIST)

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(OVER)

(MINUTE DICTATED BY MORRIS ROTHENBERG, JOSEPH C. HYMAN AND H.L. LURIE)

January 23, 1937

It is the understanding of the undersigned conferees acting in behalf of their respective organizations that all reference to the Ort and the Emergency Fund be omitted from the agreement between the JDC and the UPA and Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds; that any decision reached by the JDC with respect to its relations with or appropriations to the Ort shall in no wise affect the ratio of 60 percent and 40 percent provided in the aforesaid agreement; that no separate appeal will be made to Welfare Funds to which the agreement is applicable for the Emergency Fund for Palestine; that the CJFWF will urge its member Federations to make the largest possible appropriations to the JDC and UPA in view of the inclusion of the Emergency Fund in the application of the UPA to Welfare Fund communities and in view of the special needs of the JDC.

January 29, 1937.

Signed by AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION
COMMITTEE
Joseph C. Hyman, Secy. & Exec. Dir.

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
Morris Rothenberg, Co-Chairman

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND
WELFARE FUNDS
William J. Shroder, President

MEMBER CITIES OF THE COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE
FUNDS WHICH HAVE A WELFARE FUND ORGANIZATION OR IN WHICH FEDER-
ATIONS MAKE APPROPRIATIONS FOR OVERSEAS RELIEF

- - - - -

Akron, Ohio
Altoona, Pa.
Asheville, N. C.
Atlanta, Georgia
Binghamton, N. Y.
Buffalo, N.Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Canton, Ohio
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio
Columbus, Ohio
Dallas, Texas
Dayton, Ohio
Des Moines, Iowa
Detroit, Mich.
Erie, Pa.
Flint, Mich.
Fort Worth, Texas
Fresno, Calif.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Houston, Texas
Indianapolis, Ind.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Kansas City, Mo.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Louisville, Ky.
Memphis, Tenn.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Montgomery, Ala.



Nashville, Tenn.
New Orleans, La.
Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Oakland, Calif.
Omaha, Nebr.
Peoria, Ill.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Portland, Ore.
Reading, Pa.
Richmond, Va.
Rochester, N. Y.
Sacramento, Calif.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
San Antonio, Texas
San Diego, Calif.
San Francisco, Calif.
Scranton, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Sioux City, Iowa
South Bend, Ind.
Stockton, Calif.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tacoma, Wash.
Toledo, Ohio
Trenton, N. J.
Tyler, Texas
Waco, Texas
Wilmington, Del.
York, Pa.
Youngstown, Ohio

February 2, 1937.

[Jan. 29, 1937]

AGREEMENT BETWEEN
AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
and
COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS

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With a view of promoting the fullest cooperation between the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal and of securing from local Jewish Welfare Funds the maximum response to the needs of Jews overseas and for the reconstruction and settlement work in Palestine which are the concern of these organizations, the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds initiated a series of consultations between representatives of the organizations mentioned. After considering various means of arriving at these objectives, the representatives of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal have agreed to recommend for adoption by their respective organizations the following course of action.

On the basis of the 1936 experience of Welfare Fund allocations, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal agreed to recommend to local Welfare Funds raising money for overseas and Palestine activities, that the sums collected by such local Jewish Welfare Fund agencies for the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal for the year 1937 shall be distributed by such Welfare Funds to these two organizations in the proportion of 60 percent to the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and 40 percent to the United Palestine Appeal, it being understood that any appropriations being made by local Jewish Welfare Funds to other agencies engaged in fund raising for overseas or Palestine purposes not part of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal campaigns shall not be considered as entering into the amounts upon which the ratio of 60 percent and 40 percent aforementioned is to be computed.

This proposed ratio is applicable to the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal organizations as at present constituted, it being understood that the United Palestine Appeal comprises the Keren Hayesod, the Jewish National Fund and the Mizrahi Fund.

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal concur in this formula for the allocation of funds to be contributed in 1937 by Jewish Welfare Funds to their two campaign organizations and while continuing their separate fund-raising organizations and appeals have agreed to cooperate to the fullest extent in bringing about the most favorable response in local Jewish Welfare Fund campaigns to these suggestions.

The Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds agrees to urge its member agencies to accept this basis of allocation in determining welfare fund contributions to the two organizations mentioned. The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, and the United Palestine Appeal likewise agree to urge upon their local or sectional representatives, their membership and following in all such Welfare Fund communities, that they lend their utmost support to effectuate the foregoing understanding.

There is herewith appended a list of Welfare Fund communities engaged in raising funds for overseas and Palestine purposes. The understanding herein set forth is applicable to the Welfare Funds listed and to such other Welfare Funds as may hereafter engage in raising funds for overseas and Palestine activities who become members of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

It has been further agreed that there be appointed an Advisory Committee on campaign cooperation, consisting of two representatives each from the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal. This Advisory Committee shall be selected for the purpose of carrying out the aims and terms of this agreement on fund allocations and inter-agency cooperation.

January 29, 1937.

Signed by

AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION
COMMITTEE

Joseph C. Hyman, Secretary and
Exec. Dir.



UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
Morris Rothenberg, Co-Chairman

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND
WELFARE FUNDS
William J. Shroder, President

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE OF OHIO

341 Engineers' Building, Cleveland

January

QUARTERLY BULLETIN

1937

OHIO DECIDES ON MINIMUM WAGES

November twentieth marked an epoch in Ohio Minimum Wage history, with the handing down of the final decision of the three-judge Federal Court, in a unanimous opinion, on our minimum wage law. The Court made several interesting observations, which will have more significance in the future. In the first instance, they pointed out that the Ohio law differed from the former one involved in the Adkins case, in that the wages were based on "services rendered" rather than on "cost of living". The court further noted that in the former case, objection was not made to minimum wages per se, but to the method of fixing them. In the Ohio statute, they found that the methods used were based upon reasonable and fair procedures, arrived at by due regularity, and therefore were valid uses of power, and did not constitute a negation of "due process of law" as alleged by the plaintiff, nor was her right of contract impaired thereby. In commenting upon the Supreme Court decision in the New York case, the Court said that the Supreme Court had no other alternative than to uphold the New York Court, but that since no Ohio Court had so ruled, it (the three-judge Federal Court) was not bound by the Tipaldo case.

Members of the Consumers' Leagues in Ohio are particularly happy over this decision, especially since it was a unanimous one. The Leagues were not only instrumental in getting the law on the statute books, but have been in the thick of the fight to preserve the law, since the original injunction and restraining order were filed last January. Legal aid was given the Attorney General's office by Marvin C. Harrison, president of the Consumers' League of Ohio, and the secretaries in other parts of the state. For the time being our law is saved, and we await with interest the Supreme Court ruling on the case of the State of Washington, which is now before it. With more firm underpinning of legal sanction, we may now turn our attention to making the law function properly, and making it the instrument for social improvement that it should be.

"AND THE WALLS CAME TUMBLIN' DOWN"

The Negro spiritual paraphrases the Bible narrative of the siege of the ancient city of Jericho, whose walls fell to the sound of trumpets, after the Israelites had marched round for seven days.

For seven years and more the proponents of unemployment insurance in Ohio have stormed the citadels of reactionary opposition; on December 16th, without any blare of trumpets, these defenses came tumbling down, and unemployment insurance became law.

The Consumers' Leagues in Ohio were the first organizations in the state to campaign for unemployment insurance. In 1929 and 1930 a study committee was at work in Cleveland under the chairmanship of Rabbi A. H. Silver. In 1931 the bill which had been drafted by this committee was introduced by Representative Horace Keifer of Springfield and Senator James A. Reynolds of Cleveland. These were the days when business was on the downward slant and unemployment was already bringing distress to thousands of families, but before it had reached the appalling volume of 1932 and 1933. The idea of meeting the hazard of unemployment by the method of insurance was new to most of the legislators and to most of the public. As a result of the education engendered by the campaign, a commission to study the subject thoroughly was authorized by the legislature and appointed by Governor George White toward the end of 1931.

The Commission included in its membership such students of social insurance as the late Dr. I. M. Rubinow of Cincinnati; Dr. W. M. Leiserson of Antioch College; Miss Amy Maher, president of the Toledo League; Rabbi A. H. Silver of Cleveland; Stanley Mathewson, then of Springfield, now of Cincinnati; Dr. H. Gordon Hayes of Ohio State University; Thomas J. Donnelly, secretary of the Ohio State Federation of Labor. Under the direction of Dr. Rubinow a statistical computation of the actuarial features of unemployment insurance for Ohio was made, the first such study in the United States. This formed the basis for the bill which was recommended to the 1933 legislature, and was also used in drafting bills in other states.

Progress in the campaign was registered when the Commission bill introduced by Representative Keifer passed the House of Representatives in June 1933, but the Senate killed the bill in committee. Since one of the chief arguments in all the campaigns for unemployment insurance in Ohio had been that the employers of Ohio should not be subjected to unfair competition with employers of other states, and since the Social Security Act removed this competitive feature, it was assumed, after the Act was adopted in August 1935, that business would immediately rally to the support of unemployment insurance. This was not the case. Instead the opposition became more bitter. In early hearings on the Boyd bill in the special session beginning September 1935, certain employers' representatives even said that they were not liable for the federal tax, that the Social Security Act would surely be declared unconstitutional. By this time, too, the upward curve of business had made reactionary forces more bold and defiant in their opposition to humanitarian measures. They began to talk about the unemployed as if they were all shiftless and lazy, and marshalled all the well-worn phrases about "initiative" and "self-reliance", and the "American Home" to the support of their side.

The Boyd bill passed the House in January 1935. The Senate, after months of hearings and dilatory tactics, voted in July for indefinite delay.

What brought these seemingly impregnable walls down in December? The decision of the United States Supreme Court in November, upholding the New York unemployment insurance law; the realization that dollars from Ohio employers would flow to Washington instead of to Columbus, if a law were not passed; the hope of opponents to get a measure satisfactory to them from a lame-duck legislature; all these factors combined to force consideration.

What kind of act did we secure? First of all, a pooled fund; second, a coverage of employers of three or more persons; third, the best benefit schedule of any state law enacted up to this time. Two features are unsatisfactory: first, a section invalidating the Ohio Act if the Social Security Act is declared unconstitutional; second, a scheme of automatic merit rating, which sets up costly administrative features, and is questionable from an actuarial standpoint. With New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey having adopted unemployment insurance laws which stand alone it is vital that Ohio's new act should be speedily remedied to assure unemployment insurance for the state, regardless of the fate of the federal act.

FORWARD WITH THE CONSUMERS' LEAGUE

It is a matter of great congratulation for the members of the National Consumers' League, that it has taken another of those forward steps in social thinking that have kept it such a vital force in the field of labor legislation for many years. After years of effort to raise labor standards to a reasonable and just level, and after encountering delay, fraud, and legal obstacles of such proportion as to prevent protection keeping pace with need, the League adopted at its Annual Meeting in December the following resolution as its program of action for the future:

"We declare ourselves in favor of an appropriate constitutional amendment to permit, without question, effective federal and state labor and social legislation. We further resolve to

- a. Invite experts on constitutional law and bill drafting to act as a committee, in cooperation, if possible, with other groups, to draft a proper amendment, and
- b. Authorize cooperation with other groups working for such an amendment".

Not only was this resolution adopted unanimously, but with great enthusiasm, in spite of well recognized practical difficulties and obstacles. In arriving at its decision the National Consumers' League had asked, informally, the opinion of a significant number of nationally known constitutional lawyers, economists, and publicists, among whom there was a striking unanimity of opinion that such a step was necessary. Our immediate problem is to get the best opinion to draft an amendment that will definitely give specific power concurrently to state and federal governments alike, in their respective fields, while at the same time guarding those civil liberties and guarantees that are the chief protections of the democratic form of government. We want to see sufficient, but not undue concentration of power to do that which is needed in a modern industrial state.

Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc.

including the activities of the

BUREAU OF JEWISH SOCIAL RESEARCH

71 West 47 Street, New York, N. Y.

OFFICERS: *President* WILLIAM J. SHRODER, Cincinnati • *Vice-Presidents* EDWARD M. BAKER, Cleveland • IRA M. YOUNKER, New York
Secretary HENRY WINEMAN, Detroit • *Treasurer* SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN, New York
Executive Director H. L. LURIE • *Associate Director* GEORGE W. RABINOFF

February 4, 1937

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

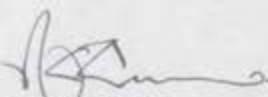
Dear Rabbi Silver:

I take great pleasure in informing you that at the meeting of the delegates of the Council on January 31, you were elected a member of the Board of Directors for a term of three years, the term expiring at the time of the Annual Assembly to be held in 1940.

This notification gives me an opportunity of telling you how pleased I am that you are to be a member of the Board and that I shall have increased opportunities to work with you on Council matters.

Since you were a member of the committee concerned with the problem of establishing improved relationships between the JDC and the UPA, you will be interested in the results of the work of this committee, indicated in the enclosed agreement between the various organizations concerned.

Very cordially,



H. L. LURIE
Executive Director

HLL/ed

Encl.

1611
MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE ZOA EXECUTIVE AND POLITICAL COMMITTEE

HELD FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1937 - 3:30 P.M. -111 FIFTH AVE.

PRESENT: Messrs. Lipsky (in the Chair), Cowen, Rabbi Levinthal, Rabbi Miller, Margulies, Ress, Rongy, Imber (representing Masada), and by invitation Messrs. Eliezer Kaplan, Samuel Caplan, Dr. Golub.

The Secretary submitted the following agenda:

1. Statement on Political Situation
By Eliezer Kaplan, Treasurer, Jewish Agency, Jerusalem
2. Arab Activities in the United States:
 - (a) Distribution of pamphlet, "Whither Palestine?", issued by Arab National League, 303 Fifth Avenue.
 - (b) Circularization of members of the U.S. Congress by Syrian and Lebanese American Federation of Eastern States.
3. Activities of Pro-Palestine Federation:
 - (a) Mailing of Anniversary Number of Herald, with introductory leaflet, to 3,000 British statesmen, clergymen and newspapers.
 - (b) Publication of Resolution adopted by American Christian Conference to be distributed among members of Congress after presentation to President Roosevelt, British Ambassador and copies forwarded to Royal Commission and Colonial Office.
 - (c) Distribution among American Clergymen of January-February issue of Pro-Palestine Herald containing reply to "Whither Palestine?" pamphlet.
4. Suggestion for Commission of Episcopalian Bishops to go to London and confer with Archbishops of Canterbury and York.
5. Communication from Mr. Gustave L. Goldstein, Chairman of Los Angeles Zionist District.
6. Letter from Dr. Samuel Friedman.

STATEMENT BY MR. LIPSKY :

Mr. Lipsky made the following statement for the record:

This meeting of the Executive was called for the purpose of discussing with the members of the Political Committee matters relating to political affairs. Invitations were sent out to all the members of the Executive and to all members of the Political Committee who are not members of the Executive.

There is no one in a position officially to report on the political situation because all of the political activities have practically been conducted solely by Dr. Wise and by the Office, as such, whenever matters arose in which political affairs were involved. The Executive did on one occasion take action with regard to the work of the Pro-Palestine Federation, and an appropriation was made to enable the Pro-Palestine Fed-

eration to carry through a program which had been outlined.

Other political activities were conducted during the summer at which time London had proposed certain emergency action to be taken here in New York. In connection with this emergency action, Judge Lewis who at that time was Acting President, performed a substantial bit of work in the matter of interesting American public opinion in the emergency. Upon the return of Dr. Wise to the United States, he was in contact at all times with London, and certain things were undertaken here in accord with the wishes of the London office. At that time action was taken at Washington that had direct effect upon the position that prevailed in political circles in London.

Since that time the Pro-Palestine Federation has carried through the program which was approved by the Executive. The Pro-Palestine Federation makes additional proposals to the Executive which are on the agenda for this meeting.

It is necessary to call the attention of the Committee to the fact that in recent months representatives of Arab interests have been very active in Washington and in New York. They have stimulated discussions between Jews and Arabs. They have made it appear as if proposals were being made to the Jews in behalf of the Arabs for some sort of peace and understanding, and a number of members of the Executive have been engaged in some of these discussions unofficially.

In Washington, an Arab delegation, at the time we had our Conference, a few weeks ago, was engaged in visiting Representatives and Senators, and also had an interview with the State Department. The UPA Conference in Washington was attended by some Arab observers.

A certain Dr. Shatara is very active in New York. Owing to the fact that he is a physician of good reputation, he is interesting quite a number of Jewish physicians who know him as a physician. He claims to be the president of an Arab Federation.

The Foreign Policy Association has during the past few months arranged meetings at which advocates of Arab interests appeared, especially Mr. Rihani who claims to be a special emissary representing Ibn Saud himself.

In Boston a meeting was arranged with Prof. Hocking of Harvard. He was met in debate by Rabbi Louis I. Newman, at the Reform Congregation, Temple Israel.

The Office is in receipt of a large number of communications from various parts of the United States, written by outstanding Zionists, urging upon the Z.O.A. action in the way of an attempt to register the opinion of leading non-Jews in the United States, at Washington. Such communications have been received from Rabbi Sadowsky of Rochester, the Chairman of the Los Angeles District, and by Dr. Samuel Friedman of New York.

A suggestion has also been received from a brilliant journalist operating at the present time in New York, that a Commission of Episcopalian Bishops be organized to go to London as advocates of our Cause, for the purpose of conferring with the Archbishops of Canterbury and of New York. In Rochester the Episcopalian Diocese is circulating a petition addressed to the Government at Washington, in which the attitude of the Episcopalians toward

the treatment of the Jews in Germany is set forth, and an appeal is made for Palestine. The text of that appeal was not sent in but will be in the office later.

The Arab activities in the United States have been concentrated on the general distribution of a pamphlet called, "Whither Palestine?" This pamphlet was issued in the name of an alleged Arab National League of 303 Fifth Ave. The members of the United States Congress have been circularized by an organization that calls itself, "The Syrian and Lebanese American Federation of Eastern States."

The Pro-Palestine Federation has reported to the Office that the Anniversary number of the Pro-Palestine Herald has been mailed with an introductory leaflet to 3,000 British statesmen, clergymen and newspapers. It intends to distribute among American clergymen the January and February issues of the Pro-Palestine Herald, in which a reply is contained to the pamphlet, "Whither Palestine?" It proposes to submit to President Roosevelt, to the British Ambassador, the British Royal Commission on Palestine, and the Colonial Office in London, authenticated copies of the resolution adopted by the American-Christian Conference held in New York on December 15th.

It is evident from all this that the Zionist Organization of America through its Political Committee must prepare itself to carry on an active propaganda to counteract the efforts of the Arab representatives in the United States, in some systematic, effective way, and at the same time to build up a volume of American public opinion that will be favorable to the Cause at the time when the report of the Royal Commission will be given for public distribution.

There is no doubt that among the Zionists throughout the United States a large activity could be developed, to get them to register favorable non-Jewish opinion to be used in any way we may decide to be advantageous to our affairs.

It should be apparent to everybody that what is important for us to do, is to first organize the political activity. At the present time, political activity is being carried on, as stated above, through the personal action of Dr. Wise, with the cooperation of the office at various times of need, but no organized, systematized work is being done through the Political Committee at this time.

At the conclusion of his statement, Mr. Lipsky invited discussion.

Rabbi Miller called attention to the publications of the Mizrahi in which a great deal of emphasis is laid on the question of parity, and the impression is created that the Mizrahi Organization of America has stepped into the breach and saved the situation for Jewish Palestine. In addition, 150 leading Rabbis signed a resolution regarding this subject of Parity, which they forwarded to the Executive in Palestine, and Dr. Weizmann. Besides these editorials in the Mizrahi publications, the Rabbis were requested to set aside a certain Sabbath for the purpose of speaking on the question of parity and some even took the occasion to condemn Dr. Weizmann. Rabbi Miller felt that the ZOA must give some attention to this situation. He urged, therefore, that the Political Committee and all the organs of propaganda of the Zionist Organization should endeavor to correct the false impression made by the Mizrahi with regard to this matter.

Dr. Rongy pointed out that in addition to Arab propaganda there is a considerable amount of anti-Zionist propaganda even among Jews, for example, Rabbi Lazaron (who compared Jewish Nationalism with Hitlerism and Fascism), and Rabbi Beryl Cohon of Boston. There is evidently taking place in American Jewry a renewal of effort to undermine Palestine.

Mr. Cowen agreed that the points made by Rabbi Miller and Dr. Rongy were important. He added, however, that he would like to call to the attention of this Committee not merely the activities of the "Arab Federation" (whether it is in actual existence or not), but the activities of Christian groups in Palestine who were informing their friends in America that the country could no longer absorb Jewish immigration. We are therefore losing friends, also in the academic world because we failed to keep them in touch with our aims and activities.

Mr. Cowen then referred to the activities of Dr. Gorelik who is a Palestinian by birth and now practicing medicine in this country. He claims to have been in direct and intimate contact with the Arab leaders in Palestine and Egypt. He is deliberately trying to create the impression that the Arabs are very friendly to Jewish interests but that the Zionists in Palestine are not receptive. He plans to open a hospital in Haifa with Jewish money, where only Arab physicians (except for himself) will be employed.

Rabbi Levinthal stated that all the above reveals a lack of activity on the part of the ZOA on political grounds. This is no time for placing the blame on any one for this situation, but he believed that the first step of this Executive should be to reorganize the Political Department and see that there is a working Committee, meeting every week if necessary. This, he said, is the most important piece of work that should have been done but it was neglected to be the last, since the Political Committee met only once last summer and all the work had to be done by Mr. Margulies who has so many other things to do. The Political Committee therefore should be reorganized and responsibility fixed today.

