

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

18TH ZIONIST CONGRESS

PRAGUE, AUGUST 21st
to SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1933

WITH A SUMMARY REPORT OF
THE PROCEEDINGS

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

LONDON, 1934

PRICE FOURPENCE

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INTRODUCTION.

SUMMARY REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

THE Eighteenth Zionist Congress was held in Prague, beginning on August 21st and closing on September 3rd, 1933. It consisted of 347 members, of whom 318 were elected delegates (representing 153,184 shekel-payers of the year 5692, and 682,689 shekel-payers of the year 5693), and 29 were members of the Zionist General Council (without voting rights). There were also present one representative each of the Zionists of Russia and Persia. The delegates were distributed among the various parties as follows:—

Labour Party	...	...	...	138
World Union of General Zionists				74
Zionist Revisionists	...	...	...	45
Mizrachi	...	...	...	39
Polish Zionists and Radicals				15
Democratic Revisionists	...	...	...	7
Total				318

During the 13 days of the Congress 17 sessions were held. The inaugural session took place on Monday evening, August 21st, in the presence of about 4,000 people, at the Lucerna Hall, Prague. It was attended on behalf of the Czechoslovak Government (in the absence of Dr. Benes, the Foreign Minister) by Dr. Pavlu, Permanent Secretary to the Foreign Office, and among the other Governments represented were Great Britain (by the Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Kenneth T. Gurney), Poland, Spain, Bulgaria and Greece. Representatives were also present of the Municipality of Prague and of the Union of Jewish Communities of Czechoslovakia.

The inaugural address was delivered by Dr. NAHUM SOKOLOW, President of the Zionist Organisation, who called attention to the terrible catastrophe that had overtaken the Jews in Germany, emphasised the need of unity among the Jewish people, and reaffirmed the aims and ideals of the Zionist Movement. Speeches of welcome were delivered by the

representative of the Czechoslovak Government, the British Chargé d'Affaires, representatives of the Prague Municipality, the Czechish Union of League of Nations Societies, the Czechist National Council, and the International Labour Office; Mr. Neville Laski, K.C., President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews; Dr. Joseph Popper, on behalf of the Supreme Council of the Jewish Communities of Czechoslovakia; as well as by representatives of the Jewish community of Prague, the Jewish Party in Czechoslovakia, the Zionist Federation, and the Poale Zion. After the delivery of the speeches of welcome, Mr. BERL KATZNELSON, the Palestinian Labour leader, gave a memorial address on Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff, the late member of the Executive, who had been the victim of a tragic death.

All subsequent sessions were held in the Municipal "Representation House."

At the second session, on August 22nd, PROFESSOR S. BRODETSKY (member of the Executive) delivered his "**Report on the Political Situation.**" At the fourth session Dr. M. RINGEL, on behalf of the Congress Court, reported that the Congress elections showed a great increase of shekel-payers, the figures being 828,000 for the two years 1932 and 1933, as compared with 670,000 for the preceding Congress period, and with 604,000 for the period before that. Mr. H. FARSTEIN (member of the Executive) delivered a report on "**Urban Colonisation in Palestine,**" and Mr. I. WILKANSKY spoke on "**Problems of Agricultural Colonisation.**"

At the fifth session (August 23rd) the following Presidium was elected by the votes of the General Zionists, the Labour Party, and the Radicals (against the votes of the Mizrahi and the Revisionists):—Chairman, Mr. LEO MOTZKIN, and Messrs. M. USSISCHKIN, J. RUFFEISEN, J. SPRINZAK, S. KAPLANSKY, E. KAPLAN and I. GRUENBAUM. At this session Mr. ADOLF BOEHM spoke on "**Problems of National Capital in Palestine,**" and Mr. EMANUEL NEUMANN (member of Executive) gave an address on "**Economic Problems and Prospects in Palestine.**"

On the same day Mr. LEIB JAFFE spoke on "**The Work of the Keren Hayesod,**" and Mr. B. LOCKER (member of Executive) spoke on "**The Work of the Organisation Department.**" The Chairman thereupon delivered a eulogy on the services of Mr. Ussischkin to the Jewish national cause, and after speeches of congratulation were also delivered by Dr. Sokolow and a number of representative speakers, a resolution was adopted that a settlement should be founded in Palestine in the name of Mr. Ussischkin. Mr. USSISCHKIN expressed his thanks for the congratulations and the resolution of the Congress.

At the sixth session Dr. SOKOLOW delivered a comprehensive address on "**The Position of the Jews in the World**," in which he particularly reviewed the conditions of Jewish life in Central and Eastern Europe and the new régime of persecution in Germany, and emphasised the necessity of Palestine for the preservation of the Jewish people and the realisation of its destiny. He was followed by Dr. ARTHUR RUPPIN, who spoke on "**The Settlement of the German Jews in Palestine**," and submitted outlines of a scheme for the establishment of a number of German Jews in Palestine each year. Mr. USSISCHKIN, Chairman of the Board of the Jewish National Fund, then delivered an address on the achievements of the Jewish National Fund and its requirements for the future.

The general debate was opened at the seventh session (August 25th), continued the next day, and was then resumed on Saturday evening, August 26th.

At the ninth session Dr. SOKOLOW delivered a memorial address on the Zionist workers who had passed away during the preceding two years, and SIGNOR CATASTINI (Director of the Mandates Section of the League of Nations) greeted the Congress. The general debate was continued until the twelfth session, on August 30th, when the replies were given on behalf of the Executive by Dr. SOKOLOW, PROFESSOR BRODETSKY and Mr. LOCKER.

At the thirteenth session a resolution was adopted requesting the General Council to appoint a commission to make a comprehensive investigation in Palestine into the allegations regarding the use of violence for political ends by "persons or groups of persons in Erez Israel who are members of the Zionist Organisation."

At the fourteenth session a series of resolutions was adopted on the work of the Jewish National Fund, and at the fifteenth session resolutions were adopted on Hebrew culture, Organisation (including relations with the Jewish Agency), Financial Proposals, Urban Colonisation and Industry, Agricultural Colonisation, Immigration, and Political Questions. The following acted as Rapporteurs:—

Commission on the Keren Hayesod: Mr. L. Motzkin.
Commission on the Jewish National Fund: Dr. L. Tannenbaum.

Commission on Education and Health: Rabbi M. Ostrowsky and Dr. A. Katznelson.

