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ZIONIST CONGRESS RATIFIES JEWISH AGENCY EXTENSION PACT

Varying Majorities Rally to Support Weizmann Policy, Overcoming Prolonged and Bitter Opposition Fights; Two-thirds Majority Requirement for Termination of Agreement with Non-Zionists Upheld; Recommendation on Religious Needs Adopted on Mizrahi Demand; Weizmann and Wise, Administration Supporters and Foes in Dramatic Clashes as New Era in Palestine Work Ushered in; Roll Call on Authorization to Executive Still Awaited

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Zurich, Aug. 8.—The pact between the Zionists and non-Zionists to form a joint Jewish Agency for Palestine was ratified by the Sixteenth Zionist Congress, in session here, by a majority vote.

Varying majorities rallied to the support of the Weizmann policy as the constitution for the extended Jewish Agency, containing fifteen paragraphs and numerous sub-sections, in which the new agreement was embodied, was put to a vote, paragraph by paragraph and sub-section by sub-section, in an all-night session, lasting until the early hours of Thursday morning. The majorities which helped by their strength to give birth to the extended Jewish Agency varied from 148 to 115, and the opposition minorities varied from 84 to 12. A number of amendments to the text urged by the Zionist Executive and recommended by the majority of the Jewish Agency Committee were passed, without a binding character, however. The solid blocs prepared at caucuses by the various groups for the decision of the great issue were shattered as decisions were made point by point. The Laborites did not vote along a single line, but frequently abstained from voting and, on other occasions, split their votes. The Zionist Revisionists did not participate in the votes on the amendments, except the one on the dissolution clause, as they declared themselves opposed in principle to the extension plan.

Although the Weizmann policy emerged victorious in the major issues, clearing the way for the consummation of his long-cherished plan, which is about to be realized on Sunday afternoon in Zurich when the Jewish Agency Council will go into session, the final step in the ratification has still to be taken at the roll call of the 322 delegates from nearly 30 countries. The constitution, adopted in its first reading at the Wednesday night session, is to be voted upon again in its second and third readings during the closing sessions of the Congress.

When the Thursday afternoon session opened, the final steps were again halted due to the attitude of the Laborites, who insisted that the roll call cannot be taken before the new Executive is formed. This delayed the passage of the accompanying resolutions, recommended by the Jewish Agency Committee, authorizing the Zionist Executive to officially affix its signature to the pact between the Zionists and non-Zionists.

Because of the present political conditions in Great Britain, where the Labor party is in power, the Zionist leaders are eager to secure the inclusion of a labor representative on the new Executive. However, as this session, scheduled to be one of the last of the Sixteenth Zionist Congress, is still going on, no progress has been made in the composition of the Executive.

Two major issues came to the foreground in the protracted debate over the ratification of the Jewish Agency constitution. In both, the Weizmann administration policies scored victories.

The first concerned the clause in the constitution which provides, in accordance with the Weizmann-Marshall agreement, that the extended Jewish Agency or the agreement concerning its formation between the Zionists and non-Zionists, may be terminated only by a two-thirds majority vote of the members of the Council. This clause was upheld by a majority of 115 to 84, following a spectacular and dramatic encounter between Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Weizmann.

The second concerned the demand of the Mizrahi, Orthodox Zionists, that the Executive be urged to take steps toward the inclusion in the program of the extended Jewish Agency care for the Jewish religious needs in Palestine. This was fought over fiercely, the Laborites and the Radical Zionists protesting vehemently, while the Mizrahis threatened to abandon their pro-Agency stand and cast their votes against it in case their demand is not fulfilled. This recommendation, which had the support of the Committee on the Jewish Agency, was passed by a majority of 148 to 12.

PROTESTS STIFLING OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION BY PALESTINE GOVERNMENT

Congress Afternoon Session Devoted to Immigration as Negotiations for Executive Continue

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Zurich, Thursday Afternoon, Aug. 8.—The Zionist Congress, following its principal session Wednesday night, reconvened Thursday afternoon to find that progress is again blocked. The resolution authorizing the Executive to affix its signature to the compact with the non-Zionists could not be put to a vote because of the continued insistence of the Poale Zion labor leaders that before the new Executive is formed and legally elected it cannot be authorized to dispose finally of the Jewish Agency matter.

A proposal to the laborites to include in the resolution a reservation that only an Executive legally elected by the Congress may carry out this task was found by them to be unacceptable. The roll call was therefore deferred and the Congress proceeded to consider the resolutions of the Committee on Immigration.

The assembly passed a number of resolutions introduced by Elijah Dobkin, delegate from Czechoslovakia, in behalf of the committee. The establishment of a Zionist emigration office in Yemen, Central Arabia, to aid the migration of Yemenite Jews to Palestine, the demand for greater facilities for Jewish women to enter Palestine and a protest against the Palestine government for its alleged "stifling" of Jewish immigration to the country were passed.

According to the report of the committee, the admission of 5,000 Jewish labor immigrants is contemplated for the year 1930 although conditions in the Palestine labor market show that 9,000 new laborers may find employment. Mr. Dobkin related that the Executive threatened with "drawing the consequences" if the committee would present the protest it contemplated against the Zionist Executive for its violation of the decision of the Zionist General Council concerning the number of immigration certificates for Jewish immigrant workers which was to have been asked for 1929. The Executive, he stated, asked for less, creating a condition in which Jewish labor was scarce and the penetration

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ZIONIST CONGRESS APPROVES TEXT OF JEWISH AGENCY CONSTITUTION

Document as Transmitted by Cable with Amendments Enacted by Zionist Body; Two-thirds Majority on Dissolution Clause and Proxy System Retained by Majority Vote; Other Amendments Given; Congress Asks Executive to Substitute Term Eretz Israel for Palestine in Document; Mandatory Power to Receive Copy of Constitution with Request to Assure Zionist Organization's Status Quo Ante If Agency Dissolved

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Zurich, August 8.—The text of the Jewish Agency constitution as amended by the Congress committee and by the plenary session reads as follows:

Article One—Definitions used in the agreement.

"Mandate means the Palestine mandate as accepted by Great Britain and confirmed by the League of Nations."

"Agency" means the enlarged Jewish Agency.