Mr. Imber suggested that efforts be made to ascertain whether there is actually an Arab National League in this country.

The Chairman then asked Mr. Eliezer Kaplan for his suggestions. Mr. Kaplan suggested that the first step is for the Committee to organize itself, to adopt a policy, meet regularly weekly or bi-weekly, and to discuss these various matters and decide what to do. Secondly, there are some political steps in relation to the Government of the United States which must be initiated in the next few days.

Rabbi Miller inquired whether that Political work should be conducted by a Committee representing all Zionist parties, to which Mr. Lipsky replied that there was in existence, in a very nebulous state, a joint committee which, however, has not yet met.

Rabbi Miller then asked whether it would be possible to get up a mailing list of Congressmen, Senators, Clergymen, leading educators, to be furnished with material by the ZOA.

Mr. Lipsky replied that there are any number of records that could be made available, if necessary, but the important thing is to provide the form through which the various suggestions can become reality. For instance, there is an important suggestion made by Mr. Montor, that we print an American replica of the bulletin called "Palestine" (printed in Great Britain) since this material must be written from the American point of view. Such publication should be sent to the list of persons proposed by Rabbi Miller. Then there is the question of the reply to "Whither Palestine?", the sending out of news items, etc.

Mr. Margulies stated that the lists suggested by Rabbi Miller were available and that, at our suggestion, the Pro-Palestine Herald will permit a reply to "Whither Palestine?"

Mr. Kaplan suggested that copies of the address of Mr. McGovern of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain, which he was not permitted to deliver over the radio in Palestine, should be sent out to this proposed list, since it deals specifically with Arab-Jewish relations.

In this connection, Dr. Golub informed the Committee that Mr. McGovern's address had been mimeographed and was ready for distribution.

Mr. Lipsky stated that the important thing is machinery, as well as a Committee to approve or suggest the action.

Mr. Margulies added that the machinery now existing could be utilized.

Mr. Lipsky replied that he is not thinking only of the mailing list but we need also an intelligent person to organize the various suggestions and carry out the decisions that will be made.

Mr. Lipsky added also that in all fairness to Dr. Wise, he did whatever he could, but he is so busy with a great many other duties. Moreover, Dr. Wise is invaluable as the head of the political action but it is necessary for Dr. Wise to have a capable assistant for this purpose.

Mr. Samuel Caplan was of the opinion that the Pro-Palestine Herald could be converted into the sort of publication required for this political activity, without resorting to a new publication, especially since the ZOA subsidizes the Herald.

Meeting adjourned 4:45 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

MORRIS MARGULIES

Secretary

For immediate release
Monday, March 8th, 1937.

ANTI-NAZI LEAGUE'S CONFERENCE TAKES STEP FOR UNIFICATION

UNTERMYER SCORES SECRETARY OF STATE, HULL.

An historic achievement occurred at the Interstate Conference called by the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League to Champion Human Rights on Sunday, March 7th at the Hotel Astor, New York, when more than one hundred delegates from organizations of all parts of the country voted an ambitious plan to unify the anti-Nazi movements under a single leadership and a non-sectarian banner, designating the League, of which Samuel Untermyer is president, as the "coordinating body".

The Conference echoed its enthusiastic support of Mr. Untermyer's stinging rebuke to Secretary of State, Hull, for "his gratuitous insult to Mayor La Guardia in apologizing to the Hitler Government."

Mr. Untermyer's statement was part of a long message telegraphed by the renowned attorney from his home in Palm Springs, California, where he is ending a protracted convalescence.

"I earnestly protest", Mr. Untermyer said, "against the gratuitous insult involved in the extraordinary action of our State Department in apologizing to the Hitler Government for Mayor La Guardia's mild and happy characterization of the monstrous Hitler regime that is a standing disgrace to civilization, which is day by day crushing every instinct of decency and is confiscating property and violating every rule of racial and religious freedom."

"Does our Secretary of State", he continued, "imagine Hitler and his bandit gang can indefinitely, without restraint, continue to strut around the world's stage, a continuous threat to world peace?"

"What then could be more appropriate than that our courageous, outspoken, mayor with ~~our~~ almost three millions of Jewish inhabitants and its millions of Christians, equally outraged by this Godless, atheistic gang, should exercise his right to freedom of speech, which, thank God, still exists in this fair land of ours, by fittingly characterizing the insult that Hitler and his minions and government are heaping upon our people because of their race and creed. All hail, to Mayor La Guardia, say I, for his superb courage."

Mr. Untermyer condemned the flooding of this country with contraband Nazi-made merchandise in violation of numerous laws.

"We are being literally flooded", he said, "with such contraband goods by methods intended to deceive our people fraudulently to evade our country's trade resistance created by the American boycott. We must strengthen our boycott by establishing in every port of entry adequate machinery to protect against these frauds our merchants and consumers who do not want German goods at any price."

Additional fuel was tossed into the La Guardia-Hull controversy over the former's statement that "a chamber of horrors" would be a fitting place to house the German part of the World's Fair exhibits, when the League's Conference unanimously passed a resolution endorsing the New York Mayor's attack on the Nazi Fuehrer.

Other resolutions passed called for a sweeping Congressional investigation into Nazi activities in America, a national resistance to all efforts to float a Nazi loan in this country, the abolition of all student exchanges between the United States and Germany, and the institution of a printed news service for newspapers throughout the world.

By far the most important resolution adopted by the Conference, however, and probably the most significant accomplishment of the day's proceedings was one which designated the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League as the "co-ordinating and integrating body of the organizations represented". This resolution, which as all the others was passed unanimously, contained the plan for a national movement to organize all anti-Nazi groups behind the League's leadership and under a non-sectarian banner.

Among the many notables who addressed the Conference, was Dr. Max Winkler, Professor of Economics at the College of the City of New York, and President of the American Council of Foreign Bondholders.

Dr. Winkler declared that the efforts of certain foreign governments, particularly Great Britain to aid Germany with financial assistance were the major forces contributing to the dangers of war. Dr. Winkler said the American public had already lost more than three billion dollars in German investments.

Dr. Winkler said that Schacht's plea for colonies is another desperate attempt "to divert the attention of the Germans from a most serious situation in the financial and economic structure of Germany".

"The boycott of German goods and German services", Dr. Winkler declared, "must not only continue but must be intensified. We must abandon petty jealousies within our own ranks. The problem is too serious to permit of rivalries because of personalities. We are in this struggle not for personal gain or glory. We are fighting not alone for the Jew but for democracy and democratic principles, and if we are genuinely desirous, which I am certain we are, to see democracy triumph over democracy's greatest foe; Unity is of paramount importance."

Samuel Liebowitz, the famed criminal lawyer, who acted as chairman of the afternoon session, warned of the ever-increasing spread of Nazism within our own country and deplored the fact that even some of our greatest universities have Jewish quotas in their professional schools.

Gerhart Seger, onetime member of the former German Reichstag and editor of the anti-Nazi German weekly, the "Neue Volkszeitung" reported on the Brown Network of Nazi propaganda in the United States. Mr. Seger said the schools, colleges, and professors of German are being used by Joseph Goebbels to spread Nazism in America.

"Only five per cent of the German American population are really Nazis", he said, "but more than ninety-five per cent of the German newspapers in the United States are pro-Nazi, because they are supported by funds which come from Germany".

Seger urged Americans to aid the anti-Nazi German press in America to spread and develop as the best means to counteract Nazi propaganda among German-Americans.

A stirring appeal was made by Dr. Frank Bohn, president of the German American Forum and son-in-law of Secretary of Commerce, Roper, for a broad unity among all English-speaking people the world over in a democratic front against Nazism in all its forms.

Delegates from Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, Denver, Philadelphia, and other cities reported on the extent of the boycott in their communities. The reports brought news of a wide and successful anti-Nazi boycott, but carried the common complaint against national chain stores which continue to resist the anti-Nazi boycott.

Mrs. Mark Harris, Acting Chairman of the League's Executive Committee, reported on Four Years of Nazi Coordination and declared that Nazi coordination was an extensive Nazi plan to hasten the completion of Hitler's war plans.

Other members of the Executive-Committee who spoke were Dr. S. Wm. Kalb, Director of Research, who described the great importance of careful and religious research in all boycott activities, and Dr. Benjamin Dubovsky who reported on the national and international support of the boycott movement.

ZOA EXECUTIVE REPORT TO ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1937.

Since the last meeting of the Administrative Committee, February 21st, the Executive met on February 26, March 11, and March 17.

The February 26 meeting was primarily devoted to a consideration of the political situation as it affects our work here. During the discussion it was brought out that of late the Arabs resident in America have been very active, circularizing many clergymen and leading Americans with their pamphlet "Whither Palestine?", also addressing letters to every United States Senator and Congressman. In view of the general political situation and the Arab activity, it was decided that our Political Committee become more active and adopt effective measures not only with a view of aiding the political work of the World Zionist Organization, but also of combatting the anti-Zionist activities carried on here by the Arabs.

* * * * *

The March 11th meeting, among other matters, dealt with the situation that has arisen as a result of the action taken by the Finance Committee of the UPA, looking toward a reduction of the budget, calling for the revision of the subvention to the Zionist Organization and the discontinuance of the subsidies to the Regional Bureaus. It was decided (a) that Dr. Wise and Mr. Lipsky meet with a subcommittee of the UPA Finance Committee to discuss this matter; (b) that the Chairman be authorized to name a subcommittee which should at the earliest possible moment consider the ZOA structure as it will be affected by the possible financial revision contemplated by the UPA.

It was also decided that a committee of three be named to confer as to the best way of effectively utilizing the resolution adopted by the American-Christian Conference of December 15th, 1936.

This meeting also decided to adopt in principle the proposal made by the Secretary, that the Shekel effort this year be made in the form of a petition or declaration, and the Shekel campaign should take cognizance of the impending Royal Commission report which will have to be dealt with by the next World Zionist Congress. Therefore, this effort should be launched on a scale heretofore not attempted in this country. The goal is to be for 500,000 Shekel-payers. Of these the ZOA should attempt to secure 250,000. In view of the fact that our membership is now over 25,000, every member should be held responsible for a "minyan" Shekel-payers.

The matter of the next Convention came up and it was decided that a referendum be held among the Districts in an endeavor to ascertain whether New York or Chicago is preferred. Opportunity should also be given to Districts to suggest any other city. The date of the Convention was set for Sunday, June 27 to June 29. The results of the referendum are to be submitted to the Administrative Committee for final decision. This meeting also prepared the agenda for the March 21 meeting of the Administrative Committee.

Both meetings -- that of February 26 and March 11 -- had the benefit of the presence of Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem, who participated in the discussions.

* * * * *

The March 17 meeting dealt with a review of the activities of a number of standing committees, devoting the major part of the meeting to a discussion of the launching of the Shekel Campaign. Mr. Markewich for the Shekel Board reported that the suggestion of a petition or declaration form of Shekel Campaign was adopted, but that the second half of Mr. Margulies' proposal calling for a dollar enrollment, of which 50¢ was to go for the Shekel, 25¢ for local expenses, and 25¢ for national expenses, was not accepted. The Shekel Board

decided that the enrollment be on a 50¢ basis.

In connection with the Shekel effort the Secretary read the following cable from Mr. David Ben Gurion:

"THE SHEKEL CAMPAIGN THIS YEAR IS OF THE UTMOST POLITICAL URGENCY STOP THE CONGRESS IS FACED BY DECISIVE PROBLEMS AND PERHAPS BY QUESTIONS INVOLVING OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH MANDATORY POWER STOP OUR MAIN SUPPORT IS AMERICAN JEWRY STOP ONLY BY LARGE REPRESENTATION OF AMERICAN JEWS IN ZIONIST CONGRESS WILL IT SHOW POLITICAL STRENGTH AND PRESTIGE STOP WE CALL UPON ALL PARTIES TO INAUGURATE IMMEDIATELY HUGE SHEKEL DRIVE WITH MINIMUM QUOTA OF 500,000.

This meeting had the benefit of the presence of the noted Zionist, Dr. Joachim Prinz of Germany who is here for a brief visit.

- - - - -

The Organization Committee of which Rabbi Irving Miller is the Chairman had one meeting since the committee last reported to the Administrative Committee. At that meeting of the Organization Committee a further discussion took place with regard to the regional plan submitted to the last meeting of the Administrative Committee, but no definite decision was taken pending the final readjustment of the UPA budget.

The Finance Committee of which Mr. Louis P. Rucker is the Chairman has continued its bi-weekly meetings. The Committee reported that the subsidies granted by the ZOA, beginning with the present fiscal year, as of October 1, 1936 to March 15, 1937 were: Young Judaea (exclusive of rent) \$4,596, Masada (exclusive of rent) \$3,552, Avukah (exclusive of rent) \$836, Hadar (exclusive of rent) \$3,973, and for political work, beginning with July 1st, the sum of \$5,897 was spent.

The Education Committee of which Mr. Charles A. Cowen is the Chairman, met once during the period under review, at which further action was taken with regard to brochures which the Committee contemplates issuing, as reported to the last meeting of the Administrative Committee, as well as the Forum instituted by the Committee, to begin Sunday, March 21st, and continuing on March 28th, April 11th, April 25th and May 9th. The Committee also issued a Passover Book for the use of the Zionist Districts.

A report of the Political Committee which met on Thursday, March 18th, will be submitted to the Administrative Committee by the Chairman, Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

The Publications Committee of which Mr. Louis Lipsky is the Chairman, and the Constitution Committee, of which Mr. M. Maldwin Fertig is the Chairman, had no meetings during the last four weeks.

Respectfully submitted
MORRIS MARGULIES
Secretary

RELIGIOUS SCHOOL
GYMNASIUM
NATATORIUM
LIBRARY
OPEN-FORUMS
CLUBS
DRAMATICS
MUSIC
LECTURES
JEWISH ARTS
PUBLICATIONS

THE SOCIAL CENTER
TEMPLE B'NAI ABRAHAM

CLINTON AVENUE, SHANLEY AVENUE AND 10TH STREET

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

BIGELOW 2-9049

ALBERT HOLLANDER
President of Congregation
MICHAEL A. STAVITSKY,
Chairman of Board of Trustees
LEOPOLD RICH
Vice-President of Congregation
JULIUS SILBERFELD
Rabbi
MOSES SAITZ
Cantor
GEORGE FURST
President of the Social Center
CHARLES EHRENKRANTZ
Principal, Religious School
MRS. MORRIS ROSENBLUM
*President, Women's Auxiliary of
Temple B'nai Abraham*
DAVID E. BERNSTEIN
President, Men's Club

April 4, 1937.

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:-

Nothing will give me greater pleasure than to be present at your twentieth anniversary celebration Sunday evening, April 18. I have therefore arranged matters so that I will be able to come.

Congratulating you in advance, and with kindest regards to Mrs. Silver, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

Julius Silberfeld

April 16, 1937

Franklin D. Roosevelt, President,
United States of America,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. President:

I need not tell you that I appreciate greatly the greetings which you sent me on my twentieth anniversary. To have found time in the midst of your very busy days for such a message makes me profoundly grateful.

I wish you all happiness.

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

Cleveland, Ohio

April 21, 1937

Mr. H. C. Miller,
Clerk of the Council of the
City of Cleveland,
City Hall,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Miller:

I was deeply honored and moved on receiving a copy of the resolution which the Council of the City of Cleveland passed on the occasion of my twentieth anniversary as minister of the Temple in Cleveland. Please convey to the members of the Council my profound appreciation of their thoughtfulness in remembering me and of the great honor which they bestowed upon me in passing this resolution. It has immeasurably increased my happiness in living and in working in a community like Cleveland.

With kindest regards, permit me to remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

April 28
1937

Dr. Felix Levy
445 Melrose St.
Chicago, Ill.

President KCAR

Dear Dr. Levy:

From all indications a new ^{idea} may be the result of the Royal Commission's recommendations. The information that I have been receiving lately is very disheartening.

It has always been our misfortune to think of things that might have been done, after disaster has already overtaken us. There are still avenues of approach open for us which may be helpful in the matter of backing up our position with regard to Palestine. It is becoming more and more clear that we shall have to use the good offices of the American government, the President, State Department, Senate, Congress. First, because the American government has a legal relationship to the Mandate, and second, because after all we are four and one half million Jews in this country, and the matter of Palestine is a vital concern to us and to our relatives from Germany, Austria, Poland, etc., who must find a home. This is an emergency, a grave emergency, and I would like to see some action taken at once which I believe can be effective. I would suggest:

1. That we send a special delegation of our Central Conference, the Rabbinical Assembly, and the Union or Orthodox Congregations, to the President and to the State Department, with an appropriate memorandum. This joint council shall consist say of two Rabbis from each group. If it is possible, and I think it is, we might also add two ministers from the Federal Council of Churches, and two outstanding leaders (priests or bishops).

2. The second suggestion that I think would strengthen the morale of the Yishuv and can do us much good, would be to select a similar Commission of Rabbis of the three groups and ministers of the two Christian groups, to go to London on a special mission. I am sure that they would be received not only by the Colonial Office, but by the Prime Minister, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and by a Commission of Parliament and House of Lords. And of course the press of England would help in creating for us a favorable public opinion.

I think it would be an outstanding contribution of our Rabbinate at this time, to the Jewish people of the world. I cannot tell you how urgent this is and it must be done without delay. It is a matter, not only of ^{idea} ^{idea} ^{idea} but of ^{idea} ^{idea} ^{idea} , and the opportunity is ours to carry through.

Page 2 -- Dr. Levy

If you are ready for action, I would come up to Chicago next week to confer with you.

With best wishes, I am

Yours most sincerely,

Samuel Wohl



May 10, 1937

Dr. Felix A. Levy,
Congregation Emanuel,
445 Melrose Street,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Levy:

Reverend Dilworth Lupton of Cleveland sent me a copy of the letter which he sent to you as President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis making application for associate membership in the Conference. I realize that it would mark a sharp departure for the Conference, but if such an associate membership could be established, I know of no one whom I could recommend more heartily for membership than Dr. Lupton. I have known him for many years. He is one of the truly broad-minded, liberal, active in all movements making for inter-religious and inter-racial cooperation. He has frequently occupied my pulpit and I have spoken in his. The request which he makes is not the gesture of some enthusiast but the considered thought of a man who very earnestly seeks closer fellowship with men in other fields and denominations whose ideas and outlook are congenial to him.

If this matter comes up before the Executive Committee of the Central Conference, you might wish to present this letter to them.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

THE HEBREW UNION COLLEGE

CINCINNATI, OHIO

May 14, 1937

THE FACULTY

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Ansel Road and 105th St.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Friend,

From the report of the Commission, which I am enclosing for your signature, you will gather that we have had a very fine response from members of the Conference. With the aid of Philipson and Heller, I examined carefully the suggestions made by ^{the}men who wrote in, and endeavored to embody them in the text, without unduly changing it from the form approved by the Committee. Please study these changes in the text with care and let me hear of your judgment regarding the alterations made. As time is short and the duties in connection with Shabuoth are heavy on the men in the ministry, I am not burdening the out-of-town members of the Commission with all the detailed suggestions. I would say, however, that the chief source of trouble has been the section on Palestine. Even the non-Zionists are satisfied with the expression of our readiness to cooperate with the rebuilding of Palestine. What troubles them most is the phrase, "a Jewish homeland." While Philipson is ready to abide by the present formulation, he would of course welcome a statement less controversial. Personally, I am in agreement with this sentiment. However, I shall rely on the orthodox Zionists in the Conference to do the right thing by the rest. As I see it, the omission of "sela hamachloketh" would in ~~no~~ way alter the spirit of brotherhood and cooperation in the last paragraph.

Inasmuch as Schulman raised the question before the members of the Conference on the need of a statement regarding the relation of Science and Religion, Dr. and Philipson and I would be satisfied with the two sentences which I have added to the paragraph on the Nature of Judaism. Heller doubts the wisdom of dealing with the subject in the Platform. Please let me have your decision in the matter. I am marking off this passage in the draft, as well as the few other important changes.

You will note that we have added the two sentences that you recommended to the section on Peace. As to making a special rubric of it, Heller thinks that we should omit all numbers and rubrics from the document. Please let me hear your opinion on this matter before we prepare copies for the Columbus meeting.

May I hear from you at your very earliest convenience that I may have sufficient time to mimeograph copies of the text for the Conference.

Looking forward to seeing you at Columbus and with cordial greetings, I am

Faithfully yours,

Samuel S. Cohon

s.

Samuel S. Cohon

May 18, 1937

Dr. Samuel S. Cohon,
The Hebrew Union College,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Cohon:

I read the final draft of the Declaration of Principles and I am ready to sign it. The additions which you indicate are all right.

On page 3, line 5 from the top: "In all lands where our people live they seek to share the loyalty in the full duties" - what is probably meant is "loyally". "The loyalty" makes no sense. Also "to create spiritual homes" is unnecessary. It implies that the Jews are anxious to create only spiritual homes in the lands where they live and not their political homes. The phrase be best omitted.

On page 4, under Social Justice - I think the phrase "The safeguarding of childhood against exploitation" is out of context in the sentence where it is placed. It may well be set up as a sentence by itself.

The last sentence in that paragraph: "While under present conditions, Judaism emphasizes the duty of charity unto the needy" - that, to my mind, is a needless reflection upon the concept of the duty of charity. As you well know, charity, in Jewish thought, means much more than giving material relief. Even under an ideal economic system there would still be need for "charity unto the needy". There is no possible antithesis between the need for charity and the protection of men against the disabilities of old age, sickness and unemployment.