Commission on Hebrew Culture: Mr. A. Lewinsohn and Dr. Z. Zohar.

Commission on Organisation: Mr. I. Mereminsky and Dr. S. Federbusch.

Commission on Finance and Budget: Mr. J. Gesundheit.

Commission on Urban Colonisation and Industry: Dr. F. Rottenstreich.

Commission on Agricultural Colonisation: L. Schkolnik.

Commission on Immigration: Mr. I. Gruenbaum.

Commission on Political Questions: Dr. M. Ringel.

Commission on Labour Questions: Mr. E. Kaplan.

At the concluding session, which began on the evening of September 3rd and concluded at 9 a.m. the following morning, a resolution was adopted requesting the Executive to take the necessary steps for the transfer of the remains of Theodor Herzl to Palestine not later than the 30th anniversary of his death (20th Tammuz 5694). After the election of the new Executive and the other organs of the Zionist Organisation, the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks by Dr. Sokolow to Mr. Motzkin for the devoted and efficient manner in which he had presided over the deliberations, to which Mr. Motzkin replied in a final speech, in which he thanked all those who had taken part in the work of the Congress.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONGRESS.

A.—POLITICAL.

I.—THE JEWISH QUESTION IN GERMANY.

1.—Protest and Demand.

The 18th Zionist Congress, assembled in Prague, considers it to be its duty to give expression, as its initial declaration, to its consternation at the tragic fate of the German Jews, and its indignation at the discrimination and degradation inflicted upon them. After a century of Jewish emancipation and of the recognition of the equal rights of every people and individual within the framework of the State, developments in present-day Germany have gone so far that half a million Jews have been deprived of their elementary human rights, that through the official sanctioning of racial prejudice the dignity and honour of the Jewish people are insulted, and that a policy and legislation are enacted whose fundamental principles must destroy the basis of existence of the Jewish people.

The Zionist Congress, mindful of the principles of liberty and equality of all peoples, races, religions, convictions and individuals, and of the postulates of human justice that have always formed the ethical foundation of the Zionist idea, animated by that self-consciousness and sentiment of pride that have given birth to the national renaissance movement of the Jewish people, free from any feeling of hostility to the German people, but penetrated by a sense of the obligation to safeguard the rights of the Jewish people in the world, registers its solemn protest against the systematic policy of their civil, economic and social disfranchisement, against their social and human defamation, and against the prevention of the observance of their religious prescriptions by the prohibition of Shechita.

The suppression of the rights of the Jews by all the powers of the State, unique in its scope and inconceivable in the twentieth century, represents a new and terrible manifestation of the century-old Jewish question as depicted by the great

creator of Zionism, Theodor Herzl, the solution of which is the aim and content of the Zionist movement.

The conviction regarding the truth of the Zionist solution of the Jewish question and the fight of the Zionists for the realisation of the Zionist ideal can, however, never be associated with willingness to dispense with complete equality and the safeguarding of the rights of existence of the Jewish communities in the various countries. The 18th Congress therefore regards it as its duty to declare that the Zionists of the whole world will not rest until the discrimination and degradation inflicted upon the Jews in Germany shall cease. Apart from the fact that the events in Germany threaten to destroy the possibility of existence of one of the most valuable sections of the Jewish people, the undermining of the existence of the Jewish community of one country signifies the imperilling of the existence of all other Jewish communities in the world. It is, therefore, the obvious duty of preservation of the Jewish people to conduct the fight against the disfranchisement of German Jewry as the common cause of the people as a whole.

In recognition of these considerations, the 18th Congress deems it necessary, in addition to protesting against the events in Germany, to give expression to the following demands:

1. The Congress considers it to be the duty of the entire civilised world—above all, that of the League of Nations—to help the Jewish people in its fight for the recovery of the rights of the Jews in Germany. The Congress expects from nations and Governments that they will take all measures to facilitate the immigration of German Jews and the creation of possibilities of existence;
2. The Congress regards it as the duty of the Mandatory Power to open the gates of Palestine for as large an immigration of German Jews as possible and to facilitate their settlement, and to take all steps so that the Jewish National Home, whose establishment is the cardinal object of the Mandate, shall be built as speedily as possible and on the largest scale, so as to create an unshakable foundation for the preservation of the Jewish people, whose existence has not been endangered for centuries as it is to-day;
3. The Congress appeals to the public opinion of the world, to all States that have declared their agreement with the terms of the Palestine Mandate, and to the League of Nations that has to watch over its execution, to assist the Jewish people by active support, especially in the form of international, political and financial co-operation, in its endeavours on behalf of the establishment of the Jewish National Home.

2.—Zionism—Solution of the Jewish Question.

The catastrophe that has overtaken the Jews in Germany has shown anew that the Jewish question constitutes one of the most burning world questions and calls for a solution now more urgently than ever. The disfranchisement of one of the most important Jewish communities in the world and the

imperilling of its economic existence to an extent previously inconceivable in the twentieth century show once more that Zionism and Palestine form the fundamental solution of the Jewish question.

At a time when all States, and especially the countries that previously admitted immigrants, exclude any further immigration almost entirely, Erez Israel remains the only land of immigration for large numbers of the Jewish people and thus preserves Jewry from complete despair.

The absorption of tens of thousands of Jewish fugitives from Germany, who are now seeking a home in the lands of Central and Western Europe, has become an international problem whose solution through the accelerated establishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine is now not only in the interest of the Jews, but also of the whole world. The gates of Palestine must, therefore, be opened wide for Jewish immigration, which will contribute to an increase in a progressive degree of the absorptive capacity of the country.

3.—To the Jewish People.

In view of the catastrophe that has befallen the Jews in Germany, the 18th Zionist Congress considers it to be its duty to address a word of exhortation and appeal to the Jewish people as a whole.

Never in the history of Zionism has the complete accuracy of the Zionist analysis of the general Jewish situation and the justification of the Zionist solution of the Jewish question been manifested in such a tragic and convincing manner. The events in Germany have sealed the final collapse of all those illusions that beheld a solution of the Jewish question in civil emancipation alone or even in deliberate assimilation—the collapse of all attempts to deny the solidarity and the common destiny of the Jewish people.

