

# RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

## 16th ZIONIST CONGRESS

*Zurich, July 28th to August 11th, 1929.*

---

WITH A SUMMARY REPORT OF  
THE PROCEEDINGS.

---

PRICE FOURPENCE.

ISSUED BY THE  
CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE ZIONIST ORGANISATION,  
77, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.1.

---

LONDON, 1930.

56:1  
2  
129

American Jewish Committee  
LIBRARY

General Congress, 16th, Zurich, 1929.

# RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

## 16th ZIONIST CONGRESS

*Zurich, July 28th to August 11th, 1929.*

---

WITH A SUMMARY REPORT OF  
THE PROCEEDINGS.

---

ZIONIST ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY  
41 EAST 42nd STREET  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

ISSUED BY THE  
CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE ZIONIST ORGANISATION,  
77, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.1.

---

LONDON, 1930.

95610

Z

## CONTENTS.

---

	PAGE
Introduction :	
Summary Report of Proceedings ... ..	5
Resolutions of Congress :	
A. Political ... ..	9
B. Jewish Agency ... ..	13
C. Agricultural Colonisation ... ..	16
D. Labour and Urban Colonisation ... ..	20
E. Finance ... ..	24
F. Palestine Budget ... ..	27
G. Immigration ... ..	29
H. Health ... ..	33
I. Education ... ..	38
K. Organisation and Propaganda ... ..	46
L. Keren Kayemeth ... ..	56
M. Result of Elections ... ..	57



## INTRODUCTION.

### SUMMARY REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

THE Sixteenth Zionist Congress was opened in Zurich on July 28th, and closed on August 11th, 1929. Of the 310 members present (308 of whom were entitled to vote), 242 were elected delegates\* representing 211,396 shekel-payers of the year 5688, and 393,220 shekel-payers of the year 5689, and 68 members of the Zionist General Council†. The Congress was attended also by five representatives of the Zionists of Russia (3 Poale Zion, 2 Hitachduth) without the right to vote.

The Congress comprised the following groups:—

General Zionists	...	...	...	...	145
Mizrachi	...	...	...	...	51
Hitachduth...	...	...	...	...	42
Poale Zion	...	...	...	...	39
Revisionists	...	...	...	...	21
Radicals	...	...	...	...	12

Total ... 310

\* Elections to the Congress were carried through in 38 electoral areas (Erez Israel, Egypt, United States of America, Argentina, Belgium, Bessarabia, Brazil, Bukowina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Germany, England, Estonia, Finland, France, East Galicia, West Galicia, Greece, Holland, Italy, Jugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Austria, Poland, Rumania, Switzerland, South Africa, Transylvania, Czecho-Slovakia, Tunis, Hungary, Russia, Strasbourg-Morocco-Luxembourg, Persia-Siberia-Singapore, Denmark-Sweden-Norway-Danzig-Vilna, Australia-Mesopotamia-New Zealand-Panama-Peru-Mexico-India-China), which were entitled to a total of 226 delegates. Two mandates—one for Persia-Siberia-Singapore, where the delegate resigned owing to a double election, and one for Hungary, one of this country's two delegates being absent—remained unused. In eight electoral areas 24 candidates were returned unopposed, whilst in the other 29 areas 200,010 voters elected 202 delegates. No election was held in Finland. In addition, 18 mandates were held on the basis of the world election list.

† The General Council consisted, in addition to the 52 members elected by the Fifteenth Congress, of 8 members of the Executive, 3 representatives of the financial institutions (the Jewish Colonial Trust, the Keren Kayemeth, and the Keren Hayesod), 1 representative of the Loan Commission, 2 representatives of the Vaad Leumi, and the 2 Congress jurists, altogether 68 persons, of whom the two last-named are not entitled to take part in the voting.



During the 14 days of the Congress there were held 19 sessions. The inaugural session took place on Sunday afternoon, July 28th, at the Zurich Municipal Theatre, and was attended by representatives of the Swiss Federal Government and of the Governments of the following countries: Belgium, Canada, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Jugoslavia, as well as of the General Secretariat and the International Labour Office of the League of Nations. Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the Zionist Organisation, delivered the inaugural address, followed by the President of the Zionist Executive, Mr. Nahum Sokolow, who paid a tribute to the memory of Theodor Herzl, the 25th anniversary of whose death coincided with the opening of the Congress. Speeches of welcome were delivered in turn by representatives of the Swiss Federal Government, the authorities of the Canton of Zurich, the Municipality of Zurich, the British Minister in Berne, the Deputy Secretary-General of the League of Nations, the International Labour Office of the League, the Union of Jewish communities of Switzerland, and the Swiss Zionist Federation.

At the second session, held on July 29th in the "Zur Kaufleuten" building, the following were elected to serve on the Presidium of the Congress:

Mr. NAHUM SOKOLOW, President; Mr. LEO MOTZKIN, Vice-President and Chairman of the Presidium, Messrs. M. M. USSISCHKIN (Jerusalem), DAVID BEN GURION (Tel Aviv), ADOLF BERNHARD (Bucarest), Rabbi MEIR BERLIN (Jerusalem), H. FARBSTEIN (Warsaw), A. J. FREIMAN (Ottawa), ABRAHAM PODLISZEWSKI (Warsaw), Dr. LEON REICH (Lwow), Rabbi ABBA H. SILVER (Cleveland), JOSEPH SPRINZAK (Tel Aviv), Dr. S. E. SOSKIN (Tel Aviv)—Vice-Presidents, as well as 11 assessors and eight secretaries.

After a report by Mr. S. GRONEMANN, Chairman of the Congress Court, on the verification of credentials, Dr. ARTHUR RUPPIN delivered an address on "**The Importance of Palestine for the Future of the Jewish People.**" There followed reports by members of the Executive, which were continued in the next session. Dr. CHAIM WEIZMANN submitted the general report of the Executive, Mr. FELIX ROSENBLUETH explained the constitution of the Jewish Agency, and Professor S. BRODETSKY spoke on "**Our Future Tasks in the Sphere of Organisation and Propaganda.**"

Subsequent sessions were held in the Municipal Theatre, with the exception of the eighteenth on August 9th, which took place in the Tonhalle.

The general debate on the reports of the Executive occupied six sessions, concluding in the ninth on August 2nd. The following speakers took part:



M. Berlin (Mizrachi), Dr. Arlosoroff (Hitachduth), S. Kaplansky (Poale Zion), Abraham Goldberg (United States), V. Jabotinsky (Revisionist), I. Suprasky (Palestine), I. Grunbaum (Radical), J. L. Zlotnik (Canada), Morris Myer (England), Kurt Blumenfeld (Germany), A. Bernhard (Rumania), Dr. Olsvanger (South Africa), Dr. Schwarzbart (West Galicia), Dr. L. Reich (East Galicia), Dr. Stephen Wise (U.S.A.), I. Berger (Bessarabia), H. Farchy (Bulgaria), Dr. M. Glickson (Palestine), M. Hindes (Poland), Jean Fischer (Belgium), Dr. Shmarya Levin, M. Ussishkin, S. Gluska (Palestine), F. Bernstein (Holland), H. Farbstein (Mizrachi), Dr. Martin Buber (Hitachduth), Berl Katznelson (Poale Zion), Dr. J. L. Landau (South Africa), M. Grossman (Revisionist), Jacob Fishman (U.S.A.), I. A. Naiditch (France), Dr. M. Soloveitchik (Radical), Dr. A. Klee (Germany), J. Thursz (Morocco); and for the Executive Dr. Weizmann, Messrs. N. Sokolow, H. Sacher and Dr. Brodetsky.

At the sixth session, on the motion of the Standing Committee, the following ten commissions were appointed :

1. Political,
2. Jewish Agency,
3. Organisation,
4. Budget,
5. Finance,
6. Agricultural Colonisation,
7. Urban Colonisation and Labour,
8. Immigration and Training of Haluzim,
9. Education,
10. Health,

and also, in accordance with the Standing Orders, a committee on Resolutions. The Standing Committee was constituted as usual at the beginning of the Congress.

At the tenth session on August 4th the President of the Congress, Mr. N. SOKOLOW, paid a tribute to the memory of Zionists who had passed away since the last Congress. Mr. HARRY SACHER reported on the work of the Palestine Executive; Dr. A. HANTKE, Managing Director of the Keren Hayesod, spoke on "**The Jewish Agency and the Keren Hayesod,**" and Mr. M. USSISHKIN, Chairman of the Keren Kayemeth Board, on "**The Tasks of the Keren Kayemeth.**"

The reports on Palestine were supplemented by Dr. WEIZMANN and by Miss HENRIETTA SZOLD, the latter speaking on Health and Education in Palestine. A debate then took place, in which the following took part: Rabbi M. Ostrovsky (Mizrachi), Messrs. Baratz (Hitachduth), Remez (Poale Zion), Dr. Soskin (Revisionist), Schocken (Germany), Dr. N. Goldmann (Radical), Dr. Schmorak (East Galicia), Dr. Mossinson (Palestine), Mrs. Persitz (Palestine), Mr. Badichi (Palestine), and, on behalf of the Executive, Mr. Sacher.

At the twelfth session on August 6th Mr. I. GRUNBAUM delivered an address on "**Hebrew Cultural Work in the Diaspora,**" the following taking part in the subsequent debate : Dr. O. Wolfsberg (Mizrachi), Messrs. Jabotinsky (Revisionist), Jehuda (Russia), M. Gordon (Hitachduth), and H. Zlatopolsky (General Council).

At the 13th session on August 7th there began the reports of the Commissions and voting on their proposals. The following acted as Rapporteurs :

Commission on Health : Dr. J. Brutzkus.

Commission on Finance : Dr. Rufeisen.

Commission on Jewish Agency : Dr. G. Halpern.

Commission on Organisation : Dr. A. Barth.

Commission on Immigration and Training : E. Dobkin and Dr. A. Tartakower.

Commission on Budget : M. Dizengoff.

Commission on Agricultural Colonisation : S. Kaplansky.

Commission on Urban Colonisation and Labour : L. Kaufman.

Commission on Education : S. Jabneeli and S. Rosenhek.

Commission on Politics : Dr. M. Ringel.

The proposals of the Commission on the Jewish Agency were thoroughly discussed in a debate which terminated at the seventeenth session on August 8th with their adoption after a roll-call had been taken.

At the concluding session, which lasted from August 10th to the 11th, voting on the proposals of the commissions was completed and the election of the Executive and other organs of the Zionist Organisation and the Jewish Agency carried out. The Congress was closed on Sunday, August 11th, at 9 a.m., after Mr. SOKOLOV and Mr. MOTZKIN had delivered addresses and Dr. KLEE had proposed a vote of thanks, followed by the singing of Hatikvah.

The inaugural meeting of the Council of the Jewish Agency for Palestine was held in the afternoon of the same day.

## RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONGRESS.

### A.—POLITICAL.

#### 1.—General Lines of Zionist Policy.

The general lines of Zionist policy in Palestine, as formulated by the Fifteenth Zionist Congress on the basis of a serious examination of the conditions in the country, remain unchanged. The development of the Jewish work of reconstruction demands the active support and active participation of the Government of Palestine in accordance with the spirit of the Mandate.

Whilst fully acknowledging the partial progress that has been made in the course of the last two years in respect of the employment of Jewish workers in public works, and the participation of the Government in the Budget for our education and health services, the Congress regrets to have to point out that the administrative practice in Palestine during the last two years has been marked by instances of the violation of the fundamental rights, the vital interests, and even the dignity of the *Yishuv*, beginning with the unjustified restriction of immigration and culminating in the administrative regulations of the Palestine authorities in regard to the question of the Jewish Holy Places.

This administrative practice, as it has developed in the course of years since the introduction of Civil Administration, cannot be adjusted solely by individual reforms in the manner requisite for the furtherance of the Jewish work of reconstruction. The general condition for the successful execution of this work consists in the effective linking up of the Jewish Agency with the administrative apparatus of the country, in accordance with the Articles of the Mandate, and its actual participation—within the limits of its constitutional rights—in advising and co-operating with the Government in such economic, social and other matters as may affect the establishment of the Jewish National Home.

The Congress is of opinion that the time has come to submit to the Mandatory Power that it should take such steps as will ensure that the rightful share of the Jewish Agency in the development of the country shall find full and undiminished expression in the conduct of the Administration.

The following proposals and reforms in particular shall be submitted by the Executive to the Government of Palestine with a view to immediate execution :—

(1) The systematic furtherance of industry, including a tariff policy for such local industries as have a justified prospect of sound economic development.

(2) Measures aiming at a speedy execution of the provisions of Article 6 of the Mandate, with reference to the encouragement by the Government of close settlement of Jews upon the land, including State and waste lands. In cases of doubtful boundaries, the area of the State and waste lands shall for the present be fixed at the minimum that indisputably belongs to this category, whilst differences shall be reserved for adjustment later.

(3) To ensure adequate participation of Jewish workers and a fair wage for Jewish labour in the construction of the Harbour at Haifa, as has been repeatedly promised by the British Government and the Palestine Administration.

(4) To ensure a reasonable participation of Jewish workers in the public works of the Government and of the Municipalities in general and the Municipality of Jerusalem in particular.

(5) To include a clause relating to a reasonable wage for Jewish labour in all concessions granted by the Palestine Government.

(6) The systematic development of the roads and railways in harmony with economic interests in the country, and not in exclusive dependence upon the fiscal point of view of the Administration.

(7) To ensure the rightful participation of the Jews in all branches of the Palestine police and the creation of such administrative and wage conditions as will facilitate a corresponding increase in the number of Jews engaged in the police.

(8) To adapt the prison system to the minimum requirements of a civilised community, and in particular to improve the hygienic conditions, the general treatment of prisoners, the abolition of corporal punishment, the abolition of the antiquated Turkish institution of imprisonment for debt, as well as the introduction of a distinction between political and criminal prisoners.

(9) The actual equality of the Hebrew language in all spheres of public life, especially the use of the Hebrew alphabet for inland telegrams.

## 2.—Future Programme of Work.

In view of the fact that the work which we have accomplished during the last ten years for the political and economic development of our National Home has provided the necessary experience for a comprehensive plan,

In view of the fact that the present upward tendency in the economic life of Palestine affords a favourable opportunity for constructive work, and

In view of the fact that the union of forces in the enlarged Jewish Agency should result in providing the means requisite for systematic activity on a large scale,

The Congress calls upon the Executive to work out a comprehensive scheme of work, which shall extend over several years and which shall, on the one hand, direct and strengthen our own endeavours and, on the other hand, serve at the same time as a basis for ensuring the active support and co-operation of the Mandatory Power as provided in the Mandate.

## 3.—The Western (Wailing) Wall.

The Congress recalls with sorrow the incidents at the Holy Place of the Wailing Wall, where, on the Day of Atonement, the most sacred day of the Jewish year, Jews, in the midst of solemn worship, were subjected to the indignity of forcible interference on the part of the police. This was an act of sacrilege revolting to the religious sensibilities of all men.

The Congress repudiates as false the widespread insinuations of hostile propagandists with respect to these incidents. It solemnly affirms that the protests evoked throughout the Jewish world were the expression of our conviction that at the *Kotel Maaravi*, a place of prayer hallowed by an unbroken tradition of many centuries, it is the unalterable right of Jews to perform undisturbed the offices of their religious life under conditions consonant with the free exercise of worship, as expressly guaranteed by the Mandate.

## 4.—Economic Department.

The Fifteenth Congress emphasised the extraordinary importance of systematic and active economic work on the part of the Executive, and demanded the creation of special Economic Sections in the Political Departments of the Executive in London and Jerusalem. This resolution has not yet been carried out by the Executive. As the work in connection with matters relating to loans, taxation, customs, colonisation and concessions, as well as in connection with the Budget of the Palestine Government, needs detailed and expert treatment, the Congress regards the establishment of such Economic Sections as a task of the new Executive which cannot be postponed.

