



The Abba Hillel Silver Digital Collection

Featuring collections from the Western Reserve Historical Society and
The Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives

MS-4928: Abba Hillel Silver Papers, Series III, 1916-1945, undated.

Box
2

Folder
8

Zionist Organization of America, 1917-1929, undated.

FREE SYNAGOGUE
NEW YORK

OK.
STEPHEN S. WISE
RESIDENCE, 23 WEST 90TH STREET

Apr. 28, 1917

Rabbi A.H. Silver,
Wheeling, W. Va.

My dear Silver:

I did not know yesterday when we met what I learned in riding to the cemetery, that the very great honor has come to you of being elected the successor to Dr. Gries. It is a great distinction to have been chosen as you have been without any trial, and without any candidacy, and I rejoice heartily. It is at the same time, as you know, a very great responsibility, and I hope with all my heart you will measure up to it and render great and high service to the Jewish community of Cleveland and of America. I believe in you and your capacity for service. I believe in your will to magnify Israel and unequivocally to give your strength and furtherance to the Jewish cause. I trust you will always understand that I shall be ready to help you in any way,-- I know you understand that.

With hearty congratulations, and trusting that your ministry in Cleveland may be crowned with the most helpful of service,

Faithfully yours,

Stephen S. Wise

L'Etat de l'opinion chez les Israelites Américains.

A la suite de nombreuses conférences sur "L'effort des Israelites de France, d'Algérie et d'Alsace-Lorraine dans la Grande Guerre" au National Council of Jewish Women à New York et à Brooklyn, à la synagogue Wise de Cincinnati, au Temple Israelite de Cleveland, au Club Littéraire Juif de Cleveland, au Club Commercial Israelite de Brooklyn, au Club Israelite du Nouveau Siècle de Boston, dont fait partie le juge Brandeis de la Cour suprême, j'ai de plus en plus l'impression que les Israelites américains, depuis les libéraux et les orthodoxes jusqu'aux purs Sionistes, depuis ceux d'origine allemande, autrichienne ou hongroise jusqu'à ceux d'origine russe et plus suspects de bol chevikisme intellectuel, comprenant de mieux en mieux la signification de la guerre et développent chaque jour leur effort.

Grâce à l'amitié toujours active des rabbins Stephen Wise de New York, et Alexandre Lyons de Brooklyn, j'ai pu à Cincinnati, centre national de l'intellectualisme religieux israelites, être en contact avec de nombreux membres du collège Rabbinique, et avec plus de 2000 Israelites influents de l'Ohio: dans l'ensemble de mes conférences j'ai facilement atteint 40 000 à 50 000 Israelites.

Parmi eux j'ai trouvé une forte proportion d'Alsaciens-Lorrains extrêmement touchés par cet hommage rendu par la France non israelite à la fidélité des Juifs d'Alsace-Lorraine. Dans chaque grande ville, les Israelites possèdent un ou plusieurs quotidiens ou hebdomadaires, toujours remarquablement rédigés, et d'une circulation qui dépasse souvent les frontières d'un seul Etat. C'est ainsi que le "Cincinnati Israelite", le "Cleveland Jewish Herald" et le grand "Jewish Chronicle" de New York, le "Tri-City News" de Schenectady. Troy et Albany, de l'Etat de New York, ainsi que plusieurs autres hebdomadaires israelites aussi importants, ont publié en entier ma conférence où je décrivais également l'importance de l'effort patriotique des Israelites américains, tels que Brandeis, Wise, Morgenthau, Elkusm Kahn, etc..... Le "Jewish Vorwaerts", le grand quotidien de New York, imprimé en langue yiddish, m'a également fait l'honneur de me consacrer plusieurs colonnes pour la reproduction de ma conférence. Le Dr. Slouche, qui m'a toujours témoigné une précieuse bienveillance et m'a donné d'excellents conseils dans ma tâche, a bien voulu me transmettre de nombreux commentaires élogieux venus de divers cercles et centres israelites des Etats-Unis.

Les Américains non Israelites n'ont pas encore assez compris l'importance considérable des milieux israelites, surtout de leurs cercles de leurs temples, de leurs fraternités. Les Israelites américains ne demandent qu'à prouver leur bonne volonté, leur "efficiency," leur patriotisme: ils demandent en échange d'avoir quelques petites satisfactions d'amour-propre légitimes, et le fait que les orateurs français ou américains officiels, protestants ou catholiques, leur demandent de venir parler dans leurs synagogues les flatte beaucoup plus qu'en ne le pense.

-2-
le 31 Mai, 1918

J'ai vu beaucoup aussi le colonel Harry Outler, industriel important de Providence R. I. qui est le directeur général de l'Association de la Jeunesse Israelite pour les distractions dans les camps et sur le front.

La encore, les rabbins Wise et Lyons m'ont été précieux en m'obtenant de suite l'amitié du colonel Outler.

Je m'efforce de donner le plus d'articles et de documents possibles sur la France aux divers journaux israelites qui m'ont aimablement accueilli : ils sont enchantés de nous être agréables.

A Cleveland, dans une synagogue magnifique, devant une élite de 3000 personnes, un jeune Rabbi, le Dr. Silver, chef de la communauté du "Jewish Temple", d'origine russe, m'a présenté en une allocution d'une splendide inspiration patriotique et d'une belle forme littéraire, et où il décrivait la noblesse de la France avec l'enthousiasme d'un Français d'origine.

Les Rabbins Alexander Lyons et Silver
offrent de se rendre en France.

Le rabbin Alexander Lyons, chef de la plus importante communauté israelite de Brooklyn, l'un des écrivains israelites les plus remarquables des Etats-Unis, ami dévoué de notre pays et de l'Alsace-Lorraine, d'un tel libéralisme qu'il rend également service aux Français catholiques aussi bien qu'aux protestants, est prêt à quitter sa paroisse du 1er Juin au 15 Septembre prochain pour partir en France.

Il sacrifie ses intérêts, puisqu'en dehors de sa communauté il vit des honoraires très élevés de ses conférences et laisse à un fils gravement malade.

Cependant il est très attiré par notre pays et veut y voir sur place nos sacrifices, notre union sacrée, nos soldats et nos grandes villes de province.

Il profiterait de son séjour en France non seulement pour visiter les troupes américaines dans les camps et y encourager ses coreligionnaires au devoir, non seulement pour y rencontrer les élites israelites françaises, mais aussi pour apporter à tous, aussi bien aux catholiques qu'aux protestants, le salut fraternel des Juifs américains. Le Dr. Lyons désirerait seulement que ce voyage fut favorablement envisagé par les représentants de la France à Washington et par le "Committee on Public Information".

Le Rabbin Silver, lui aussi intelligence d'élite, se met également dès maintenant à la disposition du "Committee on Public Information" pour une visite similaire de trois mois de durée environ.

A leur retour, Lyons et Silver parleraient dans leurs grandes synagogues des Etats-Unis et publieraient dans les grands journaux israelites leurs impressions sur la France, sur nos héros, sur la guerre elle-même.

Deux hommes aussi sincères admirateurs de notre pays nous rendraient
ici des services incalculables après un séjour bien organisé en France.
J'ai déjà signalé ce fait à mon ami, Mr. Will Irwin, auquel le projet a semble
fort intéressant. L'adresse du Dr. Alexander Lyons est 526 - 8th Street,
Brooklyn N. Y. et l'adresse du Dr. Silver est "Jewish Temple, Cleveland,
Ohio.



*Short and
9h. Savin -
H.M.G. by B. Gies
6/7/18*

The Effort of France and her Allies

FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE

VANDERBILT HOTEL, NEW YORK

ROOMS 1517-1518

June 1st, 1918

OFFICIAL BUREAU
OF
FRENCH INFORMATION

Dr. A. Silver,
The Jewish Temple,
Cleveland, O.

My dear Dr . Silver:

I have been operated on recently and am stopping now at the Rockefeller Hospital, which will explain to you the reason of my long silence. I am enclosing a confidential report which I have just sent to my Ambassador, to the French High Commissioner, and also to my friend, Mr. Will Irwin, European Director of the "Committee on Public Information".

As soon as you receive my letter, I strongly advise you to write at once, on my behalf, first, to Mr Will Irwin, Jackson Place, Washington, D.C., in order to offer him your services, and also to Honorable Edouard de Billy, Deputy Commissioner, French High Commission, 1954 Columbia Road, Washington, D.C. Honorable de Billy was perhaps in Cleveland these last days, and I have especially insisted for him to meet you.

If you go to France, let me know a week at least in advance, for I should like to have one or two hours' talk with you, and could prepare some important letters of introduction.

With my best souvenirs to the members of your community, I remain,

Very faithfully yours,

Marcel Kleeck

Moss.

June 7th, 1918

Mr. Will Irwin
European Director
Committee on Public Information
Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Irwin,

It is at the suggestion of
Mons. Marcel Knecht, member of the ~~French~~ High
Commission, that I am writing you this letter.

On his visit to Cleveland, some
time ago, I expressed to him my desire to visit
France during this summer, to gain information
and inspiration for my continued War Propaganda
during the coming year. He strongly urged this
upon me.

I am desirous of soliciting your
opinion in this matter. Should you advise me
affirmatively, I will leave for France this month
and would remain there until the latter part of
August. Upon my return I would devote the greater
part of my time to the task of bringing the mes-
sage of France and her Allies to the American
people, and more especially to my co-religionists.

I am very happy to offer my services
to you in any capacity. Mons. Marcel Knecht and
Ex-Ambassador Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland would
give you any additional information concerning me,
or my work, that you might desire.

Anticipating with pleasure an early
reply, I beg to remain

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF WAR
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 11, 1918.

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

My dear Rabbi Silver:

If you go to France next summer,
you can do invaluable work for us there. I
decidedly advise you to go - and to see me
in Washington before going.

yours very sincerely,

Will Lowry

I-H.

MYRON T. HERRICK
CLEVELAND

June 25, 1918.

de
My dear Monsieur Rothschild:

I have especial pleasure in presenting to you by this note Rabbi A. H. Silver, of Cleveland, who goes to France under instructions of the Committee on Public Information of the United States Government, and by arrangement also with the French High Commission, in this country.

Rabbi Silver, who is one of the distinguished younger leaders of public affairs in Cleveland, is in charge of the largest Jewish parish in this city. He has taken an active part in everything that pertains to the war and his visit to France at this time is calculated to add to his usefulness in that direction.

Permit me to commend him cordially to you.

Very sincerely yours,



ABBA HILLEL SILVER, RABBI
THE TEMPLE

The Temple, Cleveland

EAST 55TH STREET AND CENTRAL
OFFICE HOURS: 8:30 TO 5:00
TEL. ROSEDALE 1330

BENJ. LOWENSTEIN, PRESIDENT
1323 WEST NINTH STREET

New York dated 9/4/18

President Wilson has officially recognized Zionists movement. Should you be interviewed say something along these lines. The Jews of the United States and world over will rejoice greatly in letter of President which comes as New Year message. We deem it is of utmost importance in its bearing on restoration of Palestine to Jewish people and are profoundly grateful. Pittsburg convention gave a graphic proof of rapid growth of Zionist Organization, and breadth of its platform, in keeping of democracy clearly and nobly enunciated by the President. The Zionist movement has been the rallying force of world. Jewry and its spiritual significance has been gratified by the President in his reference to laying a cornerstone of Hebrew University and work of Weizemann commission. Zionist everywhere will be deeply encouraged to greater efforts in behalf of cause.

(signed) A. H. Fromenson

Received at The Temple 9/5/18 9:15 a.m.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

CHICAGO

JUDGE JULIAN W. MACK

Chicago, Ill. Jan. 22, 1919.

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

Dear Rabbi Silber:

Enclosed copy of telegram just sent you. I greatly hope that you will accept both of these invitations. And as I wrote you a couple of weeks ago, and again last Sunday, I am counting on you by personal letter to get the men who listened to you for relief to come again and listen to you on Zionism.

I am leaving here Friday midnight or Saturday noon and will be in New York again on Sunday.

Sincerely yours,

Julian W. Mack

Enc.

two
mass
meeting
Chicago Feb 17,
N.Y. Feb 2
↓
welcoming S. Wise Returning from Europe.
for Palestine Restoration Fund drive

March 26th, 1919

Hon. Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Secretary Baker,

I have not had the pleasure of meeting you personally. I shall therefore introduce myself as the successor of the late Dr. Moses J. Gries, who was well known to you.

Last summer I went to France, in the interest of the Committee on Public Information, to study conditions over there. The experience which I gained proved invaluable to me in my propaganda work here, in behalf of the various national movements.

I am very anxious to visit, this year, both Poland and Russia, in order to gain first-hand information as to the conditions affecting principally the interests of the Jews of Poland and Russia, and also that of the Poles and Russians themselves.

I should like to go this time in an unofficial capacity, as an observer. May I ask you to advise me whether such a thing would be feasible this coming summer; or, whether it is possible to identify myself with some Commission that would be sent to Poland and Russia during the summer.

Thanking you very kindly for your consideration, I beg to remain

Very respectfully yours,

WAR DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON.

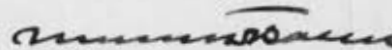
March 28, 1919.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

I have just received your letter of March twenty-sixth. I remember very pleasantly meeting you two or three years ago at a banquet at which you, Mr. Bainbridge Colby and I made addresses, and, of course, I have known what the public knows about you, particularly since you went to the Temple.

At present no passports are being granted, I am told, for casual visits of observation to Poland and Russia. It seems to me entirely likely, however, that the situation will have changed by Summer, and if, when it comes near the time of your proposed visit, you will bring the matter to my attention, I will be glad to get the latest information for you from the State Department.

Cordially yours,



Newton D. Baker
Secretary of War.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
The Temple,
East 55th Street and Central,
Cleveland, Ohio.

jd.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

RECEIVED AT MAIN OFFICE
COR. SUPERIOR AVE. AND W. 6TH ST.
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Telephones: BELL MAIN 8630
CUYAHOGA CENTRAL 6226

TELEGRAM

DELIVERY NO.

Box 1330

This is a Fast Day Telegram unless otherwise indicated by signal after the number of words—"N. L." (Night Lettergram) or "Nite" (Night Telegram).

2556 G DO 58 GOVT

FC WASHINGTON DC JUNE 2-19

RABBI A H SILVER

THE TEMPLE CLEVELAND O

THE SYMPATHIES OF AMERICANS ARE ALWAYS WITH THOSE WHO ARE OPPRESSED OR PERSECUTED. I HOPE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION WILL SHOW THE REPORTS OF ATROCITIES AGAINST JEWS IN EASTERN EUROPE TO BE EXAGGERATED, BUT WHERE THERE IS ONE SUCH ATROCITY AS THE RESULT OF RACE OR RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE IT SHOWS THE NEED FOR A WIDER DISSEMINATION OF EDUCATION AND MORE OF THE TOLERANCE WHICH WE BELIEVE TO BE AT THE FOUNDATION OF AMERICAS GREATNESS.

NEWTON D BAKER.

SECY OF WAR.

RECEIVED
JUN 2 1919
62-19

Cleveland , Ohio,

Sept 30th 1919.

To the heads of the Jewish Churches of Cleveland, O.

Greetings,

There is today a condition confronting the people of our country that has already brought suffering to many of the workers, and while it may be stated that in so far as the Labor is concerned it has made every effort to curtail suffering, and to carry on its battle for the emancipation of the Toiler in a sane and safe manner, Thus avoiding any violence between the workers and those that are employed to weaken their morale by using methods that seem to the workers un-American, and against the ideal of our people.

We, as the workers, feel that this crisis is one that can well be compared with the righteous war for the emancipation of the Chattel slave, and are sure that this move for the emancipation of the wage slave we are accomplishing the same result for the workers that was accomplished for the colored people by the civil war.

We, as the leaders of the workers in this contest between Labor and Capital for the right of collective bargaining, and the elimination of the espionage of the workers thru spies, and others, great responsibilities have been placed on us, and we feel that our efforts to conduct this struggle in a manner to commend our work to the citizens of our city and especially to the members of your Association which has always taught the right of Brotherhood among men, and the uplift of humanity is one necessitating our most earnest thought.

Feeling the responsibility of our position and the necessity for proper guidance in this struggle, that means so much to a large number of the working people, We request the prayers of your church for our cause, and in properly conducting to the successful conclusion this war of emancipation of the workers.

Henry H. Reiss Sec'y.

Local committee of organization for the men in the Iron and Steel industry, of the American Federation of Labor; Headquarters at Parlor A, Gillsy Hotel.

UNITED STATES OFFICES:

BOSTON, MASS.
27 SCHOOL STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
417 LAFAYETTE BLDG.
CLEVELAND, O.
507 CUYAHOGA BLDG.
CHICAGO, ILL.
1613 ASHLAND BLOCK
NORFOLK, VA.
602 FAIRFAX AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
441 PHELAN BUILDING
BALTIMORE, MD.
812 EQUITABLE BLDG.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
11TH STREET AND
PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

התאחדות הציונית של ארצות הברית

CABLE ADDRESS: ZIONISTS

TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 131

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA



Successor to
PROVISIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
FOR GENERAL ZIONIST AFFAIRS

OFFICERS:

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS	HONORARY PRESIDENT
JULIAN W. MACK	PRESIDENT
STEPHEN S. WISE	VICE-PRESIDENT
HARRY FRIEDENWALD	VICE-PRESIDENT
E. W. LEWIN-EPSTEIN	TREASURER
LOUIS ROBISON	ASST. TREASURER
JACOB DE HAAS	EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
LOUIS LIPSKY	SECRETARY FOR ORGANIZATION
HENRIETTA SZOLD	SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION
ROBERT D. KESSELMAN	COMPTROLLER

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES
44 EAST 23RD STREET
NEW YORK

September 5th, 1918.

Dear Rabbi:-

It is unnecessary for us to point out to you the great historic value of the enclosed letter from President Wilson, which was written at the White House on August 31st. We are sure that you will be very glad to read this letter to your congregation during the services on Rosh Hashonah, and also to make such comment as in your judgement is fitting.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy, and wishing you a happy New Year, we are

Yours, In the hope of the New Zion,

JULIAN W. MACK

President

JACOB DEHAAS

Executive Secretary

PRESIDENT WILSON'S NEW YEARS GREETING TO THE JEWISH PEOPLE

The White House, Washington, D.C.
31 August, 1918.

"My dear Rabbi Wise:

I have watched with deep and sincere interest the reconstructive work which the Weizmann Commission has done in Palestine at the instance of the British Government, and I welcome an opportunity to express the satisfaction I have felt in the progress of the Zionist movement in the United States and in the Allied countries since the declaration by Mr. Balfour on behalf of the British Government, of Great Britain's approval of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and his promise that the British Government would use its best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of that object, with the understanding that nothing would be done to prejudice the civil and religious rights of non-Jewish people in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by the Jews in other countries.

I think that all Americans will be deeply moved by the report that even in this time of stress the Weizmann Commission has been able to lay the foundation of the Hebrew University at Jerusalem with the promise that that bears of spiritual rebirth.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Signed) Woodrow Wilson"

Right Letter

November 20th, 1919

Jacob DeHaas
55 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Think it would be extremely difficult to raise
sum of ten million. Feel that it would be impossible to raise
Cleveland's quota of three hundred thousand. A sum much larger
can be based if the campaign would be based on land purchase and
land development in Palestine, such as Zion Commonwealth is
doing on a small scale. Such a campaign would appeal to non-
Zionists as well.

Rabbi A. H. Silver.

NATIONAL CONVENTION & ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE
OF THE
HEBREW VETERANS OF THE WARS OF THE REPUBLIC

Office of the Chairman
Room 919
350 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

AN APPEAL TO JEWISH VETERANS.

Do you enjoy Henry Ford's attacks on Jews? Do you realize why his scurrilous utterances are given broadcast publicity? Do you know that his money works against you. And do you know how he made his money to use against you? Let me tell you how. Ford makes money because he has a wonderful organization! Get that! Organization! Organization is strength! Organization is power! Organization is everything!

Let us organize! Let us organize that we may secure for all Jews in the Army and Navy and the Marines and for all Jewish ex-soldiers, all the benefits that our glorious and enlightened country offers to us. Let us organize that we may never again hear that cry - "O, he's a Jew, he won't fight". Let us organize to tell the world that over 200,000 Jewish boys fought in the United States armed forces in the World War; yes, over 4% of the Army and Navy were Jews -- even though only 3% of the country's population is Jewish. Let us organize to promote better citizenship, to further 100% American ideals, to secure equal opportunities for all American citizens.

We are not aiming to create a hyphenated group. We are aiming to create 100% American citizens and to secure to our 100% American citizens of Jewish faith equal rights and opportunities. Join up! Join existing posts of the Hebrew Veterans! Form new posts! Any one of you, if you will, can form a post. Get six or seven Jewish veterans together and create a post. Write to us here at National Headquarters and we will help you get started.

We are not a new organization. The Hebrew Veterans of the Wars of the Republic is an organization of long standing. It has labored for generations to have Jews everywhere in our military forces treated fairly, squarely and with full equality. Yet there is vast room for more work. Thousands of Jewish veterans are unemployed, are disabled, need hospitalization, need rehabilitation, need jobs, need friends. A powerful veteran organization is the best friend an ex-soldier can have. Jewish soldiers and veterans have problems peculiarly their own. Only a Jewish veteran organization can help them to help themselves. Our government is generous, but officialdom moves tardily and much red tape must be unwound. Our powerful veteran organization can and does get speedier relief for a veteran than in most cases he could achieve for himself. We have many posts totalling thousands of membership, in New York and in nearby cities. We should have posts, yes hundreds of posts --- scattered all over the United States.

NATIONAL CONVENTION & ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE
OF THE
HEBREW VETERANS OF THE WARS OF THE REPUBLIC

Office of the Chairman
Room 919
350 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

Right here, let it be understood that the Hebrew Veterans of the Wars of the Republic in no way encroaches upon or interferes with membership in existing veteran or other patriotic organizations, such as the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Spanish War Veterans, etc. On the contrary, most of our members are at the same time members of other existing patriotic organizations.

Get busy! Form a post! Help your fellow-citizens! Help yourselves!
Help the disabled veterans!

Form posts!



DAVID SOLOMON,
Chairman

January 30, 1920.

Mr. B. Polsky,
Akron, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Polsky,

I am very anxious to enlist your co-operation in a matter which I regard of vital and momentous importance.

The Jews of America are engaged at this moment in raising a ten million dollar fund for the restoration of Palestine. The circular which I am enclosing herewith will give you an idea as to exactly what will be done with this fund. The money will be used, not alone in maintaining the institutions which have already been built up in Palestine, but to prepare the land for the vast number of Jews that have been forced by untoward circumstances, to leave their home in Eastern Europe and secure refuge in Palestine. The land must be purchased looking toward their settlement upon it, irrigation must be initiated, the malaria which has been prevalent in some parts of the country must be stamped out, and in general the country must be prepared as soon as possible for the reception of close to a quarter of a million of Jews.

I have known of your deep interest in all things pertaining to the fortunes of our people in the past and I am confident that this tremendously significant movement will meet with your hearty approval and assistance.

Akron is about to organize a campaign to raise its quota of \$50,000.00. The success of this

Mr. B. Polsky, #2.

Campaign will rest entirely upon the man who will head it. May we count upon you to assume the leadership of this campaign as its active chairman? In requesting this of you, I am voicing not alone my wish, but more especially the wish of the United States Federal Judge, Julian Mack.

Personally I shall be very glad to give you all assistance during the campaign. May I hear from you at your earliest convenience?

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

January 20th, 1920

Mr. Edward M. Baker,
Hippodrome Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Baker,

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter informing me of my election to the Board of the Federation of Jewish Charities.

I desire to express to you and to the members of the Federation my real appreciation of the honor bestowed upon me, and to assure them of my keen interest in their splendid service.

With kindest regards, I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,

March 2nd, 1920

Mr. Jacob DeHaas,
55 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. DeHaas,

If you could arrange a meeting for me in Washington on the 15th of March, I think I could see my way clear to get there, providing, of course, that the meetings are for the immediate purpose of raising money for the Palestine Restoration Fund. I do not want to go there purely on a propaganda campaign.

With reference to Pittsburgh - I invited Rabbi Goldman, I believe a year ago, to occupy my pulpit and he could not come then. I feel now that any suggestion for an exchange of pulpits should come from Rabbi Goldman. I should, of course, be very happy to agree to such an exchange.

I understand that Dr. Wise is coming here on March 14th. Is that definite? If so, will he occupy my pulpit that morning? I feel that it would be a very effective way of reaching my people.

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

PALESTINE RESTORATION FUND

55 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

HON. NATHAN STRAUS . . . HONORARY CHAIRMAN
HON. JULIAN W. MACK . . . CHAIRMAN
DR. STEPHEN S. WISE . . . VICE-CHAIRMAN
JACOB DE HAAS . . . DIRECTOR

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

HON. NEWTON D. BAKER
HON. JAMES M. BECK
HON. LOUIS D. BRANDEIS
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN
RT. REV. CHARLES S. BURCH
PRES. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
HON. ARTHUR CAPPER
HON. BENJ. N. CARDOZO
SIGMUND EISNER
PRES. CHARLES W. ELIOT
HON. ABRAHAM I. ELKUS
MRS. JOSEPH FEIS
BERNARD FLENNER
DR. HARRY FRIEDENWALD
PRES. HARRY A. GARFIELD
JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS
PRES. G. STANLEY HALL
PHILIP S. HENRY
HAMILTON HOLT
PRES. DAVID STARR JORDAN
HON. FRANK O. LOWDEN
REV. DR. FREDERICK LYNCH
PERCY MACKAYE
HON. JULIUS M. MAYER
HON. WILLIAM G. McADOO
WILLIAM FELLOWES MORGAN
PETER J. SCHWEITZER
HON. ALFRED E. SMITH
PRESIDENT CHARLES F. THWING
RT. REV. LUTHER B. WILSON
DR. HENRY VAN DYKE

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Isaac Abelson
MOBILE, ALA.
Leo M. Brown
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
Dr. James G. Heller
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Samson Friedlander
Rabbi Edgar F. Magnin
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Judge I. M. Golden
Emil Greenbaum
Morgan Gunst
Adolf Koshland
I. Irving Lipsitch
Dr. Martin A. Meyer

(SEE OVER)

OFFICERS:

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS . . . HONORARY PRESIDENT
JULIAN W. MACK . . . PRESIDENT
STEPHEN S. WISE . . . VICE-PRESIDENT
HARRY FRIEDENWALD . . . VICE-PRESIDENT
JACOB DE HAAS . . . EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
LOUIS LIPSKY . . . SECRETARY FOR ORGANIZATION
HENRIETTA SZOLD . . . SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION
PETER J. SCHWEITZER . . . TREASURER
PAUL E. MOSES . . . ASSISTANT TREASURER

February 24, 1920.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
c/o The Temple,
East 55th St.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

It occurred to Judge Mack and myself last night, that as you will be in Baltimore Tuesday the 16th, that you might be willing to speak in Washington, D. C., either on Monday the 15th, or Wednesday the 17th. I believe we could arrange that if we had your answer by telegram.

Further, Judge Mack was Sunday in Pittsburg and found there was a strong desire to have you visit the city in the interest of the Fund, particularly when the "godolim" are back. Most of them seem to be in Florida.

Of course you could reach there from Cleveland without missing your Sunday service, but we believe that Goldenson is in a receptive mood and would be willing to exchange pulpits with you, and then come back the same evening to Cleveland and join you in the Zionist gatherings. I don't mean to infer by this that he has crossed the line, but Judge Mack thinks that he is sympathetic.

Please let me hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Executive Secretary.

Jde H:CT

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

ANSONIA, CONN.
Jacob Bellin

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Jacob B. Klein
Charles A. Shapiro

COLCHESTER, CONN.
J. Agranovitch

DANBURY, CONN.
B. J. Heyman

HARTFORD, CONN.
Rabbi Nowack
Joseph Silver
L. P. Toft

MERIDEN, CONN.
Louis B. Torkonow

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
Mrs. S. A. Gold

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
Morris Cohen

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Barnet Berman
Charles Cohen
Samuel J. Nathanson

NEW LONDON, CONN.
H. Gordon
Ezekiel Spitz

TORRINGTON, CONN.
A. Nilkin

WATERBURY, CONN.
Charles Walzer

WILMINGTON, DEL.
Louis Topkis

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Emile Berliner
Julius I. Peyser
Mrs. Harry Sherby

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Dr. Salo Stein

SAVANNAH, GA.
Dr. Leonard M. Palitz

CHICAGO, ILL.
B. Antonow
James Davis
Judge Harry M. Fisher
Nathan D. Kaplan
I. B. Lipson
Judge Hugo Pam
Samuel Phillipson
Max Shulman
Bernard Horvitch

LOUISVILLE, KY.
Moses Ades
Alfred Brandeis
Mrs. Chas. Strull

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Dr. Max Heller
Erhard Mayer

BALTIMORE, MD.
Israel B. Brodie
Mrs. Emil Crockin
Jacob Epstein
Dr. Ferdinand Sonneborn
Sigmund Sonneborn

BOSTON, MASS.
L. Agoos
Alex W. Burman
Sidney Conrad
A. Lincoln Filene
Louis E. Kirstein
David A. Lourie
Max Mitchell
Dr. Hyman Morrison
Jacob Rabinowitz
Edward Rose
E. Van Noorden
Samuel H. Waldstein

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Prof. Felix Frankfurter

DETROIT, MICH.
Fred N. Butzel
Isidore Levine

ESCANABA, MICH.
Herman Geshner

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Dr. George Gordon

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dr. Morris Goldman
Mrs. Oscar Leonard
Dr. Samuel Sale
Mrs. Emma Gross Wolf

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Isaac Bacharach

NEWARK, N. J.
Philip Schotland
Rabbi Julius Silberfeld

ALBANY, N. Y.
Samuel Kaplan

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Rabbi Nahum Ebin

NEW YORK CITY
Joseph Baroness
Harman Conheim
Charles A. Cowen
Jacob Fishman
A. H. Fromenson
Judge A. H. Geismar
Boris Grabelsky
Judge Moses H. Grossman
Louis H. Harris
Dr. Horace M. Kallen
Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan
Louis Lipsky
S. C. Lampion
Solomon Lowenstein
Louis S. Posner
Louis Robison
Judge Otto A. Rosalsky
Bernard A. Rosenblatt
Samuel Rosenson
Morris Rothenberg
Joshua Sprayregen
Robert Szold
Abraham Tulin
Samuel Weil

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Rabbi Horace J. Wolf

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Harry Finklestein

DURHAM, N. C.
Benjamin Nuke

WILMINGTON, N. C.
James Sprunt

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.
A. Shapiro

TULSA, OKLA.
Marion M. Travis

CINCINNATI, O.
Marcus Feckheimer
Jacob W. Mack

CLEVELAND, O.
Paul L. Feiss
Rabbi Abba H. Silver

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
Mrs. A. Kamenetzky

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Dr. Joseph Krauskopf
Dr. Abraham A. Neumann
Samuel Schimmel

PITTSBURGH, PA.
Maurice L. Avner
A. Pinto Joseph
Mrs. A. H. Vikman

READING, PA.
Mrs. Julius L. Cohen

SCRANTON, PA.
Isidore Finkelstein
Max Finkelstein
A. L. Schiller
A. B. Cohen

WILKES-BARRE, PA.
Fannie S. Long
Abraham Sulzburg
C. H. Weissman

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Col. Harry Cutler

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
Herman Winer

MEMPHIS, TENN.
Judge Israel H. Peres
Hardwig Peres

DALLAS, TEX.
Victor H. Hexter
Jonas A. Rosenfeld
Helman Rosenthal

EL PASO, TEX.
A. Stoloroff

HOUSTON, TEX.
Judge Henry J. Dannenbaum
Louis Freed
Harry W. Freeman
Jacob Katz

LYNCHBURG, VA.
Mrs. Max Guessenheimer

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
Mrs. E. J. Graff

NORFOLK, VA.
Mrs. Miriam R. Blaustein
Mrs. F. Garfield
A. Leitman
J. Saks

PORTSMOUTH, VA.
Louis Kootz
Mrs. L. Kootz

SEATTLE, WASH.
Herman Lindenberg
Melville Monnheimer

GREEN-BAY, WIS.
M. Roseman
William Sauber

PLYMOUTH, WIS.
Abraham Feld

SUPERIOR, WIS.
A. Segal

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

METROPOLITAN TOWER

1 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK



HONORARY PRESIDENT
NATHAN STRAUS

PRESIDENT
JULIAN W. MACK

VICE-PRESIDENTS
LOUIS MARSHALL
HARRY CUTLER
HUGO PAM
LEON SANDERS
HARRY FRIEDENWALD
ADOLF KRAUS
GEDALIA BUBLICK
HENRIETTA SZOLD
LOUIS L. RUBINSON
M. S. MARGOLIES
CHAIM FINEMAN
ALEXANDER KAHN

TREASURER
JACOB H. SCHIFF

SECRETARY
BERNARD G. RICHARDS

HONORARY SECRETARY (HEBREW)
ISAAC ALLEN

HONORARY SECRETARY (YIDDISH)
WILLIAM EDLIN

HONORARY ASSOCIATE SECRETARIES
MAX L. HOLLANDER
MARTIN O. LEVY
MAX PINE

COMMISSION TO EUROPE
JULIAN W. MACK
STEPHEN S. WISE
LOUIS MARSHALL
HARRY CUTLER
JACOB DE HAAS
B. L. LEVENTHAL
JOSEPH BARONDESS
NAHUM SYRKIN
LEOPOLD BENEDICT
(MORRIS WINCHEVSKY)

SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION
BERNARD G. RICHARDS

May 12th, 1920.

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

My dear Dr. Silver:

I cannot forbear from sending you word of further appreciation of the powerful impression which your address on Monday afternoon made upon me. You struck the deepest spiritual note of the whole convention and the feeling of profound admiration and gratitude is shared by my friends on all hands.

In you the inarticulate masses of our people have found a new voice to express their aspirations and desires and we should all thank God for it.

With cordial greetings and best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

R-B

ההסתדרות הציונית של ארצות הברית

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA



LOUIS LIPSKY
CHAIRMAN
REUBEN BRAININ
HIRSCH MASLIANSKY
HONORARY VICE-CHAIRMAN

BERNARD A. ROSENBLATT
MAX SHULMAN
ABBA HILLEL SILVER
HENRIETTA SZOLD
VICE-CHAIRMAN

ISAAC MEISTER
TREASURER

DAVID TANNENBAUM
ASSOCIATE TREASURER

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

HERMANN CONHEIM
ABRAHAM GOLDBERG
BORIS GRABELSKY
DAVID J. KALISKI
EMANUEL NEUMANN
MORRIS ROTHENBERG
LOUIS TOPKIS
MEYER W. WEISGAL
SECRETARY

FINANCE COMMITTEE

JACOB SIEGEL
CHAIRMAN
HARRY P. FIERST
LEOPOLD KEHLMAN
SOLOMON LAMPORT
HERMAN G. ROBBINS
MORRIS SENDAR
SOLOMON J. WEINSTEIN
ISRAEL MALTIN
SECRETARY

114 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

April 19, 1925.

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

The heightened interest in the building of the Jewish National Home, due to Zionist propaganda and effort, has brought in its wake a problem of the greatest difficulty. It is the problem of directing private investment into channels that shall aid in the effort to lay permanent foundations for the resettlement of the Jewish Homeland.

This is not met by the haphazard sale of corporation stock or Palestine land without adequate examination as to the soundness of the enterprise or the reliability of the promoters. If Palestine is to be resettled, and that speedily, there will have to be, in addition to the indispensable public funds - the Keren Hayesod and the Jewish National Fund - considerable PRIVATE CAPITAL FOR SAFE AND CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENT in line with definite policies of the Zionist Organization.

In view of these circumstances, our National Executive Committee, at its last meeting, authorized us to deal with this problem in a CONSTRUCTIVE MANNER. In line with this authorization, we have arranged to place the PALESTINE SECURITIES, INC., - through which Judge Rosenblatt placed the bonds of Tel Aviv upon the American market two years ago - under the control and supervision of the Zionist Organization.

The immigration into Palestine grows. During the month of March it rose to the unusual figure of 3300 immigrants. This means the opening up of new opportunities for the investment of capital upon a safe basis. But the problem is complicated by the severe housing shortage in Palestine.

Through the instrumentality of the Palestine Securities, Inc., it is now proposed to take practical steps to RELIEVE THIS SEVERE HOUSING SHORTAGE BY FINANCING, THROUGH THE ISSUANCE OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS ON A SOUND BUSINESS BASIS, THE ERECTION, AS SPEEDILY AS POSSIBLE, OF AT LEAST ONE THOUSAND HOMES AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

We are, therefore, summoning a conference of a select group of business men to consider the question and to take such action as may be deemed advisable after hearing your opinion and the matured judgment of this conference of men of affairs.

1925

THE CONFERENCE WILL BEGIN PROMPTLY AT 2:15 ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 3rd, at a place to be designated (and of which we shall advise you later), and if necessary will be continued after supper, which will be served to the members of the conference.

Judge Rosenblatt has been asked to give a brief survey of present economic conditions in Palestine, and to submit the plans that have been tentatively worked out for discussion by the conference.

You will receive a further notice and the full program of the meeting later, but in the meantime we urgently ask you to please reserve May 3rd in order that you may be able to attend this important conference.

Very cordially yours,

In the name of the Administrative Committee,

ZoA

Louis Lipsky, Chairman

Reuben Brainin) Honorary
Hirsch Masliansky) Vice-Chairmen

Bernard A. Rosenblatt)
Max Shulman) Vice-Chairmen
Abba Hillel Silver)
Henrietta Szold)

Isaac Meister, Treasurer
David Tannenbaum, Associate Treasurer
Hermann Conheim
Abraham Goldberg
Boris Grabelsky
David J. Kaliski
Emanuel Neumann
Morris Rothenberg
Louis Topkis
Meyer W. Weisgal, Secretary

September 7th, 1920

Mr. Louis Lipsky,
55 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Lipsky,

I suppose in planning the next Convention you are now considering the place where it is to be held. Undoubtedly Cleveland will be considered.

I would suggest that the next Convention be not held in Cleveland. I feel that certain matters will come up, and the discussion of which I should like to take part. I shall, perhaps, be compelled to take a decided stand in certain issues and I should feel embarrassed if I had to play the host at the same time. Therefore, in planning, will you please keep this request in mind.

Let me know also, definitely, the date of the next Executive Meeting. Is it the 28th or the 29th or both?

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

September 7th, 1920

Mr. Abraham Tulin,
165 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Tulin,

I have just returned from the East and hasten to reply to your letter of the 30th.

I was sorry that I could not attend the Executive meeting last Sunday, but I was notified too late. However, I plan to be at the meeting on September 28th and 29th.

I was in the office last Wednesday and had a long talk with Lipsky. I am fully alert to all that is transpiring and to the importance of the forthcoming meeting. I suggested to Mr. Lipsky, and I would suggest the same to you - that before the matter comes up for final decision at the next Executive, an attempt should be made by some one who is in the confidence of Mr. Brandeis to approach him and fully and completely inform him on the attitude of the rank and file of Jews towards the question. I am under the impression that Mr. Brandeis is either uninformed or misinformed on the subject.

We must exhaust every avenue of conciliatory move before we resort to a definite clash. Some compromise ought to be worked out whereby the integrity of the International organization will be maintained and a real and effective supervision of the finances be maintained by the Local Organization.

Do you not think that it would perhaps be advisable for you to see Brandeis, or perhaps get Wise to do so. I should myself be very happy to do it, if Mr. Brandeis would extend the invitation.

-2-

However, should we fail in all our endeavors for a compromise, then our line of duty is clear before us.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

WRHS



September twenty-third
1920.

Mr. Bernard G. Richards,
Room 144 - 1 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Richards,

*withdrawn
of on the*

I am in receipt of your letter of the twentieth. I shall (D.V.) attend the Executive meeting on the 29th and 30th. I need not tell you that I too am very much disturbed about the present condition of our Local and of our International Organizations. Two things are clear in my mind; one, that the effectiveness of the International Organization must not be destroyed by a ~~the part of the American organization;~~ and secondly, that the American organization must exercise close supervision over the finances of the International Organization.

all

While much of the criticism leveled against the American delegation and its leader was justified, not enough has been said in criticism of the inefficiency and incapacity of the International organization.. It is, in my mind, in complete control of a group of paid bureaucrats and stipendiaries, who would, of course, resent any reform which would cripple their power or render them unnecessary. It seems to me that a sound solution of the of the difficulties must keep both of these facts in mind.

the meeting at the Pennsylvania Hotel and talk these things over further with you.

With kindest regards, I am
Very sincerely yours,

Jewish Center
Cong. Anshe Emeth Beth Tefilo

DR. SAMUEL BENJAMIN, RABBI
1212 EAST 105TH STREET
CLEVELAND, O.

Sept. 29, 1920.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
The Temple,
55th & Central Ave.,

My dear Rabbi Silver:

I have been informed that you refuse to participate in Local Zionist activities because of my connection with them. Your failure to reply to an invitation I extended to you to address a mass meeting scheduled for October 6th lends color to this statement.

It is not my purpose to persuade you to do other-wise than you see fit but I feel that such an act on your part is probably due to a misunderstanding which for the sake of the cause I would like to remove.

I have been and am now strongly opposed to reformed Judaism and to those who are identified with it. To be true to my principles, I feel that I must combat what I consider a most pernicious evil. At the same time I recognize that some help for the upbuilding of the Jewish Center in our home land may be ^{obtained} even from you and the class of Jews you represent. It would hurt me to feel that my poor self ~~is~~ responsible for the loss of such help and I think that in all fairness you ought not to allow personal interests to stand in the way of what service you can render to zionism.

As I have said I am not seeking a compromise nor will I change my attitude. I will continue as I have done fighting for my principles at all hazards. The only thing I ask is your help in Zionist work and I want you to feel that if your refuse, it is not because I have failed to ask for your co-operation.

Yours truly,
Samuel Benjamin

October 8th, 1920

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

My dear Mr. Lipsky,

I have just received your letter of the sixth. I note with pleasure the committees on Palestine and on Reorganization which have been appointed.

I note also what you say with reference to Mr. Carmel - that it will take several weeks more before action can be taken. I wish to impress upon you, my dear Mr. Lipsky, the importance of Mr. Carmel's immediate withdrawal from Cleveland. You have by now received a copy of Rabbi Goldman's and my letter, published in the press.

On Wednesday evening, October 6th, at a Zionist meeting arranged to hear a report from Goldberg, Benjamin, President of the Local Organization, in his characteristic style, made a bitter attack on Reform Jews and on me personally.

You have by now received his letter, which for "chutz pa" exceeds anything that I have heard of, even in the annals of American Zionist organizations. The situation is becoming very difficult and, to my mind, critical. The first act in clearing the situation must be the immediate withdrawal of Carmel from Cleveland.

Personally, I feel that I shall be compelled to abstain from all activities in behalf of the Organiza-

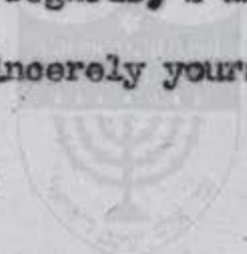
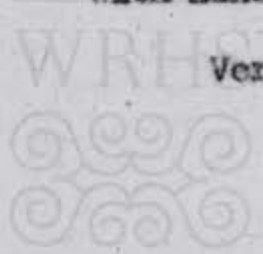
L. L. 2

tion, if the Organization insists upon keeping
a paid official here in Cleveland whose
presence is obnoxious. The local Zionist
Executive will take care of Benjamin in
due time.

Please inform me of your decision
at the earliest possible moment.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,



October 11, 1920.

Mr. Isaac Carmel,
2291 East 55th St.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Carmel:

We are greatly distressed and embarrassed by the situation that has arisen in Cleveland. It is needless to say that the disaffection of both Rabbis Silver and Goldman will seriously interfere with the success of any of our endeavors in Cleveland during the coming year, especially in connection with the raising of funds. The situation is much more complicated by the fact that you seem to have taken sides in favor of Benjamin. I learn that the reason for the disagreement between the Rabbis is the fact that Benjamin has been attacking reform Judaism and especially the reform Rabbis of Cleveland in such a way as to make it utterly impossible for either Silver or Goldman to co-operate with Benjamin, who happens to be the President of the District. Now, if you had not taken sides, the National Organization would not be implicated. As it is, we here are being held responsible to a certain extent for your actions in Cleveland.