Under the subject of "Peace", third line from the bottom on page 4 - it should read: "Judaism, therefore, calls for a united organization and for international action" in place of "for the united world organization and international action."

With best wishes, and looking forward with pleasure to seeing you at the Conference, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

החברות הציוניות של ארצות הברית
מכתב לרב סילבר, 20A קניון קולומביה, ניו יורק, 9-4
מאת: משה שטרן, מנהל
תאריך: 24.5.1937

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

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ISRAEL MALTIN
Auditor

May 24, 1937

Dear Rabbi Silver:

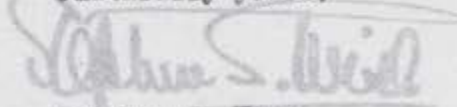
Your name having been submitted in nomination as a Delegate on the Z.O.A. Ticket # 1 to the World Zionist Congress, will you please indicate on the attached Declaration Blank your acceptance of the nomination.

This procedure is required by the rules and regulations of the World Zionist Organization governing the election of Delegates to the Congress.

In view of the fact that all nomination lists must be submitted to the Central Shekel Election Board for U.S.A. by May 28th, 1937, it is of the utmost importance that you return the signed Declaration, immediately. Should you feel that your reply will not reach this office in time, please wire us your acceptance, with your written assent following in the mail.

It must be borne in mind that the acceptance of your nomination implies an agreement on your part to support the Z.O.A. Platform which will be approved by the forthcoming Annual Zionist Convention in connection with the Zionist Congress. It is understood that you are also to pay your own round-trip travel expenses to the Congress, which is scheduled to open in Zurich on August 3rd.

Faithfully yours,



Stephen S. Wise,
President

COPY

UNITED JEWISH SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY POALE ZION-ZEIRE ZION
OF AMERICA

1225 BROADWAY
New York City

June 11, 1937

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, President
Zionist Organization of America
111 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. Wise:

The central bodies of all organizations constituting the Labor Block (List Number 2) to the forthcoming Zionist Congress have held a Conference called especially to discuss your proposal about the united list in order to prevent elections to the forthcoming Zionist Congress.

We gather from private talks with Zionist leaders, editorials in New Palestine and the Jewish press, that leading Zionists have been nursing this plan at least for the last two weeks, and although we have not had an opportunity to take this matter up since we did not receive an official communication, we felt that not to hold elections at this time would be a colossal mistake both from the point of view of Zionist tradition, as well as in the interests of Zionist propaganda and education in this country. We also felt that if elections were not to take place, it could be interpreted as an insult to those tens of thousands of Jews who purchased the Shekel, feeling that thus they become members of the World Zionist Movement, and are privileged to have a voice in its decisions.

After receiving your official communication, however, at the special Conference on Wednesday, June 19th, and out of respect to you and every proposal coming from you, we called a special meeting on Thursday evening, in order to discuss seriously and in detail the matter under consideration.

We reached the following conclusions:

- 1) Zionism in America has unfortunately as yet not made any substantial achievements in the direction of mass propaganda. Zionist groups have to a smaller or larger degree contacts with their members only. The unorganized Jewish masses are sadly neglected. In addition, the "chests" have in many cities and smaller towns robbed us of the opportunity to carry on propaganda and educational work of a Zionist character.
- 2) In this country we have as yet not succeeded in finding effective methods to attract the attention of the Jewish masses in our activities, and it is superfluous to say how badly this is needed. Among the two hundred thousand shekel purchaser this year, there are more than a hundred thousand who are buying a Shekel for the first time. These people are not affiliated with any Zionist group. In purchasing the Shekel they have expressed an interest in Zionism which should be further than encouraged. It is our common duty to attract these elements ~~xx~~ into active participation in organized Zionist activity. These Shekel ~~xxx~~ purchasers should be considered as the reserve-army of American Zionism. In ~~xx~~ robbing them of the privilege of going to the polls, we shall ~~sink~~ with our own hands block the progress of ~~Standard~~ Zionism in this country.
- 3) We are now facing a very serious situation in the history of Zionism. We believe that Zionists of all factions are united in their determination to put up a fight against the political attack which is now threatening. However, the forthcoming Congress will have to give expression not only to our common political resistance but also outline a positive political program. We doubt very much whether we shall have a unanimous Congress when such a program will be under discussion. This is, of course, unfortunate,

but it would be more than blindness on our part to disregard it.

4). Furthermore, you must not overlook the fact that despite the paramount importance of the political situation, internal problems will still occupy an important place on the agenda of the forthcoming Congress. To cite one example-- at the last session of the Actions Committee a proposal of the Labor group about the establishment of employment bureaus on the basis of proportional representation was bitterly attacked by representatives of the Mizrahi, Jewish State Party, General Zionist Group B, who demanded that the Histadruth, ~~xxx~~ representing 85 percent of all Jewish workers in Palestine, should be represented ~~xxxxxxxx~~ in these employment bureaus with less than 50 percent. The American Mizrahi in its Congress platform voiced similar demands, i.e., equal representation of all Parties in a coalition executive. We are asked to accept hegemony of the minorities as the just application of the principle of minority rights.

5) We are in complete agreement with you on the necessity of a united front in the political field. But this can be achieved without giving up elections to the Congress. We propose that during the week following the elections, or before the delegates sail for the Congress, a joint declaration should be made public expressing our united stand on the political situation. This would be, we believe, the most effective expression of Zionist unity at the present moment.

6) It goes without saying that the election campaign and the elections themselves, must be carried out in a dignified manner and tone, befitting the present grave situation. We must all do our utmost to eliminate ugly controversy in the campaign and at the polls. This can be easily achieved if all the Zionist groups will cooperate in making it possible.

Moved by the above considerations we must repeat our conviction that it is in the best interests of Zionism that the elections be held at the appointed date. We have the deepest esteem and respect for you, Dr. Wise. We appreciate your great services as a respected leader of the Zionist Movement in this country. However, convinced that Zionism in this country will grow and march forward only as a democratic movement, we feel that we cannot make any concessions on this point at the present moment. You, more than anyone else, should know how difficult it is for an organization or a movement to return to democratic forms, once concessions have been made in another direction.

Very respectfully yours,

(signed) David Wertheim, Nat'l Sec'y.

DW:FO

June 17, 1937

Mr. Robert S. Copelin,
808 Engineers Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Copelin:

Let me thank you for your kind letter of June 15th calling my attention to the Cleveland Community Religious Hour. I appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing to me but I am afraid that I have lost all interest in this particular project. I was outraged at the manner in which Dr. Wright turned over this organization to the Townsend people, without even taking the trouble of consulting his Board, and using the platform of this organization for vituperative attacks on me and other leaders in the community who dared to oppose the crazy Townsend Plan.

Personally, I think you would be making a mistake in appealing for funds on the basis of Christian-Jewish good will. The contribution which this particular activity can make to racial and religious tolerance in the community is quite negligible.

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

THE WELFARE FEDERATION OF CLEVELAND

1900 EUCLID AVENUE

CHerry 6850

Hal H. Griswold, President
W. E. Wickenden, First Vice-President
Edwin Baxter, Second Vice-President
David E. Green, Treasurer

Edward D. Lynde, Executive Secretary

July 13, 1937

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
10311 Lake Shore Blvd.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Is it too late to extend to you my congratulations on your twenty years of service to Cleveland and my best wishes for many more years?

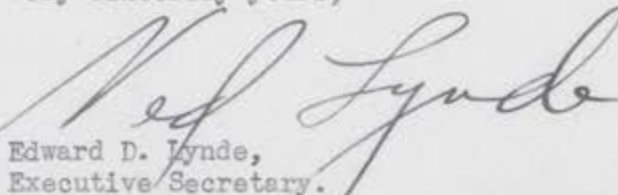
Owing to my absence from the city, I was unable to attend your twentieth anniversary celebration and have been expecting ever since then to see you, but failing this, want to write you my admiration of the tremendous contribution which you have made to this community.

Sincerely I know of no one who is as eloquent an exponent of social progress. It has always been a marvel to me that you can combine, as you do, idealism and realism.

It was a real privilege to be associated with you in the Associated Charities, and I am truly sorry that our paths do not cross more frequently nowadays, but I always have a feeling that you are there if needed, and are continually exercising a great force in the community for social improvement.

Again let me express to you my heartfelt wishes for your continued success.

Very sincerely yours,


Edward D. Lynde,
Executive Secretary.

EDL/B

answered Aug. 21-

FELIX M. WARBURG
52 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK

July 13, 1937

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Will you join a group of friends whom I am inviting to participate in an intimate and informal meeting of Jewish leadership to be held in the vicinity of New York City. The Board of Directors of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds has expressed a desire for such a meeting and the President of that organization Mr. William J. Shroder and other of its leaders have told me of the problems which need to be considered. The Council has appointed a special committee on arrangements under the leadership of Ira M. Younker and they have asked me to act as a host for such a meeting.

Some of our group connected with the larger enterprises for welfare and relief here as well as abroad are overwhelmed with the perplexities of the problems and with the responsibilities which they are being asked to carry. I think I speak in their name when I urge you to attend this gathering here -- which will be in no way for money raising purposes but to exchange ideas and to express the views of the people who represent responsible Judaism in their home districts. What I have in mind are the sort of basic questions we discuss when only two or three of us get together rather than the subjects that usually occupy the program of our conferences and other more formal meetings.

Since your Federation was started, the problems have increased tremendously. Where formerly we were concerned only with our orphans, aged and others in need of our help, we now have to interest people in problems wider than philanthropy.

July 13, 1937

We need to combat growing anti-Semitism, face other important questions involving all the Jews in this country, as well as continue our responsibility to our fellow Jews in Germany, Poland and elsewhere.

We have been encouraged by the fact that our organized efforts are in capable hands and that there are a number of eager and self sacrificing young men who are willing to undertake strenuous tasks in behalf of Jewish needs. Their devotion is most encouraging and helpful and we need more such young men. The seasoned advice of our local leaders is essential to help solve our acute American problems of welfare and adjustment. For these new conditions which concern all of us, new policies must be formulated. We are sorely in need of the best minds to help us in our thinking and in our progress. No one group or section of the country can carry the whole responsibility and we want to get, through you, the views of many people who are earnestly concerned with our common problems.

This gathering is being planned for a group sufficiently small to provide for intimate discussion and yet one that will give us a cross-section of informed thinking. If you will attend we will try to make your stay which ought to extend over two full days as pleasant as possible. We are thinking of meeting at The Beach Point Club, Mamaroneck, New York on Long Island Sound where, between meetings, we ought to be able to play host to you on water and on land. I extend this invitation most cordially. While we cannot promise you great gayety, we will extend to you a cordial hospitality and grateful appreciation if you will join us in this. The tentative suggestion is to start on Saturday evening, September 25th and continue through the afternoon of September 27th.

Very sincerely yours,



Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
105 and Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

ההסתדרות הציונית של ארצות הברית

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

111 FIFTH AVENUE
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LOUIS RIMSKY
SIGMUND THAU

ISRAEL MALTIN
Auditor

July 15th, 1937

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I take pleasure in officially notifying you that at the Fortieth Annual Convention of the Zionist Organization of America, you were elected a member of the Administrative Committee.

The year before us will be the most fateful in the history of our Homeland. The destiny of Palestine and the Jewish people may depend upon the action of our Organization. Upon you, therefore as a member of the Administrative Committee, the supreme governing body between conventions, immeasurable responsibilities devolve.

May I express the hope that the year will be marked by fruitful cooperation in behalf of the cause we have been called upon to serve.

With Zion's Greetings,

Faithfully yours,

Stephen S. Wise
President

ההסתדרות הציונית של ארצות הברית

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA



111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

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JOSEPH KRAEMER
WILLIAM M. LEWIS
MAX SHULMAN
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MORRIS MARGLIES
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FINANCE COMMITTEE

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Chairman

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ISRAEL MALTIN
Auditor

July 26th, 1937.

TO THE CHAIRMEN OF THE
ZIONIST DISTRICTS:

Dear Fellow-Zionist:

While the outcome of the debate in the House of Commons is a vindication of the stand taken by the American Zionist leadership, led by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, in its unequivocal opposition to the partition plan, we have merely entered the first stage of the battle in defense of the Jewish position in Palestine. The decision of the British Parliament to defer consideration of the partition plan, although providing only a brief breathing spell in the desperate struggle waged by our leadership, nevertheless represents a notable achievement creditable to the untiring efforts of the World Zionist leadership headed by Dr. Chaim Weizmann in London.

In view of the fact that America will constitute the decisive factor in the determination of the fate of the Jewish Homeland, Dr. Wise, on the eve of his departure for Zurich, has appointed a select political committee charged with the task of acting in any eventuality during and immediately following the Congress.

The danger threatening the existence of the Jewish Homeland still looms very large. In fact, the situation has been aggravated by the action of Lord Samuel in putting forth a plan which, if enforced, would make Jews a permanent minority in Palestine. This plan, coming as it does from a Jew who has served as first High Commissioner of Palestine and who was a member of the British Cabinet during the World War, must be viewed with alarm. It is, therefore, now essential more than ever that we do not relax in our watchfulness and continue to remain alert and on guard.

LIST OF PROXIES WHO ARE COMMITTED TO ELECTION OF DR. STEPHEN S. WISE
AS PRESIDENT OF ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

Select as many proxies as you are entitled to delegates by reason of your membership in good standing. You will notice that in the enclosed form to be sent to the Zionist Organization of America, you are also asked to designate a Committee on Vacancies to substitute proxies in the event that those whom you originally designate are unable, for any reason, to represent you at the Providence Convention.

LOUIS LIPSKY

JUDGE WILLIAM M. LEWIS

HARRY FRIEDBERG

MAX SHULMAN

RABBI EDWARD L. ISRAEL

JACOB FISHMAN

DR. S. MARGOSHES

CARL SHERMAN

M. MALDWIN FERTIG

LOUIS J. MOSS

RABBI IRVING MILLER

J. I. RUDAVSKY

RABBI BARNETT R. BRICKNER

JUDGE JOSEPH PADWAY

LUDWIG LEWISOHN

CHARLES COWEN

EZRA SHAPIRO

A. H. FRIEDLAND

RABBI MORTON BERMAN

CHARLES RESS

BENJAMIN EVARTS

ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN

RABBI JOSEPH SHUBOW

Minutes of a Meeting of the
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thursday, August 12, 1937, 8:30 P.M., at the Temple on the Heights

1. Attendance

There were present: Max Simon, Chairman; Mrs Joseph Goldhamer, Mrs Siegmund Herzog, Milton P Altschul, Meyer Atkin, Rabbi Armond E Cohen, George W Furth, Rabbi David Genuth, Rabbi Harold Goldfarb, George E Kath, Max Kohrman, Abraham Kollin, I R Morris, Rabbi Israel Porath, Aaron Resnick, Rabbi Rudolph Rosenthal, Sidney Weitz and Albert A Woldman. Mrs H S Ottenheimer of Louisville and Leon Weisenfeld by invitation. In the absence of the secretary, Mr Goldhamer acted in that capacity.

2. Relationship of League for Human Rights Against Nazism and Jewish Community Council

Mr Simon stated that the meeting had been called to consider the problem of anti-Semitic organizations and activities in Cleveland, which had been given considerable newspaper publicity. Before discussing this matter, however, he asked Mr Sidney Weitz, the chairman of the Special Committee on Relationship of the League for Human Rights Against Nazism and the Jewish Community Council, to report for his committee. The report was read and was accepted by the Executive Committee. (copy attached)

3. Anti-Semitic Activities in Cleveland

With reference to the special purpose for which the meeting had been called, Mr Simon said that the Executive Committee of the League Against Nazism had met several days ago and passed a resolution to the effect that the League would not make direct request to the City Council for an investigation of the activities of the Association of Leagues in Cleveland. Certain exposures regarding the activities of this organization had appeared in the Cleveland Press and the identity of persons active in this organization was traced to other organizations having for their purpose the development of anti-Semitic propaganda. It was the Chairman's feeling that the Anti-Nazi League should not go on record against such an investigation by the Cleveland City Council without first conferring with the Jewish Community Council, so that any statement that might be made regarding the investigation would have the weight of the entire community's sentiment back of it. Mr Simon said that he had invited Mr Morris to be present to state the situation for the purpose of having the Executive Committee of the Jewish Community take such action as seemed advisable at this time.

Mr Morris in opening his remarks said that he desired to correct an impression left by the Chairman's remarks, namely, that the Anti-Nazi League had been responsible for the publication of the evidence which had been uncovered regarding the Association of Leagues' activities. This information had been brought to Miss Mayette by the League Against War and Fascism and had been offered to the Cleveland Press, which at first refused to publish the material and subsequently did so. In the meantime, Miss Mayette had gone on her vacation and the officers of the Anti-Nazi League had not had an opportunity to examine the documentary evidence. At the meeting which the Anti-Nazi League had held to discuss the situation, it was felt that it should not actively participate in the request for Councilmanic investigation, mainly because the activity was inspired by a non-Jewish group, the League Against War and Fascism, with which the Anti-Nazi League could not identify itself, but whose efforts the Anti-Nazi League might assist, remaining in the background.

It was also felt that the members of the Council were shortly coming up for re-election and might use the investigation as a political football in which they would attempt to curry favor either with the Jewish Community or against it and the League desired to avoid discussion of the Jewish interest in the investigation in public meetings. There was likewise a feeling that the Councilmanic investigation would be of little avail, since the Council might have limited power to investigate but not to prosecute. The officers of the Anti-Nazi League were gathering further information and would wait to act until actual documentary proof of a conclusive nature was in its hands.

Considerable discussion ensued as to the relationship of the Anti-Nazi League to the Council and the respective functions of the two organizations, in this and other matters, particularly with reference to actions in which the Jewish community as a whole were interested. Some criticism was made of the League, charging that it had failed to act quickly and courageously on information in its hands; and a like challenge was made to the Jewish Community Council for more aggressive action in reference to matters having to do with anti-Semitic propaganda and racial discrimination.

Inasmuch as Rabbi Cohen had, within a few days before this meeting, issued a personal statement to the Press, urging the Councilmanic investigation on the basis of evidence of the Association of Leagues pro-Fascist activities, the Chairman asked Rabbi Cohen to submit what evidence he might have had regarding the Association of Leagues. Rabbi Cohen replied that he had been reluctant to bring the matter to the attention of the Community Council, first, because he was not in position to bring factual evidence and secondly, because certain aspects of the situation might make it difficult and unwise for the Council to act. His information had come from the League Against War and Fascism, a group made up chiefly of young people, who at great risk and sacrifice to themselves and without funds, had been doing an excellent piece of work in ferreting out the pro-Fascist activities of the Association of Leagues and its affiliated organizations. Rabbi Cohen said that the young people's group had definitely asked that he secure the Jewish Community Council's support for them, since they were also fighting the battle of the Jewish community. He stated further that the League was asking the Council to request the investigation; that he had seen all of the evidence; that it was not hearsay; that the League could prove beyond a doubt, that two Western Reserve University professors were the brains and the direct force behind the movement in Cleveland. Also that they were prepared to reveal names which had not been heretofore mentioned in the public press, identified with the subversive activities in Cleveland and also evidence of the Chamber of Commerce support. Rabbi Cohen concluded with the following motion: "that the Community Council endorse a Councilmanic investigation of anti-Semitic or other racial propaganda." This was seconded by Rabbi Goldfarb.

In the discussion of the motion, criticism was voiced concerning persons identified with the Council who had taken it upon themselves apparently to express community sentiment through individual statements in the newspapers. It was felt that the Council had been established as an authoritative body in behalf of the Jewish community of Cleveland and that utterances on matters affecting the welfare of the Jewish community, should not be made with reference to the Council first.

On call for a vote on the question, the motion was defeated, but two of the members voted in the affirmative. It was quite evident that the consensus of opinion of those present, was not opposed to the request for an investigation as contained in the motion, but to a feeling that there was nothing to be gained by having the Community Council link itself with the non-sectarian organizations which already had requested the investigation, while there might be some detrimental effect upon the investigation and the Council. Both the League against War and Fascism and the C I O were pressing for a Councilmanic and Federal investigation on a broader front than would be represented by the Jewish Community Council's request of an investigation of anti-Semitic propaganda.

A motion was then made, seconded, and carried that the President appoint a special Committee to represent the Community Council in meeting with the League for Human Rights Against Nazism, with regard to further consideration and action in the matter, and to maintain close contact with the situation. The Committee was instructed to call a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Community Council if the problem appeared to warrant such a session.

4. W P A Investigation

Before closing the meeting, Mr Simon called attention to the fact that Mr Altschul, Mr Goldhamer and himself, had been called into conference by the Workers Alliance, an organization of WPA workers, to ask the cooperation of the Jewish Community Council in insisting upon open hearings by the WPA for certain former Jewish employees who were alleged to have been laid off because of racial discrimination. From the conference it was evident that the Workers Alliance was primarily interested in establishing some basis of arbitration for grievances of a general nature affecting employment conditions with the WPA, and they were assured that if conclusive proof of discrimination against Jews could be found in the layoff of persons which had been ordered through Washington, that the Jewish Community Council would join in action to correct the situation. The Secretary of the Council was investigating the specific complaints, and the WPA administration held an open hearing on one of the cases which failed to produce any evidence of anti-Semitism within the administration of the WPA or on the part of those directly responsible for layoffs.

5. The meeting was then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) S. Goldhamer

Acting Secretary



September 1, 1937

Mr. Edward D. Lynde, Executive Secretary,
The Welfare Federation of Cleveland,
1900 Euclid Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Lynde:

I have just returned from abroad and
I am making an effort to catch up with my correspondence.