The catastrophe in Germany has shown that Zionism and the Jewish National Home in Palestine are the only solution of the Jewish question. The Zionist ideal in all its manifestations gives the Jewish community and all its members the inner strength and ability to offer resistance to all attacks upon their honour and existence. No other land in the world to-day affords even in approximately equal measure an asylum and the possibility of existence for the tens of thousands of displaced and uprooted German Jews. In the tragedy of German Jewry there is only one ray of light—Erez Israel.

The 18th Zionist Congress, therefore, calls upon the Jewish people, irrespective of all party differences, to arouse within itself anew the consciousness of the common historic destiny and to devote all its energy, its capacity and its means to the realisation of the ultimate aim of Zionism. The most speedy

establishment of the Jewish National Home is the decisive task of this generation.

In conjunction with our protest against the unspeakable wrong that is being done to the German Jews, and with our vow not to rest until this wrong has been put right, the determined will of the Jewish people to rebuild its National Home and its expression in a great achievement will afford the strongest proof of our national solidarity with the Jews of Germany.

4.—To the Mandatory Government, the League of Nations, and the United States.

In view of the present catastrophe, whereby large masses of Jews are compelled to leave Germany and are rendered homeless, the Congress addresses a special appeal to the Mandatory Government to facilitate the admission of the largest possible number of these emigrants into Palestine.

The Congress instructs the Executive to submit the facts relating to the present position of the Jews to the League of Nations for the purpose of devising an international scheme for the settlement of Jews in Palestine on lines similar to previous measures carried out by the League for the repatriation of masses of refugees.

In view of the special interest which the United States of America has repeatedly displayed in the position of the Jewish people and the progress of the Jewish National Home, and in consideration of the Treaty concluded between the United States and the Mandatory Power with regard to Palestine, the Congress appeals to the Government and the people of the United States to co-operate in the carrying out of the aforementioned scheme.

5.—Settlement of German Jews in Palestine.

(1) The Congress resolves to create a Central Bureau for the purpose of organising the emigration of Jews from Germany to Palestine, which shall be in control, in agreement with the Executive, of all matters appertaining to this question.

(2) The Congress empowers Dr. Chaim Weizmann, in agreement with the Executive, to direct the work of the settlement of the German Jews in Palestine.

6.—Economic Agreement with Germany.

The Congress refers to the General Council the question of the Agreement mentioned in the interpellation of August 24th for careful examination, with the proviso that nothing shall be done or be allowed that may be inconsistent with the attitude taken up by the Congress on the German-Jewish question.

II.—LAND AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY.

7.—Rejection of the French Reports.

The Congress confirms the resolution of the General Council adopted in August, 1932, with reference to the French Reports as well as the view that the Executive of the Jewish Agency formulated in its Memorandum thereon in the following terms:

The Executive is bound to state that it cannot see in the policy presented in the French Reports an outline of a scheme such as His Majesty's Government appeared to contemplate when, through the Prime Minister's letter addressed to Dr. Weizmann on February 13, 1931, it referred to "the larger purposes of development which His Majesty's Government regards as the most effectual means of furthering the establishment of a national home for the Jews." The Reports of Mr. French . . . are based on the fallacious assumption that a policy shackling Jewish initiative would relieve its advocate from the duty to devise positive ways and means for the advancement of either Jew or Arab. The Executive is, therefore, forced to the conclusion that these Reports cannot be accepted as a basis for land and development policy in Palestine, in the execution of which the Jewish Agency would find itself in a position to co-operate.

8.—The French Reports and the Prime Minister's Letter.

The Congress declares that the decisions of the British Government in regard to the French Reports, which contemplate the resettlement of a certain number of displaced Arabs and changes in the legislation regarding tenants, are in contradiction to the assurances contained in the letter from the Prime Minister that the development scheme shall be of benefit to the settlement on the land both of displaced Arabs and of Jews.

The Congress requests the Executive to make representations to the Mandatory Government concerning this matter in order to ensure that the Jews shall benefit equally with the Arabs (that is, on the basis of parity) from the grants to be allotted out of the proceeds of the new Palestine Loan to be guaranteed by the British Treasury for purposes of the agricultural and urban development of Palestine.

9.—Refutation of the Theory of the "Displacement" of Arabs.

The Congress declares that the results so far yielded by the investigation regarding the "displaced Arabs" have confirmed the view of the Jewish Agency and proved beyond any doubt the falsity of the contention that the Jewish agricultural settlement in Palestine had caused a displacement of Arabs to such a degree as to produce a grave social problem.

10.—New Protection of Cultivators Ordinance.

The Congress places on record with regret that despite these results of the investigation regarding displaced Arabs,

the tendency of the land legislation in recent years has been aggravated by the new Protection of Cultivators Ordinance. This Ordinance and the measures preceding it can only have the cumulative effect of leading to the encouragement of unfounded claims to land, and an unproductive use of the land will thus be furthered instead of a transition to intensive cultivation. The new Ordinance is particularly calculated to create difficulties for the acquisition of land by Jews, and in general to obstruct agricultural progress rather than to afford protection to cultivators. The Congress regards with deep concern the unfavourable effects upon the Jewish settlement work that may result from this measure. It requests the Executive to apprise the Government of its opposition to this law and to study its application carefully in order to be able to submit suitable proposals to the Government.

III.—ARAB-JEWISH RELATIONS.

11.—Arab Policy and Trans-Jordan.

The Zionist Congress proclaims anew the wish of the Jewish people, which is engaged in the upbuilding of its National Home, to create relations of peace and co-operation with the Arab people in Palestine and in the neighbouring countries on the basis of the unrestricted progress of Jewish immigration and settlement in Palestine. The Congress points out that there is not only no antithesis between the endeavours of the Jewish people and the vital interests of the Arab masses, but also that the Jewish colonisation is the fundamental factor in the development of the country, which promotes the welfare of large sections of its non-Jewish population. The striking contrast between the west of Palestine, whose development shows rapid progress, and Trans-Jordan, which is suffering economic stagnation, affords testimony to the better condition of the territory that enjoys the advantages of Jewish development activity. The Congress expresses its sympathy with the endeavours of the inhabitants of Trans-Jordan for the improvement of their conditions of life and regards with satisfaction the first tokens of recognition on their part that the economic redemption of Transjordan will be achieved by Arab-Jewish co-operation in that region.

The Congress directs the attention of the Mandatory Government to the recent discussion that took place at the last Session of the Mandates Commission on the question of Jewish colonisation in Transjordan.