Under the circumstances, it is my opinion that your intention to take up your work in another city ought to be carried out; but I would not want to do so in such a way as to imply that you were being withdrawn in the face of the disturbance that has arisen. I therefore propose to you that you first make an effort at once to dissociate yourself from the quarrel. It might be possible for you then to go over to the other cities in Ohio to collect P. R. F. money, thus removing yourself, for the time being, from the seat of controversy.

It may be desirable for me to come over to Cleveland and see whether something cannot be done to smooth out the differences. Mr. Rocker was in the office here and he thought that it would be a good thing for me to go over to Cleveland to arbitrate these differences. Mr. Rocker is a very good friend of yours, but it was his opinion too that you had made a mistake in siding with Benjamin when Benjamin was attacking in so public a way all reform Rabbis and reform Judaism. It would not make such difference if Benjamin did this if he were not President of the District. As President of the District it certainly was a part of wisdom for him not to injure the Zionist cause by making it responsible for his personal utterances on religious questions.

I hope that you understand that no one here feels inclined to minimize your usefulness to the Organization; but your success depended upon your ability to get the co-operation of all elements in the city and whatever the reason may be, the withdrawal of Silver and Goldman is a serious blow to all your endeavors, and, therefore, to all our hopes with regard to Cleveland. Please guide yourself in accordance with the ideas here expressed and let me hear from you every day, if necessary, as to the developments.

It is absolutely important that Goldberg return to New York in accordance with Weisgal's directions. Our arrangement with him ends on the tenth day. Please make no mistake about this.

Very cordially yours,

C O P Y

October 13, 1920.

Rabbi Samuel Benjamin,
1212 East 105th St.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Benjamin:

We earnestly regret that affairs in Cleveland are not in a peaceful condition. The fact of Rabbi Goldman's and Rabbi Silver's indifference, whether justified or not, creates a very serious and embarrassing situation. I am surprised that you do not realize our difficulties. It is not a question of regularity or of courtesy. It is a question of maintaining the solidarity of the Zionist Organization in Cleveland, which it is the duty of the Chairman of the District to strive to maintain. I understand from a very reliable and neutral source that you have recently adopted a policy of direct and public antagonism not only to reform Judaism but also to the reform Rabbis resident in Cleveland.

Is it a fact that at a Zionist meeting held in Cleveland at which Abraham Goldberg was the principal speaker you deliberately attacked both reform Judaism and Rabbi Silver personally? While it is within your right as an Orthodox Rabbi to do this, as President of the Zionist District it is certainly improper to make a cleavage in the Zionist Organization between reform and orthodox Jews. In the past we have strongly opposed such tendencies because they lead nowhere so far as Zionist results are concerned.

So that what has happened in Cleveland is a break in the Organization there due to an act of the President of the District, performed by him publicly not as President, but in his capacity as Orthodox Rabbi, as a result of which, the large contingent of reform Jews in Cleveland, who have been won over to Zionism after a painful struggle, may now be aligned, if not against the Zionist movement, at least against Zionist activities in Cleveland. This is a most unfortunate situation and I am compelled by my responsibility to urge upon you that you endeavor to avoid pursuing that policy which has led to this disturbance. Unless you do this, the Administrative Committee must take cognizance of the situation, which will add more unpleasantness to the already unpleasant state of affairs.

Cordially yours,

SECRETARY FOR ORGANIZATION.

LB/LW

*announced by
Justice Brandeis*

MEMORANDUM OF A CONVERSATION WITH JUSTICE BRANDEIS,
AT WASHINGTON, ON TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1920.

.....

Justice Brandeis had previously received a full and exact transcript of the minutes of the Executive Committee session, September 29th and 30th, 1920.

I endeavored to summarize for Justice Brandeis the sentiments expressed at the recent meeting of the Executive Committee.

I said that

(1) The thought was prevalent among the members of the Executive Committee, and even among the delegates to the London Conference, that Justice Brandeis and the American Organization were endeavoring to break with the International Organization, and that a similar opinion was held by the rank and file, as well as by the newspapers. Our refusal to continue monthly contributions to the International Organization, and more especially our refusal to participate as members in the Inner Actions Committee, lent support to this conclusion.

(2) The opinion was entertained that there had not been sufficient contact at the Conference between the delegates and Justice Brandeis. Plans were presented to the delegation, more especially the so-called "Brandeis Plan", but the opinion of the delegates was not solicited in the formation of these plans. The impression was held by the American delegates, as well as by all the European delegates, that Justice Brandeis was speaking in the name of the Americans, when in fact they had not yet had the opportunity of expressing themselves.

Justice Brandeis replied at length, going into great detail, in a thoroughly amicable spirit, evincing an eagerness to be

understood fully. In answer to my first statement he asked me whether I had heard at any time during the Conference of any such intended break. I replied that I had not, but that at the close of the Conference such a suggestion came to me from one or two delegates. Justice Brandeis denied categorically that such a thought was at any time entertained by him. On the contrary, on many occasions at the Conference he emphasized the idea of unity, and more especially at one important session of the American delegation, at which Mr. Weixman was present, Justice Brandeis expressed himself in full agreement with Mr. Weixman and urged full support and co-operation. On the question of withholding monthly payments to the International Organization, Justice Brandeis stated that the American delegates had voted unanimously to advance the International Organization a certain amount for two months, which amount was to be covered by the Shekel monies, but that they refused to bind themselves to any further pledges, in view of the existing unfavorable conditions. They thought it best to leave it to the American Executive Committee to decide just what it wished to do in the future. Mr. Lipsky was most emphatic in urging the delegates not to bind themselves to any specific agreements for the future.

While in his opinion such representation of Jewish people would cover the real interests of the Jewish Inner Actions Committee - Justice Brandeis stated frankly that his reasons for opposing such representation were to a large degree personal. Justice Brandeis became convinced in connection with his plan, as well as from other experiences, that there was a radical and fundamental difference between his point of view and that of the European leader, both as to the moral justification of the use of certain means to accomplish ends which all desired, and as to the binding effect of agreements made at that time.

In reference to the question of representation on the Inner Actions Committee - Justice Brandeis stated frankly that his reasons for opposing such representation were to a large degree personal. Justice Brandeis became convinced in connection with his plan, as well as from other experiences, that there was a radical and fundamental difference between his point of view and that of the European leader, both as to the moral justification of the use of certain means to accomplish ends which all desired, and as to the binding effect of agreements made at that time, on the basis of which certain acts had been and could be

"at that time"
Suggestion 5 page mark

taken. Under these circumstances he felt it impossible for him, working at long range, to accept responsibility for acts of the Inner Actions Committee. *being convinced that presence of one or more Americans in the Committee could not afford the much protection.* This conclusion was a matter which must be determined in the end by his own judgment. Having reached it, and, with the further conclusion that if he remained Honorary President, and another American would at this time be an active member of the Inner Actions Committee, he would be, or in any event would be charged with responsibilities of that other man's acts and the decisions, *of the Committee* he ~~therefore~~ presented to the American delegation the alternative - leaving them absolutely free to determine whether he should ^{become} remain Honorary President or whether he should not remain and another American ^{accept that office} ~~be an active~~ ^{leave the delegation free to} member of the Inner Actions Committee. He consented to remain Honorary President, but without responsibility, only because of the insistence of Eastern European Jewry. He stated that he would not have taken the slightest offense if the American delegation had decided that it would be more desirable to have an active member of the Actions Committee than to have him as Honorary President.

In reply to the second statement, that he presented his plan to the leaders of the Conference without first soliciting the opinion of the American delegation, Justice Brandeis stated that the so-called "Brandeis Plan" was his only in detail - in fact it was Weixman's as well as his. *It was Weixman who had solicited his aid in carrying a small Executive Committee* At *which chosen by members.* Weixman's suggestion, he interviewed certain people, with the object of effecting a small but representative Executive. *when the plan in more detail was discussed with him and Simon they expressed* Weixman, Sokolow and others desired it, and *requested that* at their suggestion he presented it to the Seniorenkonvent, *He consented* *stating that whether* first, however, having laid it before the American delegation, *this was a matter of courtesy.* It was presented, not as a plan of the American delegation, nor was the American endorsement of it at any time claimed or assumed. Mr. Weixman ^{later} ~~soon~~ withdrew his support of this plan, and by other acts of his compelled the abandonment of the entire proposal. The negotiations were too delicate and too involved to make a public discussion of them, either then or now, desirable.

Justice Brandeis furthermore stated that in the press he was charged with responsibilities for certain acts of the delegation with which he was not at all identified, and concerning which he was not ^{even} at all consulted; as for example, the action of the American delegation on the question of education in the Diaspora, as well as their attitude of indifference to the Keren Hayesod project, which they manifested from the very start. The delegates had not publicly assumed their full responsibility for these acts and permitted the impression to remain that Justice Brandeis was responsible for them. Justice Brandeis' position rendered it difficult for him to answer such charges publicly. He feels, however, that the delegates did not perform their manly duty in meeting these charges and shouldering responsibility for acts for which he was criticised.

After this conversation with the Justice, I am inclined to think that there is much more of misunderstanding concerning all that has transpired than was at first apparent, and that much of the conflict of opinion is due to it. The Justice apparently could not present certain important facts to the delegates at the time, nor could he explain in full the reasons for the position which he was at times compelled to take. Some of the delegation were accordingly led to certain conclusions, based on ignorance of the facts and on misunderstanding.

Abba Hillel Silver

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

OFFICERS

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS	HONORARY PRESIDENT
JULIAN W. MACK	PRESIDENT
STEPHEN S. WISE	VICE PRESIDENT
HARRY FRIEDENWALD	VICE PRESIDENT
JACOB DE HAAS	EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
LOUIS LIPSKY	SECRETARY FOR ORGANIZATION
HENRIETTA SZOLD	SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION
PETER J. SCHWEITZER	TREASURER
PAUL E. MOSES	ASST. TREASURER

REPLY TO DEPARTMENT

Executive.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES
55 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

November 11, 1920.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
C/o the Temple,
East 55th Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Thanks very much for your telegram. I have given the information to the Buffalo people.

Now, won't you be good enough to prepare an address and let us have an advance copy of it so that Mr. Fromenson can circularize it. I would like to suggest that you emphasize the idea about the Northern boundary, that Palestine must reach the Litany, we must have our feet on the Hermon, and we must have the grain fields of the Jaulan and the Hauran.

For the Rebuilding of Zion,

Very sincerely yours,

Jacob De Haas
Executive Secretary.

JdeH/RDC
DG.

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

OFFICERS

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS	HONORARY PRESIDENT
JULIAN W. MACK	PRESIDENT
STEPHEN S. WISE	VICE PRESIDENT
HARRY FRIEDENWALD	VICE PRESIDENT
JACOB DE HAAS	EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
LOUIS LIPSKY	SECRETARY FOR ORGANIZATION
HENRIETTA SZOLD	SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION
PETER J. SCHWEITZER	TREASURER
PAUL E. MOSES	ASST. TREASURER

REPLY TO DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

55 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

January 24, 1921

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
55th St. & Central Ave.,
Cleveland, O.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

You will no doubt recall that at the recent conference of the Central Conference of American Rabbis expression was given to the desire that all Jewry should cooperate in the economic and industrial development of Palestine. The Zionist Organization of America in seeking the same end has decided to take the initiative in stimulating the organization of local Palestine Investment Corporations which by their activity in Palestine will materially aid in the development of the land and in finding useful occupation and opportunity for the Jews settling there.

In urging your personal interest in the creation of such a corporation in your city, we are not primarily seeking your aid as an investor or as an active sharer in the management of such a corporation; we are asking your co-operation in these enterprises primarily as an example to your community in sharing the responsibility which you and we believe now rests on all Jewry.

Our position is this: - we shall help to organize the corporations, but we shall in no wise seek to control them. We shall be ready to advise as to investments and enterprises to be developed in Palestine; we shall moreover be prepared to aid in the coordination of the efforts of several communities. The corporations will act on their own responsibility and the officers of the corporations will be responsible to their stockholders.

We will urge every corporation to do three things (1) Invest about one third of their capital in Palestine Government loans, public utilities corporations and Palestinian financial institutions, because without these, no private enterprise can succeed; therefore every active corporation should cooperate with them and be interested in their success. (2) Help create an American clearing house for the American corporations because that will provide needed commercial service, information and render coordination possible. (3) Create common stock which is to be held by trustees elected by the stockholders so as to ensure that surplus profits above a fixed reasonable umulate etun shall go to the advantage of Palestine and that Palestinian cooperative efforts shall have an opportunity to buy out American stock at the invested amount with any unpaid cumulated dividends.

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

-2-

An effort to raise the maximum possible capital in two years in your city should, we believe, appeal to you. In this way it seems to us Palestine is thrown open to Kol Yisroel generally and to each individual Jew locally. Can we count on your cooperation? Will you speak of it in your pulpit? Will you call the leaders of your community together and give them this message?

Will you help? We trust you will write us a line speedily.

For the Rebuilding of Zion,

Sincerely yours,

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA.

Julius Ruck
President.

Jacob ...
Secretary, Palestine Department.

Jd eH/MG



PALESTINE DLOTTER

Jan. 9th - 21st, 1920.

1. Waterbury, Conn., undertakes to organize \$200,000 corporation.
2. Albany, N. Y., reports \$100,000 corporation in process.
3. Detroit, Mich., undertakes first step to organize \$1,000,000 corporation.
4. Rochester, N. Y., reports \$150,000 Palestine corporation.
5. Agrarian credit bank - initial steps taken.
6. Sensibar and Levin plans for Palestine discussed.
7. Pittsburgh, Pa., proposes \$500,000 corporation, machine assembly plant.
8. Cleveland, Ohio, discusses \$2,000,000 corporation, hotel building plan.
9. Discussed with Miss Seligsberg re Red Hogen David and orphans.
10. Plans for cooperation with Trade and Industry Department of Palestine.
11. First answers received from reform Rabbis on corporation circular.
12. Mr. I. Gutman who was for a number of years in California and who recently went to resettle in Palestine has become the representative of the Hume Pipe and Concrete Construction Company, Ltd., a very large English organization, and will form a small company in Palestine to work the patents of the parent company.
13. Sir Ormsby-Gore as Under Secretary for Middle East - London (J.C.D. Service) We learn from authentic sources that Sir W. Ormsby-Gore is about to be appointed Under Secretary for Middle East, the new department now being created in the Colonial Office. Ormsby-Gore is noted for his Zionist sympathies.
14. Overall group completed - members have left for Palestine.
15. Thirty-six definite applicants for land purchase.
16. Arrangements progressing for a small house dress shop.
17. Carpet group - further developments.
18. Poultry group being initiated.
19. Work on legionnaires' group for land.
20. Erez-Israel leather works - further negotiations.

JACOB DE HAAS

Secretary, Palestine Department

February 4th, 1921

Mr. Jacob Billikopf,
Federation of Jewish Charities,
1512 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia, Penna.

My dear Mr. Billikopf,

You will perhaps be surprised that I have not answered your letter of December 31st with reference to the matter of giving you my opinion of the problem as to the relation of the Rabbi to Jewish communal organizations.

To be frank with you, I am almost sick unto death with solving problems of Jewish life. It seems that every once in a while a new problem is discovered. To tell the truth, I have not given the subject very much thought. When you will be with me here in a few weeks, I will give you orally some of my general impressions concerning this subject.

With kindest regards, I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

OFFICERS

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS	HONORARY PRESIDENT
JULIAN W. MACK	PRESIDENT
STEPHEN S. WISE	VICE PRESIDENT
HARRY FRIEDENWALD	VICE PRESIDENT
JACOB DE HAAS	EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
LOUIS LIPSKY	SECRETARY FOR ORGANIZATION
HENRIETTA SZOLD	SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION
PETER J. SCHWEITZER	TREASURER
PAUL E. MOSES	ASST. TREASURER

REPLY TO DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

55 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

February 11, 1921.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
The Temple,
E. 55th & Centre Sts.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

We have here in New York in the Washington Heights section one of the wealthiest conservative Jewish Congregations. Rabbi Max Drob is the head of it. Emanuel Herz, brother of Chief Rabbi Joseph H. Herz, is the President. We have been trying to get into that Congregation for a number of years.

Now Mr. Herz comes to us and wants to help in building up a strong Zionist Organization in the Washington Heights section, but he would like to have you as the speaker for the evening, you alone. You can fix your own date, but they would prefer to have it either on Sunday, March 6th, or Monday, March 7th, or Tuesday, March 8th. I would appreciate it very much if you could possibly accept this invitation.

The men in this Congregation are men of means, of some Jewish learning, and to some extent progressive. They have given liberally to the relief and they give liberally now to almost every Jewish activity in the city. I am sure that if you were to speak there directly on Zionism for the strengthening of the Organization, they will be able to get a very large support of men who will subsequently become liberal contributors to Palestine funds. I would greatly appreciate if you would let me hear from you by wire if possible.

Very cordially yours,

Samuel Lieb

SECRETARY FOR ORGANIZATION.

LL/LM

Why is Weizmann Coming to America?

By "EX-OFFICIO"

(Special Correspondence of THE JEWISH TRIBUNE)

LONDON, March 20.—It is settled. Weizmann is actually making ready to visit your shores and he has cabled Albert Einstein that he and his party will board ship at Plymouth. This information, which was imparted to the staff at 77 Great Russell Street, even before the cable-form had left the building, has set the great "whispering gallery" in the shadow of the British Museum buzzing. "Buzz, buzz, buzz"—"and who's going with Weizmann?" "So and so is going." "My word! And why should he go? What's he done and what can he do to entitle him to this honor?"

Neiditch and Zlatopolsky are going, perhaps. The "perhaps" refers to the revolt in France and Germany. Marmoreck in Paris and Klee and Bodenheimer in Berlin are kicking up a row against the *Keren Hayesod* outfit, and our Russian friends may have to rush off to the Continent to pour oil on the troubled waters. Hantke is calling for help already and Feiwel is running around in circles.

Ussishkin Says He Must Go.

Ussishkin says he must go. And you know Ussishkin. If he says he wants a thing, he's not easily dissuaded. Weizmann is not very keen to have him go, but Ben Zion Mossinsoln, who came with him from Jerusalem, is egging him on. Weizmann is a bit afraid that Ussishkin will be the "red flag" of the party—or that he will become the real hero. Anyway, a little bird has whispered to me that Weizmann talked himself hoarse the other day trying to persuade Ussishkin that his place is London or Palestine; that he ought not risk seasickness or another session with Brandeis. Mossinsoln thinks that he and Ussishkin are an invincible combination—that they will sweep America like a prairie-fire. So, Ussishkin may be of the invading party, with Mossinsoln playing the role of "heavy artillery."

"Buzz-buzz-buzz"—"Why is Weizmann going to America?" You hear it every where, even away from the "whispering gallery." "What's he taking with him? What does he expect to bring back?" Some of us have long memories, and we remember that right after last Summer's conference it was announced that Weizmann might visit your shores in the Fall or early Winter. It wasn't definite: his visit would depend on whether or not he would have certain land concessions from the High Commissioner. He was to go almost immediately to Palestine with a party of surveyors and prepare a sheaf of blue-prints to show your moneyed men, and he was to take with him either Mond or Rothschild. The American delegation announced it, and Weizmann confirmed it.

But he didn't go last Fall, he didn't go last Winter. He is just about to go and neither Mond nor Rothschild are going with him. Mond is just back from Palestine, and he is so enthusiastic that there is a feeling here that Weizmann

is "losing a trick" as you say, by not having him along. But, some of the "buzz-buzz-buzzers" say Weizmann is shrewder than that: he don't want Mond to meet Brandeis—just yet, anyhow. Rothschild has been over and has been laying rather low since his return. Now he is off for Palestine. And, unless he is keeping it a dark secret, Weizmann is going to America without the concessions he promised to Brandeis.

Well, if Weizmann isn't going with concessions, why is he going to America at all. There are several guesses. One is that he is going to build up the Economic Council. But "Jimmie" Rothschild has done that, and they say here that he did it rather well. And if he didn't, Weizmann can't do any more than "Jimmie" did. The second guess is that Weizmann is going because "the larder is bare." The *Keren Hayesod* has no money, the executive has no money. The American organization, good old "milk cow," will have to give the Weizmann a royal reception—some time or another there will be an appeal for funds, and there you are.

Is He Coming for Peace—or War?

But the most interesting guess is that he is going to make his peace with Brandeis—and that's why he isn't so keen on having Ussishkin along.

Oh, yes, we know all about the quarrel between Weizmann and Brandeis. The story is that Weizmann told Brandeis that the latter's plan would be excellent, provided he would assume command. Then when Brandeis heard that the Americans felt the same way about it, he was strongly inclined to give up his judicial seat. The American delegation, so the story runs, kept the cables sizzling in preparation for another "coup" which would have made them, what they were charged with wanting to be, "the bosses of the show." Judge Mack was to resign his seat on the bench and come over to London with Flexner. De Haas was to stay in London as Brandeis' right hand man; Mack was to be on the Executive and Flexner was to run the Colonial Trust. (Editor's note.—All of this will be news to the American delegation. Certainly, nothing of the sort was even mentioned, let alone agreed upon, in either the plenary or informal sessions of the American delegation. It is true that Justice Brandeis was asked to take over the leadership, which would have entailed his resignation from the United States Supreme Court bench. But that Judge Mack also was to resign his judicial office was never even suggested. Nor is the statement about De Haas strictly accurate. Louis Lipsky was formally nominated by the American delegation for a seat on the International Executive.)

Then, so the familiar tale runs, came the dramatic scene at the *seniores-convent* when Brandeis accused Weizmann and went away with the determination to withdraw from the organization en-

tirely. But, finally, and after much persuasion, Justice Brandeis agreed to act as Honorary President, without responsibility and Julius Simon and Nehemiah de Liema were elected to the Executive as representatives of the American, or Brandeis, point of view.

What Happened to Simon and de Liema

It is possible that matters might have adjusted themselves in the end, but reports began to reach London of a revolt against Brandeis in the American ranks. Zlatopolsky seemed to be particularly well informed. (He has a legal representative in America who is high in Zionist councils.) Neiditch wasn't altogether in ignorance. Weizmann got back from his vacation, very circumspect, but as the volume of private correspondence from America increased, he became rather bolder, until very recently he declared himself as entirely against the Brandeis plan.

Simon and de Liema were having quite a time of it on the Executive, trying to maintain the integrity and dignity of the Organization. Between the Economic Council and Whaley-Cohen's demands on the one hand, and the usurpations of power by the *Keren Hayesod* crowd on the other, they were jockeyed into a corner and the Zionist Organization was being crushed between the two. If the Brandeis plan had gone through there would have been neither one nor the other. The Zionist Executive would have been in supreme control, which would have been as it should be.

The worst of it all is that Weizmann is so indifferent to the fate of the Zionist Organization. At the conference he was all for it: he wouldn't permit the Organization to be run, to be dictated to, by outsiders. Now he is busy flirting with both outside groups. (I ought to say, in parenthesis that thus far the *Keren Hayesod* is a flat failure. It is a failure in Germany; it is a failure in Poland; it is a failure in England. Not even Zlatopolsky and Neiditch or the Goldberg brothers or any others of the Russian crowd have given *masser* toward it. Some say not even one tenth of *moaser*. There have been resolutions, but no contributions.)

Why They Resigned.

I have before me a copy of the joint letter of resignation by Simon and de Liema, addressed to Weizmann and Sokolow. There are some passages in it that ought to interest America. For instance:

"We thought that in the reorganization of the Executive . . . the new members should, other things being equal, be drawn from the Jewish communities of England and America upon which rest a very large part of the financial burden of Zionist work. But it has become increasingly evident that you did not bring to the Executive the help and support of your friends and followers. There has been no time since we entered upon our office that your ungrudging cooperation has been given. From the very first, demands and ultimatums were made upon us. These occurrences might have caused very little difficulty were it not for the fact that those responsible for them were known to have your sympathy and passive, if not active, support. . . . Moreover it was at your

persuasion and against our own better judgment that we entered into an agreement regarding the *Keren Hayesod* which, if it did not bind the hands of the Executive, did tend to call into question its authority and moral position. The agreement gave official recognition to a group which considered itself coordinate with the executive whose authority it continued to flout and condemn. This group never evinced the slightest sympathy with our efforts to reform, reorganize and strengthen the movement and its work in Palestine. They opposed us at every turn. They perpetuated the old and discredited method which combined and confused propaganda and practical work, to the degradation of both.

There is much more to this letter, but I am holding some of its choice morsels for another time. Here, I am quoting only those passages that have a bearing on the rupture between Brandeis and Weizmann, which some of the "buzzers" say he is going over to try and repair. One reason why they think so is because Weizmann is not keen about Ussishkin going along. He knows that Brandeis has as much use for Ussishkin as Herzl had. If he is going for war he has been encouraged to do it by his unofficial American correspondents whose names are known here.

Where "Herzlists" Stand.

Speaking of Herzl brings sharply into the light the curious fact that all the Herzl "old guard" are standing with Brandeis. Nordau, of course, but he never did have much love for Weizmann; Marmoreck and Bodenheimer and Warburg and all the rest of the "politicals" of ancient days. With Weizmann are the *Ahad Ha-amists*—the old "practical-cultural" contingent, including Shmarya Levin and Hantke and the Thons. Zangwill is looking on with a sardonic grin. He is having his "day" again.

It is possible that all of the "buzzers" are wrong. My own guess is that Weizmann will continue to be "the shrewd Litvak." I mean that he is going over to feel out the situation. If Brandeis is still strong, he'll try for peace.

If the mutineers against Brandeis are stronger, he'll be with them. If it's wisest to steer a middle course, then those who are waiting for him to start an open fight on Brandeis will be left swinging in midair.

DE PROFUNDIS.

(By J. DE CREVETTES)

A throng of pallid, famished faces with vacant stare
Into futurity cleaves the changeless past;
I close my eyes to blot out the crimson glare
Of blood and curling flames that marks my guest
For the hunting, gruesome specters of our diemal fate.
O cruelty relentless art thou then insatiate
With the holocaust of million lives?
Determined still to crush the will that strives
To break fetters and the yoke of ages?
Servitude, born of darkness still frets and rages
To undo what freedom vouchsafed and acclaimed.
Humanity who bled and bleeds has verily not aimed
To make it but mockery, a farce, a vapid dream
Of seers, a marbled delusion, which flickers and gleams
Comet like on the horizon of our destiny and—dies!
Nay, it must not be! Have our tears and sighs
Been in vain? Have our hopes been mere fragments of our brain?
Nay, nay! Arise ye thousands slain
And like fiery darts of justice advance, demand, compel,
To strike the hour for freedom, to servitude its knell!

BANKRUPTCY DUE TO UNPAID PLEDGES THREATENS SEMINARY

Unpaid pledges amounting to \$50,000 are among the causes which may lead to the bankruptcy of The Jewish Theological Seminary, after thirty-five years of important contribution to the development of American Judaism.

This peril, menacing an institution which he described as "the pride of American Jewry," was pointed out in emphatic terms by Louis Marshall, Chairman of the Board of Directors at a meeting of New York subscribers last Sunday. He and Dr. Cyrus Adler urged that its financial difficulties be met by contribution and memberships.

The theological seminary and the teachers' institute must be continued, they said, if the Jews want their religion to survive. Samuel Levy of 128 Broadway, was elected Chairman of a committee to be chosen by him, which is to carry on a campaign for an unlimited amount of money to be used for the annual budget. Sol. M. Stroock, the Honorary Secretary, and Judges Samuel Greenbaum and Otto A. Rosalsky also spoke.

"We got along fairly well, having collected an endowment fund of \$750,000 and our large membership," said Louis Marshall. "We had a small annual deficit, but it was always within our reach. We gave scholarships to the students of the seminary and the teachers' college, for many of them would have had to work after classes otherwise. When the war came a committee was formed to get contributions and it reported pledges of \$80,000. On the strength of that amount we increased salaries, the number of teachers and the amounts of scholarships. We embarked on a larger basis of expenditures. But, unfortunately, the pledges were not kept and we received only \$30,000."

The deficit had to be met to keep the institutions running and he had contributed \$14,000 thus far toward this object, he said.

"We are in a worse condition than we have ever been before," he said. "Not a dollar has been wasted. In these days, when we Jews have to fight for our honor and our very existence, the thought that we may go into bankruptcy fills me with dread."

He announced that the budget for the present year was \$136,000.

SELLING FORD'S "INDEPENDENT" IS STOPPED BY ST. LOUIS POLICE

St. Louis.—All persons selling the Dearborn Independent, Henry Ford's weekly paper, will be arrested, is the announcement made by Chief of Police O'Brien.

The action was taken on the ground that the publication was a disturbance of the peace and contributed to the defamation of a class of persons.

DETROIT.—Henry Ford's own town has curbed the sale of his publication, the Dearborn Independent. Newsboys have been warned by the police to refrain from quoting that publication's references to the Jews when selling their papers. Jewish citizens complained of the practice, Superintendent of Police Rutledge said.

ANTISEMITIC WORLD CONGRESS IN BUDAPEST NEXT MONTH

VIENNA (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).—The local conference of antisemites has decided to call an antisemitic world congress during next autumn. The congress will be called at Budapest. The local gathering also decided to organize regular antisemitic demonstrations in Austria, Germany and other countries and to aid in the development of antisemitism in countries where the

SAY ZIONISTS INTERFERE WITH POLISH-AMERICAN LOAN

WARSAW (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).—The *Gazetta Warszawska* declares editorially that the campaign being organized by the American Zionists is in fact an attempt to paralyze Polish efforts to obtain a loan in America.

(Note.—The Zionist Organization of America is organizing corporations to invest in industrial enterprises in Palestine. A campaign is being planned for the *Keren Hayesod*. The only campaign actually in progress is for membership. The purity of the American news-sources of the Polish press may be judged from these facts.)

JEWS OF RUSSIA HAVE OWN GUARD.

LONDON (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).—A Jewish Defense Guard has been organized throughout Russia and the Ukraine to protect the Jewish communities against pogroms, according to M. Salzman, a relief representative of Canadian Jewry, who has just returned to London after a trip covering every part of Russia.

The promoters of the new organization, which Mr. Salzman says has already checked the pogroms, have forced every Jew under 60 years of age to join its ranks. The guard, which has no political character, was legalized by the Russian Government three months ago and has been supplied with Government rifles and military instructors. Strong military discipline is maintained.

NEW POLISH CONSTITUTION FAILS TO PROHIBIT DISCRIMINATION

WARSAW (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).—Practically all Jewish deputies participated in the final session of the *Sejm* which proceeded the adoption of the Polish constitution. Some refrained from voting and some criticism is levelled at the two Rabbis in the *Sejm* who voted for the constitution, the adoption of which was preceded by a clash between the reactionary elements and the Socialists. The chief point of contention was the possible revision of the constitution at some period in the future. It was finally agreed that after a period of five years the legislative bodies of Poland would be in a position to reconsider and amend it.

The proposals of the Jewish deputies that the constitution should clearly provide against discrimination on grounds of nationality or religion and that none should be forced to violate their Sabbath or holidays unless on military duty for the defence of the state, were rejected. While the provision that the President must be a Polish Catholic has been eliminated, the clause regarding religion assures all creeds an equal standing but affords the Catholics a certain dominant influence. The president will be elected by the *Sejm* and Senate.

The constitution prohibits corporal punishment and abolishes coats of arms. While most of the Jewish deputies and a large number of deputies belonging to the Socialist party voted against the adoption of the constitution in its present form, its adoption caused rejoicing throughout the Jewish community and special services have been held in all the synagogues of the city.

JEWISH CHILDREN TO AID "CHALUTZIM"

LONDON (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).—A report received from Saloniki states that Jewish school children have imposed upon themselves a monthly contribution towards a fund for the aid of *Chalutzim* who pass through Salonika on their way to Palestine. The same report relates that the Jewish community of Salonika has also decided to make a monthly contribution towards the settlement of newly-arrived immigrants.

SECOND AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS CALLED FOR OCTOBER

A Jewish Congress is to be convened in this country before the end of October, delegates to which are to be chosen by popular, democratic and equal suffrage at a general election to be held on June 19th, according to resolutions adopted at a conference held last Sunday in this city under the auspices of the Provisional Committee for a Jewish Congress and attended by 200 delegates from many parts of the country. It will be the second Jewish congress held in this country. Nominations will be made three weeks prior to the elections.

In response to a strong plea made by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, the conference decided not to bind the Congress to any set program. Dr. Wise pointed out that one of the handicaps of the preceding Congress was its program which made it impossible to introduce resolutions or take any action which were not included in the rules drafted two years before the Congress convened. "The only program which the forthcoming Congress needs is service to the Jewish people," declared Dr. Wise.

The motion for direct, democratic and equal suffrage at the election of delegates was made by Abraham H. Schomer, "father of the Congress." He contended that no other form of elections would secure direct representation for the masses. Judge Gustave Hartman offered an amendment permitting national organizations to elect delegates, as was done for the preceding Congress. Another amendment was to restrict the selection of delegates to national organizations only. The defeat of this amendment, by an overwhelming vote, caused Judge Hartman to withdraw his amendment.

In the absence of Nathan Straus, Chairman of the Congress Committee, the presiding officer was Morris Rothenberg, Chairman of the Executive Committee. He reviewed the work of the Congress during the year and told of the conditions of the Jews in Europe who are facing starvation and death because of race prejudice.

"In spite of treaty guarantees for equal rights of minority nationalities in Eastern Europe," he said, "a series of pogroms, excesses and attacks upon life and property of every character have been perpetrated on the Jews in many countries, the like of which is unequaled even in our long history of misfortune. The wave of anti-semitism has engulfed not only those countries in Eastern Europe where we were accustomed to seeking it, but has shown itself in amazing proportions in our own country."

"The Ukraine presents a problem so stupendous as to seem almost hopeless. In Soviet Russia it appears that Jewish organizations are being disrupted and that Jewish cultural and spiritual life are threatened with total disintegration."

Dr. Schmarya Levin, world Zionist leader, said that the fact that the Jews are not settled in their own homeland makes it difficult for "ignorant people like Ford" to understand them. Rabbi Samuel Reich, Chief Rabbi of Prague also spoke.

HUNGARIAN CHIEF RABBI TO BE PROSECUTED

VIENNA (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).—Hungarian Jews are greatly concerned over the forthcoming trial of the Chief Rabbi of Tchevedin, Dr. Loew, according to a dispatch received here from Budapest.

Dr. Loew was many months under arrest and is now being prosecuted for revelations he is alleged to have made regarding the persecution of the Jews in Hungary.

April 18-

Cleveland, O., 1921 - 12 noon

Judge Julian Mack
Woolworth Building,
New York City.

I urge most strongly a vigorous aggressive publicity campaign
against the K.H. and in favor of our position. Would get expert publicity
man to run this campaign.

A. H. Silver

FREE SYNAGOGUE
NEW YORK

STEPHEN S. WISE
RESIDENCE, 23 WEST 90TH STREET

Apr 18, 1921

Rabbi A.H. Silver,
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Silver:

Just a word to say how much we shall miss you tonight and how earnestly I wish you might have come.

Could you let me have a copy of the statement prepared by you regarding the sacramental wine for religious purposes.

Yours & the Cardinals
Of course you will have heard by this time, for a long telegram was sent to you by deHaas, that the break has come. We had no choice. In the midst of negotiations when we were making every concession consistent with honor, we were told that Weizmann would not yield. He said so to Mack over the telephone. He has been won over to the command of another Cofy's army. It is a terrible blow to the cause, but he did not leave us free to do anything else. For a time, we shall be the object of every manner of attack in the Yiddish press. The cancer had to be cut out, and under all circumstances we had to safeguard the proper and just expenditure of every penny in Palestine.

With hearty greetings,

Faithfully yours,

Wise

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA
Office of the
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Rouben Horchow, Secretary to the Committee
55 Fifth Avenue
New York.

MINUTES

of the

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Held - Monday, May 2nd, 1921

At - The Free Synagogue House, New York City

PRESENT: Judge Mack in the Chair; Messrs. Awner, Cohen, de Haas, Finkelstein, Floxner, Friedenwald, Goldberg, Grant, Juman, Grabelsky, Kallen, Lovenson, Lovinstone, Margulies, Neumann, Richards, Robison, Rosenbloom, Rothenberg, Posner, Rothschild, Silver, Topkis, Wise and the Secretary to the Committee.

PRESENT BY INVITATION: Miss Levensohn and Mr. Fromenson.

ABSENT: Mrs. Fels; Messrs. Berman, Brodie, Ebin, Frankfurter, Goldstein, Gordon, Heller, Kaplan, Lipsitch, Lubin, Mohl, Pam, Rittenberg, Rosenblatt, Rosenfield, Rudo, Saks, Sale, Sauber, Schweitzer, Shapinsky, Shulman, Simons, Straus, Szold, and Waldstein.

ABSENCE EXPLANATIONS received from: Messrs. Berman, Brodie, Ebin, Goldstein, Heller, Kaplan, Rittenberg, Shapinsky, Shulman and Simons.

FIRST SESSION

10:30 A.M.

RESIGNATION OF MR. LIPSKY ACCEPTED

After a short discussion, participated in by Dr. Kallen, Mr. Margulies, Mr. Flexner, Rabbi Silver, Mr. Avner and Dr. Wise, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED that the resignation of Mr. Louis Lipsky be accepted and a committee of three appointed to prepare answers to the charges and insinuations contained in the letter of resignation.

Dr. Kallen wished to be recorded as voting "no" because he believed that Mr. Lipsky should be dismissed.

(Copy of Mr. Lipsky's letter of resignation is appended and copy of the answer will be issued to the members of the committee as soon as prepared.)

REPORT ON FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS WITH DR. WEIZMANN

The Chairman then reported on the negotiations with Dr. Weizmann, laying before the Committee two letters from Dr. Weizmann and two answers from himself to Dr. Weizmann, copies of which are appended. The Chairman made reference to his statement made to the district chairmen of New York, published in the New Palestine of April 22nd, which was also a part of the record.

With reference to the visit of Messrs. Fitch, Levine and Freedman of the Canadian Organization, the Chairman stated that the gentlemen had conferred both with him and with Dr. Weizmann and that they had come to the conclusion that they could do nothing. The Chairman further stated that a statement, purporting to be a statement of their views, was published in one of the Yiddish newspapers, but on telegraphic inquiry, two of the three gentlemen replied that they had given no statement of any kind.

Mr. Goldberg thought that this entire correspondence should be published in the New Palestine, to which the Chairman replied that arrangements for so doing had already been made.

On motion, by Mr. Flexner, the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 15 to 6:

RESOLVED that the report of the President and the action taken as embodied in the statements laid before the meeting, be approved.

An amendment offered by Mr. Goldberg to the effect that the invitation of Dr. Weizmann to designate representatives on a committee of organization for the Keren Hayesod as at present constituted be accepted, was lost by a vote of 15 to 6.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONFERENCE OF NEW YORK AND SOME ADJOINING STATES

A committee representing a conference of district representatives from New York and several adjoining states which had been called by Mr. Lipsky on Sunday, May 1st, then presented to the Executive Committee the following resolution

1. RESOLVED that we hereby solemnly declare our allegiance and loyalty to the World Zionist Organization of which the Zionist Organization of America is and shall ever continue to be an integral part. (unanimously adopted)

2. RESOLVED, that this conference disapproves and rejects the memorandum which involves the declaration of new principles never passed upon by the World Zionist Congress or any American Convention and finds that this was a usurpation of power on the part of the Administration and is responsible for the great confusion that has been created in Zionist ranks. (Unanimously adopted)

3. We pledge our whole-hearted support to the Keren Hayesod as constituted by the World Zionist Organization and resolve to bond all our energies immediately to the successful conduct of its campaign in America. (Unanimously adopted by rising vote).

4. RESOLVED that we approve the attitude and action of the minority members of the National Executive Committee in their stand and position with reference to the World Zionist Organization. (Unanimously adopted)

5. RESOLVED, that we demand from Judge Mack and the National Executive Committee to withdraw forthwith the appeal for a Palestine Donation Fund as being contrary to the resolutions of the Buffalo Convention and subversive of the discipline of the World Zionist Organization. (Unanimously adopted).

6. RESOLVED, that we request the National Executive Committee to accept the invitation of Dr. Weizmann to cooperate with the Keren Hayesod Bureau in the United States. (Unanimously accepted).

7. RESOLVED, that the Zionist Organization of America participate and share responsibility in the Executive Committee of the World Zionist Organization. (Unanimously adopted).

8. RESOLVED, that we demand direct election to the World Zionist Congress by groups of the Shokol payers in accordance with the statutes of the World Zionist Organization. (Unanimously adopted)

9. In view of the gravity of the present situation and in order to preserve the place and integrity of the Zionist Organization of America, this Conference regards it as essential that the forthcoming convention shall meet and work under conditions which will insure a free and fair discussion of the actual issues before the Zionists of this country and the possibility of action which will correspond to their collective will. We therefore demand that there be constituted by the National Executive Committee a Convention Committee which shall consist in equal number of representatives appointed by the two parties or groups in the National Executive Committee. This Convention Committee shall be given full power to make all the preliminary arrangements for the Convention, including,

1. Date. 2. Place. 3. Methods of election of delegates and, 4. The preparation and presentation of recommendations to the Convention as to the presidium, program of the Convention, the composition of the Committee on Committees, etc. (adopted).

10. RESOLVED, that the Chairman of this conference appoint a committee of twenty-five for the purpose of representing the conference in taking such action as may be necessary in accordance with the resolutions of this conference. (carried with 4 dissenting votes.)

11. RESOLVED, that we delegates to this conference raise means to be placed at the disposal of the Committee of twenty-five for the purpose of bringing the point of view expressed in the resolutions adopted here to the attention of the Zionists of this country. (carried with 4 voted dissenting.)

12. RESOLVED, that a Committee be appointed by the Chairman to present the resolutions of this conference at the next meeting of the National Executive Committee. (Unanimously adopted).

13. RESOLVED, that we disapprove the action of Judge Mack in summarily suspending and demanding the immediate resignation of Mr. Louis Lipsky, Secretary for Organization, who has rendered invaluable services to the Zionist cause. We consider this action entirely without warrant or precedent particularly since the only reason for this action is the honest difference of opinion between Mr. Lipsky and the President on a question upon which every Zionist should be free to hold and express an opinion.

We hereby reaffirm our trust and confidence in Mr. Lipsky and express to him our deep sense of gratitude and undivided support. (adopted unanimously by rising vote.)

Mr. Borowsky acted as spokesman and stated, in reply to questions asked by the Chairman, that the conference included representatives from 25 districts in New York, 9 in Connecticut, 15 in New Jersey, 4 or 5 in Massachusetts, 2 in Delaware, 1 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Tennessee (unofficially), numbering in all about 220 representatives. He stated further that the representatives were selected in some cases by district vote, in other cases by the district committee, and, in other cases were represented by their chairman or spokesman delegated by such chairman.

On motion by Dr. Silver, the committee was thanked for its courtesy in coming and presenting the resolutions.

On further motion by Dr. Silver, it was decided

THAT a committee of three be appointed to draft an answer on the basis of decisions to be arrived at in the National Executive Committee.

On proceeding with the resolutions seriatim, on resolutions 1, 2, 3, 4 no action was required. On resolution 5, the Chairman stated that as no appeal had been made, none could be withdrawn, that the matter was on the agenda and would come up for discussion. On resolution 6, action had already been taken, to reject. On resolution 7, action had been taken at the last meeting of the National Executive Committee, the Chairman again stating that the Zionist Organization of America has no right to elect members, that Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Sokolow have the power of nomination and the Actions Committee the power of election. On resolution 8 no answer was required because the World Zionist Organization lays down the rules.

On resolution 9, Mr. Flexner was of the opinion that the demand should be rejected outright. Mr. Goldberg felt that unqualified rejection would be wrong; that it would be good policy for the majority of the National Executive Committee to accede to such request. He said that the refusal to do so would raise serious doubts in people's minds as to the fairness of the Convention. Dr. Silver felt that it was decidedly unfair for the minority to attempt to elevate itself to the power of the majority. He thought that the majority in the Executive Committee had played fair and he felt, with Dr. Kallen, that proper representation of the minority should be given, but not representation equal to that of the majority. Mr. Rothenberg spoke in favor of equal representation because he felt that in that way only could the suspicion of the Convention be laid.

Mr. de Haas felt that a number of the issues did not properly belong to the Committee, but to the Convention and that the real matter involved was the

supervision of elections on which committee representation, of course, would be given to the minority. He felt that the issues of the convention would be clear cut, for or against the administration. As for resolutions, the administration always goes to the convention on the defensive and it prepares its resolutions, but the right to prepare resolutions resides in all alike, that any group, on notice, may have their resolutions printed. Further resolutions can be presented from the floor. His judgment of the demand to give the minority equal representation with the majority, was that it was an absurdity and that it was simply a manoeuvre to provide a background for saying that the convention is not going to be fair.