I need not tell you that I deeply appreciate
your writing to me and extending your congratulations
on my twenty years in the ministry in Cleveland.
It was most gratifying to hear from so many friends
and it makes one feel profoundly humble.

I trust that you have had a very pleasant
summer. With all good wishes and looking forward
to seeing you again in the very near future, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:HK

THE CONSUMERS' LEAGUE OF OHIO

HONORARY VICE PRESIDENTS

DR. ROBERT H. BISHOP, JR.
HENRY E. BOURNE
MRS. F. H. GOFF
DANIEL E. MORGAN
HELLE SHERWIN
RABBI A. H. SILVER
ST. REV. MONSIEUR JOSEPH SMITH

341 ENGINEERS' BUILDING
CLEVELAND
MAIN 3025

OFFICERS

MARVIN C. HARRISON
MARIE E. WING
WILLIAM M. LEISERSON
EDNA STUDEBAKER
HELEN PHELAN
ELIZABETH S. MAGEE

PRESIDENT
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
SECRETARY
TREASURER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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September 7, 1937

Rabbi A. H. Silver
The Temple
Ansel Rd. & E. 105 St.,
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Rabbi Silver:

Elizabeth and I appreciated so much the opportunity to talk over with you today our plans and hopes for the Consumers' League finance campaign. When I got back to my office, I felt I wanted to put in writing some of my thoughts about this campaign and our great need of your help in it, hence this letter.

The essence of a finance campaign is genuine conviction on the part of the leader that the organization for which the money is being raised is a vital and necessary one. I am sure that you hold this conviction about the Consumers' League. Your position in Cleveland is such that your endorsement of a movement or organization immediately places it in a most favorable position in the minds of hundreds of Clevelanders. You realize, as some of our community leaders do not, that such an organization as the League is one of the real safeguards of democracy.

You know, I am sure, how it increases the courage and energy of campaign workers to catch from the campaign leader the spirit of faith and enthusiasm which we all feel in your presence. There is no question in my mind but that with you as campaign chairman there will be no difficulty whatever in securing captains and workers, and that once secured, they will go at their task with confidence of success that they would not have under any other leader.

The League fills a unique place in the community. It cannot go on without financial support. It could not have continued to exist through the depression years if it had not been for loyal supporters like yourself, and for the fact that Elizabeth Magee kept on working even though her salary was unpaid for months at a time. I know you will be interested to hear in this connection that Elizabeth turned down an offer from the National Consumers' League to take the position of National Secretary at a salary of \$5,000 a year because of her devotion to the Ohio League and her decision that this was a community in which she loved to work. (This is, of course confidential; she does not know that I am telling you). I, myself, feel confident that we shall raise the necessary funds this fall to see the League financed on an adequate basis for this year and next, provided we have the inspiration of your leadership as chairman.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

GRACE REBERGER
LOUIS S. BING, JR.
REV. PHILIP EMEAD BIRD
MARGARET BOURNE
MRS. F. D. BUFFUM
MRS. HENRY WHITE CANNON
JOSEPH E. CASSIDY
MRS. PAUL CHOPARD
GRACE COYLE
JOSEPH CROWLEY
WILLIAM W. DAWSON
JUANITA DOWMAN
ALICE P. GANNETT
HENRY HARAP
MAX S. HAYES
JUDGE BRADLEY HULL
MARGARET JOHNSON
MRS. ALEXANDER H. MARTIN
JACOB C. MEYER
MRS. DANIEL E. MORGAN
REV. M. L. MORIARTY
MRS. CHARLES PATCH, JR.
JULIA RAYMOND
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MARY WOODS

FREDERICK G. DETWEILER, GRANVILLE
LOUIS W. ORGEL, WILLOUGHBY
IRMA VOIGT, ATHENS

Rabbi A. H. Silver.....2

9-7-37

As we said this afternoon, we would relieve you of all the details of the campaign if you were willing to be named as chairman and speak at the opening meeting and one other meeting, and we will arrange the dates of the campaign so that these two meetings will be at times convenient to you.

I somehow feel that the success of this campaign has to do not only with the Consumers' League and all that it stands for, but is part of the whole movement of liberal democracy which must continue to go forward in spite of the increasingly vigorous efforts of the re-actionaries to stem the tide of progress.

I shall await most anxiously for word from you and am hoping and praying that it will be an affirmative one.

Yours faithfully,

Marie R. Wing
Marie R. Wing

MRW:JF
STB&AU#19366.



September 8, 1937

Miss Marie R. Wing,
Consumers' League of Ohio,
341 Engineers' Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Marie:

I have given serious consideration to the request which you made of me to assume the chairmanship of the campaign for the Consumers' League - a request which I regard as highly complimentary. I also read your letter. I wish I could see my way clear to comply with your request. I do not like to refuse you and I should like to do everything I can to help the Consumers' League. Unfortunately the crowded condition of my schedule next month and the amount of work which I shall have to do both locally and nationally, compel me to decline the invitation. It would not be fair to my work at The Temple to take on any additional responsibilities. I feel, also, that the cause would be better served if you had some prominent layman to head off the campaign. I shall be very happy to serve as a member of any campaign committee which you will organize and I shall do all I can to assist you.

With best wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS
BJK

[Sept. 12, 1937.]

סימפוזיום 12/9/37
1937 28-6-37 12, 20A 76

It was

a lofty Congress. It was a Congress that ultimately united about an ideal. There was a minimum of personal reference and of personal difference, least of all of personal bitterness. And in the little exchanges that took place between Dr. Weizmann and myself -- I think I have the right to say for both of us -- that our attitude of friendship and common appreciation -- of reciprocal appreciation, remains unaffected.

"There is no need today to go over the Congress. An intelligent Zionist could not have read the proceedings of the Congress without coming to a full understanding of what happened. I think it only fair to say that many of us went to the Congress under a profound misapprehension -- but as I said to Dr. Weizmann and Ben Gurion time and again, if there had been regular liason between Europe and America -- and if the trouble had been taken to keep us informed, we might have felt differently and acted differently in Zurich. When I reached Geneva, I saw at once that things were very different from what we had imagined them to be.

Referring to his conversations with Weizmann on the eve of the Congress at Geneva, Dr. Wise continued:

"I know the difficulties of the leadership which is between two worlds. My advice was accepted and there will be a man appointed in London whose job will be to maintain contact with Zionist Organizations throughout the world.

Describing the attitude of the delegates from Palestine in favor of partition, the speaker said:

"It is only fair to add that a minimum of the delegates, a minimum of Jews throughout the world favored that impossible partition that was offered us -- but felt, that they were prepared in order to end that throttling condition, to accept a free and sovereign Jewish State even at the cost of giving up some of the physical boundaries or territory of an integral Palestine, as we had been compelled in 1922 to do for the first time.

"Without wishing to go over the things that were said -- some of us had to express ourselves because we felt there was danger of something like the mood out of which the Uganda proposal came. The partition plan is an outgrowth of two factors. After more than a year of disturbances in Palestine, a year which no people ought to be called upon or even permitted to endure, Great Britain chooses to come out with its utterly unjust and defying assertion that the Mandate is unworkable. Britain never even sought to implement the Mandate. Dr. Weizmann is right. I can hear that closing statement of his.

"Jews are indebted to Great Britain. We cannot lose sight of its generosity compared to the attitude of other countries but on and before 1917, she gave us the right to believe that Britain would treat us with more sincerity, with more justice and statesmanship. None of these followed. We know the terrible conditions the Yishub has been compelled to endure in the face of a minimum of British concern, a situation that Britain could have ended in an hour, things

that they would not have permitted in any other place on earth, as Weizmann rightly and finely said. And then there was a more terrible desperation, and hopelessness in Eastern Europe than has ever been known before.

"While everyone at the Congress lamented the possibility of partition, there were many delegates, certainly more than half, who felt -- that partition was not too great a price to pay for a free and sovereign Jewish State, under the circumstances of Britain's unforgettable declaration that the Mandate is unworkable.

Referring to his conversation with the Colonial Minister, William Ormsby-Gore, on the attitude of Great Britain towards the Mandate, Dr. Wise states that although he disagreed with Weizmann at the recent Congress, he thinks that Dr. Weizmann emerged from the Congress a greater figure than ever before. He delivered a series of addresses which are of historic significance. He might well be prepared to be judged in the future, and for generations, by the address he gave on a Wednesday evening, after several others had spoken. It deserves a place on the side of the greatest utterances of Herzl and Nordau.

"The decision now is to wait and see what the British will be prepared to do, or what the terms of their promise will be. Our leadership is now trying to reach a decision. It is accordingly empowered and compelled to summon a Congress of the World Zionist Organization, of the Jewish Agency, and to submit to it the proposals. The next Congress may have something before it which it can accept with enthusiasm. It may have something before it about which it may say, as I say about this "non possumus". We cannot prepare to accept this proposal. That lies in the future.

Speaking of the resolution of the recent Zionist Convention on the proposed partition the speaker said:

"Those who voted for resolution A instead of resolution B, voted under the compulsion of their conscience and Zionist loyalty, as we did. Let us therefore have no recriminations.

"I am interested in only one thing -- in moving forward. I don't know whether partition is coming or not; I don't know what its terms will be -- but irrespective of the outcome, we have a solemn duty as the less we secure from Great Britain, the more we must do for ourselves. There must be no defeatism, no discouragement, no division. We move forward for the new year, bound on doing our work in a spirit of unity and comradeship that leaves no room for acrimony. I accept the resolution of the Congress. As a loyal Zionist I remain within the Zionist Organization and will do my work until such time as you choose to relieve me, which must be next June. Let us stand together. One thing we cannot afford -- Zionist partition. There must be an indivisible spirit. The Yishuv needs us more than ever in the present situation. We stand together, we battle together for Eretz Israel, our hope, our love, our ideal and passion, to which today we rededicate ourselves with all our heart."

Morris S. Lazaron
1914 Madison Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

September 28, 1937.

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

Dear Abba:

I am sorry we did not get a chance to talk before I left. I had to make the six o'clock train to New York.

I am glad you went out of your way to make your position clear: that while you oppose partition, you still are loyal to the idea of a Jewish State. You put yourself on record as being frank and honest and not desiring to mute the principles that are involved.

I want you to know just where I stand, if you don't already surmise it from our previous conversations. I associate myself completely with Judge Proskauer's point of view. You and Wise and Rothenberg pled for unity and for ignoring the philosophy and implications of Jewish nationalism. It simply cannot be done. The only possible way out is the yielding of the majority principle in Palestine and yielding the goal of a Jewish State. You cannot do that. These things are matters of principle with you. Similarly, it is a matter of principle with me to reject them.

Palestine established its priority these last years. The position that I take is that Palestine may maintain its priority as an outlet for immigration if a compromise could ~~not~~ be effected with the Arab. The immediate need is to get Jews out of Poland, Roumania and Germany. The Zionist Organization, insisting on the principle of a State and not willing to concede to Arab nationalism the same demand which it makes for itself, is responsible for barring the door. Think what it would mean if Transjordan and Iraq could be opened. It is not we who are opposed to Palestine development, but the intransigent attitude of uncompromising Jewish nationalists who consider that the principle of the Jewish State shall be the basis of the whole business that makes impossible any compromise with the Arabs. You close the door - not we.

Furthermore, I do not take the stand in opposition to a Jewish State and the principle of Jewish nationalism only on practical grounds. My New Orleans address which you heard expressed my feeling that

Rabbi Abba H. Silver - 2

Jewish political nationalism is a misinterpretation of our history and a misrepresentation of our hope. Furthermore, it allies the Jew with those destructive and brutal nationalisms which terrorize the world today, and I am not willing to commit my people to a line-up in principle with these nationalisms. That is the crux of the matter. It would be futile for you and me to enter into a discussion. I know what your replies would be: the necessity for a Jewish homeland, and all the rest. You know what my answers would be. I merely want to tell you that, feeling as I do, I have come to the conclusion that I have to resign my membership in the Zionist Organization. I do this with profound sadness. Association with the Zionist enthusiasm has deepened and enriched my life, but I can't go along any further. I may tell you, however, that having pledged myself to a joint drive which is to be held here in November, I shall not present my resignation until after the drive is over-for obvious reasons.

Nor need I say that this difference of opinion between you and me is not going to affect the admiration and affection between us. You are going to fight for the things you believe in. I must tell you quite frankly that I expect to do the same.

Faithfully yours,

Home

September 30, 1937

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

My dear Morris:

Frankly, I do not understand the purpose of your last letter to me. You say that it would be futile for you and me to enter into a discussion of the subject of your letter. It would have been much better if you had taken the trouble to talk the matter over with me at Briarcliff Manor. Letters, as you know, are quite unsatisfactory.

We have never taken counsel of each other in relation to our attitudes on basic Jewish matters heretofore and I am afraid that it is too late now to begin. You will do what your heart and mind prompt you to do.

You began your career as an anti-Zionist. You suddenly and dramatically changed and switched and became a spokesman of Zionism. You are now again switching back to your first love. That is your privilege.

May I take the liberty of suggesting to you a little less vehemence and dogmatism in the position which you have now adopted and which you say in your letter you are now to fight for, first because the present situation calls not merely for courage on the part of Jewish spokesmen, but for tact, secondly because you might feel yourself, before very long, compelled to change your position again.

You refer in your letter to your New Orleans address. I thought it was a splendid address but those who admired it most, reflected on the fact that in some of its parts, it was intemperate and needlessly provocative.

You are wrong, of course, in saying that Wise, Rothenberg and I pleaded, at the Briarcliff Conference, for unity and for ignoring the philosophy and implications of Jewish nationalism. You, yourself, say that I put myself on record as being frank and honest and not desiring to mute the principles that are involved.

September 30, 1937

-2-

Rabbi Lazon

What we sought to stress, at the meeting, was that regardless of what the outcome of the Partition proposal might be, it is imperative that the work in Palestine should go on. The Zionists did not ask for Partition. The Zionists did not ask for a Jewish State at this time. The Zionists asked for no change in the status of Palestine. The British Government has forced these proposals on the Zionists as well as on the non-Zionists of the Jewish Agency, and both Zionists and non-Zionists confronted by the threat of alternatives which would practically stop Jewish immigration in Palestine, have decided to carry on negotiations to clarify the proposals. These negotiations are now under way. They may take years. In all probability, Partition will be scrapped and some other formula discovered. In the meantime, it is advisable for all Jews in responsible positions in Jewish life not to "fly off the handle". That, I take it, was the sense of the entire meeting at Briarcliff and found its expression in that informal plea which was presented in writing by a group of delegates to the Conference.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE Z.O.A. EXECUTIVE, HELD ON WEDNESDAY,
NOVEMBER 3, 1937, 8:30 P.M., AT 40 WEST 68TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

PRESIDENT: Messrs. Dr. Wise (in the Chair), Cowen, Fertig, Goldberg, Rabbi Goldstein, Imber, Kraemer, Lipsky, Margulies, Rabbi Miller, Ress, Sherman, Siegel, Weinberg, Caplan; Berl Kaznelson, by invitation.
Excuse for Absence from: Rabbi Edward L. Israel.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON U.P.A.:

Mr. Lipsky reported on behalf of the sub-Committee on U.P.A. -- consisting of Dr. Wise, Rabbi Goldstein and himself -- that it is the consensus of opinion of the sub-Committee that the Campaign of the U.P.A. be continued for 1938, with the following changes in the contract: that in place of paragraphs 19, 20 and 21, the following be regarded as amendments or substitutions therefor: The paragraph dealing with two Directors, one for the Keren Hayesod and one for the J.N.F. be eliminated; the Administration of the U.P.A. should be set up jointly by the Keren Hayesod and the J.N.F. and submitted to the National Conference which should be held as early as possible; in view of the fact that for all practical purposes the J.N.F. is autonomous, and in view of the fact that the Keren Hayesod is completely absorbed in the U.P.A., it should be understood that the Administration of the U.P.A. shall give priority and greater emphasis in its literature and propaganda to the work and activities of the Keren Hayesod.

Up to this point, Mr. Lipsky added, the Committee is in complete agreement, but Dr. Goldstein did not agree with a proposal providing that the U.P.A. may conduct specific functions and activities in the name of the Keren Hayesod, whenever such activities may be deemed to be serviceable to the U.P.A. Campaign.

allocations to the

The provision with regard to Zionist organizations shall be determined by the Administrative Committee.

Mr. Lipsky reported further that it was suggested that this report be referred not to the Keren Hayesod and to the National Fund, but to the Zionist organizations, for final decision but that Dr. Goldstein disapproved of that procedure.

Dr. Goldstein thought the opinion of the Z.O.A. Executive would certainly have a moral force, but he did not see how one was justified in discarding the two organizations which are the real partners in the U.P.A. He thought it was a very unusual procedure to transfer this to other bodies.

Dr. Wise agreed that Rabbi Goldstein was technically and legally right and the decision must rest with the two bodies that are the partners to this agreement, but on the other hand, the Z.O.A. in a sense is the representative in America of the World Zionist Organization. We make the largest contribution in the way of service and leadership, and, at the same time, the matter seems to be taken out of our hands and becomes an arrangement between two fund-raising bodies, without permitting us who represent the Zionists in America, to reach a decision which ought to be just as binding upon the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayometh, he said.

Dr. Wise said further that just because two years ago, in our terrible eagerness, we gave an undue place and independence to the two fund-collecting bodies, we ought not as the Central Zionist Organization, which does nine-tenths of the Zionist work in America, waive our basic right to shape policies for groups which are nothing more than fund-collecting arms of the Zionist movement. Dr. Wise felt that this matter ought to be left to the Z.O.A., which ought to have the power of direction over the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayometh.

Rabbi Miller thought there was something intrinsically wrong in this situation of the U.P.A. being a partnership of the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth. The Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth in America are corporations consisting of representatives of the Zionist bodies in America, and if we were to follow logically along these lines, the U.P.A. should be a partnership of the Z.O.A., the Poale Zion and the Mizrahi. These three Zionist bodies should get together and create an instrument to raise the money in America and divide it between the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth, but the U.P.A. then becomes the fund-raising instrument of the Zionist bodies, and not the fund-raising instrument of the Keren Hayesod or the Keren Kayemeth.

Mr. Lipsky expressed the opinion that Rabbi Miller was simply reviewing the history of the two fund-raising organizations for the last fifteen years, instead of proposing a practical step.

Mr. Sherman moved, and it was seconded and unanimously carried

THAT the Executive of the Z.O.A. approve the recommendations submitted by the sub-Committee, insofar as these recommendations express the agreement of the three members of the sub-Committee.

Rabbi Goldstein observed that there was nothing to be ashamed of in the way the two organizations had functioned in the last two years. The Z.O.A. is represented in the J.N.F. Administration and in the Keren Hayesod Administration, and this was not the best time to start revamping. It makes impossible the immediate doing of the job that needs to be done. Dr. Goldstein proposed, therefore, that we proceed to organize the U.P.A. for 1938, and leave the matters in dispute for later adjustment.

Dr. Wise suggested that any questions unsolved here be left to the judgment of the sub-Committee of Three.

Mr. Sherman asked what objection there is to having certain functions or activities carried on in the name of the Keren Hayesod.

Dr. Goldstein pointed out that a large number of people in the J.N.F. believe that it does make a very crucial difference. The U.P.A. should not become synonymous with the Keren Hayesod.

Dr. Wise expressed the belief that the Z.O.A. must take the position that it represents the World Zionist Organization, and both the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth are merely fund-raising agencies, over which we ought certainly have the power of guidance.

Mr. Lipsky raised the question whether, in the appointment of the Administrative and Executive Committees of the U.P.A., the advice of the Z.O.A. Executive should not be controlling.

Mr. Ress expressed the opinion that we finally have come to the point where we can take some definite action. He pointed out that technically we cannot legislate for the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth; morally we can make a decision and demand that that decision be carried out and that the people whom we appoint to implement our decision, shall support our decision. There is no need for postponing any action.

Mr. Lipsky then moved, and it was seconded and unanimously carried

THAT there be added to the report of the sub-Committee that, in addition to the U.P.A. giving priority in its propaganda and literature to the activities of the Keren Hayesod, the Administration of the U.P.A. shall also have the right to undertake functions in the name of the Keren Hayesod, whenever such functions may, in its judgment, be serviceable to the Campaign generally.

Mr. Lipsky also made the following motion which was seconded and carried unanimously:

THAT the Z.O.A. representatives on the Directorate of the Keren Hayesod and the Jewish National Fund, be requested to support all proposals endorsed by the Executive of the Z.O.A. that may come before these respective bodies for action.

Dr. Wise observed that we must try to bring within the ranks of the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. a number of the gentlemen who went to Zurich and who accepted the budget of the Jewish Agency, and who are now under a moral, if not legal, obligation to execute the terms of the budget for 1938 - 39. He intended to call a meeting with Mr. Lipsky, Dr. Karpf, Mrs. Jacobs, and others who assumed the obligation for the Agency budget.

BERL KAZNELSON:

Dr. Wise welcomed Mr. Kaznelson, Editor of Davar, now on a visit to this country.

Mr. Kaznelson spoke of the Yishub in Palestine as affected by the general political situation, and urged practical action in the economic field as a means of safeguarding the Yishub.

Dr. Wise said he was deeply touched by Mr. Kaznelson's remarks, and wondered whether there was any specific thing that could be done. He believed that there was a quarter to a third of a million dollars pledged in the U.P.A. which might be speedily gotten. This might be of some help now in Palestine. Another thing would be to invite large donors in New York and vicinity who have not paid their pledges in full, to a function to be addressed by Mr. Kaznelson. Dr. Wise thought that Mr. Kaznelson's message ought to change the tempo of American activity.