### 5.—Loan.

(A) The Congress takes note of the Report of the Executive relating to its negotiations regarding a loan to be raised under international guarantee or under the guarantee of the Mandatory Power.

(B) The Congress regards the opening of international credits for the purposes of Jewish settlement in Palestine as the necessary prerequisite of a systematic and large-scale immigration and colonisation. It therefore declares that the energetic continuance of steps towards this end is one of the important and urgent tasks in the programme of work of the enlarged Jewish Agency.

(C) The Economic Section of the Political Department of the London Executive shall be entrusted with the conduct of affairs relating the Loan.

(D) A Loan Commission, which shall consist of eighteen members and the seat of which shall be transferred to London, shall support the Economic Section in carrying out the work connected with the raising of the Loan.

### 6.—Kneseth Israel (Jewish Community).

The Congress welcomes with satisfaction the legalisation of the *Kneseth Israel* in Palestine by the Palestine Administration, and instructs the Executive, in conjunction with the Vaad Leumi, to endeavour to secure the amendment of the Religious Communities Organisation Ordinance.

The Congress expects that all circles of the *Yishub* will work with the utmost energy for the strengthening and development of the *Kneseth Israel*.

The Congress instructs the Executive, in conjunction with the Vaad Leumi, to prepare a plan for co-operation between the Jewish Agency and the organs of the *Kneseth Israel* in the course of the next six months, and to submit it to the General Council for consideration.

### 7.—Protest Against the Suppression of Zionism in Russia.

The Congress declares that the cruel persecutions to which the Zionist movement in Russia has been exposed on the part of the Soviet Government have not ceased during the last two years, and raises a solemn protest against the systematic and violent suppression of Jewish aspirations, of the Hebrew language and culture, and of the Jewish religion.

The Congress greets from afar the Russian Zionists who, irrespective of party, have been exposed to constant terror and have nevertheless remained—whether in prison or in banishment—loyal and faithful to Zionist ideals. The Congress recalls with pride and gratitude the efforts of those who, despite these conditions,

have indefatigably continued their fight for the dissemination and intensification of Zionism in Russian Jewry.

The Congress instructs the Executive to organise immediately systematic and energetic measures for the purpose of instructing the public opinion of the whole civilised world regarding the terrible situation of the Zionist movement in Soviet Russia, and with a view to bringing about the suppression of the persecutions as well as the liberation of the Zionists who have been imprisoned or deported.

#### **8.—Protest Against the Persecution of the Jews in the Yemen.**

The Congress raises a solemn protest against the cruel disabilities and sufferings to which the Jews of the Yemen have again been recently subjected.

The Congress requests the Executive to endeavour to come to an arrangement with the Palestine Administration, whereby, as a special measure of relief, an increased and accelerated immigration of Yemenite Jews shall be facilitated.

### **B.—JEWISH AGENCY.**

#### **9.—Constitution of the Jewish Agency.**

The Congress,

Having received the Report of the Executive on the negotiations conducted since the Fifteenth Congress with a view to the enlargement of the Jewish Agency,

Having considered the draft agreement embodying the Constitution of the enlarged Agency,

Having been informed by the Executive that His Britannic Majesty's Government has intimated that it is prepared to recognise the enlarged Agency as the Jewish Agency referred to in Article 4 of the Mandate for Palestine, and that it is also prepared to give the following assurance :

“ In the event of the dissolution of the enlarged Agency, His Majesty's Government, on being notified by the Zionist Organisation that the enlarged Agency has been dissolved will, provided that they are satisfied that its organisation and constitution are at that time appropriate, recognise the Zionist Organisation as the Jewish Agency for the purpose of Article 4 of the Mandate for Palestine, and the Organisation shall in that event be deemed to have reverted in all respects to the status which it possessed before the enlargement of the Agency.”

hereby declares that :

I. The Executive elected by the Sixteenth Zionist Congress is authorised to sign an agreement, on behalf of the Zionist Organisation, in substantial conformity with the draft agreement annexed hereto, provided :



(A) That such agreement is not signed by the Executive before the final text is approved by the majority of those elected by Congress as representatives of the Zionist Organisation in the Council of the enlarged Jewish Agency ; and

(B) The Executive use their best endeavours to ensure the adoption of the following amendments in the draft Constitution :

*Article 3 (d)* : The second sentence shall read :

“ In all works and undertakings carried out or furthered by the Agency, it shall be deemed to be a matter of principle that Jewish labour shall be employed.”

*Article 5 (Par. 2)* : After the words “ from time to time ” shall read :

“ be made by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the entire membership of the Council as constituted at the time.”

*Article 5 (Par. 3)* : The second sentence shall read :

“ The non-Zionists of various countries entitled to representation on the Council shall appoint their representatives in such manner as may appear in each case to be best suited to local conditions provided that it shall be recognised as the guiding principle that the method of appointment shall, so far as practicable, be of a democratic character. The members of the Council shall be appointed prior to every ordinary meeting of the Council.”

*Article 7 (Par. 2)* : shall read :

“ The Council shall appoint an Executive of not more than . . . members to hold office until the next ordinary meeting of the Council. Of the persons so appointed, one half shall be persons nominated by the non-Zionist members of the Council, and the remainder shall be persons nominated by the Zionist Organisation. The Executive shall be regarded as forming a single whole, with a collective responsibility to the Council. Vacancies in the Executive occurring between two meetings of the Council shall be filled by the Administrative Committee in such manner that a nominee of the Zionist Organisation shall be replaced by a nominee of the Zionist Organisation, and a nominee of the non-Zionist members of the Council shall be replaced by a nominee of the non-Zionist members of the Administrative Committee.”

*Article 10 (Jewish National Fund).*

I. In paragraph 2 the fourth sentence shall read :

“ The Jewish Agency shall, in the exercise of its discretion, be enabled to invest part of its funds in the purchase of shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities of any corporation now

existing or hereafter organised, in order to facilitate the purchase of lands in Palestine by private individuals."

II. At the end of paragraph 2 the following sentence shall be added :

" Provided that there shall be no question of the sale of land on credit to persons who are established by the colonisation institutions of the Jewish Agency or claim credits from Jewish funds for the establishment of their settlement, as lands of the Jewish National Fund are allotted to such persons on hereditary lease."

*Article 12* : The title shall read :

" Termination of the Agreement."

*Article 12 (Par. 4)* : The concluding words of the first sentence shall read :

" The enlarged Agency as constituted by this agreement shall be dissolved."

*Article 12 (Par. 4)* : The final sentence shall read :

" Without prejudice to the right of the Zionist Organisation to withdraw as provided in this paragraph, it shall be the duty of the President of the Agency, before notice of withdrawal by the Zionist Organisation shall have become authoritative, to cause the matter to be brought before the Council, and, if necessary, to convene an Extraordinary Meeting of the Council for this purpose."

*Article 13* shall read :

" This agreement, with the exception of Article 3 and Article 4 (2), may be amended at a meeting of the Council by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the entire membership of the Council as constituted at the time. Any amendment of Article 3 or of Article 4 (2) . . ."

II. The Executive are further authorised, immediately on the coming into force of the agreement relating to the enlarged Jewish Agency, to request His Britannic Majesty's Government, on behalf of the Zionist Organisation, to recognise the extended Agency as the Jewish Agency referred to in the Mandate for Palestine, at the same time giving the assurances hereinbefore set forth with regard to the status of the Zionist Organisation in the event of the dissolution of the enlarged Agency.

#### 10.—Provision for Religious Needs.

The Congress requests the Executive to ensure that the activities of the Jewish Agency in Palestine shall include within their scope provision for meeting Jewish religious needs.

## C.—AGRICULTURAL COLONISATION.

### 11.—Colonisation Policy.

1. The Congress declares that it must for all time be the fixed policy of the Jewish Agency to use every effort to ensure the development and expansion of the Jewish agricultural colonisation in Palestine to the furthest possible limit, in accordance with the principles laid down by Congress for co-operation in the Jewish Agency.

2. The Congress reaffirms the resolution of the Fifteenth Congress (No. 10) relating to the consolidation of all existing settlements which have been established or supported by the Zionist Organisation.

3. The Congress observes that the contracts with the existing settlements are not yet concluded, takes note of the statement of the Executive that there is a good prospect of such conclusion being reached, and instructs the Executive to report to the next meeting of the General Council the result of the negotiations in question.

4. The Congress recognises that in the interests of a healthy national agriculture it is essential that settlement should be promoted in all regions of the country. The latest undertakings in the field of colonisation shall be carried out chiefly in the irrigable districts, and the Congress requests the Executive to take in hand at once the preparation of detailed plans for the new settlement of the area recently acquired through the Keren Kayemeth Leisrael in the valley of Sharon and on the bay of Haifa.

5. Before a new settlement is taken in hand, the Executive shall fix the time for its completion, and arrange the budget in such a way as to assure its completion within this time. The contracts with the settlers are to be signed before the settlers enter into occupation of the holdings allotted to them. The draft of the form of contract to be used in new colonisation shall be submitted by the Executive to the General Council in the course of the year.

6. Before new settlers enter on their holdings, the land must be properly prepared, its fertility must be restored as far as is necessary and possible, an adequate water supply must be installed, and all necessary measures taken for the safeguarding of health.

### 12.—Land Policy.

7. The most important task of the Keren Kayemeth in the near future is to create land reserves in all parts of the country. Especially is it important in the opinion of the Congress to create a land reserve of irrigable soil as part of a definite scheme of colonisation.

8. The Congress therefore recommends that a systematic plan for the acquisition of land should immediately be drawn up by the bodies specially concerned with the purchase of land and with colonisation. The material on which this plan is based should include :

(A) A comprehensive survey of the available water resources in Palestine ;

(B) A thorough investigation of the soil ;

(C) A systematic collection of all information regarding the conditions for acquiring lands which it might at some time be worth while to purchase.

9. The Congress accepts for the next two years the following working programme submitted to it by the Keren Kayemeth, on the understanding that it is to be carried out in conjunction with the Executive and in accordance with its colonisation programme :

(A) The acquisition of the largest possible areas in the zones of intensive agriculture which are regarded as suitable for close settlement.

(B) Land must be acquired in the neighbourhood of the colonies already existing or in course of establishment for the settlement of the workers engaged in the colonies.

(C) The acquisition of suitable tracts for the establishment of workers' settlements in the neighbourhood of Tel-Aviv and Jerusalem.

(D) The Keren Kayemeth is to acquire sufficiently large tracts in the districts where an industrial development is possible in the future, and first of all in those places where work has already been begun on behalf of the existing concessions.

(E) The acquisition of the areas required for consolidating the settlements founded by the Zionist Organisation, so that each settler may receive the full area fixed by the Zionist colonisation authority.

(F) It is an essential part of the work of the Keren Kayemeth to carry out the first ameliorations, *i.e.*, the draining of the soil. The Keren Kayemeth shall therefore carry out such work on all lands already acquired or to be acquired in the future. In addition it shall complete the water supply installation on the lands already in its possession. On the other hand, the Keren Kayemeth shall henceforth be free from all liability for water supply installations, as such work forms part of colonisation proper and is therefore to be carried out by the Colonisation Department of the Zionist Organisation.

(c) The Keren Kayemeth shall continue to carry out afforestation work to the extent permitted by the special receipts from the Tree Fund.

### 13.—Consolidation.

10. The Congress requests the Executive, in framing its plan for the new colonisation, to give its first attention to the completion of all agricultural settlements, like Gush Hakishon and Mishmar Haemek, for the full establishment of which, owing to financial reasons, provision was not made in the Consolidation budget.

11. The Congress resolves that the consolidation of the Yemenite settlements at Machne Yehudah and Shaarayim should be included in the consolidation plan and charges the Executive to begin putting this plan into execution in the year 5690.

12. The Congress instructs the Executive to adhere to the plan which has been laid down for the settlement of En Harod, and which in the Consolidation budget presented to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Congress made provision for 120 families, and to assure the economic provision for its maintenance.

13. The Congress instructs the Executive to use every effort to find a remedy for the condition of those settlements which suffer from an insufficiency of land, such as will not entail the necessity of diminishing the number of settlers.

14. The Congress directs the attention of the Executive to the special circumstances of settlers with large families, as for instance, in Kfar Chassidim, and charges it to take this into account when framing its consolidation plans and fixing the layout of the buildings.

15. The Congress recognises the importance of the women's training farms for the agricultural training of women workers, and instructs the Executive to provide for the extension and consolidation of the existing training farms for girls in the next two years, and also to assist in the establishment of the girls' training farm of the Hapoel Hazair, "Beruria," at Petach Tikvah.

16. In the budget of the Colonisation Department a reserve fund of £3,000 should be provided for emergency loans to individual agricultural settlers who, in the opinion of the Executive, are urgently in need of material assistance. This fund should also be available for the settlements Hatechiyah, Neve Jacob, Nahlat Yitzhak, Kiryath Shaul, etc.

17. The claim of the settlers for payment of debts in accordance with the agreement made by the Colonisation Department and the Executive with the *Merkaz Hablai* (Agricultural Board) in June

1926, as also the claims of the Moshav Nahalal against the Zionist colonisation authorities, shall be submitted for arbitral decision to a Commission which shall be appointed by the General Council at its first meeting.

#### 14.—New Colonisation.

18. The Congress instructs the Executive to draw up some general rules for deciding the priority of applicants for settlement, and to submit them to the General Council.

19. The Congress decides that the following settlements are to be taken in hand first in the new settlement scheme : (A) Irgun of the Hapoel Hamizrachi at Shech-Abrek ; (B) Irgun Beth in the name of Joseph Witkin ; (C) Irgun of the demobilised legionaries (ex-members of the Jewish Battalions). At the same time the Congress confirms the resolution of the Fifteenth Congress relative to the settlement of the Poalim Vatikim, and charges the Executive, as ground has already been acquired for them, to lend their settlement the necessary support.

20. In furtherance of its resolution (No. 19) regarding the settlement of the demobilised legionaries within the frame-work of the new colonisation, the Congress decides that the Keren Kayemeth shall speed up to the utmost of its ability the preparatory and amelioration works on the lands which have been set aside for the settlement of the Jewish legionaries. The same applies to Irgun Beth.

21. The Congress instructs the Executive to furnish the families already at Shech-Abrek with the means of maintaining themselves. For this purpose the Executive and the Keren Kayemeth shall take in hand immediately the requisite preparatory and amelioration works in order to render possible the systematic settlement of the Irgun Hapoel Hamizrachi as soon as ever the new colonisation works begin. For this purpose an adequate sum shall be assigned from the reserve fund of the agricultural budget.

22. The Congress declares it to be a fundamental point in all new colonisation schemes that the settlement of persons whose own means are only partially sufficient should be facilitated and assured. In the selection of new settlers care should be taken to give a full share of opportunities to applicants with adequate training, regard being had at the same time to the claims of the Sephardic, Yeminite, and other Oriental Jews.

23. The Congress expects due attention to be given, at the starting of a new colonisation, to the claims of sons of Palestinian smallholders who desire to settle.

24. The Congress declares that the Colonisation Department shall as heretofore continue to give expert advice and assistance

to those also who desire to settle themselves entirely out of their own capital.

25. In view of the proofs which have been given of the paying possibilities of Jewish agriculture in Palestine, the Congress recommends the Executive in future to utilise credit institutions as far as possible for the financing of the new colonisation.

26. Any scheme of new colonisation which is to be truly comprehensive must include the establishment of settlements for groups of male and female agricultural workers in the neighbourhood of already existing or new settlements

## D.—LABOUR AND URBAN COLONISATION.

### 15.—Employment of Jewish Labour.

The Congress affirms that the employment of Jewish labour for all branches of Jewish production in Eretz Israel is an indispensable condition for the growth of the Jewish *Yishub* and for the realisation of Zionist aims. The ensuring of Jewish labour depends in turn on the presence of conditions which will enable the Jewish worker to attain to a proper standard of living, and on the existence of an organised force which can protect and champion the right to employment of Jewish labour.