Mr. Flexner then stated that he resented the implication expressly conveyed, that there was going to be an effort made to pack the convention and for that reason he had moved its rejection.

Mr. Neumann felt that in the present situation neither the majority nor the minority could be trusted to organize and run the convention fairly, but he said that the demand is justified because there was uncertainty as to whether the admitted minority in the Executive Committee did not represent the majority of Zionist sentiment. He felt that the administrative details of the convention were very important and provided an opportunity for seriously affecting the progress of the whole convention.

The Chairman then made a statement resenting the charge implied that the majority could not be trusted to be fair.

On vote, it was decided that the demand be rejected.

SECOND SESSION

2:30 P. M.

Resuming consideration of the resolutions, on resolutions 10, 11, 12, 13, no action was necessary by the Committee.

NEXT ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE Z.O.A.

On motion by Mr. de Haas, it was unanimously decided

THAT the next annual Convention be held beginning Sunday, June 5th.

REPORT OF JAFFA RIOTS

News having just been received of rioting in Jaffa, on motion by Dr. Wise, it was resolved

THAT a committee of three be appointed to examine into this report and to express properly the feelings of the Executive Committee

On this committee the Chairman appointed Dr. Wise, Mr. Neumann and Dr. Kallen.

After discussion as to the place of holding the Convention, Atlantic City, Baltimore, Cleveland and Philadelphia being proposed and urged by various members, it was decided

THAT the Convention be held in Cleveland, Ohio.

On motion, it was decided

THAT the Chairman be authorized to appoint a committee on elections not exceeding five, on which the minority will be represented.

On motion, it was decided

THAT a committee of five be appointed for general arrangements of the Convention.

On further motion by Dr. Silver, it was decided

THAT a committee be appointed to prepare an agenda to be submitted to the Convention.

VOTING RIGHTS OF HADASSAH MEMBERS

On further motion by Mr. de Haas, the committee unanimously adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED that the members of Hadassah be notified that notwithstanding the fact that they pay only four dollars instead of six, they have the right to vote through their districts for delegates to the Convention.

SHEKOL DAY

On motion, it was resolved

THAT May 29 and 30 be named as two Shokol Days throughout the United States and that suitable arrangements be made for the distribution of Shokolim.

In this connection, the Chairman read the following cable which had been received from London, dated May 1st:

"CABLE TOTAL NUMBER SHEKOL 5690 81 FIRST HALF OF MAY STOP DATE CONGRESS ELECTION BETWEEN 15th JUNE AND 5th AUGUST STOP MAILING RULES CONGRESS ELECTION JUST COMPLETED BY EXECUTIVE ACCORDING STATUTES AND ANNUAL CONFERENCE STOP PROPORTIONAL ELECTION REQUIRED WHERE POSSIBLE ALL ELECTION MUST BE DIRECT BY SHEKOL PAYER AND SECRET WE SHALL CABLE NUMBER DELEGATES BEGINNING OF JUNE STOP EXPEDITE CAMPAIGN MAKE PREPARATIONS ELECTION"

DISTRICT REPRESENTATION AT CONVENTION

In the course of the discussion as to the basis of representation of the districts at the Convention, it was the unanimous opinion of the committee that Article XI, Section 6, of the constitution should be interpreted as it previously had been interpreted, namely, that one who had been a member of the Organization and had not paid his dues for the current year, but who had been a member in good standing for the year previous, should be permitted to pay his dues at any time before the election, but that new members might not join the Organization for the first time and vote, unless they had joined thirty days before the election.

On motion, it was resolved

THAT the districts be authorized to hold their elections on any day between the 15th and 22nd of May, both inclusive.

The interpretation accepted unanimously by the Committee as to district representation at the Convention, was that a minimum of 50 members was necessary for one delegate, that a district having from 50 to 450 members was entitled to one delegate, from 451 to 750 members, to two delegates, etc. That is to say, 300 members or major fraction thereof is the basis for one delegate, with a minimum of 50 for one delegate.

It was further ruled unanimously that districts might elect non-residents and that, in addition, an alternate delegate might be elected and given credentials.

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

After discussion, in which several resolutions were offered and amended, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED that the President of the Zionist Organization of America be authorized to take advantage, if possible, of the presence of Professor Einstein in this country to collect funds for the University in Jerusalem under such conditions and safeguards as the President of the Zionist Organization of America may deem essential.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Neumann charged that the Zionist Organization of America had used funds improperly, specifying that it had taken money collected for the Restoration Fund and used it for shokol payments in London. To this the Chairman replied that the purposes of the Palestine Restoration Fund were printed and put on every pledge card at his own express direction and under this the Organization had absolute discretion to use the funds for any all purposes including organization and propaganda, and therefore the \$80,000 paid in London had been properly charged.

APPROPRIATION TO MR. LIVSHITZ

On motion, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

RESOLVED that an appropriation of \$525 be made from the Palestine Restoration Fund to defray the expenses of Alexander Livshitz, who is connected with the Zionist Commission in an official capacity, return to Palestine in view of the refusal of the head of the Zionist Commission to provide him with the necessary transportation for his return.

CONTRIBUTION OF J.D.C. TO MEDICAL UNIT

The Chairman then submitted, as a result of his negotiations with the Joint Distribution Committee, with regard to their contribution to the Medical Unit from May 1st to December 31, 1921, the following letter:

"Dear Judge Mack:

March 10, 1921

"The Joint Distribution Committee has given consideration to your request that it continue its contribution for the Medical Unit during the year 1921. I beg to advise you that the Joint Distribution Committee has concluded to continue its contribution from April 30, 1921 to December 31, 1921, upon the following understanding:

"(A) The Committee will contribute during the entire period, i.e., from May 1st, 1921, until December 31, 1921, both inclusive, the sum of \$100,000, and the Zionist Organization of America shall contribute at least a like amount. The joint moneys will continue to be disbursed by you.

"(B) A special committee is to be created and approved by appropriate resolutions of the Joint Distribution Committee and the Zionist Organization of America, consisting of - 1. Dr. Simon Flexner, 2. Dr. Milton J. Rosenau - and a third medical man who may be suggested by Drs. Flexner and Rosenau and approved by the Joint Distribution Committee.

"The Medical Director of the Joint Distribution Committee will be the European associate of this committee, and shall, so far as his other duties permit, cooperate with the committee under conditions outlined by, or acceptable to the medical members of the Committee.

"To this Committee may be attached an auditor or accountant, with adequate staff, who may be selected by the Joint Distribution Committee and a lay representative who may be selected by the Zionist Organization of America.

"The three physicians composing the committee shall have supervisory and advisory powers over the medical activities of the Unit, while the accountant or auditor selected by the Joint Distribution Committee, and the lay member selected by your organization shall have supervision over the accounts of the Unit.

"None of the three physicians shall be considered to represent, or be responsible to, either the Joint Distribution Committee or the Zionist Organization of America. They are to be entirely independent of either organization.

"Every facility shall be given to this Committee to examine into the activities of the Unit so that it may consider to what extent it may be wise to modify the activities now being carried on.

"(C) A copy of the report of the Unit shall be mailed to us at the same time a copy is mailed to you.

"(D) All debts of the Unit shall be paid on or before May 1st, 1921, and a duplicate statement to that effect, signed by Dr. Rubinow and Mr. VanVriesland shall be sent to us.

"Will you be good enough to acknowledge this, and oblige

"Yours very truly

(signed) HERBERT H. LEHMAN

Vice-Chairman."

It was resolved to thank the Joint Distribution Committee for its appropriation and to accept the conditions as embodied in their letter.

PALESTINE RESTORATION FUND, 1921

On motion, it was then resolved

THAT the matter of a campaign for the collection of the Palestine Restoration Fund for 1921 be referred to the Convention for action.

ATTITUDE OF Z.O.A. TO KEREN HAYESOD

On motion as amended, it was decided

THAT in view of the refusal of Dr. Weizmann to agree to the establishment of the Keron Hayesod as a donation fund in the United States and to agree upon appropriate safeguards, the Zionist Organization of America and the constituent bodies can assume no responsibility for the Keron Hayesod as now established.

During the course of the discussion, Mr. Neumann stated that he had received copy of the text of a telegram sent over the signature of the Chairman in which it was stated that any appeal that might come from any other sources, were to be ignored.

The Chairman then read the text of the telegram referred to as follows:

"IF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AGREES ON MONDAY CONVENTION MOST IMPORTANT IN HISTORY OF MOVEMENT WILL BE HELD JUNE FIFTH STOP THIS CONVENTION WILL ISSUE INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATES PROCEEDING TO CONGRESS AND DEAL WITH EXISTING DIFFICULTIES STOP IMPERATIVE TO TAKE STEPS IMMEDIATELY TO SECURE SUFFICIENT MEMBERS AND REKIT TO NEW YORK TO INSURE BEING REPRESENTED STOP IGNORE ALL APPEAL FROM SOURCE FOR CONFERENCES ETC STOP REGISTER MEMBERSHIP AND PREPARE FOR REGULAR ANNUAL CONVENTION."

Mr. Goldberg then explained that a second telegram containing the full text had been received which Mr. Neumann did not see.

Mr. Neumann then again brought up the question of the Chairman's statement as to the Keron Hayesod and the donation fund at Buffalo, quoting from the minutes of the convention, excerpts which other members of the committee thought of themselves, refuted Mr. Neumann's interpretation. Other excerpts were read by Dr. Kallon supporting this view.

RECOGNITION OF REGIONAL UNIONS.

On motion by Mr. de Haas, it was resolved

THAT the entire question of the recognition of regional unions be referred to the Convention.

It was further resolved

THAT the President or a Committee be authorized to make such appropriation to those bodies which have recognized themselves as Regional Unions but which are not as yet recognized by us, for the payment of actual legitimate expenses incurred as Regional Unions, and within the limits of the amounts due them out of the funds held for Regional Unions, and in case of recognition, to be considered as payment on account of the total due them.

STATEMENT BY DR. SILVER

Dr. Silver rose to a point of personal privilege on the following statement:

"I want to go on record because, I think, I owe it to myself. Reference was made at the 1st Executive Committee meeting and again today that I was enthusiastic about the Keren Hayesod in London and I am now bolting it. If my memory serves me right, this is what transpired. Mr. Naiditch, the last night of the conference, approached me and asked me whether I would not say a word in behalf of the American delegation which would be in the nature of a peace note pouring oil on troubled water. I accepted it gladly. He did not go into the details of the Keren Hayesod and 99% of the people at the conference did not go into the Keren Hayesod in detail. I spoke then, as those delegates who are here will recall, to the effect that while differences might have arisen, they will be straightened out; that harmony will be established; that the Keren Hayesod asks for 10% but that we will give to the point of sacrifice as much as we can. We did not endorse the plan or project as anybody could not have endorsed it. I hope that that thrust will not be made at me again at the Executive Committee meetings or at the Convention."

The meeting then adjourned subject to call by the President.

(signed) REUBEN HORCHOW

Secretary to Executive Committee.

קהלית ציון

American Zion Commonwealth (Inc.)

AFFILIATED WITH THE

Zionist Organization of America

DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES

BERNARD A. ROSENBLATT, PRESIDENT
MRS. JOSEPH FELLS, VICE-PRESIDENT
SOLOMON J. WEINSTEIN, VICE-PRESIDENT
LAURENCE A. STEINHARDT, TREASURER
FERDINAND SONNENBOHN, TRUSTEE
ISRAEL S. ALDERBLUM, SECRETARY
JULIAN W. MACK, PRESIDENT ZIONIST ORGANIZATION
JACOB DEHAAS SYLVAN ROBINSON
ABRAHAM GOLDBERG PETER J. SCHWEITZER
ISAAC Z. JOSEPHSON MAX SHULMAN
EMANUEL NEUMANN ABRAHAM SIMON
MAURICE C. BRAVERMAN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

55 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

ADVISORY COUNCIL

NATHAN STRAUS, CHAIRMAN

SENIOR ABEL	ISRAEL MATZ
EMILE BERLINER	NELLIE STRAUS MOCHENSON
ISRAEL B. BRODIE	LOUIS S. POSNER
CHARLES A. COWEN	PHILIP M. RASKIN
MORRIS DLUGASCH	BERNARD G. RICHARDS
MARCUS ESTERMAN	LOUIS ROBINSON
ISAAC HARRIS	SOLO ROSENBLUM
EDWARD JACOBS	SAMUEL J. ROSENBOHN
HORACE M. KALLEN	MORRIS ROTHENBERG
LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN	WILLIAM SAUBER
S. W. LEVINE	MENACHEM SCHEINKIN
E. W. LEWIN-EPSTEIN	ABBA H. SILVER
LOUIS LIPSKY	DAVID L. SIMON
HIRSH MASLIANSKY	GEORGE SITVACK
EMANUEL N. MOHL, PALESTINE REPRESENTATIVE	

May 26, 1921

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
Temple, 55th St.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Fellow Zionist:

In connection with the forthcoming Convention of the Zionist Organization of America the Board of Directors of the American Zion Commonwealth (Inc.) have instructed me to convene the Advisory Council of the American Zion Commonwealth (Inc.) in a joint meeting with the Board of Directors to be held in the City of Cleveland during the time of the Convention - between June 5 and June 9 1921. You will be notified within the next week of the exact day and hour of the meeting.

We trust that you will make every effort to attend for we shall have interesting reports for your consideration from two of our Directors who have returned from Palestine during the last few months - Mr. Solomon J. Weinstein and Mr. Peter J. Schweitzer. The latter visited our Colony Balfouria only a few weeks ago and will be able to give us most recent news. In addition we shall have a report on the financial condition of the Company which will interest you very much.

Will you please indicate on the enclosed postcard whether or not you expect to be in Cleveland and if so your Cleveland address so that we may be able to notify you of the exact day and hour of the meeting.

YOURS FOR THE REBUILDING OF ZION

Bernard A. Rosenblatt
President.

BAR HT
enc.

ההסתדרות הציונית של ארצות תברית

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA



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

55 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

June 19, 1921.

REPORT OF CLEVELAND CONVENTION

Dear Fellow-Zionist:

We intend publishing in book form a full report of the historic Zionist Convention held at Cleveland. It will be based upon the stenographic minutes and will contain the addresses delivered at the Convention by Dr. Weizmann, Dr. Schmarya Levin, Judge Mack, Dr. Wise, Morris Rothenberg, Emanuel Neumann, Abraham Goldberg, Felix Frankfurter and others. All resolutions adopted will be included, as well as an accurate account of a number of interesting incidents of the Convention. A list of the delegates will also be printed.

The book will sell at FIVE DOLLARS a copy. We feel sure you will want to have a copy of it for reference and in order to refresh your memory of an event in which you personally participated.

Will you let us know how many copies of the Report you would like to have reserved for you? Send your order together with a check to cover the same to the Zionist Organization of America, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York.

With Zion's Greetings, I am

Cordially,

Louis Lipsky

General Secretary.

THE
CLEVELAND ZIONIST DISTRICT

Election of Delegates

TO THE
24th Annual Convention

OF THE
ZIONIST ORGANIZATION
OF AMERICA

TO BE HELD IN
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Beginning SUNDAY, JUNE 5th, 1921

BALLOTS MUST BE IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
OF THE DISTRICT, 204 SINCERE BUILDING NOT LATER
THAN SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 28th, 1921

VOTE FOR THREE ONLY

Mark an X in front of name of candidates you vote for

198	RABBI S. BENJAMIN
177	JUDGE MAURICE BERNON
	MISS LOTTIE BIALOSKY
264	RABBI S. GOLDMAN
379	RABBI A. H. SILVER
	MAX SIMON
	S. ULMER

J. Mack JMS 21
J. De Haan JMS 22

1921 JJ

ANNOUNCEMENT

- 2 -

The Palestine Development Associates (temporary name) is a grouping of those Zionists, affiliated with the Zionist Organization of America who consequent upon the vote of the Cleveland Convention feel that, without withdrawing from the Organization, it is incumbent upon them to pursue a constructive economic policy in and for Palestine. The effort of those establishing the P. D. A. will however not be limited to enlisting the support of avowed Zionists. The need of admitting the practical cooperation of all Jews in the development of Palestine as the Jewish Homeland has not only been recognized since by the act of the powers at San Remo the platform of the Zionist movement has become an actuality but also specifically in the draft of the Mandate. The P. D. A. will therefore welcome the support of every Jew who is willing to participate in the economic development of Palestine without stipulating the acceptance of any dogma, or the enrolment of the individual along any district party lines.

The P. D. A. seeks to avoid the creation of a large and expensive organization: it will not undertake to set up a fraction or party within the Zionist movement. It recognizes that the political authority in the Zionist Organization rests with the present leaders of the World Organization or their successors, and that the responsibility for that policy in the United States with officers of the ZOA.

The economic development of Palestine is however not a party matter nor can it become one. The problems involved in the proper development of Palestine are many and there is scope for a large number of efforts which will not trench upon the cultural or political prerogatives of the Zionist Organization. There is therefore no necessity of conflict, or forcing of policies at cross purposes.

The P. D. A. stand for sound economic efforts in Palestine. This implies careful adjustment of effort to opportunity, circumstances and local condition. It conceives that the proper working out of fundamental undertakings, even if they be modest and unassuming in operation, is more important to the future well being of Palestine than the announcement of great glittering projects not thought out in detail and unconsidered from the viewpoint of sound economic development. It further presupposes that every organized contribution made by Jews in the United States shall ultimately pass into the possession of the Jews in Palestine. Besides proper accounting and adherence to the

rules of trusteeship, the efforts of the P. D. A. should be so directed that the individual supporter shall be enabled to follow and take an interest in particular enterprises. It is believed that the development of this interest creating an intelligent understanding of the problems of Palestine and their solution, though a slow process at first, will gradually serve as a stimulus for local interest and activity replacing the existing expensive method of enlisting support for Palestine by meetings and addresses.

At a conference held under the chairmanship of Judge Julian W. Mack, in New York, in which Justice Louis D. Brandeis participated, it was decided to promote the P. D. A. on the foregoing lines by calling a conference on July 3rd and 4th of those willing to support the cause. The sub-committee appointed to convene the conference has decided in favor of Pittsburgh and the gatherings will be held at Hotel William Penn. Following the New York session, a subcommittee has undertaken to work out several practical projects which can be immediately undertaken in Palestine. Towards these pledges and undertakings, a considerable amount has been voluntarily made. It is therefore anticipated that a practical program, calling for immediate activity will be worked out at the Pittsburgh Conference.

July 9, 1921.

The Conference in which 135 persons participated was held at the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 3rd and 4th. Those present came from the following cities: Gary, Indiana, E. Liverpool, Ohio, Chicago, Akron, Ohio, Cleveland, Green Bay, Wisconsin, St. Louis, Mo., Pittsburgh, Detroit, Philadelphia, New York, Scranton, Brownsville, Pa., Allentown, Pa., Buffalo, N.Y., Youngstown, Ohio, Atlantic City, N.J., Lynchburg, Va., Baltimore, Charlestown, S.C., Boston, Minneapolis, New Kensington, Pa. In addition, letters of cooperation from residents of Birmingham and Mobile, Ala., Waterbury, Conn., New York City, Cincinnati, Providence, R.I., Louisville, Ky., Springfield, Mass., Paterson, N.J., Kansas City, Mo., were received.

The opening address was delivered by Judge Julian W. Mack who was thereupon formally elected chairman of the Conference and Jacob de Haas, Secretary of the Conference. The two sessions on Sunday were devoted to a free discussion of the policy and purposes for which those present had met and in this the following participated: Robert Szold, Rabbi A. H. Silver, Horace M. Kallen, Felix Frankfurter, I. L. Brill, Nathan Straus, Jr., Nathan D. Kaplan, Judge Ph. Bregstone, Chi., A. H. Fromenson, Rabbi A. A. Nauman, Phila., Rabbi Louis I. Newman, Rabbi S. Goldman, Cleveland, S. S. Bloom, Phila., Jacob de Haas, Judge Hugo Pam, Chi., Max Barron, St. Louis and Justice Louis D. Brandeis. The session closed with the appointment of the following three committees: (1) Committee on Program and Organization, (2) Committee on Immediate Undertakings in Palestine, (3) Committee on Relation to Zionist and other bodies.

The session on Monday began at 2:30, when the Committees reported. Each of the reports were discussed in detail and amended and were adopted unanimously (attached).

Upon the adoption of the report for immediate work in Palestine, Rabbi Silver appealed to those present to subscribe towards the \$250,000 decided upon as the initial capital of the Wholesale Supply Society. Towards this, pledges amounting to \$218,000 payable within thirty days were immediately guaranteed. It was decided to take steps for the incorporation of the Council and the issuance of an appeal for the subscription of stock for the initial capital.

The session closed with an address by Justice Louis D. Brandeis and the singing of Hatikvah and America.

(COPY)

JWM - SSW

Washington, 11/3/21

Re JWM's 11/2

First: As to DeH. - I assume you will agree that this is a matter as to which Silver, as Chairman of Central Committee, has the prime responsibility. SSW wrote me about the situation more than a month ago. I then answered (without expressing any opinion) that I should acquiesce in any decision on which you two, Silver and Felix agreed. I thought then, and think now, that I ought not express any opinion for two reasons:

1. DeH. is Exec. Secy. of the Central Committee, and that Committee which has assumed the task of raising the money, and the raisers of the money, ought not to be hampered in any way by those not on it. Full power should go with the responsibility.

2. I had opposed formation of the Committee, or of any agency which should in any way relieve den Vertrauensmänner in the several communities from the responsibility for achievement, because I feared the creation of such a national body would retard instead of stimulate effort. Therefore, I have sedulously refrained from making suggestions as to the conduct of the Committee work.

Second: As to the 2% Commission I am reluctant to express an opinion as it, also, is a Central Committee matter.

After the \$250,000 cash is in hand I shall have, as I wrote you earlier, some suggestions to make on this and other matters.

It certainly would be a declaration of insolvency to offer any such inducement now; and I fear it would prove a boomerang. If there are not a large number of persons who really care to do what we want to see done--those present at the Friday meeting in N. Y. and at the Pittsburg meeting deceived themselves and us. If there are a large number who really care, there will be no difficulty in raising large amounts, in the aggregate, by voluntary effort by the Central Committee.

L.D.B.

SSW - FF - AHS

I have omitted from some of the copies of this letter the following, which comes just before the word "Second" in the above:

If DeH. should conclude to sever his connection with the Committee with the purpose of taking his family to Palestine and settling permanently there--prepared to make the sacrifices (so-called) involved in the simple living and involved in building up the country--I should

be ready now (as I offered a year and a half ago) to make a very substantial contribution to a fund which would make that possible. He has deserved so well in his long service to the Cause, that, if he still wants to settle with his family, we ought to aid him in every possible way."

J.W.M.



34. Park Street,
W. 1.

4th. November, 1921.

Dear Mr. Justice Brandeis,

I have never yet ventured to write to you because I have felt that, not belonging to the Zionist Organisation, it was not for me to butt in when some of the most prominent leaders of the movement were at sixes and sevens, but I feel that the present situation is so very critical for Palestine that I must break my silence.

Although, perhaps, we can not yet have all Jewish economic efforts in Palestine coordinated by one main body, anyhow the political work should be such that all Jews interested in Palestine can join together. I know that this is a policy which you have always upheld.

As you are doubtless aware, a Zionist Delegation, headed by Mr. Sokolow, is about to leave England for your country. I do not wish to allude to the unhappy events of last summer, but this Delegation will find the Zionists of America torn by internal differences, and crippled by the estrangement of those upon whose distinguished leadership it had been accustomed to rely.

It is because of this situation, which to my mind is so fraught with danger, that I am addressing you today.

The continued delay in the approval of the Mandate is a source of growing anxiety and embarrassment. The anti-Zionist and also anti-Jewish forces are certainly gathering strength, and our position in Palestine is becoming distinctly precarious. The events which have just occurred in Jerusalem are yet a further warning to us all, who love Palestine, to close our ranks.

If there is, as there appears to be, a possibility that the Mandate will in some form come up for discussion in the course of the Washington Conference, it is all the more imperative that American Zionists and all American Jews who are interest in Palestine should be in a position to speak with an emphatic and a unanimous voice.

I will not touch upon the financial situation, but from all I hear and gather this too is very critical. The only bright spot I see is the way in which you have formed your corporation. It gives me so much joy that you are cooperating with our Economic Board in the Credits Scheme. This is the first constructive work outside the beaten track, and I hope and trust forerunner to a long series of united efforts in the social and economic upbuilding of Palestine. May I add that Mr. Rosenberg, who discussed matters here with us, was a most intelligent and able representative.

It would be affectation for me to pretend that the unfortunate controversy of last summer can be forgotten by any of the parties concerned. Nevertheless, I am so anxious that before this momentous Washington Conference, when ministers and statesmen of the Mandatory Power will be on the spot to feel the pulse of American Jewry, some sort of unity should be attained.

To me the situation does appear to have been somewhat modified by the Carlsbad Congress. Of the objections which you and your fellow workers felt obliged to offer to the Keren Hayesod the most important seem now to have been met.

I am assured that the Board is in future to be constituted 50-50, representatives of the contributors and of the Zionist Executive. This, I believe, is an appreciable step in the direction of the plans which you put forward.

Again, while the Keren Hayesod does remain an investment fund, and 30% of its funds are still reserved for remunerative enterprises, I am assured that the Congress definitely laid down that no profits, should such be made, are to be distributed for the next five years; and as Congress meets every two years, we can be sure that the matter is certain to come up again for discussion.

Finally, I am told authoritatively, that on the question of 'gegenwartsarbeit' on which I believe your controversy of last summer largely revolved, the Carlsbad Congress laid it down that this is a matter solely within the competence of the various local federations. In this sphere it was decided that these should be autonomous and independent of the World Organisation, and this, I believe, is not altogether different from the principle for which you and your friends contended.

I must again add that I hate interfering in this matter, but the circumstances in Palestine and public opinion in England make it imperative that at this time the differences be smoothed over. It is bad enough that for the immediate future of Palestine there should be 'Jews' and 'Zionists', but it would be absolutely disastrous if there were two or more kinds of Zionists.

As you know, I have always kept aloof from the internal politics of the Zionist Organisation. I have been critical of their methods, even to you, but my father and I have always done our best to help them and to cooperate both in their political aims and in their economic work.

Amongst the many Zionists with whom I have worked, I may say I have always found Sokolow the most accommodating and the most open-minded, and I know that he profoundly desires at the present time a friendly rapprochement with those distinguished leaders of American Zionism on which Europe and Palestine were able to rely in the past.

If, as I am given to understand, the question of Palestine, though extraneous at present, is brought within the orbit of the Washington Conference, I beg you not to minimise, yourself, the importance of your own personality and of your powerful following, and so I venture to hope that notwithstanding the blunders, pinpricks and the acrimony of the last few months, it will be found possible for American Jewry, led by united American Zionists, to speak at that moment with a single voice.

I hope, dear Mr. Brandeis, you will not object to the very frank way in which I have put my views, and that you will again come forward with your accustomed courage and strength.

Apologising for the length of my letter, and with kind remembrances to Mrs. Brandeis and Miss Brandeis,

Believe me,

Very Sincerely Yours,

(Sgd.) JAMES A. de ROTHSCHILD.

P.S.

Pray remember me to Judge Mack. May I ask you to communicate this letter to him.

Recd. 11/14/21

JWM - SSW - DeH. - please send copies to FF, Rosenbloom and Silver, and submit it to our N. Y. associates. I enclose acknowledgment which please mail immediately unless you disapproved.

LDB

This was mailed to me from N. Y.

[April 19, 1921]

Tageblatt's English Department

The Daily
Magazine Page

TWO FUNDS IN AMERICA FOR UPBUILDING PALESTINE

Manifesto for the Keren Hayesod Dr. Weizmann Breaks off Palestine Donation Fund Appeal

Negotiations with Z.O.A.

WEIZMANN'S CALL TO AMERICAN JEWS

(The following is the manifesto to the Jews of the United States in behalf of the Keren Hayesod issued yesterday by Dr. Chaim Weizmann and his associates on the Zionist Commission to the United States.)

Greetings in the name of the World Zionist Organization to our American brethren, to the Jewish communities of this great Republic.

The moment has arrived for the concentration of Jewish effort on the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine.

We begin our work at a great and tragic hour. While our opportunities in Palestine are numerous and most enheartening, two-thirds of the Jewish race in Eastern Europe are living at this moment under intolerable conditions. On the eve of its renaissance,

to begin without delay, and to provide for the economic development of the country.

There is land to be bought and prepared for settlement; there are roads and railways, harbors and bridges to be built; there are hills to be afforested; there are marshes to be drained; there is fertile soil to be irrigated; there is latent water-power to be harnessed; there are houses to be built and towns to be laid out; there are crafts and industries to be developed; and adequate provision must be made for the social welfare of the population, for public health, education and for the upbuilding of the University.

Therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the World Zionist Organization, and pursuant to the resolutions of the

Dr. Chaim Weizmann has issued an appeal in behalf of the Keren Hayesod, having decided to break off all negotiations with Judge Julian W. Mack, president of the Zionist Organization of America.

For the past two weeks, since Dr. Weizmann came to this country, conferences have been held between him and the American Zionist leaders. The chief point of difference was and still is the nature of the contributions to the Keren Hayesod and the manner of the administration and disbursement of the moneys. The American leaders want the Keren Hayesod, as far as America is concerned, to be composed of donations only, whilst Dr. Weizmann insisted upon donations and investment funds being lumped together. The American leaders further asked for a proper control, and

(The following is the appeal for the Palestine Donation Fund issued yesterday by Judge Julian W. Mack, president of the Zionist Organization of America.)

I regret deeply to be compelled to make the following statement:

Today, Dr. Weizmann abruptly terminated the negotiations which I have had with him and his associates for the past two weeks in the hope of reaching common ground, on the basis of the unanimous resolution of the Buffalo Convention for the establishment in the United States of the Keren Hayesod as a Donation Fund only, to be used exclusively in Palestine and under such adequate safeguards as would secure its proper expenditure.

When last night Dr. Weizmann

JUDGE MACK STATES HIS CASE

of all loyal Zionists and of all American Jews.

(Signed) JULIAN W. MACK,
President, Zionist Organization of America.

The provisions of the draft above referred to, under consideration at the time of its abrupt rejection by Dr. Weizmann are as follows:

Until the next Zionist Congress the Keren Hayesod in the United States shall be conducted upon the following basis:

(a) The Fund shall be a Donation Fund only.

(b) A Board of Directors or Trustees will be set up upon which the Mizrahi, Poale Zion and non-Zionists will be given appropriate representation.

(c) Save as specified under, d, e, and f, the moneys will be held on de-

Jewry stands wounded and mutilated. It has only one hand free for constructive labor, and with the other it is desperately struggling to ward off blows that threaten it with destruction. The Jews of America are providently the remnant that may now liberate the larger part of Israel.

The lofty enterprise to which Jewry stands committed in the sight of the World demands the active co-operation of Jews of all classes and opinions, whose common and individual obligation it has now become.

If the reconstruction of Palestine is to be effectively undertaken, financial resources on the amplest scale are required.

To this end, the Keren Hayesod has been constituted. A provisional Board of Directors has been formed with the duty of framing in consultation with experts a considered program of constructive work and of insuring its orderly execution.

Side by side with the Board of Directors of the Keren Hayesod there has been created an Economic Council, headed by Sir Alfred Mond, and composed of men of high standing in the financial-commercial world. The Economic Council assumes the task of examining those projected undertakings which may be regarded as directly productive, of executing such of them as are approved, and of assisting the Board of Directors of the Keren Hayesod with expert advice in the general administration of the Fund.

The purpose of the Keren Hayesod is to bring the orderly settlement of Palestine by Jews in steadily increasing numbers, to enable immigration

London World Zionist Conference adopted in July, 1920, I announce the opening of the Keren Hayesod bureau for the United States of America and call upon all Jews to come forward and to make their sacrifices in order that the Jewish National Home may be speedily established.

No casual charity will suffice. The exceptional effort which is called for today must take the form of self-taxation inspired by the noble Jewish tradition of the Tithe. A heavy load of taxation is today imposed upon the peoples of the world in the name of national reconstruction. The appeal we make is to the Jewish conscience, for we have no power to enforce an adequate response. But no Jew worthy of the name will at this solemn moment shelter himself behind the inability of his people to enforce compliance with duty.

The gates of Palestine are no longer barred from within by an unfriendly government. The key is in the hands of the Jewish people. It is for Jewry to decide whether the gates are to remain unopened or whether they are to welcome the multitudes that are anxiously awaiting the hour of restoration.

In the Hope of a Restored Zion,
CHAIM WEIZMANN.
President of the World Zionist Organization

MENACHEM M. USSISCHKIN
SCHMARYA LEVIN
BEN ZION MOSSONSON
Members of Zionist Commission to United States

New York, April 18, 1921
Monday, Nissam 10th, 5681

finally sought to establish the authority of the Zionist Congress.

"Everything Is Off"

Late on Saturday night a tentative agreement was reached and Dr. Weizmann consented to the Keren Hayesod being "a Donation Fund only." The final draft of the agreement was under consideration when at about twelve o'clock on Sunday morning, word came from the Hotel Commodore where Dr. Weizmann has his headquarters that all negotiations were off. Dr. Weizmann was immediately called up to verify this statement and he replied "Everything is off." And with this, the negotiations were abruptly broken off by Dr. Weizmann who yesterday morning issued the manifesto for the Keren Hayesod. A separate office will be opened immediately and a staff organized to receive donations.

All Day Consultation

Judge Mack was all day Sunday at the City Club. He had with him among others, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Prof. Horace Kallen, Bernard Flexner, Sol. Rosenblum of Pittsburgh, Jacob de Haas, Dr. Leo Wollheim, Norvin Lindheim, Robert Szold, Louis S. Posner, Alexander Sachs and Samuel Rosenson.

It was decided to issue the statement which appears on this page and to inaugurate "the Palestine Donation Fund."

Judge Mack was in constant touch with Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis who was kept fully informed of every step and consulted.

finally and expressly assented that the Keren Hayesod should in the United States be exclusively a Donation Fund. I felt assured that the efforts for peace and united action had been successful.

The suggestions therefore made in the course of our conferences were drafted during the night by representatives appointed by Dr. Weizmann and myself. The draft was submitted to each of us this morning. It embodied the points stated below.

While the draft was under consideration, Dr. Weizmann advised me that he absolutely rejected it and without further statement or conference issued a proclamation, establishing— independent of the Zionist Organization of America—the Keren Hayesod Bureau in the United States.

The officers of the Zionist Organization of America are not parties to this proclamation. They had not been asked to sign it and they could not have become parties thereto because it completely fails either to limit the Fund as agreed to a Donation Fund or to embody therein any safeguards with respect to expenditures; conditions indispensably precedent to our cooperation in the solicitation of these funds.

A full statement of the negotiations will be promptly made and will be accompanied by the plans of the Zionist Organization of America for initiating the Palestine Donation Fund, pursuant to the resolutions of the Buffalo Convention and your Executive Committee. In the campaign for this Fund, we shall count upon the immediate and continuous cooperation

posit in banks in the United States.

(d) The budget of the American Zionist Medical Unit shall be a first charge upon the Fund, the appropriations therefore to be paid to and expended by the Executive Committee of the Unit.

(e) A pro rata monthly contribution to the fixed Palestine budget shall be a next charge upon the Fund. Statements will be published monthly by the Executive of the World Zionist Organization setting forth in detail all receipts for and expenditures under such budget. Such contributions shall be paid to the Executive of the World Zionist Organization and expended by it in accordance with the provisions of such budget; it being understood that new commitments involving expenditures beyond the date of the new congress will not be entered into.

(f) Contributions from the fund for purposes not covered by the fixed Palestine budget shall be made in such amounts as shall from time to time be agreed upon between the President of the World Zionist Organization and the President of the Zionist Organization of America.

The disposition of the unexpended balance of the Fund shall be determined by the next Zionist Congress (within the limits of the broad general purposes to be announced as the purposes for which the Fund is raised).

All other questions relative to the Fund including the question of its character after the next Zionist Congress shall be subject to the determination of the next Congress.

May fifth, 1921

Mr. Louis Lipsky,
Room 901 - 50 Union Square,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Lipsky,

I was pleased to receive your note of fourth and to learn of your coming to Cleveland Sunday.

You say you read in the Jewish World that I favor the K.H. as organized by the World Zionist Organization. I cannot see how you could have read such a statement. I am not in favor of the K.H. as organized by the World Zionist Organization. I am in favor of the American plan, but as an Organization Zionist I am willing to abide by the decision of the forthcoming Convention, which is the attitude that most of the members of the Minority associated with you will probably not take.

I shall be very happy to see you in Cleveland.

as a friend and
May I not, my dear Mr. Lipsky, *sincerely* in all sincerity, ~~as a~~ *as a* fellow-Zionist, *sincerely* that you refrain from making statements and charges, and using attributes concerning the leaders of our movement in America, which, I am quite sure, you will have occasion to regret within a year or two.

Very sincerely yours,

July 29, 1921

The special committee, consisting of Justice Louis D. Brandeis, Judge Julian W. Mack, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Hon. Nathan Straus, Mrs. Mary Fels, Mr. Sol. Rosenbloom, Dr. Harry Friedenwald, Prof. Felix Frankfurter, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver and Judge Hugo Pam, appointed at Pittsburgh to initiate the work of what was called the Palestine Development Associates, has adopted the following plans:

(1) The Palestine Development Council has been organized as a non-profit membership corporation under the laws of the State of New York. The membership is to be composed of the original incorporators and members at large to be named by them, in all not in excess of 21, and one representative from each of the Palestine Development Leagues which fulfill the minimum requirement. There will be no difference in the powers of the original members, the members at large, or the representatives of the Leagues. The Council will elect a Board of nine Trustees from among its members.

Both the 21 members and the nine Trustees will serve at first in three groups,--one third for two, three, and four years respectively, and at the annual meetings, all the members will elect their successors for a period of three years.

The business of the Trustees will be to determine priorities in the initiation of Palestinian work, to cause the creation of corporations to carry on such work for Palestinian development, as holders of the common stock of such corporation to elect the majority of the directors of such corporations and in a general way to supervise their work, to hold in trust and administer all special trusts, whether in money or in the shares of such corporations, given for Palestinian purposes, and to apply any profits that may accrue to the common stock for the benefit of the Jewish people in Palestine.

(2) There has been further established a committee to be known as the "Central Committee of Palestine Development Leagues," which will hold office until the first annual meeting of the representatives of the Leagues. The Central Committee will undertake the raising of funds and securing of stock subscriptions for the corporations created by the P.D.C., and in general institute and assist in the establishment of local Palestine Development Leagues.

(3) The Central Committee of P.D.L. will in all respects be administered separately from the P.D.C., but will report to it from month to month.

(4) Each Palestine Development League that has a membership of not less than 25 persons, who shall during the preceding year have subscribed for not less than \$5000 of the stock of any of the corporations established by the P.D.C., or contributed such sum to it, shall be entitled to elect one member of the P.D.C.

(5) The purpose of the Palestine Development Council will be to undertake specific social economic enterprises which will facilitate the early settlement in Palestine of a preponderating body of self-supporting Jews. The sole purpose of the Council will be social economic, not political. Its aim will be to assist in the upbuilding of a Jewish Palestine and to supplement, not interfere with, the efforts of others working towards a common end.

The Council will place primary emphasis in all its work upon the creation of a self-supporting economic life. Its object will be to help the Palestinians to help themselves; not to give them charity. The Council will encourage and assist co-operative enterprises in Palestine. Indeed, it is planned that the undertakings sponsored by the Council will ultimately be purchased and directed by Palestinian co-operatives.

(6) Since Pittsburgh Conference decided that the first step to be undertaken in order to lower the prices of commodities and encourage co-operative trading in Palestine is the organization of the wholesale co-operative, business corporation which it is hoped may eventually become the Palestine Wholesale Co-operative, has been created by the P.D.C. The capital stock will be \$1,000,000, divided as follows:

10 shares common stock at \$100 par value per share, to be held by the P.D.C.	\$1000
1990 shares 5% cumulative dividend Preferred "A" stock, \$100 par value per share, to be held by the P.D.C. for Palestinian trust purposes, and purchased at par with money donated for these purposes.	199000
80000 shares 6% cumulative dividend Preferred "B" stock, at \$10 par value per share, to be sold at par	<u>800000</u> \$1000000

The Preferred "A" stock will never exceed one-fifth of the total preferred stock actually issued and outstanding. The corporation will start business as soon as \$250,000 of the preferred stock, that is \$50,000 at Preferred "A" and \$200,000 Preferred "B" stock, has been subscribed. The stock will be ready for issue shortly and subscriptions are invited immediately. All stock will be issued with the provision that the P.D.C. may redeem it at par for the purpose of selling it to Palestinian co-operatives.

100-19217101

P.D.C.

31 Union Square, Room 1103

October 25th, 1921

Statement of account OCTOBER 21st

OCTOBER 25th

Cash paid in	\$126,610.39 plus \$1420	\$128,030.39
Notes	300 " 500	800.00
Personal Pledges	94,600 plus \$60 mims 1400 -13500	79,760.00
Red. value city pledges	50,725 mims \$20	50,705.00
	<u>\$272,235.39</u>	<u>\$ 259,295.39</u>

HDC/

REPORT OF PROGRAM AND ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

The Program and Organization Committee submits the following resolutions and urges their adoption.

1. This conference calls for the creation of the Palestine Council which will dedicate itself to the upbuilding of Eretz Israel in accordance with the principles adopted at the Buffalo Convention of the Zionist Organization of America in 1920.

2. The San Remo decision makes the social economic upbuilding of Eretz Israel the primary and immediate task of all Jews. This Council will therefore lay primary emphasis upon the social economic enterprises which may be found essential in the carrying out of the Buffalo Program.

3. The effective execution of this work depends upon the wholehearted effort of local communities. The members of this conference undertake to organize in their respective communities groups to be known as Palestine Development Leagues dedicated to the fulfillment of the above program.

4. Julian W. Mack, Stephen S. Wise, Nathan Straus, Mary Fels, Sol Rosenbloom, Dr. Harry Friedenwald, Felix Frankfurter, Abba Hillel Silver and Hugo Pam are designated a committee to define the instruments for the carrying out of the above program and provide a method by which federate action of the leagues will be effectively secured. The Committee named above shall have power to co-opt such other officers of the league as in their judgment may be necessary.

5. Hon. Louis D. Brandeis is hereby designated Honorary Chairman and Julian W. Mack Chairman of the Council.

6. The officers of the Council shall from time to time submit reports to the Leagues.

7. Prior to the summer of 1922 a conference of the representatives of the leagues shall be called by the chairman of the Council.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON IMMEDIATE ECONOMIC UNDERTAKING.

WHEREAS, The general objective, as means for development of the Jewish National Home, is outlined in the program of the Buffalo Convention; and

WHEREAS, The upbuilding of the Jewish National Home cries out for immediate economic action on as large a scale as possible, to facilitate "The early settlement in Palestine of a preponderating body of self-supporting Jews", and

WHEREAS, Many of the operations proposed in the Buffalo program are now being undertaken by existing agencies; and competition, as well as duplication, must be avoided; and

WHEREAS, There remains to be done an unlimited amount of concrete economic work which may provide permanent means of livelihood for increasing numbers; and thus assist in the establishment of that indispensable, sound, economic foundation on which will be built the Jewish commonwealth which will embody our cherished ideals;

The Committee on immediate economic enterprise and development of Palestine, begs to report its approval of the following for discussion and action:

1st - That this Conference undertake a series of enterprises through a Palestine Development Council.

2nd - That these enterprises, shall be undertaken in the following order, so far as practical:

- (a) A wholesale supplies enterprise, as an instrument for supplying the industrial, agricultural and merchandising needs of the Jewish settlement in Palestine.
- (b) A House building construction enterprise.
- (c) A Building and Loan Association to assist financing of home building requirements.
- (d) An industrial building and equipment fund.
- (e) An agricultural equipment fund.

3rd - That the plans of organization and details of the enterprises be determined by the Palestine Development Council.

4th - That the organization should proceed from one concrete undertaking to another, step by step.

(COPY)

THE COMMODORE

New York

March 28, 1922

My dear Judge Mack:

As I understand from Mr. Tulin, Dr. Wise informed him that your group would use their influence in order to accelerate the ratification of the Mandate in so far as American influence is concerned. Although I have not heard from you, I presume that this decision was a result of your conversations with Dr. Wise.