"Zionist" means a person associated with the Jewish Agency as the representative of the Zionist Organization.

"Non-Zionist" means a representative on the Jewish Agency otherwise than from the Zionist Organization.

Article Two—The title of the Agency shall be the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

Article Three—The object of the Agency will be to discharge the functions of the Jewish Agency in such manner as shall conduce to the realization of the following aims which are recognized as fundamental:

1. To encourage and further Jewish immigration to Palestine to the fullest extent practicable by according favorable consideration to immigrant workers as well as immigrants of independent means;

2. To foster the Hebrew Language and Jewish culture;

3. Land shall be acquired as Jewish property, whereby the titles to the lands shall be acquired in the name of the Jewish National Fund in order that the land remain the inalienable property of the Jewish people;

4. The Agency shall promote agricultural colonization based on Jewish labor and in all work and undertakings carried out or furthered by the Agency, Jewish labor shall be employed.

So long as the requirements of economic efficiency are fulfilled, the social form of the settlers shall be considered as a matter for the settlers to decide, provided that to the judgment of the Jewish Agency shall be left to determine the economic soundness and practicability of any proposed colonization plan before appropriating funds within its control for any particular settlement.

Article Four—The organs of the Agency shall be a Council, an Administrative Committee and an Executive.

The president of the Agency shall be the president of the Zionist Organization unless otherwise decided by an affirmative vote of three-fourths of the Council's members.

(These four articles were adopted by an overwhelming majority vote. Point 4 of Article three was amended, by the demand of the Radical Zionists and Histadruth labor party, to read: "that in all works and undertakings carried out or supported by the Jew-

ish Agency, the principle of Jewish labor shall apply.")

Article Five.—1. The Council of the Jewish Agency shall be the Agency's supreme governing body and final authority in all matters within the Agency's jurisdiction, laying down the guiding principles of policy.

2. The Council shall be composed in one-half of representatives of the Zionist Organization and in the other half of representatives of non-Zionists of various countries, according to a prepared schedule.

3. The Zionist Organization shall appoint its representatives according to its own constitutional practice. The non-Zionists shall appoint their representatives in such manner and for such terms as best suit local conditions, recognizing as a guiding principle that the method of appointment, so far as practical, shall be of a democratic character.

4. The board of directors of the Keren Hayesod and of the Jewish National Fund and also other bodies, according to the Council's determination, shall be invited to send representatives to the Council's meetings, but without voting power.

5. The Executive shall convene ordinary meetings of the Council not less than once biennially, when the Executive shall report fully on the Agency's activities and the conditions in Palestine. The Executive shall also submit a detailed statement of the Agency's financial position.

6. In case of an emergency the Executive, with the approval of the Administrative Committee, may at any time convene an extraordinary meeting of the Council or, if so directed by the Administrative Committee.

7. The Council shall appoint a chairman or joint chairmen. It may also have an associate chairman and vice-chairmen.

8. The chairmen of the Council shall be entitled to vote but without additional or casting vote in the event of equality votes.

Amendment Requires New Elections for Each Biennial Council

(An important amendment was enacted by the Zionist Congress when a majority voted for the proposal introduced by Dr. Nahum Goldman, Radical Zionist, to include in point 3 of Article Five the words, "for such terms," Dr. Solowitchik arguing in favor of this amendment stated that if the terms of the members of the Jewish Agency Council is unlimited a class of "notables" will be created. The sense of the amendment was that members of the Council must be newly elected for

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MOSLEMS WARN OF CONFLICT; CLAIM JEWISH PROTEST THREATENS STATUS QUO

Moslem Supreme Council Protests to British Colonial Office and High Commissioner

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 8.—Following the protests by the Jewish population of Palestine and the Zionist Congress against the permission granted by the Palestine Government to the Moslems to continue building operations on and near the Western Wall of the Temple, the Supreme Moslem Council has lodged its protest charging that the Jews are infringing the status quo at the Wailing Wall.

In cablegrams to the British Colonial Office and to Sir John Chancellor, High Commissioner of Palestine, who is now in England on a vacation, the Moslem Supreme Council complained that the Jews are infringing the status quo at the Wall. They are not carrying out the policy defined in the White Paper on the Wailing Wall, the Council declared, adding that it suspects a connection between the protest and the Zionist Congress.

A similar cable signed "Worshippers at the Mosque of Omar," declared: "If the Jews do not observe the status quo a great religious conflict will arise between the Moslems and the Jews."

LUBAWITSCHER REBBE ARRIVES IN PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 8.—Rabbi Joseph Schneursohn, the Lubawitscher Rebbe, arrived here this morning. Thousands of persons were at the station to welcome him, including representatives of various institutions and delegates from the colonies.

A police guard of honor was detailed to escort the Rabbi from the station.

FORMER LITHUANIAN MINISTER HONORED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Tel Aviv, Aug. 8.—Samson Rosenbaum, former Lithuanian Minister of Jewish Affairs, now residing in Tel Aviv, was honored on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Mr. Rosenblum is Lithuanian Consul here.

BERLINER LEAVES \$100,000 FOR HEALTH EDUCATION

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Aug. 8.—The sum of \$100,000 and a valuable piece of property were left in the will of the late Emile Berliner, inventor of the radio microphone and phonograph records, filed here yesterday, to provide health facilities for children. Mr. Berliner left that amount in trust to be administered for the Bureau of Health Education. The trustees are to rent the property to the Bureau for \$10 a year and to invest the trust fund and apply the income to the work of the Bureau.

The remainder of the estate, the total of which was not disclosed, is left to the widow, children and relatives.

BRILLIANT DRAMATIC DEBATE PRECEDES RATIFICATION OF JEWISH AGENCY PACT BY ZIONIST CONGRESS

Solemnity Marks Scenes When Zionist Movement Embarks on New Course; Opposition Leaders Sound Eleventh Hour Warning Against Compact with Non-Zionists; Wise in Sharp Clash with Dr. Weizmann; "You Are Free to Decide, But We, Too, Are Free to Decide How to Act," Zionist Leader Tells Assembly; Labor Vote Split on Two-thirds Majority Rule for Dissolution; Orthodox Score Victory for Religious Program

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Zurich, Aug. 8.—Solemnity, interrupted by frequent dramatic clashes between the ardent supporters and the relentless opponents of the Jewish Agency extension plan, marked the brilliant debate which, when ended, changed the course of the Zionist movement and joined it with its new, non-Zionist partners to continue the efforts begun thirty years ago for the establishment in Palestine of a Jewish National Home.