The Congress calls upon all members of the Zionist Organisation, on all institutions and undertakings which receive support from the Zionist Organisation and its institutions, and on all companies and corporations in which the Zionist Organisation or its institutions have any share, to uphold the principle of the employment of Jewish labour.

### 16.—Work in the Colonies.

1. The Congress observes with satisfaction that through the efforts of the Halutzim, and thanks to that section of the colonists which from a sense of national duty employs Jewish labour, the number of Jewish workers in the plantation colonies is continually increasing.

2. At the same time the Congress is greatly disturbed by the fact that owing to the difficult living conditions prevailing in these colonies, and especially owing to the lack of cheap and hygienic dwellings and also of subsidiary sources from which the workers' families might supply their own needs, the position of the Jewish workers in the plantation colonies has become very serious. The Congress regrets, therefore, that in spite of the express resolutions of the Fifteenth Congress nothing has been done to improve the position of the workers in these colonies.



3. Being strongly convinced that the employment of Jewish labour in the plantation colonies is one of the most important requirements for the progress of Eretz Israel, and that this problem can be solved only through assuring to the Jewish worker tolerable conditions of living and through increasing his real wages with the object of enabling him eventually to become an independent settler, the Congress calls upon the Executive :

(A) To use every effort to provide the workers in the colonies with hygienic and cheap dwellings, along with means for raising their own food supply on a small scale ;

(B) To consolidate the auxiliary farms established at six points in the years 1924-1927 ;

(C) To assist financially the creation of workers' kitchens and clubs.

4. The Congress observes with great satisfaction the favourable development of the agricultural co-operative society "Jachin," in which it sees an excellent instrument for enabling private capital to be invested in the plantation colonies with guarantees for the employment of Jewish labour. It is the desire of the Congress that the Executive should on the first opportunity carry out the resolution of the Fifteenth Congress regarding its participation in the working capital of this society.

#### 17.—Labour in the Towns.

##### 1. *Settlement of Urban Workers : Shechunoth Ovdim.*

(A) The Congress notes with regret that in spite of the resolutions of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Congresses, and in spite of the fact that the Fifteenth Congress declared the creation of Shechunoth Ovdim to be one of the most important tasks of colonisation, the establishment of settlements for urban workers has not yet been taken in hand.

(B) The Congress confirms the resolutions of the Fifteenth Congress regarding the construction of workers' settlements and resolves that the Executive be charged to take in hand without delay the erection of those settlements for which National Fund land has already been assigned.

(C) For this purpose the Congress resolves to insert in the regular budget of the Palestine Executive a sum, to start with, of £2,000, to serve as a guarantee fund for the interest and amortisation of that part of the building costs which can neither be provided by the settler himself nor raised through the normal channels of credit. By means of this guarantee fund the building of houses for 200 workers' families (180 of the General Labour Federation and 20 of Hapoel Hamizrachi) is to be assured.

(D) The Congress notes with satisfaction the statement of the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Keren Kayemeth, that the programme of that body for the next two years provides for the acquisition of land suitable for the construction of workers' settlements in the neighbourhood of Tel Aviv and of Jerusalem.

(E) The Congress looks to the Palestine Government to provide the land belonging to it in the neighbourhood of Tel Aviv, which is suitable for the building of a workers' settlement, to be used for this purpose, and instructs the Executive to take all the necessary steps for securing this object.

(F) A settlement plan is required for the workers' settlement to be established on the land set aside for this purpose by the Keren Kayemeth, near Haifa, and it must be one of the first tasks of the relevant departments of the Palestine Executive to work out such a plan.

(G) A special section is to be formed in the Office of the Palestine Executive for dealing with workers' settlements and middle-class settlements, and it shall be so arranged as not to involve any additional expenditure.

## 2. Artisan Settlements.

A sum proportionate to the guarantee fund for the workers' settlements shall be set aside as a guarantee fund for financing settlements for artisans, and shall be utilised after the requisite land has been acquired on the part of the Keren Kayemeth.

## 3. Contractors' Co-operative Societies (*Mosdoth Kablanim*).

In view of the growing importance of the Government works for the employment of Jewish workers, and having regard to the fact that for the most part these works can be undertaken by Jewish workers only in co-operation, and that the existing co-operative contract societies (*Misradim Kablanim* of the Labour Federation, *Olim Bonim*) are cramped and restricted in their activities by lack of capital, the Congress expresses its desire that the Zionist Organisation should contribute to the capital of these co-operative societies.

## 4. Assistance for those who have become unfitted for work during the crisis.

The severe hardships of the latest crisis have injured the health of a number of workers, making them unfitted for hard physical labour and so depriving them of their means of earning a livelihood. The Congress regards it as a duty of the Zionist Organisation to come to the help of these invalidated workers, and charges the Executive to take steps in conjunction with the Town Council and the community of Tel Aviv for finding occupation for these persons in suitable callings.

**18.—Handicrafts.**

The Congress recognises the necessity of finding ways and means for improving the position of the Jewish artisans in Palestine. For this purpose particular efforts should be made to transfer groups of artisans from places where they have no chance of earning a living to places in which there is not yet any Jewish *Yishub*, but which can be of great importance for the future development of the Jewish colonies in their neighbourhood (Nazareth, Tul Kerem).

**19.—Manufactures.**

1. The Congress maintains that a steady increase of Jewish immigration into Palestine is only possible if, simultaneously with the growth of agriculture, suitable opportunities of development are also furnished to Jewish manufacturing industry. For effecting this, the active assistance of the Zionist Organisation and of the Government is required.

With this object in view, the Congress considers it necessary :—

(A) That the Palestine Executive should actively promote the opening up of new markets in the neighbouring countries for the products of the Jewish industry of Palestine ;

(B) That the Palestine Executive should assist the development of industry and especially of the smaller manufactures through furnishing long-term credit on easy terms. So long as no special industrial bank exists, this assistance must take the form of a guarantee fund for the industrial credits provided by the banks (Bank Ashrai, Palestine Electric Corporation) ;

(C) That the Keren Kayemeth should furnish sites near the towns and especially on its land near Haifa Bay for the erection of factories.

2. The Congress draws particular attention to the fact that the development of the Jewish textile (knitting) industry of Palestine is threatened by the refusal of the Government to impose a protective duty, and calls upon the Government to safeguard this industry by the imposition of a suitable duty.

**20.—Internal Labour Statute.**

The Congress endorses the resolution of the Fifteenth Congress affirming that the absence of an internal Labour Statute of the *Yishub* in Palestine, governing the relations between employers and employed, is an obstacle to the economic development of the country.

The Congress notes with satisfaction the progress which has been made towards the conclusion of an agreement between the Labour Federation and the Employers' Federation, thanks to the spirit of accommodation shown on both sides.

The Congress hopes that these negotiations will soon lead to a definite agreement and that in the near future similar agreements will be made between the General Labour Federation and the Organisation of the Hapoel Hamizrachi on the one hand and the associations of colonists and the remaining employers' associations on the other.

**21.—Clearing of the Deficit left from the Tobacco Venture of 1924-1925.**

The Congress declares once more that it is the duty of the Zionist Executive to settle finally the debts left over from the tobacco venture of the year 1924, in accordance with the resolutions of the Fifteenth Congress.

The Congress instructs the Executive to ascertain once more the amount of the losses incurred through this venture, as also of the debts to be paid by the Zionist Organisation, and to come to some arrangement for settling the matter with the *Merkaz Hachaklai* (Agricultural Board) in the course of the coming year. Should the parties be unable to reach an agreement the matter is to be submitted to a Court of Arbitration (the Congress Court) for final decision.

## E.—FINANCE.

### 22.—Separate Collections.

1. The financial activities of the Zionist Federations and Separate Unions must be devoted in the first place to covering the budget of the Keren Hayesod and assuring the requisite income of the Keren Kayemeth.

2. Collections for separate funds which are permissible according to the resolution of the Fifteenth Congress may be carried out only under the following conditions:—

(A) When separate collections for Palestinian objects are undertaken by groups and parties which form constituent parts of the Zionist Organisation, these bodies are under obligation to lay before the Executive at the beginning of the collection a detailed budget, and to publish the same in the countries in which the collection takes place. In the same way a balance-sheet of the collections, showing income and outlay, is to be submitted to the Executive for examination, and also to be published in the Press.

(B) When collections for Palestinian objects are undertaken by Federations and similar bodies which are not themselves constituent parts of the Zionist Organisation, but which habitually co-operate with the Organisation and in which

bodies belonging to the Organisation have a preponderating influence, these latter are under obligation to see that the Executive and the head offices of the Central Funds are accurately informed before the collections are begun with regard to the *modus operandi* and the projected budget, and that on the conclusion of the campaign the balance-sheet is communicated to these same bodies and to the Press.

*Note 1.*—The items in the budgets of these special collections to which the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth make contributions are to be expressly mentioned in the published accounts.

*Note 2.*—In no case shall the Executive recommend the Zionist officers or committees of the various countries to support any of the special collections. Those who undertake such collections merely have the right of addressing themselves to the friends of their endeavours within and without the Zionist ranks.

(c) Arrangements must be made with the Head Offices of the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth regarding time, place and methods of collection.

*Note 3.*—Parties and groups which undertake collections for Erez Israel are under obligation to see that in their propaganda prominence is given to the objects and achievements of the Keren Kayemeth and Keren Hayesod. The same applies to the institutions co-operating with the Zionist Organisation, the Zionist representatives in which must use their influence in the direction indicated.

3. When any one of the above-mentioned conditions, which should accompany the undertaking of a special collection, is not fulfilled the Executive must declare such collection as inadmissible.

4. The representatives of the Federations and Separate Unions in institutions which arrange separate collections shall co-ordinate the collecting work of such institutions with the collections of the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth in respect of time, territorial distribution, and methods of collection.

### **23.—General Mortgage Bank.**

The Congress notes with satisfaction the progress of the General Mortgage Bank of Palestine, and in view of its importance for urban mortgage credit recommends its extension through an increase of share capital and the sale of debentures.

### **24.—Acquisition of Land.**

The Congress lays stress on the urgent necessity of raising sufficient funds, both through contributions and through loans for the Keren Kayemeth, in order to assure the acquisition of the

land requisite for close settlement, especially in the districts suitable for plantation, as the inalienable property of the Jewish people.

Recognising the importance of the Palestine Land Development Company as the principal instrument of the Zionist Organisation for effecting purchases of land, whether for the Keren Kayemeth or for private owners, the Congress, in accordance with the resolution of the Fourteenth Congress, instructs the Zionist representatives in the Jewish Agency to use their efforts to secure a doubling of the share capital of the P.L.D.C.

#### **25.—National Saving Movement.**

The Congress refers the proposals of Dr. D. Florentin for starting a movement on the model of the National Saving Movement to the Loan Commission, which shall examine the proposals, by means of a sub-committee if necessary, and in conjunction with Dr. Florentin, and, should it approve of them, recommend them to the Executive for adoption.

#### **26.—Control Office.**

With a view to putting into effect the resolutions of the Fifteenth Congress and of the General Council regarding the establishment of a Control Office, the Congress appoints a Commission to prepare Standing Orders for the Control Office and to submit them to the next meeting of the General Council together with suggestions for its personnel. The General Council shall decide on these proposals at its next meeting.

## F.—PALESTINE BUDGET.

### 27.—Palestine Budget for the year 5690.

	£P.	£P.
A. Various liabilities of the Keren Hayesod and the Palestine Executive :		
1. Repayment of loans and interest ...		62,490
2. Investments ... ..		73,710
3. Reduction of the deficit of the Palestine Executive :		
(A) Various liabilities ... ..	50,000	
(B) Old debts to teachers ... ..	4,000	
	54,000	
Less repayments in Palestine ...	9,000	
		45,000
		181,200
B. Keren Hayesod Budget, not included in the Budget of the Palestine Executive :		
1. Keren Hayesod administration, organisation and propaganda ... ..		38,000
2. Hadassah health service ... ..		81,100
3. Hebrew University ... ..		7,000
4. Contribution to budget of the Jewish Agency, London ... ..		19,875
5. Palestine Survey Commission Debt ...		2,000
		147,975
C. Budget of the Palestine Executive :		
1. Agricultural Colonisation :		
(A) Colonisation ... ..	193,000	
(B) Experimental Station ... ..	11,500	
		204,500
2. Immigration and Training :		
(A) Immigration ... ..	49,750	
(B) Training ... ..	6,000	
		55,750
3. Labour :		
(A) Budget of Labour Department ...	2,380	
(B) Transference of workers and artisans to places of work ... ..	1,120	
(C) Workers with chronic ailments ...	500	
(D) House - building for workers in colonies ... ..	2,500	
(E) Participation in <i>Shechunoth Ovdim</i> ...	2,000	
		8,500



	£P.	£P.
4. Trade and Industry ... ..		1,000
5. Education and cultural Institutions (for University see B. 3) :		
(A) Contribution to Schools Budget, including subventions to the schools of the Mizrachi and of the Vaadath Hatarbuth of the General Labour Federation ... ..	79,505	
(B) Technical Institute ... ..	3,000	
(C) Budget of the <i>Vaadath Hatarbuth</i> ...	3,700	
(D) Subventions to—		
1. <i>Vaad Halashon</i> ... ..	£P. 250	
2. <i>Habimah</i> ... ..	300	
3. <i>Haohel</i> ... ..	120	
	670	
		86,875
6. Health (for Hadassah see B. 2) :		
(A) Contribution to budget of the <i>Kupath         Holim</i> ... ..	14,400	
(B) <i>Vaad Habriuth</i> ... ..	1,000	
(C) Contribution to erection of the Peter Schweitzer Hospital ... ..	3,500	
		18,900
7. Political Information Service ... ..		2,300
8. Outlay for religious purposes through the Mizrachi ... ..		3,500
9. Various Liabilities :		
(A) To the Education Department ...	1,700	
(B) To the Vaadath Hatarbuth ...	1,200	
(C) To the Kupath Holim ... ..	1,000	
(D) Liabilities arising from arbitral decisions ... ..	3,600	
(E) Share in the Huleh debt of the K.K.L. ... ..	2,500	
(F) Interest payments ... ..	3,500	
		13,500
10. Administration expenses of the Palestine Executive ... ..		25,000
11. Reserve ... ..		1,000
		420,825

## SUMMARY.

	£P.
A ... ..	181,200
B ... ..	147,975
C ... ..	420,825
	<hr/>
Total ...	750,000

**28.—Budget Resolutions.**

1. The Executive is requested to liquidate in conjunction with the banks the assets to be taken over from the American Zion Commonwealth, especially the loans amounting to £23,000, secured by mortgage on the buildings in Herzliah, and to utilise the proceeds for agricultural colonisation.

2. The Executive is instructed to bring pressure to bear on the Jewish Colonial Trust to take up £10,000 worth of shares of the Workers' Bank, payable in four annual instalments, should it be found that the Trust is under contractual obligation to do this.

3. The Executive shall waive its right to £2,000 worth of shares in the Artisans' Bank in favour of the Bank.

4. The Congress notes that a dispute is still pending between the liquidator of the former Russian Zionist Central Committee and the Zionist Organisation, and that there are also other claims against the Zionist Organisation not yet decided. The Congress charges the Executive to see that, should the decisions in these cases be unfavourable to the Zionist Organisation, the resulting liabilities should be classed with those which are to be taken over by the enlarged Jewish Agency.

5. The Congress votes £P.750 for equalising the hours of instruction in the general schools, and £2,000 for opening all the classes in the general Teachers' Seminaries, and instructs the General Council to find the money for these purposes without going outside of the budget as already voted.