The Congress expresses its hope that, with the aid of the Mandatory Power, a way will be found to render possible this colonisation, which constitutes a common interest of the

Jewish people which needs opportunities of work and settlement for its distressed masses, and of the people of Transjordan which needs new capital and new undertakings for the development of the country.

The Congress requests the Executive to continue its efforts to further relations of mutual understanding and to prepare the way for a collaboration of Jews and Arabs in Western Palestine and in Transjordan.

IV.—REQUESTS TO THE ADMINISTRATION.

12.—Subventions for Education and Health Purposes.

The Congress emphasises the right of the Yishuv in Palestine to request from the Government a subvention for its educational and health work commensurate with its requirements.

The Congress takes note of the increase of the subvention for Jewish educational work and of the grant for the first time of a subvention for health work and for the agricultural research work of the Jewish Agency. But the Congress does not regard these subventions as adequate in relation to the vital interests of the Yishuv and to its contribution to the revenue of the Government. The Congress requests the Executive to continue its endeavours for the increase of the subventions to a level corresponding to this contribution.

13.—Jewish Share in Public Works.

The Congress takes note of the decision of the Palestine Government that it will take measures with a view to Jewish workers receiving a definite share in public works. It considers this as the first step towards the fulfilment of the promise in this regard contained in the Prime Minister's letter to Dr. Weizmann.

The Congress calls upon the Executive to continue its endeavours to raise the share of the Jewish workers in public works to a level that corresponds more closely to the contribution of the Jews to the revenue of the Government, and also to ensure the Jewish workers the assignment of a corresponding share in the works of the Municipalities.

14.—Grant for Rabbinical Law Courts.

The Congress supports the repeated request of the Knesset Israel made by the Vaad Leumi and the Chief Rabbinate of Palestine for a claim to a grant from the public revenue to the Budget of the Rabbinical Law Courts in accordance with the practice of the Government in regard to the Moslem Schariat Courts.

15.—Rights of the Hebrew Language.

The Congress requests the Executive to take measures to safeguard the rights of the Hebrew language in the Government offices as well as the use of the Hebrew alphabet in the telegraph service of Palestine.

V.—RUSSIA.

16.—Protest Against the Persecution of Zionism.

In view of the uninterrupted and increasing persecutions of the followers of Zionism in Soviet Russia, the 18th Zionist Congress repeats its energetic protest against these persecutions carried out by the Soviet Government under false pretexts. The Congress declares with indignation that the persecution of Zionist exiles, whose period of banishment and imprisonment has long terminated, has recently increased considerably.

The Congress instructs the Executive to take all possible steps to render possible the emigration from Soviet Russia of all those who are persecuted on account of their Zionist convictions.

The Congress sends its fraternal greetings of encouragement to the Zionists who are struggling and suffering so severely for the Zionist ideal.

17.—Help for Zionists in Russia.

The Congress records with satisfaction the zealous activity carried on by the Society "Magen," in Erez Israel, for the obtaining of material and moral support for the persecuted Zionists in Russia, and instructs the Executive to devote its attention to the assistance of our fellow-Zionists in Russia and to render organised support to the Society "Magen."

VI.—NATIONAL SYMBOLS.

18.—Flag and Hymn.

The Congress declares that in accordance with long tradition the blue-white flag is the flag of the Zionist organisation and of the Jewish people and that "Hatikvah" is the national hymn of the Jewish people.

19.—Transfer of the Remains of Theodor Herzl to Erez Israel.

The Congress declares that Theodor Herzl's last wish that his remains should be transferred to Palestine has not yet been carried out. The Executive is therefore instructed to take steps immediately so that the transfer shall take place before the 30th anniversary of his death (20th Tamuz 5694) and if possible in the spring of 1934.

The Congress elects a special Commission which shall co-operate in the carrying out of this task, consisting of Messrs. Adolf Boehm, Jacob de Haas, Johann Kremenezky, Leo Motzkin, Michael Ringel and M. M. Ussischkin.

VII.—THE USE OF FORCE FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

20.—Appointment of Investigation Commission.

The Congress takes note of the following statement of its President, Mr. Leo Motzkin, in his capacity as Chairman of the Zionist General Council, and agrees to the resolution contained therein:

At the meeting of the General Council that took place before the Congress, the Labour Group made charges against persons or a group of persons in Erez Israel belonging to the Zionist Organisation, to the effect that they propagate the use of methods of violence for political purposes. The General Council appointed a Commission consisting of Mr. L. Motzkin, Rabbi Meir Berlin, Professor S. Brodetsky, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Dr. Victor Jacobson and Mr. Menachem Ussischkin, for the purpose of investigating this matter.

The General Council, after taking note of the report of the Commission, has resolved to submit the following resolution to the Congress for adoption, it being understood that the Commission proposed in the resolution will examine all material brought to its notice, from whatever side, with regard to the subject of its investigations.

Resolution—

The Chairman of the General Council, having reported to the Congress that charges have been made that there are persons or a group of persons in Erez Israel belonging to the Zionist Organisation who propagate the use of methods of violence for political purposes, and as such tendencies are in contradiction to the fundamental principles of Jewish ethics, and form a danger to the upbuilding of Erez Israel, the 18th Zionist Congress resolves that the new General Council to be elected shall at its first meeting appoint a Commission which shall carry out in Palestine a comprehensive and thorough investigation of all facts connected with the aforementioned charges. The Commission shall submit the result of its investigations and its recommendations to the General Council, which is authorised to take all measures that can effectively lead to the suppression of these tendencies, should their existence be proved, and to the removal from the Zionist movement of those elements that bear the blame or responsibility for such tendencies.

The Congress hereby invests the Commission to be elected by the General Council, with all powers necessary for the carrying out of the investigation, including those rights, such as the Court of Honour of the Zionist Organisation possesses, of summoning witnesses and demanding the production of documents.

In conclusion, I declare in the name of the Commission of six that the Commission has not the remotest intention by its resolution of influencing in any way the trial that is pending in connection with the tragedy of Dr. Arlosoroff, and I request you to regard this as the authentic interpretation.

B.—COLONISATION.

I.—AGRICULTURAL COLONISATION.

21.—Consolidation of Settlements.