I am very glad, and feel confident that your and your friends' support will be most valuable.

But there remains the question of the general irregularity of all this method of working, an irregularity which strikes me as almost anarchistic. The Z.O.A. is naturally taking very energetic steps in this direction. Your group is going to do the same. The Z.O.A. does not know what you are doing, and you do not know the nature of their steps. I have too high an opinion of your statesmanship even to ask you whether you approve of such a state of affairs, or whether you think it sound.

I fail to see how we can improve this abnormal situation without establishing some sort of permanent contact for political purposes. You told me repeatedly that you were prepared to keep in touch with Mr. Sokolow and myself. But, apart from all other considerations, this Delegation will leave very shortly, while political difficulties, I am afraid, will have to be faced for many months to come, and will often require quick and concerted action in America. It would, therefore, be futile to speak of a permanent contact unless it included persons belonging to the present Administration of the Z.O.A.

The logic of the situation seems to point in the one and only direction - namely, that such an arrangement must be carried out.

What I insist upon, for the present, is permanent contact. As to joint action, that is a different matter which may or may not materialize. But joint consultation and mutual information are a necessity, and I insist that it can only be made effective if it will have a permanent character, and if its composition will be such as to ensure real contact between politically active elements on both sides.

I know nothing and understand nothing about local idiosyncrasies, but I firmly believe that the earnestness of the present situation outweighs by far any other consideration. So it is with me, and I am sure so it is with you and with everyone of your friends, and of your opponents.

- 2 -

U
Speaking in this case with full authority, I can assure you that the establishment of such an organ for political purposes would be welcomed by the leaders of the movement.

I expect from you a reply as frank as my present letter.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) V. JABOTINSKY



PALESTINE CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, Inc.

The first enterprise initiated by the
Palestine Development Council, Inc.

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS, Washington, D. C.
Honorary Chairman.

JULIAN W. MACK, Chicago, Ill.
Chairman.

SOL ROSENBLUM, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Treasurer.

"IF YOU WILL IT."

Herzl

"It is for the Jews of the world to accept the unparalleled opportunity offered by the nations of the world. The great words of Herzl, which he applied to the getting of Palestine, 'If you will it', must be converted into facts. We must will it by action, not merely by thought. The Jews willed it; the Balfour Declaration and the San Remo Decision followed. Thus we have secured the right to people Palestine; it rests with us now to do so. Palestine will be rebuilt if the Jews will it. It is for us to make it possible for Jews to go there, live there, and revive it. A sound economic development is the only foundation on which Palestine can endure."

Brandeis

ISSUED BY

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT LEAGUES

31 Union Square, New York City.

NATHAN STRAUS, New York City.
Honorary Chairman.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER, Cleveland, Ohio.
Chairman.

STEPHEN S. WISE, New York City.
Vice-Chairman.

EMIL WEINHEIM, New York City.
Treasurer.

JACOB DE HAAS, New York City.
Secretary.

PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

The Balfour Declaration and its subsequent reaffirmation by the Great Powers at San Remo thrust to the forefront the social economic problems involved in the task of establishing the Jewish Homeland in Palestine. In recognition of this fact, representatives of large numbers of men and women, throughout the United States, assembled in Pittsburgh on July 4, 1921, and organized the Palestine Development Council. The thought which dominated their deliberations was that the rapid development of a large and self-sustaining Jewish population in Palestine would inevitably be conditioned by the economic possibilities of the country, a primary and imperative need of Palestine is, therefore, the quick and effective stimulation of sound and essential social economic enterprises.

Pursuant to the resolutions adopted by the Pittsburgh Conference, the *Palestine Development Council* was incorporated as a membership corporation not for profit

To aid in populating Palestine within a comparatively short time with a preponderating body of manly, self-supporting Jews, who will develop into a homogeneous people with the high Jewish ideals; and to further a sound economic development in Palestine.

The Council will devote itself to the social economic questions involved in the reconstruction of Palestine. Its trustees will from time to time initiate and further enterprises which in their opinion will secure this end.

The Central Committee of the Palestine Development Leagues

offers subject to prior sale

80,000 SHARES, SECOND PREFERRED 6% CUMULATIVE

of the

PALESTINE CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, Inc.

Price \$10. per share

A. AIMS AND PURPOSES The Palestine Co-operative Company, Inc., incorporated in Delaware, is the first enterprise initiated by the Palestine Development Council. The Council recognizes that the extension of credit facilities is a present vital necessity in Palestine and of utmost consequence in its economic upbuilding.

While the investment of outside funds in Palestine is a pressing need, which will materially aid individuals, groups and indeed the whole development of the country, it is also essential that by thrift and saving Palestine should gradually create its own capital and credits.

Therefore the plan is to enter Palestine as a stimulator of thrift and as a provider of capital and credit. The success of the credit unions in Europe, especially in England, Italy and Germany, and in Massachusetts, California and Canada, indicates that this type of enterprise is fundamentally a sound investment.

For experience shows that in properly conducted credit unions the losses from loans are nominal. The rate of interest to be charged in Palestine may therefore be considerably less than that which now prevails there.

There is a large demand in Palestine for small short term credits for crop movements, seeds, implements, tools and machinery for artisans and farmers, merchandise for colony stores. Loans to credit unions and to co-operative consumers and producers societies will in good measure meet this demand.

It is planned that ultimately these Palestinian Co-operatives shall take over by purchase the shares of this company and conduct it as a true co-operative enterprise. To this end, the Company will aid in forming co-operative groups in industry, commerce and agriculture.

The Company will lend money for productive purposes, the loans to be based upon business collateral or upon the common responsibility and guaranty of the group.

It may not be possible, at the outset, for the Company to restrict its loans to co-operative groups. The present urgent need of additional capital in Palestine may make it desirable to extend credits in proper cases to individuals and corporations.

It is believed that by following the above plans the integrity of the investment will be safeguarded and maintained and at the same time the spirit of self-reliance and co-operative helpfulness aided to the utmost.

The Company will select responsible representatives who will conduct its affairs in Palestine on sound business principles in accordance with its aims and purposes.

B. CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital stock of the Palestine Co-operative Company is \$1,000,000 divided into three classes, Common, First Preferred and Second Preferred.

The Common Stock, of a total par value of \$1,000, will be issued to the Trustees of the Palestine Development Council. It carries the power to elect a majority of the directors of the Company. A continuous, efficient and responsible management will be secured and the operations of the Company safeguarded in accordance with its basic aims and ideas. After paying dividends on the preferred shares, the surplus profits will accrue to the Common Stock, and will be devoted by the Trustees to the purchase of preferred stock or to some social economic Palestinian purpose.

The First Preferred Stock, of the total par value of \$199,000, is restricted to 5% cumulative dividends out of the net earnings. It will be issued at par, and solely in trust for Palestine institutions, such as the University. This is a class of stock created for this special purpose.

The Second Preferred Stock of the total par value of \$800,000 is now offered for sale at the par value of \$10 per share. It is entitled and limited to cumulative dividends at the rate of 6% per annum payable out of the net earnings, after the dividends on the first preferred stock are provided for.

The preferred stock is redeemable at par and accrued dividends and has power to elect a minority of the directors of the Company.

Address inquiries, subscriptions and applications to

PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT LEAGUES,
Central Committee,

31 Union Square, New York City,
Jacob de Haas, *Secretary*.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

APRIL 10 (calendar day, APRIL 12), 1922.

Mr. LODGE introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Favoring the establishment in Palestine of the national home for the Jewish people.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the United States of America favors the establishment
4 in Palestine of the national home for the Jewish people, in
5 accordance with the provisions contained in the declaration
6 of the British Government of November 2, 1917, known as
7 the Balfour declaration, it being clearly understood that
8 nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and
9 religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in
10 Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews
11 in any other country, and that the holy places and religious
12 buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected.

67TH CONGRESS, } S. J. RES. 191.
2D SESSION.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Favoring the establishment in Palestine of the
national home for the Jewish people.

By Mr. LODGE.

APRIL 10 (calendar day, APRIL 12), 1922.—Read twice
and referred to the Committee on Foreign Rela-
tions.



FREE SYNAGOGUE
NEW YORK

STEPHEN S. WISE
23 WEST 90TH STREET

Apr. 18, 1922

Rabbi A.H. Silver,
Cleveland, Ohio
Dear Silver:

I heard yesterday from Professor Gottheil, who I think had his message rather directly from 55 Fifth Ave., that Senator Lodge had telephoned to them that his resolution in the Senate was met with opposition at the hands of Senator McCormick prompted by Julius Rosenwald, of Swanson of Virginia prompted by Calisch, and of Pomeroy of Ohio prompted by Cincinnati.

Judge Mack is writing to McCormick, who by the way has stood upon Zionist platforms in other years, and I think I can help Swanson to see the truth, and Mack and I have agreed that you ought to make things clear to Pomeroy. By the way, Untermeyer is a friend of Pomeroy and I take it that he would be covered from New York, but still it would be well that you should get into touch with him and let him know how you feel about it.

What a shameful thing that ~~Rosenwald~~, Calisch and the Cincinnati crowd should oppose this resolution, which is nothing more than a benevolent gesture. But of course 55 Fifth Ave. took a very great risk in offering this resolution. We never did it while we were in charge, because we were always fearful that something of the kind might happen. The defeat or withdrawal of the resolution would now become very hurtful in its international effect.

Let us know what you plan to do if you decide to move in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

Wise

April 20th, 1922

2
Senator Atley Pomerene,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

WRHS
May I not take the liberty of suggesting to you, my dear Senator that in endorsing the Lodge Resolution you would be rendering a service to a most worthy cause which is dear the heart of a vast majority of our people. The spirit of the Resolution is in keeping with the highest traditions of our country.

Rabbi A. H. Silver.

April 20th, 1922

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L
If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.	

WESTERN UNION



TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L
If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.	

RECEIVED AT 2040 EAST 9th ST., CLEVELAND. ALWAYS OPEN

1922 APR 16 PM 5 41

A425NY 99 BLUE

SD NEWYORK NY 149P 16

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER

3161

THE TEMPLE EAST FIFTY FIFTH ST CLEVELAND OHIO

RELIABLY INFORMED RABBI KALISH PROTESTED AGAINST LODGE RESOLUTION
FAVORING ZIONISM PRESUMABLY IN NAME REFORM RABBIS STOP FURTHERMORE
ATLEE POMERENE SENATOR YOUR STATE MEMBER FOREIGN RELATIONS
COMMITTEE BITTERLY OPPOSED STOP WOULD URGE YOU TELEGRAPH POMERENE
YOUR POSITION AS LEADER YOUR COMMUNITY AND REFORM RABBI EMINENCE
POINTING OUT PROFOUND INTEREST JEWRY PASSAGE RESOLUTION AND PROTESTING
KALISH SPEAKING NAME REFORM RABBIS TRUST YOU WILL DO UTMOST CONVINCING

HIM OBJECTIONS NOT EXPRESSIVE WISHES MAJORITY

Pomerene Vgo to right of, 2812 1161y to 2812 1161y to 2812 1161y

Lodge Resolution Correspondent

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L
If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.	

WESTERN UNION



TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L
If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.	

RECEIVED AT 2040 EAST 9th ST., CLEVELAND. ALWAYS OPEN

1922 APR 16 PM 5 41

A425NY SHEET TWO
 JEWS STOP UNDERSTOOD ROSENWALD ALSO OPPOSED STOP WOULD IT BE
 POSSIBLE TELEGRAPH HIM ADVISING AGAINST SUCH UNJEWISH ACTION SEND
 COPY YOUR TELEGRAM POMERENE TO LODGE PLEASE WIRE ACTION TAKEN
 ABRAHAM GOLDBERG.

I

April 24th, 1922.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
The Temple, East 55th St.,
City.

My dear Rabbi Silver :-

I have just received a letter from Senator Pomerene in which he says that when the last resolution was brought up in the Committee on Foreign Relations, he merely asked that its consideration be postponed in order that he might discover what the sentiment of his own constituents on the subject was. He had heard that there was a sharp division of feeling in the Jewish Community on the subject of the Palestinian Home Land. He has no opposition whatever to the resolution if his own constituents desire him to favor it. I have written him a full explanation and have assured him that whatever differences as to method there may be, I think there is no division of sentiment on the subject of the desirability of the Mandate.

Cordially yours,

Newton D. Baker.

April Twenty-first, 1922

Mr. Edward M. Baker,
Hippodrome Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Baker,

I have been in close touch with the Resolutions which have been introduced in the Senate and in the House of Representatives.

While I deemed the introduction of these resolutions, at this time, both unnecessary and inadvisable, it is quite clear, that having been introduced, they should be passed. For Congress at this time to reject them, after the great publicity which has been given to the subject and the interest which has been created, would react most unfavorably upon the general situation and upon the condition of the Jews in Palestine. It is, of course, quite clear that the rank and file of our people would greet the passage of this Resolution enthusiastically.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

May 4th, 1922.

WHEREAS the Palestine Development Council has been established for the sole purpose of stimulating the social economic reconstruction of Palestine in cooperation with the Mandatory power, and

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

THEREFORE the Palestine Development Council and the Central Conference of American Rabbis hereby agree that by their joint efforts as presented by this covenant, (1) As organizations they are committed to no endorsement of Jewish nationalism. It is understood that the Council has no political purpose and will not identify itself with any political program. (2) This joint effort of the Palestine Development Council and the Central Conference of American Rabbis aims, irrespective of any nationalistic or political theories, at the economic rehabilitation of Palestine and the promotion of the settlement in that country of such Jews as wish to go there. (3) The Central Conference of American Rabbis shall call upon its members actively to support, in accordance with this covenant, the economic projects launched by the Council or those which will be launched. (4) That if this agreement be approved as provided for in the following, it shall be given the widest publicity, and in all the literature printed by the Palestine Development Leagues in the future the program describing the aims and purposes of such leagues shall be worded in consonance with the spirit of this joint agreement.

It is understood that this agreement shall be considered as binding when approved both by the Palestine Development Council and the Central Conference of American Rabbis at their respective conventions.

May 11, 1922.

and I cannot make any suggestion now to overcome this difficulty for the projects that we have already initiated but it will be necessary to take this question into consideration in our future undertakings.

From Mr. Szold's cable, I learn that Mr. Flexner is not coming. This deprives me of his very able counsel and assistance which I had been hoping for. Especially is this disconcerting because I have no definite information as yet about the manager. It was expected that Mr. Flexner's arrival in London would settle the matter. Conditions demand the immediate opening of the Building Loan Association. I do hope that the selection of the manager will not be delayed much further. I had hoped to be able to leave by the end of May but of course my stay must be prolonged in view of the new situation created because Mr. Flexner was prevented from coming.

Mr. Mohl, as you know, has been doing some very fine work for us all along on a voluntary basis and even at an expense of his own. The work which we are asking him to do from time to time is assuming such proportions that he cannot continue to do it properly in the same incidental fashion in which it has been done hitherto. I have always kept in my mind the thought that he should be attached in some way to the management of the banks. I had expected to talk the whole question over with Mr. Flexner, but now, in his absence, I am thrown back upon my individual judgment. I have not seen Mr. Mohl for 3 weeks but I understand that there is a possibility that he may soon be ~~xxxx~~ free from the work in Belfouria and ready to accept work. I don't know exactly what arrangement can be made in detail, but my opinion is that his main work should be in the Mortgage Bank, but at the same time, he should act as our adviser on the question of the Credit Unions and on the many other problems which are sure to arise from time to time in the course of our work. Confident of your approval and of that of our associates, I shall speak to Mr. Mohl tomorrow with the view of reaching an agreement with him along the lines that I have stated above.

I notice in your letter that you send my communications to New York. Whenever I write to you concerning matters that I have not yet written to Judge Mack about, I send along a copy of my letter to you so the New York Office is kept informed of all that is going on.

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

Sincerely yours,

(SOL) SOL ROSENBLUM

May 14, 22.

Since dictating this letter, I have received word from Paris that Mr. Esterman a lawyer has been selected as ~~xxx~~ manager and will arrive here before June 1st.

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

55 Fifth Avenue,
New York
July 7, 1922.

Hon. Julian W. Mack, Chairman
Palestine Development Council,
31 Union Square,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Judge Mack:

The Zionist Organization of America in Convention assembled at Philadelphia on June 27th, 1922, adopted the following resolution:

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

WHEREAS, the Palestine Development Council has been organized in the interest of the social, economic development of Palestine ~~xxxx~~ and is composed of Zionists and non-Zionists, and

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

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

BE IT RESOLVED, that a committee be appointed by the chair to consider with a similar committee from the Palestine Development Council the best manner in which cooperation may be obtained by the two bodies for the speedy upbuilding of Eretz Yisrael."

In pursuance thereof, the Chairman of the Convention appointed the following Committee to meet with the representatives of the Palestine Development Council with the aim of carrying out the intent and purpose of this resolution:

Morris Rothenberg, Chairman
Senior Abel
Joseph Barondess
William Edlin
Jacob M. Moses
Louis Robison
William Topkis

We look forward to the appointment of a similar committee by your ~~aggrat~~ organization with whom we may meet at the earliest convenient time in order to bring about that co-operation in the upbuilding of Eretz Yisroel which it was the earnest desire of the Convention to achieve.

Awaiting your early reply, we are

Sincerely yours,
(sgd.) MORRIS ROTHENBERG
For the committee

City of New York

CHAMBERS OF OTTO A. ROSALSKY,
Judge of the Court of General Sessions,
32 Franklin Street, New York.

July 10, 1922.

Hon. Julian W. Mack, President,
Palestine Development Council,
31 Union Square, New York City.

My dear Judge Mack:

At the recent session of the American Jewish Congress a resolution was adopted expressing the desire of the delegates to have unity restored in the Zionist ranks in this country and providing for the appointment of a Committee which should endeavor to bring about an understanding between the Zionist Organization of America and the Palestine Development Council.

Since this Committee on Conciliation of which I have the honor to be Chairman has been appointed, the Zionist Organization of America has met in convention at Philadelphia, and I note that a resolution, as per the enclosed, expressing the desire for unity, has been adopted by this convention and a committee of seven members appointed, which committee is to confer with a similar body of seven members to be designated by the Palestine Development Council.

The Committee on Conciliation of the American Jewish Congress, in keeping with the duties which have been imposed upon it, desires to be of service in the cause of unity or at least in bringing about a discussion of the possible basis of harmony, and I am writing to you to request that a committee to represent your organization be appointed as early as possible so that we may arrange for a conference of the two committees representing both sides of the controversy. I am also addressing a communication on the subject to the Zionist Organization of America.

I am informed that the Committee appointed by the Zionist Organization consists of the following: Messrs. Morris Rothenberg, Chairman, Joseph Barondess, William Edlin, Louis Robison, S. Abel, William Topkis and Jacob Moses.

I need hardly add that the Jewish public which is sympathetic to the Zionist cause and the Jewish press are at this time especially anxious to have unity and co-operation established among those who are leading in the work for the rebuilding of Palestine.

With warmest personal regards and best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

(signed) Otto A. Rosalsky.

THE CIVIC LEAGUE OF CLEVELAND

516 HIPPODROME BUILDING

CLEVELAND, O.

July 13, 1922

MORRIS A. BLACK, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE BOARD
EMMETT L. BENNETT, ACTING SECRETARY

MAIN 6205

Rabbi A.H. Silver,
Cleveland, O.

Dear Rabbi Silver:-

Mr. Morris A. Black has designated you as a member of the committee to pass on the qualifications of candidates for county offices. The other members of the committee are Mrs. A.C. Waid and Mr. D.E. Morgan. We expect to have the material ready the latter part of next week, and will then call a meeting of the committee. You will be notified by telephone the time and place of the meeting.

Yours very truly,

Emmett L. Bennett

July 24th, 1922.

Judge Julian W. Mack,

Boston, Mass.

My dear Judge Mack,

I have read with a great deal of interest the report of the meeting of July 21st. I am strongly of the opinion that B.V.C. is entirely in the right. It seems to me that the Z.O.A. Committee should be told beforehand what the scope of the meeting can in the nature of things be, so that there be no misunderstanding and confusion as a result of it. I think the choice should be given to the Z.O.A. Committee to meet (1) with the P.D.C. to discuss co-operation (2) with the Mack-Brandeis group to discuss peace. In the case of the last I believe that the Simon letter should be sent to them prior to the meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

C.H.S.

SAMUEL SCHULMAN, D.D.
Rabbi, Temple Beth-El
5th Ave. at 75th Street,
New York City

October 30, 1922.

Mr. Jacob deHaas,
Palestine Development Leagues,
New York

Dear Mr. deHaas, --

In reply to your letters of the 12th and the 23rd inst., I beg to say that I do not wish you to think that I am treating them with neglect. I am giving the matter a good deal of thought. I do not think that just now, owing to many things going on in the Congregation, it is feasible to attempt the organization of a Palestine Development League in connection with our Congregation. I referred, in my Yom Kippur morning sermon, to the peace made between the Central Conference of American Rabbis and the Palestine Development Council, and to the duty of all the Jews to support the movement to help Jews settle in Palestine. Thus I am preparing my Congregation.

You will readily understand that in a Congregation from whose pulpit, for the last twenty years, a view opposed to Zionism and Jewish Nationalism has been presented, and in which the people's imagination has been impressed in a certain way, it is not the easiest of tasks to enlist interest on behalf of the new project, with which I am heart and soul. I would suggest to the Palestine Development Council, or the Palestine Development Leagues, that it would be a good thing to arrange for a mass meeting in New York to present the new platform of the agreement of the Palestine Development Council and the Central Conference of American Rabbis, so that the imagination of the people of the city would be impressed. I would not hesitate to speak at such a meeting, provided I could express my views freely, fully and frankly. I take it, that such a meeting would help the work in all congregations.

After such a meeting, at which the attitude of Reform Rabbis who are opposed to Zionism, could be made clear, the next step would be to begin work within the Congregations. So it seems to me. However, I have no objection to other methods.

With very kind regards, I beg to be

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Samuel Schulman

ADA STERLING
Editor in Chief

The Cosmos Publishing Society



AETCO HOUSE
Sixteen East Forty First Street
NEW YORK

December 4
1922

Cable Address
KOS PUB SOC

Telephone
VANDERBILT 0697

Rev. Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
Temple Tifereth Israel,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Reverend Sir:-

We believe that you will be interested to learn of this newly formed Society, the primary purpose of which is the issuing of a work designed to combat the animosities against the Jewish Race, which, today are being renewed all over the world.

It is not necessary to dwell upon this renewal here since with every morning's report of the world's doings, references veiled or open, by cable, telegraph or editorial mention, abound.

This Society has no alarmist tendencies but it feels that the time is ripe for the eradication of traditional prejudices, against Jews, which, after all, are the spawn of ignorance. We have every reason to feel that the volume we are preparing will be a powerful means towards the accomplishment of this end as it will be a composite work of impartial non-Jewish writers of world-wide reputation, whose dicta cannot but carry weight to all who peruse the history.

The task, however, being a great one, involving costly outlay in every branch, causes us to attempt to determine in advance what support we may reasonably rely upon from the Jews, themselves, for the wide distribution of the history when completed.

We feel, that to be effective in its mission, the history should speedily find its way into every library, club, hotel, school, college, university and all railroad and steamship bookshelves; in other words, be so disseminated as to offer a wide reaching refutation of the attacks against the Jews, as a people, and because of the unassailability of the authors associated with it, prove a defence against the recrudescence of anti-Semitism which is now spreading so recklessly.

We feel that the Jewish people, recognizing the incalculable value of this work when finished and so distributed, should be willing to co-operate by aiding in its distribution, and this letter is in the nature of an enquiry as to whether, when the time comes, you will help us: Whether, when we call upon your congregation at a later time, we and they may know we have your moral support and approval.

The work undertaken has already drawn the warmest encouragement from leaders of Jewish thought, amongst whom are the Messrs. Alvin Untermeyer, Norman Hapgood, Abram J. Elkus, Martin Vogel, Louis Wiley, Philip S. Henry, Adolph Lewisohn, Arthur Lehman, Henry Goldman, Felix Warburg, Samuel Gompers, etc., etc.

Hoping to have the courtesy of an early word from you, we are

Yours very truly,

THE KOSMOS PUBLISHING SOCIETY

JW/W



LODGE - FISH RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED
BY CONGRESS IN 1922

Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States of America

At the Second Session

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the fifth
day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-
one.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Favoring the establishment in Palestine of a
national home for the Jewish people.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United
States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a
national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood
that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and
religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communi-
ties in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious build-
ings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected.

THE AMERICAN - BRITISH PALESTINE MANDATE
CONVENTION OF DECEMBER 3, 1924

(Which gives the United States as much of a voice in the affairs of the Mandated territory as any member of the League of Nations)

TEXT OF CONVENTION

Whereas by the Treaty of Peace concluded with the Allied Powers, Turkey renounces all her rights and titles over Palestine; and

Whereas article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations in the Treaty of Versailles provides that in the case of certain territories which, as a consequence of the late war, ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them, mandates should be issued, and that the terms of the mandate should be explicitly defined in each case by the Council of the League; and

Whereas the Principal Allied Powers have agreed to entrust the mandate for Palestine to His Britannic Majesty; and

Whereas the terms of the said mandate have been defined by the Council of the League of Nations, as follows:

The Council of the League of Nations:

Whereas the Principal Allied Powers have agreed, for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, to entrust to a Mandatory selected by the said Powers the administration of the territory of Palestine, which formerly belonged to the Turkish Empire, within such boundaries as may be fixed by them; and

Whereas the Principal Allied Powers have also agreed that the Mandatory should be responsible for putting into effect the declaration originally made on the 2nd November, 1917, by the Government of His Britannic Majesty, and adopted by the said Powers, in favor of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing should be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

(The rest of the preamble is omitted for the sake of brevity as is Article 1)

ARTICLE 2

The Mandatory shall be responsible for placing the country

under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home, as laid down in the preamble and the development of self-governing institutions, and also for safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine, irrespective of race and religion.
(Articles 3, 4, and 5 omitted)

ARTICLE 6

The Administration of Palestine, while ensuring that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced, shall facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions and shall encourage, in co-operation with the Jewish Agency referred to in Article 4, close settlement by Jews on the land, including State lands and waste lands not required for public purposes.
(The rest of the articles of the Mandate omitted)

Whereas the Mandate in the above terms came into force on the 29th of September 1923; and

Whereas the United States of America, by participating in the war against Germany, contributed to her defeat and the defeat of her Allies and to the remuneration of the rights and titles of her Allies in the territory transferred by them but has not ratified the Covenant of the League of Nations embodied in the Treaty of Versailles; and

Whereas the Government of the United States and the Government of His Britannic Majesty desire to reach a definite understanding with respect to the rights of the two Governments and their respective national in Palestine;

The President of the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty have decided to conclude a convention to this effect, and have named as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America:

His Excellency the Honorable Frank B. Kellogg, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States at London:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

The Right Honorable Joseph Austen Chamberlain, M.P., His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers,

found in good and due form have agreed as follows:

WORLD JEWRY PROTESTS

ARTICLE 1

Subject to the provisions of the present convention the United States consents to the administration of Palestine by His Britannic Majesty, pursuant to the mandate recited above.

ARTICLE 2

The United States and its nationals shall have and enjoy all the rights and benefits secured under the terms of the mandate to members of the League of Nations and their nationals, notwithstanding the fact that the United States is not a member of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 3

Vested American property rights in the mandated territory shall be respected and in no way impaired.

ARTICLE 4

A duplicate of the annual report to be made by the Mandatory under Article 24 of the mandate shall be furnished to the United States.

ARTICLE 5

Subject to the provisions of any local laws for the maintenance of public order and public morals, the nationals of the United States will be permitted freely to establish and maintain educational, philanthropic and religious institutions in the mandated territory, to receive voluntary applicants and to teach in the English language.

ARTICLE 6

The extradition treaties and conventions which are, or may be, in force between the United States and Great Britain and the provisions of any treaties which are, or may be, in force between the two countries which relate to extradition or consular rights shall apply to the mandated territory.

ARTICLE 7

Nothing contained in the present convention shall be affected by any modification which may be made in the terms of the mandate, as recited above, unless such modification shall have been assented to by the United States.

ARTICLE 8

The present convention shall be ratified in accordance with the respective constitutional methods of the High Contracting Parties. The ratifications shall be exchanged in London as soon as practicable.

The present convention shall take effect on the date of the exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have signed the present convention and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at London, this 3rd day of December, 1924.

(seal) Frank B. Kellogg

(seal) Austen Chamberlain

Ratification advised by the Senate of the United States,
February 20, 1925.

Ratified by the President of the United States, March 2, 1925.

Ratified by His Majesty the King, March 18, 1925.

Ratifications exchanged at London, December 3, 1925.

Proclaimed by the President of the United States, December 5,
1925.



PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT
LEAGUES

TENTATIVE
CONSTITUTION
and
BY-LAWS
of
CENTRAL COMMITTEE
and LEAGUES

June 1923

15 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK

PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT
LEAGUES

TENTATIVE
CONSTITUTION

and

BY-LAWS

of

CENTRAL COMMITTEE
and LEAGUES

June 1923

15 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK

WRHS
WRHS
WRHS



PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT LEAGUES

CONSTITUTION

I. OBJECTS

a. The object of the League is to aid in the social economic upbuilding of Palestine so that it may be populated within a comparatively short time, by a preponderating body of manly, self-supporting Jews endowed with the highest Jewish ideals and fitted to become citizens of a self-governing commonwealth.

b. To spread knowledge and understanding of the history, geography, topography, economics, social or other problems bearing on the development of Palestine.

c. Any league may in addition, with the consent of the Central Committee, undertake a specific task associated with the development of Palestine.

II. CHARTER

Any ten or more persons may form a Palestine Development League upon application to the Central Committee of Palestine Development Leagues, and the issuance of a Charter therefor by such Committee.

III. NAME

The League may adopt such name as it desires, the name so adopted to include, however, the words "Palestine Development League" unless the Central Committee otherwise permits.

IV. BOARD OF OFFICERS

The affairs of the League shall be managed by its Board of Governors. The Board shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and such other persons as the by-laws may specify, the powers and duties of the Board of Governors to be as set forth in the by-laws.

V. BY-LAWS

Each League shall be free to adopt and to amend its own by-laws governing the admission of members, dues and the general conduct of its affairs, provided a per capita of not less than \$3.00 per member shall be sent to the central office in New York for administrative purposes and in payment of the bulletin; subject, however, to such laws, rules and directions as shall from time to time be promulgated by the Palestine Development Leagues in convention assembled or by the Central Committee.

VI. CONVENTIONS

The Convention shall be the supreme body of Palestine Development Leagues. At such times and upon such basis of representation as may be fixed by the Central Committee, each league shall be entitled to elect a representative or representatives to the Convention, who shall hold office until their successors are elected. Each League shall be entitled to at least one representative.

VII. CENTRAL COMMITTEE

At each Convention there shall be elected a Central Committee and also the Chairman

thereof, to hold office until the election of their successors. The Central Committee shall elect its own officers, except Chairman, make its own rules and, subject to the direction of the conventions, shall have power to adopt and amend such laws, rules and directions as it may deem advisable for the conduct of conventions, the basis of representations thereat, the government of Leagues and the conduct of League affairs, including the formation of territorial grouping of leagues where such is desired. Any member of a League is eligible to membership upon the Central Committee.

VIII. PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

The Palestine Development Council is not a business corporation. It is not organized for profit but for purely charitable, educational purposes. Its purpose is to afford permanent relief to the Jews in Eastern Europe by affording them a home in Palestine where they can be self sustaining and self respecting. The Palestine Development Council shall from time to time communicate to the Leagues through their Central Committee the enterprises favored by the Council as tending to accomplish its aims.

IX. LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP IN COUNCIL

The Convention shall elect twenty-one persons to membership in the Palestine Development Council as members thereof, for the year following such election, and to hold office until successors shall be elected. Any member of the League is eligible for election. In the event of

the inability of a member so elected to attend any meeting of the Council, the Central Committee shall be entitled to name an alternate.

X. EXPENSES

All moneys raised by the League in furtherance of enterprises favored by the Palestine Development Council, shall be applied solely to such purpose, and each League shall itself bear or provide for all expenses incurred in the conduct of its affairs out of the balance of the membership dues, or by voluntary subscription.

XI. AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended, modified or enlarged by a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the Central Committee recorded at a special or regular meeting of the Committee and in matters affecting the P. D. C. a like vote of the Board of Trustees of the Palestine Development Council, providing notice of the proposed amendment shall be given at least thirty (30) days in advance of the meeting at which each such vote be taken.

BY-LAWS

SECTION 1. NAME

The name of this organization shall be

.....
Palestine Development League, and shall be affiliated with the Palestine Development Council through the Central Committee of the Palestine Development Leagues.

SECTION 2. MEMBERSHIP

All applicants for membership shall be nominated and seconded by at least two members, and shall be submitted in writing to the Board of Governors, and shall sign an application blank as follows:—

The undersigned subscribes to the purposes of the Palestine Development Council, Inc., and the principal purposes of the Palestine Development Leagues, viz:

To aid in the social economic up-building of Palestine so that it may be populated within a comparatively short time by a preponderating body of manly, self-supporting Jews endowed with the highest Jewish ideals and fitted to become citizens of a self-governing commonwealth.

and applies for membership in the

.....Palestine Development League and binds himself to observe the constitution and by-laws of the organization and tenders herewith \$4.50 in payment of membership dues for the year ending Dec. 31, 1923.

Signature
Dated
Business Address
Home Address
City State
Proposed by
Seconded by

Payment of dues acknowledged by

.....
Please enter my name as a subscriber for one year's issue of the, the monthly bulletin of the Central Committee beginning in payment of which I attach \$.50.

Name

Indicate address to which you wish bulletin sent

Date

SECTION 3. OFFICERS

The officers of the League shall be president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary.

SECTION 4. DUTIES OF PRESIDENT

The President shall preside at all meetings of the League. He shall be ex officio a member of all committees and shall exercise all of the duties usually lodged in an executive officer. He shall call special meetings of the League from time to time, at the request of the Board of Governors.

SECTION 5. DUTIES OF VICE-PRESIDENT

The Vice-President shall perform all the duties of the president in the latter's absence.

SECTION 6. DUTIES OF SECRETARY

The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the meetings of the League and of the meetings of the Board of Governors, in a

book kept for that purpose; he shall send notices to each member of the League of all meetings thereof, and shall send notices to each member of the Board of Governors of all meetings thereof; he shall keep a record of the names and addresses of all members of the League, and shall give all notices and furnish such reports as may be required by law or by the Constitution of this League; he shall act as Secretary of the Board of Governors and of all standing Committees of the League, and shall perform such other and further duties as may be required of him, from time to time, by the Board of Governors.

SECTION 7. DUTIES OF TREASURER

The Treasurer shall receive all the moneys paid into the League from all sources whatsoever, and shall deposit the same to the account of the League, in such banks as may be designated by the Board of Governors; he shall keep a full and correct set of books showing the financial condition of the League; he shall disburse all moneys upon the order of the Board of Governors, when signed by the President; such disbursements to be made by check drawn on such banks and signed by himself; he shall render to the Board and to the League at such times as may be required of him by the Board of Governors, a financial report showing the financial condition of the League.

SECTION 8. NOMINATIONS

A nominating Committee of three shall be selected at the first meeting of the League held in the month of October in each year who shall at the annual meeting report their recommenda-

tions for officers and members of the Board of Governors; such Committee shall also report its recommendations for delegates to the annual Convention and for members of the Palestine Development Council; other nominations may be made from the floor of the annual meeting. A majority vote of the members present at such annual meeting shall be necessary for an election. Vacancies among the officers or Board of Governors may be filled by the Board of Governors until the next annual meeting.

SECTION 9. ELECTIONS

At the next following meeting, officers, members of the Board of Governors, delegates to the annual Convention and members of the Palestine Development Council shall be elected for one year and hold office until their successors are elected.

SECTION 10. BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The government of the League shall be lodged in the Board of Governors, which is hereby granted full power for such purpose; such board shall consist of seven (7) persons, four (4) of whom shall be the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer of the League respectively.

SECTION 11. MEETINGS OF LEAGUE

Meetings of the League shall be held on the first evening of each month unless otherwise directed by the Board of Governors. Special meetings may be called at any time at the request of the Board of Governors or in writing, signed by not less than ten members, upon at least three days' previous notice in writing to the

members of the League. Seven members of the League shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 12. MEETINGS OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Board of Governors shall meet at such times and places as it may determine. Four members shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 13. DUES

Dues shall be five (\$5.00) dollars per year, inclusive of the charge for the bulletin, payable in advance annually on the first day of October in each year. Dues for the first year of organization shall be payable within thirty days after election to membership. Any member whose dues are in arrears for sixty days after written notice of such arrearage may be suspended from membership by the Board of Governors.

SECTION 14. AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the members of the League at a meeting called for such purpose. Notice of such meeting shall be in writing, mailed to members not less than ten days before the date fixed therefor, and shall contain such proposed amendment.

Central Committee Palestine Development Leagues

31 Union Square, New York City

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

SAMUEL J. ABRAMS - Boston
 MAURICE L. AVNER - Pittsburgh
 MAX BARRON - St. Louis
 JACOB BILLIKOFF - Philadelphia
 S. S. BLOOM - Philadelphia
 ISRAEL B. BRODIE - Baltimore
 LEO M. BROWN - Mobile
 FRED BUTZEL - Detroit
 ABE CALMENSEN - St. Paul
 L. DOLIDANSKY - New York

M. S. DUNN - New Britain
 HARRY M. FISHER - Chicago
 DAVID FREIBERGER - New York
 A. H. FROMENSON - New York
 SOLOMON GOLDMAN - Cleveland
 ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN - New York
 GEORGE GORDON - Minneapolis
 RICHARD GOTTHEIL - New York
 MAX L. GRANT - Providence
 MAX HELLER - New Orleans

J. D. JURMAN - Waterbury
 G. KAROL - Allentown, Pa.
 LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN - Boston
 HENRY H. LEVENSON - Boston
 MARTIN A. MEYER - San Francisco
 LEON H. MILLER - Buffalo
 ABRAHAM A. NEUMAN - Phila.
 LOUIS I. NEWMAN - New York
 HUGO PAM - Chicago
 SAMUEL RITTENBERG - Charleston

MORITZ ROSEMAN Gr'n Bay, Wis.
 JONAS ROSENFELD - Dallas
 I. RUDE - Denver
 SAMUEL SCHIMMEL - Philadelphia
 SIMON SHAPINSKY - Louisville
 ALEXANDER WOLF - St. Louis
 ANNA K. LOWENBERG
 MRS. S. J. ROSENBOHN } *Representing*
 IRMA L. LINDHEIM } *Women's*
 SUSAN BRANDEIS } *Committee*

PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

OFFICERS

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS - *Honorary Chairman*
 JULIAN W. MACK - *Chairman*
 SOL. S. ROSENBLOOM - *Treasurer*

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

Woolworth Building,
 December 6, 1922.

My dear Silver:

I deeply regret that you felt compelled to write the letter of December 4th, and I still more hope that you will reconsider it.

There is something wrong in our organization or lack of organization. We are laboring under a terrific handicap in not wanting to be, or to seem to be, an organization competitive with the Z.O.A.; that has been our trouble since long before the Cleveland convention; it will be our trouble unless and until the former leaders are ready to go back to the Z.O.A. for active work, or are ready to decide that the real usefulness of the Z.O.A. is at an end. I am not ready at this time to do either.

But there is some light ahead. You will have received the statement in respect to the meeting with the Z.O.A. representatives. I am extremely hopeful that profitable joint action will result. There will, of course, have to be organization of some kind for that campaign, and I am firmly convinced that that will bring us nearer to a solution of our problem.

In that joint action we need you, not as a worker in the ranks, but as a leader.

Frankly, everyone of us, in my judgment, has subjected himself to justifiable criticism. I manage to escape most of it on the part of others, but I never, for an instant, escape it in the way of self-reproach. You sometimes get an undue share of it from others, but that is ever the fate of the shining marks.

Central Committee Palestine Development Leagues

31 Union Square, New York City

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

SAMUEL J. ABRAMS - Boston
 MAURICE L. AVNER - Pittsburgh
 MAX BARRON - St. Louis
 JACOB BILLIKOFF - Philadelphia
 S. S. BLOOM - Philadelphia
 ISRAEL B. BRODIE - Baltimore
 LEO M. BROWN - Mobile
 FRED BUTZEL - Detroit
 ABE CALMENSEN - St. Paul
 L. DOLIDANSKY - New York

M. S. DUNN - New Britain
 HARRY M. FISHER - Chicago
 DAVID FREIBERGER - New York
 A. H. FROMENSON - New York
 SOLOMON GOLDMAN - Cleveland
 ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN - New York
 GEORGE GORDON - Minneapolis
 RICHARD GOTTHEIL - New York
 MAX L. GRANT - Providence
 MAX HELLER - New Orleans

J. D. JURMAN - Waterbury
 G. KAROL - Allentown, Pa.
 LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN - Boston
 HENRY H. LEVENSON - Boston
 MARTIN A. MEYER - San Francisco
 LEON H. MILLER - Buffalo
 ABRAHAM A. NEUMAN - Phila.
 LOUIS I. NEWMAN - New York
 HUGO PAM - Chicago
 SAMUEL RITTENBERG - Charleston

MORITZ ROSEMAN - Gr'd Bay, Wis.
 JONAS ROSENFELD - Dallas
 I. RUDE - Denver
 SAMUEL SCHIMMEL - Philadelphia
 SIMON SHAPINSKY - Louisville
 ALEXANDER WOLF - St. Louis
 ANNA K. LOWENBERG - *Representing*
 MRS. S. J. ROSENBERG - *Women's*
 IRMA L. LINDHEIM - *Committee*
 SUSAN BRANDEIS

PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

OFFICERS

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS - *Honorary Chairman*
 JULIAN W. MACK - *Chairman*
 SOL. S. ROSENBLOOM - *Treasurer*

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

Dr. A. H. Silver

- 2 -

I do not say forget it, but overlook it; let it be, if anything, an additional spur.

The great trouble, of course, is that each one of us has an engrossing daily task apart from his work for Palestine. What the cause needs in America is not merely men of devotion and self-sacrifice like DeHaas, who must receive compensation for time, but also other men of equal devotion like Simon, who can work without compensation. They are excessively scarce; so far we have not found them.

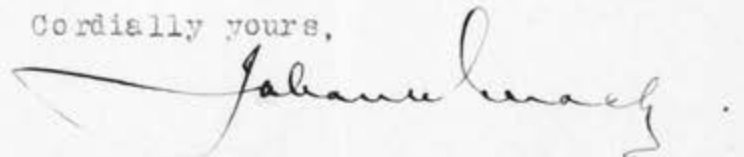
But Simon has taken definite hold since last Thursday; he is in complete charge; he is giving his entire time.

Dr. Loewenstein is giving an enormous part of his time.

All of these things are encouraging symptoms. Do not let clouds obstruct their gladdening effect on all of us.

We decided yesterday afternoon that, in view of the joint campaign activity, we will postpone our December 24th meeting one and possibly two weeks.

Cordially yours,



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

December 4th, 1922.

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

My dear Judge Mack,

I am sorry to be compelled to send you my resignation as chairman of the Central Committee of the P.D.L. and as a member of the P.D.C. I would have waited until the annual meeting late in December, but as I shall not be in a position to attend that meeting, because of a lecture engagement with the Jewish Chautauqua Society in Kansas City on December 26th, I am sending you this resignation now.

I do not want you to think that I am resigning because of the incident of last Sunday. I do believe that the attacks of L.D.B. and F.F. were particularly unjust and ungracious. Neither of them had practiced what they were so eloquently preaching.

The reasons which prompt me to take this step are two fold. 1st- that my work during the coming year, due to the manifold duties involved in building a new Temple will be so heavy that I shall be in no position to do justice to the office of chairmanship of the leagues or to that of membership in the council, and secondly, that I am now convinced that the program of L.D.B. for the raising of funds, which program still seems to prevail in our council is doomed to utter failure and with it, I fear the ultimate dissolution of the P.D.C.

will come
We have been unable to interest the few rich people, and I fear that we shall be unable to interest them in the future. Not that we have not tried ~~to~~, but that we have tried and failed.

December 3th, 1922.

-2-

Our hope lies with the many fairly well-to-do, and in order to reach these larger numbers, an effective organization of paid workers and organizers as a basis for volunteer work is the sine quanon. I have urged this for eighteen months. I have failed to convince the organization.