All the arguments pro and con that were on the lips of Zionists throughout the world for the past six years since the negotiations for the partnership were started were compressed into one session's debate, which proceeded along the lines of legal argument within the confines of parliamentary procedure as the discussion on the fifteen articles of the new constitution for the extended Agency went forward until the early hours of Thursday morning. The debate was frequently interrupted for the vote on the respective paragraphs and sub-divisions.

When the session was adjourned, it was against the will of a great number of delegates who, ignoring personal discomfort and exhaustion, demanded a continuation until the question would be disposed of. It was on the insistence of the laborites, who pleaded for an adjournment on the ground that the members of the assembly were exhausted, that adjournment was called, when all articles of the constitution with the exception of its preamble had been passed in the first reading. Observers stated that the laborites' insistence was motivated more by their desire to provide breathing space for further negotiations concerning the composition of the Executive, than by their longing for rest. They were anxious to prevent the final ratification steps before a definite agreement on the composition of the new Executive and their possible place on it was reached.

Solemn Silence Prevails in Hall as Document Is Submitted

Dr. Lee Motzkin, who presided over the session, ushered in the debate with solemnity befitting the occasion by calling on Dr. Georg Halpern, chairman of the Committee on the Jewish Agency, to read the constitution draft approved by the committee. Every delegate was in his seat. The platform was crowded with members of the Executive and distinguished guests. A number of spectators filled the balconies and listened eagerly to the opening remarks of the speaker. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, in a characteristically isolated position, was noticed standing in the section reserved for visitors. The constitution draft was read paragraph by paragraph

by Dr. Gelber, a historian, secretary general of the Congress, in a steady, audible voice. Some disturbance was caused when the ushers were too slow in the distribution of the text of the constitution draft printed on white paper and the various amendments printed on pink sheets. The delegates clamored for copies. At this juncture Israel Mereminsky, rising on behalf of the Poale Zion, labor group, asked for a five minute recess as his party wanted to hold a conference. The chairman declined to order a recess, whereupon the Poale Zion delegates walked out. The Hachaduth delegates, the other labor group, remained in their seats. Soon the Poale Zion delegates returned.

Dr. Halpern, in a brief introduction, described the preamble to the constitution as "satisfying the ideal for which the Zionists had fought for many years."

"Agreement with Suitable Partners on Suitable Basis"

"Those who come into the Agency do so on the basis of the conception of the Jewish National Home. This fact affords the greatest satisfaction to every member of the committee. We are persuaded that we are entering into an agreement with suitable partners on the basis of a suitable instrument. The authors of the constitution have worked devotedly. It rests on the fifty-fifty principle. Fifty per cent are to be Zionists and fifty per cent non-Zionists. There are no barriers. All can go either way, but it is our conviction that this is a one way street leading to Zionism," Dr. Halpern stated.

The chairman of the Committee on the Jewish Agency then offered explanations of the amendments introduced into the text by the committee and on the minority amendments. He reported that the committee decided to change the title in the text proposed by the Executive, "the dissolution of the Agency," to read, "the termination of the agreement." There was general consent that the committee's change represented a more suitable title.

During the reading of the text, the ushers distributed the amendment advocated by the Mizrahi. It read: "The Congress directs the Executive to take measures to the end that the satisfaction of religious requirements be included in the activities of the extended Jewish Agency in Palestine." It was explained that the adoption of this recommendation was the sole condition which the Mizrahi stipulated for its vote in favor of the Jewish Agency.

Morris Rothenberg Champions Agency Cause

The debate was opened by Morris Rothenberg, vice-president of the Zion-

ist Organization of America, who played a leading role in the negotiations on behalf of the World Zionist Executive with the American non-Zionist group.

"The Jewish Agency constitution does not represent any compromise," he said. "Ideological differences exist not only between the Zionists and non-Zionists, but between the Zionists themselves, as was manifested in the 1921 split among the American Zionists at the Cleveland convention. There is only one prerequisite for Zionism, namely the recognition of the Basmel program. This program has been recognized in the constitution of the Jewish Agency," he said.

The speaker expressed his hope that the work in the Jewish Agency will not reveal any differences between Zionists and non-Zionists. They will rather follow the best way possible to solve the common problem. He cited the firm attitude taken by Louis Marshall in the drafting of his paper in the report of the Joint Palestine Survey Commission, setting forth Great Britain's obligations to Palestine, an attitude which could not be excelled by any Zionist, he said. "Our future partners have much to learn from us; let us not forget that we can learn much from these men who possess great knowledge and experience," Mr. Rothenberg declared.

Wise and Weizmann in Sharp Clash Over Two-third Majority Rule

The most dramatic moment in the debate on the Jewish Agency constitution was the clash which occurred between Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Chaim Weizmann on the most heatedly discussed point in the constitution, the two-thirds majority clause for the dissolution of the extended Jewish Agency. A virtual duel of words occurred, when Dr. Wise, pleading for the amendment to substitute the two-thirds measure by a simple majority, adjured Dr. Weizmann to reopen the negotiations with the non-Zionists on this point and Dr. Weizmann replied: "An agreement is an agreement."

Meer Grossman, Revisionist, started the discussion on the dissolution clause by appealing to the Congress "not to tie the hands of the Zionist Organization in case it finds that the Agency does not work out." Dr. Max Solowitchik, Berlin, Radical Zionist, and Mr. Margolis supported the Revisionist amendment for a simple majority.