The Congress records with satisfaction the progress made in the consolidation of the agricultural settlements thanks to the efforts of the settlers and the funds of the Keren Hayesod, which were raised for this special purpose and which were invested in the development of the farm settlements in accordance with the consolidation scheme.

The Congress expresses its thanks to the Committees of the Keren Hayesod and the Zionist Federations in Czechoslovakia and South Africa for their special assistance in connection with this action, and requests the Executive of the Jewish Agency to make special endeavours in the future to raise the money that is still needed for the complete consolidation of the farm settlements in accordance with the undertakings of the Keren Hayesod embodied in the Settlement Agreements, so as to render possible the complete equipment of the farm settlements with means of production and irrigation plant, as well as the construction of dwellings for the settlers (in the first place, the completion of the dwellings for the settlers in Nahalal) both by means of Keren Hayesod funds as well as with the aid of suitable loans.

22.—The Settlements in the Kishon and Afule Areas.

The Congress directs the attention of the Executive of the Jewish Agency particularly to the settlements in the Kishon and Afule areas, which have suffered during the last two years from drought and various destructive elements, and expresses the wish that these settlements, especially the settlements of Jagur and Ginegar, which were not included in the consolidation programme of last year, shall be furthered by the Colonisation Department in accordance with the consolidation plan and with the agreements made between the colonising authority and the settlers.

23.—Scheikh Abrek.

The Congress records with satisfaction the settlement work that was accomplished this year in the settlement of Hapoel Hamizrachi at Scheikh Abrek, and that comprised twenty-four families. It requests the Executive to establish another sixteen families of the members of Hapoel Hamizrachi there, in order to bring the settlement at least to the minimum number of settlers and to raise it to the level of all the settlements in the Kishon area, and to include Scheikh Abrek in the final consolidation plan of the Colonisation Department.

24.—Mishmar Haemek.

In view of the circumstances regarding the security of this settlement, the Congress requests the Jewish Agency to include the Kvutzah Mishmar Haemek in the final consolidation plan of the settlements and to increase the number of settlers from 25 to 40 families.

25.—Kfar Hittin.

The Congress requests the Jewish Agency to work out a scheme for the re-establishment of Kfar Hittin.

26.—Hulda.

The Congress repeats the resolution of the 17th Congress concerning the obligation to re-establish Hulda, which was demolished. It is the task of the Executive of the Jewish Agency to work out the plan of settlement and to concern itself with the actual development of the settlement. The Congress is of the opinion that the Emergency Fund has the duty of re-establishing the settlement at Hulda and requests the Executive to see that this is done by the Emergency Fund.

27.—Strengthening the Points of Settlement.

In order to improve the security of the settlement centres of the Kibbuz Hashomer Hazair from Russia, east of the Jordan, of Ramath Hazafon on the Bay of Acre and Irgun Vitkin at Vadi Chavarith, the Congress requests the Executive to see to the construction of central buildings in these settlements.

28.—Agreements with Settlers.

The Congress takes note with satisfaction of the communication of the Colonisation Department about the conclusion of agreements between all settlers and the Keren Hayesod, and expresses to the settlers its wishes for the fulfilment of the mutual obligations contained in the provisions of the agreements.

29.—New Colonisation.

(a) The Congress has listened attentively to the address by Mr. Wilkansky on Systematic Agricultural Colonisation, and requests the Executive of the Jewish Agency to examine his proposals and to seek the means for their realisation.

(b) The Congress recognises the pioneer services that were rendered by the first pioneers on the land of Vadi Chavarith, the members of the Irgun Vitkin and other Labour Groups in the occupation of the territory, the draining of its marshes, and the first independent steps to its economic de-

velopment. The Congress declares that these pioneer services pave the way and open up the possibility for the settlement of members of the middle class upon Keren Kayemeth land at Vadi Chavarith.

The Congress takes note that the following families will settle upon the land of Vadi Chavarith:

- 400 families of the middle class upon an area of 7,900 dunam;
- 327 members of families of the Labour Organisation upon an area of 5,860 dunam; and
- 235 workers' families who do not belong to the Labour Organisation upon an area of 4,300 dunam (Hapoel Hamizrachi 70, ex-soldiers 100, Yemenites 50, officials 15);

and expresses its satisfaction with this allocation, which has been made with full regard to the requirements of the various circles of the Zionist movement.

The Congress requests the Executive of the Jewish Agency to endeavour to make available means for the settlement of those who have opened up this district, and directs the attention of the Executive to the right of priority that belongs in accordance with the resolution of the 17th Congress to the Irgun Vitkin and the Irgun of the demobilised soldiers.

(c) The Congress appreciates the fact that hundreds and thousands of workers who are organised in *Irgunim* and *Kibbuzim* as wage labourers in town and village are endeavouring with all their energy to acquire a footing in their homeland and to root themselves there. These thousands of labourers save out of their meagre wages and their food in order to contribute to the development of their farm settlements.

The efforts of these workers create great economic values and make it possible to cheapen the systematic national colonisation and to reduce the amount of the investments required from the colonisation institutions of the Zionist movement.

The Congress declares it to be the duty of the Zionist movement to support these endeavours and to help these workers in their settlement. It hopes that the Zionist Organisation and its financial institutions will succeed in making available adequate funds for new settlement undertakings.

(d) The Congress has listened with attention to the address by Dr. Ruppin on the possibilities of the admission and settlement of German Jews in Erez Israel and approves the plan for the settlement of the first thousand families of German Jews, both in workers' settlements which have already been created by the Keren Hayesod, as well as through the

establishment of new settlements on lands of the Keren Kayemeth and the American Zion Commonwealth.

The Congress requests the Executive to proceed immediately with the organising of suitable settlers.

The Congress likewise requests the Executive to exercise vigilance and to ensure that out of the special collections for the aid of German Jewry definite amounts are devoted to the agricultural settlement of German immigrants without means.

30.—Organisation and Information.

The Congress addresses a request to all Zionist bodies to stimulate among the masses of the people the desire to acquire land and to engage in agricultural settlement in Palestine.

For this purpose there shall be created Colonisation Departments in connection with the Palestine Offices, which shall be under the direction of experts from Erez Israel.

The Colonisation Department of the Jewish Agency shall be in close and constant contact with these departments and shall assist them by means of advice and information and the furnishing of suitable plans.

31.—The Agricultural Experiment Station.