I know the heavy burden which you are carrying and I shall try in an unofficial capacity in my own modest way to help you. My interest in the cause will of course continue.

I do not wish to be subjected again to judicial admonitions and to professorical casuistry.

Very sincerely yours,

Central Committee Palestine Development Leagues

31 Union Square, New York City

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

SAMUEL J. ABRAMS - Boston
 MAURICE L. AYNER - Pittsburgh
 MAX BARRON - St. Louis
 JACOB BILLIKOFF - Philadelphia
 S. S. BLOOM - Philadelphia
 ISRAEL B. BRODIE - Baltimore
 LEO M. BROWN - Mobile
 FRED BUTZEL - Detroit
 ABE CALMENSEN - St. Paul
 L. DOLIDANSKY - New York

M. S. DUNN - New Britain
 HARRY M. FISHER - Chicago
 DAVID FREIRENGER - New York
 A. H. FROMENSON - New York
 SOLOMON GOLDMAN - Cleveland
 ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN - New York
 GEORGE GORDON - Minneapolis
 RICHARD GOTTHEIL - New York
 MAX L. GRANT - Providence
 MAX HELLER - New Orleans

J. D. JURMAN - Waterbury
 G. KAROL - Allentown, Pa.
 LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN - Boston
 HENRY H. LEVENSON - Boston
 MARTIN A. MEYER - San Francisco
 LEON H. MILLER - Buffalo
 ABRAHAM A. NEUMAN - Phila.
 LOUIS I. NEWMAN - New York
 HUGO PAM - Chicago
 SAMUEL RITTENBERG - Charleston

MORITZ ROSEMAN - Gr'n Bay, Wis.
 JONAS ROSENFELD - Dallas
 I. RUDE - Denver
 SAMUEL SCHIMMEL - Philadelphia
 SIMON SHAPINSKY - Louisville
 ALEXANDER WOLF - St. Louis
 ANNA K. LOWENBERG - *Representing*
 MRS. S. J. ROSENBERG - *Women's*
 IRMA L. LINDHEIM - *Committee*
 SUSAN BRANDEIS

PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

OFFICERS

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS - *Honorary Chairman*
 JULIAN W. MACK - *Chairman*
 SOL. S. ROSENBLOOM - *Treasurer*

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

December 7, 1922

Dr. A. H. Silver,
 c/o The Temple,
 E. 55th Street & Central Avenue,
 Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver:

I have just seen your letter and Judge Mack's answer.

I not only agree with Judge Mack but I would say only this word to you. One can do the wrong thing at the right moment as well as the right thing at the wrong moment. This is the wrong moment to take any ultimate step. I have been working here since the day we organized the PDC under a tremendous handicap and I think you know I have not held the job for the sake of the salary, but I have stuck because I felt that if I stepped out there would be chaos, and that it would therefore be better to operate under limitations than not to operate at all.

There are so many difficulties, ^{not} the least being that in this small group there are so many individual reactions and viewpoints as well as the problem that Judge Mack sets up, that you cannot afford, in the higher interest in the things that we are after all, ultimately driving at, to take a sudden step, and I am going to be frank, because I am much older than you, to advise you, not only to stay put, ~~but~~ not to allow what are very often very well justified personal reactions to guide one's ultimate conduct. I am no paragon, but in ~~this attitude~~, I not only count up to 10 but I very often count up to 1000. *such situations*

With kind regards,

Yours,

Isidore

1923 2/1/21
a
OFFICIALLY COMMUNICATED

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies received the Palestine Arab Delegation at the Colonial Office at 3:30 p.m. on Thursday, January 11th. The interview lasted one hour. The Delegation pladed their views very fully before the Secretary of State.

The Duke of Devonshire informed them in reply, that the whole question of Palestine was being considered by His Majesty's Government without bias, but that he could hold out no hope that there would be, any departure from the policy of His Majesty's late Government as set out in the White Paper of June 1922.

The policy referred to, which is now endorsed by the present British Government, was officially summarised as follows:

1. His Majesty's Government re-affirm the declaration of November 1917, which is not susceptible of change.
2. A Jewish National Home will be founded in Palestine. The Jewish people will be in Palestine as of right and not on sufferance. But His Majesty's Government have no such aim in view as that Palestine should become as Jewish as England is English.
3. Nor do His Majesty's Government contemplate the disappearance or subordination of the Arab population, language or culture.
4. The status of all citizens of Palestine will be Palestinian. No Section of the population will have any other status in the eyes of the law.
5. His Majesty's Government intend to foster the establishment of a full measure of self government in Palestine, and, as the next step, a Legislative Council, with a majority of elected members, will be set up immediately.
6. The special position of the Zionist Executive does not entitle it to share in any degree in the government of the country.
7. Immigration will not exceed the economic capacity of the country at the time to absorb new arrivals.
8. A Committee of elected members of the Legislative Council will confer with the Administration upon matters relating to the regulation of Immigration. Any difference of opinion will be referred to His Majesty's Government.
9. Any religious community or considerable section of the population claiming that the terms of the Mandate are not being fulfilled will have the right to appeal to the League of Nations.

The Executive of the Zionist Organization have formally assured His Majesty's Government that the activities of the Zionist Organization will be conducted in conformity with the policy set up in the statement.

A. H. FROMENSON
103 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK
VANDERBILT 2635
Friday

1923

Dear Rabbi Silver:--

I am replying to you immediately because things are beginning to move as both you and I desire they shall.

I wish I could have seen you during the U.A.H.C. conference to tell you about a letter I sent L.D.B. recently, which impressed him sufficiently to have him send it on to New York for consideration by S.S.W. , J.W.M. and others. I put the situation up to him squarely, pointed out what would be the consequences of our inaction, including the collapse of P.D.C., which, I pointed out, could not live much longer without a powerful Z.O. Veteran Zionists could not endure the wrecking of our hopes. They wanted to act. They would readily put out the present regime if they knew that the old leadership would be restored. I am asking de Haas to send you a copy of the letter. I imagine I expressed your thoughts.

Yesterday some of us -- Wise, Szold, Simon, Rosensohn, Mrs. Fels, Mrs. Lindheim--got together and talked things over.

The consensus of opinion was that we should go before the people with a program. Implicit in this act would be the assurance that a 90 percent adoption of this program would charge us with the responsibility of carrying it out and restore the old leadership. Another conference will be held next week to formulate a program, etc., and then we will invite L.D.B. and J.W.M. to meet with us and come to a decision.

For myself, I am willing to await this conference, but not beyond that: with L.D.B. if I can, without him if I must. No true Zionist can tolerate the present inaction, but happily our group is beginning to realize that continued inaction means disaster to them as well as to Z.O.

Will you possess yourself of a little more patience. I know how hard that is. Often, I have been at the breaking point, but have managed somehow to hold out. If what I am hoping for does not happen, then we must get together and decide on the next step.

Have I ever congratulated you on your marriage? Mrs. Fromenson says if I didn't, and on her behalf, too, then I'm not fit for decent society. You know that I always wish you every happiness, don't you?

Sincerely,

A. H. Fromenson

A. H. FROMENSON
103 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK
VANDERBILT 2635

February 5th, 1923.

Dear Silver:--

I see a report in the Cleveland Jewish World that you have resigned from the P.D.C.

Is it true?

I sincerely trust that the report is "premature" at least. To resign just now, when certain persons are on the skids would be to save that group from the oblivion that is yawning ~~from~~ for them.

I know how exasperated you have been because of the policy of inaction. I share that exasperation. Only recently, I wrote L.D.B., saying the time had come for him to act. He sent me an acknowledgement plus the statement that he had forwarded the letter "for consideration by our friends." Did you get a copy of that letter? If not, ask de Haas to send you one.

I wish you would hold fast for a little longer. By the time the next convention rolls around things will be in such shape, I am sure, that we can step in and assume control. But, if you let your impatience get the mastery, you are going to secure the continued tenure of the Lipsky-Goldberg gang.

At any rate, won't you let me hear from you.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

A. H. Fromenson

February 7th, 1923.

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

My dear Mr. Fromenson,

Thanks very much for your kind letter. I sent in my resignation to Judge Mack shortly after our meeting in New York on Thanksgiving day. I withheld public announcement of the fact in order not to embarrass the organization. The rumor apparently leaked out in New York for the local representative of J.C.E. came to me with the news. I, of course, neither denied nor confirmed.

Perhaps Judge Mack or DeHaas will give you a copy of my letter of resignation in which I outlined the reasons which prompted the action.

I am not as hopeful as you are about the change in the administration of the Z.O.A. If the members of our group were guided by a definite policy in reference to the Z.O.A. and were not just drifting aimlessly, some such eventuality as you foresee might actually transpire. Our group however, is actually hamstrung.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

March 5, 1923.

A recent dispatch published in the Yiddish newspapers to the effect that Baron Edmond de Rothschild had given \$1,000,000 for the Huttenberg plan, and proposed to give another million pounds to Palestinian work this summer, has not been completely denied. A London correspondent referred to the Baron's original gift of one million pounds, and the Western Union Cable Company admits that it made a mistake in transmission.

WEIZMANN AND USSISCHKIN

A Jerusalem cable date February 28th says that there was considerable excitement in Jerusalem owing to Weizmann's recent attack on the Administration. Ussischkin said that the next Congress will decide whether he or Weizmann is right. A stormy sitting of the Zionist Executive was held at which Ussischkin tendered his resignation, and the other members of the Executive urged him to remain in office. They pointed out that he was responsible to the Congress and not to Dr. Weizmann.

WEIZMANN AND BRANDEIS

The New York World of Sunday, March 4th, reporting Dr. Weizmann's arrival says "ostensibly here to lend his official aid to the \$5,000,000 foundation fund, Dr. Weizmann's real reason for coming to America, he declared, is to seek to patch up a truce with U.S. Supreme Court Justice Brandeis.

"I feel certain that we can settle our difficulties," Dr. W. told reporters. "There has only been a small disagreement". Dr. W. hinted he was willing to go more than half way....."American control of funds has settled itself," said Dr. Weizmann....."Justice Brandeis also believes that whatever funds are raised should be collected under different heads, as well as money for investments, donations, etc." Asked if he would accede to this, Dr. W. said, "I am sure all our differences can be settled."

The ~~act~~ forgoing has not appeared in the Yiddish Press.

The World also contained on Sunday, a report on the Palestine Budget for 1923 amounting to \$11,000,000. This report is full of complaints. "The head of the Department of Education draws a salary larger than that of the secretary to the President of the United States, and the salaries of all English officials are correspondingly large. The High Commissioner is paid \$35,000 a year and has, in addition, an expense allowance of \$7,500 annually. These high salaries have created discontent among the people.....Until recently all heads of departments had their own automobiles maintained at great expense by the Government, but an Arabic newspaper in Jerusalem made such an outcry against this practice that it was speedily abolished".

J deHaas.

TRIUMPH OF WEIZMANN POLICY

Mr. Jabotinsky retires into private life.

Economy 'Axe' falls on Zionists.

Berlin, 21st January.

Ever since the publication of the White Paper on Palestine by the Colonial Office at the end of last June, Dr. Weizmann has been trying his utmost to be loyal to the undertaking given by the Zionist Executive and ratified by Zionist Organisation that its activities would henceforward be conducted in conformity with this statement of British policy in Palestine.

As readers of the Jewish Guardian know, the Zionist leader has been tremendously obstructed in this loyal desire - a desire, I may add, which, in the opinion of all moderate men, headed, as is well known, by the High Commissioner for Palestine, is essential to the preservation of peace and conciliation in that country, and to the promotion of Jewish hopes.

I am now able to report that Dr. Weizmann's policy has triumphed all along the line, and that the maintenance of his pledge has been immensely facilitated. This excellent result was obtained at the final sitting on Thursday last (18th January) of the Greater Actions Committee. Perhaps I should preface my account of what happened on Thursday with a brief statement of the two important questions which were discussed at Wednesday's meeting. These were (1) the question of unanimity on the policy of the Zionist Executive, and (2) the question of the position of the Vaad Leumi, which has been trying very hard to secure the right of taxation and legal recognition for the Jewish Communities in Palestine. According to the view of Vaad Leumi, it has been obstructed by the Zionist Organisation, which has failed to lend it sufficiently vigorous help in the attainment of these objects. Accordingly, the Political Committee submitted on Wednesday night several proposals, two of which were that -

I. Political leadership in the Zionist Movement shall be exercised only by those persons whose views are in accordance with the views of the majority of the Executive.

II. The Executive is called upon to take immediate steps to secure that the Vaad Leumi and the local organs of the Jewish national self-administration in Palestine should obtain their due recognition and a corresponding extension of the scope of their work.

I now pass to Thursday's meeting. The sensation was provided by a letter from Mr. Jabotinsky announcing his resignation from the Zionist World Executive. In his letter to the President of the Actions Committee, the 'stormy petrel' of the Zionist Movement complained that the rejection of his programme of work contained in his resolution involved the abandonment of the principles of Zionism, and that the adoption of the report of the Political Committee was a betrayal of the demand of the Vaad Leumi.

It is interesting to note that Deputy I. Grunbaum, who was in London a week or two ago, and whose speech at the People's Palace created an excellent impression, denied the justice of Mr. Jabotinsky's complaint.

I may also add that there was a fairly strong party on the Actions Committee, and indeed in the Executive, which welcomed Mr. Jabotinsky's resignation as an earnest of unanimity on the side of moderate politicians.

What will happen to Mr. Jabotinsky I cannot say. He states that he holds himself free to criticize those responsible for Zionist administration from outside their body. It is also stated that he will retire into private life and will resume his pre-war work as a Russian journalist and literateur.

But the future of Mr. Jabotinsky is of much less importance than the future of British policy in Palestine, which has made a big step forward by his resignation. Indeed it is possible to say that the only visible alternative to this event was the resignation of Dr. Weizmann himself, who for six months or more has been urged to abandon his wise attitude of conciliation and compromise, and to throw himself into the empty embraces of the Extremists. Happily, this danger seems now removed. Dr. Weizmann's resignation has been proffered, but is not likely to become effective before the Congress in August. And, then, who knows?

Writing on the morrow of this significant decision, I may be allowed to express the hope that its significance will be recognized in England, and more particularly in those quarters of English opinion, which always and intentionally identify Zionism with the views of the defeated extremists in the Zionist camp.

I may add that another result of the victory of the moderates is likely to be felt in the fall of the "Geddes Axe" of economy on the Zionist Organization. With the diminution of its political and propagandist activities, a large number of its officials are likely to be dismissed, and the salaries of those remaining will be reduced.

Dr. Weizmann, by the way, has publicly denied that he gave an interview to the Jewish Chronicle on the subject of his resignation.

without work, witnessing non union, free American Citizens, filling their places and going to work with a full dinner pail, seldom if ever permit this condition to remain peaceful. The result invariably ends in bloodshed, murder, intimidation and a reign of terror. Any theorist with visions of the future, to imagine that this abortion of the natural law of supply and demand can be carried out peacefully and without violence is basing his vision upon new and unknown dreams, conflicting with known and established laws.

When free non-unionized American laboring men can without restriction, go to work (unhampered, freely and under the full protection of the constitution of a free government to protect their lives) taking the bread from the mouths of unionized workmen, how long will the unions be able to exist?

(6) When a manufacturer can not obtain sufficient compensation for his product, he is compelled to go out of business. He has had to face competition and when the competition was too great the survivor of the fittest prevailed. Does it not naturally follow therefore, that the same condition exists when there is too much competition in labor. Labor which is scarce in one line of work should be compensated for by obtaining supplies of labor where it is a glut upon the market. The lines of least resistance concerning supply and demand of labor can therefore, be peacefully and legally followed without violence.

(7) When a manufacturer is compelled to pay for union labor \$1.00 per hour to produce his wares in Cleveland, and offer them for sale against a manufacturer in Ravenna, Ohio, employing non-union labor at 40¢ per hour, how long will the manufacturer in Cleveland, remain in business.

Will the unions in Cleveland, guarantee the manufacturer in Cleveland, that by paying union wages, he will stay in business, meet competition and keep his factory going?

Is not a manufacturer a medium of exchange between the consumer and the worker, whereby he has to exchange the product of one for the money of the other and if he has to pay more for his product than he can get the consumer to pay due to the consumers ability to purchase elsewhere for less money, where the labor is cheap, how long will he stay in business? If he fails he loses the results of a life time spent in building up and perfecting his organization to serve the public. On the other hand when a laboring man fails to obtain sufficient compensation for his labor, how much does he lose, and how long does it take him to take up some other line of work and start in a new business?

(8) Unionized prices on labor can only give the manufacturer a fighting chance when it is compulsory for every man and woman in every part of the United States, otherwise a manufacturer in one locality where the unions exist would be driven out of business and the manufacturer where unions did not exist would thrive on his misfortune.

(9) Collective bargaining on the price of labor can not be legalized or justified in a free government, unless collective bargaining for the product of labor is likewise legalized and this is now prohibited by law. The success of one depends upon the success of the other, and the rights of one are co-related to the other.

(10) Observations upon the actual performance of the universal and natural law of supply and demand, have demonstrated in connection with the relation to the price of labor that the same can function without violence while the abortion of this natural law has always led either directly or indirectly to intimidation, brutality and murder.

An exhibit of these facts were publicly held to view in Cleveland, a few weeks ago at a riotous meeting of the Structural Iron Workers, at their Headquarters, and in performance of their business where brutal murder and bloodshed was committed by themselves, for themselves, and in their own behalf. These conditions have been going on more or less for the past 25 years and if you will take the time and trouble to investigate these matters, you will find that there is a great deal more to this subject than idealism, flights of fancy, poetic emotion and theories for the rejuvenation of the poor working man, which against the very nature of things can never become a fact.

Very truly yours,

Lionel M. Stern.....

PS.

Copies of this letter are sent to Mr. Newton D. Baker, and to Mr. Wm. Frew Long, of The American Plan Association of Cleveland, with whom the writer is in absolute accord.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER, RABBI
THE TEMPLE

The Temple, Cleveland

EAST 55TH STREET AND CENTRAL

OFFICE HOURS: 9:00 TO 5:00

TEL. RANDOLPH 1330

BENJ. LOWENSTEIN, PRESIDENT
1323 WEST NINTH STREET

C O P Y

July 11th, 1923.

Mr. E. R. Wright,
Executive Secretary,
Federated Churches,
Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland.

My dear Mr. Wright,

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

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

The Committee felt, however, that your plan, which calls for an hour of weekday instruction, to be taken from public school time, involves very important problems touching the policy of the Public School and that of the relationship between secular and religious education, which are of such great seriousness that no hurried action should be taken in the matter.

It was thought that these demonstration schools could be held with equal success in the afternoon of some weekday, after school hours, or on Saturday, an arrangement which would not involve so many problems of relationship between school and church, of adjustment of school curricula, and many other difficult problems.

TEL. SILVER, RABBI
THE TEMPLE

The Temple, Cleveland

EAST 55TH STREET AND CENTRAL

OFFICE HOURS: 9:00 TO 5:00

TEL. RANDOLPH 1330

BENJ. LOWENSTEIN, PRESIDENT
1323 WEST NINTH STREET

-2-

Frankly, while heartily endorsing the idea of Weekday Religious Schools, we are afraid of the tendency, which in most instances develops when such time is taken from the school schedule, of bringing the public and the religious school into an essential relationship, a tendency which, I believe, is contrary to the spirit and purpose of the American Public School and which is fraught with danger.

We note that such tendency has already developed among the weekday religious schools which are included in the survey made by Professor Irving L. Shaver and reported in the Religious Education Journal of April, 1922, of which nearly two-thirds of the schools reported are already receiving credits in the public school, (See Table 22) and in nearly 85% there is some form of supervision by public school officials over the work of the religious school. In the majority of cases the public school keeps a record of attendance at religious school, takes cognizance of the pupil's conduct in the religious school and of his work there (See Table 25).

This seems to be the logical development of the movement to have religious education during school hours, and such a movement, we believe, is distinctly harmful to the best interests of American democracy. We feel that these demonstration schools ought to be organized under the most favorable conditions, without involving themselves in these perplexing problems.

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

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

October 9th, 1924.

Mr. Basil M. Manly,
Washington, D.C.

Headquarters of Progressive Party 1924

My dear Mr. Manly,

Please pardon the delay in replying to your letter. This has been our Holy Day season and I have been very much preoccupied. The following names occur to me as those of Rabbis likely to be interested in the Progressive Party Movement:

Dr. I. Bettan - Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, O.
Dr. J. Blau - 600 Riverside Drive, New York City
Dr. M. I. Blum - 559 West 64th St., New York City
Dr. M. Bittenweiser - Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dr. A. Kronbach - Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati.
Dr. H. W. Ettelson - 1501 Diamond St. - Phila., Pa.
Rabbi A. J. Feldman - 1717 N. Broad St. - Phila. Pa.
Dr. I. Frisch - San Antonio, Texas
Dr. S. Goldenson - 4905 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dr. James G. Heller - 3634 Reading Rd., Cincinnati, O.
Rabbi Hyman Iola - Wheeling, W. Va.
Dr. Nathan Krass - 2370 Broadway - New York City
Dr. Felix Levy - 707 Melrose St., Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Edgar Magnin - 2187 West 16th St., Los Angeles.
Dr. Louis A. Mishkind - Winetka, Ill.
Dr. Henry Slonimsk, - Institute of Religion, New York City.

I am not sure of the liberal sentiments of any of the above, but it might be well to sound them.

I would suggest that these names be not used without the expressed permission of the men and that when such permission is granted that their names be used not separately, but along with those of non-Jewish ministers.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Palestine Cooperative Company, Inc.

15 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

for

1923

DIRECTORS

MRS. JOSEPH FELS
HARRY FISCHEL
BERNARD FLEXNER
JULIAN W. MACK

SOL. ROSENBLUM
SAMUEL J. ROSENZOHN
JULIUS SIMON
ROBERT SZOLD

OFFICERS

ROBERT SZOLD
SAMUEL J. ROSENZOHN
SOL. ROSENBLUM
HARRY FISCHEL
SAMUEL J. ROSENZOHN

President
Secretary
Treasurer
Chairman Building Loan Committee
Chairman Committee on Central Bank

To the Stockholders of the Palestine Co-operative Company, Inc.

I beg to present herewith the second annual report of the corporation. It covers the calendar year ended December 31, 1923.

PALESTINE BUILDING LOAN & SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, LTD.

At the end of 1922 we had advanced for Building Loan Funds in Palestine the sum of \$100,000. By the end of 1923 the advances had increased to \$284,809.61, and interest had accrued on such funds to approximately \$10,000.

At present this Association is active in four localities in Palestine, in Beth Kerem (formerly called Bonei Baith), Ramanoh and Tal Pioth, suburbs of Jerusalem, and in Bath Galim in Haifa. Loans were made by the Building Loan Association to 127 individuals, including members of the various Jewish communities, Arabs and Greeks to the extent of £E.53,441.898. The balance of the £E.60,572.889, remitted to the Association was on deposit in Palestinian banks. The £E, or Egyptian Pound is worth about 2½% more than the English Pound Sterling. The decrease in the rate of exchange has not been shown on the balance sheet because the loans made by the Palestine Building & Loan Association are for long terms. The loans are all secured by first mortgages on the houses and lots of the borrowers. Loans do not exceed 60% of the value of the property held as security.

The activities of the Association have proved of great value in the improvement of the Palestine housing problem.

As a result of the loans extended, suburbs of Jerusalem are being built up and the families are living in their own new homes. This is a real contribution to the life of the city. It is a concrete, productive part in the upbuilding of Palestine.

Mr. E. N. Mohl, the managing director of the Building & Loan Association in Palestine, who was in the United States during 1923, pointed out the necessity for an extension of the work of the Association in order to meet legitimate requirements. It is the view of the Board of Directors that at least an additional \$500,000 ought to be used for building loans in Palestine during the next few years.

CENTRAL BANK OF COOPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS IN PALESTINE, LTD.

At the end of 1922, our investment in the Central Bank of Cooperative Institutions in Palestine, Ltd., was \$28,841. At the end of 1923 this had increased to \$52,533.51 and by March 1, 1924 to \$85,330.31.

The authorized capital of the Central Bank is as follows:

20,000 1st Preference Shares of £E.1 each.....	£E.20,000
10,000 2nd Preference Shares of £E.1 each.....	10,000
100 Ordinary Shares of £E.1 each.....	100
	£E.30,100

Of these the Palestine Cooperative Company has subscribed for the following: 20,000 1st Preference Shares of £E.1 each and 5,000 2nd Preference Shares of £E.1 each. At the end of the year 1923, your Company had paid £E.6,250 on its subscription for 1st Preference Shares and £E.5,000 in full payment on its subscription for 2nd Preference Shares. On March 1, 1924, it had paid £E.13,750 for the 1st Preference Shares and therefore owes on its subscription for 1st Preference Shares an uncalled balance of £E.6,250.

In addition to the above, the Economic Board for Palestine has subscribed for 25 Ordinary Shares of £E.1 each, and 5,000 2nd Preference Shares of £E.1 each. The Joint Distribution Committee and the Jewish Colonization Association have agreed to make long-term loans to the Central Bank in the amounts of £E.50,000 and £E.20,000 with interest at 3%. The Bank therefore has at its disposal a total working capital of £E.100,000.

The Bank is of steadily growing importance in the economic life of Palestine. It has stimulated cooperative effort and has assisted local initiative. The Government of Palestine has accepted its model rules for industrial cooperatives as a basis upon which societies are registered.

The Central Bank lends money primarily to (a) credit unions, and (b) agricultural cooperatives.

The Bank has organized or is in the process of organizing credit unions in Hedera, Haifa, Rosh Pina, Tiberias and Hebron and agricultural cooperatives in Petach Tikvah, Rishon le Zion, Rehobot, Hedera, Zichron Yacov, Motza, Artoof, Beer Yacov, Rosh Pina.

The following loans were made by the Central Bank during the first year of its operations:

To Credit Unions	£E. 7,900
To Agricultural Cooperatives	20,676
To Industrial Cooperatives	800
Making a total of	£E. 29,376
Loans repaid	£E. 4,260
Loans outstanding	25,116
	£E. 29,376

The loans to Agricultural Cooperatives were distributed as follows:

Almond Growers	£E. 7,096
Orange Planters	5,000
Stocking and Development	3,700
Fodder Purchase	2,650
Tobacco Planters	1,000
Vine Growers	900
Seeds Purchase	330

Making a total of.....£E. 20,676

These loans have meantime increased. Perhaps the most interesting item of the increase is in the loans to the Tobacco Planters which will no doubt represent a very important part of the Bank's future operations. It may be mentioned further that the industrial loans include one of £E.1,000 to the Carmel Carpenters Cooperative and a small loan of £E.400 to the Gdud Haavodah for stone quarrying.

The annual report of the Central Bank of Cooperative Institutions in Palestine, Ltd., for the period ended August 31, 1923, states:

"Generally, the Credit Unions may be regarded as being in a satisfactory condition and showing signs of rapid and sound development; they are proving to be a factor of the utmost importance in the economy of the country, satisfying as they do the financial needs of the small man who is unable to procure credit in the commercial banks and who may be driven to private moneylenders to whom he must pay exorbitant rates of interest. In view of the fact that the vast majority of the present Jewish inhabitants of Palestine carry on business in a small way and that credit is of vital necessity to them, it will readily be seen how important a part the credit unions may play in this country. The creation, therefore, of a Central institution which fosters these Credit Unions and which provides the necessary funds without undue difficulty to enable them to supply the needs of the majority of the small trading community will be an important factor in the development of Palestine."

"Loans to Agricultural Cooperative Societies are made for the purposes of

"(a) Crop movements. Loans granted at the beginning of the season and repayable at the harvest, the periods of the loans varying from six months to one year.

"(b) Purchase of fodder and seeds which are repaid from six to eight months, and

"(c) Purchase of live stock and general development which are repaid in from two to three years in equal annual instalments."

In speaking of loans for the almond crop, the report states:

"These loans have rendered invaluable service to the almond-growers in respect that they are not now compelled to borrow privately at exorbitant rates of interest or to sell the crops in advance at abnormally low prices to private speculators.

"Loans advanced by the Bank over the 1922 harvest in two colonies had the result of obtaining for the almond-growers an increased profit of £E. 1 nett per kantar."

CENTRAL KUPATH MILVEH, LTD.

This institution, founded by the Joint Distribution Committee has had a marked beneficial influence in the economic life of Palestine. It makes loans, on the average, not in excess of £E.100. Current loans (made subsequent to December, 1921), on the books as outstanding on September 30, 1923, were in excess of £E.48,000. We are informed that the monthly repayment by borrowers during 1923 up to September of that year, was on the average £E.5,803. The Palestine Cooperative Company, Inc., has made an agreement whereby it will place, or cause to be placed at the disposal of the Kupath Milveh from time to time such additional funds as are available and necessary, and will within the next year, loan or cause to be loaned the sum of £10,000. In the future the affairs of the Kupath Milveh will be managed by a Governing Board composed of members appointed by the Joint Distribution Committee and the Palestine Cooperative Company, Inc. Mr. E. N. Mohl has assumed the management of the Kupath Milveh in Palestine.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT SZOLD,

President.

Dated New York, March, 1924.

The financial report prepared and audited by Bernard J. Reis, C.P.A., is hereto attached.

PALESTINE CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, INC.
BALANCE SHEET
As of December 31, 1923

ASSETS

Cash in Banks	\$ 13,751.33
This amount is on deposit in banks in the United States.	
Loans to the Palestine Building Loan and Savings Assn., Ltd. . .	284,809.61
This amount represents the cost of 60,572.889 Egyptian Pounds of a par value of \$4.9431 each, or \$299,417.85 par value which has been loaned to this organization. The Accountants' Statement for the Building Loan Association shows that of this amount £E 53,441.898 has been loaned on first mortgages (not exceeding 60% of the value of the security) to residents of Palestine who have built approved houses, and the balance is cash on deposit in the Palestinian Banks.	
Accrued Interest Receivable on Loans to the Palestine Building Loan and Savings Association	9,898.04
This amount represents an accrual of 4% interest on all funds advanced to the Palestine Building and Loan Association from the date of remittance to December 31, 1923, less a 10% reserve for variation in foreign exchange. The present contract specifies a 6% return.	
Securities Owned	125,685.95
This amount represents the cost of United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness and other domestic government, railroad and industrial bonds, the present cash liquidation value of which is in excess of the cost of the securities.	
Accrued Interest Receivable on Securities	2,617.62
This amount represents the interest due and uncollected on the bonds listed above.	
Investments in Central Bank of Co-operative Institutions in Palestine, Ltd.	52,533.51
This amount represents the cost of 6,250 shares of First Preference Shares of £E1 each and 5,000 shares of Second Preference Stock of £E1 each. There is an obligation of the company to purchase 13,750 additional First Preference Shares.	
Total Assets	\$489,296.06

CAPITAL, LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

Common Stock Issued and Outstanding	\$ 1,000.00
This represents the value of the entire authorized issued common stock, which has been paid for in cash by the Palestine Development Council.	
Preferred Stock Issued and Outstanding	321,780.00
This amount represents the cash paid for 32,178 shares of preferred stock of the par value of \$10.00 each, which have been issued.	
Net Subscriptions to Preferred Stock	16,372.50
This amount represents the payment by subscribers on account of their subscriptions to the Capital Stock. The subscriptions as of December 31, 1923, amounted to \$101,445.00, of which \$85,072.50 was unpaid as of that date.	
Moneys Received for the Account of the Hebrew University in Palestine	125,180.00
This amount represents money received for the account of the Hebrew University in Palestine, for which no stock has been issued. The original amounts received totalled \$113,800.00, on which there is interest accrued to date amounting to \$11,380.00.	
Special Deposit	2,000.00
Reserve for Federal Income Taxes	776.35
This amount represents the tax due to the United States Government on account of 1923 income.	
Surplus	22,187.21
This amount represents the profits on operation of the Company (including the accrual of interest on the loans to the Palestine Building and Loan Association) after deducting all expenses, as well as the interest due on the moneys held for the account of the Hebrew University.	
Total Capital, Liabilities and Surplus	\$489,296.06

January 16th, 1924.

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

My dear Rabbi Cronbach,

Permit me to thank you for your kind letter of January 15th. I need not tell you that I appreciate the fine sincerity of spirit back of your effort as well as your own unique spiritual personality. There is however, one assertion in your letter which I would like to correct. I did not confound the word "Jewish" with an idea "supported" by Hebrew quotations. My position is much more thorough-going than that. I maintain that Quakerism is not and cannot be at home in Judaism; that the deep-lying channel of Jewish thought from earliest times to the present has been Activism and not Pacifism; ~~and~~ that ~~they~~ here and there surface cross-eddies of temporary duration of Pacifism are discernible, and that these were whipped up largely by alien winds. I think that you will find when you come to it that the task of "digging up an abundance of Pacifism (not Peace, but Pacifism) in the Bible and Talmud ^{will} ~~will~~ prove almost Herculean.

Very sincerely yours,

The Bishop of Ohio
3054 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland

Rev. Louis Woolsey
Cleveland
Ohio

My dear Rabbi Woolsey:

I must decline to sign the protest that you have presented. But I am ready to repeat what I said to you on this subject yesterday, viz, I should positively deprecate and protest against denominational teaching in the Public Schools. But I should heartily welcome the compulsory learning of the Ten Commandments, the reading, antiphonically, by teachers and pupils, of the Psalms of David each day, and I should not object to the use of the Lord's Prayer which, as you very well know, was compiled by Christ from well-known Jewish prayers. Beyond that I should not care to go. I believe that where religious instruction can be given to children in their various denominational churches or in the synagogue, and the same to be credited to them on any week-day of their sessions, it would be perhaps the best plan to accomplish what doubtless is the desire of the Educational authorities. A reaction has set in against the situation which is largely prevalent in this country, viz, the absolute exclusion of the teaching of religion and morals from the Public Schools. Consequently we have growing up in our midst a very dangerous class of semi-educated young people. The effect is to be seen in the social life of the community; in the manners and morals of young people, and I need not dwell upon that.

If you had asked for a protest against the introduction of denominational teaching in the Public Schools I think every thoughtful person would be glad to approve of such protest; but under the circumstances I cannot sign the document. In view of the conditions that at present obtain I think much greater harm would come from no religion in the Public Schools, than from the very limited use of Holy Scriptures in the opening and closing services of the Schools.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am,

Very truly yours

A. O. Leonard
Bishop of Ohio

January 18, 1924

Bishop Leonard

The Bishop of Ohio
2020 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland

Rev. Louis Bouiey
Cleveland
Ohio

My dear friend Bouiey:

I must decline to sign the protest that you have presented. But I am ready to repeat what I said to you on this subject yesterday, viz., I should positively denounce and protest against the national teaching in the Public Schools. But I should heartily welcome the necessary limitation of the teaching, the teaching, the teaching, by teachers and pupils, of the lesson of Jesus each day, and I should not object to the use of the Lord's Prayer which, as you very well know, was compiled by Christ from well-known Jewish prayers. Beyond that I should not care to go. I believe that these religious instructions can be given to children in their various denominational churches or in the synagogue, and the same to be credited to them on any week-day of their sessions, it would be better than to have a compulsory session in the schools of the Educational authorities. A resolution was adopted at the situation which is largely practical, and which is largely exclusion of the teaching of religion in the Public Schools. Consequently we have a very large number of semi-educational people, the effect of which is to keep the people, the people and minds of the people, the people will upon that.

If you had asked for a protest against the instruction of denationalized teaching in the Public Schools I think every thoughtful person would be glad to approve of such protest; but under the circumstances cannot sign the document. In view of the conditions that are present I think much greater harm would come from no religion in the Public Schools, than from the very limited use of their scriptures in the schools and the services of the Schools.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am,

Very truly yours

A. O. Leonard
Bishop of Ohio

January 15, 1884

Bishop Leonard

P. F. Church

Lakewood Public Schools

Lakewood, Ohio

CHARLES P. LYNCH
SUPERINTENDENT

May 5, 1924

Rabbi A. H. Silver
1485 East 106th St.,
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Rabbi:

I am writing this note to make certain that I had stated clearly to you what was in my mind on the question of Week-day Religious Education plans.

My thought was to express my appreciation of your point of view regarding the use of public school buildings, and the general question of financing the work for such instruction. The conference centered about the situation in East Cleveland, but also concerns other suburbs, such as Lakewood, Cleveland Heights, Shaker Heights, and any others that contemplate introducing this work.

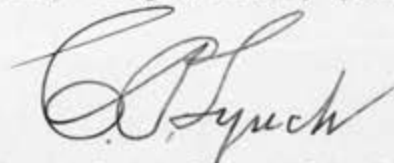
My suggestion to you was to eliminate possible criticism by taking the instruction out of the school buildings and have it done in churches.

The plan suggested by me involved excusing pupils (preferably 4th, 5th, and 6th grades to begin with) on written request of parents. Pupils having parents of any or no church affiliations -- Jewish, Catholic, or Protestant, would be excused during school hours, on a schedule to be worked out as amicably as possible for all concerned to receive instruction in churches of their choice, the entire expense of instruction to be financed by the churches giving the instruction, by teachers selected by the various church agencies.

My understanding on the day of our conference was that if such a plan as I outlined could be worked out you would have no objection to such plan. Of course I inferred that this plan would be acceptable to other Jewish Rabbis who might be interested in the general plan of religious education for Greater Cleveland.

Kindly reply as to whether I have stated this matter as you understood it in our conference, as I am most anxious to come to some common amicable basis for satisfactory cooperative effort.

Very respectfully yours,



Superintendent of Schools.

CPL/LEK

Fakewood

W. H. R. S.

W. H. R. S.

W. H. R. S.

W. H. R. S.

W. H. R. S.

W. H. R. S.

W. H. R. S.

W. H. R. S.

W. H. R. S.

W. H. R. S.

W. H. R. S.

W. H. R. S.

W. H. R. S.



W. H. R. S.

W. H. R. S.

W. H. R. S.

W. H. R. S.



W. H. R. S.

DISCRIMINATORY IMMIGRATION

Why the 1890 Census?

SPEECH

OF

HON. CHARLES A. MOONEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 8, 1924

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MOONEY].

Mr. MOONEY. Mr. Chairman, I have studied this bill most carefully, have earnestly listened to the debate upon it, and am most ardent in my conviction that the measure should not pass.

The future of our Nation will depend upon its citizenship. Immigration, one of the important elements that enter into this question, is therefore a matter of greatest importance and deserves most careful and unbiased study. I personally would like to have the committee go still further with its hearings. I would like to have them listen not only to those who ask to be heard but to seek advice and counsel of other outstanding citizens, to the end that no one may even suspect any purpose other than the country's good. If we are to depart from a system that in 150 years has transformed this land from a wilderness to the greatest nation of the world, I want to do it following advice and counsel of men of the type of Chief Justice Taft, Justice Brandeis, Dr. S. Parks Cadman, Rabbi Wise, Bishop Schrembs, and Newton Baker; not on the judgment of the Laughlins, Hennings, Stoddards, and Speranzas.

I can not forget that I myself am an American citizen because of the Nation's immigration liberality, for my grandfather came to our shores an immigrant. I believe that the present-day immigrant comes for the same reason, and comes prepared to love as he did this land of opportunity and freedom. I know that every unkind statement, every immoderate prediction made to-day was made of him, and I believe that there is no more ground for these predictions now than when he came, 90 years ago.

My heart goes out to the immigrant of to-day. I want to speak upon the bill, however, not so much because of my interest in the immigrant as because of my love for our institutions and ideals. I can not help but feel that our civilization is on trial, that the age-long traditions of our country are being tested. When the present law passed it was regarded as most drastic. It is now proposed to reduce by 33 1/2 per cent the quota then adopted. Is it in the interest of labor? Let us go to the Department of Labor to learn their attitude.

Assistant Secretary Henning says:

It is not so much the quantity as the quality of the immigrant.

We all agree upon selective immigration, that no one should enter without good morals and good health—the selective immigration act of 1917 covers this. Henning further says:

Originally the immigrants who settled this country came from northern and western Europe and were a stable, wholesome class of people. In recent years the greatest influx has been from southern and eastern Europe and has consisted in the main of a far lesser element.

This bill proposes to go back to 1890 for its census figures. The obvious purpose, therefore, is to shut off immigration from other parts of Europe than the north and west.

It is at this point of the bill that one sees the recrudescence of prejudice and hatred in the country. The question that has recurred to my mind again and again was shall America after 300 years of such glorious traditions continue to look upon Root, Johnson, Grant, Wise, and Marshall as equals, or will it introduce discrimination? The bill as it is proposed, it must be remembered, does not strike only those who seek America as a haven of refuge in the future, but is hitting most unmercifully many of those whose parents and grandparents have toiled and labored with the sweat of their brow to help the upbuilding of America. Remember, that there are millions of men and women in this country whose race stock came from central and eastern Europe. This bill deliberately tells these citizens that they are of inferior American stock. You can not turn the hands of time backward. Those men and women are to-day part and parcel of our body politic. They are in the House, in the Senate, in our colleges and universities, and in our fields of commerce. They are there as Americans. Remember, this bill labels all of these as inferiors. You are dealing a veritable deathblow to the heart of Americanism if you declare that one part of its citizenry is inferior to any other.

Now, as to those seeking admission to our shores. It seems that it seldom occurs to many of us that the immigrant as seen in many of our cities, is not a detached entity, that he does not come from air; he comes from some racial stock. He comes from a group that has its traditions. There was a time in his life when he was not a foreigner, not an immigrant. When he was a part and parcel of civilization, a state, a culture. We seem to forget that it was a spirit of adventure or rebellion against autocracy and oppression, or was it economic pressure that made of many a wanderer, that forced him to forsake his hearth and go knocking at the gates of other countries. If we are to judge the immigrant, then let us judge the entire race stock. While the proposal seriously affects the Hungarians, Czechs, Lithuanians, Poles, and North Slavs, it even more seriously affects the South Slavs, Jews, and Italians, and of these I should like to say a word. As to the Slavs—we who knew them best, like them most—we know how readily they assimilate and no one hears complaint of Slavish people in communities of which they are part. I believe that it is only fair to the Italian to judge him by the great illustrious people from which he comes. Is there any among my fellow Congressmen who will dare to speak of Italians, a people with a history 2,700 years old, that has given to the world some of its greatest artists, poets, singers, statesmen, and philosophers, as an inferior people? There have been many people who could not forgive the Jew his unwillingness to die—to disappear from the world's stage. Cal-

umny and hatred has been heaped upon his head but his fitness has never been denied. The mere fact that, like Gibraltar, he has remained unmoved, unshaken by the waves of persecution and hatred, prove his fitness. It is in this wise that I like to think of our immigrants. I want to take into consideration their whole racial background, the history of their successes and failures, their struggles and achievements. And when we look at peoples that way not a racial group on earth but whom the Eternal Father has endowed with intellectual, moral, and spiritual gifts. The least of God's creatures is fulfilling a definite purpose in life and surely every racial stock is under the guidance of a divine Providence. How can mortal man introduce discrimination and differences?

I came to think of the immigrant in this wise because of my refusal to pass judgment on him through the eyes of exaggerated newspaper reports. I sought personal contact. I should therefore like to speak of my own personal experience with immigrants and descendants of immigrants. It is my honor in this Congress to represent a part of the Nation's greatest city—a city whose people, a great family, are partners in their public enterprises and whose municipal affairs and philanthropic and educational institutions have become an example to the cities in the country. It is a city with a civic conscience—the finest American example of municipal government.

My district, 10 miles along the shores of Lake Erie, is represented in all municipal activities. It holds within its borders the great financial district, and in large part the factories which have given to Cleveland its high rank in the industrial world. But, more important than all this, it is a district of comfortable homes, filled with healthy, happy children and contented men and women. While the vast majority of our people are native born, there is not a nation in Europe that has not contributed to its citizenship; and I treasure among my intimate friends immigrants and children of immigrants from each one of them. It has been my proud privilege to meet many of our good foreign people in their homes. My heart was filled to overflowing to see their deep-seated love for our country and its institutions, to learn of their ambitions and struggles and hopes for their children. The principals of our public schools have informed me that the children of these homes rank very well in the schools of the neighborhood.

I am not basing my judgment on newspaper articles or motion-picture characters, but upon personal and intimate acquaintanceship. I remember that some time since the Slovenian Americanization class in my district was the largest in the Nation, and I say from personal knowledge that no one American born or otherwise more deeply treasures his citizenship than any of these good people, or the Poles, Slavs, Czechs, Hungarians, Croatians, Rumanians, or other race stocks who in great numbers are in attendance at naturalization schools.