Mr. Lipsky felt that the way had not been prepared to do the thing that Mr. Kaznelson suggests. We have not created a Stimmung among the Zionists and Jews throughout the country that measures even to a small degree with the need that was described by Mr. Kaznelson. There is a great deal of confusion throughout the country, and there is no realization of the greater upbuilding possibilities that exist this time than under normal conditions. We must overcome the sense of defeatism among the Jews and among the Zionists themselves.

Dr. Golastein observed that the attitude of the anti-partitionists has had the effect of discouraging a great many potential givers, and that their arguments have been made so forceful that a great many fair-weather Palestinians are dropping out of the picture completely. The emphasis upon anti-partition given by Hadassah and by Mizrahi are killing tremendous possibilities for the upbuilding of Palestine. We Zionists can stand these discussions, but the major portion of support for Palestine has actually come from non-Zionists or Zionists who are of the amateur type. That is one of the major difficulties in our path for the coming year.

Mr. Goldberg expressed the thought that in general there is that spirit of defeatism throughout the Jewish world and unless we do something to stem the tide, our future work is in great danger. In order to counteract this spirit of defeatism the attention of the Jews must be focused elsewhere. For instance, if we tell them that there are 150,000 dunams to be bought and where to buy them, their imagination will be aroused.

Mr. Margulies expressed the view that the situation as pictured by Mr. Kaznelson is an emergency, in which case time is of the essence and we cannot go out and raise large sums in a short time. But we could probably raise money for investments, if made attractive to American Jews.

Mr. Lipsky said that it was suggested to the Executive at Zurich that we establish a bureau in New York for the disposal of debentures and bonds. If this bureau were set up under the proper auspices, there is no doubt that loans or debentures and bonds could be disposed of.

Mr. Kaznelson pointed out that work is being done in Palestine but there is a grave danger and Zionists must be made aware of its existence. He thought that Dr. Wise's proposal was a very good one, and suggested that a number of Zionists who have always contributed, be called together and told that the work in Palestine must go on. Similarly, the non-Zionists should be called together.

(Mr. Kaznelson then left for another meeting).

1938 MACCABIAD:

Decided to take no action in the matter of the 1938 Maccabiad.

DATE OF NEXT MEETING OF ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE:

Decided that the date of the next meeting of the Administrative Committee should be set by the President of the Z.O.A. and the Chairman of the Administrative Comm.

Z.O.A. ATTITUDE ON PARTITION:

Mr. Lipsky stated that if the members of the Executive of the Z.O.A. are going to make unrestrained speeches about partition, without taking into account their Zionist responsibilities, it is going to prove very damaging to the U.P.A. Campaign.

Dr. Wise stated that whether we have partition or not, we must move forward.

Mr. Ress suggested that discussion be limited on the part of the responsible leaders of the Z.O.A., until there is a concrete problem.

Mr. Cowen agreed with Mr. Lipsky's view. He stated that the Education Department had sent out material representing both sides, and had absolutely discouraged any debates.

Mr. Goldberg thought that the present situation in Palestine quite apart from partition creates tremendous despair among our Zionists. We should call together our leaders throughout the country and explain to them that there is nothing that divides us. To do nothing but keep silent about the whole matter will get us nowhere.

Dr. Golustein stated that if a powerful argument against partition is made to a non-Zionist or to an unseasoned Zionist, they will be influenced not to work, because they are left with the conviction that there is no sense in doing anything.

Dr. Wise said that we can only hope to overcome this sense of defeatism.

Mr. Margulies agreed with Mr. Goldberg that Zionists throughout the country are confused. He proposed that in connection with the conference to be called with Mr. Kaznelson, and in order to show that we are alive to the situation, a Conference be convened of the Zionist leaders throughout the country.

Dr. Wise thought this would kill the U.P.A. Conference. He suggested that a statement be prepared which would be a call for action.

Mr. Imber expressed his agreement with Mr. Margulies' proposal. He thought we could get around the problem of the U.P.A. Conference, and made the following motion, which was seconded and carried unanimously:

THAT the next meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Z.O.A. be converted into a Conference, to which should also be invited a number of Zionists who are not members of the Administrative Committee.

Dr. Wise added that the purpose of this Conference is to adopt a platform for common and united action.

Meeting adjourned at Midnight.

Respectfully submitted,

MORRIS MARGULIES,

Secretary.

November 3, 1937

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

My dear Genet:

I will not be able to attend the Board Meeting next Tuesday. I am to speak in Pittsburgh that evening. I should like to bring the following matter to your attention.

I believe that we ought to be doing something definite and without further delay about improving the finances of The Temple. Mr. Levy tells me that last month the income was \$1900 less than a year ago. This drop is easily accounted for by the fact that the holidays were so early this year and that men paid up in August. This money was of course credited to the last fiscal year. We rounded up last year with nearly \$10,000 above expenses but these \$10,000 instead of being carried over in the operating account to meet the budget of 1937-38, was paid out in interest and amortization on the Temple debt. The loss of that money to the operating fund is already beginning to be felt.

Furthermore, the income for the month of October was \$400 less than that of last year - undoubtedly reflecting present business conditions. If this is indicative of what will happen in the next few months, we face a serious problem in Temple finances.

I regret that in the last few years, in spite of frequent urging and various suggestions, nothing was done to build up our finances. Every concrete suggestion seemed to peter out in talk. The following proposals were made at Board meetings and at Finance Committee meetings, and absolutely nothing has been done about it:

- (1) Restoring the two percent reduction in seat assessments.
- (2) An organized effort to sell Temple pews.

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- (3) An aggressive membership committee to obtain new memberships.
- (4) An active committee to obtain contributions to the Temple Memorial Book Fund.
- (5) A solicitation among the Fifty Dollar members for voluntary increases in dues.

The fifth suggestion, as you may recall, received the enthusiastic endorsement of the Finance Committee, and I was led to believe that action would be taken on it immediately. So far nothing has been done. I am persuaded that procrastination will not solve our problem but will make it increasingly more difficult. What we need is quick and effective action.

Personally, I feel that the suggestion to canvass the hundreds of Fifty Dollar members and reach out for voluntary increases in dues is the most likely of success. But whatever plan is adopted, it should be adopted at once and above all, someone should take the responsibility of seeing it through.

Knowing that you are busy with the removal of your office, I did not want to call on you in person and talk the matter over. Should you have time before next Tuesday's meeting for a conference with me, please let me know.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:EK

A FALSE ISSUE

Since the advent of Hitlerism four and one half years ago and the beginning of our struggle against it, we have made every effort to avoid presenting the struggle against Nazism as primarily a Jewish issue. Grief stricken as we were by the fate of our German brethren, we were sober enough to realize that Nazism was, as it has since proved to be, a menace to the whole of civilization and to democracy. We have been sober enough to realize also that although Nazism is striving to strike at the heart of Jewish life in America as elsewhere, it cannot mortally injure us as long as American democracy remains intact. And we have realized, too, that preservation of American democracy is an undertaking to be shared by American Jews with the remainder of the American nation.

This is not merely theoretical thinking on our part. During the past four and a half years in which the American Jewish Congress has engaged in the struggle against Nazism, there has been no undertaking of any significance in which we as Jews acted alone, in which we did not seek and receive the cooperation of that great Christian body of American opinion which is the foe of Nazism. Beginning with the first great rally at Madison Square Garden in 1933 and continuing through the demonstration in the streets of New York, the Case of Civilization Against Hitlerism in 1934, and the most recent mass meeting of a year ago, although each of these great public demonstrations was initiated by us, non-Jewish American leadership, in the church, in labor, politics and science, occupied the first place in the denunciation of Hitlerism. Similarly, the grievous case of the Jews against the Nazis was only one part of the whole case reciting the facts of the Nazi war on democracy, peace, religion and culture.

The injection of Nazism into the last mayoralty campaign was a flagrant, unwarranted and unworthy departure from this principle. From the Jewish point of view, the fact that the injection of this issue at this time was a device of political opponents of the Mayor to embarrass him has little to do with the fundamental question itself. It was then apparent and has since been proved that the great majority of New York's non-Jewish citizenry had no interest in the Nazi parade and that as far as the mayoralty campaign was concerned the issue was clean government and nothing else. It was obvious that not a single leader of the liberal, progressive and labor forces, who have repeatedly stood with the Jewish people in their struggle against Nazism, could be misled into regarding the attack upon the Nazi parade as a means of advancing the front against Nazism.

The attempt to convert the licensing of 300 Nazis to march through a limited area in Yorkville into a great issue, to drag in the Jewish people and "Jewish honor" in order to fight a responsible chief executive, an avowed anti-Nazi champion who had the courage to interpret American Democracy in the terms of Constitutional guarantees, is to besmirch "Jewish honor" and sacrifice Jewish interests.

The point made by the Mayor that he could not deny the Constitutional right of free assembly to the Nazis, lest the suppression of this one group create a precedent for the suppression of other groups, is a point which the Jewish people should be the first to understand and to uphold. These guarantees are the bulwarks of democracy and the only guarantee of Jewish rights. It is fortunate that the large body of American Jewry did not share the deliberately engendered hysteria of those responsible for fighting the Mayor on the issue of the Nazi parade.

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- "3 -It is agreed that wherever the J.N.F. receives an allocation out of a Welfare Fund, in addition to the allocation made for the U.P.A., that said allocated sum to the National Fund shall be treated by it as part of its regular income and be made a part of the J.N.F. gross income that is ultimately transferred into the common U.P.A. pool.
- "4- It is agreed that no allocations or appropriations be made by the U.P.A. for any purposes not provided for in the agreement.
- "5- The Executive Directors of the Keren Hayesod and National Fund respectively shall be invited to attend meetings of the U.P.A. and have access to U.P.A. records and be liaison representatives between the U.P.A. and their respective organizations."

In other words, there has been a practical agreement on all points involved, which have been accepted by the Boards concerned the Zionist Organization auxiliary to the fund-raising institutions.

Dr. Goldstein, for the Jewish National Fund, stated that certain amendments to the above accepted proposals have been advanced, which he felt it to be his duty to submit to the joint sub-committee.

It was felt that there was no need to reduce certain detailed agreements to the form of a contractual obligation, embodied in the formal contract. Some of the statements could be agreed to, but when put into a formal contract, might create a formal disparity as between the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth. He therefore suggested:

- a) That the word "priority" in connection with publicity and propaganda, should be omitted from the memorandum of agreement, and the term "greater emphasis" be allowed to remain as sufficient for the purpose intended.
- b) That in the event of the termination of the agreement, the Keren Kayemeth should be given the right to receive copies of the records, including the community cards, filing system, etc., and that the Keren Hayesod should have the same right accorded to it in connection with the records of the Keren Kayemeth.
- c) That it was necessary to state that the Administrative Committee of the Jewish National Fund felt that the agreement in its final form would have to be ratified by the Board of Directors of the Jewish National Fund.

Upon motion, it was agreed

That the suggestions of Dr. Goldstein, above enumerated, be accepted by the joint sub-committee.

Mr. Lipsky stated that he was informed by legal authority that the Administrative Committee of the Keren Hayesod has full power to sign the agreement for a continued campaign of the United Palestine Appeal.

It was then unanimously voted

That the agreement entered into between the Keren Hayesod and the Jewish National Fund in 1937, copy of which is attached hereto, subject to such modifications as are indicated in the proposals enumerated in the minutes of this meeting, and included in the record of this meeting, as having been accepted by this joint-committee, shall constitute the 1938 agreement as between the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth.

On the question of the participation of the Mizrahi Palestine Fund in the U.P.A. for 1938, the chairman stated that the change in the arrangement, providing that in the event the U.P.A. should raise less in 1938 than in 1937, the Mizrahi Palestine Fund shall receive proportionately less as its share, was proposed in view of the great difficulties that face the U.P.A. campaign in the coming year.

After a discussion, however, it was voted

That the status quo shall be allowed to remain insofar as the Mizrahi Palestine Fund is concerned, which shall receive the sum of \$60,000. out of the funds of the U.P.A. for 1938 in exactly the same manner as it did in 1937.

ADMINISTRATION FOR 1938:

Mr. Ress stated, as a legal matter, that the U.P.A. could be made up of two members, to wit: the two corporations, the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth, and that if so constituted, with the agreement of all concerned, it could elect a Board of Directors or Administrative Committee to act for the corporation, and in addition to the Board or Administrative Committee, a committee could be set up to serve as an advisory committee to the campaign of 1938.

It was thereupon agreed

That for all purposes of the corporation, in view of the fact that authority had been given to the sub-committees by their respective Boards to act on their behalf, this meeting, held on Wednesday, November 24, 1937, at 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, be regarded as a meeting of the members of the U.P.A. Inc., and that this membership meeting proceed to elect the Board of Directors of the U.P.A.

A motion was then made, seconded and adopted

That the following serve as the officers of the U.P.A. for 1938:

HONORARY CHAIRMEN

Dr. Cyrus Adler
Hon. Alfred M. Cohen
Hon. Herbert H. Lehman
Judge Julian W. Mack
Nathan Straus
Henrietta Szold
Samuel Untermyer

Philadelphia, Pa.
Cincinnati, Ohio
Albany, N.Y.
New York City
New York City
Jerusalem
New York City

CO-CHAIRMEN

Dr. Israel Goldstein
Harold Jacobi
Louis Lipsky
Judge Morris Rothenberg
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Dr. Stephen S. Wise

New York City
New York City
New York City
New York City
Cleveland, Ohio
New York City

VICE-CHAIRMEN

Leon Gellman
Rabbi Solomon Goldman
Maurice Devin
Judge William M. Lewis
Micahel Schaap
Elihu D. Stone
David Wertheim

New York City
Chicago, Ill.
New York City
Philadelphia, Pa.
New York City
Boston, Mass.
New York City

TREASURER

Arthur M. Lampert

New York City

ASSOCIATE TREASURERS

Abraham L. Liebovitz
Louis Rinsky

New York City
New York City

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Louis Altschul
George Backer,
Samuel Bonchek
Jacob H. Cohen
Mrs. Moses P. Epstein
Harry P. Fierst
David Freiburger,
Leon Gellman
Leib Glantz
Harry L. Glucksman
Rabbi Solomon Goldman
Dr. Israel Goldstein
Harold Jacobi
Alexander Kahn
Dr. Maurice J. Karpf
Rabbi Max Kirshblum
Rabbi I.M. Kowalsky

Joseph Kraemer
Abraham Krasne
Abraham Krumbein
Arthur Lampert
John L. Leibowitz
Maurice Levin
Dr. Harris J. Levine
Dr. I.H. Levinthal
Judge William M. Lewis
Abraham L. Liebovitz
Louis Lipsky
Rabbi Joseph H. Lookstein
Samuel Markewich
Rabbi Irving Miller
Louis J. Moss
David Pinski
Elias Preiss
Charles Ress

Louis Rinsky
Louis P. Rucker
Judge Morris Rothenberg
Israel Sachs
Michael Schap
Joseph Schlossberg
Baruch Schnur
Louis Segal
Mrs. Herman Shulman
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
Jacob Sincoff
Dr. Ferdinand Sonneborn
Elihu D. Stone
Sigmund Thau
Abraham Wechsler
Morris Weinberg
David Wertheim
Dr. Stephen S. Wise

TREASURER:

The names of Arthur Lampport, Nathan Straus and Harold Jacobi were suggested. It was decided

That Dr. Wise, Mr. Lipsky and Dr. Goldstein confer with Mr. Jacobi, Mr. Lampport and Mr. Straus, inviting Mr. Straus to serve as Co-Chairman, and either Mr. Jacobi or Mr. Lampport as Treasurer of the 1938 Campaign.

NON-ZIONIST MEMBERS:

It was agreed that

Dr. Wise, Mr. Lipsky and Dr. Goldstein consider the matter of adding to the list of members of the Administrative Committee, after consultation with the gentlemen named, the following:

Harry L. Glucksman	Samuel C. Lampport
Alexander Kahn	Max D. Steuer
Maurice J. Karpf	Sol Strock
	Ira Younker

It was agreed

That at the National Conference of the U.P.A., to be held in January, a list of Honorary Vice-Chairmen shall be submitted, and also a National Advisory Council along the lines adopted in 1937.

It was further agreed

That the list of officers and members of the Administrative Committee be submitted by Mr. Lipsky and Dr. Goldstein to Dr. Wise for his observations, with the understanding that his views are to be given due consideration and that any change in the list, as suggested by him, may be accepted by Mr. Lipsky and Dr. Goldstein on behalf of the joint subcommittee.

MEETING OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE:

It was agreed

That the organization meeting of the new Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. shall be held as early as possible, in order that preparations for the 1938 campaign should not be delayed.

It was voted

That Mr. Lipsky, and Dr. Goldstein, after consultation with Dr. Wise, be authorized to call a meeting of the newly elected Administrative Committee on a date to be agreed upon between them.

The meeting then adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE KEREN HAYESOD AND
THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND AUTHORIZED TO NEGOTIATE THE AGREEMENT
FOR 1938 OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL CAMPAIGN.

(Draft submitted by Mr. Lipsky
from transcript sent to him
and Dr. Goldstein.)

The meeting of the Joint Sub-Committee of the Keren Hayesod and the Jewish National Fund was held at the offices of the Jewish National Fund, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, on Wednesday afternoon, November 24th, 1937.

Mr. Louis Lipsky presided.

The following were present: Representing the Jewish National Fund:- Dr. Israel Goldstein, Dr. Harris J. Levine, Rabbi I.M. Kowalsky, Louis Rinsky, Louis Segal; representing the Keren Hayesod: - Louis Lipsky, David Freiburger, Abraham Krumbein, Leon Gellman, Charles Ress, David Wertheim; there were present by invitation: Robert Silverman and Mendel N. Fisher.

The chairman stated that the first steps in connection with the setting up of the campaign of the United Palestine Appeal for 1938 were taken with the appointment of a committee by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, consisting of Mr. Lipsky, Dr. Goldstein and himself, to consider the various problems that had arisen which seemed to require amendments in the agreement that would affect the administration for 1938. The preliminary discussions between Mr. Lipsky, Dr. Goldstein and Dr. Wise resulted in the submission of certain proposals to the boards of the Keren Hayesod, the Keren Kayemeth and the various Zionist Organizations. There was ready, for submission to this meeting, an agreement approved by the Boards of the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth, on the basis of which it was assumed the joint sub-committee was authorized and empowered to act.

The agreement thus approved, reads as follows:

"It is agreed that the United Palestine Appeal should be continued for the year 1938, but in the light of the experience of the past two years, the following shall take the place of and be regarded as amendments to paragraphs 19, 20 and 21 of the Agreement of 1937:

"The officers of the Campaign and the Administrative Committee shall be nominated by the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth, and the list agreed to shall be submitted for election to the Annual Conference of the United Palestine Appeal, which shall be held as early as possible and not later than the second week of January, 1938.

"The Administrative Committee shall conduct and manage the Campaign for 1938 in accordance with the Agreement of 1937, and shall name the members of the staff required for the conduct of the campaign and the administration of the affairs of the United Palestine Appeal.

"In view of the fact that the Jewish National Fund under the agreement is authorized to carry on its own program, its own propaganda, and to collect money under its own name (which is paid into the campaign pool), and all Keren Hayesod activities are practically absorbed within the United Palestine Appeal Campaign, and it is unable to develop its own program of activities or special propaganda, it is agreed that the Administration of the United Palestine Appeal shall, in its propaganda and literature, give priority and greater emphasis to the work of the Keren Hayesod; and should occasion arise, the Administrative Committee of the United Palestine Appeal is authorized to conduct specific Keren Hayesod functions for the general benefit of the Campaign, in order to maintain the prestige and tradition of the Keren Hayesod in the American Jewish community, and at the same time utilize such affairs for the benefit of the United Palestine Appeal.

"In consideration of such functions and activities as the United Palestine Appeal may perform in the name of the Keren Hayesod, all references in the Agreement of 1937 to specific Keren Hayesod activities, reflected in paragraphs 12, 13 and 16, shall be omitted from the Agreement.

"It is further agreed that the Administrative Committee shall have full power to settle all questions arising out of paragraph 15, dealing with payment for services of participating organizations, and also with regard to the inclusion within the United Palestine Appeal of any other Palestine fund or activities, such as Mizrahi Palestine Fund, it being understood, however, that the Administrative Committee shall have no power to alter the participating agreement as between the Jewish National Fund and the Keren Hayesod.

"In all other respects, the Agreement of 1937 shall be binding upon all parties concerned.

"A separate memorandum shall be signed jointly, containing understandings on detailed aspects of the Campaign."

In addition to the foregoing, the following proposals were mutually exchanged between the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth, and have the approval of both Boards:

- "1. - On the question of service allocations out of the 1938 campaign to the Zionist Organization, Poale Zion and Mizrahi, it is agreed that the status quo remain and that the same amounts be allocated from the U.P.A. campaign of 1938 as were allocated out of the campaign of 1937.
- "2. - On the question of the participation of the Mizrahi Palestine Fund in the U.P.A., it is agreed that the Mizrahi shall receive \$60,000., the same sum that it received out of the 1937 campaign, it being understood, however, that this sum will be given to Mizrahi if the same sum (or more) is raised in 1938 by the U.P.A. as was raised in 1937. In the event, however, that the amount raised is less, then the Mizrahi Palestine Fund shall receive proportionately less as its share.