Abraham Goldberg, representing the Zionist Organization of America, defended the two-thirds majority clause. He declared that the very existence of the Agency depends on the retention of this clause. The non-Zionists will

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Isaac Landau President
Samuel Benstock Treasurer
John Simons Secretary
William Z. Spiegelman Editor

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VICTOR BERGER, SOCIALIST LEADER AND FORMER CONGRESSMAN, DIES

Victim of Street Car Accident Was
First Socialist Elected to
U. S. Congress

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Milwaukee, Aug. 8.—Victor L. Berger, former member of the United States Congress and Socialist leader, died here yesterday afternoon at the age of 69. Death came twenty-two days after he was struck by a street car, suffering a fracture of the skull. Until Wednesday, he had been improving and his recovery was hoped for but his condition suddenly became worse an hour before his death. Mr. Berger is survived by his widow and two daughters.

Born February 28, 1860, at Nieder, Rehbach, Austria-Hungary, Mr. Berger came to the United States in 1878. Since 1911, he was editor of the Milwaukee "Leader," Socialist daily. Mr. Berger was elected a member of the 52nd United States Congress in 1911, representing the Fifth Wisconsin District and being the first Socialist to be elected to the United States Congress.

He opposed the entry of the United States into the World War, but he declared it was not because he was German-born but because of principle. He was indicted five times as the result of charges growing out of alleged acts of disloyalty, and former Federal Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis in Chicago sentenced him to twenty years' imprisonment in February, 1919.

He was again elected to Congress in November, 1918, but was excluded on the charge of disloyalty to the United States and having given aid and comfort to the enemy in time of war. In 1919, he was again elected to Congress but again refused admission. In 1921 his appeal from Judge Landis' decision went to the Supreme Court from the Appellate Court and the decision was reversed. The government quashed all the indictments against him and he

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ZIONIST CONGRESS APPROVES TEXT OF JEWISH AGENCY CONSTITUTION

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every ordinary meeting of the Council.

Article Six—1. The Administrative Committee is to consist of 40 members, including 20 Zionists and 20 non-Zionists, who are members of the Council, it being understood that the Administrative Committee be regarded as forming a single whole with joint responsibility to the Council.

Members of the Executive are entitled to attend the meetings of the Administrative Committee without voting power.

2. The Keren Hayesod and the Jewish National Fund shall send their representatives to the meetings of the Administrative Committee without voting power.

3. The Administrative Committee shall appoint a chairman. It may also appoint an associate chairman.

4. The Administrative Committee shall meet in order to receive and consider the reports of the Executive and to decide on questions of policy, to exercise general authority and to supervise the Agency's activities in the conduct of the affairs. Whenever action has been taken by the Council, the same shall be binding for the Administrative Committee except if the Council has conferred upon the Administrative Committee discretionary powers. If such authority has been conferred, the Administrative Committee may vary or depart from the Council's decisions provided that the following conditions are satisfied.

a. A proposal to vary or depart from the Council's decision shall not be considered by the Administrative Committee unless the Committee has decided by a three-fourths vote that unforeseen circumstances made it impossible or undesirable to give effect to the Council's decision.

b. Such proposals are required to be carried by a three-fourths vote.

5. So far as circumstances permit, the Administrative Committee is to meet once in six months, the chairman fixing the time and place in consultation with the president of the Agency or at the request of the president, or at the request of one-third of the members of the Administrative Committee.

Article Seven—1. The Executive shall conduct the Agency's current business in accordance with the Agency's constitution and the directions of the Council and the Administrative Committee.

2. The Council shall appoint at its first meeting an Executive consisting of not more than the number of members who hold office, until the next ordinary meeting of the Council. Of persons so appointed, one-half shall be nominated by the Zionist Organization and the remaining half by the non-Zionist members of the Council. The Council at its first meeting shall prescribe the manner in which the Executive is thereafter to be appointed,

which will then form a part of this Article. The Executive is to be regarded as forming a single whole with collective responsibility to the Council.

The Executive vacancies occurring between meetings of the Council shall be filled by the Administrative Committee.

3. The executive offices of the Jewish Agency shall be in Jerusalem. It shall also maintain an office in London under the direction of the president of the Agency in conjunction with members of the Executive designated by the Council, who shall be especially charged with the conduct of the business between the Mandatory and the Agency.

4. The Executive of the Agency, while ordinarily meeting in Jerusalem or in London, shall be at liberty, in exceptional circumstances, to meet at other places which the majority of the Executive prefers.

Amendments on Executive Composition

(The amendments to paragraph 2 of Article 7, adopted by a majority vote, read as follows: "The Council shall at its first meeting appoint an Executive of not more than the members who hold office until the next ordinary meeting of the Council. Of persons so appointed, not more than one-half shall be persons nominated by the non-Zionist members of the Council and the remainder to be nominated by the Zionist Organization.

("The Executive is to be regarded as forming a single whole, with collective responsibility to the Council. Vacancies in the Executive occurring between two meetings of the Council shall be filled by the Administrative Committee out of parties affected from time to time.")

Proxy System Retained Following Stormy Debate

Article Eight—Representation of absent members. For every member, either Zionist or non-Zionist, of the Council or of the Administrative Committee, the body appointing him shall be entitled to appoint not more than three deputies who hold office during the same period as the members.

2. Any member, not personally present at the meetings of the Council or the Administrative Committee, shall be entitled to be represented by any person, whether or not a resident of the same country, who figures amongst the deputies.

If a member who resides in another continent from that where the meeting is held, he shall be entitled to give written authority to another member to vote in his behalf, provided that no one shall be entitled to cast more than four votes, including his own, at the meetings of the Council or more than two votes, including his own, at the meetings of the Administrative

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THE JEWISH AGENCY, ALL-JEWISH UNION FOR PALESTINE, IS PUBLIC BODY RECOGNIZED BY INTERNATIONAL LAW

A Short Summary of the World Events Which Led Up to Present Developments

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Zurich, Aug. 8.—The "Jewish Agency" which, by the vote just taken by the Sixteenth Zionist Congress, will be extended to include non-Zionist Jews as well as Zionists, is the legal term in post-war international law for the Jewish public body which has been granted certain defined rights and privileges in relation to Palestine by the League of Nations and the British government. The body derives its authority from the Mandate given by the League of Nations to the Government of Great Britain for the administration of the territory of Palestine, the Mandatory Power being responsible for "placing the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home." To assist the Palestine government in this task, in accordance with the Balfour Declaration and the Preamble to the Palestine Mandate in which the "historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine" was given official recognition by the Allied Powers following the World War, this special Jewish body was recognized. Up to the vote of the Congress to enlarge the Agency, the Zionist Organization, having its headquarters in London and Jerusalem, was recognized by the British Government as the Jewish Agency, which enjoys the rights and privileges outlined in Article IV of the Palestine Mandate.