I do not for one instant ascribe to the Committee on Immigration any racial or religious prejudices. I do not maintain that the Department of Labor consciously entertains this sentiment, although Assistant Secretary Henning, Commissioner Landis, and others are given to most intemperate language. I am convinced that it is the intensive propaganda against immigra-

tion that has had its effect both on the department and the committee. It is a most peculiar and dangerous germ this anti-immigration sentiment. It changes the heart of a community overnight. It blinds the eyes of the normally fair and intelligent.

We have recently emerged from the greatest war in history in which we may proudly say that our Nation reached spiritual heights never attained by any other nation. I challenge anyone to point out one race stock more patriotic or self-sacrificing than any other, and in this statement I include Americans of German ancestry.

It seems to me but yesterday that in my home town in Cleveland I saw a great parade of war-service mothers. There were in that group, marching side by side, descendants of men who had been with Washington and representatives of every country on the other side. Religion, color, and social differences were forgotten. All mothers were actuated only by the loving interest of their boys, who in the same khaki, side by side, and equally fearless, braved death together. How proud and satisfied an American I was at that moment! How generously I indulged in the hope that our Nation was one great family and that no one would ever dare again try to create discrimination because of racial or religious differences.

This was the spirit of our country and the hope of all good Americans but a few years ago. To-day, Commissioner Landis is quoted as saying "that most of the aliens, at least 85 per cent, were those whom this country could not assimilate properly. Until 1890 the Nordic races led in immigration, and then the Slav and Latin races began to come. The ideals and beliefs of the latter races are very different from those of the Nordic races, and they know very little of religion or political liberty." No student of history could make such a statement. I wonder what Commissioner Landis thinks of the 400,000 young men who waived exemption and willingly entered the service of this country in the World War? In his opinion, have those men become properly assimilated, and do they understand the value of political liberty?

It is a mean and dangerous germ, I repeat, blinding the eyes of the normally fair and intelligent. The chairman of the Committee on Immigration is honest, earnest, and sincere. In a speech made in the last Congress, commenting upon the great work of the committee, he said:

Petitions come on one side from the patriotic orders, and on the other side—for freer immigration—from the so-called hyphenated alliances and societies.

This is an example of a fair man, who, because of propaganda, has gotten into a mental state where he believes the person who is friendly to the immigrant is hyphenated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. Mr. SABATH. I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. MORGAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOONEY. In just a minute.

How rapidly a falsehood will spread, particularly if malicious tongues are busily engaged in the godless work. Suddenly a

new word made its way into the English language—"Nordic," "Nordic," "Nordic"—everywhere you turned. There is not a fifth-rate extension lecturer but does not speak of it with scientific exactness. Newspaper editorials, magazine articles, know exactly what the word means, what it implies, and yet the hearings before the committee have established beyond a doubt that this word "Nordic" is an invention of the anti-Semite Chamberlin, an English subject who expatriated himself at the time of his country's need. He went so far in his rabid anti-Semitism as to make of the Christ a "Nordic." But suppose, for the sake of argument, there is such a race as the "Nordic." Has its superiority been established? Has the superiority of any race been established? It is a thing of common knowledge among ethnologists and anthropologists that this talk of racial superiority is largely verbiage. Prof. Franz Boas, America's leading authority on anthropology, in his book "The Mind of Primitive Man," shows that notion to be a most ridiculous one, and on page 208 of this remarkable book states:

The tendency to value one's own civilization as higher than that of the whole race of mankind is the same which prompted the actions of primitive man who considers every stranger as an enemy and who is not satisfied until the enemy is killed.

But—

Say the enemies of the immigrant—

Here are statistics. Here are figures.

It is an axiom that any man given a set of complicated figures can prove anything he wants to prove. Admiral Benson never said anything more true than when he stated in a recent naval investigation that there are three kinds of liars—liars, damned liars, and statisticians.

Any fair-minded man knows that the vast majority of our immigrants are living in peace, are sending their children to the public schools of the country, are building up our larger cities, very many of them prospering. They are raising healthy families, which will be the bulwark of America generations hence. Immigration is not our most serious problem. I hope my fellow Congressmen will read in the American Journal of Sociology for the month of January, 1924, pages 430 to 442, an article dealing with the vital statistics of one of the most prominent women's colleges in the country, a college that admits practically only native Americans of good stock. You will there read that out of 4,424 women who have graduated from that institution since the year 1867 only 2,458, or 55.6 per cent, are married. And of this number 754, or one-fourth of the total number married, have no children. Six hundred and thirty-five more have only one child in their family. After reading that article you will perhaps realize that we need some of these good old mothers of yesterday, who are satisfied in bringing into the world, through pain and sacrifice, a family of stalwart boys and girls. No one here will deny that such mothers are found among our immigrants.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman yield for just one statement there?

Mr. MOONEY. I would like to in a moment or so; however, I will be glad to yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I would like very much to say on behalf of the committee that through the strenuous times of the hearings this committee undertook not to discuss the Nordic proposition or racial matters.

Mr. MOONEY. I have tried to make that clear, that it is propaganda. There is no doubt in my mind as to the fairness of the committee, and I am only speaking of the propagandist. I meant to say that before.

Mr. MORGAN. Will the gentleman yield now?

Mr. MOONEY. Yes.

Mr. MORGAN. Are we to understand from the gentleman's discussion that he does not favor fixing a limitation on immigrants?

Mr. MOONEY. Not at all.

Mr. MORGAN. No limitation whatsoever?

Mr. MOONEY. That the gentleman is not to understand that at all. I am trying to make it clear that I object to the census of 1890.

Mr. MORGAN. What is the gentleman's view of a proper percentage?

Mr. MOONEY. My view of a proper percentage is that whatever percentage is started upon it should be based upon the census of 1920.

This is the first time, to my knowledge, that Congress has been called upon to recognize its many racial stocks. It is, I maintain, the result of the intolerance which follows war. There have always been, it is true, men in America who believed the early racial stocks more valuable and superior to all others. I have yet to meet an American of German or Irish ancestry who lays claim to "Nordic" blood, but for the moment it pleases the propagandists to include both in this so-called most desirable class. Let us see what the "Nordicologists" said of the German and Irish at the time immigration was heavy from those countries. I find in an essay by Chickering in the forties the following:

(On page 2)

These foreigners have been educated under influences very different from those in our country; and when mixed with our citizens and forming an integral part of our population, are likely essentially to modify the social and political character of the mass of our people, and the character of our institutions and laws.

(On page 65)

These foreigners have come here to benefit themselves, not from any love of us or our country. They are admitted to be partakers of the fruits derived from the institutions of our fathers.

(On page 66)

The majority of those who come know nothing of rational or regulated liberty.

The future destiny of these States none can tell. Every accession of newcomers introduces new elements of moral and political power into the community, besides the insensible changes which are constantly taking place.

In 1856 Doctor Bussy pays the following compliment to the German. He says:

95014-559

(On page 13)

Patriotism is natural in a native, but it must be cultivated in a foreigner. Their minds are filled with a vague and indefinite idea of liberty. It is not the liberty of law, but of unrestrained license.

(On page 21)

These organizations have not stopped with the mere enumeration of their principles. They have boldly entered the political arena, asserted their rights to share with us in legislation.

The oath of allegiance to our country has not infused into them the spirit of our Government.

(On page 32)

Did true democracy admit of a German construction in this country, the Revolution would long since have proved a curse instead of a blessing.

When foreigners enjoy our hospitality, as they do; assume to set up a standard of "democracy" which proscribes a portion of their benefactors, it is high time that the birthright qualification for office and voting should be established.

Of the Irish he says:

(On page 43)

Who can calculate the strength of these organizations? The Irish population of this country now numbers a million. Of that number nearly 600,000 are males, and who knows but there are 600,000 armed Irishmen in our midst, bound together by a solid oath and sworn to keep their secrets inviolable.

(On page 64)

They live upon our substance, yet they want our political blessings, and seek to model them after their own crude ideas of liberty, freedom, and equality.

"Self-preservation is the first law of nature." The time is not far distant when we shall be compelled to forsake the old homestead and leave it to the vandals.

Here is what the Lathrop Stoddards thought of our Irish and German "Nordics" some 75 years ago. And how history has belied their silly predictions. How it has disappointed their misgivings. Those men did not understand the true spirit of America and Americanism.

In 1890 the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Lodge], in magazine articles, expressed the same fear of immigration from southern and eastern Europe. Now, what has happened in the 34 years since 1890? In all frankness, has his prediction not been equally as far afield as the earlier ones of Bussy and Chickering?

Some few days ago the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Box], for whom I have both respect and affection and in whose judgment on any other matter I have confidence, went on to show the superiority of the so-called "Nordic" immigrant, and to that end he quoted at some length to show that the Central and New England States owe their progress to civil self-government brought from England.

Surely no person, save some patriotic citizen whose forebears braved the wilds hundreds of years ago to make America, should pass upon our race stocks. Do we find some Adams, Hale, Stark, or Putnam quoted in this statement? Ah, no; it is

95014-559

Viscount Bryce, an Englishman. I wonder how the judge would feel if I should quote Mussolini to show that if the Italians left New York the city would most deeply suffer.

Friends, let us not prate about racial superiority. It is only the outgrowth of egotism. The Babylonian, the Persian, the Hebrew, the Greek, the Assyrian, the Egyptian, and the Roman all suffered from this complex. We are told in the story of Joseph that when his brethren came to Egypt the Egyptian "Nordics" refused to break bread with the members of Joseph's family.

Well, we have now discovered the tomb of one of these royal Egyptians, Tutankahmen, of blessed memory. I leave it to you as to what race has been exercising more wholesome influence in your life, in my life, and in the lives of our children, the lowly Hebrew or the Egyptian "Nordic." It is a stupid and ungodly notion, this idea of superiority. Individually, we arrogantly and selfishly consider ourselves better than our neighbor, and, collectively, we look upon our group as superior to all others. Science and religion condemn such a wicked notion. These "Nordics," if they ever did exist, did not create the world and did not develop the sum total of humanity's civilization and culture. If these "Nordics" are God's chosen people, why did they borrow their religion from the hills of Judea, their laws from the Roman forum, and their arts from the galleries of Athens?

Jefferson and Lincoln would have understood the language of this bill but never its spirit. Let us return to their principles and stand with them upon the holy proposition that all men are created equal.

After all, despite ravages of war, assaults of masked bigotry, and the propaganda of organized hate, the truth conceded by the prophets of old still stands:

Have we not all one Father?
Hath not one God created us?

[Applause.]

95014-559

October 2nd, 1924.

Mr. Jacob Landaу,
132 Nassau Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Landaу,

I am interested in the forthcoming campaign in the capacity not of a Rabbi but of a citizen. I have long looked forward to the organization of a third party - a Liberal Party. The movement headed today by LaFollette promises to be the nucleus of just such a party. The Republicans and Democrats are no longer distinguished by any characteristic issues or platforms. The conservative elements within these parties should merge into one conservative party and there is a legitimate place for it in American public life. The liberals in both of these parties should find their logical place in a new progressive party such as LaFollette offers.

The Republican party should this year be decisively repudiated on the basis of its recent record of corruption, evasiveness and lack of leadership. The Democratic party, sad to say, has in recent years had neither record nor platform.

Very sincerely yours,

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERALS

Basis: Perfect liberty and co-operative effort in the
quest of pure religion

FOURTEENTH SESSION

October 28th and 29th, 1924

NEW YORK CITY



General Theme: Making religion effective in the
life of the world

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERALS

Lincoln Centre, 700 Oakwood Blvd.

CHICAGO

PROGRAM

President Jesse H. Holmes, Presiding

Tuesday, October 28.

10 A. M., The Community Church, Park Ave. and Thirty-fourth Street.

Subject: "Religion and the Press."

Speakers: Leo Wise,
Albert C. Dieffenbach,
John Haynes Holmes.

Discussion.

2:30 P. M., The Community Church, Park Ave. and Thirty-fourth Street.

Subject: "What Constitutes a Liberal Education?"

Speaker: Henry Neumann.

Subject: "To What Extent is the American Educational System
Able to Supply a Liberal Education?"

Speaker: John A. Randall.

Discussion.

8 P. M., West Side Unitarian Church, 244 Cathedral Parkway.

Address of Welcome, Charles Francis Potter.

Subject: "The United Liberal Movement."

Speakers: Frank Oliver Hall,
Anna Garlin Spencer,
Samuel McChord Crothers.

Wednesday, October 29.

10 A. M., The Community Church, Park Ave. and Thirty-fourth Street.

Subject: "Religion and Art."

Speakers: Eugene R. Shippen,
Von Ogden Vogt,
Percival Chubb.

2:30 P. M., The Community Church, Park Ave. and Thirty-fourth Street.

Subject: "Religion and Civic Life."

Speakers: Dorothy Pomeroy,
Arthur Nash.

Discussion, led by W. W. W. Argow.

8 P. M., Temple Beth-el, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street.

Address of Welcome, Samuel Schulman.

Subject: "Religion and World Peace."

Speakers: Abba H. Silver,
Stanton Coit.

INFORMATION

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The National Federation of Religious Liberals includes the American Unitarian Association, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Universalist General Convention, the General Conference of the Religious Society of Friends, and various independent liberal organizations and individuals.

The Fourteenth Session of the Federation will convene in New York City Tuesday and Wednesday, October 28 and 29, 1924. The forenoon and afternoon sessions of both days will be held in the Community Church, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The evening meeting of Tuesday will be held in the West Side Unitarian Church, 244 Cathedral Parkway, and the evening meeting of Wednesday in Temple Beth-el, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street. All sessions are open to the public.

HOTEL HEADQUARTERS

Hotel headquarters will be at the McAlpin, Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street. Reservations should be made by writing direct to the McAlpin. The following are the rates:

Single rooms without bath, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Single rooms with bath, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00.

Double rooms without bath, \$5.50 and \$6.00, for two persons.

Double rooms with bath, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00 and \$10.00, for two persons.

Two connecting double rooms with bath, each room one double bed, \$12.00 and \$14.00 for four persons.

Two connecting double rooms with bath, each room twin beds, \$15.00 and \$16.00.

WHO'S WHO ON THE PROGRAM

Jesse H. Holmes is President of the Federation and professor in Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

Leo Wise is Editor of the American Israelite, Cincinnati.

Alfred C. Dieffenbach is Editor of the Christian Register, Boston.

John Haynes Holmes is Editor of Unity, Chicago, and Minister of the Community Church, New York.

Henry Neumann is lecturer for the Brooklyn Ethical Society, and author of "Education for Moral Growth."

John A. Randall is President of The Mechanics Institute, Rochester, N. Y.

Charles Francis Potter is Minister of the West Side Unitarian Church, New York City; Modernist Debater.

Frank Oliver Hall is a professor in Tufts College, Medford, Mass.; for seventeen years was Pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, New York City.

Anna Garlin Spencer is professor, writer and lecturer; author of "Woman's Share in Social Culture," "The Family and Its Members."

Samuel McChord Crothers is Minister of the First Parish, Cambridge, Mass.; author of "The Endless Life," "How to Know Emerson," "The Dame School of Experience."

Eugene R. Shippen is Minister of the Second Unitarian Church, Boston; President of the Religious Arts Guild.

Von Ogden Vogt is Minister of the Wellington Avenue Congregational Church, Chicago; author of "Art and Religion."

Percival Chubb was for many years lecturer for the St. Louis Ethical Society, but has recently become associated with the Brooklyn Ethical Society.

Dorothy Pomeroy of Bradford, England, is an interpreter of the religious significance of industrial and political movements.

Arthur Nash is the father of The A. Nash Company, Inc., Cincinnati—"The Golden Rule in Industry."

W. W. W. Argow is Pastor of The Peoples Church, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Samuel Schulman is Rabbi of the Temple Beth-el, New York City.

Abba H. Silver is Rabbi of The Temple, Cleveland.

Stanton Coit is President of the Ethical Church of London; author "Social Worship," "The Message of Man" and "The Soul of America."

COUNCIL

Honorary President..CHAS. W. WENDTE, Berkeley, Calif.
President.....JESSE H. HOLMES, Swarthmore, Pa.
Chairman Executive Com.....CURTIS W. REESE, Chicago
Secy-Treas., Pro-tem.....FRANK H. BURT, Boston, Mass.

Appointed by the Universalist General Convention:

L. WARD BRIGHAM, Chicago, Ill.
ROGER S. GALER, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

Appointed by the American Unitarian Association:

STANLEY Y. STEVENS, Ann Arbor, Mich.
FRANK S. C. WICKS, Indianapolis, Ind.

Appointed by the Central Conference of American Rabbis:

TOBIAS SCHANFARBER, Chicago, Ill.
ABRAM SIMON, Washington, D. C.

Appointed by the General Conference of the Religious Society of Friends:

O. EDWARD JANNEY, Baltimore, Md.
J. BARNARD WALTON, Philadelphia, Pa.

Members-at-large:

CHAS. E. SNYDER, Sioux City, Iowa.
ANNA GARLIN SPENCER, New York, N. Y.
CARL A. VOSS, Pittsburg, Pa.
HARRY ETTLESON, Philadelphia, Pa.
HORACE J. BRIDGES, Chicago, Ill.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS

MRS. ELIZABETH POWELL BOND.....Germantown, Pa.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT.....Boston, Mass.
DANIEL EVANS.....Cambridge, Mass.
FREDERICK R. GRIFFIN.....Philadelphia, Pa.
LEE S. MCCOLLESTER.....Tufts College, Mass.
MRS. LUCIA AMES MEAD.....Brookline, Mass.
WILLIAM ROSENAU.....Baltimore, Md.
MARION D. SHUTTER.....Minneapolis, Minn.
FRANKLIN C. SOUTHWORTH.....Meadville, Pa.
JOSEPH SWAIN.....Swarthmore, Pa.
AMBROSE W. VERNON.....Northfield, Minn.

Address all communications to

CURTIS W. REESE

Chairman Executive Committee

Lincoln Centre, 700 Oakwood Blvd. - CHICAGO, ILL.

September sixteenth
1925

Mr. David A. Brown,
United Jewish Campaign,
512 Pershing Square Bldg.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Brown,

I have read your kind letter of September tenth and regret that my opposition to the so-called Crimean project hurt you. I would not do that for the world, but you realize I am sure, that in matters such as these, involving fundamental outlooks, men must follow their own light.

I am surprised that you assumed that my opposition to Russian colonization was due entirely to my Zionism. That is not the fact. I was instrumental in a measure in keeping the "Crimean" resolution off the floor of the Vienna Conference, because I did not regard it as a Zionist issue.

I read Dr. Rosen's report, even as I read everything which he wrote heretofore and everything which you wrote. I am still of the opinion that mass colonization in Russia is a stupendous blunder. I am confident that five or ten years will prove me right. I need not go into the reasons for the position which I take. I assume that many of them were stated at the Philadelphia Conference. I am of the opinion that should present conditions in Russia improve, the Jew will not stay on the farm. Should they grow worse, he will be wiped off the farm.

It is naive to assume that the settlement of a few thousand families upon the soil and the expenditure of a few millions of American dollars will reconstruct Jewish life in Russia - as the grandiose publicity of the J.D.C. announced. The reconstruction of Russian Jewish life is contingent upon the reconstruction of Bolshevik Russia through the revision of its economic policies. This will come to pass sooner or later.

The resolution which was adopted at the Philadelphia Conference is in the nature of a compromise. I am perfectly willing to abide by those decisions, although there seems to be room for various and opposing interpretations of these resolutions. If Mr. Rosenwald's position is to become the official interpretation of this resolution - that the first nine million dollars raised must go for Russian colonization, and if Russian colonization will continue to be featured as the outstanding object of this campaign, many of us will find ourselves embarrassed when it comes to the task of assisting in raising the funds.

I cannot free myself from the thought that for the price of a few thousand acres of confiscated land, Soviet Russia has purchased the finest propaganda machine in America. Marshall's address at the Philadelphia Conference was but one of the many apologies for Soviet Russia which the spokesmen of the J.D.C. will be compelled to make in order to justify their colonization project. I note that an attempt was even made at the Conference to stifle all criticism of Soviet Russia - a government which has proscribed the teaching of our religion and which is directly responsible for the godlessness and the appalling ignorance concerning our faith and our ideals of half the Jewish youth of Russia today.

However, in the face of what has been hailed as "the harmony resolution" of the Conference, I shall, for the time being at least, remain silent.

There is in all this, of course, my dear Mr. Brown, not a scintilla of criticism of you or of the sincerity and honesty of your position. We just see things differently. Time alone will prove which of us is right.

With kindest regards and hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you soon, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours,



Crimea

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

MINUTES OF MEETING OF ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

October 13, 1925 - At Home of Mr. Lipsky

#14

PRESENT: Mr. Lipsky in the Chair; Messrs. Bublick, Fierst, Fishman, Goldberg, Grabelsky, Kaliski, Rothenberg, Samuel, Silver, Weinstein, Neumann, and Weisgal, Secretary.

By invitation: Dr. S. Bernstein, Samuel Elitz, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

ACTIONS COMMITTEE MEETING

The Secretary read a cablegram from Bernard A. Rosenblatt in which he asks for instructions from the Administrative Committee for the meeting of the Actions Committee which he is to attend in the place of the American members of that committee. It was decided that the Chairman cable Mr. Rosenblatt instructing him to support the list of the Executive to be submitted by Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Sokolow, with the understanding that the membership of the Palestine Executive must include Messrs. Halpern and Shocken.

PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE

The Administrative Committee considered the problems arising out of the Philadelphia Conference and their relation to Zionist work in America.

Dr. Wise presented a brief summary of what transpired at Philadelphia and in reply to a question put by Mr. Rothenberg, he gave an interpretation of what he believed to be the meaning of the resolution adopted by the Conference, to which the Zionist representatives acquiesced. Dr. Wise said that in his opinion the resolution definitely removes Russian colonization from the centre of the J.D.C. campaign and just as definitely commits the J.D.C. to help us in our Palestine work. The resolution was so understood by Mr. Marshall and Mr. Warburg, both of whom publicly stated that they would help in the raising of funds for Palestine.

Dr. Bernstein and Mr. Samuel, who were present at the conference, concurred in the interpretation given by Dr. Wise.

However, Dr. Wise added, everything that has happened since the Philadelphia Conference, the publicity issued and the statements made by persons associated in the campaign, has been in direct violation of the resolution and, in his opinion, constitutes a breach of agreement on the part of the J.D.C. Although he believed that Mr. Marshall and Mr. Warburg were sincere in their desire to help Palestine, they were unable to control the people associated with them in the campaign, particularly Mr. Brown, who was bound on pushing to the forefront Russian colonization, regardless of what the Zionists might say or do. What is more, he is engaging in a deliberate attempt to crush Zionist effort in this country. He has made public statements to the effect that he distrusts the Zionists in this country and is very little concerned as to what they thought or did.

In the discussion that followed the presentation of Dr. Wise's report, Mr. Goldberg expressed the opinion that before any steps are taken that would in any way indicate Zionist opposition to the campaign, the Chairman should

communicate with the leaders of the J.D.C. and present the Zionist case to them. The Philadelphia resolution, in his opinion, should be taken at its face value, and we should accordingly demand either joint drives or part of the proceeds of the campaign for Palestine.

Mr. Neumann said that we ought to be clear in our own minds as to what our policy should be. For this reason, he believed, we ought to get back to fundamentals, pointing out to the responsible leaders of the J.D.C. that what they are doing now is contrary to the action expected by the Zionist world when the former embarked on the scheme for the extension of the Jewish Agency. When the Zionist budget, Mr. Neumann said, was fixed at the Vienna Congress, the committee took into consideration the larger possibilities in America as a result of the extension of the Jewish Agency. He agreed with Mr. Goldberg, that we ought to demand concrete help in the gathering of the Zionist budget.

At this point Rabbi Silver related to the committee a conversation he had had with Mr. Brown while the latter was in Cleveland several weeks ago. In answer to a question he had put to Mr. Brown as to why the people of the J.D.C. are doing so little for Palestine, in spite of their promises, Mr. Brown replied that in their opinion Russian colonization was more urgent at this time and they cannot devote themselves to two things at the same time. When asked what will happen with the Palestine Economic Corporation, he said that nothing may be expected for the next three years. When Rabbi Silver pointed out to him the effect this will have on general public opinion, and particularly on the Zionists, Mr. Brown answered, "What the hell do I care for them? We are going to proceed with out work and with our publicity as we choose. We never wanted the Jewish Agency. It was Weizmann who forced it on us."

Dr. Silver also mentioned the fact that in a letter he received from the J.D.C. asking him to become a member of the general campaign committee, only the first part of the resolution adopted in Philadelphia was quoted, while that part relating to Palestine was entirely omitted. Dr. Silver said that he was convinced that these people mean to do nothing for Palestine. He realized that we were in a difficult situation and that the resolution adopted at Philadelphia complicated matters. He also told the committee that in answer to a telegram from Mr. Brown asking him to be present at the Philadelphia conference, he replied by wire that he was unalterably opposed to the Crimea plan. Subsequently after the Philadelphia conference had adopted the resolution, he wrote Mr. Brown a long letter explaining his position and stating that inasmuch as some agreement had been arrived at in Philadelphia, he would remain silent.

Supplementing the statement made by Rabbi Silver, Mr. Samuel said that in his opinion the speeches by some of the leaders at the banquet following the conference constituted a virtual repudiation of the agreement. He was a speaker at that banquet and in his speech he made allusion to the levity with which the agreement had been treated. Nevertheless, Mr. Samuel believed that we must take the resolution at its face value and demand, first, that Russian colonization shall not be the major issue in the campaign of the J.D.C., (vide the resolution); and second, definite cooperation for Palestine.

Dr. Kaliski said that he had an opportunity to speak with a number of responsible members of the J.D.C., and he had gained the impression that the men closely identified with the J.D.C. did not trust the Zionists. He also said that he had been informed that Julius Rosenwald had written a letter to the J.D.C. stating that he would not contribute one cent of the million dollars pledged by

him if any part of the money went to Palestine.

Mr. Bublick deemed it unwise to ask the J.D.C. for any guarantees for covering the Zionist budget. It was his opinion that if we ask for money out of the present campaign and are refused, and if we then, as would be natural, oppose the campaign, the J.D.C. will stamp us as "hold-up men" and say we are opposed to the campaign because they refused to give us money. He believed that the only course to take was to fight it out on the main issue. He was definitely opposed to Russian colonization and the large majority of Jews in America, he believed, were opposed to the campaign.

There was general disagreement with the course of action suggested by Mr. Bublick, although the members of the committee agreed that, in principle, they were just as much opposed to Russian colonization as Mr. Bublick was.

The Chairman said that it was futile to discuss now what our action should be if the J.D.C. refuses to cooperate in the work for Palestine or to guarantee any deficit that may arise in the Keren Hayesod as a result of the campaign. He was of the opinion that the first step to take would be to outline our immediate action. We must first make clear to the Zionist of America their duty at the present juncture, regardless of how this action will affect the relations between the Zionist Organization and the J.D.C.

The action outlined by the Chairman was as follows: First, to prepare an effective call to the Zionists of America, to be presented for ratification to the next meeting of the Executive Committee; Second, to address a letter to Mr. Marshall and Mr. Warburg asking for a conference between representatives of the Z.O.A. and representatives of the J.D.C. At this conference the Zionist representatives should make clear to Mr. Marshall and Mr. Warburg the position in which the Zionist Organization finds itself as the result of the action taken by the J.D.C.; to point out the hazards of the Keren Hayesod campaign and the difficulties and conflicts which are inevitable once our activities begin. The Zionist Organization is burdened with the responsibility of covering the Palestine budget, and this responsibility must be met, if we are not to jeopardize our position in Palestine. The Chairman believed that at this conference no proposals should be made by the Zionist Organization with regard to the covering of the Zionist budget, but that we should merely state our position.

At this point Mr. Rothenberg said that before we decide on this course of action, we should be clear in our own minds as to what we propose to do if the J.D.C. refused to cover any deficit of the Keren Hayesod that might accrue as a result of their campaign.

In reply, the Chairman stated that he would take it for granted that if the J.D.C. definitely promises to make up the deficit out of the J.D.C. campaign, it would be agreeable to the Administrative Committee.

Mr. Fishman was of the opinion that it would be futile to ask for any co-operation from the J.D.C. He was convinced that they would neither agree to make up the deficit nor engage in joint drives with the Keren Hayesod. He said that Mr. Marshall, in a public speech, stated that American Jewry had three duties to perform: relief for Europe, philanthropic activities in America, and Palestine; and that they could not do anything for Palestine until this relief

campaign was out of the way. It was his opinion that the Zionist must take chances with their own campaigns. Mr. Fishman believed that our action now should be to oppose the appropriation of \$8,400,000 for Russia because this appropriation is in violation of the resolution adopted at Philadelphia.

It was finally agreed: 1) that the chairman prepare the call to be issued to the Zionists, to be presented for ratification to the National Executive Committee; 2) that the Chairman address a letter to Mr. Marshall and Mr. Warburg asking for a conference on the basis outlined above; 3) that the Chairman be authorized to appoint the committee to meet with Mr. Marshall and Mr. Warburg.

The Chairman then submitted an editorial he had written for The New Palestine. After hearing the editorial, it was unanimously agreed that it would be highly appropriate at this time and would certainly meet with the approval of all who appreciate the responsibilities of the Zionist Organization toward Palestine. It was therefore decided that the editorial be published in this week's issue of The New Palestine.

CONGRESS DELEGATES

The Secretary submitted an invitation from the American Jewish Congress to send delegates to the next Congress session in Philadelphia on October 25. It was decided that the Chairman be authorized to present a list of our representatives to the Congress to the next meeting of the National Executive Committee, for its approval.

MEMBERSHIP

Mr. Blitz presented a report of the preparations for the membership campaign and outlined the plans which the New York Campaign Committee, headed by Dr. Wise, Honorary Chairman, Carl Sherman, Chairman, and Dr. S. M. Molamed, Chairman of the Executive Committee, proposed to adopt. The campaign involves the holding of banquets in various parts of the city to which prominent public officials will be invited. Every invitee to the banquet will be required to secure ten members whose dues shall be paid in advance.

It was decided that Mr. Blitz present his plans, together with the budget for the campaign, to the Finance Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

MEYER W. WEISGAL
Secretary.

PENDING MATTERS: 1) Young Judaea. 2) Special Number of The New Palestine.

N
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

October 24, 1925.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Yours of the 15th instant to Mr. David A. Brown has been brought to my attention. It is because of the very high esteem in which I hold you that I am persuaded that your letter is the outcome of a misunderstanding.

If you had been present at the Philadelphia Conference, I am sure that you would not have declined to become a member of the National Committee of the United Jewish Campaign. It was there pointed out, as is the fact, that in May last the Joint Distribution Committee, together with the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Relief Committee and the Peoples Relief Committee, recognizing that conditions in Eastern Europe were such as to necessitate a continuance of the assistance which we had rendered during the past ten years, concluded that it was the duty of American Jewry to contribute during the next three years \$15,000,000 to that end. It was never the purpose of these committees to concentrate on agricultural work in Russia - in fact it was intended that the greater part of the funds collected would go for other purposes, as, for instance, the creation of Kibbutzes, to supply capital to small tradesmen, to assist artisans, to continue child-care, refugee, sanitation and cultural work in various parts of Eastern Europe, and to some extent to continue the health work which we had begun in Palestine. There was no possible question as to the crying need which existed and continues to exist. We were admonished that this was the fact not only by our own representatives, but by the many organizations whose representatives had come to the United States to collect funds for various of these objects, thus creating untold embarrassment among the Jews of this country, who were called upon to contribute to organizations of which they knew nothing. Among the responsible men who had come to this country for such a purpose was Rabbi M. Eisenstadt, formerly of Petrograd, who was explicit in his insistence on the importance of all of these humanitarian obligations.

The conference at Philadelphia was called to further the campaign to raise these funds. There were those who opposed the assistance of the Jews in any part of the world except Palestine, and the fear was expressed that if the United Jewish Campaign was launched, it might interfere with the plans of those who were seeking to raise funds for Palestine. The matter was fully discussed. Speaking with authority, I stated,

and now repeat, that although this campaign was intended to take care of the Jews of Eastern Europe, those connected with the Joint Distribution Committee had in the past shown their recognition of the needs of Palestine by distributing over \$7,000,000 of our funds for Palestine, at a time when scarcely a dollar came from any other source, that we had contributed to Keren Hayesod, and that many of us had cooperated with Dr. Weizmann in seeking to secure increased contributions for that organization, that we participated in the effort to induce non-Zionists to cooperate with the Zionists in connection with the Jewish Agency, whose principal function I conceive to be to help in the raising of funds for Palestine, and that we likewise were engaged in seeking capital for the Palestine Economic Corporation. I then stated, with the sanction of my associates, that at the proper time we would do all in our power to help the cause of Palestine and to assist in the effort to raise adequate funds for its needs. There was and is no dissent from that point of view among my associates. Later in the session a committee was appointed to prepare the resolutions to which you have referred. They speak for themselves. Nobody connected with the United Jewish Campaign is desirous of modifying those resolutions to the extent of a hair's breadth.

The fact that Mr. Brown, in his letter of invitation, did not quote these resolutions in full and omitted the paragraph concerning Palestine, is entirely beside the question. He had previously given extensive publicity to these resolutions. The letter which he was writing related to the United Jewish Campaign. The clause in the resolution regarding Palestine had no materiality in respect to that campaign. Nobody ever intended, except to the extent to which I have referred with regard to the continuance of sanitation work in Palestine, that any part of the fund raised in the campaign was to be pledged for Palestine. It was understood that that would be an entirely separate and independent campaign.

You say in your letter: "American Jewry has now waited for action in behalf of Palestine - not merely expressions of good will." I am at a loss to understand what more can be done than has been done so far as the United Jewish Campaign is concerned. What was desired at Philadelphia was an expression of good will. That was given without mental reservations. I am confident that the purpose expressed will be carried out, unless we are prevented from doing so.

You refer to our campaign as one "for Russian colonization." That phrase was used merely for the sake of brevity. Everybody knew what was meant. It was, to help the Jews who desired to engage in agriculture in Russia on lands set apart for that purpose, to have the opportunity to do so so far as we could supply funds for that purpose within the limits of our appropriation for that object, and so far as consistent with our obligations to other humanitarian and constructive purposes in Eastern Europe.

Though we have rarely met, I am confident that I have read you aright when I express the belief that you do not fail to recognize the needs of our coreligionists in Eastern Europe and the duty that we owe to them, and that you would be the last man in the world to say that, in view of our interest in Palestine, we can shirk our obligation to the 8,000,000 unfortunate Jews in Eastern Europe. As I have had occasion to say recently, this entire matter is one of psychology. The Jews of the United States are able and willing to help where assistance is needed. There are enough warm hearts and willing hands to help the Jews of Eastern Europe and the development of Palestine. If we go before the people with ranks divided, hesitant and doubtful, and indicating a lack of confidence in our ability to help in both directions, it will not take the people long to appreciate that fact, and there may be disappointment all around. But if we go forward, not pessimistically, but with real optimism, and show the public that we believe what we say and that we are acting in accordance with our belief, American Jewry will not fail us in either direction. Ten years ago, when we began our war relief activities, nobody would have hazarded the prophecy that the Jews of the United States would respond as they have, not only to this relief work, but to Palestine, to our various communal charities, to our educational and cultural needs, and to the erection of magnificent structures costing millions of dollars. A fine sense of responsibility has been created, and there are thousands who today find joy in giving, who formerly were indifferent because they had not realized the great moral principle which has been brought into life by the throb of human sympathy and by the spur of necessity.

I most earnestly hope, dear Rabbi Silver, that you will reconsider your decision.

Very cordially yours,

Louis Marshall

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
1845 East 106th Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

October Twenty-ninth
1925

Mr. Louis Marshall,
Guggenheim, Untermyer & Marshall,
120 Broadway, New York City.

My dear Mr. Marshall,

Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of October twenty-fourth. I appreciate very much the spirit which prompted your communication. I am fully aware of the earnestness with which you have applied yourself to the forthcoming campaign of the J.D.C. - quite in keeping with your tradition of Jewish service and leadership - and I realize that the differences of opinion which have arisen are a source of great concern to you.

I need not assure you, my dear Mr. Marshall, that I am as vitally interested in relief measures in behalf of our brothers in Eastern Europe today as I have been in the last ten years, and that I should be as eager to serve now as I was through all the earlier campaigns of the J.D.C. I have just returned from a rather extensive tour of Eastern Europe. I visited Poland, Roumania, Lithuania, Hungary and Austria. I know now more vividly than ever before what a life-saving and soul-saving benefactor the American J.D.C. has been to our people in those lands, and how desperately in need they still are of our continued help and support.

Had the projected campaign of the J.D.C. been limited to a continuation of this work, not a dissenting voice, I am sure, would have been raised in American Israel. However, for months prior to the Philadelphia Conference, a misguided publicity bureau inundated the American press with rash and pompous talk about salvaging Russian Jewry through a vast program of colonization. All other services which the J.D.C. could render Jews in Eastern Europe were completely eclipsed by this new-found panacea.

You state in your letter - "It was never the purpose of the Committee to concentrate on agricultural work

in Russia - in fact it was intended that the greater part of the funds collected would go for other purposes". I am pleased to think that this is now the fixed policy of the J.D.C., but I am at a loss to know why greater publicity was not given to the fact heretofore, or why a budget indicating in a general way the degree of support which would be given to Russian colonization and to other enterprises have not yet been announced.

I need not restate here my position on the subject of colonization in Russia. Mr. Brown has probably sent you a copy of my letter of September sixteenth. I wrote him then, that it was my humble opinion that mass colonization in Russia was a stupendous blunder. Should conditions in Russia improve, the Jew will not stay on the farm. Should they grow worse, he will not be permitted to remain on the farm. It is naive to assume that the settlement of a few thousand families on the soil and the expenditure of a few millions of American dollars will reconstruct Jewish life in Russia, as the grandiose publicity of the J.D.C. announced. The reconstruction of Russian Jewish life is contingent upon the reconstruction of Bolshevik Russia through a revision of its economic policy. This will come to pass sooner or later.

However, I stated to Mr. Brown, that in view of the Philadelphia Resolution (which refused to make Russian colonization the central motive of the Conference, and which at the same time recognized the upbuilding of Palestine as a direct and immediate challenge to American Jewry) that I was content to remain silent and to refrain from actively opposing the colonization project project in Russia so as not to limit the other relief agencies which will be helped by this campaign. Mr. Brown has now scrapped the Philadelphia agreement by omitting the paragraph on Palestine, which alone made that agreement possible. By this act he served notice that in the forthcoming campaign Palestine will be completely ignored. It is not even to be mentioned.

What then is to become of Palestine?

You state in your letter that "at the proper time we will do all in our power to help the cause of Palestine and to assist in the effort to raise adequate funds for its

L.M.3

done
needs". But in all frankness, my dear Mr. Marshall, when is this proper time to be? Does not the great emergency which has arisen in Palestine, due to the unprecedented immigration of thousands of Eastern European Jews into that country, make this the proper time? Close on to one thousand Jews are coming into Palestine weekly. Do you not think that Palestine colonization is entitled to at least that measure of real support - not goodwill and resolutions and gestures - but real support, that Russian colonization is about to receive?

In deference to our common cause ought we not to face the realities of the situation frankly? The men who are at present at the head of the J.D.C. are the very men upon whom, as the result of the many months of conference and negotiation, we have counted upon to launch this year an effective campaign for Palestine. It is clear that the J.D.C. drive will absorb the major efforts of these men for perhaps two or three years and no campaign in behalf of Palestine has been launched or is even contemplated. What then is to become of Palestine?

Is it not then incumbent upon those of us who are impressed with the urgent needs of Palestine today to concentrate our effort on Palestine at a time when, seemingly, the most influential men in American Jewry are devoting themselves exclusively to Near East Relief and Russian Colonization?

Very sincerely yours,

December 28th, 1925.

Mr. Louis Lipsky,
114 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Lipsky,

I received your telegram inviting me to attend the special meeting of the National Executive Committee next Sunday to consider Dr. Wise's resignation. As you know I cannot leave Cleveland on a Sunday especially since there is a possibility of my going to New York on January 17th.

I assume that Dr. Wise's resignation will not be accepted. I assume also that he will be given a vote of confidence. That is as it should be. But between you and me, my dear Mr. Lipsky, Dr. Wise has done the cause of Palestine serious harm by his unwarranted Jesus address. This is the second time in two years that Dr. Wise has hurt Zionism more than any of its worst enemies. The first instance was the Zangwill debacle.

Dr. Wise finds it impossible to submerge his personality in a great national movement. He has a morbidly developed hankering after publicity. This might be pardonable in a free lance but it becomes extremely dangerous in a man who assumes to be the responsible leader in a great movement. I find in my heart no bitterness for the man but only pity that one so gifted should stoop to such tricks. I think someone very close to him ought to speak to him.

-2-

December 28th, .925.

May I also suggest that the organization has made a mistake in building this five million dollar drive around the personality of Dr. Wise. The cause is far greater than any individual and its success should not be made dependable upon any one personality especially one given to such whims and moods.

Very sincerely yours,



? 1925

For release for the Newspapers:

A novel plan to help salvage 1,000,000 Jews in Russia, suffering acutely as a result of the economic dislocations in that country, will be discussed at an all-day conference at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street, today, called by the United Hebrew Trades, the Workmen's Circle and the Jewish Daily Forward. More than 450 delegates representing Jewish labor Social and Philanthropic organizations are expected to attend. Present also will be a number of the most prominent representatives of American Jewry, including Lieutenant Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Felix M. Warburg, Louis Marshall, James N. Rosenberg and others.

The plan is to be discussed and the financing of which will require an expenditure of many millions of dollars, provides for supplying the Russian Jews in question with machinery and raw materials for the development of home industries with a view to making these Jews self supporting and alleviating the unprecedented economic difficulties with which they are confronted. The work has been undertaken as a result of appeals received from Russia and the reports brought by the recent visitors to that country. A campaign to raise the necessary funds for the relief work together with detailed plans for carrying out the program will be devised at the conference.

Discussing the task which the conference has set for itself and the peculiar situation with which it would have to deal, Mr. B. Charney Vladeck, one of the organizers of the conference, explained that the 1 000,000 Jews in whose behalf the relief work is to be undertaken, are among the most hard hit of all elements in Europe who have suffered as a result of the war and the post-war perturbations.

"The people we want to help are to all intents and purposes a "declassé" element, i.e. they have been deprived of all means of making a livelihood as a result of the economic dislocations that have taken place in Russia." Mr. Vladeck said, "most of them are artisans and small tradesmen who under present conditions are unable to follow their vocations and are entirely without any working capital, wherewith to start life anew."

"Not only are they without any economic means of existence, but because of the peculiar juridical system prevailing in Russia, they are deprived of all civil rights. They cannot vote, because they are not producers, as required by Soviet Law. This makes it impossible for them to avail themselves of the social welfare measures, state grants and subsidies enjoyed by other classes of workers in Russia. Originally, it has been hoped that they might be taken care of as a result of the Jewish colonization schemes promoted by the Soviet Government, but not more than 10 per cent of Russian Jews have been able to find relief as a result of these plans. As a consequence these 1,000,000 Jews are doomed to indefinite suffering and privation unless they receive assistance from abroad."

"The assistance we have in mind is to supply these Jews with machinery and raw materials from America to help them establish home industries and by thus giving them a new economic basis of existence,

restore them to a normal position as members of society. It is hoped also to help establish trade schools for the Jewish children."

"The Soviet Government, Mr. Vladeck said, "has promised its cooperation in the relief plans, the realization of which, it is hoped, will be begun without delay."

Today's conference will commence in the morning, followed by an afternoon session, and, possibly, by one in the evening.



Fifteen Million Dollar UNITED JEWISH CAMPAIGN

FOR RECONSTRUCTION, MEDICAL, CULTURAL,
CHILD CARE, AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS,
REFUGEES AND RELIEF IN FOREIGN LANDS

UNDER AUSPICES:

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
FELIX M. WARBURG, CHAIRMAN

CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE
LEON KAMAIKY, CHAIRMAN

DAVID A. BROWN, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

512 PERSHING SQUARE BUILDING
NEW YORK CITY

UNDER AUSPICES:

AMERICAN JEWISH RELIEF COMMITTEE
LOUIS MARSHALL, CHAIRMAN

PEOPLES RELIEF COMMITTEE
ALEXANDER KAHN, CHAIRMAN

April 7, 1926.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
Cleveland, O.