תוכנית היהודית בשביל ארץ ישראל

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

AMERICAN NON-ZIONIST OFFICE

71 West 47th Street, New York City

Telephone, BRyant 9-5754

Non-Zionist Members, The Executive,

Dr. Maurice B. Hexter
Dr. Maurice J. Karpf
Dr. Werner Senator

December 9, 1937

AMERICAN Non-Zionist Members and Deputy Members of the Council

Dr. Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Pa.*
Mr. James H. Becker, Chicago, Ill.*
Mr. Jacob Billikopf, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Louis J. Borinstein, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mr. David M. Bressler, New York City
Mr. David A. Brown, New York City
Mr. Edward M. Chase, Manchester, N. H.
Hon. Alfred M. Cohen, Cincinnati, Ohio
Dr. Henry Cohen, Galveston, Texas
Dr. Solomon S. Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hon. Albert Cohn, New York City
Mr. Howard S. Cullman, New York City
Mr. James Davis, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Eli Frank, Baltimore, Md.
Mr. Bernard B. Given, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. Harry L. Gluckman, New York City
Dr. Maurice B. Hexter, Jerusalem, Palestine
Mr. Sidney Hillman, New York City
Mr. Harold Hirsch, Atlanta, Ga.
Hon. Samuel H. Hofstadter, New York City
Mr. Joseph C. Hyman, New York City
Dr. Leo Jung, New York City
Mr. Alexander Kahn, New York City*
Dr. Bernhard Kahn, Paris, France
Dr. Maurice J. Karpf, New York City
Mr. J. J. Kiser, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mr. Samuel Klaus, New York City
Rabbi Nathan Krass, New York City
Mr. Samuel C. Lamport, New York City
Mr. J. W. Latzky-Bartholdy, Tel-Aviv, Palestine
Hon. Edward Lazansky, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rabbi David Lefkowitz, Dallas, Texas
Hon. Irving Lehman, New York City*
Mr. Monte M. Lehman, New Orleans, La.
Dr. Emanuel Libman, New York City
Mr. Albert H. Lieberman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, New Brunswick, N. J.
Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, New York City*
Mr. Simon Lyon, Washington, D. C.
Mr. James Marshall, New York City
Mr. Edwin B. Meissner, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. Henry Monsky, Omaha, Nebr.
Dr. Julian Morgenstern, Cincinnati, Ohio
Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Washington, D. C.
Mr. Meyer L. Prentiss, Detroit, Mich.
Mr. A. L. Saltzstein, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. Joseph H. Schanfeld, Minneapolis, Minn.
Dr. Samuel Schulman, New York City
Mr. David J. Schweitzer, Paris, France
Mr. Alfred Shemanski, Seattle, Wash.
Rabbi Abram Simon, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Leo Simon, Paris, France
Hon. M. C. Sloss, San Francisco, Cal.
Hon. Horace Stern, Philadelphia, Pa.*
Mr. Hugh Grant Straus, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mr. Morris D. Waldman, New York City
Mr. Felix M. Warburg, New York City*
Mr. Henry Wineman, Detroit, Mich.*

* Members of the Administrative Committee

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
105th and Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

The passing of Felix M. Warburg at any time would be a great loss. Coming as it did at this juncture it creates a void which cannot be filled. This is especially true with respect to the problems confronting the Jewish world as a result of the Royal Commission Report and the proposed partition of Palestine.

Under date of September 22nd, Mr. Warburg wrote you outlining the problems which faced the Non-Zionists at the Agency meeting in Zurich and the action he and his colleagues took there. He discussed these problems in even greater detail at the Briarcliff meeting. It was his hope, shared by his colleagues, that a way would be found for preventing partition and for establishing an understanding between Arabs and Jews so that a new beginning might be made for a harmonious upbuilding of Palestine.

In the resolution adopted by the Agency, largely as a result of Mr. Warburg's leadership, the Executive was instructed to ask the British Government to call a round table conference of Arabs and Jews. It was hoped that in this way a program might be developed which would induce the British Government to continue the mandate over a united Palestine, thus avoiding the dire consequences which some of us foresee in partition. It now appears that the British Government has no faith in such a conference and will probably be unwilling to call one. If a conference is to take place it will have to come as a result of the initiative of the Agency or those outside of it. Since some of the members of the Agency Executive are ready to accept partition under certain conditions, it may be doubted whether they will pursue such a round table with the vigor necessary to make it effective unless there is pressure upon them. This pressure must be exercised mainly by American Jews, Zionists and Non-Zionists, who are opposed to partition.

December 9, 1937

Unfortunately, there is no organization or machinery in the United States which could be harnessed for this purpose. The American Non-Zionist members of the Agency are only loosely knit together. Were they to take the initiative in this matter they would have to create the means for doing so. How to do this and what form it is to take has given some of us deep concern.

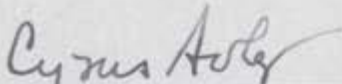
A short time ago the American Non-Zionist members of the Administrative Committee met to consider this and other problems. A small Executive Committee, consisting of the undersigned, was created to take such action as seems necessary. We are now studying the problem. We are convinced that partition cannot be fought by negotiation alone; that constructive alternative proposals must be devised. We hope that we shall have something definite to report to you in the near future.

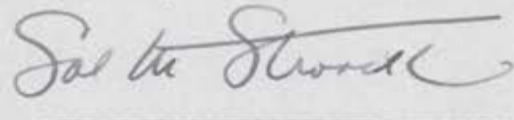
In the meanwhile we want you to know that those of us who were close to Mr. Warburg in this work and who know how near the matter was to his heart have every desire to carry on in his spirit. Since you have shown an interest in this problem in the past we want you to know that we are planning to carry on and that your active encouragement and support are urgently needed.

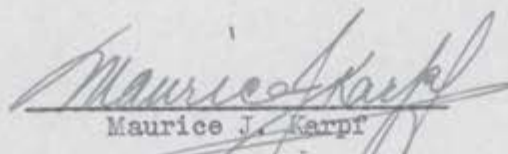
We assume that you still believe as you did when you communicated with Mr. Warburg that partition and the proposed Jewish State must be prevented at all costs. Nothing has happened since to indicate that partition is not going. Indeed, there are many reasons for believing that the British Government and the Zionists are definitely moving in the direction of partition and the Jewish State, and that such statements to the contrary as have appeared from time to time are intended to reduce opposition to a minimum. Nor does partition seem less dangerous now, after more careful analysis, than it appeared originally. The enclosed Summary of an Address on "Partition of Palestine and Its Consequences", by one of the undersigned, will indicate to you how important its consequences may be for all Jews. If you desire it, the full text of the Address will be sent you.

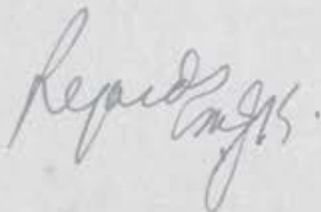
We would be greatly heartened in the difficult struggle ahead of us if we had the assurance of your cooperation.

Faithfully yours,


Cyrus Adler


Sol M. Stroock


Maurice J. Karpf



December 12, 1938

Mr. Sigmund Livingston, Chairman
Anti-Defamation League
130 North Wells Street
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Livingston:

I am enclosing herewith an item which appeared in the Cleveland Plain Dealer yesterday containing an extract from an article on "The Future of the Jews" which is to appear in the Liberty Magazine of December 24. You may know about this article. If the extract is indicative of the whole article, it is quite horrible. I wonder why the Liberty Magazine wants to publish gutter stuff of this sort coming from the senile and poisoned mind of a man who was once a socialist and a humanitarian. Can anything be done about scrapping this article or toning it down? The fact that it is to be answered, of course, does not justify a reputable magazine in publishing it.

If it is to be published, I would suggest that the Anti-defamation League at once circularize our Jewish magazines, newspapers and our Rabbis and request them not to create a sensational controversy about the article but to ignore it entirely. We are just in the midst of a Coughlin controversy involving Jews. We have gone through six or eight weeks of intensive Jewish discussion relative to the German situation. I do not think that it is wise to make another assault upon American public opinion through a loud and vociferous denunciation of another anti-Semite. It would be a great mistake. Incidentally, newspapers and magazines ought not to be encouraged to publish such articles in the hope of attracting avid Jewish readers and increasing their circulation. Magazines stooping to publish this type of an article ought not to be purchased by Jews.

I listened in on Frank Hogan's speech yesterday. I think it was very good and effective. I felt, however, that it will not be enough. Coughlin will return to the attack next week with some new preposterous charges. His criticism of

Mr. Livingston

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American Jews for wanting Christmas and Easter celebrations taken out of the public schools sounded ludicrous to one who remembers how vigorously the Catholics fought the teaching of the Bible in the public schools for fear that their particular slant on the Bible would not be conveyed to the children.

I am still of the conviction that we will have to get time on the radio chain every Sunday afternoon for as long as it will be necessary, specifically to answer his attacks and also to educate the listeners constructively in the ideals of true Americanism, the implications of democracy, the threat to our common heritage, etc., etc.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BX



December 20, 1937

Dr. Louis Finkelstein,
The Jewish Theological Seminary of America,
Northeast corner, Broadway and 122nd Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Finkelstein:

I am very happy to learn that the subject of "Religion" will be included in one of the sessions of the conference of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. That is quite an achievement. I am also happy that you will handle that subject although I agree with you that it might have been more desirable to have had a layman present it. I shall be glad to talk the matter over with you when I see you in Cincinnati.

It is of utmost importance to impress Jewish lay leaders with the thought that philanthropy cannot function as the "be all" and "end all" of Jewish life, that it is not an adequate and enduring basis for a continuing and vital Jewish community life. We must regain a perspective on Jewish life in this country which transcends the present shattered political and economic status of our people in so many parts of the world requiring extraordinary philanthropic exertions on our part. We must not ignore the permanent and enduring values and institutions in Jewish life among which, pre-eminently, is Judaism, and its most important and democratic institution - the synagogue. The major responsibility for vitalizing Judaism in the synagogue for the sake of the coming generations of American Jews should be put squarely upon the shoulders of the outstanding Jewish lay leaders in every community. The bankruptcy of all other concepts of Jewish life in America and their utter irrelevancies to the American scene - so called diaspora nationalism, Jewish secularism, Jewish culture and Jewish civilization - ought to be driven home and a courageous note sounded in behalf of historic Judaism - its theology, its ethics, and its great message to the modern world.

With all good wishes, I remain

AHS:EK

Most cordially yours,

STATEMENT BY CONSTITUTIONAL
REVISION COMMITTEE

At the 1936 Providence Convention a resolution was adopted providing, that a commission on the Constitution and By-Laws of the Zionist Organization of America be established and that the personnel of the Commission be appointed by the Executive Committee; that "its report shall incorporate the regional plan of organization", and that such report should be submitted to the Executive Committee, the Administrative Committee and the National Council. It further provided that the Commission should "cooperate with the proper authorities of the Jewish National Fund and the United Palestine Appeal," and that the Committee should present its final report at the next annual convention "after consultation with the Executive Committee, Administrative Committee and the National Council."

Accordingly, in the latter part of November, 1936, Dr. Stephen S. Wise appointed the undersigned as such committee.

At the first meeting of the Committee, Mr. Samuel Rothstein was elected its Secretary.

The Committee met for the first time on December 21st. At that and the five succeeding sessions, there was a full attendance and active participation by every member of the Committee.

Mr. Morris Margulies, Secretary of the Zionist Organization of America, supplied the Committee with required data and gave the Committee the benefit of his presence at every meeting, as well as valuable information and cooperation.

Mr. Louis Lipsky, though unable to attend any of the formal sessions of the Committee, transmitted to it valued advice out of the abundance of his experience.

The notice of the activity of the Commission was published in the "New Palestine", and suggestions and writings solicited. Correspondence was received from Col. Benjamin F. Evarts, of the New England Zionist Region, who strongly stressed a plan of regional organization.

The basic draft of the proposed Constitution was submitted by Mr. Leo Wolfson. Every point was thereafter carefully considered and on many points long and protracted discussions were had requiring a full knowledge of the history and the activities of the Zionist Organization of America and other Zionist organizations.

Most of the provisions of the proposed Constitution represented unanimity of the members, but on a number of very important matters only that of a majority of the members.

OUTSTANDING PROVISIONS

The Constitution is so drafted as to invite and provide for the participation within the Zionist movement of all parties and groups as they are now, or may hereafter be constituted under the statutes of the World Zionist Organization, who may elect to join the Zionist Organization of America.

The Constitution provides that such parties and groups shall be autonomous in their party or group activity, maintaining their own party or group organizations and activities unaffected in all respects, except that they shall cooperate with and assist the Zionist Organization of America in all its activities.

It is hoped that such an arrangement will immeasurably strengthen the Zionist movement in America, will make for solidarity and effectiveness in the accomplishment of common and basic objectives, and yet will in no wise interfere with the particular party objectives or identities of parties or groups. It will make it possible for every American Zionist to be integrated with the Zionist Organization of America, and thus redound not only to the benefit of the Zionist Organization of America, and the advantage of the parties and groups as well, but what is most important, is the Zionist cause in America itself.

It is hoped that these provisions of the proposed Constitution will represent not only a hope and expectation, but a reality as well, that it will be regarded as a rapprochement and invitation and accepted in the spirit in which it is offered.

The regional plan of organization is made a fundamental part of the Constitution. It provides for the setting up of regions, each comprising one or more contiguous states, except in the case of the City of New York, where there may be one or more regions. The regions are to have responsibility for carrying on Zionist activities and fund-raising; and the proposed Constitution provides for affiliation with the region of every district, society, group or other organization within its territorial limits.

Membership dues shall be \$5.00 per annum. It shall include the Shekel and the official publication of the Zionist Organization of America. Members paying \$10.00 per year shall be known as "contributing members" and those paying \$25.00 or more shall be known as "sustaining members".

Members of the Zionist Organization of America may associate themselves in social, religious, educational or other units, and when chartered by the Zionist Organization of America, shall be deemed registered societies and function as districts, and become part of a district in the region in which they are located.

The Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization, the Order Sons of Zion, and other Jewish National organizations engaged in Jewish activities, may become members of the Zionist Organization of America upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the National Administration and the Executive of the Zionist Organization of America,

The Avukah, Masada and Young Judaea are subsidiary organizations of the Zionist Organization of America, and shall function under its supervision.

The officers of the Zionist Organization of America are to consist of a President, three to five Vice-Presidents, the Chairman of the Administrative Council (the Administrative Council taking the place of the old Administrative Committee), the Chairman of the National Council, and Treasurer. The Chairman of each Region shall serve as Regional Vice President of the Zionist Organization of America. The Secretary is to be appointed by the Administrative Council. The President may not hold office for more than two consecutive terms, and no officer, or member of the Executive, other than the Secretary shall receive any compensation for services rendered.

The election of officers of the Zionist Organization of America shall be held at the afternoon session of second day of the Convention, and shall have precedence over all other business until the elections have been completed.

The Executive shall consist of the officers and from nine to fifteen members elected by the Convention.

The Administrative Council shall consist of the officers, the Regional Vice Presidents, the elected Chairman, and sixty members, of whom no more than thirty shall be residents of the City of New York. The Convention may elect no more than five members at large.

The National Council shall consist of two hundred and fifty members, to be chosen by the Region and District organizations, in such manner as may be provided by the rules of the Administrative Council, and the officers, executive and members of the Administrative Council.

SCOPE OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution embodies a substantial number of provisions which ordinarily would be provided for in the By-Laws, but in the unanimous judgment of the Committee it was desirable for the Zionist Organization of America to have them incorporated in the Constitution itself. Many rules are yet to be set up, as provided in the Constitution, governing the practice and procedure at Conventions, etc. in the preparation of which the Committee is prepared to be of service.

The careful consideration and study of the Zionist membership is invited.



Respectfully submitted,

M. Maldwin Fertig, Chairman
Carl Sherman
Simon Rifkind
Dr. A. J. Rongy
Leo Wolfson
Samuel Rothstein, Secretary

C O N S T I T U T I O N
of the
ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

P R E A M B L E

We, the Zionists of the United States of America, in order to advance the realization of the aim of the Basle Platform "to establish a publicly recognized and legally secured home for the Jewish people in Palestine"; to further the establishment "of a national home for the Jewish people", the objective enunciated by the British Government in the Balfour Declaration in which it gave its promise to use its "best endeavors to facilitate" the achievement of such objective; and to further the execution of the Mandate for Palestine granted by the League of Nations to Great Britain, in which recognition is given to the "historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and to the grounds for reconstituting their national home"; do ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I

Affiliation with the World Zionist Organization

Section 1. The Zionist Organization of America is the sole agent, representative and branch of the World Zionist Organization exercising jurisdiction in the United States of America under the statutes, by-laws and similar enactments adopted by the World Zionist Congress. It shall exercise such additional powers as are or may be vested in it by the Executive and the Actions Committee of the World Zionist Congress.

ARTICLE II

Name and Office

Section 1. The name of this Organization shall be: Zionist Organization of America.

Section 2. The principal office of the Zionist Organization of America shall be in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York.

ARTICLE III

Incorporation

Section 1. The Zionist Organization of America shall function under the Charter granted it by Chapter 205 of the laws of 1920 of the State of New York.

ARTICLE IV

Jurisdiction

Section 1. The Zionist Organization of America shall initiate, organize and direct all Zionist activity throughout the United States and its territorial possessions; shall have charge of Zionist funds, Keren Kayometh, Keren Hayesod, and all other funds which may be established by the World Zionist Organization, Shekolim, Congress elections; Palestine offices, Hachshara, the dissemination of the Hebrew language, carry on oral and written educational programs for the above-mentioned activities, shall have power to establish Youth Organizations and, generally, to do any other acts of whatsoever kind and nature as may be necessary and proper for the attainment of the Zionist aims, purposes and objects.

Section 2. Parties and groups within the Zionist movement as they are now constituted, or as they may hereafter be constituted, under the statutes of the World Zionist Organization, who elect to join the Zionist Organization of America shall be recognized as such by it. But parties and groups so recognized shall be autonomous in their party or group activity, maintaining their own party or group Organizations and activities unaffected in all respects, except that they shall cooperate with and assist the Zionist Organization of America in all its activities, and shall not in any way interfere with its full and complete authority on all Zionist matters within the United States of America and with the exercise of its legislative, administrative and executive functions. The decision of the Zionist Organization of America on all matters within its jurisdiction shall be final, conclusive and binding on the parties and groups.

ARTICLE V

Affiliated Organizations

Section 1. The Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization of America, the Order Sons of Zion and other Jewish National Organizations engaged in the following activities, to wit: fraternal, social, religious, educational, economic, insurance, Palestine welfare, neighborhood or other general Jewish activities, may become members of the Zionist Organization of America upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between them and the Executive of the Zionist Organization of America.

Section 2. The Administrative Council of the Zionist Organization of America shall enact by-laws and rules to regulate the admission of such organizations as affiliated organizations of the Zionist Organization of America and prescribe their dues, rights, privileges and duties.

ARTICLE VI

Membership

Section 1. Every Jew and Jewess 18 years of age and over, residing in the United States of America or its territorial possessions, who subscribes to the Basle platform, accepts the Balfour Declaration and Mandates, agrees to abide by the Constitution and by-laws of the Zionist Organization of America, pays the annual dues hereafter provided, may become a member of the Zionist Organization of America.

Section 2. Every member of the Zionist Organization of America shall be a holder of a national membership card.

Section 3. At the time of joining the Zionist Organization of America, every applicant may, at his option, designate the Zionist party or group (if any) with which he desires to become affiliated. Every member may at any time change his party or group affiliation by sending a written notice to the Secretary of the Zionist Organization of America requesting such change.

ARTICLE VII

Dues

Section 1. Membership dues of the Zionist Organization of America shall be \$5.00 per annum, which shall include the Shekel and the official publication of the Zionist Organization of America, and of which \$1.00 shall be paid to the Region and \$1.00 to the District.

Section 2. Members paying \$10.00 a year shall be known as "contributing members," which sum shall include the Shekel and the official publication of the Zionist Organization of America, and of which \$2.00 shall be paid to the Region and \$2.00 to the District.

Section 3. Members paying \$25.00 or more a year shall be known as "sustaining members," which sum shall include the Shekel and the official publication of the Zionist Organization of America, and of which \$5.00 shall be paid to the Region and \$5.00 to the District.

Section 4. All funds collected in behalf of or under the direction of the Zionist Organization of America shall be remitted to the Zionist Organization not later than the 10th day of each and every month, together with a written report signed by the President and Treasurer of such District, Society or Region showing the total amount collected and the total amount expended during the preceding month.

ARTICLE VIII

Regions

Section 1. The Regional plan of organization shall become basic in the Zionist Organization of America. The Executive, with the approval of the Administrative Council, shall divide the United States of America into geographical regions, comprising one or more contiguous states, except the City of New York which shall consist of one or more regions.

Section 2. Every District, society, group or other organization, as defined in Article IX herein, now in existence or which may hereafter be organized and constituted within such state or states, shall become affiliated with the Region and be subject to its administration and to such rules and regulations as it may lawfully adopt.

Section 3. Each Region shall have such officers, executive and other committees, as provided by by-laws to be enacted by the Region and approved by the Administrative Council of the Zionist Organization of America.

Section 4. Each Region shall direct and supervise the activities of the Districts, clubs, societies and other organizations within its territory and jurisdiction.

Section 5. Subject to the control and supervision of the Executive and the Administrative Council of the Zionist Organization of America, the Regions shall have the fullest measure of responsibility and autonomy in the conduct of Regional Zionist affairs.