Article IV defines these rights in the following terms: "An appropriate Jewish agency shall be recognized as a public body for the purpose of advising and cooperating with the Administration of Palestine in such economic, social and other matters as may affect the establishment of the Jewish National Home and the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine, and, subject always to the control of the Administration, to assist and take part in the development of the country."

The same Article IV of the Mandate confers upon the Zionist Organization recognition as the Jewish Agency and provides for the possibility of its extension to include non-Zionists. The second paragraph of Article IV says: "The Zionist organization, so long as its organization and constitution are in the opinion of the Mandatory appropriate, shall be recognized as such agency. It shall take steps in consultation with His Britannic Majesty's Government to secure the cooperation of all Jews who are willing to assist in the establishment of the Jewish National Home."

The Mandate was approved by the Council of the League of Nations on July 24, 1922. In advance of this date, on June 30, 1922, the movement for the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine as defined in the Balfour Declaration and in the Man-

date was concurred in in a resolution by the House of Representatives of the United States, although the United States was not a member of the League of Nations and not a party in the allocation of the Mandates. On July 15, the U. S. Senate concurred in this resolution and it was approved by President Harding.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, as president of the World Zionist Organization, following the adoption of resolutions in June 1923 by the American Zionist convention held in Pittsburgh, Pa., and by the Thirteenth Zionist Congress held in Carlsbad in August 1923, favoring the extension of the Jewish Agency, started negotiations with the American non-Zionists, headed by Louis Marshall, president of the American Jewish Committee, and Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. Negotiations were also conducted with non-Zionist representatives of the Jewish communities in Great Britain, Germany, France, Poland, Roumania and other countries. The American non-Zionists held three conferences, the last and most important of which was held in New York on October 21, 1928, when a final decision was reached. The non-Zionist conference, after receiving a report of a specially composed Palestine Survey Commission, which included many American experts, among them Dr. Elwood Mead of the United States Agricultural Department, agreed to join the extended Jewish Agency and appointed a committee of seven to designate the 44 delegates to which the American non-Zionists are entitled under the agreement between Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Marshall.

Throughout the six years during which the negotiations went on there raged a strong controversy in the ranks of the Zionist movement as to whether the cooperation of the non-Zionists, who do not profess the principles of political Zionism, is to be invited. Dr. Weizmann's policy developed a formidable opposition, which raised continuous objections and imposed many reservations on the contemplated pact with the non-Zionists. The matter came up at every Zionist Congress held since 1923. The opposition dwindled to an insignificant minority when the American non-Zionists, under whose leadership the negotiations were principally conducted, consented to the inclusion of the term "Jewish National Home" in the preamble to the enlarged Jewish Agency's constitution and agreed to incorporate into the new body's governing rules clauses which guarantee: 1, a continuation of Jewish immigration to Palestine; 2, the recognition of the principle of Jewish labor in enterprises operating under the auspices of the

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WOMEN TO CALL WORLD CONGRESS FOR PALESTINE WORK

W. I. Z. O. Changes Name; Will Endeavor to Draw Non-Zionists Into Work

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Zurich, August 8.—The Women's International Zionist Organization, at its conference here, decided to change its name to the Women's Inter-territorial Zionist Organization in order to emphasize that its national character is unchanged. The adoption of this resolution over-rides the suggestion made previously that the Women's International Zionist Organization be transformed simply into a Jewish Women's Organization with no specific identification as to program. A mixed commission has been named to prepare a plan whereby non-Zionists may be brought into the movement for pro-Palestine work while the national character of the Organization will remain unaffected.

A resolution was adopted and sent to the Zionist Congress requesting that women receive a larger representation in the councils of the world Zionist movement. It was also urged that the Palestine Government grant increased facilities for the immigration into Palestine of women. The Health Council urged the Zionist Congress, now in session in Zurich, to undertake the reorganization of the health activities in Palestine. The request was made that the Congress instruct the incoming Executive to deal with this matter. This request was made in view of the negotiations now pending between the Hadassah and the Labor Sick Benefit Association of Palestine, for a complete health reorganization plan. A similar request has already been submitted to the Congress by the Hadassah and the Palestine Zionist Executive.

A world congress of Jewish women for the purpose of aiding the work of rehabilitation in Palestine will be called by the Women's International Zionist Organization, the Conference decided. The Congress will be held in all probability next year and in all likelihood in Palestine, according to Mrs. A. J. Freiman of Ottawa, Canada, who is the originator of the idea. Mrs. Freiman, who is taking a prominent part in the deliberations of the Zionist Congress, in an interview with the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency stated that she is happy that the Women's International Zionist Organization has decided to convoke such a Congress which she is confident will be of considerable benefit to Palestine. The direct intimate contact between Jewish women the world over and Palestine cannot fail to be of immeasurable value to that country. It is of the utmost importance, she said, that the Congress be held in Palestine because of the revolutionizing influence which Palestine wields over all those who come into contact with it.

The visit, Mrs. Freiman believes, will stimulate interest in the country among the delegates who will return to their own lands imbued with an enthusiasm that can be transformed into practical

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BRILLIANT DRAMATIC DEBATE PRECEDES RATIFICATION OF JEWISH AGENCY PACT BY ZIONIST CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 3)

not agree to a change on this point, he said.

Dr. Wise, in an impassioned address, vehemently protested against what he termed the "terrorism" of the Executive and charged it with an attempt to force the Congress into accepting the clause. "If we are still free, I do not want Rosenbluth or Weizmann to force us into action. It is true that the Zionist General Council (Actions Committee) adopted this two-thirds provision, but in doing so it violated the decisions of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Zionist Congresses," he said.