Dear Rabbi Silver,

It becomes my very agreeable duty at this time to report to you that with the exception of a few states, which will shortly be brought in line also, the United Jewish Campaign is now in full swing all over the United States and Canada. This means that in thousands of Jewish communities all over this land committees are actually at work gathering funds or making preparations for the gathering of funds in the greatest humanitarian effort ever participated in by the Jewish people.

The picture that I have in my mind as I review the situation, and permit State after State, City after City, and Community after Community to pass before my mental vision, is that of a mighty, life-saving army, striving valiantly and with relentless determination to carry the fight forward until the \$15,000,000, which was our original objective, has been left far behind in an overwhelming subscription, which I have every reason to hope will run somewhere close to \$25,000,000.

Never in all the history of Jewish philanthropic efforts - never in all the history of all humanitarian efforts in this country has there been such an outpouring of service and self-sacrifice, of loyalty and devotion, as has been displayed in this campaign. The great cry which has come to us from over the seas seems to have penetrated every Jewish heart and every Jewish soul to such an extent that all differences of opinion, all controversial questions which usually divide the Jews of this country into distinct groups, have been wiped out and the Jews of America present a solid front in a concerted movement to save their brethren of Eastern Europe.

Give Them a Chance

To Help Themselves

This is not mere phraseology. During the past six months, it has been my privilege to meet the representative Jews of 45 States. Face to face I have seen how they have reacted to this appeal. I have heard the words that have fallen from their lips - eloquent, burning words in which they have pledged time, effort, service, money to this cause. Scores and scores of men have thrust all their business aside to make this campaign their major business, until that business has been successfully accomplished. In the few States, which it was physically impossible for me to visit, the same enthusiasm, the same earnestness has been aroused. The reports that have been received at National Headquarters from our field staff tell the same story for the rest of the Jews of this country.

And, now, let me give you, as briefly as I can, a picture of what is being done thruout the country, State by State:

It begins with that great campaign in Chicago, which blazed the way for the rest of the country with its oversubscription of a one million dollar quota. And, as this is being written, the colossal effort of New York City to raise six million dollars is gaining momentum and additional strength from day to day, which is bound to send it flying over the top in triumph.

Alabama, which has a quota of \$100,000, is organizing for a campaign toward the end of April, Arizona has already raised \$15,000 toward its quota of \$25,000; in California the campaign to raise \$750,000 starts in Los Angeles on April 15th; thruout Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, again the Jews have been mobilized to raise \$250,000 between the first and fifteenth of May.

Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming, which have decided to run their campaign as a joint effort, get into action on April 26th, to raise a joint total of \$190,000. The many Jewish communities of Connecticut, with a quota of \$350,000, are already in line, with local drives in actual progress. The Florida quota of \$350,000 seems to be assured, if one may judge by the results already obtained by the local drives now in progress.

On May second, Georgia will set out to raise \$200,000, with a drive in Atlanta, with the understanding that all of the local drives must be over by June first. The handful of Jews in Idaho are working hard to raise their quota of \$10,000. The 16 zones of Illinois (exclusive of Chicago), which have accepted a quota of a half million dollars, are preparing for early action, and five of the zones are having their local drives at

the present moment. Indiana's campaign for \$300,000 begins the first week in June.

States which hold their campaign this month are as follows: Kentucky with a quota of \$200,000, April 11 to 17; Louisiana, with a quota of \$350,000, April 11 to 17; Massachusetts, with a quota of \$1,000,000; Mississippi with a quota of \$50,000; Montana, \$15,000; Nevada, \$10,000; North Carolina, \$200,000; North Dakota, \$50,000; Ohio, with the exception of Cincinnati, \$1,000,000; Oklahoma, \$175,000; Pennsylvania, \$3,000,000; South Carolina, \$50,000; Tennessee, \$125,000; Texas, \$350,000, with \$250,000 already raised; Kansas, \$100,000; Virginia, \$200,000; Wisconsin, \$300,000; West Virginia, \$100,000; where campaigns are under way in the Wheeling zone, and preparations are now being made for campaigns in the Charleston zone.

The New Jersey campaign, with a quota of \$750,000, swings into action in Newark on April 29th. Other local drives will be held simultaneously or during the early part of May.

In May the following campaigns will take place: Delaware, with a quota of \$100,000, May 7 to 9; Iowa, \$200,000, May 1st to 14; Michigan, \$400,000, beginning with Detroit on May 3rd; Minnesota, \$300,000, May 2nd to 9; Missouri, with the exception of St. Louis, \$700,000; South Dakota, \$50,000, May 1st to 15.

Arrangements are now under way to organize conferences preliminary to campaigns in the following States: Maine with a quota of \$40,000; Maryland, \$500,000; New Hampshire, \$25,000; New York State, outside of New York City, \$1,000,000, conference April 18th; Oregon, \$200,000; Rhode Island, \$150,000; Vermont, \$10,000; Washington, \$150,000.

I feel that I ought to comment also on the very fine response that we have received at this office up to date to the S.O.S. which I broadcasted on March 17th, appealing to the National Committee, State and local committees to forward to this office at once at least ten per cent of their first year's quota, in order that the startling conditions in Eastern Europe should be met immediately by some measure of relief. Up to the time this report is issued the actual total received in response to this call is \$491,141.17.

A great part of this money has come from communities where campaigns have not yet been organized, and where the men to whom I have appealed have either personally advanced their own checks, or have negotiated loans from local banks. This is a

splendid showing, but yet, I feel compelled to say that the response does not yet measure up to what we have the right to expect from the Jews of this country at this time.

A large number of communities are still to be heard from, and it is gratifying to know that many of them are making arrangements adequately to respond to this S.O.S. appeal at the earliest feasible moment.

I must urge them, as I must urge those communities from which there has been no word at all, not to lose any time because every moment that is lost means the loss of many lives. It means the prolongation of suffering - the increase of disease. Time and again I have said that in this campaign there is no need for exaggerated statements. On the contrary, because of the almost incredible horror of the situation in Poland, in Russia, in Galicia, in Bessarabia, Roumania, Latvia, Lithuania, we have been compelled to withhold most of the facts. There is such a thing as filling the cup to overflowing, and that is what would happen if we told the whole story in all of its dreadful details.

But, let it be distinctly understood that no one who has not seen the misery, can begin to picture it and that whatever the Jews of this country may do, whatever the Jews of this country may give, be it \$15,000,000 or \$50,000,000, we will still not have enough for the millions overseas who are going thru all of the tortures of hell, and who, without our help, are doomed.

I congratulate the Jews of America on the manner in which they are measuring up to this great task, and yet at the same time, I make bold to ask that they do more and even more for the sake of our suffering people.

Sincerely yours,



DAB-G

National Chairman.

They must come to life. They must swing into action. If all of the "dead" communities in the United States - communities that are responding neither to this nor to any other appeal, are aroused, the total that can be rolled up for this campaign would treble the amount of our quota.

2. That immediate steps be taken in those communities where drives are not under way, and that they be put on as speedily as possible.

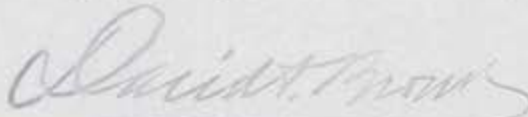
A great deal of time is being lost in organization. While all these preliminary steps are being taken, men, women and children are dying. A little more speed. A little more devotion. A little more sacrifice of comfort on the part of local leaders will speed up drives which, according to present schedules, are not to take place for some time to come. It is absurd to put drives off for a month or more when the need exists now.

3. In those communities where campaigns are already under way, every effort must be made to secure the largest possible amount of cash at once.

The pledges that have already been made in those campaigns - bona fide pledges which in due course will be translated into cash - already amount to millions of dollars, and undoubtedly in due course, these millions will come in. But, unfortunately, the Jews of Europe cannot wait. Hunger will not wait. Typhus will not wait. Death will not wait. Hunger, disease and death are threatening the Jews of Europe now. Hunger, disease and death are claiming thousands upon thousands victims from the Jews of Europe now.

If our campaign is to be a means of salvation for the lives of the Jews of Eastern Europe, we cannot content ourselves - we dare not content ourselves with pledges, just as we cannot content ourselves with the promise of action in the future. Action and cash are needed now, and the Jews of America must act now.

Sincerely yours,



National Chairman

Rev. Masliansky -

May 24th, 1926.

Rev. Hirsch Masliansky,
114 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Rev. Masliansky,

I regret more than I can say that the necessity of addressing the National Conference of Social Workers here in Cleveland makes it impossible for me to attend the celebration which the Jewish community in New York will hold in your honor on Tuesday evening. I know of none more deserving of such honor. I know of none who has more faithfully during almost half a century devoted himself in sacrificial loyalty to the cause of Israel and Israel's rebirth in Palestine than you have. Many younger men who are today workers and leaders in the field of Zionism and Hebrew culture owe their initial inspiration to your enkindling spirit. You wrote a magnificent chapter in American Jewish history for which we are all deeply grateful.

May the coming years bring to you even fuller realization of your great dreams.

With affectionate regards, permit me to remain your friend and disciple,

Conrad

September Twenty-second
1926

Dr. Solomon B. Freehof,
Hotel Aragon,
54th Street and Cornell Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sol,

I was very happy to hear from you. I hope you had an enjoyable Holyday season.

With reference to my Menorah article; I am sending you under separate cover a reprint of the article, just off the press. This includes my correspondence with Mr. Hurwitz, the editor. The published letters are self-explanatory.

Mr. Hurwitz is guilty of the shabbiest bit of journalism that I know of. He coaxed me for the article, accepted it, wrote me that he was glad to get it and glad even after he had read it, announced it two or three times, sent me proofs for correction, and then suppressed it. I think he got "cold feet." The article had searchingly analyzed the whole Menorah program and position and was too much for him. He undoubtedly thought that by suppressing it the article would not see the light of day.

The Menorah movement has gone off on a wild tangent the last two years. It has become distinctly hostile to Jewish religious life and institutions and especially to Reform Judaism. It has become the spokesman of a sort of secular Judaism. Its keynote is Jewish culture and ^{its} style, ~~an~~ ^a cheap imitation of Mr. Mencken. With characteristic cynicism it appeals to the religious Jews and more especially to Reform Jews for support. An indication of the Menorah attitude toward Reform Judaism you will find in its review of the Jubilee Volume of the H. U. C. Journal, which Dr. Bettan ^{is} called a "Meshummad

I will send you in a few days a photograph of The Temple which you request.

T
Temple Alumni S

November 23rd, 1926.

Mr. Edwin Strauss,
1866 East 93rd St.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Edwin,

I must make the request that hereafter all publicity and announcements sent out by the Alumni Association should first be presented to me for my approval. I cannot understand the point of view of the Alumni committee in charge of publicity. You went to the great extent a few weeks ago to send out formal invitations for the Alumni and Congregational Dance hoping thereby to give the dance tone and character. The committee followed up that formal invitation with a cheap post card which destroyed the whole effectiveness of your first expensive announcement. The post card was not only cheap but vulgar.

It is taking me a great deal of time to convince the Alumni that The Temple must insist upon dignity in every affair and in every publication which bears its name. May I also request that before setting the date of your next meeting that you get in touch with me as I should like to attend it.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

B - Billikopf
=

December 7th, 1926.

Mr. Jacob Billikopf,
41 Union Square,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Billikopf,

Your secretary was kind enough to send me a copy of the letter which you sent to Mr. Matthew Woll in reference to the Russian situation. I read it with a great deal of care and interest. I have of course long ago advocated recognition of the Soviet government by the United States, although I have not been or am now an apologist for the stupidities which that government has been guilty of in its attitude towards the liberties and religious rights of its people.

I of course admire your enterprise in championing the cause of Russian recognition but I am amazed that you and more especially your friends of the American Jewish Committee who are the champions of Jews and Judaism of Europe have had so little to say in reference to the persecution of our faith (in common with other faiths) in Russia and the barbaric treatment of those nationalist Jews, who because they are Zionists have been imprisoned and exiled on a charge of counter revolution. I wonder whether Russian Colonization has not been the purchase price of our silence.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Menorah



BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Honorary Chairman
JUDGE IRVING LEHMAN
NEW YORK
Chairman
LEO F. WORMSER
CHICAGO
Treasurer
S. W. STRAUS
NEW YORK
Chancellor
HENRY HURWITZ
NEW YORK
GENERAL ABEL DAVIS
CHICAGO
F. JULIUS FOHS
NEW YORK
SAMUEL P. GILMAN
NEW YORK
JUDGE HENRY HORNER
CHICAGO
PROF. NATHAN ISAACS
CAMBRIDGE
A. I. KAPLAN
NEW YORK
PROF. M. M. KAPLAN
NEW YORK
LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN
BOSTON
SAMUEL C. LAMPORT
NEW YORK
PROF. ISADOR LUBIN
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ADOLPH S. OKO
CINCINNATI
JUSTICE JOS. M. PROSKAUER
NEW YORK
BERNARD J. REIS
NEW YORK
PROF. I. LEO SHARFMAN
ANN ARBOR
MEIER STEINBRINK
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
ISRAEL N. THURMAN
NEW YORK

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chairman
ISRAEL N. THURMAN
Secretary
HARRY STARR
MOSES BRESSLER
HENRY EPSTEIN
FREDERICK F. GREENMAN
AARON HORVITZ
NATHAN C. HOUSE
VICTOR KRAMER
HARRY J. KUGEL
MONTAGUE LAMPORT
KASSEL LEWIS
BERNARD LICHTENBERG
BERNARD J. REIS
HAROLD RIEGELMAN
CARL SADOWSKY
MAURICE SANDLER
EMANUEL SCHWARTZ
LEOPOLD SPITZ
DAVID VORHAUS

INTERCOLLEGIATE MENORAH ASSOCIATION

FOR THE STUDY AND ADVANCEMENT OF
JEWISH CULTURE AND IDEALS

63 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

December 29, 1926.

Dear Friend:

The Intercollegiate Menorah Association has been planning for a Conference, to take place in New York, on January 29, 30, and 31, 1927.

The general subject of the Conference will be "The Spiritual Situation of the Jew in America."

It is our purpose to concentrate discussion on this fundamental question in a mood of open-mindedness and utter candor in facing the facts. And all points of view will be given free play in exploring ideals.

We shall have at this Conference a noteworthy number of scholars, rabbis, writers, and artists, who will bring their special competence and insight to bear on the problems.

Where do we Jews stand today spiritually? How shall we meet the doubts and even hostility regarding Judaism among so many of our youth, and adults too? How promote the most thoughtful and spiritual Jewish life in America?

Answers to these questions will be attempted. Among the specific matters to be considered will be: the position of the Synagogue under modern American conditions, the problems of the rabbinate, the attitude of our intellectual classes, the needs of Jewish education.

We hope thus to contribute to a clarification of the Jewish situation in America; to further sound knowledge and basic thinking and Jewish spiritual endeavor.

The detailed program will be sent you shortly. This is simply to apprise you of the Conference and to extend to you a most cordial invitation to attend and participate.

Faithfully yours,

Henry Hurwitz
Chancellor

HH-CL

Highly recommended to the Wolsley,
please inform me, "strictly" the
Union of the "Social Justice" and the
of A. H. Cong.

[illegible]

2008-09-23
 2008-09-23
 2008-09-23
 2008-09-23
 2008-09-23

[illegible]

February 4th, 1927

I did not speak about welcoming the workman to the synagogue. Had this article been retained as you wrote it, it would have been a serious and unjust reflection upon the synagogue.

You will also recall that I voted against Rabbi Foster's draft of article seven.

It is quite stupid of you to suggest that I reversed the position which I took in St. Louis. You know better. It is not I who need justification in the matter of ~~my~~ consistent attitude toward social justice, but you. In the nine years that I was in Cleveland I do not recall one instance in which you raised your voice in behalf of the cause of the employees in any industrial dispute. During these nine years we had in Cleveland any number of strikes, some of them of great seriousness. In no instance did you raise your voice and in no instance did you support me when I raised my voice. When I had my serious controversy with the Chamber of Commerce relative to its anti-labor program, in which the whole question of the open and closed shop and the right of labor to be represented through its own spokesman were involved, you were silent. You were silent also in the building strikes, in the steel strike, in the Belle Vernon milk strike and in numerous other instances when a bit of your present enthusiasm for the cause of labor would have been very much in place. And men who followed your career prior to my coming to Cleveland have indicated to me that this had been your attitude quite consistently.

So that at the convention I could not repress a bit of malicious humor when I beheld you in what seemed to me to be ~~a~~ role of a zealous convert battling for Jehovah. Let me assure you, however, that my knowledge of these facts had nothing whatever to do with my acts of omission or commission at the convention. I knew these facts in St. Louis too.....

February 4th, 1927.

You are right in stating that I consistently upheld the cause of social justice throughout my entire career and I shall, by the grace of God, continue to do it in the future - not merely in academic discussions and pronouncements at conventions but in specific economic struggles at home when speaking the courageous word tries a man's soul.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,



MINUTES OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
HELD AT THE ZIONIST OFFICE, THURSDAY, MAY 26, at 4 P. M.

1927

PRESENT: Mr. Lipsky in the chair; Messrs. Fierst, Kaliski, Rosenblatt, Rosensohn, Rothenberg, Samuel; Mrs. Lindheim, Mrs. Silverman and Mr. Weisgal, Secretary.

By Invitation: Messrs. Bernstein, Blitz, Cowen, Lindheim, Maltin, Schwarz, Stein; Miss Szold and Mrs. Jacobs.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS:

The Chairman reported that a committee of the Mizrachi had conferred with him with regard to the election of delegates to the Congress. The Mizrachi representatives proposed an arrangement with the Organization whereby the Organization and Mizrachi would have a combined list of delegates wherein the Mizrachi would be assured adequate representation. The chairman deemed it inadvisable to enter into any arrangements with the Mizrachi on the basis of the demands made by its representatives with regard to the number of delegates the Mizrachi would regard as adequate. Besides, there was no certainty whether Mizrachi would support our proposals at the Congress. The Administrative Committee agreed with the views expressed by the chairman.

In connection with the above, the Administrative Committee considered the recommendation of the Office Committee to the effect that it be recommended to the Keren Hayesod that it enroll as shekel payers all contributors to the Keren Hayesod in order to enable the Zionists of America to be adequately represented at the next Zionist Congress. The recommendation involved the Keren Hayesod in sending out a letter to all its contributors, stating that in view of the important issues that will come up before the Congress, it is essential that the American contributors, who defray 60% of the budgetary expenses of the Zionist Organization, be properly represented. To this end, the Keren Hayesod will deduct from each contributor 25¢ for a shekel if the contributor has no objection that this be done. In this way it will enable American Zionists to secure additional twelve or fifteen delegates. Inasmuch as there is a unified shekel system this year, the action of the Keren Hayesod will not affect adversely any of the parties concerned.

The Administrative Committee unanimously adopted the recommendation of the Office Committee to recommend to the Keren Hayesod to pay for shekolim for its contributors.

BUSINESS MEN'S GROUP:

The Chairman reported that another conference took place between representatives of the Business Men's Group and representatives of the Zionist Organization of America. There were present for the Zionist Organization of America, Mr. Lipsky, Dr. Kaliski and Mr. Weisgal; for the Business Men's Group, Mr. Samuel Rottenberg, Mr. Bernard Semel and Prof. Mordecai M. Kaplan.

The Chairman gave a summary of the discussion that had been had at the meeting the night before and related to the Administrative Committee what was, in effect, an understanding reached between the representatives of the Zionist Organization and the representatives of the Business Men's Group.

It was understood that the Administrative Committee will recommend to the Convention that an American Zionist Economic Council be organized under the direct supervision of the Administrative Committee and be part of the organization machinery. It was also the intention that members of the group will enter as members of the Administrative Committee and, while serving there as individuals, they will make themselves responsible, by authority of the Administrative Committee, for the success of the proposed Economic Council. The functions of the proposed Economic Council have not been defined. This is to be left to the Administrative Committee, to be effected at the forthcoming Convention.

In the discussion that ensued, Miss Szold expressed her doubts as to the advisability of creating new bodies within the Organization. She was of the opinion that no recommendation be made to the Convention with regard to this Economic Council, and in this connection cited the failure of the so called Wirtschaftsrat.

Mr. Weisgal stated that these people, representatives of the so-called Business Men's Group, were anxious to come into the Organization and cooperate in our work, and that it was our duty to give them every opportunity to come in and become part of the Zionist administration. The idea of the Economic Council was to them a sort of opening wedge for their assumption of responsibility in Zionist affairs.

Mr. Rosensohn believed that the Economic Council could be so organized as not to conflict with other Zionist activities and that, as a matter of fact, there were other members of the Administrative Committee (not belonging to the so-called Business Men's Group) who would be able to join such a Council if it were organized under the direct auspices and responsibility of the Organization.

After further discussion it was decided that the chairman, together with his committee, be authorized to continue the negotiations with the Business Men's Group to the end that a number of them become part of the administration and that a suitable form be found for the organization of the proposed American Zionist Economic Council.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND DIRECTORATE:

The Secretary reported that the Committee appointed by the Administrative Committee with full power, at the last meeting appointed the following as the Zionist representatives on the Board of Directors of the Jewish National Fund: Bernard A. Rosenblatt, I. H. Rubin, Sol Lamport, Abraham Goldberg, S. Bernstein, Julius Schwartz, Israel Maltin, Harry J. Kahn, Isaac Tompowsky, and Ephraim Caplan.

The Secretary further reported that he had been advised by Miss Ruth Cohen, Executive Secretary of Hadassah, that the following represent Hadassah on the Board of Directors: Mrs. David de Sola Pool, Miss Rachel Natelson and Miss Stella Berman.

The three representatives of the Order Sons of Zion have not as yet been submitted.

The Secretary further reported that Hadassah was desirous of securing two additional seats on the Board of Directors of the Jewish National Fund. The Administrative Committee unanimously agreed that in the event of resignation or non-attendance of meetings of two appointees of the Organization, that their places be given to representatives of Hadassah.

USSISCHKIN TO THE CONVENTION:

The Chairman reported that Mr. Ussischkin was going to Canada to attend the annual Convention there and in the interest also of a loan to the Jewish National Fund. He thought that it would be advisable for the Organization to invite Mr. Ussischkin to attend our Convention in Atlantic City.

Passed unanimously.

BUDGET COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE:

The Chairman then reported on the decision of the Executive and the Actions Committee to send a Budget Commission to Palestine. He gave an outline of the functions of the Budget Committee, stating that it was within the power of this Committee not only to prepare the budget for the next two years, but also to effect a complete reorganization of our institutions in Palestine to the end that our activities may be so co-ordinated as will make the Palestine Zionist Executive and its subsidiary institutions a more efficient instrument for the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home. The chairman stated that the plan falls to the ground, however, if the Zionist Organization of America does not fully participate in this Commission and assume part of the responsibility involved in this decision of the Actions Committee. He believed that the decision of the Actions Committee to send this Commission to Palestine was one of the most important steps taken by the Zionist Organization, and one that was deserving of the most serious consideration by our Administrative Committee.

The Chairman desired to know what the intentions were of the American members of the Committee with regard to their going to Palestine. It seemed that Mr. Neumann had no intention of going and he inquired of Mr. Rosensohn what his intentions were. Mr. Rosensohn said that he was prepared to go to Palestine.

Mr. Rosensohn then nominated Mr. Morris Rothenberg and Mr. Robert Szold as possible candidates. Mr. Rothenberg nominated Dr. Rubinow as a possible candidate. (At this point of the proceedings, the meeting adjourned to Charles' Restaurant, 6th Avenue and 11th St.)

After further discussion of the matter, it was decided that the chairman negotiate with the persons mentioned and report back to the Administrative Committee.

RESIGNATION OF MR. NEUMANN:

The secretary presented the following letter from Mr. Neumann (in presenting the letter, the secretary stated that Miss Flatow had informed him that owing to important engagements Mr. Neumann was unable to be present at the meeting.):

May 23rd, 1927.

"I regret that I feel myself compelled to request you to present to the Administrative Committee my resignation as a member of the Committee.

I have had this step in contemplation for many months, but refrained from taking it until now for fear of arousing comment or discussion which might have an unfavorable effect, in however slight a degree, upon our campaign. That reason no longer exists, and so I feel free to act in accordance with the dictates of my conscience.

I have endeavored consistently to do my duty as an integral part of the present administration, but I find it impossible to identify myself with it any longer. I know that other members of the Committee share my views in many respects as well as my anxieties over the present state of the movement in this country. I respect the motives that impel them nevertheless, to continue sharing in the responsibility. But, I regret that I must deprive myself of the privilege of continuing an association of such long standing. I feel that I must be free to speak my mind on pressing Zionist problems without the restraint which necessarily attaches to membership in the Administrative Committee."

Mr. Lindheim inquired whether the minutes of the Administrative Committee during the past year indicated any sharp differences of opinion between Mr. Neumann and the Administrative Committee, to which the secretary replied that he had occasion recently to make a summary, for Convention purposes, of the minutes of the Administrative Committee, and he found that on all major matters of policy there was always unanimity in the Administrative Committee.

Miss Szold expressed surprise at the action of Mr. Neumann, adding that it was rather unusual for one who has "anxieties over the present state of the movement in this country" to express these anxieties in the form of a resignation; rather would she expect common council. As a non-member of the Administrative Committee, she desired to know from the chairman what are the antecedents to this resignation.

The Chairman gave a review of what had transpired during the past year within the administration, stating that at no time were there any serious differences of opinion with regard to Zionist policy and that Mr. Neumann seemed to be in accord with everything that had been done by the administration with regard

to all matters pertaining to Zionist policy. The first time any real difference of opinion arose was in connection with the exchange of letters between Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Marshall. The exchange of letters was not the result of any action on the part of the Administrative Committee, but emanated directly as a result of the negotiations of the U. P. A. towards securing for Chairman of the New York drive, Judge Otta A. Rosalsky.

Mr. Lipsky had not been drawn into the negotiations in connection with Judge Rosalsky until a few days before the meeting at the Mecca Temple on January 17th. It was the insistence of the United Palestine Appeal officers, including Mr. Neumann, the chairman, and Mr. Zeldin as director, to secure the chairmanship of Judge Rosalsky that forced immediate action on the exchange of letters. But apart from this, the Zionist Organization of America had adopted a policy of reconciliation and was moving in that direction for many months before.

The Administrative Committee decided that it was going to support Dr. Weizmann to the very limit in his attempt to bring about a consummation of the Jewish Agency. Every vote on this question was a unanimous vote in the Administrative Committee. And even so far as the exchange of letters was concerned, after everybody had expressed his and her opinion in the presence of Dr. Weizmann, the Administrative Committee was unanimous in its opinion that, in view of the circumstances, there was no alternative but for Dr. Weizmann to sign the letter.

Mr. Lipsky concluded with the statement that as far as Zionist policy was concerned, he saw no justification either for Mr. Neumann's resignation or the letter purporting to be the motives for his resignation.

After Mr. Lindheim made certain statements with regard to the status of the United Palestine Appeal campaign, the manner in which it was conducted during the past year and the effect of Mr. Neumann's resignation on the future of the United Palestine Appeal, Miss Szold expressed the opinion that the Administrative Committee should request Mr. Neumann to withdraw his resignation, while Dr. Kaliski stated that Mr. Neumann has no right to resign the eleventh month out of the twelve months' membership in the administration.

Mr. Samuel was of the opinion that before any action is taken either for acceptance or rejection, the Administrative Committee should make clear what its position was in the matter. He regarded Mr. Neumann's action as an offensive against the Zionist Administration in order to divert the attention of the public from the failure of the United Palestine Appeal, for which Mr. Neumann was largely responsible due to his inability to give his time for the proper conduct of the affairs in the United Palestine Appeal.

Mr. Fishman stated that he desired to speak bluntly on the subject. He always had high regard for Mr. Neumann's ability and he regretted that Mr. Neumann deemed it necessary, after six years of association, to resign from the administration. Nevertheless, he said we should not be blinded by the fact that Mr. Neumann's

letter of resignation was an affront which was difficult to characterize. Furthermore, it was reported to him in the office of the Morning Journal that a number of meetings had been organized by members of the United Palestine Appeal staff in order to ferment sentiment not against the administration, but against Mr. Lipsky personally. This letter of resignation by Mr. Neumann, and the accompanying meetings of members of the United Palestine Appeal staff, were in his opinion, a drive against Mr. Lipsky, and he for one believed that we should give Mr. Neumann a chance to test his strength against that of Mr. Lipsky's. The letter of resignation in his opinion did not contain any legitimate reasons or any honest motives.

Mr. Fishman believed that the resignation of Mr. Neumann should be accepted in order to give him an opportunity to do whatever he desires to do. The air is being filled with poisonous gases as a result of covert action on the part of members of the United Palestine Appeal staff. The air should be cleared. Furthermore, he regarded it beneath the dignity of the Administrative Committee to ask Mr. Neumann to withdraw his resignation.

Mr. Weisgal stated that he heartily concurred with the views expressed by Mr. Fishman, whereas Mr. Fierst believed that it would not be practical at this time to have Mr. Neumann resign inasmuch as the Convention was only one month off and all that it required of him to do was not to accept membership on the Committee for the coming year.

After further discussion of the matter, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Samuel and amended by Mr. Rothenberg, was adopted:

"The Administrative Committee fails to understand Mr. Neumann's letter of resignation and refuses to accept a resignation offered in the twelfth month by a member who has shared full responsibility for the conduct of Zionist affairs for eleven months of the year. The members of the Administrative Committee unanimously repudiate the implication in Mr. Neumann's letter that he has at any time been in opposition to its policies or that any of its members share his views."

It was further decided that the chairman address a letter to Mr. Neumann to the above effect.

The Secretary then offered the following letter from Judge Bernard A. Rosenblatt:

May 23, 1927

"I am sorry that I was denied the privilege last night of adding my tribute to that of others for the many years of devoted service of Mr. Lipsky--which I probably knew better than anyone in the hall, with the possible exception of Abe Goldberg, because of sixteen years of devoted cooperation, beginning in 1911. I failed to understand your motive in inviting me on three separate occasions to make an address, and placing me at the speakers' table unless it be to emphasize the omission in face of the Zionist audience.

You will please accept my resignation as Vice-President of the Zionist Organization of America, to take effect at the next meeting of the Administrative Committee."

It was unanimously decided to ask Judge Rosenblatt to withdraw his resignation.

REORGANIZATION PLAN:

Mr. Weisgal submitted the following plan of reorganization of the central and local organizations.

PROPOSED PLAN OF REORGANIZATION

During the past few years the Organization has been suffering from a lack of co-ordination, thus making for inefficiency and often waste. It has been the policy of the Zionist Organization, almost from its inception, to create agencies for the development of Palestine, some of them independent, others semi-independent, with the result that the Zionist Organization has been denuded of that authority and prestige, which rightly belongs to it as the parent body of all Zionists and Palestinian institutions.

But while the Zionist Organization has deliberately handed over authority to institutions, which in course of time, have completely divorced themselves from the authority of the Organization, the ultimate responsibility for the success or the failure of these institutions resides, none the less, in the Organization. If, for example, an institution of the Zionist Organization proceeds with its affairs in a satisfactory manner, the credit for the achievement goes to the institution directly concerned and not to the Zionist Organization which is chiefly responsible for the good will, propaganda, national sentiment, and organization, accumulated during years of work. On the other hand, if there is failure the burden of responsibility is shifted immediately to the Zionist Organization. The Zionist Organization is not, the ultimate of authority in its own institutions but the ultimate goat.

We have had many instances in the years of Zionist work to prove the accuracy of this statement. If the Zion Commonwealth, for example, is a success, the success belongs to the Zion Commonwealth and to the persons who happen, for the moment, to be its managers; if the Zion Commonwealth is a failure, or if the Zion Commonwealth goes through a crisis, the responsibility is immediately shifted to the Zionist Organization. These conditions hold true not only of the Zion Commonwealth but even of the Keren Hayesod, the United Palestine Appeal and the Jewish National Fund. The public does not distinguish between the Zionist Organization and the institutions which are supposedly under the control of the Zionist Organization.

In view of the aforementioned circumstances and in view of the increasing burden of responsibility which rests upon the Zionist Organization, as a result of the present situation in Palestine, it becomes necessary to affect such changes in the administration of our affairs, as will, to a certain degree, centralize authority where authority belongs and so coordinate Zionist activities as will

impress the Zionists of the country, with our desire of making the Organization an efficient and capable instrument for the execution of all those duties which devolve upon it in the building up of the Jewish National Home.

But what is proposed here is not to take over the Zionist institutions under the direct management of the Organization. Although it would be desirable from many points of view (and particularly from the point of view of efficiency, in that it would eliminate duplication and over-lapping of Zionist activities, both in the center and the periphery) to do so, it is obviously impossible to affect such a sweeping change. The parties within the Organization would, of course, oppose it, and then there is still that lingering fiction of the neutrality of Zionist funds, etc.

Therefore a step, approximating ultimate perfection, must be taken and it must be made in a manner that will clearly indicate to the Zionists of the country that it is a serious attempt on the part of the Administration to perfect our machinery both in the centre and the periphery.

The first step involved in this change is an overhauling of our own administration. At present the Central Administration is laden with meaningless officers and offices, and an Administrative Committee, the membership of which is not charged with any particular responsibility either by the Convention or the President of the Organization. If a member assumes a particular function it is voluntary and carries with it, little or no authority.

What is more, the representative of the Zionist Organization of America appointed to perform a particular task in a given institution within the organization is frequently oblivious of the source of his authority and sometimes acts in a manner adverse to the interest of the organization.

The plan proposed below is not a complete remedy to all the ills of the organization. Nothing short of complete centralization of authority within the Organization of every branch of Zionist activity will restore to the Zionist Organization that authority which belongs to it. The following is only an approximation of the ultimate ideal.

REORGANIZATION

The following plan is proposed: An Administration shall be set up in the Central Office, on the lines of the British or American Cabinet system, with a President and one Vice-President and with each member of the Cabinet holding specific portfolio and be responsible to the President and the Central Committee (hereinafter proposed) and to the Convention (which according to the proposed plan is to be held every two years.)

Each member of the Cabinet appointed by the President and ratified by the Convention, is to perform a specific task and is to be designated as Chairman of a Committee.

1. The National Administration then would consist of the following:

- a. President
- b. Vice-President
- c. Honorary Secretary
- d. Secretary
- e. Treasurer
- f. Associate Treasurer

A. Members of the "Cabinet"

- a. Chairman of Palestine Affairs
- b. Chairman of Political Relations
- c. Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal
- d. Chairman of the Keren Hayesod
- e. Chairman of the Jewish National Fund
- f. Chairman of Investments
- g. Chairman of Cultural Activities
- h. Chairman of Youth Organizations
- i. Chairman for Propaganda
- j. Chairman for Finances
- k. Chairman on Publications.
- l. Chairman on Organization
- m. Chairman on Hebrew University
- n. Chairman for Womens Activities (or Hadassah)

B. Plus the members of the Cabinet with portfolios there are to be elected five or seven members without portfolios.

2. Function

a. The officers and the members of the Cabinet with portfolios are to meet once every week.

b. The members without portfolios to meet, together with the officers and members holding portfolios, once every month.

It is assumed, of course, that the chairmen of Committees elected by our Convention will be identical with the chairmen elected by the various institutions and organizations, such as, the United Palestine Appeal, Jewish National Fund, Hadassah, etc. In this manner it is purposed to centralize Zionist authority without effecting the integrity of the institution concerned.

3. Regional Administration

a. It is further proposed that the country be divided into Regional Federations, say eight or ten, the organization structure of these Regional Federations to parallel the organization structure of the Central Office.

b. Each regional Federation to elect five or seven deputies. These deputies together with the Central Administration to constitute what will be known as the Central Committee (substituting our present National Executive Committee) and is to meet four times a year. The last meeting

of the year to be equivalent to our present Convention and possessing the power of recall or substitution in case of death.

C. Each Regional Federation is to have annual Conventions.

These Conventions (8 or 10 in number) to assume the aspect not merely of local conferences but of Conventions engaged in reviewing the work of the Zionist Organization and of its subsidiaries in the particular region concerned. (These Conventions, of course, are to be attended by the national officers.)

d. In each Regional Federation there is to be set up a complete bureau capable of functioning efficiently on behalf of the Zionist Organization of America, Hadassah, and the various fund raising institutions within the organization.

e. The officers of the Regional Federation as well as the Director to be appointed in each particular case are to be responsible for all Zionist activities to the Zionist Organization of America.

f. There is to be appointed a National Director of Regional Federations whose function shall be to supervise the activities of all the Federations and during the first year to organize and set into motion the newly organized Federations.

g. When the Federations will have been established and in a position to function efficiently, the Central Office will then correspond with the officers of the proposed Federations instead of with the individual districts as is now the case.

h. This plan of organization can be made effective only if Hadassah agrees to follow this same system and join in these Regional Federations, on the basis of course, of adequate representations.

This done, it will be possible further, to coordinate Zionist activities in the Central Office by an arrangement whereby the members of the Cabinet or the individual chairmen will meet jointly with the members of the Cabinet or individual Chairmen of Hadassah for the purpose of discussing and planning in common problems affecting both organizations.

i. It is proposed that under the new system each department within the Zionist Organization (publicity, organization, publications, fund raising, etc.) shall be under the direct supervision of the chairmen holding the particular portfolio of the department and the director in charge of the department responsible to the member of the Cabinet.

The Chairmen of the department in turn is responsible to the President of the Organization, the Cabinet as a whole (within which ultimate authority on all questions resides), to the Central Committee composed of deputies of the Regional Federations, and finally to the Convention of the Zionist Organization of America.

The National Convention of the Zionist Organization of America is then to be held once every two years to synchronize with the holding of the Congress.

4. Publications

It is further proposed under the new plan that all publications of the Zionist movement, including The New Palestine, Hadassah Bulletin, United Palestine Appeal, Pictorial, Young Judaea, be combined into one publication serving the interests of all concerned.

That the chairman on Publications in the Cabinet shall supervise the financial end of the publication, and that the editorial policy of the paper be decided upon by the Cabinet as a whole.

Respectfully submitted

MEYER W. WEISGAL

After a brief discussion of the plan, it was unanimously decided to appoint a committee to look into the plan and report back to the next meeting of the Administrative Committee.

The committee appointed consists of the following:

A. Goldberg, Mrs. Lindheim, Morris Rothenberg, Nervin Lindheim, Mr. Blitz, Mr. Fishman, Mr. Rosensohn, Dr. Bernstein

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL:

The Administrative Committee then discussed the financial situation of the United Palestine Appeal, and in connection therewith the secretary read the following cablegram from Dr. Weizmann:

OBTAIN FROM UPA FIVETHOUSAND DOLLARS FOR MARSHALL FOR COMMISSION STOP CONFIDENTIAL TELEGRAM DATED SEVENTEENTH SIGNED NEUMANN ROSENDOHN ABOUT FINANCIAL POSITION AND PROSPECTS AMERICA HAS COME AS SEVEREST BLOW AND WILL LEAD TO IMMEDIATE COLLAPSE WHOLE SITUATION STOP SENDING COMMISSION UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES USELESS STOP FEAR POSITION NOT FULLY REALIZED LIPSKY DINDHEIM SZOLD FULLY INFORMED STOP UNLESS SOME EFFORT MADE WOULD CONSIDER SITUATION HOPELESS SERIOUSLY CONSIDERING GOING AMERICA MAKE LAST EFFORT SAVE WHOLE STRUCTURE YOU KNOW I DISLIKE SENDING ALARMING NEWS BUT THIS IS MY CONSIDERED OPINION AND FINAL APPEAL CONSULT OUR FRIENDS ALSO SIION AND WIRE VIEWS

The Chairman reported that he is leaving for a tour of the Middle West in order to revive Zionist and United Palestine Appeal activities.

Mr. Lindheim reported on certain action that has been taken by the United Palestine Appeal to relieve the situation abroad. (Owing to previous Zionist engagements by the Chairman and other members of the committee, the discussion on the U. P. A. had to be interrupted and the meeting adjourned.)

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	CABLE LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	WEEK END LETTER

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILSON, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

NO.	CASH OR CHG.
CHECK	
TIME FILED	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

June 22²³, 1927

Mr. Louis Lipsky,
Convention Zionist Organization of America
The Chelsea Assembly Hall,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Please convey my greetings to the convention stop am on my way to Palestine and therefore am unable to attend this most important gathering ~~stop~~ of American Zionists stop we must this year squarely face the task of complete reorganization of our activities at home for the sake ~~both~~ of necessary reorganization abroad both in the World Zionist Organization and in Palestine stop We must eliminate waste in our budget and lack of coordination in our administrative work stop we shall be utterly without influence at the World Congress where this year of all years drastic and thoroughgoing reformations are imperative and possible unless

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	CABLE LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	WEEK END LETTER

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

NO.	CASH OR CHG.
CHECK	
TIME FILED	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Mr. Louis Lipsky

-2-

we introduce them first here at home stop May the need of the hour prompt the delegates to do the courageous and far-sighted thing.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver.

Abba

from Lipsky

OK *[Signature]* *[Signature]* *[Signature]*

September 15, 1927.

Mr. Jacob Billikopf,
Federation of Jewish Charities,
330 South 9th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Billikopf:

Thank you very much for your note of September 13th and for your enclosed comments on your visit to Russia, as well as your letter to Mr. Max Steuer.

I had a delightful and stimulating time in Russia. I did not visit the Jewish colonies but I did spend two or three days with the representative of the Gezerd in Moscow. I found them to be delightful people, alert and capable, albeit a bit too fanatic in their communism. They gave me a thorough understanding of the colonization work in Russia.

I feel now that the work is immediately necessary, that it is attempting to solve a very real economic emergency which exists for many Russian Jews. I am still of the opinion, however, that it will not prove a permanent achievement. Should there be an extension of the Nep policy, the Russian Jew will simply not stay on the soil.

I am in hearty agreement with most of the things you say about Russia. In my interviews here with the newspapers, I urged the immediate resumption of trade relations with Russia as preliminary to ultimate recognition.

In view of the attitude which England has taken and which France might take, it is hardly likely that the United States will at the present time consider recognition of Soviet Russia but I do believe that it is on the eve of establishing some kind of official trade relations with that government.

I am sorry that the Steuer affair took place. It may hurt the collections of the J.D.C. and future campaigns. Much of what he says is, of course, true but the manner and the method were ill-advised. Perhaps such criticisms would be anticipated if the J.D.C. would learn to subject itself from time to time to a frank critical analysis instead of feeding all the time on self-adulation.

I hope to see you before very long.
With kindest regards, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:NEB

City of Cleveland

WILLIAM R. HOPKINS
CITY MANAGER
W. J. MURPHY
SECRETARY

November 10, 1927

Rabbi Abba H. Silver,
1485 East 106th Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

Just a line to tell you again how much I appreciate everything you did. Most of all I value the fine spirit with which it was done and the warmth of your personal attitude toward myself. In the end, the most precious result of any work seems to be personal relationships which grow out of it. That has been especially true in this case.

With much regard and best wishes, believe me
always

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. R. Hopkins", written in a cursive style.

ההסתדרות הציונית. המשרד המרכזי.

AMERICAN MEMBER
LOUIS LIPSKY

THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

CENTRAL OFFICE
LONDON, ENGLAND

AMERICAN OFFICE
114 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

December 19, 1927.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

PERSONAL

My dear Silver:

I know that you have a number of good reasons for feeling aggrieved with some of the things that were done in Atlantic City, and with some of the things that have happened since then. I, at one time, endeavored to explain the matter to you, but I know that I made a very lame defense. The things were too complicated and the action taken was the result of so much of involved interests that it was, I admit, a difficult thing to explain it to one who was not in the turmoil of the controversy.

I feel it my duty, however, notwithstanding all that is past, to write to you and to ask you to take into consideration all that we are going through and to give some thought to your personal responsibility in connection with the work we are attempting to do.

As a result of the Atlantic City Convention, I found myself encircled by forces that were interested in undermining the foundations upon which the Zionist Organization for the past ten years had rested. These undermining forces were engaged in creating a mood for discrediting all that had been done in Palestine, with an idea that by doing so, the policy and the Administration would be changed. I myself was swept into this attitude by what seemed to be a general Zionist sentiment in that direction. But now, after looking over the field, I begin to see that there is a tremendous amount of unfairness and injustice in taking all that has been achieved in Palestine, putting it in one category and casting it into the abyss of destruction.

We have now, on the one side, Dr. Wise who is determined to keep up a fusilladed attack against Dr. Weizmann, against Palestine, against the British Government, with the hope that by keeping up these attacks, a new course will be taken in the Zionist movement. What his ambition may be, I do not know; or, if I do surmise what it is, I had better not state it here.