Section 6. Each Region shall assume direct responsibility for carrying on Zionist activities and for raising Zionist funds within its territory, as directed by the Executive and the Administrative Council of the Zionist Organization of America.

Section 7. Each Region shall hold an annual Convention at such time and place as its Executive may fix. At such annual Conventions, reports of its activities shall be rendered, plans for future activities shall be considered and officers for the ensuing year shall be elected.

Section 8. The minimum program of Zionist activities which each Region shall carry on is as follows:

1. Membership and Shekolim
2. Fund-raising for Palestine (including Keren Kayemeth and Keren Hayesod)
3. Zionist Youth Activities
4. Pro-Palestine Activities (Tozareth Haareth)
5. Cultural Activities

Section 9. Each Region shall be granted a Charter by the Administrative Council of the Zionist Organization of America. It shall function as an integral part of the Zionist Organization of America and shall be subject to its Constitution, by-laws and rules and regulations which the Administrative Council of the Zionist Organization of America may from time to time adopt.

Section 10. The Constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations adopted by each Region at its constituent Convention or at any subsequent Convention shall become effective only upon approval by the Executive of the Zionist Organization of America.

A R T I C L E IX

Societies

Section 1. Members of the Zionist Organization of America may associate themselves in social, religious, educational, economic, insurance, Palestine welfare, neighborhood or other groups, and when duly chartered by the Zionist Organization of America, shall be deemed registered societies and function as Districts or become part of the District and the Region in which they are located provided, however, that every member of such group shall be a holder of a national membership card.

Section 2. Registered societies must join the District and Region in which they are located and shall be represented on the Administrative Committees of such District and Region in proportion to the number of its members.

Districts

Section 1. Each District shall be duly chartered by the Administrative Council of the Zionist Organization of America.

Section 2. Each District shall be assigned to its proper Region and shall function under the supervision of the Region as herein before provided.

Section 3. A member must register either in the District in which he lives or as a member of registered society, and be assigned to a District and Region.

Section 4. The District shall be subject to the Constitution, by-laws, and the rules and regulations of the Zionist Organization of America and of the Region now in force or hereafter enacted.

Section 5. The by-laws, rules and regulations relating to Districts now in force shall continue until the Region shall be established and function as such.

A R T I C L E X

Youth Organizations

Section 1. The Avukah, Masada and Young Judaea are the Youth Organizations of the Zionist Organization of America.

Section 2. They shall function under the supervision and direction of the Administrative Council of the Zionist Organization of America which shall enact, regulate and prescribe their dues, payable to the Zionist Organization, and their rights, privileges and duties.

Section 3. The Constitution and by-laws of each Youth Organization shall be submitted for approval to the Executive of the Zionist Organization of America.

Section 4. The Executive, subject to the approval of the Administrative Council, shall have the power to establish such other Youth Organizations and Youth activities as it may deem advisable.

A R T I C L E XI

Convention

Section 1. The Convention shall be the Supreme Legislative body of the Zionist Organization of America.

Section 2. The Convention shall meet each year at a time and place selected by the Administrative Council.

Section 3. The Convention shall:

(a) Receive and consider the report to be presented by the Executive as to its activities and those of all other Zionist institutions for the past year

(b) Determine the program of Zionist activities for the ensuing year

(c) Receive, discuss and decide on the proposals submitted by the Executive, Administrative and National Councils and delegates

(d) Receive and discuss interpolations of the delegates.

(e) Elect the National Administration for the ensuing year, as herein provided.

Section 4. All officers elected by the Convention (with the exception of those elected for the duration of the Convention) shall hold office for one year and until their successors in office have been elected and qualified.

Section 5. The proceedings of the Convention shall be conducted in conformity with a set of standing rules to be adopted at its opening session.

Section 6. The Convention shall consist of not more than 600 delegates elected by the Districts or registered societies, to be based on proportionate representation as prescribed by the Administrative Council and of delegates of the affiliation organizations, in accordance with the provisions of affiliation between them and the Zionist Organization of America.

Section 7. The Executive or the Administrative Council shall have the right to call an extraordinary session of the Convention at any time. It shall be composed of the delegates elected to the last Convention.

Section 8. The agenda for such extraordinary Convention shall be fixed by the resolution of the Executive or the Administrative Council whichever convenes the same.

Section 9. Notice of the time and place of the Convention shall be given to the Regions, Districts, registered societies and affiliated organizations at least one month in advance, except in the case of an extraordinary session.

Section 10. The annual reports to be read at the Convention shall be distributed to the delegates at least two weeks before the first session of the Convention.

Section 11. Delegates to the Convention shall be elected by members of the Organization in good standing, in accordance with rules to be established by the Executive subject to approval of the Administrative Council.

Section 12. No member shall be permitted to vote for delegates unless he has been a registered member of the Zionist Organization of America at least 30 days before the election.

Section 13. No member shall be elected as a delegate to the Convention unless he has been a registered member of the Zionist Organization of America for at least six months prior to the election.

Section 14. The Executive, subject to approval of the Administrative Council, shall establish rules for the election of alternate delegates to serve in place and stead of elected delegates who are unable to attend the Convention.

Section 15. The Convention shall elect its own officers, adopt its own rules and decide the number of its Committees and the manner of their appointment or selection.

Section 16. One-half of the elected delegates, present at the Convention, shall constitute a quorum.

Section 17. All decisions of the Convention shall require a majority vote of those present and voting.

A R T I C L E X I I

National Administration

Section 1. The administration of the Zionist Organization of America shall be vested in the officers, the Executive, the Administrative Council, and the National Council.

Officers

Section 2. The officers of the Zionist Organization of America shall consist of a President, three to five Vice-Presidents, Chairman of the Administrative Council, Chairman of the National Council and Treasurer.

Section 3. The Chairman of each Region shall serve as Regional Vice-President of the Zionist Organization of America, and by virtue of his office shall be a member of the Administrative Council.

Section 4. The Convention may elect such honorary officers as it may deem advisable.

Section 5. The Secretary of the Zionist Organization shall be elected by the Administrative Council at its first session.

Section 6. The Convention by resolutions may create such additional officers as it may deem advisable, and elect the same.

Section 7. The election of officers for the Zionist Organization of America, except the Regional Vice-Presidents, shall be held at the afternoon session of the second day of the Convention, and no business shall have precedence until the elections have been completed.

Section 8. The duties of the officers shall be such as usually inhere in their respective offices, and they shall have such other duties as may be prescribed by the Executive, the Administrative Council and the Convention.

Section 9. A President may not serve more than two consecutive terms.

Section 10. No officer or member of the Executive, except the secretary, shall receive compensation for his services.

The Executive

Section 11. The Executive of the Zionist Organization of America shall consist of the elected officers of the Organization as elected by the Convention and from nine to fifteen members to be elected by the Convention. They are to serve for one year and until their successors have been elected and have qualified.

Section 12. The Executive shall administer and direct the affairs of the Organization and execute the orders and resolutions of the Convention and Administrative Council.

Section 13. The Executive shall at all times be responsible to and report its activities monthly to the Administrative Council.

Section 14. The Executive shall, subject to the approval and ratification of the Administrative Council, have administrative power and supervision over the Regions, Districts, Societies, the membership, Youth Organization, and over all organizational matters; shall have the power to devise plans for their respective activities, and to enact by-laws, rules and regulations relating to same.

Section 15. The Executive shall, subject to the approval of the Administrative Council, have the power to fix the compensation to be paid to the secretary and to all employees of the Organization.

Section 16. The Executive shall have the power to publish only such publications as authorized by the Administrative Council.

Section 17. The Executive shall hold meetings bi-weekly, and special meetings upon the call of the President or five members thereof.

Section 18. A member of the Executive or of the Administrative Council (except non-residents of New York City) who fails to attend three successive meetings may be subject to removal by the Administrative Council.

Section 19. The Executive shall have the power to order the inspection or auditing of the books and accounts of the Regions, Districts, Societies, groups and other constituent bodies, and to take the necessary steps to protect the rights and interests of the Zionist Organization of America.

Section 20. The Executive shall appoint a Committee of Finance to be approved by the Administrative Council, which shall supervise all finances of the Organization and its sub-divisions, shall receive financial reports and shall be responsible for the books and finances of the Organization. The Finance Committee shall at the first meeting of the Administrative Council submit for its consideration and acceptance a proposed budget for the ensuing year.

Section 21. The Executive shall appoint the following standing Committees from among its members, and members of the Administrative Council: a member of the Executive shall be the Chairman thereof, to wit:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Organization | (d) Palestine |
| (b) Education | (e) National Funds |
| (c) Publications | (f) Political Committee |

Section 22. The Executive shall have the power to suspend, revoke, liquidate, dissolve and reorganize any Region, society, District, or other affiliated group or organization, but such action shall be effective only after a hearing, upon notice to the affected parties and upon approval by the Administrative Council, except that the power of suspension may become immediately effective but shall not continue for more than thirty days thereafter without the approval of the Administrative Council. The Executive shall formulate rules to govern the procedure in such cases.

Administrative Council

Section 23. The Administrative Council shall consist of the officers, the Regional Vice-Presidents, the elected Chairman and sixty members of whom no more than thirty shall be residents of the City of New York. The Convention may elect not more than five members at large.

Section 24. The Administrative Council shall be elected at the Convention for a period of one year and the members thereof shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified.

Section 25. The Administrative Council shall administer the affairs of the Organization, have the sole power to decide all questions of policy and administration subject to this Constitution, carry out the resolutions adopted by the Convention or any extraordinary Convention and the statutes of the World Zionist Organization.

Section 26. The Administrative Council shall fill all vacancies which may occur through death, resignation or failure to attend meetings, which may occur in the officers, the Executive and its own members.

Section 27. The Administrative Council shall have the power to have full supervision over the Regions, Districts, groups, societies, affiliated organizations and Youth Organizations and the plans for their organization and Zionist activities.

Section 28. The Administrative Council shall hold monthly meetings. Special meetings may be held at the call of the President, the Executive or upon request of twenty members of the Administrative Council. The Chairman of the Administrative Council shall preside at its meetings.

Section 29. The Administrative Council is empowered to adopt by-laws, rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this Constitution and the aims and purposes thereof.

National Council

Section 30. The National Council shall consist of its elected chairman and two hundred and fifty members to be chosen by the Region and District organizations in such manner that may be provided by the Administrative Council.

Section 31. The officers, Executive and the members of the Administrative Council shall also be members of the National Council.

Section 32. The National Council shall hold meetings once every four months at such time and place as may be decided by the Executive.

Section 33. The National Council shall act in an advisory capacity, and its resolutions shall be referred to the Administrative Council for its consideration and action. The Chairman of the National Council shall preside at its meetings.

ARTICLE XIII

Proportional Representation

Section 1. The principle of proportional representation shall govern the election of the Vice-Presidents not including the Regional Vice-Presidents, the Executive, the Administrative Council and the National Council, (in order to insure in the same, minority representation).

Section 2. The Administrative Council shall adopt such rules as are necessary to put this principle into effect.

ARTICLE XIV

World Zionist Congress

Section 1. The Executive shall order, each year, a Shekel Campaign, and all Regions, Districts, registered societies and other affiliated organizations shall sell shekolim and remit the proceeds of such sales to the Zionist Organization of America.

Section 2. The Executive shall, subject to the approval of the Administrative Council, make all arrangements for the election of delegates and alternates to the World Zionist Congress, in accordance with the election rules of the World Zionist Executive enacted by such a Congress.

Section 3. The Executive shall appoint an Election Board which shall have charge of the elections of delegates and alternate delegates to the World Zionist Congress, subject to the rules and regulations of the World Zionist Executive relating to the Congress for the particular year.

ARTICLE XV

Amendments

Section 1. This Constitution may be amended upon recommendation of the Executive or the Administrative Council or by a petition signed by at least two hundred and fifty members in good standing, or by a two-thirds vote of the delegates at a regular or extraordinary session of the Convention, provided written notice of the proposal is given to each Region, District, registered society or other affiliated organizations, and the same has been published in the official organs of the Zionist Organization of America, specifically setting forth the article, and the section thereof sought to be amended at least thirty days before such Convention, except that the Convention itself may upon a two-third vote of the duly accredited delegates to the Convention amend same.

ARTICLE XVI

Repeal

Section 1. The Constitution and by-laws and all the resolutions heretofore enacted are hereby repealed.

[937]

Report of
Commission on Guiding Principles
of Reform Judaism

In adopting the report of the Commission on Platform the C. C. A. R. at its last session in Cape May resolved that

"the declaration of Principles as submitted by the commission be accepted as basis for a final reformulation and that every member of the Conference be requested to make such comments or suggestions relating to phraseology or otherwise as he deems fit; that the Commission then formulate a final report which shall be sent to the members not less than sixty days before the next convention and that action thereon be taken at the next conference." (Yearbook, 1936, pp. 106-7)

That statement represented the reworking by a sub-committee of one of two drafts that were placed before the entire commission. In revising it the sub-committee sought to utilize certain statements and opinions contained in the other draft. It was guided also by a third manuscript prepared by another member of the Commission. In addition it embodied a number of suggestions submitted in several letters from members of the Conference.

Upon the publication of the Yearbook, the present chairman of the Commission circularized the entire membership of the Conference, inviting a careful study of the proposed declaration of Guiding Principles and a written expression of opinion. Nineteen men replied. Three men took exception to the entire project, one

offered a complete substitute draft, the rest endorsed the declaration in its entirety or offered helpful criticisms.

The Commission met in Cincinnati on March 3rd and revised the text in the light of the comments in the letters. The revised statement was sent out again to all members of the Conference with the request for further criticisms. Twenty-two men answered this time. A number of them were good enough to write on both occasions. This time only one registered his objection to adopting any platform. The rest were either most generous in their approbations or made suggestions for the improvement of the draft.

The following men cooperated with the Commission:

.....

To all the writers the Commission expresses its appreciations. With their aid the final draft which is placed herewith before the Conference ceased to be the work of a few individuals and became the expression of a considerable part of the membership of the C. A. R.

The work of revision of the text consisted: 1) in removing all exhortations and homiletical appeals; 2) in securing the greatest possible brevity consistent with clearness of thought; and 3) in the methodical arrangement of the material, particularly in the last section. By avoiding all argumentation, controversy and invective the Commission consciously sacrificed some of the driving force that may be expected in such a statement but it has gained for the statement ^{greater} dignity and forthrightness. The Commission trusts that it has faithfully expressed the substance

of Jewish faith upon which all members of the C. C. A. R. unite and which will prove helpful to the men and women of our congregations.

Respectfully,



*Suggester
Folder for
copy for
Season 1937-38*

The Cleveland Community Religious Hour

Little Theatre---Public Hall

Sunday afternoons, 3:30 o'clock

November to April

The Cleveland Community Religious Hour has arrived. It has been accepted as a part of the cultural life of the Community. In one of the most difficult fields of cooperation it has survived. It has weathered the depression.

Its Origin

Seven years ago sixteen representative citizens of Greater Cleveland were persuaded that the precept, "Love thy neighbor as thyself" would be more universally practiced if these neighbors knew and understood each other better. To know and understand each other better they must be given an opportunity to meet on some common ground. This opportunity has been afforded on each Sunday afternoon from November to May in the Little Theatre of the Public Auditorium. Through the years 196 meetings have been held.

What It Is

The Cleveland Community Religious Hour is an open forum dedicated to the eradication of prejudice, misunderstanding and bigotry as existing between religious and racial groups and substituting friendship, tolerance mutual goodwill and helpfulness therefor. An enclosure of all creeds and colors, an allowor of all theologies, a demonstration of how wide spread is the adherence to the American principle of tolerance and religious freedom.

Our Program

Our program consists of music rendered voluntarily by

soloists, choruses, and choirs of the churches of the city;
 An address by some outstanding businessman, priest, rabbi,
 minister, professor, or writer; A question period, which many
 declare is "The Hear of the Hour".

Our Convictions

1. That this ghastly wound of racial and religious intolerance from which the world has suffered for more than a thousand years can be healed.
2. That intolerance is not only inconsistent with our religious professions, but detrimental to business and has no place in a Democracy. Intolerance is not only a menace to the group discriminated against but to the group guilty of the discriminations.
3. That intolerance is the next great plague to go. Our children will hold us incompetent, if with the means at hand, we fail to end this scourge within our generation.
4. That while in things theological Catholics, Jews, and Protestants can be as separate as the fingers of a stretched-out hand, in things civic and American they can be as united as a clenched fist. One danger we have constantly guarded against; namely the tendency toward sentimentality and covetous felicitations, thus minimizing differences to the point of indifference.
5. That the term "Christian" and "Jew" should cease to connote two hostile cultures, as Lessing makes clear in his much quoted lines, in which he has the Christian monk say to the Jewish Nathan,

"Heaven bless you;

That which makes me to you a Christian

Makes you to me a Jew."

Christians could become more Christian in their attitude toward Jews, and Jews might also cultivate a more friendly spirit. The true Jew cannot be anti-Christian. The true Christian cannot be anti-Jewish. The Christian who hates the Jew is unfaithful to Christianity. The Jew who hates the Christian is unfaithful to Judaism.

6. That "The American way" is the way of mutual respect and appreciation; Let us determine that America at least will not rob any of her citizens of the freedom to cultivate their convictions and preferences. There is room enough in the sun for us all to have a place. This may be Utopian but we had better prepare for Utopia than prepare for hell.

7. That the emergence of anti-religious movements in America has made it clear that all religions face the same problems and must cooperate in combating trends toward selfishness and the loss of moral authority because of a loss of a faith in God.

Finances

The Hour is financed by offerings lifted at the meetings and by contributions ranging in amounts from \$1.00 to \$25.00 from friendly citizens.

Foot Notes

1. This is a Community Hour in which people of all faiths participate.
2. This is a Continuous Movement.
3. This is a Permanent Organization.
4. This is our Seventh Anniversary.

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927861
THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE LEAGUE OF HUMAN RIGHTS AGAINST NAZISM
AND
THE JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL

One of the fundamental principles upon which the Jewish Community Council was founded was the fact that each member organization would retain its autonomy. This is stated in the constitution under Article IX, Section 2: "A member (organization) may choose not to be bound by any particular decision of the Council. It shall, however, give notice of its decision not to be so bound."

It is also a basic principle of the Council that "if organizations exist which are able to handle specific problems effectively, the policy of the Council should be to assist rather than supersede them." (Minutes, Executive Committee Meeting, June 11, 1936.)

In view of these clearly stated principles, and inasmuch as the ability of the League to carry out its purposes has not been questioned, it would appear that there can be no doubt as to its status -- that of an independent, autonomous body, having membership in the Council on an equal basis with other organizations.

There are special factors, moreover, which make it unusually important in this instance that such independent status be retained, and that at the same time there should be the closest possible coordination between the League and the Council. The League officially is non-sectarian in character, and it is essential that the drive against Nazism be kept an American issue, rather than solely a Jewish issue, as the Nazis themselves would like to make it. (It will be recalled that the League was given membership in the Council after special consideration, and technically its Jewish membership only was granted affiliation in order that the League might report regularly and work closely with the Council.) To have the League become a committee of the Council instead of a non-sectarian independent body would play directly into Nazi hands. Every effort should be made, instead, to strengthen its non-Jewish membership and support.

On the other hand, the work of the League is of unusual concern to the Jewish community, and must depend upon the cooperation of the community for its success. It is of the utmost importance to the effectiveness of the League that the community be adequately informed of its activity, and that the League be sensitive to community opinion. In both of these respects, the obvious channel for such harmonization is the Jewish Community Council, and it is clear that there should be a very close working relationship, in the light of the principles already stated.

It is significant, in this respect, that eleven of the twenty-two members of the League's executive board are delegates to the Community Council - by virtue of the fact that they were chosen by various organizations as their representatives to the Council - and eight of them are on the Council's executive committee. There is already, therefore, a close coordination of thought and policy.

It might be helpful to the League, however, to have a wider representation on its board than it now has. There are some elements in the community which apparently do not have adequate representation, and augmentation of the board to include such persons not only would give expression to their points of view, but would give the League a direct line of information and interpretation to these groups.

In summary, then, the League for Human Rights is an autonomous body; the policy of the Community Council should be to assist rather than to supersede it; one of the League's major efforts should be to strengthen its non-sectarian membership and character; there should be a very close relationship between the League and the Council, in order to secure the full support of the community and to reflect the sentiment of the community; the addition of broader representation on the League board would help to make its work more effective.

* * * * *

THE GERMAN STUDENT EXCHANGE

The Committee was given the task of determining the advisability of supplementary action with regard to the German student exchange. While it believes that the League's efforts in this regard were comprehensive and should be commended, it is of the opinion that the Council should be on record clearly stating its position in the matter. The Committee recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

Whereas : the German student exchange is not a bona fide exchange but a propaganda effort of the Nazi regime in Germany, participated in by experienced exchange "students" who have taken part in similar propaganda projects in other countries; and

Whereas such projects have as their purpose not the development of inter-group goodwill but the acceptance of a regime that lives upon hatred and persecution, and which is contrary to every principle of American tradition; and

Whereas the sponsors of the exchange propose to repeat it in Cleveland and other cities, if possible;

Therefore be it resolved that

The Jewish Community Council of Cleveland condemns the German student exchange and all future schemes of the same or similar intent;

Endorses the efforts of the League for Human Rights Against Nazism to prevent official participation of the school boards in the plan and to make clear to the public the real nature and purpose of the exchange;

Calls upon all groups which cherish American ideals of freedom to act aggressively against every attempt to win an acceptance of oppression and human bondage; and

Pledges its unceasing and vigorous support to prevent similar schemes in the future.