6. Item B4 includes £P.700 for assistance to Russian Zionists.

**G.—IMMIGRATION.****29.—Aliyah.**

1. The Sixteenth Congress welcomes the beginning of a new *Aliyah*, which is paving the way for a continuous immigration on a large and increasing scale, and is imparting new vigour to Palestinian Jewry and to the Zionist movement in the Diaspora.

At the same time, the Congress places on record its deep regret that so far the extent of the immigration has not corresponded to the requirements and the opportunities of Jewish Labour in the

country, and that the unjustifiable obstacles and restrictions to which the *Aliyah* has been subjected have caused Jewish Labour to lose a number of points of vantage in Eretz Israel which it might otherwise have secured.

2. The Sixteenth Congress declares that the new openings for employment in the country will permit of the admission of an extensive immigration in the next few years. The large public works of the Government, the constructional works of the international companies, the plantations, intensive agriculture, as well as the development of industry and trade make requisite the influx of thousands of workers. In order to secure these various branches of work for Jewish workers, the Sixteenth Congress calls upon the Executive to use all the means at its command for bringing immigrants into the country in adequate numbers and in good time.

3. The Congress claims for the Executive the right to dispose freely and without restraint of the certificates which have been assigned to it by the Palestine Government and for which it is responsible. The Congress desires to express its indignation at the attempts made by the Palestine Administration to restrict the liberty of the Executive in disposing of the certificates handed over to it for the period April-October, 1929.

The Congress insists in particular on the removal of the restrictions hitherto in force regarding the immigration of women and regarding the age of the recipients of certificates. The Executive must see to it that the certificates remain valid for six months, reckoning from the day on which they are handed over to the Executive.

4. In accordance with the Immigration Regulations of the year 1925, the Congress instructs the Executive, when handing over to the Government its list of immigrant workers, to place in a special category those workers who have been invited to come by relatives already in the country with a view to being employed in home industry and handicrafts in town or country. The immigration permits for these persons should not be reckoned in with the certificates requested for such workers as come into the country under the auspices of the Executive for employment in Government works, plantation, manufactures, etc.

5. The Congress protests against the action of the Government in placing difficulties in the way of persons with means desirous of settling in the country by requiring them to give proof of means in excess of the sum of £500 laid down in the Immigration Regulations of the year 1925. These restrictions prevent the entry into the country of desirable elements of this category for whose absorption the present period of economic expansion offers an exceptional opportunity.

The Congress instructs the Executive to take steps for facilitating the immigration of manual workers, in particular, by procuring for them permission to include their tools, instruments and materials in the means which they have to show on their entry into the country. The same right should be procured for immigrants from the professional classes.

6. The Congress protests against the hindrances artificially placed in the way of the immigration of working women, and which rob them of the right of participating in the upbuilding of the land. It sees in this policy a source of serious injury to the work of colonisation. The Congress maintains that there is no justification for this restriction either on economic grounds or because the country cannot find room for a women's *Aliyah*. It instructs the Executive to secure for women their full rights in respect of the *Aliyah*. The immigration certificates of the workers must be distributed in due proportion between Halutzim and Halutzoth, in accordance with the requirements of the country and the number of the Halutzim and Halutzoth who are organised in the Halutz societies.

7. The Congress declares the immigration dues imposed upon the immigrant workers by the Palestine Government to be a heavy burden upon immigrants and completely opposed to the spirit of the Mandate. The Congress instructs the Executive to use its utmost efforts to procure the abolition of the *Aliyah* dues on all immigrants.

8. The Congress confirms the resolution of the General Council of August, 1928, asserting the need of an alteration in the Immigration Ordinance of 1925. It instructs the Executive to submit the draft of a new Ordinance to the General Council in the course of the coming year. Following the decision of the General Council on this draft, the Executive shall enter into discussions with the Mandatory Power regarding the enactment of the new Immigration Ordinance. The Executive shall invite the *Vaadath HaAliyah* (Immigration Board) in Palestine to collaborate in the preparation of this draft.

9. In order to promote the immigration of manual workers and members of the middle class, an Information Service shall be instituted in Palestine, and through the medium of the Palestine Bureaux in the Diaspora, which shall supply prospective immigrants with the requisite information regarding the openings in the country and the best way for them to settle there. In order to facilitate and organise this immigration, the Congress emphasises the necessity of establishing *Aliyah* and settlement societies (including co-operative societies), which shall work in accordance with the colonisation and national policy of the Zionist movement.

The Executive shall submit to the General Council a working programme based on these requirements. This programme shall,

in accordance with the resolution of the Thirteenth Congress, contain a well-thought-out plan for the establishment of a bank for immigration, for furnishing credit to immigrants, and for the liquidation of emigrants' property outside Palestine.

10. The Congress instructs the Executive to use every effort to remove the obstacles to the immigration of exiled and persecuted Halutzim and Zionists from Soviet Russia and to accelerate their admission.

11. The Congress instructs the Executive to devote special attention to the *Aliyah* from the countries of the Orient, in particular from those countries in which political persecutions take place. The Executive is requested to open a new Palestine Bureau in Aden, to assist in every way the *Aliyah* of the trained Halutzim who have reached the ports of the Yemen, and to take in hand the conveyance to Palestine of the orphans who are there.

12. The *Vaadath Haaliyah* (Immigration Board) attached to the Executive in Palestine shall be appointed by the Vaad Leumi and consist of seven persons representing all sections of the Palestine *Yishub*. The *Vaadath Haaliyah* is to advise the Executive in all questions concerning immigration, particularly in the matter of applying for the admission of immigrant workers, of distributing certificates, and of proposed alterations in the Immigration Ordinance.

### 30.—*Hachsharah* (Training).

1. The public works contemplated by the Government and the international companies, and the extension of plantation, open up prospects of employment which it is essential to turn to account. For this purpose what is required above all things is the immigration of Halutzim with the requisite physical and mental training. The Congress therefore considers it essential to prosecute more vigorously the *Hachsharah* work in the countries of the Diaspora, in order to assure a permanent and adequate reserve for the coming immigration.

2. In recognition of the special importance of the *Hachsharah* work for the present period, the Sixteenth Congress repeats the resolution of the previous Congress, that the budget for *Hachsharah* should be given priority in the total budget for immigration.

3. The Congress emphasises the need of a uniform and homogeneous Halutz movement, which shall embrace all the various streams of this movement while allowing to each one educational and cultural autonomy. The money assigned by the Executive for *Hachsharah* purposes shall be distributed to the existing *Halutz* organisations in proportion to the extent of their *Hachsharah* work.

4. The Executive shall appoint a general inspector for training, who shall on its behalf assist the *Hachsharah* work in the Diaspora,

and exercise supervision over the economic and financial management of the *Hachsharah* in the Diaspora, as also over the adaptation of its work to the requirements of Palestine.

Proper attention shall also be devoted to the preparation of the immigrants from the countries of the Orient.

## H.—HEALTH.

### 31.—Scheme for Reorganising the Zionist Health Work in Palestine.

1. The Congress takes note of the scheme for reorganising the Zionist health work submitted by the Health Committee of the Congress, and based on the proposals drawn up by the Executive after consultation with the Vaad Habriuth. The programme of this scheme is as follows:—

#### I.—METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION AND RELATIONS BETWEEN THE HADASSAH AND THE EXECUTIVE.

##### 1. *Health Fund.*

The medical work of the Zionist Organisation shall continue to be carried on by means of a special fund, for the maintenance of which a particular group, namely, the Hadassah Zionist Women's Organisation in America, shall, as heretofore, be responsible.

##### 2. *Functions and Powers of the Hadassah Women's Organisation.*

The activities of the Hadassah Women's Organisation shall not be confined to raising the moneys required and voted, but it shall have the further task of collaborating with the Palestine Zionist Executive in determining the methods and programme of work for which provision is made in the Budget. No alterations are to be made in the course of the budget year in the general rules governing the conduct of the medical work unless the Hadassah Women's Organisation has been previously consulted and has approved. On the other hand, all details of administrative work are to be left in the hands of those to whom the practical execution of the work in Palestine has been entrusted.

The Hadassah Women's Organisation is to be kept fully and continuously informed of all that is being done, so that it may be in a position to make suggestions to the Executive, and also to form an opinion on all activities undertaken in Palestine and to judge how far they are in consonance with the general lines laid down in the Budget. In this way, too, it will be able from year to year to introduce such improvements into its policy and programme as are dictated by the existing situation, by the results of past activities, and by the general development of the country.

##### 3. *Relations to the Palestine Zionist Executive.*

The medical work supported by the Hadassah Women's Organisation shall constitute the Health Department of the Palestine

Zionist Executive, and shall be called the Hadassah Health Department of the Zionist Executive. The member of the Executive responsible for health matters shall constitute the link between the Hadassah Women's Organisation in America and the Health Department; such member shall supply the Hadassah with the information mentioned in par. 2, and lay its suggestions before the head of the Department.

#### 4. *Relations with the Medical Department of the Hebrew University.*

A special arrangement is to be made between the Health Department of the Executive, or, should this Department be not constituted between the Executive itself and the Hadassah Women's Organisation on the one hand, and the Administration of the Hebrew University on the other hand, for placing the medical equipment of the Hadassah in Jerusalem at the service of the projected Medical Faculty of the Hebrew University.

#### 5. *Appointment and Functions of the Director.*

Since it is the task of the Hadassah Women's Organisation to provide financial support for the medical work in Palestine, and to co-operate in determining the methods and programme, and since the work which it thus supports constitutes the Health Department of the Palestine Zionist Executive, it follows that both partners must have an equal voice in the appointment and dismissal of the Director.

The Director is the responsible person in charge of the Department. It is the Executive to which he is responsible for the carrying out of the joint programme and system of work, because the Executive is the partner on the spot, who can therefore see that the programme jointly agreed upon is carried out.

#### 6. *The Advisory Board (Vaad Habriuth) and its Functions.*

The Director shall be assisted by an advisory board called *Vaad Habriuth*. This body shall consist of seven members, viz., four appointed by the Executive and two by the Vaad Leumi, after joint consultation, and the Director of the *Kupath Holim* (Sick Benefit Fund).

The Director shall confer with the Vaad Habriuth at regular meetings with regard to questions of the interpretation and execution of the programme of the Department, so far as these go beyond the daily routine. He must further seek the advice of the *Vaad Habriuth* in all matters involving dealings with the Government and with outside institutions—medical, political or social—and also in regard to all steps occasioned by unforeseen emergencies, such as epidemics, the need for sanitary precautions, etc. The *Vaad Habriuth* has only advisory and no executive powers.



### 7. *Budget.*

The Budget is to be drawn up by the Director in conjunction with the Vaad Habriuth, and submitted first of all to the Executive. This body having considered and accepted it, shall pass it on to the Hadassah Women's Organisation in America, along with the proposal of the Director. The Hadassah having considered and confirmed it, or where it fails to come to an agreement with the other party, having added its remarks, it shall be laid before Congress to be finally voted upon.

### 8. *Transmission of Budget Remittances.*

Budget remittances shall be transmitted by the Hadassah Women's Organisation to the Director through the agency of the Head Office of the Keren Hayesod in Jerusalem.

## II.—SICK FUND OF THE GENERAL JEWISH LABOUR FEDERATION (KUPATH HOLIM).

### 1. *The Kupath Holim and the Health Fund.*

In view of the great importance of developing a proper system of health insurance in Palestine, the Zionist Organisation is to include the Sick Fund of the Workers' Federation in the institutions which are to be assisted from the Health Fund mentioned in par. 1 of section 1, and which consequently are under the supervision of the Hadassah Health Department of the Executive.

### 2. *Membership of the Sick Fund.*

The Kupath Holim is intended to serve as a general sickness fund (Health Insurance Fund) for the Jewish workers in Palestine. Membership, therefore, is to be governed entirely by the conditions in respect of health and social status which are to be laid down in the rules of the Sick Fund with the approval of the Executive.

### 3. *Relation of the Fund to the Executive.*

The Executive is authorised (a) to confirm the rules of the Sick Fund; (b) to supervise regularly the affairs of the Fund; and (c) to confirm the yearly programme and budget of the Fund.

The annual budget of the Sick Fund is to be submitted for examination and approval to the Health Department of the Executive in Jerusalem, which is to act in consultation with the Vaad Habriuth. The Director of the Department is to transmit the budget to the Executive for examination and approval, after which it is to be submitted to the Congress along with the observations of the Sick Fund, in cases where the two parties have not been able to agree, to be finally voted upon.

#### 4. *Medical Assistance for Members of the Sick Fund.*

A special agreement is to be made between the Hadassah Health Department in Palestine and the Sick Fund for enabling members of the latter to receive medical attention in the institutions of the Department.

In addition to securing for its members a medical service in the institutions of the Hadassah, the Sick Fund is to make provision for their medical needs in its own institutions to the extent demanded by the local conditions and the requirements of the members.

The precise scope of the Sick Fund's own medical activities shall be fixed from year to year in the programme of work outlined in the annual budget, according to the procedure laid down in par. 3.

#### 5. *Representation on the Vaad Habriuth.*

The Director of the Kupath Holim (or one of the members of the administration) shall be *ex-officio* a member of the Vaad Habriuth.

2. The Congress considers this programme a suitable basis for negotiations between the Executive and the other bodies dealing with this branch of health work, and authorises the Executive to enter into negotiations with them on the subject of reorganisation. So soon as an understanding has been reached between the Executive and these bodies, the execution of the programme shall be taken in hand.

3. The Congress instructs the Executive to report to the next meeting of the General Council the results of the steps taken in connection with this matter.

#### 32.—**Municipal Contributions to Health Expenditure.**

The Congress notes with satisfaction that in spite of the curtailments in the budget of the Hadassah there has been no falling off in the scope or character of its work, nay more, that there has been positive progress in some branches, especially in the field of preventive medicine.

The Congress notes that while the receipts of the Hadassah from the rural *Yishub* are constantly increasing, the contributions of the urban population for the medical services rendered by the Hadassah were either very small (Haifa, Tel Aviv) or non-existent (Safed, Jerusalem, Tiberias).

The Congress is of opinion that the provision by the Hadassah of medical assistance to the urban population in the way of ambulances, hospital accommodation, and preventive medical treatment should be made contingent on a due share of the expense being provided by the civic authorities, especially in those places where

there are Jewish municipalities, as in Tel Aviv or the neighbouring colonies, or organised communities, as in Haifa.

The Congress considers it incumbent on the Government to confirm the expenditure on this head in the budgets of the municipalities concerned.

### 33.—Combating of Infectious and Social Diseases.

The Congress observes with regret that in the last two years (A) there has been no appreciable extension in the accommodation for infectious cases in the Government hospitals; (B) there has been a great shortage of beds for nerve patients; (C) nothing has been done by the Government to combat tuberculosis.

The Congress considers it the duty of the Government to see that infectious cases (including those of tuberculosis) and also nervous diseases are treated in hospitals. The Congress further considers it the duty of the Government to support financially those Jewish institutions which have voluntarily undertaken a part of this work, such as the "Ezrath Nashim" hospital for nerve patients in Jerusalem, and the Hadassah hospital in Safed. In addition the Government should assist the League for combating tuberculosis in Palestine in the erection of clinics and sanatoria.

The Congress requests the Executive to continue its efforts in this direction.

### 34.—Urban and Rural Hospitals.

The Congress is of the opinion that it is the duty of the Government to erect hospitals both in the exclusively Jewish quarters of towns and also in towns with a mixed population on the same principle as has been followed in the Arab quarters of towns. The Government should share with the municipalities the cost of maintaining the hospitals, and should supervise the management jointly with them.

Conditions in the Government hospitals in Jewish quarters should be adapted to Jewish requirements in the matter of ritual observance, Jewish doctors and nurses, etc.