"I Adjure You in Behalf of Jewish People"

"We wish to go into the Agency. I wish to vote for it," Dr. Wise continued, "but you must not say that we must stay in the Agency no less volens. Had you asked for the two-thirds provision six years ago, you would not have had any Agency," Dr. Wise exclaimed, turning to Dr. Weizmann and saying: "Go into the Jewish Agency Council. Tell them you have done all you could but that the Zionist Congress was inexorable. I adjure you to do this in behalf of the Jewish people," Dr. Wise exclaimed amidst a stormy ovation in his honor.

"Do Not Claim Right to Speak in Behalf of Jewish People"

Dr. Weizmann, who immediately took the floor, stated that he attempted to avoid speaking during the debate in order not to give the impression that the Executive is using pressure.

"The sovereignty of the Zionist Congress is dear to me, no less than to others. I have worked as hard as anybody in this hall to maintain this sovereignty, but still I do not claim the right to speak in behalf of the Jewish people," Dr. Weizmann retorted. "We have tried. We have negotiated. We have succeeded on some points, but failed on others. But an agreement is an agreement. It is true that the Actions Committee is not the same as the Congress, but its decision is, nevertheless, binding and it would be unfair to the American non-Zionists to change this point now. You are free to make any decision, but we, too, are free to decide how to act when this decision is made," he declared, intimating that he might resign if he is overridden on this point.

Deputy Gruenbaum interrupted the president of the Zionist Organization by exclaiming: "You told us that the Agency constitution is not yet a fait accompli." Dr. Weizmann resumed his seat without answering. The question was then directed to the Executive through the praesidium by Dr. Nahum Goldman, an associate of Deputy Gruenbaum in the Radical Zionist party, as to whether it is still possible to reopen the negotiations on this question with the non-Zionists. When the Executive made no reply, the vote was taken with the result that the

two-thirds majority rule was upheld by 115 against 88 votes.

Left Wing Splits on Question

The vote on this question revealed the only split in the ranks of the Left wing. While a great many labor delegates abstained from voting, many Poale Zion delegates and Hitachduth delegates joined the Zionist Radicals and Revisionists to make up the 84 opposition votes. Two Canadian delegates from the ranks of the General Zionists also voted with the opposition on this point. Among them was Miss Freiman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Freiman of Ottawa, who voted with the Radical Zionists while her parents voted with the Center.

First Test on Labor Amendment

The first test of strength in the passage of the constitution was the vote on a labor amendment introduced by S. Kaplansky in behalf of the Poale Zion. He proposed to strike out from the clause dealing with the freedom of the settlers to determine the form of their settlements the words: "so long as the requirements for economic efficiency are fulfilled." This motion was lost by a majority of 111 to 88, the entire Center group with the exception of the Canadian delegation voting against the amendment. M. Grossman in behalf of the Revisionists declared that his group does not participate in the vote on any of the amendments, except on the dissolution clause.

Principle of Jewish Labor Has Universal Consent

The defeat the Laborites suffered on this amendment was compensated by the unanimous vote given by the Congress in reiteration of the principle of Jewish labor in all enterprises of the Jewish Agency in Palestine.

When Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff rose to defend a change in the clause dealing with this question to make doubly sure that all undertakings of the Jewish Agency adhere to this principle, he was interrupted by shouts from the Center: "Not needed, all agree." The amendment was unanimously carried.

Mizrachi Gains Recognition for Religious Needs

The Orthodox Zionists, through the Mizrachi group, scored a victory on an issue which agitated the sessions of the previous Zionist Congresses, when the Congress, by a majority of 148 to 12, adopted the Mizrachi resolution reading: "The Congress directs the Executive to take measures to the end that the satisfaction of religious requirements be included in the activities of the extended Jewish Agency in Palestine."

The vote was effected amidst stormy scenes as the Laborites and other groups attempted to block the passage of this resolution. In addition to their objections in principle to the religious resolution, part of the Laborite delegates sought to prevent its passage because it meant facilitating the creation of a coalition Executive between

the General Zionists and the Mizrachists. They asked, through their spokesman, Ben Gurion, to discontinue voting on the resolutions as the hour was late and it was impossible for the Laborites to pass a resolution authorizing the Executive to affix its signature to the agreement before an Executive was elected. He appeal to the Congress not to make it necessary for the "united labor vote" to vote in opposition. He was corrected, however, by Dr. Arlosoroff, who stated that the Hitachduth labor group is not in agreement with the Poale Zion.

Before the resolution was passed, Rabbi S. Brod, Mizrachist, of Poland, pleaded with the delegates not to compel the Mizrachi to vote against the Jewish Agency pact. The Mizrachi, he said laid emphasis on the points of unity and not on disagreements. "The passage of this resolution does not signal a cultural battle. Do not let the Mizrachi, who supported the Agency for six years, now cast its vote against it," he said, expressing the belief that the new cooperation through the Agency will be a success.

"Remove Herzl's Portrait" Stricker Says in Resignation

Opposition to the extension of the Jewish Agency was voiced in the eleventh hour by the die-hard opponents. Engineer Robert Stricker of Vienna, Radical Zionist, and Richard Lichtheim, Revisionist, Berlin, former member of the Executive, were the principal opposition spokesmen.

"The present-day Zionist leaders lead the Zionists in the opposite direction. Herzl brought forth slaves who left the Zionist Congress as free men. We came here free, but we are leaving the Congress as slaves. I ask the Congress praesidium," Robert Stricker declared, pointing to the portrait of Herzl hanging in the center of the platform, "to take down this portrait or to turn its face to the wall!"

Richard Lichtheim, who was given the floor only after his fellow Revisionists demanded it in a turbulent outbreak and a special vote was taken on the point, stated that the Revisionists wish to sound an eleventh-hour warning. He polemized with the contentions of Morris Rothenberg that the Jewish Agency constitution does not represent a compromise. "Why this fifty-fifty principle?" he asked. "Why has the Executive not made a proposal to the non-Zionists for a real unity in behalf of the upbuilding of Palestine if there are no program differences between the Zionists and the non-Zionists? Why should there be no common responsibility for the work? Why this Agency constitution with its chaos and confusion that it must result in for the Zionist Organization? What will be the future of the Zionist Organization and its institutions? Any lawyer will tell you that this Agency constitution is good for nothing, as it is befogged and understandable. There is no doubt that

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ZIONIST CONGRESS APPROVES TEXT OF JEWISH AGENCY CONSTITUTION

(Continued from Page 4)

Committee. For this purpose Palestine shall be regarded as a part of Europe. Amendment to Eliminate Proxies Defeated

(An amendment introduced by Dr. Max Soloweitchik, Berlin, Radical Zionism, to eliminate the proxy system, was defeated by a majority vote after stormy scenes. Dr. George Halpern replied to Soloweitchik's arguments that the Zionist General Council approved of this provision at the Berlin session and that the American non-Zionists had elected delegates on the basis of this principle. It would therefore be unfair to change the article now, he said. Revisionist and Hitchothuth delegates were in acrimonious argument among themselves, the former reproaching the latter for voting against Dr. Soloweitchik's amendment.)