Recognising that without systematic scientific research-work neither the consolidation and development of the existing colonisation, nor the extension both of the national and of the private new colonisation is possible, the Congress expresses its appreciation of the work of the Experiment Station in the field of research and instruction and requests the Executive to see to the extension of the sphere of activity of the Experiment Station.

II.—URBAN COLONISATION.

32.—Formation of Economic Council.

I. The Congress considers that the central task of the Executive consists in organising and directing the people and capital flowing into the country in the interest of a systematic reconstruction in accordance with the aims of Zionism.

For this purpose an Economic Council shall be created by the Executive, which shall be composed of suitable personalities in the economic life of Palestine and of representatives of the settlement organisations, and whose scope of activities shall be confined mainly to the following spheres:

- (a) The drawing up of an economic scheme of work and programme of development for the next five years;
- (b) The systematic co-ordination of the activity of the various economic and settlement institutions of the country;
- (c) The furnishing of capital available for investment, organising of a rational and authoritative service of economic information in

Palestine and in all the centres of the Diaspora, and the co-ordination of the existing information agencies ;

- (d) Organising of the marketing of Palestinian products and manufactures and the enlightenment of the Jewish public regarding its duty to further the reconstruction of Palestine through the purchase of these products ;
- (e) The furthering and establishment of Palestine Chambers of Commerce in the various countries as suitable organs for carrying out the tasks mentioned under (c) and (d) ;
- (f) The promotion of trade and of imports from those countries that import Palestinian products ;
- (g) To advise the Executive in regard to its negotiations with the Government on economic matters ;
- (h) To watch over existing settlements and land purchase undertakings, and to warn the public against undertakings of a speculative character ;
- (i) The creation of a Central Trust Agency for land purchase ;
- (j) To lay down the guiding lines for the activity of the representatives of the Zionist Organisation in the banks and economic institutions.

The Congress expects that the Economic Council will be in a position to cover its expenditure by means of the income derived from its work.

2. The Congress refers to the Executive the following proposal of the Budget Commission for consideration and the adoption of a resolution :

The creation is considered necessary of a supreme Council for Financial and Economic Affairs in Erez Israel with the following functions :—

- (a) To act as the controlling body for the institutions of the Zionist Organisation ; to work out methods for the activity of the Funds with a view to the increase of their income and the creation of new sources of income ;
- (b) To concentrate the work of the Land Companies that are connected with the Zionist Organisation, to combine them into one company, which shall, together with the Keren Kayemeth, act as the sole land-purchasing company in the country ;
- (c) To unify and to develop the economic information service in all spheres of work ;
- (d) To deal with the problems of the liquidation of Jewish capital abroad whose owners wish to settle in Palestine ;
- (e) To clarify questions of the financial and economic policy of the Palestine Government, such as the Government Budget, tax questions, customs, etc. ;
- (f) To deal with the problem of the conquest of markets for Palestinian products.

33.—Positive and Negative Factors in Economic Development.

The Congress refers the following motions to the General Council for further consideration :

- 1. The Congress records with satisfaction the favourable economic development of the Yishuv in Palestine during the last two years, in which there has been an influx of men and capital, enriching the country with new economic forces. Numerous new industrial enterprises have arisen, whilst those previously established have steadily developed. The Yishuv has not only liquidated unemployment and provided the new immigrants with work and a livelihood,

but there is also a constantly increasing demand for additional workers. The settlement of urban workers and their consolidation have made great progress. The growth and the consolidation of the Yishuv as well as the improvement of the objective economic conditions, such as the Haifa Harbour, the Jordan Electric Works, the Mosul Pipe Line, etc., open up new and extensive prospects for the further economic advance in Palestine.

2. At the same time, the Congress feels impelled to point with concern to a number of manifestations that are calculated to disturb and to imperil the sound economic development of the country.
 - (a) The restriction of Jewish immigration despite the great demand for additional workers endangers Jewish labour and destroys numerous new economic possibilities ;
 - (b) The customs and trade policy of the Government impedes and obstructs the development of numerous branches of industry.
 - (c) The unscrupulous speculation which has driven up land prices tenfold in a very short time, especially in Tel-Aviv, threatens the building industry and the further development of the urban Yishuv as well as capital in search of investment ;
 - (d) Irresponsible profiteering in rent has caused house rent, especially in Tel-Aviv, to rise to half of the normal working income, depresses the standard of life of the broad masses to an intolerable degree, and endangers social peace ;
 - (e) Despite the considerable influx of Jewish capital there is a serious lack of medium and long term credits for industry and building. A great part of the incoming capital, despite numerous profit-yielding opportunities of investment, remains unused and without interest in the banks, and thus harms itself as well as the possibilities of development ;
 - (f) Those who have capital which they wish to invest are in many cases unable to obtain adequate authoritative information and guidance. Numerous information agencies work without contact with one another, and often against one another ;
 - (g) The Banks and financial institutions created by the Zionist Organisation (Anglo-Palestine Bank and Mortgage Bank) have not always properly fulfilled their specific tasks in the systematic promotion of the economic development of the Yishuv, especially in regard to industry and the building of houses for the benefit of the general public ;
 - (h) The excessively unhealthy concentration of the immigrants in Tel-Aviv, and the neglect of other cities, especially Haifa, is incompatible with the national and economic interests of the Yishuv.

34.—Trade and Industry.

The Congress expects that the Government will further industry in Palestine, which is advancing to a greater degree than hitherto. For this purpose it considers the following steps to be necessary :

(a) Alteration of the Tariff system and customs practice in favour of native industry, introduction of educational and protective tariffs, and the protection of native industry against dumping in any form.

(b) The furthering of exports to equalise the adverse trade balance of Palestine.

(c) To cover the requirements of the Government, mainly by means of native products.

(d) To conclude, prolong and extend trade agreements with the neighbouring countries.

(e) To create and develop economic relations between Palestine and other countries.

(f) To intensify commercial relations with the countries of the Middle East, and to reduce the rates for postage and transport by suitable agreements.

(g) To free Palestine from its handicap as a country with an "open door" in view of the policy of import restrictions and compensations in other countries.

(h) To abolish customs duties on all machines and parts of machines for agriculture and industry.

(i) To refund customs dues for exported goods made out of raw materials subject to duty.

(j) To establish a special department for trade and industry.