The Government should recognise the hospital of the *Kupath Holim* in the Emek as a District Hospital which has to serve a specified area and which is therefore entitled to Government support like any other District Hospital.

### 35.—Health Insurance.

The Congress congratulates the *Kupath Holim* on having succeeded in the last few years in bringing into its health insurance scheme the most important agricultural and industrial undertakings, such as the Rutenberg works on the Jordan, the Orange Plantation Companies, and others. It is also highly gratified with the sound

financial position of the Kupath Holim, which at present is drawing 50 per cent. of its income from the insured workers themselves and the employers.

The Congress is of the opinion that it is incumbent upon the employers to bear a share in the expenditure on health insurance, by adding a fixed percentage to the wages of the insured workers.

The Congress is of the opinion that the contribution of the Zionist Organisation to the budget of the Sick Fund should bear a fixed ratio to the direct receipts of the Fund from the contributions of the insured workers and the employers.

The Congress instructs the Executive to discuss with the Government the issue of a Health Insurance Ordinance for sick persons and invalids, and also the assistance to be given by the Government to the Kupath Holim until the Ordinance is issued.

### 36.—Invalidity Insurance.

The Congress charges the Executive to draw up in the immediate future a scheme for the creation of a fund for insurance against invalidity. The Executive is to take steps in conjunction with the requisite bodies to bring this Fund into being in the course of the coming year.

### 37.—Preventive Medical Work.

The Congress welcomes the opening of the Health Centre in Jerusalem, and also the establishment of the second Health Centre in Tel Aviv from the Nathan and Lina Straus Fund.

The Congress regards preventive medical work as one of the most important functions of the Hadassah in the next few years, and trusts that the Health Centres will contribute to the extension and furtherance of this work, and also promote the co-operation of all bodies engaged in the field of preventive medicine.

### 38.—Social Welfare.

The Congress is of the opinion that the absence of a proper system of social welfare greatly hampers the efforts made to improve the public health in Palestine, and directs the Executive to collaborate with the other bodies concerned in this work (*Kneseth Israel*, the municipalities, and communities) with a view to its extension.

## I.—EDUCATION.

### 39.—Organisation of Education in Erez Israel.

A.—The Sixteenth Congress approves the policy, expressed in the Resolutions of the General Council in London, 1926, of bringing all categories of schools—General, Mizrahi, and Labour—under

one centralised administration, which shall administer the institutions in harmony with the principles of internal autonomy and in accordance with the constitution given below (see para. D).

B.—The Congress resolves :

1. All schools of whatever category—General, Mizrahi, and Labour—affiliated to the centralised administration shall enjoy equal rights regarding the number of hours, the number of pupils per teacher, and all other privileges whatsoever.

*Note.*—This is not meant to imply any reduction of the number of hours in Mizrahi schools below that which now obtains.

2. Additions to the number of hours in Mizrahi schools, at the expense of the Mizrahi, are allowable only for religious subjects in accordance with the Mizrahi syllabus.

3. No schools may be established by any one of the categories in colonies and villages in which, in the opinion of the Zionist Executive, in consultation with the Vaad ha-Hinuch, an adequate number of schools exist.

4. If the Jewish Agency deems it necessary to allot special sums for educational purposes to any one of the categories (General, Mizrahi, or Labour), the institution or the purpose for which these sums have been assigned should be designated, and the sums should be handed to the Department of Education, which shall supervise their expenditure.

C.—In case any one of the categories does not come under the centralised administration, the relations between the Department of Education and that category will be governed by the following regulations :

1. Negotiation with the Government shall be conducted only by the Jewish Agency.

2. The appropriation to schools of that category shall be handed to the Management of that category in the form of a definite block grant-in-aid on the following conditions :

(A) The appropriation will be calculated on the principles laid down in para. B above (excluding duplicating administrative expenses) and on the basis of the detailed annual budget submitted by the Schools Council of that category, which must pass through the Vaad ha-Hinuch and be approved by the Zionist Executive.

(B) The Jewish Agency shall exercise financial supervision over the accounts of this category, and over the financial administration.

(C) The minimum syllabus prescribed by the Vaad ha-Hinuch for all schools shall be applied in these schools also.

(D) The teachers will be appointed by the category concerned, but they must satisfy the requirements set up by the Vaad ha-Hinuch in respect of educational qualifications.

(E) If the Jewish Agency finds that any teacher falls short of the minimum standard of fitness, it may, in consultation with the Vaad ha-Hinuch or the Zionist Executive, make a deduction in the budget equivalent to the amount of its share in the salary paid to the teacher.

(F) The Director of Education inspects these schools personally or through his deputies, and submits his report and his remarks to the Management of the category in question, through the Department of Education.

D.—The Congress gives its approval to the attached constitution (see Resolution 40) for the administration of the schools under the centralised administration.

E.—All paragraphs in previous constitutions and agreements which are in conflict with the present constitution are annulled.

#### 40.—The Education Code.

A.—The Palestine Executive of the Jewish Agency is the decisive authority in all administrative and financial matters such as :

1. Approval of the budget.
2. Negotiations with the Government.
3. Appointment of a Director of Education.
4. Appointment of Inspectors, Headmasters and Teachers, in accordance with the Code.
5. Dismissals effected for financial reasons, in consultation with the Schools Councils.
6. Dismissals for pedagogical reasons, in accordance with the Code.

B.—Composition of the Vaad ha-Hinuch.

- 3 Representatives of the Teachers' Organisation, one of whom shall be a Mizrachi.
- 3 Representatives of the Vaad ha-Leumi, of whom one shall be a Mizrachi and one a Labour member.
- 4 Representatives of the public to be appointed by the Zionist Executive, of whom one shall be a Mizrachi and one a Labour member.
- 2 Representatives of the Government Department of Education.
- 1 Member of the Zionist Executive responsible for education.

The Vaad ha-Leumi and the Zionist Executive shall come to an agreement in choosing their representatives.

C.—Functions of the Vaad ha-Hinuch.

1. Determination of the educational qualifications for teachers in all schools.

2. Proposal of teachers' salary scales.

3. Proposal of an annual budget.

4. Expression of opinion on all matters set out in para. 1.

5. Arrangement of educational work, within the limits of the budget approved for the maintenance of schools.

*Note.*—(A) The yearly budget for the various institutions to be expended by the Board of Education is subject to the approval of the Palestine Zionist Executive. In cases where the latter does not approve, it returns the proposal, together with its reasons for non-approval, to the Board of Education. This Board considers the proposal anew, and only after the Board of Education has replied (this must be done within two weeks) the Palestine Zionist Executive finally decides.

*Note.*—(B) If any of the School Councils do not find the resolutions of the Vaad ha-Hinuch satisfactory regarding certain items in its proposals, it may request the Vaad ha-Hinuch to bring its proposals before the Zionist Executive, and the Vaad must comply.

6. Decisions as to what schools shall be opened or closed ; and what schools shall be brought under the control of the Zionist Executive or excluded from it, within the limits of the budget approved.

7. Fixing of a common minimum syllabus for all categories of schools.

8. Expression of opinion on the complete syllabuses prepared by the School Councils.

9. Expression of opinion on dismissals of teachers and headmasters proposed by the School Councils and by the members of the Department of Education.

10. Expression of opinion on the appointment of a Director of Education.

11. Approval of the appointment of special supervisors common to all categories, for such subjects as drawing, singing, handwork and physical training.

12. Expression of opinion on the appointment of inspectors and members of the Department proposed by the School Councils.

13. Receiving of reports from the Department of Education and from the School Councils.

D.—Standing Orders of the Vaad ha-Hinuch.

1. Three members of the Vaad ha-Hinuch may demand an emergency meeting of the Vaad.

2. The right to vote is ordinarily exercised by the member of the Executive responsible for education, or in his absence by his representative, the Director of the Department of Education.

3. The Director of Education and the member of the Department of Education attend the meetings of the Vaad ha-Hinuch without voting, except in the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

4. The member of the Zionist Executive in charge of Education shall be the Chairman of the Vaad ha-Hinuch. The Vaad elects a Vice-Chairman.

5. The Vaad ha-Hinuch is elected for two years, from one Congress to another.

E. The School Councils.

1. The Council for Mizrachi Schools.

2. The Council for Labour Schools.

3. The Council for General Schools.

F. Composition of the School Councils.

The number of members of the School Councils shall be 6 to 9, according to the decision of the category concerned, the proportion of the various elements being maintained, viz.—

Two or three members of the Vaad ha-Hinuch, representative of that category in the Vaad.

Two or three teachers of that category.

Two or three party representatives.

In addition, the inspectors of the category will participate in meetings of the Council.

G. Functions of the School Councils.

1. Proposal of budget to the Vaad ha-Hinuch for the educational institutions of the particular category.

2. Preparation of the detailed syllabus.

*Note.*—The School Councils should submit the complete syllabus to the Vaad ha-Hinuch for discussion before making it public.

3. Supervision through its inspectors of the schools of the category.



4. Appointment of teachers and headmasters, within the limits of the approved budget ; likewise, their dismissal and transfer.

4A. The appointment of teachers shall be effected by the inspector of the category, and the letter of appointment shall be signed by the inspector and endorsed by the Director of Education.

*Note A.*—Dismissals effected by the Mizrahi School Council on religious grounds do not require the approval of any other authority. The School Council shall present a statement of the reasons for the dismissal to the Zionist Executive.

*Note B.*—If the Director of Education disapproves of the appointment or of the dismissal of a teacher or a headmaster, the final decision rests with the Vaad ha-Hinuch.

5. Dealings between the schools and the Department of Education shall be conducted by the inspector of each category with the knowledge of the Director of Education.

6. Transfers from one item to another are made by the School Council of that category, within the limits of the budgetary allocations, with the approval of the Director of Education.

#### H. The Department of Education.

1. The members of the Department of Education shall be the Director of Education and one inspector for each category of schools affiliated to the unified administration.

2. The Director of Education is appointed by the Zionist Executive in accordance with para. c (10) above, under the head "Functions of the Vaad ha-Hinuch."

3. Only members of the Department of Education shall take part in the meetings of the Department.

4. If an inspector of one of the categories disapproves of any resolution or circular, he may bring the matter for a final settlement by the Zionist Executive before the appropriate body ; in administrative and financial matters before the Zionist Executive itself ; in educational matters common to all schools, before the Vaad ha-Hinuch ; in internal matters peculiar to a certain category, before the School Council of that category.

#### I. Functions of the Department of Education.

1. The Department of Education administers all educational institutions in accordance with the Code and within the limits of the budget.

2. It submits to the Vaad ha-Hinuch and to the Zionist Executive the annual estimates based on the estimates of the School Councils.

3. The Director of Education inspects the schools of all categories.

4. Supervision of the schools is regularly effected by the Department of Education, every member supervising the schools of his category.

5. Rendering of report to the Vaad ha-Hinuch on its (Department's) activities, and on the progress of education in general.

6. The Department of Education and its members are responsible to the Palestine Zionist Executive in accordance with the Code.

J. Opening of New Institutions and Transfer of Institutions from One Category to Another.

With regard to this matter the *status quo* will be maintained until the necessary regulations are drawn up by the Zionist Executive with the consent of the School Councils.

#### 41.—The Technical Institute at Haifa.

The Congress resolves to refer the following proposals to the General Council:—

1. The Congress requests the Executive to send experts to Haifa who— if necessary in agreement with the new Director of the Institute to be appointed—shall examine the present curriculum of the institution, investigate the possibilities of its further development, and on the basis of this investigation lay down in detail the educational aims of the Institute with primary regard to the practical needs of the development of the country.

2. Until this investigation shall have been completed, the present character of the Institute as a polytechnic shall be preserved, and the instruction, especially on the practical side, shall be perfected.

3. In view of the resignation of the present Director, the Executive are requested to take immediate steps to appoint a new Director. The responsibility for the management and the supervision of the Institute shall remain, as heretofore, exclusively in the hands of the Executive.

#### 42.—Fund for Educational and Cultural Work.

The Congress resolves to refer the following proposals to the General Council:—

##### (A) Proposal of Commission :

Recognising that the inadequate sums of the normal Budget must be supplemented by the raising of substantial means in order to place the educational work upon a firm basis, to develop the existing institutions further, and to create new institutions in the domains of education, language, literature, Jewish scholarship and various branches of art in Palestine, the Congress accepts the proposal of Mrs. Susannah Persitz, which was considered by the Education Commission, concerning the creation of a fund for educational and cultural work in Palestine. The sums intended for this fund shall be included within the budget of the Keren Hayesod and the amount shall be devoted to the maintenance of educational and cultural institutions. The Congress instructs the Executive in Palestine to do its utmost for the realisation of this proposal.

The Executive shall appoint a special Commission which shall, in agreement with the Board of Directors of the Keren Hayesod, draw up a detailed plan of work and constitution, and shall also expedite the execution of this plan. The Congress instructs the Executive to submit the plan of work at the next session of the General Council.

(B) Minority proposal :

20 per cent. of the income of this fund shall be devoted to cultural work in the Diaspora.

**43.—Educational Work in the Diaspora.**

1. The Congress emphasises the indissoluble connection which exists between the realisation of Zionism and Hebrew cultural and educational work in its varied forms in the lands of the Diaspora, and sees in the strengthening of cultural activities a basic condition for the strengthening of the Zionist movement in the whole world, especially at the present time in connection with the impending changes in the work of reconstruction in Palestine.

2. The Congress notes with satisfaction that the work of Hebrew education has made a great advance in the last 10 years, especially in the countries of Eastern Europe, and has laid the foundation for the training of a pioneer generation, true to its people and its hopes. At the same time, the Congress emphasises that all that has hitherto been achieved in the sphere of Hebrew education and the acquisition of the Hebrew language by the mass of the people does not by any means suffice for the needs of the people, and it therefore emphasises the necessity of intensifying and extending cultural work both among the young as well as among adults.

3. Prompted by the will to strengthen cultural work in the Diaspora, the Congress resolves that the Zionist Organisation shall interest itself in Jewish schools, with Hebrew as the language of instruction, and that Erez Israel shall constitute a main centre in the educational system and in the Hebrew language movement among the young and the adult. For this purpose the Congress resolves to establish a special department within the Executive for educational matters in the Diaspora, which shall be under the direction of a member of the Executive.

4. The work of this department shall be :

(A) To establish relations with all Hebrew educational organisations in the Diaspora.

(B) To see to the legal recognition and internal development of the Hebrew schools of all tendencies.

(C) To engage in the propagation of the Hebrew language and literature among the young and the adult in all parts of the Diaspora.

(D) To look after systematic explanatory propaganda in regard to the Hebrew language and culture.

(E) To devote particular attention to the training of teachers for Hebrew schools.

5. The Congress refers the following resolution to the General Council, which, after coming to an understanding with the Boards of the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth, shall express its view on the matter at its next sitting :

“ In recognition of the difficult financial position of the Hebrew schools of the Diaspora, and impelled by the necessity of coming to their help, the Congress resolves to found a special fund for cultural work in the Diaspora.

The Congress instructs the Executive to work out a plan and a programme of work, and to submit the same at one of the next sessions of the General Council for ratification.”

## K.—ORGANISATION AND PROPAGANDA.

### 44.—Jewish Agency.

#### (A) *Zionist Representatives in the Council and the Administrative Committee.*

1. The members and deputy-members of the General Council of the Zionist Organisation shall form together the Zionist section of the Council of the Jewish Agency.

2. With these members of the Agency Council are to be associated a double number of deputies, *i.e.*, if the General Council consists of 104 members (together with the deputies), then a further 208 deputy-members of the Agency Council are to be appointed by the Congress.

3. For the Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency the General Council shall propose 20 members selected from the members of the Zionist section of the Agency Council.

4. A meeting of the Congress shall always take place before the meeting of the Council. When an extraordinary sitting of the Council is convened, an extraordinary sitting of the Zionist Congress has to precede it, should 30 members of the Congress so demand. The same applies to the General Council, which is always to meet before the sitting of the Administrative Committee.