Keren Hayesod to Be Financial Instrument of Agency

Article Nine—1. Unless the Council otherwise determines, the Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund) is to be the main financial instrument of the Agency for the purpose of covering its budget.

2. The Zionist Organization undertakes that from the date when this agreement comes into force:

a. The power of appointing directors of the Keren Hayesod conferred upon the Zionist Executive by the articles of association of this Fund shall be exercised in accordance with the Council's directions and on the understanding that the board of directors of the Keren Hayesod shall be responsible to the Council.

b. The board of directors shall place the whole net proceedings of the Keren Hayesod at the Agency's disposal, the latter to make due provision for the discharge of the liabilities existing before the agreements were concluded.

Article Ten—1. Nothing in this agreement shall affect the organization or the statutes of the Jewish National Fund, its relations with the Zionist Organization or its right of appeal to the Jewish public for financial support after due consultation with the Agency.

2. All lands acquired with funds derived from the Agency shall be purchased under the direction of the Agency through the medium of the Jewish National Fund and title to the land shall be in the name of the Jewish National Fund provided that the persons or institutions to whom the land is leased are first approved by the Agency. The purchase of land with private funds shall not be discouraged so long as such lands are not acquired for speculative purposes or plans hostile to the Jewish National Home or to the Jewish Agency. The Jewish Agency is further entitled to participate in and facilitate the purchase of land in Palestine by private individuals.

Amendment to National Fund Clause Approved

(This paragraph was amended fol-

lowing explanations offered by M. M. Ussishkin and Kurt Blumenfeld. The Congress then added the following paragraph, adopted by a vote of 129 to 71:

("No sale of land may be transacted on the basis of credit with persons who are settled by institutions or the Agency, or who request credit from Jewish funds for upbuilding their settlements, because such persons can obtain land from the Jewish National Fund on an hereditary lease.")

More Countries to be Represented

Article Eleven states that the Council is permitted to add to the list of non-Zionist representatives such countries as are yet unrepresented for whom three seats have been reserved under the schedule. 2. The Council is entitled to investigate the representative character of persons purporting to act in behalf of non-Zionists of any country.

Two-thirds Majority for Dissolution Required

Article Twelve—1. The enlarged Jewish Agency constituted by this agreement may be dissolved by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the entire Council membership. Three months' notice must be given to the members before the Council's dissolution meeting takes place.

2. Any party other than the Zionist Organization may give notice to the president of the Agency of its intention to withdraw from the agreement, such notice to become operative after one year.

3. Non-Zionists failing to be present or to be represented by deputies at meetings of the Council lose their right of representation on the Council.

4. In the event of the withdrawal of non-Zionists numbering not less than one-third of the total number of Zionists on the Council, the Zionist Organization may give notice of its withdrawal when the enlarged Jewish Agency may be dissolved, but it shall be the president's duty to convene an extraordinary meeting of the Council for this purpose.

Amendments by Two-thirds, Article 4 by Three-fourths

Article Thirteen—This agreement, except Article 4, may be amended at the first meeting of the Council by a two-thirds vote. Amendments to Article 4 require a three-fourths vote and will not be considered unless three months' notice is given.

Article Fourteen—The Council's first meeting shall decide the following matters: 1. The period of notice required for meetings; 2. the quorum required for meetings, and the rules of procedure governing the meetings; 3. the methods of appointment, term of office, the functions of the chairmen and vice-chairmen; also the manner in which interim vacancies in these offices shall be filled.

Article Fifteen—This agreement shall come to into force from the date of

signature. A copy shall be forthwith forwarded to the Mandatory Power with the request to recognize the enlarged Agency as the Jewish Agency referred to in the Palestine Mandate. The Mandatory will also be requested to give assurance that in the event of the dissolution of the enlarged Agency the Zionist Organization shall have the same status as it had before the enlarged Agency.

Number of Non-Zionist Representatives from Poland Increased to 14

(Articles Thirteen, Fourteen and Fifteen, as well as a table setting forth the number of mandates allotted to the various countries on the Council of the Jewish Agency, were adopted by an overwhelming majority. The table was amended only insofar as the mandates for Poland were concerned, allocating 14 non-Zionist mandates to Poland instead of the 7 previously allotted.

Want Term Eretz Israel Instead of Palestine

(The Congress also adopted a resolution instructing the Zionist Executive to change the text of the constitution by substituting the term "Eretz Israel" for "Palestine," each time the word Palestine appears in the text.

(The preamble to the constitution as well as the conditions which are to govern the signature of the agreement before it comes into force are to be voted upon at a subsequent session of the Congress.)

JEWISH COUNCIL MOVES HEADQUARTERS

The office of the Executive Secretary of the National Council of Jewish Women has been moved to 1860 Broadway, from its quarters at 2109 Broadway. Estelle M. Sternberger is Executive Secretary of the Council.

The office of the Executive Secretary houses the administration of the Executive Committee and the Board of Managers of the National Council of Jewish Women, the Field Service, the Speakers' Bureau, the Publicity Bureau, Publication Activities and Supply Distribution, as well as the coordination of the program of its local sections in the United States and Canada, and its State and Interstate Conferences of Council Sections.

The Jewish Sabbath Alliance of America joined the World-Sabbath League, whose headquarters are in Berlin. It will cooperate with that body in its endeavors to promote observance of the Sabbath.

Construction of the synagogue of the Shaari Zedek Congregation, West Philadelphia, Pa., will start shortly following the demolition of the present structure.