(k) To facilitate the immigration of industrialists and technical workers by:

1. The abolition of the maximum age for technical workers ;
2. The issue of Palestine visas by British Consuls direct to industrialists who possess at least £500 in cash, machinery or goods ;
3. The granting of immediate permission for permanent settlement to persons who have entered the country as tourists and established there industrial undertakings or who have taken part in them or obtained permanent employment as technical workers ;
4. The reduction of the minimum capital for immigrant artisans from £250 to £150.

35.—Other Economic Questions.

The Congress refers the following motions to the General Council for further consideration :

1. Urban Workers' Dwellings :

- (a) The Congress records with satisfaction the great progress that has been made during the last two years in the building of urban workers' dwellings, inasmuch as, under the direction of the Central Office for workers' dwellings of the Jewish Labour Organisation, over 2,000 places for settlement have been acquired and over 1,000 houses have been built in large compact settlements ;
- (b) The Congress regrets that the financial position of the Jewish Agency does not enable it to support the settlement of urban workers, and requests the Executive again to seek ways and means to render greater support in future to this important task of colonisation ;
- (c) The Congress expresses the hope that the Keren Kayemeth will acquire a plot of land in the near future for the creation of a large settlement for the workers of Tel-Aviv ;
- (d) The Congress expects that the Government will place suitable lands belonging to it at the disposal of the towns for the establishment of urban workers' settlements.

2. Artisans', Co-operative and Middle-class Settlements :

- (a) The Congress requests the Executive to devote increased attention and encouragement to the development of Jewish handicrafts as well as domestic and small industries ;
- (b) The Congress welcomes the progress in the development of the co-operatives for purchase and production, and hopes that the Executive will find ways and means for promoting this development more substantially than hitherto ;
- (c) The Congress welcomes the beginnings of the middle-class settlements, and hopes that this branch of settlement work will also be extended in the future.

III.—LAND.

36.—Danger of Land Speculation.

The Congress wishes to point out the danger of land speculation which prevails in the country, and calls upon every Zionist to counteract this danger by means of propaganda and the dissemination of information.

37.—Establishment of a Central Land Institute.

The Congress calls upon the Executive of the Jewish Agency and the Keren Kayemeth Leisrael to establish a Land Institute which shall embrace all companies engaged in the purchase of land from non-Jews and concentrate purchases and sales in a single institution.

38.—The Fight Against Land Speculation.

The Congress refers the following motions to the General Council for further consideration :

(a) The Congress regards land speculation as the greatest danger for a sound economic and national development of the urban Yishuv. The forcing up of land prices by speculation prevents the working and middle classes from acquiring suitable plots of their own and from building their own houses. It also deflects from the national economic system enormous sums which are often used against the work of reconstruction.

(b) The Congress calls upon all institutions of the Zionist Organisation and the Yishuv, as well as all Zionists to fight against land speculation with all means and with the utmost energy, and it regards the following as vital means in the fight :

1. The township of Tel-Aviv shall be induced to issue a building ordinance which shall limit the possibility of a speculative use of the land ;
2. All banks and credit institutes of Palestine shall finance land purchases only when it is certain that they do not serve speculative purposes ;
3. The names of particularly harmful professional speculators shall be published with a view to their being exposed to general contempt ;
4. A Trust Office shall be created, which shall carry out all land purchases for institutions and private persons ;

5. The Congress expresses the hope that the Keren Kayemeth will acquire a suitable plot for the development of an industrial district in Tel-Aviv ;
6. The Congress expresses the hope that the Executive will find ways and means of carrying out the decisions of the last Congress concerning the Industrial Bank.

IV.—TRIBUTE TO MR. M. M. USSISCHKIN.

39.—Establishment of Settlement in the name of Menachem Ussischkin.

(a) The 18th Zionist Congress congratulates Mr. Menachem Ussischkin on his 70th birthday.

(b) As a mark of appreciation of the unforgettable services which Mr. Ussischkin has rendered during the course of his 50 years of uninterrupted work for the Jewish people, land and language, the Congress resolves to found a settlement in the name of Menachem Ussischkin.

(c) The Congress expects that all sections of the World Zionist Organisation will regard it as a duty of honour to raise the requisite means for the acquisition of the land as speedily as possible.

(d) A campaign worthy of the importance of the occasion shall be launched in all countries immediately after the Congress.

(e) The Congress expresses its conviction that the whole of Jewry concerned in the upbuilding of Palestine will pay the distinguished representative of the Jewish renaissance idea the tribute of its veneration and gratitude by the creation of this settlement.

C.—BUDGET.

40.—Proposed Budget of the Jewish Agency for the Year 5694.

A—INCOME—

1. Keren Hayesod	...	...	...	...	...	£170,000
2. Income in Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
						<u>£175,000</u>

B—EXPENDITURE—

I. Liabilities of the Keren Hayesod—

1. American Zion Commonwealth	...	£16,727	
2. English Zionist Federation—			
Davis Legacy	...	2,275	
3. Anglo-Palestine Bank and Tachkemoni			
School	...	450	
4. Interest to J.C.T., Phoenix Co., etc.	...	2,994	
5. Various Banks	...	13,000	
			35,446

II. Administration of the Keren Hayesod ... 17,000

III. Administration in London ... 4,500

21,500

IV. Palestine Budget—

1. Agricultural Colonisation	...	19,500	
2. Experimental Station	...	6,500	
3. Immigration and Labour	...	8,500	
4. Education	...	20,000	
5. Technical Institute	...	750	
6. Subvention for Religious Purposes	...	500	
7. Political Fund	...	4,500	
8. Trade, Industry and Economic Work	...	2,400	
9. Administration in Palestine	...	8,250	
10. Pensions, etc.	...	1,000	
11. Interest	...	6,000	
			<u>77,900</u>

Total ... £134,846

Payment on account of Debts of the Jewish Agency (apart from the liabilities amounting to £35,446, mentioned above under I) ...

40,154

Total Amount ... £175,000

NOTE—

Liabilities of the Jewish Agency in the year 5694 £156,000

Less above payments ... 40,154

For consolidation in the next years ... £115,846

41.—Consolidation of Finances.

The Congress regards it as one of the most important tasks to bring about a consolidation of the financial position in the near future in order to be able to provide the possibility of again financing the productive activities of the work of

reconstruction in an increased degree. For this purpose the General Council is instructed to appoint at its first meeting a commission of three to five persons, which shall work out a consolidation plan. The commission has the right to negotiate with those concerned and shall submit its proposal to the Executive by the end of the year 1933.