In addition, other members of the Brandeis group, using different methods, are aiming in the same direction, and we are having

ההסתדרות הציונית. המשרד המרכזי.

AMERICAN MEMBER
LOUIS LIPSKY

THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

CENTRAL OFFICE
LONDON, ENGLAND

AMERICAN OFFICE
114 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

-2-

between these two forces the leaders of Hadassah, swaying first to one and then to the other.

On the other hand, these constant attacks on the Palestine position have brought about a rallying of the old Zionist forces, which have been strengthened considerably in recent months by acquisitions of personalities of means and of standing who are coming into the movement not through the United Palestine Appeal, but directly through the Zionist Organization. This has been one of the good effects of the Atlantic City Convention.

All things now are concentrating themselves in and around the Zionist Organization. Everything depends, however, upon our being able to keep up, at least for this year until the report of the Non-Partisan Expert Commission is rendered, a flow of money into Palestine sufficient to maintain the budget which was adopted at Basle. Most of the forces that I have mentioned are not so helpful this year as last, with the result that what they set out to accomplish may be accomplished, by reason of their indifference to the practical side of our movement, in the course of this year.

I am therefore constrained, knowing your views in general, to ask you to give us your personal cooperation in the U.P.A. this year. There are a number of places that are clamoring that you go there in order to make the campaign a success. They refuse to accept anybody else. The result of your refusal is to destroy our prospects in a number of cities. This, I am sure, you would not want to see happen. Take the city of Omaha, for example. They insist that unless you go to Omaha, they will not have a campaign at all. I am told that there are several other cities in exactly the same position.

I would therefore appeal to you to let some of the bygones be bygones, to remember some of the fine things that have held us together, and to come forward at this crucial time with the same enthusiasm and fine loyalty which you have demonstrated in years past with regard to this movement, which is now going through such serious difficulties and which, with your great help, can come out of its difficulties and remain an everlasting credit to all concerned in its success.

With best regards, I am

Very cordially yours,

Louis Lipsky

LL.RW

1928 Dec 22
24 240 The Organ for the Jewish People
240 240 The Organ for the Jewish People
1928, 240 240 - 240

(Personal)

December 22d, 1927.

Mr. Louis Lipsky,
The Zionist Organization,
114 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Lipsky:-

Permit me to thank you for your letter of
Dec. 19th.

You asked me to forget the things that were
done in Atlantic City last summer. What of the things which
were done at the last National Executive meeting in New York?
I was ranking Vice President of the Organization and upon
the resignation of Miss Szold, you passed me by and elected
someone else, who is already a high officer in the U. P. A.
You elected four men to fill vacancies on the Administrative
Committee, and again I was overlooked.

You know very well, my dear Mr. Lipsky, that
I am anxious to work for all causes which will help in the
upbuilding of Palestine, but I do not wish to be exploited.
I do not feel that the only use which I can be to Palestine,
is that of a schnorrer, running from town to town raising
funds, about whose proper distribution I have nothing to say.
If my judgment is not required in the Council of the Zionist
Organization, then I am quite sure that you may well dispense
with me altogether. I will find other ways of serving the
cause to which I have given over twenty years of service.

I know that you are enmeshed in political
difficulties and that you frequently have to blow hot and
cold at the same time. I have no criticism to make of you
or your actions in the last year or two. I feel that in
the main, you have followed and not led. That is your
problem. My own position makes it impossible for me to
submit further to any such cavalier treatment on the part of
the Z. O. A. as I have experienced within the last year.

With kindest regards, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS/IR

[1927]

MR. LOUIS MARSHALL

and

DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN

on

THE REBUILDING OF
PALESTINE



Published by

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

114 Fifth Ave.

New York City

The addresses that follow, delivered by the two outstanding leaders in world and American Jewry, are of particular significance at this time owing to the agreement recently concluded between Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Marshall which marks an important step forward in the union of all Jewish forces for the up-building of Palestine through an extended Jewish Agency.

All Jews, particularly the Jews of America, will be deeply interested in the viewpoint, touching the problem of Palestine, of Mr. Louis Marshall who is the leader of the non-Zionists of America and of Dr. Chaim Weizmann the President of the World Zionist Organization.

Palestine—The Task of All Jewry

By LOUIS MARSHALL

*Address delivered in Far Rockaway, N. Y., Sunday,
March 13, 1927.*



LOUIS MARSHALL

DURING the past twenty-five years and more, I have heard discussions with regard to various "isms," Zionism being one of them. Jews have been classified as Zionists, non-Zionists and anti-Zionists. I have but one classification, one which should be generally acceptable: we are all Jews. Acting under that comprehensive name, with all its implications of glory, and its many noble traditions, when any problem arises which affects Judaism or the Jewish people, we should stand united to help in its solution.

I have no patience with those who can only take one point of view and cannot respect the opinions of others. Such dogmatism is wrong in religious, political, civic and social life! Those who for many years bore the brunt of battle for a restored Palestine, had high ideals and exalted motives. There was no self-seeking either in theory or practice. They believed it to be the mission of the Jew once more to take root in Palestine, to rebuild its waste places, to give those so desiring the opportunity to live there. What harm can be discovered in such a thought? Why should any man be opposed to it? Why should one not sympathize with that ideal? I have never been able to understand the spirit of hostility which exists in some quarters.

You all know that I am not and never have been a Zionist, that I am president of Temple Emanuel, and at the same time am the chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Jewish Theological Seminary. I trust that I am not so weak as to fear the charge of inconsistency. But there is no inconsistency in my interest in both of them. Both preach and practice the principles of our faith. Both are intended to glorify God and his works. Both are planned for the creation of a sound ethical outlook and for the perpetuation of the principles of Judaism. Why should there be any conflict between them?

ACCOMPLISHED MARVELS

WHAT I have said about Judaism as a religion, is equally true of my attitude to Zionism. *It has accomplished marvels in the last twenty-five years in stimulating Jewish thought among our youth throughout the world. It has brought about a renaissance of Jewish learning and scholarship which has once more made Hebrew a living language. It has given thousands of us, who at one time were indifferent to our history, something to live for and aspire for. Why should not such an ideal be regarded as belonging to all Jews? Zionism has been responsible for laying the foundation for the University in Jerusalem, which in time will, it is hoped, become one of the great seats of learning of the world. Jews everywhere have become more idealistic in consequence of this. It has revived an interest among many who would otherwise have been lost to us, in the essence of Judaism.*

A PRACTICAL PROBLEM

WE are faced by a practical problem. The Jews of Eastern Europe have been most unfortunate. They have gone through the Great War and all its sequels. They have been impoverished and we are obliged to help them. Opportunities for a livelihood are few. In the past they have come to the United States in large numbers, but they can no longer come here on account of the unfortunate quota legislation which has practically closed the doors of America to them. They have no opportunity in Western Europe. There is scant opportunity for them in other lands for the present.

Jews have for centuries longed to live upon the soil of Palestine. There is now an opportunity, or at least the potentiality of such an opportunity, for some of them to carry out that ambition and to live there the lives for which they and their ancestors yearned. Why should they not have it? Why should they not have the chance of those who left their homes in Europe to come to the United States? Disregarding all other consideration, in Palestine lies the hope acquired for the Jews through the generosity and the statesmanship of the British Government, at the instance of Dr. Chaim Weizmann. How can we begrudge the gratification of that hope which has forever dwelt in the Jewish heart?

During the weariness of *Galuth* our parents prayed that they might be restored to Palestine. On the holiest of days we prayed for this. For ages

those participating in the poetic seder festival have said: "In the coming year may we be in Jerusalem." That is a Jewish sentiment which cannot be eradicated from Jewish hearts, merely because some of our modern rituals have eliminated these prayers. The impulses are there, millions of human beings felt them, breathed them, imbibed them in their infancy. They have never forgotten them.

There is another aspect of this subject which to me is of vast importance. Whether we willed it or not—I am now speaking to non-Zionists—the Balfour Declaration announced to the world that Jews should be enabled to take up their homes there without affecting the status of those remaining in any other country of the world. None of us is obliged to go there. The land is not big enough for us all. Some of us could help Zionism more by remaining where we are. But suppose we should now withdraw our support and our sympathy from this movement; suppose that the Jews of the world and the wealthy Jews in America in particular said: "We will have none of this, we will have nothing to do with Zionism or with Palestine!" What would happen? The Jews in Palestine would be powerless to carry out their projects. The noble experiment which has been undertaken would fail and the Jews of Palestine, the courageous Chaluzim, would be doomed to disappointment and heartbreak, and would become paupers, unable to earn a livelihood, without industries, stripped of the capacity to carry out their projects, principally because of lack of that support which we could give during the initial stages of their endeavors.

BOUND BY HONOR

ORDINARILY I never ask myself the question *ma yomru hagoyim*, ("What will the Gentiles say?") but in this instance I would ask the question of every Jew. What will the world say of a people, blessed in every way materially, if they withhold a helping hand from these courageous men and women who wish to take advantage of that which the League of Nations has bestowed upon the Jews? We would be regarded as unworthy of confidence; we would be considered disloyal, selfish, narrow-minded and bigoted. If we turn our backs upon our flesh and blood—what will the world think of us? *No such opportunity will ever again come to the Jewish people, to foster a great piece of constructive work which is built upon the foundations of poetry and wholesome sentiment. Why should we not avail ourselves of it? For this reason I urge my friends who are non-Zionists to lay aside whatever adverse*

views they have hitherto entertained upon this subject and to work shoulder to shoulder with all other Jews, regardless of labels, in the blessed work of rebuilding Palestine.

The Zionist Organization of the World says, "Come with us; it is our joint problem, together let us solve and together let us prove to the nations of the earth that the Jews are a unit in all good work that pertains to the Jewish people." I trust that an understanding of this fact will put an end to much of the conflict which has been waged throughout Jewry, which has not tendered to create that spirit of oneness which should animate the Jewish heart.

WHAT OF REFORM JUDAISM?

I HAVE before me a memorandum of various statements which have from time to time been made as reasons for the opposition of those who are unwilling to cooperate. I read: "The Palestine ideal is opposed to Reform Judaism." I have belonged to a Reform Congregation for nearly sixty years. I have never understood that there is anything basically inconsistent between belief in Palestine and Reform Judaism. If there is, then so much the worse for Reform Judaism. As a Jew, I read the Bible and am inspired by it. I read the Psalms and revel in the most beautiful poetry the world has ever known, and the Prophets, the most exalted in their ethical concepts of all the sons of man, and I am thrilled by their love for Palestine and Zion; I have read Jehudah Halevy and other sweet singers of Israel and am uplifted by their fervent yearning for the Holy Land. I am unable, with such a background, to behold the inconsistency; *on the contrary, indifference to Palestine on the part of any Jew to me spells inconsistency with the spirit of Judaism.*

Again it is said that American Jews who aid in creating a homeland in Palestine for Jews will be subjected to a charge of dual nationality, and that their position here will be less secure. Does that follow? I deny that such will be the case. Who dares to question my American citizenship, my loyalty to American institutions, merely because there are Jews who desire to have a home in Palestine. They cannot make me a citizen of Palestine unless I ask for the privilege, and before I can ask for that privilege I would have to renounce my American citizenship. I have no fear as to what may happen to me here in the United States. I am not even afraid of being referred to as an international Jew. Perhaps it might be well for all men to broaden their

sympathies and to try to understand those who live under different environments. What would become of the masses of the Jews throughout the world if there were no feeling of kinship between Jews. We are not to be frightened by such a boogaboo. I have never known of a real American to make such a suggestion and I know many whose ancestors date to the Mayflower.

"FOR THIS ART THOU COME TO ROYAL ESTATE!"

I HAVE read the book of Esther in preparation for Purim which we will celebrate in a few days. I always love to read it. Not being a Rabbi, I do not place my text in the beginning of my remarks but generally at the end. You will remember that beautiful and impressive part of the story where, after Esther had become Queen of the 127 Provinces, she was asked by Mordecai to go to the King to make supplication unto him and to make request before him for her people and when Esther pointed out that in fulfilling this mission her life would be endangered, Mordecai replied to her in the following words: "Think not with thyself that thou shalt escape in the king's house, more than all the Jews. For if thou altogether holdest thy peace at this time, then will relief and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place, but thou and thy father's house will perish; and who knoweth whether thou art not come to royal estate for such a time as this?"

Palestine—A Creative Achievement

By DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN

Address delivered before the American Jewish Congress in Washington, D. C., Sunday, February 20, 1927



DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN

the forces of the Jewish people.

THE PROBLEM FORMULATED

THE problem may be formulated tersely as follows: individual Jews and individual groups of Jews have homes; as a people, as a collectivity, we are homeless. Individual groups of Jews, whether in Poland or in Germany or in America have a definite relation and will continue to have a definite relation to the States in which they are. There is no question of citizenship, or, as it is usually called in a somewhat trivial spirit, "good citizenship." To my mind "citizen" means a good citizen. Citizenship is a perfectly clear relation. I shall not waste your time in explaining and proving to the visible and invisible powers that we are good citizens. We are *citizens*, not only in America but wherever else the Jew is found. In America, it is easy for a Jew to be a citizen. We are citizens in Poland, and those citizens of Poland who are trying to solve its Jewish problems are making a great contribution toward the peace and harmony and honor of that country. We have poured out our blood generously in the Great War. We gave 600,000 Jews to the Russian Army and it is one of the greatest tragedies of history when these 600,000 Jews are asked what they fought for. They fought—I won't say better, but certainly not worse, than the armies in the Caucasus and those on the other fronts.

And yet, as a collectivity, we stalk the arena of all history like the ghost in *Hamlet*, misunderstood—sometimes by ourselves and certainly by others; and the reason is that we present the problem of the existence of a cultural group with all the definite signs, with all the definite attributes of such a group, yet without the props on which such signs and attributes can rest.

The world today understands Bulgaria, the world understands Roumania, and the world understands Latvia. I do not make the comparison in order to exaggerate our merits or our contributions. But in such a comparison, even if we cut out the last two thousand years of our history and consider only the contribution that was made from Sinai, as the foundation of what the Jews have given to the world, we shall perhaps not be afraid to place this side by side with the contribution of States who, today, sit at the table of the League of Nations as the representatives of something definite, understood and recognized.

THE ESSENTIAL "PROPS"

THIS situation has arisen because as a group, as the founders of a great civilization, we lack the props on which such a civilization must necessarily rest. This gathering as well as any other wishing to face facts as they are and not seeking to camouflage realities, will necessarily tack on to all of its resolutions the one final and decisive word which, in the last analysis, will mean that the great energies of the Jewish people everywhere must be bent on the upbuilding of Palestine. Far be it from me to try to convert this gathering, or any other gathering, into a Zionist meeting: I am saturated with Zionist meetings, but I think that in formulating plans for solving our great Jewish problems one must necessarily be driven to one conclusion: if we continue in our present existence we must expose ourselves to the inevitable consequence that there will continue to arise those misunderstandings which I have sometimes summarized under the heading of the continuous demand for "a clear ticket." These misunderstandings all arise in time of trouble. As long as everything is smooth, as long as there are no crises in the world, as long as there is no cataclysm, we lead a tolerably quiet existence. A pogrom here and there is something we take in our day's stride. I would like to say one thing for the benefit of our Christian friends: it is not the pogrom which is terrible, because the pogrom is the last outburst of a tense atmosphere. It is everything that leads up to the pogrom which is terrible: the

silent grinding down of body and soul, the ceaseless psychic pressure. When this breaks out and becomes a pogrom it is sometimes a relief as compared with the daily diet of horror.

But when trouble appears in the world—be it a war, be it a revolution, be it a severe economic crisis—then, in that moment, our position, and not the position of other minorities becomes questionable. I might formulate it as follows: in order to exist we must have a series of visas on our passports: we are forever a people with visas, a people with explanations: we are human beings with a commentary. It happens, curiously, that in Czecho-Slovakia today we are identified with the German element; in Poland today we are identified with the Russian element; in capitalistic countries today we represent the radical element, and in radical countries today we represent capitalistic elements. And here lies the great tragedy: we have become the *schlemihl* of history. A *schlemihl* is a thoroughly fine person who happens to be where he is not wanted.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

WE are told that there are a million Jews in Poland who are not wanted. Poland is too small just for that million Jews; and yet that million Jews have contributed as much to the upbuilding of Poland as have a million Poles. These Jews were needed five hundred years ago, very much needed, because five-hundred years ago, or even three hundred years ago, they performed a definite function in the life of the country. Today this function has disappeared and since the Jew has done his duty, Poland says to the Jew: "Go." So we go on from Poland to some other place; from Roumania, from every place, almost, to some other place: today, under the auspices of the League of Nations, Greeks are being brought from Turkey and Turks are brought from Greece; for every Turk who appears in Macedonia, out goes a Jew, and for each Greek that appears in Salonika, out goes a Jew. I am not going to investigate whose fault this is. I am ready to admit it is our fault because we have chosen to exist and not to disappear, and because our greatest malady and our greatest force, even our greatest weakness, is our indestructibility. But room must be found to right this maladjustment, and I think that Palestine is to a great extent an answer to this sore problem.

It is irrelevant to ask how many Jews will be in Palestine in one hundred and fifty years: perhaps a million, perhaps two million, perhaps three million.

What matters is that the achievement in Palestine shall be a creditable one. What matters is that this joy of creation which the Jews are tasting for the first time in many, many centuries shall become a primary force in order that there may arise in Palestine something worthy of an old civilization. When, in Palestine, there shall have been built up a community of half a million, we shall have been successful. And that triumph can be reached—it *will be reached*—in our day. *The moment we have half a million Jews in Palestine, the country becomes a key, a golden key, to a door that opens up for Jewish endeavor vast fields able to absorb all the people who would like to go there. Thus the building up of a community in Palestine becomes the arch in the structure which will be the solution of the Jewish problem, materially and morally.*

"WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT"

AND then this Jewish civilization which is our only inheritance, this Jewish civilization which is our only gift to the civilized world, will stop wandering, will stop haunting the earth and will rest on solid props in Palestine. *The day will come when nobody will question what the Jew is capable of, for before the question is asked, we will point to Palestine, offering silent proof that, given a chance, we can do what we are doing at present, transform deserts into gardens, transform people who have been suspended in the air into proud, clear, straight-looking human beings who build for themselves schools, universities, who do all that modern civilization is doing—and do it all without firing a shot.*

In the land which is the spiritual capital of the world, the land which is the shrine of three great religions, we are engaged in building up the peace of the world, a peace not enforced by guns but ensured by the indestructible spirit of the Jew. I do not know what questions of entanglements are involved, and I certainly do not wish to involve myself in any of them, but this I do know: if there is going to be a League of Nations which will make real peace, that League will ultimately have its seat in the land from which the first message of world peace was proclaimed to the world. In the light of this hope our task is something which has world significance, and on these grounds alone we are entitled to the sympathy and support of the civilized world.

April 10, 1928.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise
Jewish Institute of Religion
40 West 68th Street
New York City

My dear friend:

I regret exceedingly that I did not get a glimpse of you or hear you Sunday evening. It was the first Sunday that I had free from Religious School since October and we had promised the youngsters we would take them up to the Du Pont Gardens and Conowingo Falls. As a matter of fact, we did not get home until much later than we had planned, - too late to come in.

I have given considerable thought to the whole matter of the present controversy and have tried to view the situation dispassionately. I feel I must tell you quite frankly, as your friend, that while you have stated clearly and unmistakably your dissent from the present conduct of the Weizman administration, nothing you have said seems to justify the resignation and the presentation of it simultaneously with Weizman's arrival in this country and before the close of the present campaign.

Surely you must have definite and weighty reasons to have acted as you did and I feel you have done yourself an injustice and placed yourself in a false light before the Zionists of the country. I am sure that your whole position will be much more strong if you could definitize - 1, 2, 3, 4 - these are the faults I have to find. Otherwise, the vagueness of your statement certainly will give weight to the many harsh criticisms that are now being universally voiced.

I need not tell you that I write as your friend and I am sure you will not misunderstand.

With affectionate regard, in which Polly joins,

Faithfully yours,

Morris S. Lazaron.

MSL:E .

April 18th, 1928.

Rabbi Morris Lazaron,
Baltimore Hebrew Congregation,
Madison Ave. & Robert St.,
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Morris:-

Thank you for sending me a
copy of your letter to Dr. Wise as well as
the Resolutions. I am keeping out of the
controversy entirely. It is not worth an ounce
of effort.

Lipaky is fighting to save his
skin and Wise would like to supplant Weizmann.
A plague on both their houses!

Virginia and Daniel Jeremy
are doing splendidly. Why don't you plan to
spend a few days with us on the way to the
Rabbinical Conference in Chicago? Give my best
love to Polly and the kiddies.

With kindest regards,

AHS/IR

JACOB DE HAAS

56 WEST 45TH STREET

ROOM 703

NEW YORK

VANDERBILT 3579

May 8, 1928

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:-

We sent you the various notices in connection with our efforts to organize for the next convention with a view to cleaning house. So far we have received no direct response from you.

Yesterday we received a strong intimation from Cleveland as to your attitude and as the message was at the same time received by Judge Mack, who is now sitting in the Federal Court at Cincinnati, I received a wire from the Judge urging me to write you in the hope that you would see him either in Cincinnati, where he remains until the 16th or later here in New York.

The general lines of our campaign are evident from the public statements that have so far been made. Of course there is in the public mind a possibility of confusion because there is more than one opposition today in Zionist circles and more than one form.

Our own attitude is limited to the attempt to reorganize the American Organization. We have taken no part in the Wise opposition, which attacks Dr. Weizmann and the Jewish Agency and because of our self limitation of purpose Dr. Wise is taking no part directly or indirectly in our agitation. I have nowhere seen that he has defended our point of view and none of us have defended his point of view. In fact, he is not making a campaign, as far as I understand, for excepting his address in Boston the other day to the Avukah, he has been conspicuously silent since his original statement.

Hadassah is making a distinct campaign and its opposition goes a little beyond ours in that it has more or less pledged its support to the Weizmann regime, and as this is an American campaign pure and simple, there is clearly ahead the possibility that we will somewhere meet on common ground with the Hadassah group, whereas, for the same reason there is no possibility of our finding common ground at this convention with Dr. Wise.

Of course I don't pretend to know whether he will attend the convention or not, so anything that I would say on that end would be purely guess work.

May 9th, 1928.

Mr. Jacob DeHaas,
56 W. 45th St.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. DeHaas:-

Permit me to thank you for your
kind letter of May 8th.

I have also had a communication
from Judge Mack and I shall say to you what I
said to him. I am not interested in the present
controversy and I do not wish to participate in
it.

I have been inactive in Zionist
affairs during the past year principally due to
conditions in my home, (we have been blessed
with a baby boy, Daniel Jeremy) and I do not wish
to plunge into any controversy now.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

AHS/IR

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
May 8th, 1928
Page Two.

will me
I would very much like to see you make an appointment with Judge Mack and talk the whole matter over in Cincinnati this week end. On the other hand, if you think that a verbal discussion would be enlightening I am willing to come to Cleveland.

Hoping to hear from you by return mail, I am

Very truly yours,

I am yours



JdeH:HG

May
24th
1928.

Mr. Louis Lipsky,
The Zionist Organization,
111 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Lipsky:-

I wish to thank you
for your kind letter of May 22d. I was
very pleased to receive it.

I shall be very happy
to see you in Cleveland on your next trip
west. Let me know a few days ahead of
time when you plan to be in this vicinity
so that I shall arrange to be in the city.

With kindest regards,
permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS/IR

ההסתדרות הציונית. המשרד המרכזי.

AMERICAN MEMBER
LOUIS LIPSKY

THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

CENTRAL OFFICE
LONDON, ENGLAND

AMERICAN OFFICE
111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

May 22, 1928.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Personal

My dear Silver:

Dr. Weizmann has told me of a conversation he had with you a few days ago.

I am most anxious for your personal cooperation in throwing off the destructive influences that have come into the movement. I have been reluctant to write to you before this.

Since the Atlantic City Convention, I have been surrounded by persons who have been sabotaging the Administration from the inside. Their methods have been indescribably malicious. They have undermined our credit. They have abused the confidence that we have reposed in them. In this work of sabotage they have had the assistance of some of the leaders of Kadassah, which makes the task of recovering all the more difficult.

I have been doing my level best under terrible conditions. We have, however, extricated ourselves from such financial difficulties as have beset us, in spite of the attacks that have been made. I am looking forward to the gathering about us of those personalities who represent character and Zionist devotion. Dr. Max Heller and his son are strongly with us.

I know how the difficulties in which I found myself have affected you, and I hope that, in view of the troubles in which American Zionism finds itself, you will overlook all of these things as they affect you personally, and that you will accept my assurance that once having thrown off these evil influences, what happened in Atlantic City last year will never happen again. We are no longer going to make compromises with disintegrating forces.

I shall be going to Chicago very soon. Will it be possible for me to arrange to meet you in Cleveland on that trip?

With best regards, I am

Very cordially yours,

Louis Lipsky

LL/RW

May 18-28

WRHS
I am taking no part in the
present controversy. I have
signed up with nobody.

A.H.S.

Baltimore, Md.
Rabbi A. H. Silver

May 18-1928
Telegram

Is it true that you have
signed up with the administration.
Answer fully by mail, special.

Morris.

answer on back

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LCO = Deferred Cable
CLT = Cable Letter
WLT = Week-End Letter

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

Received at

1928 MAY 25 PM 9 50

NB934 140 NL XU=NEWYORK NY 25

RABBI A H SILVER=

THE TEMPLE CLEVELAND OHIO=

CONFIDENTIAL HAVE HERETOFORE KEPT OUT OF THE PRESENT ZIONIST CONTROVERSY DESPITE THE REPEATED REQUESTS MEMBER OF ADMINISTRATION AND WEIZMANN ON THE ONE HAND AND MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSITION ON THE OTHER TO GIVE MY SUPPORT STOP I CANNOT IN CONSCIENCE SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION AS NOT CONTROLLED AND MANIPULATED NOR OPPOSITION AS NOW CONSTITUTED STOP HAVE NOW BEEN APPROACHED BY A GROUP RESPONSIBLE ZIONIST CONTRIBUTORS AND WORKERS HEADED BY ISRAEL MATZ WHO DESIRE TO BRING ABOUT A PEACEFUL SOLUTION CORRECTING ABUSES AND CREATING NEW ADMINISTRATIONS TO INCLUDE BEST ELEMENTS BOTH FACTIONS AND COMMAND PUBLIC CONFIDENCE BEFORE DEFINITELY DECIDING WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHETHER YOU WOULD PARTICIPATE IN SUCH AN EFFORT AM WIRING YOU IN VIEW OF CERTAIN THINGS WEIZMANN TOLD ME ABOUT HIS CONFERENCE WITH YOU YOUR ANSWER WILL LARGELY INFLUENCE MY DECISION KINDLY WIRE ME THREE SIXTY SIX NEWYORK AVENUE BROOKLYN=

EMANUEL NEUMANN.

Wire May 31st, 1928

Thanks for your telegram. Have decided to keep entirely out of the present controversy.

A. H. Silver

Paid

July 5th, 1928.

8
The Jewish Daily Bulletin,
611 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

In your issue of July fifth your report of the Pittsburgh Zionist Convention reads that "Abraham Tullin had stated to me that the reason why Lipsky had declined to run again for president was because "he does not dare to run for if he runs the judges will have the district attorney on his trail" stop This is absolutely false stop Nor did I make any such statement to Jacob Fishman stop Whatever I stated to Fishman was in strictest confidence and in the nature of an inquiry stop Fishman undertook to speak to Lipsky about it privately stop He proceeded however to violate a confidence and to spread a rumor for political ends stop If I had wished to make a statement to the Convention or to a caucus I could have done so without the assistance of Fishman stop When I learned of the pernicious spread of the rumor I requested some of the leaders of the administration and especially Lipsky to put a stop to it stop I also requested Lipsky not to permit his final decision in the matter of being drafted for the presidency to be influenced by it stop He promised to do so stop This was four thirty Tuesday morning stop At eight o'clock I left for Cleveland to officiate at a funeral of one of my members stop That evening Lipsky telephoned me from Pittsburgh and told me that the matter had not been kept from the floor of the Convention and that my name had been bandied about considerably stop He also informed me of the vote of the Convention on the new constitution and of his decision to permit himself to be re-elected to the presidency stop He asked me to be one of the Vice Presidents stop I told him that in view of what had transpired I could not accept the office stop I promised however to help him in the hard year ahead of him stop Lipsky's deadliest enemies are not in the opposition group they are to be found among the political charlatans, scandal mongers and entrenched office holders who claim to be his friends.

Abba Hillel Silver

City of Cleveland

WILLIAM R. HOPKINS
CITY MANAGER
W. J. MURPHY
SECRETARY

September 13, 1928

Rev. Rabbi Abba H. Silver,
1485 East 106th Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

Will you please meet together with a group of ladies and gentlemen whom I have asked to assemble in my office at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, September 21 to consider plans for an appropriate recognition some time next year of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Lessing and of Mendelssohn. The bicentennial of the man of letters and the philosopher who were born in the same year and whose intimate association during their lives meant so much to the intellectual life of their time and of subsequent times has been deemed worthy of some recognition in Cleveland. The form which such recognition should take and the date for which it should be set are matters which will be discussed at this preliminary meeting.

I trust that you will find it convenient and desirable to attend.

Yours sincerely,



SUBMITTED TO THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE
SUNDAY OCTOBER 14, 1928
SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION BY THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE

PROGRAM OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE REORGANIZATION
OF THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA.

I.

By its failure to support the findings of a court appointed by the President of the World Zionist Organization, the Pittsburgh Convention of the Zionist Organization of America clearly demonstrated the collapse of Zionist idealism and the breakdown of the Zionist morale in the United States. Whatever the attitudes of the individuals who compose the administration, their acquiescence in irregular and illegal elections, and their glossing over of all that is undesirable in machine politics, denotes definitely that we can expect from the present American Zionist Administration nothing more than such a shuffling of personalities and offices as shall best serve to mislead and misguide the public.

Nor can we hope at this juncture for the rebirth of our movement through the effort of the World Organization and its various executive agencies. The proceedings at the Berlin Conference held in August demonstrate all too painfully that the thrilling mass-enkindling hope raised by Herzl has been replaced by petty politics, endless confusion, beclouding doubt, and bitter dissension. Courage and determination, forthrightness and nobility, the qualities that made Zionism a world movement have been displaced by the vague belief that the Jewish Homeland may be saved and its development assured by the unknown policies of the still unformed extended Jewish Agency.

The manifest failure of the Mandatory Power to carry out the obligation assumed by it in connection with the upbuilding of Eretz Israel is admitted by all Zionists, and forms no inconsiderable chapter of the report of the Joint Palestine Survey Commission. That failure in large measure is due to the supineness of the World Executive. The events that have happened in Palestine and the ready acceptance of the Commission's criticism bear eloquent testimony to the inherent weakness of the Zionist Executive as a political factor.

The catalogue of failures, the exhibitions of incompetence, and the instances of sheer opportunism do not need repetition. The general policy that has prevailed for many years, the financial methods, the land policy, the methods employed in settlement, the lack of a constructive economic plan, the failure to build up the organization, or to maintain the inspiration of the Jewish masses, all evidence the demoralization of the movement we cherish and stand out both in the Diaspora and in Palestine. The organized forces and representatives of a great movement have brought the cause to the low pass that immigration to Palestine is restricted and hampered by administrative orders applicable to individuals, be they rich or poor, settlers or tourists, as well as for the masses. The contempt expressed in this flouting of all that is implied in the Balfour Declaration has been emphasised by wanton interference for a second time on the part of officials in the religious practises of Jews celebrating what all the world knows is the outstanding symbol of the ideals and spiritual aspiration of Israel, at the Western Wall that stone witness of exile which has been hallowed by two thousand years of tears.

In such events we find less occasion to protest against red tape and individual blunders than to mourn the disintegration that makes such occurrences possible. A strong and powerful movement nobly and bravely led would have no occasion to beg for passports for Jews to enter the Homeland nor would it be necessary to protest a desecration that even repent anti-Semites in Eastern Europe avoid committing.

A struggle to recreate our cause in all its pristine qualities has become necessary. This being a Congress year the problem spreads itself naturally over the whole Zionist front. We urge all American Zionists to whom the cause is fundamental to join forces with us and by their counsel and support aid us in this urgent and onerous task.

II.

A basic and thoroughgoing change in the administration of the Z.O.A. must take place. The members of the Association for the Reorganization of the Z.O.A. submit the following program as a basis for active and effective participation in the establishment of the Jewish National Home.

A. OBJECTIVE. Our objective is and must be to populate Palestine as speedily as possible "with a preponderating body of manly, self-supporting Jews who will develop into a homogeneous people with high Jewish ideals; will develop and apply their Jewish spiritual and intellectual ideals; and will ultimately become a self-governing

Oct. 9th, 1928.

Rabbi Morris Lazeron,
Baltimore Hebrew Congregation,
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Morris:-

I have just received your volume, "Consolations of Our Faith". I have had an opportunity just to glance through it. It is beautifully gotten up and full of splendid things. I shall read it with keen interest.

There is really very little to add to what I wrote you in my last letter about the Chicago meeting. The Commission was evidently not ready for final action on the selection of a Director. A few names were mentioned, yours included, but no serious discussion of the qualifications of anyone took place. The matter is exactly where it was when we first spoke about it in Chicago.

With reference to the Zionist situation. I plan to do my bit this year in raising funds for the Keron Haysod and to help in any way that I can in the final organization of the Jewish agency. The present Administration has been greatly strengthened by the addition of Dr. Rubinow as Executive Director and Dr. Kaplan as Chairman of the Administrative Committee. I think that considerable improvement will be in evidence before very long.

With love to Polly and the children,
I am

As ever,

AHS/IR

ההסתדרות הציונית . המשרד המרכזי.

THE ZIONIST ORGANISATION.

CENTRAL OFFICE.

TELEGRAMS: "ZIONIBURO, LONDON."
TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 3817 (4 LINES)
CODES: BENTLEY'S & MOSSE'S.

In reply please address The Secretary,
42.A.C.21.

and quote the following Reference No.:

77, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,

LONDON, W.C.1.

December 3rd, 1928.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

To the Members of the General Council.

Results of the negotiations with the Marshall group on the Jewish Agency.

Dear Sir,

As announced in the press, Mr. Louis Marshall was authorised by the conference on Palestine, which, at his invitation, met in New York on October 20th and 21st, to appoint a Committee for the purpose of continuing the negotiations for the extension of the Jewish Agency and especially of adjusting the differences between the report of the Joint Palestine Survey Commission and the resolutions adopted by the General Council at its Berlin session of July 1928. The Committee consisted of Mr. Felix Warburg (Chairman), Dr. Lee K. Frenkel, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Mr. James H. Becker, Mr. David A. Brown, Colonel H. Lehmann and Dr. Morgenstern. Messrs. Lipsky, Julius Simon and M. Rothenberg were the Zionist representatives. A joint meeting, at which Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Louis Marshall were present ex officio, was held on November 3rd.

The conclusions reached by the meeting, formulated by a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Marshall, J. Simon and Rothenberg, are now available in the form of two memoranda signed by Mr. Marshall. Dr. Weizmann has informed Mr. Marshall that both memoranda will be submitted to the General Council at its December session for consideration and adoption.

In accordance with an arrangement made with Mr. Marshall, the memoranda must not be published before the General Council meets. In sending you copies of these documents herewith, we implicitly rely on you to keep their contents strictly secret and neither to publish them nor to refer to them in public.

A detailed report of the negotiations with the Marshall group will be given at the meeting in Berlin.

Dec. 5th, 1928.

Mr. Louis Lipsky,
111 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Lipsky:-

I read the announcement of the names of the Committee of seven appointed to represent the Zionist Organization in its negotiations with the Agency group. Frankly I am more than a little disappointed that you did not take the trouble of requesting me to serve on that Committee.

I have never solicited an office at the hands of the Zionist Organization, or for that matter, of any other organization, but it has appeared to me that the only positions which you offer me are honorary ones which have no bearing at all upon the actual conduct of Zionist work or the determination of Zionist policies. Your office has been dunning me with letters to go here and there for the Zionist Organization and the K. H. I am glad to work but I do not wish to be "used."

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

ABS/IR

NATIONAL ZIONIST CENSUS

Plan of Campaign

NOVEMBER 3 TO DECEMBER 31, 1929



*"It is the moral obligation of every American Jew to
back up the heroism and courage of the Jews of
Palestine."*

Issued by

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

111 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

National Zionist Census

The aim is to enroll at least 250,000 Jews in the Zionist Organization. The campaign must be short and intensive. Its success depends upon its organization. Balfour Day will mark the official opening, and the enrollment is to continue until December 31, 1929. Two months of intense Zionist activity—two months in which to mobilize the Jews of America for Palestine. Immediate and concerted action throughout the United States is required.

This campaign cannot be conducted in an indifferent manner. A plan must be adopted and carried out systematically. The following suggestions will aid you in this work:

1. Call at once a special meeting of your District together with Junior and Senior Hadassah, Order Sons of Zion, Avukah, and Young Judaea.
2. Appoint a special committee to take charge of this work. The chairman should be a prominent Zionist and good worker.
3. Appoint a special publicity committee and forward to us the name and address of the chairman so that we can supply him with news releases.
4. The campaign must embrace all elements in your city. Call a special conference with representatives from all Jewish organizations. Enlist their cooperation in the campaign and have a representative of each group on the Campaign Committee.
5. Enroll immediately a large corps of volunteer workers to be recruited from the District, Junior and Senior Hadassah, Order Sons of Zion, Avukah and Young Judaea. **The success of your campaign will depend upon the number of volunteers.** A special pamphlet has been prepared to guide the volunteer work-

ers. Please send us immediately, on the enclosed blanks, the names and addresses of the special committee and the names and addresses of the volunteer workers so that they can be published in *The New Palestine* and *Dos Yiddishe Folk*.

6. Suggest to the Rabbis in your city that they deliver sermons on the present situation and the necessity of mobilizing American Jewry for Palestine work. These sermons should be delivered Friday night, November 1, and Balfour Day, Saturday, November 2, 1929. The National Office will send a special letter to all Rabbis urging their cooperation.
7. *Your campaign should be opened with a large Balfour Day Celebration on Sunday, November 3.* An appeal for enrollment should be made at this meeting. We shall be pleased to send you either an English or Yiddish speaker. Distribute the special literature at the meeting, which has been prepared for this occasion.
8. Make arrangements with the Synagogues, Temples, Lodges and Societies in your city to have their membership enrolled in the Zionist Census. A special committee consisting of members of each Synagogue, Temple, etc., together with members from the District should be appointed for each individual organization, to canvass their membership.
9. Have your local speakers address the meetings of all Jewish organizations in your city, and at each meeting those present should be enrolled. The enrollment fee of \$2.00 should be collected in full.
10. ***Every member of your District should be made responsible for the enrollment of at least ten people.***
11. The Zionist Census is to include men and women.
12. Every enrolled Jew will receive a beautiful medallion designed by an eminent Jewish artist.

13. Arrange with your local press to have special items inserted concerning the campaign. These news items will be supplied to you by the National Headquarters.
14. A special poster has been prepared for this campaign. Please have copies of it distributed throughout the city.
15. Your committee should meet at least once a week, where reports should be rendered and plans outlined for the coming week.
16. The enrollment fee of \$2.00 is to be remitted in full to the National Office. These remittances are to be made once every week. Every active and functioning District will receive a refund from the National Office of 50 cents for each enrollment.
17. An official card will be issued by the National Office to everyone who registers in the Census. *Do not enroll those members who have been paying \$6.00 dues to the Organization.*
18. Send in at once your order on the enclosed order blank for campaign supplies.

J.M.2

vanish. I think we would do much better if we ourselves made a determined and concerted effort for the next two or three months (and it would take that long before your Co-operative Institution would be launched) to raise One Hundred Thousand Pounds ourselves. We shall then be in a position to establish an institution complete in ~~co~~^{con}formance with our ideas and completely in our control, and we shall have indicated our position in America. I think we are a little discouraged, perhaps rightly so, but the discouragements are due in a large degree to the all too ~~excessive~~^{exaggerated} anticipations which some of you entertained at Pittsburgh, especially the thought that money would be forthcoming without any effort of propaganda or solicitation.

I really do believe that DeHaas is not the man for the work. Surely some wide-awake, enterprising man can be found who can head off this thing.

I have not yet heard from Judge Pam. I wonder whether a wire from you, urging him to arrange a meeting in Chicago might not be helpful.

Very sincerely yours,

2....

The proposals formulated in New York scarcely require comment. To facilitate appreciation of their meaning, we refer you to the principal resolutions of the General Council on the same subjects, a copy of which is enclosed. To prevent misconception, we wish to point out that the New York decision on the land policy of the Jewish Agency does not refer to land that may be purchased too in the future out of Jewish National Fund means, but to land acquired out of the funds of the Jewish Agency.

With Zion's greetings.

EXECUTIVE OF THE ZIONIST ORGANISATION

David Ben-Gurion
Member of the Executive.



Emanuel Neumann

the English precedent, is to designate an English firm of certified public accountants of London to act as Trustee. The result is that I am convinced that it will make it very difficult to sell the bonds in New York, for it will not be held by a bank, but will be held entirely on the security of the General Mortgage Bank of Palestine.

That bank has not yet gained the reputation which would give the same full security to the purchaser, as would be the case if the mortgages were deposited with the Anglo Palestine Co., or the Anglo Egyptian Bank, as trustees, and against which debentures would be issued.

Besides, that, all the mortgage bonds are in pound sterling, and I am convinced that this will make it a difficult task to sell in America. The denominations of the Mortgage Bonds are also not of the best value, from an American point of view - they are divided into £5, £10, and £50 denominations, and over two-thirds of them are in £10 bonds. It certainly could not pay to conduct the sale of £10 bonds, in America, for the commission to salesmen would eat up everything. We could only probably take the £50 bonds, for sale, and the total of that amount is £20,000 - hardly worthwhile starting an active campaign for it.

I am meeting again with the Mortgage Bank Directors Friday, and if there is anything further that can be done, I will write to you once more. At the Friday meeting, we will also take up the matter of Victor Jacobsen, which was postponed for that date.

3. I am making considerable progress with the Colony Loan, having had discussions to-day with Dr. Ruppin, Col. Kisch and Col. Bentwich. This afternoon, I leave for Tel Aviv to attend a meeting of representatives of the colonies.

4. Quite an impression was made in Palestine by the purchase of the land around the Afulah Station by the American Zion Commonwealth. It proved to be a very important center for the creation of a town or city in the Back, and we are working on some such plans just now.

With kind personal regards to all the members of the Committee, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Bernard Rosenblatt

BAR/HT

(6) The preparation of a program for Zionist education which by the employment of modern pedagogic methods will spread knowledge of Palestine, national ideals, and of the Hebrew language and literature, without over-lapping the fields occupied by existing educational agencies.

C. JEWISH AGENCY. By the Mandate, the World Zionist Organization is constituted the Jewish Agency. The Mandate requires the Zionist Organization "to secure the co-operation of all Jews who are willing to assist in the establishment of the Jewish National Home." It is, therefore, the duty of all Zionists to assist in all efforts made by the World Zionist Organization to achieve this end.

To safeguard the integrity of Zionist aims and ideals and rights under the Mandate, the Mandate must not be changed. To do so would be forever to surrender Zionist rights secured after years of effort and would violate the resolutions of the Zionist Congress which has approved the extension of the Agency by an agreement for a three years trial period. The reservations adopted by the Zionist Council at Berlin are aimed to accomplish this end and must be insisted upon.

We further declare that any steps taken by the representatives of the World Zionist Organization contrary to the letter and spirit of the resolutions of the Zionist Congress and of the Zionist Council, are taken without authority and should be vigorously opposed. All documents of whatever nature, public or private, to or from the Mandatory Power, or the Council of the League of Nations, relating to the formation of the Agency and the conditions under which it is to operate, should be made public.

D. U.P.A. Recognizing the need for the raising of funds for Palestine for the coming year we declare ourselves willing to cooperate in the activities of the U.P.A. provided -

(1) Organization of that appeal is entirely divorced from the direct or indirect control of the Z.O.A.

(2) An administration is set up for the collection and disbursement of the funds that will assure the public that no part of the receipts can be used directly or indirectly for Z.O.A. purposes or to create political control for machine politicians.

Mr. Eugene E. Wolf,
Continued....page 2.

7. I think a word ought to be said about the character of our Sunday morning service. The enclosed letters which I received on last Sunday morning's service alone may give you an idea of the ramified influence of our pulpit. No reference, of course, is to be made to these letters.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

AHS/IR