5. The Zionist members of the Agency Council and the Administrative Committee shall be accountable for their activities to the Congress and the General Council.

#### (B) *Zionist Section of the Agency Executive.*

1. The Congress shall elect an Executive consisting of as many members as are considered necessary to transact the business both of the enlarged Jewish Agency and of the Zionist Organisation, so far as this does not come within the sphere of the Jewish Agency.

2. Should the number of Zionist members of the Agency Executive be smaller than the number of members of the Zionist

Executive elected by the Congress, then the Zionist Executive shall appoint from its midst the requisite number of members of the Agency Executive to fill the gap.

3. The Zionist Executive nevertheless remains a single body, and is responsible to the Congress and the General Council for the whole of its activities.

4. If a member of the Zionist section of the Agency Executive resigns during the period when Congress is not assembled, his place is to be filled in the manner provided for in paragraph 2 above, and when a new election is necessary or desirable, in accordance with Art. 53, para. 6, of the Constitution of the Zionist Organisation. In this latter case the decision of the General Council is to be carried out by the Zionist members of the Administrative Committee.

(c) *Binding Instructions.*

1. The Congress is empowered at any time by means of a two-thirds majority to impose binding instructions upon the Zionist representatives in the Council of the Jewish Agency as well as upon those in the Administrative Committee as to the use of their vote.

The Congress is permitted to transfer this power both to the Zionist representatives in the Council and to those in the Administrative Committee, who are thereupon entitled to issue such binding instructions by a two-thirds majority.

Should unforeseen circumstances make it necessary at any time to cancel the instructions, the Zionist representatives either in the Council or in the Administrative Committee, can decide on such cancellation by a two-thirds majority.

2. For the period extending from the conclusion of this Congress to the beginning of the next the Congress transfers the right of issuing binding instructions to the Zionist representatives in the Council and the Administrative Committee.

3. In all questions relating to an alteration in the constitution of the enlarged Jewish Agency the Zionist representatives shall be bound by decisions of the Congress, which shall require a two-thirds majority for adoption.

4. It is laid down as a principle that the Zionist representatives in the Council and the Administrative Committee should consider themselves bound *a priori* and obliged to vote uniformly in accordance with those resolutions of previous Congresses which relate to the fundamental questions of the Agency constitution as well as questions pertaining to the foundations of Zionism and the Zionist Organisation.

When ten members of the Zionist Delegation in the Council or two members of the Administrative Committee are in doubt

as to whether any resolution of the Congress to which appeal is made is fundamental, the question shall be decided by a two-thirds majority of the Delegation.

5. The Congress takes note of the interpretation of the resolutions in pars. 1-4, according to which the issue of binding instructions to the Zionist representatives in the organs of the Jewish Agency as to the way in which they are to vote signifies that every Zionist representative is under obligation to give a vote.

(D) *Amendment of the Constitution.*

Art. 17 of the Constitution shall be amended as follows :

The functions of the Congress are in particular :

(A) To receive and consider the Report to be presented by the Executive on its own activities and the activities of all Zionist institutions, as well as those of the Jewish Agency.

(B)—(D) No alteration.

(E) To decide on the proposals to be laid by the Zionist Organisation before the organs of the Jewish Agency.

(F) To elect the organs of the Zionist Organisation as well as to elect or nominate the Zionist representatives on the organs of the Jewish Agency.

**45.—Zionist Propaganda.**

1. The Congress calls upon Zionists throughout the world to endeavour by every means to strengthen the Organisation in its struggle to secure the acceptance of the Zionist idea in the whole of Jewry.

In particular the Congress calls upon the Zionists of all countries and all shades of opinion to carry on an intensive propaganda among all sections of the Jewish people with the object of broadening the basis of the Zionist movement and winning ever new circles of Jewry for the idea of the national revival.

2. The Congress takes note of the decision of the Executive that it intends to extend its propaganda work in the coming working period, and for this purpose to establish a special Department the function of which shall be to stimulate, support and co-ordinate the activities of Zionist Federations and Separate Unions in the sphere of Zionist propaganda.

In this work particular attention shall be paid to the Youth Movement of all countries and all shades of opinion, to the diffusion of a knowledge of the Hebrew language and literature, to the dissemination of the Zionist idea among the Jews of the Orient, and to the creation, in conjunction with the Zionist bodies engaged in the same work, of a propagandist, informative and educational

literature, which shall pay due regard to the various tendencies within the Zionist movement.

#### 46.—Territorial and Local Unification.

##### (A) *Territorial Joint Committees.*

The Executive is instructed to take steps to carry out the resolution of the Fifteenth Congress regarding the formation of Territorial Joint Committees.

##### (B) *Local Societies.*

The Zionist Federations and Separate Unions must be built up on the basis of local associations of members.

It is the duty of all Federations to pay constant attention to the founding, maintenance, and development of local societies. The Zionist Federations must supply the Executive periodically with detailed reports on the number of their local societies and of their members, and also of their activities. The Executive must lay these reports before the General Council at every sitting and publish them in a suitable form.

##### (C) *Registration of Federations and Separate Unions.*

At the beginning of every year the Executive shall draw up a list of Federations and Territorial Groups of the Separate Unions. Only those Federations and Groups are to be entered in this list which answer the requirements to be hereafter issued by the General Council for the recognition of Federations and Territorial Groups of Separate Unions. Recognition of any Federation or any Territorial Group of a Separate Union will be conditional:—

1. On their not having a purely local character, *i.e.*, on their not being confined to a single locality, but serving as a centre for local societies situated at various points in a country, according to the conditions prevailing there.

2. On their being constituted in accordance with Art. 9 of the Constitution.

3. On their embracing a minimum number of societies for which a society contribution was remitted in the past year.

##### (D) *Organisation and Society Contribution.*

The Congress refers the following proposal to the General Council, leaving it full power to decide:

Every Zionist Federation and every Territorial Group of a Separate Union must pay to the Executive every year a Society Contribution for every society which it comprises.

The Executive will fix the amount of the contribution in every country after consultation with the Federations and Separate Unions.

In virtue of the contributions paid for the past administrative year, each Society, and likewise each Federation or Territorial Group of a Separate Union shall receive from the Executive an official certificate of recognition.

#### 47.—Inquiry into Organisation and Propaganda.

1. The Congress takes note of the report of the Executive on the inquiry conducted by it into questions of organisation and propaganda, and thanks the Executive and the London Inquiry Commission appointed by the General Council for their labours. The Executive is instructed to proceed with the work thus commenced, to collect and to publish further material, and, pursuant to a resolution of the previous Congress, to convene a conference in the course of the year 1930 to discuss the results of the inquiry.

After the conference the Executive shall draw up and lay before the public proposals based on the results of the inquiry and of the discussions of the conference. Should any steps be decided on which fall within the competence of the Executive, they are to be carried out by that body as quickly as possible. Other proposals are to be submitted to the General Council or to the next Congress for final decision.

2. It is left to the Executive to appoint individual experts or committees of experts according to its own discretion, and to discuss with them questions of organisation and propaganda.

#### 48.—Inter-Territorial Associations.

Inter-Territorial Zionist Associations (such as Youth Federations, Women's Federations, and so forth) must report their formation to the Executive. Members of these Associations are subject to the laws of the Zionist Organisation, and must fulfil their Zionist duties in the countries and places in which they reside. The Executive is authorised to co-ordinate the activities of these Associations and to demand an account from them. The Executive shall allow the heads of such Associations opportunities of expressing their views on questions which fall within their particular spheres of activity.

#### 49.—The Executive.

##### 1. *Powers of the Executive.*

Art. 53, par. 1 of the Constitution is amended as follows :

“ The function of the Executive is to direct the Zionist Organisation, to carry out the resolutions of the Congress and of the General Council, and to deal with current business.”

For the representation of the Zionist Organisation to outside bodies the following rule applies :

“ The Executive represents the Zionist Organisation to outside bodies, and is authorised to undertake obligations and conclude agreements in its name.”



2. *Composition of the Executive.*

Art. 53, par. 2 of the Constitution is amended as follows :

“ The number of the members of the Executive is to be determined by the Congress from time to time. One part of the members of the Executive must reside in Palestine, the rest outside of Palestine.”

**50.—The General Council.**

1. *Rights of Members of the General Council in the Congress.*

The members of the General Council are entitled to take part in the discussions of the Congress and to be appointed to the commissions of the Congress with all the rights of members of such commissions. Those who do not hold mandates as delegates have no right of voting in the Congress, and are not reckoned in the membership of territorial representations (Landmannschaften), delegations, and fractions.

2. *Expenses' Allowance for Members of the General Council.*

The Standing Orders of the General Council are amended in Article 18 as follows :

“ The following allowances are to be made :

(A) Passport and visa charges.

(B) Third class railway fare and second class steamer.

(c) One pound daily for each day's stay at the place of session and for each day's travelling.”

**51.—Auditors.**

1. Article 67 of the Constitution is amended as follows :

“ The Congress shall elect an auditor and two deputy auditors to examine the administration of moneys by the Executive.”

2. Article 68, para. 2 of the Constitution is deleted.

**52.—Congress Court.**

1. *Competence of the Congress Court.*

The General Council is empowered to amend Art. 70 of the Constitution relating to the competence of the Congress Court on the basis of a proposal to be drawn up by the Executive in conjunction with the Chairman of the Congress Court and the Congress Attorney.

2. *The Congress Court as Election Appeal Court.*

The following shall be embodied in the Constitution as Art. 25 of the Election Regulations :

In examining the legality of elections to Congress, the Congress Court is empowered not only to ratify or annul

an election, but also on the basis of its findings to amend the result adopted by the Central Election Board.

### 3. STANDING ORDERS OF THE CONGRESS COURT.

The Congress Court is requested to draft a set of standing orders and a scale of dues for its activities, and to submit them to the General Council for approval.

At the same time the Congress Court shall draft regulations for the establishment of Courts of First Instance pursuant to Art. 72 of the Constitution, and to submit them to the General Council for confirmation.

## 53.—Shekel.

### 1. TWO-YEARLY SHEKEL.

The General Council is authorised to examine the question of making the right of voting for and standing as candidates dependent upon the payment of a two-yearly shekel, and, should it decide in favour, to effect a corresponding alteration in the Constitution. For a decision on this point a two-thirds' majority in the General Council is necessary.

### 2. SHEKEL QUOTA OF SMALL COUNTRIES.

The Congress resolves that the right stipulated in Art. 25, par. 5, of the Constitution should be granted for the next election period to the Shekel Unions of Finland, Estonia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Luxemburg, Spain, Portugal, Aden and New Zealand in so far as they fulfil the conditions mentioned in the article.

### 3. TERRITORIAL SHEKEL COMMISSIONS.

#### (A) *Composition of the Commissions.*

1. The Shekel Commissions for the various countries shall be composed on the same basis as the Central Election Boards according to Art. 1, par. 2 of the Election Regulations (*vide* Regulation).\*

---

\* Regulation for the composition of the Territorial Shekel Commissions:

(A) The T.S.C. is to be composed of representatives of the Zionist Federation and of the groups of the Separate Unions existing in the various countries. The number of delegates assigned to each group is to be in proportion to the number of delegates who represented the group at the last Congress.

(B) Every group in the country must have at least one representative on the T.S.C., provided that at the election for the last Congress it put forward its own candidate and received at least 100 votes or not less than 8 per cent. of the votes cast.

(C) In addition, those party groups within the Federations or the local groups of Separate Unions which were represented by one or more delegates at the last Congress are entitled to a representation on the T.S.C. proportionate to the number of these delegates.

(D) Should it be decided on the request of a group or party group which was represented at the Congress by one or more delegates to increase or diminish the number of the representatives of the groups or party

2. The Territorial Shekel Commissions and the Central Election Board are under obligation to report to the Territorial Joint Council.

(B) *Work of the Territorial Shekel Commission.*

The promotion of the sale of shekolim is part of the work of the Territorial Shekel Commission.

**54.—Voting Rights.**

1. REVISION OF THE ELECTION REGULATIONS.

The Congress instructs the Executive, on the basis of the experience gained during the last election of delegates and with the help of the proposals transmitted to it by the Congress Court and the Organisation Commission, especially in regard to the composition of the Central Election Board, to draft a revised version of the Election Regulations, and of the regulations for the World Election List, and after consultation with the Chairman of the Congress Court and the Congress Attorney, to lay this draft before the General Council to be finally decided upon.

The revised version adopted by the General Council shall be published by the Executive with a view to its coming into force for the next election of delegates.

2. In connection with the foregoing resolution the Congress refers the following proposals to the Executive and the General Council for consideration :

1. *Fixing of an Earlier Settlement Day.*

As an amendment to Art. 6, par. 3 of the Election Regulations, the Central Election Commission may be allowed to propose the fixing of an earlier settlement day by a two-thirds majority (instead of unanimously).

---

groups without altering the proportion laid down above, the number of representatives to be appointed under para. B above is not to be thereby affected.

(E) No group or party group is to have more than 50 per cent. of the total number of representatives, the representatives of the party groups (para. C) not being reckoned in the 50 per cent. of the group to which they belong.

(F) The groups and party groups belonging to any Territorial Shekel Commission may agree unanimously on any other basis of representation.

(G) The figures of the World Election List shall have no influence on the composition of the T.S.C.

(H) Should any differences of opinion arise as to the meaning of these regulations, the Executive is to decide.

## 2. Lists of Voters.

Art. 13 of the Election Regulations shall be amended as follows:

### *Majority proposal—*

Par. 1.—Lists of electors are to be drawn up in preparation for the election. The Executive must issue regulations for the drawing up of the lists of electors through the Central Election Board in co-operation with the local election committees and the local and Territorial Shekel Commission, and for the publication, checking, and correction of the electoral lists, it being understood that the conditions of the various countries shall be taken into consideration.

Par. 2.—Only those shekel-payers are to be entered on the list of voters who have duly paid their shekel for each year of the current Congress period and for whose shekel a corresponding sum has been transmitted to the Territorial Shekel Commission not later than one week after the closing day. Individual shekel-payers or shekel-payers of whole districts who have only obtained their shekolim after the closing day, or whose shekel contribution has reached the Shekel Commission of their country after the closing day, but not in time for the later date fixed by the Election Regulations for allowing claims, can no longer be entered on the lists of electors and are consequently disqualified from voting.

### *Minority proposal—*

In the first sentence of par. 2, for "transmitted" to substitute "paid."

## 3. Voting by Mail.

Art. 15 of the Election Regulation shall be amended as follows:

### *Majority proposal—*

Par. 3.—The Central Election Board must make arrangements, adapted to the conditions of the various countries, for enabling voters who are away from their districts on the day of the election to record their votes, with due precautions against fraud.

Par. 4.—The forwarding of voting papers through the post should not, as a rule, be permitted. In countries, however, in which there are a number of somewhat widely separated places with a very small Jewish population, the Executive has the right, on the proposal of the Central Election Board carried with a two-thirds' majority, and with the approval of the Congress Attorney, to allow voting by post for places in which not more than ten shekel-payers reside. In this case the forwarding of the voting papers has to take place in a manner which guarantees the secrecy of the

voting. The voting instructions must contain precise rules on this point, which must be approved by the Executive.

*Minority proposal—*

For the words "in which there are a number of widely separated places with a very small Jewish population," in the second sentence of par. 4, to substitute "in which the personal recording of a vote would be attended with unusual difficulties."

4. *Electoral System for Districts which Elect more than one Delegate.*

Art. 19A of the Election Rules shall be amended as follows :

"Elections, as a rule, shall take place according to proportional representation based on nomination lists. On the proposal of two-thirds of the Central Election Board the Executive can, with the approval of the Congress Attorney, permit another system of proportional representation."