* * * *

Respectfully submitted,

SPECIAL INTER-RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE

Sidney N. Weitz, Chairman
Max Kohnman
I.R. Morris
Rabbi David Genuth

1937

MEMORANDA CONCERNING ANTI-SEMITIC ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN BLUE CORPS

Functioning in and around Sharon, Pa., under the leadership of Richard Meade. Is violently anti-Semitic, under cloak of Fascism.

AMERICAN FASCISTI or ORDER OF THE BLACK SHIRTS OF ATLANTA, GA.

This organization publicly professes to be non-sectarian and non-political, but undoubtedly is very much anti-Jewish. Sort of an off-shoot or revival of the Ku Klux Klan. Will Sanderson is reported as Deputy Commander.

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

Of Los Angeles, Calif. Adopts same restrictions as the Nazi Party in Germany. Is definitely tied up with the "Friends of New Germany".

AMERICAN NATIONALIST PARTY

Organized by Burton Gilligan of Astoria, L.I., N.Y. Gilligan has fraternized a great deal with Spanknebel. This organization issues a publication called "The Awakener" which is the official organ of the American Fascisti Party. This organization is synonymous with the "Order of '76." Simmons, a former Klan leader, is instrumental in organization activities of this group.

AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

Post Office Box #165, Seattle, Wash. Is putting out an issue of the "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion", using Marsden text. Linked up with the Patriotic Publishing Company, an adjunct of Harry Jung, honorary managing director of the American Vigilante Intelligence Federation.

AMERICAN VIGILANTE INTELLIGENCE FEDERATION

2212 Tribune Tower, Chicago, Ill. Harry Augustus Jung is Honorary Managing Director. Jung believes in the truth of the "Protocols" and that they contain the plan of the "master mind" directing Communism, Socialism, Pacifism, Syndicalism, International Finance and Anarchy. This organization spreads anti-Semitism in form of spoken word and written propaganda. Peter Armstrong, who is believed to be a Russian nobleman, is an associate of Jung's; also Clemens Studebaker III, and Gale Simon Carter.

ANGLO-SAXON FEDERATION OF AMERICA

President - W. J. Cameron of Dearborn, Mich. Cameron was formerly the Editor of the "Dearborn Independent." Has organized a group in Canada. This society stresses anti-Semitism. Cameron's contention is that the nation of Israelites subsequent to the regime instituted by Moses, split into two groups, one being the Jews and the other being a larger group which was the real "chosen people", and anthropologically the ancestry of the Anglo-Saxon race.

ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Affiliated with the Anti-Communist League of the World. Originally organized in Houston, Texas, under the leadership of Major L. I. Powell, who severed relations with Wm. Dudley Pelley to organize his own group. Incorporated November 12, 1931. Literature carries explanation of anti-Communism, anti-Semitism, anti-Jewism, anti-Atheism, and are very much pro-Christian. Purpose - to assist in overcoming and to take all legal steps to overcome the effects of teachings which might destroy or nullify the form of government in the United States, by combatting the teachings of Communism, Bolshovism, Radicalism, insofar as they might prove detrimental to the structure of the American government.

ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF THE WORLD

Portland, Ore. Dr. Howard Merrill, under direction of Maj. Powell, is directing activities of the group in the Northwest. This League is an offshoot of the Silver Shirts and was called into being in order to recruit those who did not whole-heartedly agree with Pelley's methods.

MEMORANDA CONCERNING ANTI-SEMITIC ORGANIZATIONS:

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BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SOCIETY

Waukegan, Ill. Led by E. W. Peterson, fundamentalist. His activities mainly center in the distribution of mimeographed bulletins which tell of the Jewish "conspiracy" and in the sale of anti-Jewish literature including the "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion."

CHRISTIAN KNIGHTS OF THE HOLY ALLIANCE

San Francisco, Calif. Was an attempt on the part of Pulley to organize this group in the above city. Is a combination of Catholic and Protestant strength against the Jews.

THE CHRISTIAN LEGION, INC

Incorporated October 1933, as a non-profit organization. Incorporators are Rev. J. E. Stearns, A. Valdens, and Cora E. Brown. Platform ostensibly "to worship God, to uplift and protect humanity, help the poor, suffering and needy, in the name of Jesus." Purported to be anti-Semitic.

THE COPPERHEADS

Are a sub-class of the Silver Shirts. Composed of those who, "pursuing their Christian duty as Silver Shirts" have been the subject of attack or threats against their lives. These are to be considered as the picked body or elect of the Silver Horde.

CRUSADERS FOR ECONOMIC LIBERTY

Chief - George W. Christians; C. F. Fulliam of Muscatine, Iowa is propaganda and intelligence service leader. Very definitely anti-Semitic. Cloaks its anti-Semitism under Fascist front and maintains that it is only against that Jewish influence which seeks to destroy American institutions. Oscar Pfaus in charge of Midwest section.

CRUSADER WHITE SHIRTS OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Affiliated with the Crusaders for Economic Liberty. Is led by Geo. Christians and C. F. Fulliam. This organization, like many others, predicts the end of the depression upon the destruction of the economic security of the Jew.

DEFENDERS OF AMERICA

Rev. Homer Boblitt of Chicago, Illinois and Samuel Chase of Lake Forest, Ill., are incorporators and directors. The work of this group is largely being done by the "Paul Revere Society."

DEFENDERS OF THE CHRISTIAN FAITH

Reverend Gerald Winrod of Wichita, Kansas is its leader. Organization is as violently anti-Semitic as its chief. Winrod has published numerous brochures and pamphlets, all voicing anti-Jewish and anti-Semitic arguments and sentiments.. Winrod publishes the magazine - "The Defender."

EYRE SPOTTISWOODE, LTD

Official printers to the British government. Were credited with being the first publishers of the Marsden translation of the "Protocols" in England.

FEDERATED LEAGUE OF YOUNG AMERICANS

A Fascist organization made up largely of Italians. Very successfully conceal their Fascist intent. This group has been denied a charter in Pennsylvania.

FREE UNION TEUTONIA SOCIETY

(See Teutonia Society)

FRIENDS OF NEW GERMANY

Organization existing in America for the purpose of spreading Nazi propaganda and Hitlerite policies. Seeks to reach those Germans and German-Americans residing in the United States who sympathize with Hitler regime. Herbert Schnuch is the newly elected President; Fritz Gissibl is Midwest Director.

GERMAN-AMERICAN ECONOMY ALLIANCE (D A W A)

Box #603, Chicago, Ill. Retaliatory boycott organization. Made up of German-Americans in the United States who are combining their forces to combat the boycott which is designed "to inflict hardship and misfortune upon millions of American citizens of German extraction."

GERMAN BOOK IMPORT COMPANY

27 Park Place, New York, N Y. Distributors of anti-Semitic propaganda.

GERMANISCHE BUND (German Alliance)

Pittsburgh, Pa. Dr. George F. Hegolo, also of the Russian-German Alliance of North America, is Director. Oscar Pfaus reputed to be one of the heads. Pfaus is said to be on the payroll of German government for spreading German propaganda in the United States.

GERMAN WOMANHOOD

Women's auxiliary of the Chicago Hitlerite organization. President - Mrs. Helene Jonas of Chicago.

GOLDEN SHIRTS OF MEXICO

Under leadership of Col. Nicolas Rodriguez who was formerly in the Mexican army. Is considered a grafter and a waster. A new publication in Mexico entitled "El Combato" which is viciously anti-Semitic, is believed to be linked up with the Golden Shirts.

GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS

Originally of Darion, Ky., moved to Geseob, Conn. Under leadership of Scott Saunders. Started in the South as a patriotic American organization, but developed to the extent where they became anti-Communist with a decided Anti-Semitic twist.

THE HOMESTEADERS

Fresno, Calif. Led by H. H. Wheeler. Has inaugurated a campaign to arouse the nation to the "peril of the gangster and the Communist." This group bases their anti-Semitism upon the serious menace of Jewish control of agriculture. Has offices also in Los Angeles and in Monterey.

INDUSTRIAL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON

7 Water Street, Boston, Mass. Is incorporated. Edw. H. Hunter is Executive-Secretary. Irvin L. Potter, Box #162, Boston, Mass., is associated with this group. Potter is author of numerous anti-Jewish and anti-Semitic brochures and leaflets. Is considered quite a Jew-baiter. This association distributes the "Grave-Diggers of Russia", the purpose of this book of caricatures is to prove that the majority of the Soviet heads are Jewish.

KHAKI SHIRTS OF AMERICA (AMERICAN FASCISTS)

Art J. Smith of Philadelphia, Pa. is National Commander. Foreign corporation founded under the laws of the State of Illinois. In substance, the purpose of this organization was designed as organizing and uniting in a national patriotic educational benevolent association, and the members were to be United States citizens over 18 years of age. The organization was to combat and check atheism and communism. This is now merely a cloak for individuals aiming to create and foster racial and religious liberty. Incorporators are Art Smith, Kenna H. Weir and Ernest V. Dickson.

MEMORANDA CONCERNING ANTI-SEMITIC ORGANIZATIONS:

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KNIGHTS OF THE GRAND FOREST

St. Paul, Minn. New name for Klan organization in Minnesota. A Mr. Mitchell, one of the heads, and a very vital force in the organization, gives reason to believe, through his writings, that he is an ex-Klansman. His articles are published in "The Guide Post" and the "Midway Messenger."

KU KLUX KLAN

Organization opposed to and fighting Catholic, Jewish and Negro activities. All work carried on secretly and underhandedly. This society seeks to gain its end by intimidation. Claims to be 100% American. Gale Simon Carter, who is an associate of Harry Jung of the A.V.I.F., is very active in the KKK.

LEAGUE AGAINST COMMUNISM

San Diego, Calif. C. T. Lee, a local Silver Shirt Leader, is prominent in this organization. Is a revamped group of the Silver Shirts.

LEAGUE FOR CHRISTIAN ECONOMICS

Is affiliated with the Crusader White Shirts of Chattanooga, Tenn. Has adopted the same program.

LEAGUE OF YOUNG RUSSIA

An anti-Communist organization of White Russians, who are active in America and Canada. Mrs. von Feld, 3065 Roberts Avenue, Bronx, N. Y., a devoted anti-Semite, is very active in this group.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST DEUTSCHE ARBEITER PARTEI (NSDAP)

Official Nazi Party under immediate direction of Hitler. All instructions emanate from Germany direct.

NATIONAL STATE PARTY OF CANADA

Frederick Mullen of Toronto, Canada is Dominion Organizer. "Offers a vigorous antidote to the destructive gas of Communism and its vapors styled Cooperative and Labor movements, Internationalism, etc." Also favors disfranchisement of non-Aryans and closer cooperation between Nordic nations.

ORDER OF '76

Royal Scott Gulden is head, with offices located at 1 East 53rd St, New York, N.Y. These offices are also headquarters of above group. Outwardly is a 100% American patriotic society, professing to fight Communism and ostensibly bent on making America safe for Americans, but is nevertheless engaged in promoting anti-Semitism on a large scale. Three-fourths of the anti-Jewish literature disseminated by members of this society is identical with the propaganda material surreptitiously distributed by the notorious Colonel Edwin Emerson.

ORDER OF THE BLACK SHIRTS OF ATLANTA, GA (See American Fascisti)

PATRIOTIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

5 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., or Box #526, Chicago. Is a Harry Jung adjunct. Box is listed in name of Peter V. Armstrong who is an associate of Jung's. Official publication of this company is "The Gentile Front."

PAUL REVERE SOCIETY

Colonel Edwin Marshall Hadley is President; Ray Warren is 1st Vice-President. Under guise of patriotism Col. Hadley's group blames the Jews for practically every evil which has entered into American life. Col. Hadley is the author of "TNT", "Sinister Shadows" and several other books and pamphlets. Society declares America must fight to save the Constitution and the Christian religion.

PROGRESSIVE FASCISTI PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES, INC

National Headquarters 520 N. Michigan Ave, Chicago, Ill. Jean F. DeVillard is Commander in Chief; Samuel A. Gilbert - Chief of Staff; W. H. Smith - Adjutant General; Betty L. DeVillard - Chief of Intelligence Department. Is a National organization, with intent to open up regimental units all over the United States. Particularly interested in enlisting Germans. Prime object is to ride out all Jews from America.

SILVER SHIRTS OF AMERICA

Organized several years ago as the League for the Liberation and Foundation of Christian Economics. William Dudley Pelley - National Commander. Much stress is laid upon the utterances of Congressman McFadden of Pennsylvania, and the "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion." Publishes "Liberation" magazine and the "Silver Legion Ranger." Pelley, Summerville and Kellogg were indicted for violating the Blue Sky Law in North Carolina in May of 1934.

STANDARD BEARERS OF AMERICA

Chairman is W. Bovey, 2306 Armitage Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Purpose - to assist in destroying un-American elements that have thrown the United States into the mess it is in. For American citizens only, and is absolutely opposed to Communism and Socialism.

STEEL HELMETS (STAHLHELM)

Organization of German World War Veterans. In early part of Hitler regime did not take active part in political affairs, but later orders from Germany advised that they become active in furthering the "Friends of New Germany" activities in America. Nicholas Mueller is in charge of activity in Chicago.

STORM TROOPERS

Auxiliary of the "Friends of New Germany" whose members wear Nazi uniform and hold secret military drills. Members have been used at various "F.N.G." meetings to preserve order and in several instances in Chicago to break up meetings of anti-Nazi groups.

TEUTONIA SOCIETY

Wilhelm Hack, 3838 Janssen Ave., Chicago, was formerly president. Herbert Schnuch, now president of the "Friends of New Germany" was also a former president. Purpose - "to spread the German national thought to Germans living outside of Germany. This organization was the predecessor of the "F.N.G."

TSCHEKA

Subsidiary of "F.N.G." Organized for the purpose of intimidating those Germans and German-Americans who look unfavorably upon Nazi-ism. Otto Hartl, 2636 W. 23rd St, Chicago, is local commander of Nazi Tscheka.

VIGILANTES OF AMERICA, INC

Incorporated March 1932 as a non-profit organization. Affiliated with the American Vigilante Intelligence Federation. Incorporators - J. W. Rummell, Earl Frederick and Wayne Frederick. Purposes ostensibly to impress on members and on all others the duties of good citizenship; to preserve principles of free and representative government and protect constitutional, political and economic rights of members and others.

UNITED GUARDS OF AMERICA, INC

Secret organization urging political and economic boycott of the Jew. Headquarters believed to be Baltimore, Md. Membership pledge card states - "I will aid and assist the Gentile race and fully support the Gentile in business whenever in my power to do so; I believe political office-holders of U.S. should be persons of Gentile race, and promise to support no one except a Gentile for such office. The U.S. was founded by a Gentile people and I believe they should rule and govern same."

MEMORANDA CONCERNING ANTI-SEMITIC ORGANIZATIONS:

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MANUAL WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Headquarters - Chicago, Ill. Sent out a circular headed "You Slave - Break that Chain," listing the Jews as capitalists, communists, money-changers and destroyers of law and order.

LEAGUE OF GERMANS ABROAD

Headquarters - Berlin, Germany, W5C, Rankest 6. The work of the League in foreign countries is directed by Grosse of Berlin. Is closely allied with the Hitler organization and its direct object is to spread Nazi propaganda in foreign countries.

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GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF REFORM JUDAISM



(Adopted by the Central Conference of American Rabbis, at
Columbus, O., May 27, 1937)

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16246 22, 2813, Rabin opt

In view of the changes that have taken place in the modern world and the consequent need of stating anew the teachings of Reform Judaism, the Central Conference of American Rabbis makes the following declaration of principles. It presents them not as a fixed creed but as a guide for the progressive elements of Jewry.

1. Judaism and Its Foundations

1. **Nature of Judaism.** Judaism is the historical religious experience of the Jewish people. Though growing out of Jewish life, its message is universal, aiming at the union and perfection of mankind under the sovereignty of God. Reform Judaism recognizes the principle of progressive development in religion and consciously applies this principle to spiritual as well as to cultural and social life.

Judaism welcomes all truth, whether written in the pages of scripture or deciphered from the records of nature. The new discoveries of science, while replacing the older scientific views underlying our sacred literature, do not conflict with the essential spirit of religion as manifested in the consecration of man's will, heart and mind to the service of God and of humanity.

2. **God.** The heart of Judaism and its chief contribution to religion is the doctrine of the One, living God, who rules the world through law and love. In Him all existence has its creative source and mankind its ideal of conduct. Though transcending time and space, He is the indwelling Presence of the world. We worship Him as the Lord of the universe and as our merciful Father.

3. **Man.** Judaism affirms that man is created in the Divine image. His spirit is immortal. He is an active co-worker with God. As a child of God, he is endowed with moral freedom and is charged with the responsibility of overcoming evil and striving after ideal ends.

4. **Torah.** God reveals Himself not only in the majesty, beauty and orderliness of nature, but also in the vision and moral striving of the human spirit. Revelation is a continuous process, confined to no one group and to no one age. Yet the people of Israel, through its prophets and sages, achieved unique insight in the realm of religious truth. The **Torah**, both written and oral, enshrines Israel's ever-growing consciousness of God and of the moral law. It preserves the historical precedents, sanctions and norms of Jewish life, and seeks to mould it in the patterns of goodness and of holiness. Being products of historical processes, certain of its laws have lost their binding force with the passing of the conditions that called them forth. But as a depository of permanent spiritual ideals, the **Torah** remains the dynamic source of the life of Israel. Each age has the obligation to adapt the teachings of the **Torah** to its basic needs in consonance with the genius of Judaism.

5. **Israel.** Judaism is the soul of which Israel is the body. Living in all parts of the world, Israel has been held together by the ties of a common history, and above all, by the heritage of faith. Though we recognize in the group-loyalty of Jews who have become estranged from our religious tradition, a bond which still unites them with us, we maintain that it is by its religion and for its religion that the Jewish people has lived. The non-Jew who accepts our faith is welcomed as a full member of the Jewish community.

In all lands where our people live, they assume and seek to share loyally the full duties and responsibilities of citizenship and to create seats of Jewish knowledge and religion. In the rehabilitation of Palestine, the land hallowed by memories and hopes, we behold the promise of renewed life for many of our brethren. We affirm the obligation of all Jewry to aid in its upbuilding as a Jewish homeland by endeavoring to make it not only a haven of refuge for the oppressed but also a center of Jewish culture and spiritual life.

Throughout the ages it has been Israel's mission to witness to the Divine in the face of every form of paganism and materialism. We regard it as our historic task to co-operate with all men in the establishment of the kingdom of God, of universal brotherhood, justice, truth and peace on earth. This is our Messianic goal.

2. Ethics

6. **Ethics and Religion.** In Judaism religion and morality blend into an indissoluble unity. Seeking God means to strive after holiness, righteousness and goodness. The love of God is incomplete without the love of one's fellowmen. Judaism emphasizes the kinship of the human race, the sanctity and worth of human life and personality and the right of the individual to freedom and to the pursuit of his chosen vocation. Justice to all, irrespective of race, sect or class is the inalienable right and the inescapable obligation of all. The state and organized government exist in order to further these ends.

7. **Social Justice.** Judaism seeks the attainment of a just society by the application of its teachings to the economic order, to industry and commerce, and to national and international affairs. It aims at the elimination of man-made misery and suffering, of poverty and degradation, of tyranny and slavery, of social inequality and prejudice, of ill-will and strife. It advocates the promotion of harmonious relations between warring classes on the basis of equity and justice, and the creation of conditions under which human personality may flourish. It pleads for the safeguarding of childhood against exploitation. It champions the cause of all who work and of their right to an adequate standard of living, as prior to the rights of property. Judaism emphasizes the duty of charity, and strives for a social order

which will protect men against the material disabilities of old age, sickness and unemployment.

8. **Peace.** Judaism, from the days of the prophets, has proclaimed to mankind the ideal of universal peace. The spiritual and physical disarmament of all nations has been one of its essential teachings. It abhors all violence and relies upon moral education, love and sympathy to secure human progress. It regards justice as the foundation of the well-being of nations and the condition of enduring peace. It urges organized international action for disarmament, collective security and world peace.

3. Religious Practice

9. **The Religious Life.** Jewish life is marked by consecration to these ideals of Judaism. It calls for faithful participation in the life of the Jewish community as it finds expression in home, synagogue and school and in all other agencies that enrich Jewish life and promote its welfare.

The **Home** has been and must continue to be a stronghold of Jewish life, hallowed by the spirit of love and reverence, by moral discipline and religious observance and worship.

The **Synagog** is the oldest and most democratic institution in Jewish life. It is the prime communal agency by which Judaism is fostered and preserved. It links the Jews of each community and unites them with all Israel.

The perpetuation of Judaism as a living force depends upon religious knowledge and upon the **Education** of each new generation in our rich cultural and spiritual heritage.

Prayer is the voice of religion, the language of faith and aspiration. It directs man's heart and mind Godward, voices the needs and hopes of the community, and reaches out after goals which invest life with supreme value. To deepen the spiritual life of our people, we must cultivate the traditional habit of communion with God through prayer in both home and synagogue.

Judaism as a way of life requires in addition to its moral and spiritual demands, the preservation of the Sabbath, festivals and Holy Days, the retention and development of such customs, symbols and ceremonies as possess inspirational value, the cultivation of distinctive forms of religious art and music and the use of Hebrew, together with the vernacular, in our worship and instruction.

These timeless aims and ideals of our faith we present anew to a confused and troubled world. We call upon our fellow Jews to rededicate themselves to them, and, in harmony with all men, hopefully and courageously to continue Israel's eternal quest after God and His kingdom.