The work of demolishing the old synagogue, which has been used by the congregation for nearly fifteen years, started last week. The cost of erection will be \$50,000.

The building will not be entirely completed until about December, but portions of it will be finished so that services may be conducted there during the High Holidays.

PROTESTS STIFLING OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION BY PALESTINE GOVERNMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

of Arab workers into Jewish economic positions made possible.

The Zionist Executive was urged in a resolution passed to endeavor to secure the abolition of the immigration restrictions, particularly the abolition of the high head tax and the limitations on the entry of immigrants with means. Special consideration was asked for prospective emigrants from countries where Zionists and Jews are subject to persecutions, Soviet Russia, Yemen and other Oriental countries being named. Greater facilities for immigrants with means was demanded and an extension of the training of a larger number of Palestine pioneers through the pioneers' organizations.

The Committee on Committees continued its efforts to secure an agreement on the composition of the Executive so as to hasten the final vote on the Jewish Agency. Dr. Arthur Ruppin agreed to enter the Executive if the resolution adopted by the Thirteenth Zionist Congress to create a special colonization fund will be adopted by the present Congress. This fund proposed by the Palestine directorate of the Keren Hayesod is to assume complete control of the present and future Zionist colonization in Palestine. Dr. Ruppin also wishes the inclusion in the Executive of M. M. Ussishkin as a representative of the Jewish National Fund. Dr. Ruppin's proposals, it was stated, are acceptable to the labor groups whose slate includes Col. Frederick H. Kisch or Harry Sachser as head of the political department in London, Miss Henrietta Szold or Isaac Gruenbaum, to head the education department; Felix Rosenbluth to head the organization department, which should be transferred from London to Palestine. He is also considered for the treasury department when Theodor van Vriesland will leave the Executive to join the Novomejsky Dead Sea concern. The Executive is also to include one Laborite and one Mizrahi representative.

BRILLIANT DRAMATIC DEBATE PRECEDES AGENCY PACT RATIFICATION

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the non-Zionists are animated by the best intention, but they have other goals and other methods to take into consideration. Now they are interested in the Russian colonization, later they may be engrossed in the relations between the United States and England," he said.

Quoting Dr. Herzl's famous letter to Baron de Hirsch on the importance of the Zionist flag to the Zionist movement, Lichtheim exclaimed: "We revisionists will stand by this flag. We will protect this platform."

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JEWISH AGENCY PUBLIC BODY RECOGNIZED BY INTERNATIONAL LAW

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Jewish Agency; 3, the development of the Hebrew language and Hebrew culture in Palestine; 4, the freedom of the settlers to determine their own form of settlement, provided that their economic self-sufficiency will be taken into consideration; 5, the recognition of the Jewish National Fund, the Zionist land purchasing agency, as the instrument for the purchasing of land in Palestine as the inalienable property of the Jewish people. Such lands are not to be sold, but leased to settlers on a 99-year basis.

The Council of the Jewish Agency which will now open its first session on Sunday, August 11, in Zurich, will consist of 220 members among whom there are a number of the most prominent Jews of the world, eminent in various fields. The American delegation will be the largest among the delegations from 21 countries in attendance, since the non-Zionists will have 44 and the American Zionists 18 representatives. The Council will be equally divided in its membership, 110 being Zionists and 110 non-Zionists, a non-Zionist being one who is not a member of the Zionist Organization or any of its affiliated bodies.

In official reports submitted to the League of Nations by the Zionist Organization, it was estimated that a sum exceeding \$50,000,000, both in public and private capital, has been invested by Jews in Palestine since 1920. American Zionists alone have, during the past 10 years, raised for Palestine a sum exceeding \$15,000,000. According to the recommendations formulated by the Joint Palestine Survey Commission, headed by Lord Melchett and Felix M. Warburg, a minimum sum of \$5,000,000 annually will have to be placed at the disposal of the enlarged Jewish Agency to carry on the work which aims towards furthering the establishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine. Sixty per cent of this sum is to be raised among the Jews of the United States.

Two more contracts for construction of hospital units, at a cost of more than \$175,000, in Gloversville, N. Y., have just been approved by Lucius N. Littauer. His initiative and financial assistance have made possible the growth of the Gloversville Hospital.

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WOMEN TO CALL WORLD CONGRESS FOR PALESTINE WORK

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benefits. She stated that she hopes Canada alone will send between 500 and 600 women delegates to such a conference. She expressed the belief that it will be possible to charter a special steamer for the Canadian and American delegates.

Mrs. Freiman stated further that the Women's Congress may be able to point out to the World Zionist Congress the advisability and practicability of holding a Congress in Palestine which will be of a non-political character. The World Women's Congress, as she visualizes it, will be non-political and will concern itself with the task of organizing Jewish women the world over for participation in the Palestine upbuilding work. The presence of women from various countries will, she believes, establish a definite contact and bring about the assumption of a particular piece of work on the part of women's organizations in the several countries to be represented.

Primarily, it will mean an intensification of interest and activity in Palestine upbuilding, extending beyond participation in general fund collections.

When the Women's World Zionist Congress is held two years hence, following the constitution of the extended Jewish Agency to include non-Zionists, Mrs. Freiman declared she is confident that it will be able to count on a similar agency constituted by women representative of all groups, parties and orientations. The Jewish Agency removes Palestine from the field of party activities and makes it a cause in which all Jews alike must share. No woman who is alive to the responsibility she owes toward her people can abstain from participation in this great undertaking, she said.

VICTOR BERGER, SOCIALIST LEADER AND FORMER CONGRESSMAN, DIES

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was re-elected to the 69th and 70th Congresses.

He was finally seated without a dissenting vote on December 3, 1923, all charges against him having been withdrawn.

The late Mr. Berger was a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party for many years and was a representative at the international conferences. At the time of his death, he was National Chairman of the Party.

Since 1900, when he became editor of the "Wahrheit" and the "Social Democratic Herald," Mr. Berger wrote on numerous social and political questions. His writings were a powerful influence in swinging Milwaukee into the Socialist ranks.

In 1893, Victor Berger became acquainted with Eugene V. Debs. While Debs became the orator and presidential candidate of the party, Mr. Berger was the organizer.