5. *Division into Electoral Districts.*

Art. 19A, par. 3 and Art. 19F of the Election Regulations shall be amended according to the following principles :

Every electoral area forms one constituency.

The Executive has the right, on the resolution of the Central Election Board, carried by a two-thirds' majority, to allow a division into several constituencies. In this case a method of election must be adopted which will provide for the allocation of any seats which may remain vacant in individual constituencies, on the basis of the remaining votes available within all the constituencies of this electoral area.

6. *Powers to Dispense with Polling in Districts which elect only one Delegate.*

(a) In Art. 18B of the Election Regulations for "a fortnight" read "three weeks."

(b) After this article the following new provisions to be inserted :

"The Central Election Board must publicly announce the last date by which nominations for election are to be forwarded to it. This date must be not less than seven days before the beginning of the election.

"Every nomination form must be signed by at least 25 electors. The nominations must be published in due time in the polling stations.

"The Election Regulations may provide that no poll need be held in cases where only one nomination is handed in.

"In that case the delegate and the deputy-delegates so nominated are considered elected without a poll."

### 7. *Special Regulations.*

In Art. 24 of the Election Regulations for "Presidium" to substitute "Chairman."

#### 55.—Revision of Texts.

The Executive is requested and authorised to bring the Constitution of the Organisation and the rest of its laws which have been altered or amplified by resolutions of the Congress into harmony with these resolutions, to prepare a revised text containing the alterations, and to publish the same after obtaining the consent of the Chairman of the Congress Court and the Congress Attorney.

#### 56.—Standing Orders of the Congress.

The General Council shall, on the basis of a draft proposal of the Executive, revise the Standing Orders of the Congress, in order to submit such revision to the next Congress for final decision.

#### 57.—Status of Zionist Officials.

1. The Sixteenth Congress recognises the right of all officials of Zionist institutions, as also of the institutions of the Jewish Agency, to belong in Palestine to the General Officials' Federation, which is affiliated to the General Jewish Labour Federation in Palestine.

2. The Congress instructs the Zionist Executive to prepare in the course of the next three months, in conjunction with the General Officials' Federation, a Labour Statute for all officials of the Zionist institutions as well as of the institutions of the Jewish Agency in Eretz Israel.

## L.—KEREN KAYEMETH.

#### 58.—Work for the National Fund.

The Sixteenth Zionist Congress declares it to be incumbent on all members of the Zionist Organisation to use every effort to bring the collections for the years 5690 and 5691 up to the sum of one million pounds, which is the amount fixed for meeting the existing obligations of the Jewish National Fund and for acquiring new land.

2. In view of the fact that the whole Zionist world regards it as absolutely indispensable to raise one million pounds net for effecting the land purchases contemplated in the next two years by the Jewish National Fund, and in view of the fact that of the four annual campaigns of the Jewish National Fund the Tishri campaign is the most important, the Sixteenth Zionist Congress calls upon all active and organised Zionists to join in this campaign

with the determination of raising in it the greater portion of the quota for the year 5690.

**59.—Insurance Monopoly of the Jewish National Fund.**

The Congress refers the following motion to the General Council with an instruction to consider and come to a decision on the question of an insurance monopoly :

1. The Keren Kayemeth alone among Zionist institutions is to possess the right of deriving income from association with insurance companies, particularly through specially favourable agreements. It is left to the directors of the National Fund to decide how far they should allow other Zionist bodies to participate in the insurance activities of the National Fund or their proceeds.

2. No institution of the World Zionist Organisation other than the National Fund may henceforth conclude specially favourable agreements with insurance companies. Further, the agreements of this kind which up to now have been legally concluded by such institutions must not be renewed on their expiry, or alternatively, notice must be given to terminate them at the earliest opportunity.

3. The directors of the National Fund are directed to keep a watch on the insurance activities of all Zionist offices.

**M.—RESULT OF ELECTIONS.**

**I.—Executive.**

DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN, President of the Zionist Organisation,  
London.

NAHUM SOKOLOW, President of the Zionist Executive, London.  
LAZARUS BARTH, Berlin.

Rabbi MEIR BERLIN, Jerusalem.

Prof. SELIG BRODETSKY, Leeds.

SALOMON KAPLANSKY, Jerusalem.

Colonel FREDERICK H. KISCH, Jerusalem.

LOUIS LIPSKY, New York.

FELIX ROSENBLUETH, London.

Dr. ARTHUR RUPPIN, Jerusalem.

HARRY SACHER, Jerusalem.

JOSEF SPRINZAK, Jerusalem.

HENRIETTA SZOLD, Jerusalem.

**II.—General Council.**

**A.—Members.**

**1.—INDEPENDENT :**

Dr. SCHMARYA LEVIN, Tel-Aviv.

LEO MOTZKIN, Paris.

M. M. USSISCHKIN, Jerusalem.

## 2.—FOR THE FEDERATIONS :

ADOLF BERNHARDT, Bucarest.  
 Dr. MORITZ BILESKI, Berlin.  
 KURT BLUMENFELD, Berlin.  
 HAIM FARCHY, Sofia.  
 JACOB FISHMAN, New York.  
 A. J. FREIMAN, Ottawa.  
 ABRAHAM GOLDBERG, New York.  
 Rev. J. K. GOLDBLOOM, London.  
 Dr. ALEXANDER GOLDSTEIN, Jerusalem.  
 LEON LEVITE, Warsaw.  
 Dr. ALEXANDER LIGHT, Zagreb.  
 Right Hon. LORD MELCHETT, London.  
 Dr. BENZION MOSSINSON, Tel-Aviv.  
 I. NAIDITSCH, Paris.  
 ISAAC OCHBERG, Johannesburg.  
 Dr. LEON REICH, Lemberg.  
 MORRIS ROTHENBERG, New York.  
 Dr. JOSEF RUFEBISEN, Mährisch-Ostrau.  
 MAX SHULMAN, Chicago.  
 Rabbi Dr. ABBA HILLEL SILVER, Cleveland.  
 ISRAEL M. SIEFF, London.  
 I. SUPRASKY, Tel-Aviv.  
 Dr. OSIAS THON, Cracow.

## 3.—FOR THE SEPARATE UNION MIZRACHI :

Rabbi S. BROD, Tomaszow.  
 GEDALIAH BUBLICK, New York.  
 H. FARBSTEIN, Warsaw.  
 Dr. S. FEDERBUSCH, Lemberg.  
 Rabbi J. L. FISCHMANN, Jerusalem.  
 ELIMELECH NYSON NEIFELD, Warsaw.  
 Dr. M. NUROK, Riga.  
 Rabbi A. TETTELBAUM, Jerusalem.

## 4.—FOR THE SEPARATE UNION HITACHDUTH :

Dr. CHAIM ARLOSOROFF, Tel-Aviv.  
 CHAIM GRUNBERG, New York.  
 ELIESER KAPLAN, Tel-Aviv.  
 Dr. NATHAN MELZER, Lemberg.  
 LEVI SZKOLNIK, Tel-Aviv.  
 Dr. ARIEH TARTAKOWER, Lodz.  
 NAHUM TVERSKY, Tel-Aviv.



5.—FOR THE SEPARATE UNION, POALE ZION (affiliated with Zeire Zion):

I. BRUDNY, Tel-Aviv.  
 ABRAHAM HARZFELD, Tel-Aviv.  
 BERL LOCKER, New York.  
 ISRAEL MEREMINSKI, Tel-Aviv.  
 ANSELM REISS, Warsaw.  
 DAVID REMEZ, Tel-Aviv.  
 SALMAN RUBASCHOW, Tel-Aviv.

6.—FOR THE ZIONIST REVISIONISTS:

MEIR GROSSMANN, London.  
 RICHARD LICHTHEIM, Berlin.  
 Dr. S. SOSKIN, Tel-Aviv.

7.—FOR THE RADICAL ZIONISTS:

I. GRUNBAUM, Warsaw.  
 ROBERT STRICKER, Vienna.

**B.—Deputy Members.**

1.—INDEPENDENT:

Dr. BERTHOLD FEIWEL, London.  
 Dr. VICTOR JACOBSON, Geneva.

2.—FOR THE FEDERATIONS:

Dr. A. CORALNIK, New York.  
 Dr. MEYER EBNER, Czernowitz.  
 JEAN FISCHER, Antwerp.  
 Dr. JOSEF FISCHER, Cluj.  
 Mrs. A. J. FREIMAN, Ottawa.  
 Dr. DESIDER FRIEDMANN, Vienna.  
 Dr. M. GLUCKSOHN, Tel-Aviv.  
 Dr. ANSELM HALPERN, Stanislav.  
 Dr. GEORG HALPERN, Hamburg.  
 Dr. HUGO HERRMANN, Bruenn.  
 Dr. M. HINDES, Warsaw.  
 Dr. ALFRED KLEE, Berlin.  
 A. LEVIN, Montreal.  
 SIMON MARKS, London.  
 JOACHIM NEIGER, Tarnow.  
 Dr. IMMANUEL OLSWANGER, London.  
 A. PACIFICI, Florenz.  
 Mrs. SCH. PERSITZ, Tel-Aviv.  
 Dr. J. ROSENBLATT, Lodz.  
 Dr. MARTIN ROSENBLUETH, Berlin.

Mrs. ARCHIBALD SILVERMAN, Providence.  
 LEONARD STEIN, London.  
 ELIHU D. STONE, Boston.  
 Mrs. ROBERT SZOLD, New York.

3.—FOR THE SEPARATE UNION, MIZRACHI :

Rabbi WOLF GOLD, New York.  
 LEVI LEWIN-EPSTEIN, Warsaw.  
 Rabbi ISRAEL ROSENBERG, New York.  
 Rabbi I. RUBINSTEIN, Wilna.  
 MOSHEH SCHAPIRO, Jerusalem.  
 Rabbi SAUL SILBER, Chicago.  
 DANIEL SIRKIS, Tel-Aviv.  
 HERMANN STRUCK, Haifa.

4.—FOR THE SEPARATE UNION, HITACHDUTH :

ADA FISCHMANN, Tel-Aviv.  
 Dr. JAKOB HELLMANN, Riga.  
 Prof. M. LAZERSON, Riga.  
 Dr. KOPEL SCHWARZ, Lemberg.  
 Dr. ABRAHAM SILBERSCHEIN, Lemberg.  
 I. SKWIRSKY, Kishineff.  
 N. VERLINSKY, Nahalal.

5.—FOR THE SEPARATE UNION, POALE ZION (TOGETHER WITH ZEIRE ZION) :

Dr. SCHMUEL FRIEDMANN, Kovno.  
 DOV HOS, London.  
 ISRAEL IDELSOHN, Tel-Aviv.  
 MORDECHAI JARBLUM, Paris.  
 BERL KATZNELSON, Tel-Aviv.  
 M. SHERIOK, Tel-Aviv.

6.—FOR THE ZIONIST REVISIONISTS :

Dr. JAKOB HOFFMANN, Riga.  
 I. KLINOW, Berlin.  
 Dr. ABRAHAM WEINSCHALL, Haifa.

7.—FOR THE RADICAL ZIONISTS :

Dr. NAHUM GOLDMANN, Berlin.  
 Dr. S. I. STERN, Bucarest.

**C.—Representatives of the Vaad Leumi.**

The Congress takes note of the appointment by the Vaad Leumi of the following as members of the General Council :

- (A) AS MEMBERS :  
 M. DIZENGOFF, Tel-Aviv.  
 DAVID BEN GURION, Tel-Aviv.
- (B) AS DEPUTY-MEMBERS :  
 ELIAHU BERLIGNE, Tel-Aviv.  
 JOSEF BARATZ, Daganiah.

**III.—Congress Court.**

Chairman : S. GRONEMANN.

**Members.**

Dr. MICHAEL RINGEL, Lemberg.  
 BERL LOCKER, New York.  
 Dr. ADOLF SILBERSCHEIN, Warsaw.  
 Dr. THEODOR WEISSELBERGER, Czernowitz.  
 Dr. LEOPOLD PLASCHKES, Vienna.  
 P. KOZOWER, Berlin.  
 Dr. Fritz ECKSTEIN, Tetschen.  
 Dr. DESIDER FRIEDMANN, Vienna.

**Deputy Members.**

Dr. HEINRICH ROSMARIN, Lemberg.  
 Judge HARRY M. FISHER, Chicago.  
 Dr. M. SMOIRA, Jerusalem.  
 Dr. JONAH MACHOVER, London.  
 Dr. SAMUEL SPANN, Tarnow.  
 LEO GARFUNKEL, Kovno.  
 A. REISS, Warsaw.  
 ARON BLUM, Warsaw.

**IV.—Congress Attorney.**

Dr. ARON BARTH, Berlin.

**Deputy Attorney.**

MAX JACOBSON, Breslau.

**V.—Court of Honour**

Chairman : S. GRONEMANN.

**Members.**

Dr. OTTO MENASCHE, Cracow.  
 KOLOMAN WOLSTER, Targu Mures.  
 Dr. OSCAR COHN, Berlin.

JACOB ROTHBART, Temesvar.  
 Dr. SZYMON FELDBLUM, Cracow.  
 Dr. CHAIM TARTAKOWER, Vienna.

**Deputy Members.**

BERL KATZNELSON, Tel-Aviv.  
 Dr. FISCHEL ROTENSTREICH, Sambor.  
 JACOB BODEK, Lemberg.  
 Dr. OSCAR WOLFSBERG, Berlin.  
 Dr. SAMY SINGER, Bucarest.  
 ERICH COHN, Berlin.

**VI.—Auditors.**

LEOPOLD SCHEN, London.  
 MONTAGUE BURTON, Harrogate.

**Deputies.**

N. I. ADLER, Manchester.  
 B. JANNER, London.

**VII.—Loan Commission.**

**Executive Committee.**

I. A. NAIDITSCH, Paris.  
 LEO MOTZKIN, Paris.  
 Dr. VICTOR JACOBSON, Paris.  
 HILLEL ZLATOPOLSKY, Paris.

**Members.**

ADOLF BERNHARDT, Bucarest.  
 ROBERT STRICKER, Vienna.  
 Dr. FISCHEL ROTENSTREICH, Sambor.  
 Dr. JOSEF RUFEBISEN, Maehr. Ostrau.  
 ABRAHAM COHEN, New York.  
 M. DLUGASCH, New York.  
 Dr. CHAIM ARLOSOROFF, Tel-Aviv.  
 DAVID REMEZ, Tel-Aviv.  
 MOSCHE SMILANSKI, Rehoboth.  
 Dr. MICHAEL RINGEL, Lemberg.  
 LEON LEVITE, Warsaw.  
 HESCHEL FARBSTEIN, Warsaw.  
 MORRIS WEINBERG, New York.  
 I. FEUERRING, Berlin.

**VIII.—Commission for Drafting Standing Orders of the Control Office.**

H. FRUMKIN, Tel-Aviv.  
 H. FARBSTEIN, Warsaw.  
 Dr. FISCHEL ROTENSTREICH, Sambor.  
 ROBERT STRICKER, Vienna.

**IX.—Representatives of the Zionist Organisation on the Council of the Jewish Agency.**

**A.—Permanent Members.**

1.—ELECTED MEMBERS AND DEPUTY MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL (IIA and B), with the exception of the Zionist Revisionist Members.

2.—IN PLACE OF THE ZIONIST REVISIONISTS :

Dr. M. D. EDER, London.  
 Mrs. EDWARD JACOBS, New York.  
 Rabbi ISRAEL H. LEVINTHAL, New York.  
 Judge WILLIAM M. LEWIS, Philadelphia.  
 BERNARD ROSENBLATT, New York.  
 MORRIS WEINBERG, New York.

**B.—Supplementary Members.**

The following will be added to the Council as and when further non-Zionist members of the Council are appointed :—

**GENERAL ZIONISTS :**

LAZAR MARGULIES, Bucarest.  
 NAFTALI LANDAU, Lemberg.  
 M. DISENGOFF, Tel-Aviv.  
 FRITZ BERNSTEIN, Rotterdam.

**MISRACHI :**

JACOB GESUNDHEIT, Tel-Aviv.

**POALE ZION :**

DAVID BEN-GURION, Tel-Aviv.

**C.—Deputy Members.**

**I.—General Zionists.**

1.—EREZ ISRAEL :  
 CHAIM KALVARISKY.  
 OVED BEN AMI.

E. BERLIGNE.  
 SCH. JANOWSKY.  
 MORDECHAI SACHS.  
 Dr. JACOB KLEBANOW.  
 ZEEV SHOHAM-FINKELSTEIN.  
 SAMUEL RAPPAPORT.

2.—AMERICA :

B. HORWICH, Chicago.  
 A. LEIBOWITZ, New York.  
 I. D. MORRISON, New York.  
 EMANUEL NEUMANN, New York.  
 Prof. MORDECAI M. KAPLAN, New York.  
 MAX SHOOLMAN, Boston.  
 LOUIS TOPKIS, Wilmington.  
 MEYER W. WEISGAL, New York.  
 JOSEPH WEISS, New York.  
 HERMANN BERNSTEIN, New York.  
 Miss PEARL FRANKLIN, Chicago,  
 HARRY FRIEDBERG, Kansas City.  
 Dr. JAMES G. HELLER, Cincinnati.  
 Mrs. MOSES P. EPSTEIN, New York.  
 ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN, Hartford.  
 Dr. S. MARGOSHES, New York.  
 BENJAMIN RABALSKY, Boston.  
 PHILIP WATTENBERG, Bronx.  
 EPHRAIM CAPLAN, New York.  
 JACOB GINSBURG, Philadelphia.  
 Prof. GUSTAVE KLAUSNER, St. Louis.  
 GEORGE J. KLEIN, Cleveland.  
 Rabbi MAX KLEIN, Philadelphia.  
 Miss SARAH KUSSY, Newark.  
 Dr. NATHAN RATNOFF, New York.  
 Mrs. ROSE HALPRIN, New York.  
 BERNARD SHELVIN, New York.  
 JAMES WATERMAN WISE, New York.

3.—ARGENTINE :

LEIB JAFFE, Jerusalem.  
 Dr. NISSENSON, Buenos Aires.

4.—BRAZIL :

JACOB SCHNEIDER, Rio de Janeiro.

5.—BULGARIA :

ALBERTO ROMANO, Plovdiv.

## 6.—CANADA :

H. WOLOFSKY, Montreal.  
 DAVID DUNKELMAN, Toronto.  
 MAX HEPPNER, Winnipeg.  
 M. GELBER, Toronto.  
 Rabbi J. L. ZLOTNIK, Montreal.  
 R. A. DARWIN, Montreal.  
 LOUIS FITCH, K.C., Montreal.  
 SAM KRONICK, Toronto.

## 7.—CHILE :

ADOLPHO CRENOVICH, Santiago.  
 ISAAC DROPKIN, Santiago.

## 8.—CZECHOSLOVAKIA :

Dr. WALTER KOHNER, Carlsbad.  
 Dr. ARPAD KONDOR, Bratislava.  
 Dr. EMIL MÜLLER, Maehr. Ostrau.  
 Dr. FRANZ KAHN, Maehr. Ostrau.

## 9.—DENMARK :

J. NACHEMSOHN, Copenhagen.

## 10.—ENGLAND :

MORRIS MYER, London.  
 LEON SIMON, London.  
 Rev. M. L. PERLZWEIG, London.  
 PAUL GOODMAN, London.  
 PERCY P. BAKER, London.  
 Mrs. REBECCA M. SIEFF, London.  
 JACOB HODESS, London.  
 A LEVAY LAWRENCE, London.  
 SAMUEL LANDMAN, London.  
 ROBERT B. SOLOMON, London.

## 11.—ESTONIA :

Mr. MARGOLIN, Reval.  
 BORIS KROPMANN, Dorpat.

## 12.—EAST GALICIA :

Dr. EMIL SCHMORAK, Lemberg.  
 Dr. OSWALD KIMMELMANN, Lemberg.  
 Dr. ARNOLD SCHWARZ, Lemberg.  
 Dr. HERRMANN DATTNER, Lemberg.

Dr. LEON TANNENBAUM, Drohobycz.  
 Dr. SIGMUND MAIBLUM, Zloczow.  
 Dr. ADOLF ROTFELD, Lemberg.

## 13.—FINLAND :

JONAS JACOBSON, Viborg.

## 14.—FRANCE :

HILLEL ZLATOPOLSKY, Paris.  
 JEAN SCHRAMECK, Strasbourg.  
 LEONCE BERNHEIM, Paris.

## 15.—GERMANY :

Dr. WERNER BLOCH, Berlin.  
 Dr. SIEGFRIED KANOWITZ, Berlin.  
 Dr. MAX KOLLENSCHER, Berlin.  
 Dr. SALLY HIRSCH, Berlin.  
 Dr. HERRMANN LELEWER, Berlin.  
 Dr. SIEGFRIED MOSES, Zwickau.  
 Dr. HUGO SCHACHTEL, Breslau.  
 Dr. ELI STRAUS, Munich.

## 16.—GREECE :

DAVID FLORENTIN, Salonica.

## 17.—HOLLAND :

Dr. VAN RAALTE, Amsterdam.

## 18.—HUNGARY :

Dr. JOSEF PATAI, Budapest.  
 Dr. NISON KAHAN, Budapest.

## 19.—ITALY :

Dr. DANTE LATTES, Rome.

## 20.—JUGOSLAVIA :

Dr. FRIEDRICH POPS, Belgrade.  
 Dr. FELIX WELTSCH, Prague.

## 21.—LATVIA :

L. N. ETTINGEN, Riga.  
 Dr. JOFFE, Riga.



## 22.—LITHUANIA :

Dr. J. ROBINSOHN, Kovno.  
 Dr. JOSEF BERGER, Shavli.  
 MOSHEH KAHAN, Kovno.

## 23.—MOROCCO :

J. THURSZ, Casablanca.

## 24.—MESOPOTAMIA :

Dr. A. BENSION, Jerusalem.

## 25.—POLAND :

ISAK KAGANOW, Warsaw.  
 JOSEF HEFTMANN, Warsaw.  
 SAMUEL ROSENHEK, Rowno.  
 A. BRZEZINSKI, Lodz.  
 Dr. A. FUKS, Wloclawek.  
 JECHIEL FRÄNKEL, Radom.

## 26.—RUMANIA :

Dr. NIEMIROWER, Bucarest.  
 I. J. MENDELSSOHN, Jassy.  
 MAX SEIDMANN, Czernowitz.  
 E. VERMES, Timisoara.  
 JIZCHAK BERGER, Kishineff.  
 JOSEF WISCHNITZER, Czernowitz.  
 M. H. SCHEIN, Galatz.  
 JULIAN SILBERBUSCH, Bucarest.  
 SCH. BERLIAND, Kishineff.

## 27.—SWITZERLAND :

Dr. JULIUS BECKER, Geneva.  
 H. REICHENBAUCH, Zurich.

## 28.—SOUTH AFRICA :

CHAIM JOFFE, Johannesburg.  
 LOUIS POLICANSKY, Tel-Aviv.  
 H. LOURIE, Johannesburg.  
 J. JANOWER, Johannesburg.

## 29.—WEST GALICIA :

S. ARZT, Bielsko.  
 ALFRED MÜLLER.  
 Dr. HERSCH SYROŃ, Nowy Sacz.

Dr. SAMUEL WAHRHAFTIG, Cracow.  
LEOPOLD WECHSBERG, Bielsko.

## II.—Hitachduth.

Dr. ALBERT BÜR, Berlin.  
BARUCH LINKOWSKI, Mishmar Haemek  
SALAMON TRAUB, Kovno.  
Dr. HILLEL KOHN, Cluj.  
JOSEF LERNER, Bucarest.  
Dr. NUTA BRÜSTIGER, Lemberg.  
JOSEF LEWI, Lodz.  
MOSHE TACA, Warsaw.  
JOSEF BARATZ, Daganiah.  
Dr. ZWI LUFT, Tel-Aviv.  
CHANNA MEISEL, Nahalal.  
Dr. CHAIM KUGEL, Mukacevo.  
JEHUDA EIGES, Warsaw.  
NACHUM HERMANN, Paris.  
D. WERTHEIM, New York.  
SAUL WEINREB, Vienna.  
Dr. MARTHA HOFFMANN, Vienna.  
LEIB GLANZ, New York.  
ABRAHAM LEWINSOHN, Warsaw.  
LEON RUBINSTEIN, Canada.  
N. TAGAR, South Africa.  
GERSCHON CHANOCH, Tel-Aviv.  
ZWI HELLER, Lemberg.  
Dr. GEORGE LANDAUER, Berlin.  
SAMSON SCHECHTER, Kishineff.  
JIZCHAK WILKANSKY, Tel-Aviv.  
D. GUR ARJEH TERLO, Cracow.  
Dr. CHAIM TARTAKOWER, Vienna.  
Dr. ROBERT WELTSCH, Berlin.  
BERNHARD ZIMMERMANN, Cracow.

## III.—Poale Zion.

BORUCH ZUCKERMANN, New York.  
Prof. H. FINEMAN, New York.  
MEYER BROWN, New York.  
DAVID PINSKY, New York.  
LEA BISKIN, New York.  
PHILIP CRUSO, New York.  
D. HAMLIN, New York.  
S. BONCHER, New York.  
LOUIS SEGAL, New York.  
H. EHRENREICH, New York.

J. HESTRIN, Winnipeg.  
 GOLDE MEYERSON, Tel-Aviv.  
 M. KOLER, Tel-Aviv.  
 M. JAARI, Tel-Aviv.  
 M. BADICHI, Tel-Aviv.  
 D. TIEGER, Warsaw.  
 BERDYCZEWSKI, Warsaw.  
 N. KANTOROWICZ, Warsaw.  
 J. RITOW, Warsaw.  
 E. DOBKIN, Warsaw.  
 Dr. V. ADLER, Riga.  
 Dr. TEICH, Suceava.  
 JOSEF WAHL, Berlin.  
 Dr. GEORGE LUBINSKI, Berlin.  
 SIEGFRIED KESSLER, Bruenn.  
 Dr. A. S. JURIS, Tel-Aviv.  
 Dr. ISIDOR BARUCH, Rustschuk.  
 JOSEF FISCHER, Paris.

#### IV.—Radical Zionists.

Dr. MAX SOLOWEITSCHIK, Berlin.  
 Dr. EMIL MARGULIES, Leitmeritz.  
 ABRAHAM PODISZEWSKI, Warsaw.  
 M. BENVENISTI, Bucarest.  
 NOAH FINKELSTEIN, Warsaw.  
 Dr. M. KLUMEL, Warsaw.  
 Dr. MIRIAM SCHEUER, Teplitz-Schönau.  
 Dr. J. WILENSKY, Haifa.

#### V.—Mizrachi.

Dr. MARCUS COHN, Basle.  
 Rabbi Dr. MARK, Czernowitz.  
 MICHAEL SCHIFF, London.  
 Rabbi B. L. LEVINTHAL, Philadelphia.  
 Rabbi M. A. ASHINSKY, Detroit.  
 Rabbi E. INSELBUCH, New York.  
 Mrs. B. GOTSFELD, New York.  
 MOSHE REICH, Lemberg.  
 Rabbi M. A. AMIEL, Antwerp  
 ABRAHAM COHEN, New York.  
 M. STAWISKY, New York.  
 HARRY KARP, New York.  
 JACOB GRÜNBERG, Warsaw.  
 Dr. OSCAR WOLFSBERG, Berlin.  
 Rabbi B. REMIGOLSKI, Siemiatycze.

L. SILBERBERG, Warsaw.  
Rabbi Dr. HOFFMANN, Frankfort.  
HERMAN BLOCH, Vienna.  
Rabbi I. J. UNTERMAN, Liverpool.  
H. EISENSTADT, Lomza.  
I. FINKLER, Kielce.  
ALEXANDER ADLER, Berlin.  
Grand Rabbi Prof. DAVID PRATO, Alexandria.  
A. L. GELLMAN, St. Louis.  
LEIB SZCZARANSKI, Warsaw.  
Z. SCHRAGAI, Jerusalem.  
HARRIS L. ZELIG, New York.  
Dr. ELIASH MARKUS, Cracow.  
A. CH. ZWEBNER, Jerusalem.  
ABRAHAM GOTTESDIENER, Warsaw.  
D. N. BRINKER, Jerusalem.  
S. WASSERMANN, Haifa.  
M. HELLMANN, Lodz.  
A. GÜNSBERGER, Bratislava.  
Dr. ISRAEL RABIN, Breslau.

ZIONIST ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY  
41 EAST 42nd STREET  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

---



THE  
NEW JUDÆA

*Official Organ of the Zionist Organisation*

THE NEW JUDÆA contains authoritative information on the developments in Palestine, on the activities of the Zionist Organisation, and on all important aspects of Jewish life.

Special articles by Leading Correspondents in many Lands.

Reviews of Current Books of Jewish Interest.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

PRICE: SIXPENCE

Annual Subscription, 6/-

U.S.A and Canada, \$1.50

The Manager,

"The New Judæa," 77, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

---

---

THE  
PROGRESS OF ZIONISM

By ISRAEL COHEN

SOME PRESS OPINIONS.

*The New Judæa* :—This booklet is a splendid contribution to Zionist literature. Within twenty pages the author has succeeded in giving a full account of the Zionist Movement from the earliest times to the present day. *The Near East* :—This pamphlet is lucid, useful, and, on the whole, written with moderation. Mr. Cohen makes no attempt to conceal the dream, or vision, which animates even the most official of Zionists. *The Monthly Pioneer* :—With an experience that goes back to the early days of the Movement and with personal contacts that make such experience doubly valuable, Mr. Cohen is enabled to place before the reader a resume of the history and aims of Zionism, which make for his enlightenment and interest, however well acquainted he may be with the facts.

Price 3d., postage free 3½d.



Obtainable from

# THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE ZIONIST ORGANISATION

1. Report of the Executive of the Zionist Organisation submitted to the Fourteenth Zionist Congress (Hebrew, English or German) ... ..	2 0
2. Report of the Executive to the Zionist Organisation submitted to the Fifteenth Zionist Congress (Hebrew, English or German) ... ..	2 0
3. Report of the Executive to the Zionist Organisation submitted to the Sixteenth Zionist Congress (Hebrew, English or German) ... ..	2 0
4. Stenographisches Protokoll des 13 Zionistenkongresses ... ..	6 0
5. Stenographisches Protokoll des 14 Zionistenkongresses ... ..	6 0
6. Stenographisches Protokoll des 15 Zionistenkongresses ... ..	6 0
7. Stenographisches Protokoll des 16 Zionistenkongresses ... ..	6 0
8. Memorandum submitted by the Zionist Organisation to the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, for the years 1924, 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929 ... .. each	0 4
9. "Speeches on Zionism," by the Earl of Balfour ...	2 6
10. "The Jewish Question and Zionism" by P. Horowitz ... ..	2 6
11. "Palestine and the British Taxpayer" ... ..	0 2
12. "The Position in Palestine," Speeches by Dr. C. Weizmann ... ..	0 3
13. "The New Jew," A Sketch, by N. Sokolow ...	0 3
14. "The Progress of Zionism," by Israel Cohen ...	0 3
15. Report of the Experts submitted to the Joint Palestine Survey Commission ... ..	12 6
16. Report of the Joint Palestine Survey Commission (German edition only left) ... ..	2 6

Orders, accompanied by remittances, should be sent to:

THE SECRETARY,  
CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE ZIONIST ORGANISATION  
77, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1