In case these plans require a guarantee of the rights of the creditors, which involve a limitation of the budgetary right of the Congress, the General Council is authorised to pass the resolutions necessary for carrying out the consolidation proposals.

42.—Settlement Company.

For the purpose of unifying the agricultural settlement system, the Congress declares itself in favour of the establishment of a special company for agricultural settlement credits. This company shall, under the control of the Jewish Agency, administer all those monies that are intended by the Jewish Agency and the Keren Hayesod for agricultural settlement credits. The company shall endeavour to induce all other institutes that give credits for agricultural settlement to exercise this activity through the medium of this central company for agricultural settlement credits.

The Congress instructs the Executive to appoint a commission of five members which shall, within three months, submit proposals in agreement with the Board of Directors of the Keren Hayesod, to the Executive, for the organisation of such a company.

43.—Means for the Settlement of German Jews.

In view of the necessity to organise on a systematic and uniform basis the immigration of Jews from Germany assisted by means of public funds and relief funds and their establishment in productive undertakings, the Congress calls upon all Zionist organisations, groups and representatives that take part in the raising or administration of such funds, to take energetic steps with a view to ensuring that the sums intended for employment in Palestine shall be placed at the disposal of the Executive of the Jewish Agency, which shall be responsible for the uniform direction of the constructive work in Palestine for Jews from Germany.

44.—Scale of Salaries.

The Executive is instructed to draw up a uniform scheme of salaries for all Zionist institutions and funds.

D.—FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND COLLECTIONS.

I.—KEREN HAYESOD.

45.—Importance of the Keren Hayesod.

In recognition of the fundamental function and service of national capital for the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home and especially of the Keren Hayesod in the field of immigration, urban and rural settlement, education and health,

in recognition of the results achieved by the Keren Hayesod, in recognition of the fact that the development of Erez Israel and the position of the Jewish people in general demand an extraordinary intensification of the possibilities of the Keren Hayesod in respect of its activity and achievements,

and in recognition of the necessity of assisting the largest possible section of German Jewry to enter upon a new and productive life in freedom and honour in Erez Israel, the Congress calls upon the Zionist Organisation and the whole of the Jewish world to unite all efforts in the work of the national funds, in a manner worthy of the historic task, mindful of the Congress decisions that the Keren Hayesod, together with the Keren Kayemeth, are entitled to priority over all collections for any Palestinian purposes whatsoever.

46.—Keren Hayesod Duty and Election to Congress.

The Congress renews and reaffirms the resolution that every Zionist is obliged to contribute to the Keren Hayesod. The Congress resolves that in the elections to the Zionist Congress and to all Zionist bodies the candidate for election is bound to prove that he has discharged his duty to the Keren Hayesod.

The Executive is requested to determine, in agreement with the Board of Directors of the Keren Hayesod, the regulations pertaining to the production of the requisite proof and to submit these regulations to the General Council for confirmation.

47.—Privileges of Keren Hayesod Contributors.

The Congress instructs the Executive to examine, in conjunction with the Board of the Keren Hayesod, whether and by what means the principle can be carried out, that in the case of every form of assistance in connection with migration to Palestine, preference shall be given to those persons who have discharged the obligation to the Keren Hayesod.

48.—Proof of Discharge of Keren Hayesod Obligation.

The Congress resolves to call upon all Zionist institutions to see to it that in question forms and similar formularies which

are submitted to Zionist offices in personal matters, rubrics shall be included in which the applicants shall, whilst submitting personal documents, state whether they have discharged their obligation to the Keren Hayesod.

49.—Keren Hayesod Obligation of Zionist Officials.

The Congress resolves to appoint a commission consisting of representatives of the Board of the Keren Hayesod, of the Executive of the Jewish Agency in Palestine, of the Vaad Leumi, of the Union of Officials, and of the Palestine Committee of the Keren Hayesod, to investigate how far the officials of all Zionist institutions in Palestine regularly discharge their obligation to the Keren Hayesod.

In all countries special commissions shall be appointed which shall be composed in an analogous manner in accordance with local conditions and which shall decide how the Zionist officials in these countries discharge their obligation to the Keren Hayesod.

50.—Collection for the Kfar Chaim Arlosoroff.

The Congress takes note of the statement of the Board of the Keren Hayesod that immediately after the Congress a campaign will be organised for the Kfar Chaim Arlosoroff, of the proceeds of which two-thirds will be devoted to purposes of settlement and one-third to the purchase of land by the Keren Kayemeth. The Congress earnestly calls upon all Zionists to co-operate in this joint effort of the national funds and of the Zionist Organisation to honour the memory of Chaim Arlosoroff by creative achievement.

The contribution to be given in this collection shall be such that it may be possible for every Zionist and for everybody who feels in sympathy with our work to participate.

51.—Keren Hayesod and the Jewish Agency.

The Congress refers the following motion to the General Council as material for consideration:

In further reference to the principle laid down at the founding of the Keren Hayesod, that the contributors to the Keren Hayesod have the right to participate in determining the management of the reconstruction work in Palestine, the Congress decides to accord the Keren Hayesod contributors the right to elect representatives who shall play a fundamental part in the organisation of the Jewish Agency.

II.—KEREN KAYEMETH LEISRAEL.

52.—Importance of the K.K.L.

The 18th Zionist Congress requests all Zionist bodies, groups and parties as well as their members to place their work

for the redemption of land in Erez Israel in the forefront of their efforts for the reconstruction of Palestine. The Congress declares that the collections for the K.K.L. as one of the two central funds of the Zionist movement take precedence over every other collection for whatsoever purpose (with the exception of the Keren Hayesod). It demands from all Zionist bodies, groups and parties respect for the traditional campaigns as well as the exclusive collecting methods of the K.K.L.

53.—Land for the Settlement of German Jews.

The Congress calls upon all Zionists to insist that in collections which are carried out in various countries for the benefit of German Jews, at least one-third of the monies collected and intended for Palestine shall be applied to the acquisition of land in Palestine. It is the duty of all Zionists to demand that the lands to be purchased out of these means shall be bought by the K.K.L. and declared to be its inalienable property.

54.—Depositing of Trustee Monies with the K.K.L.

In order to enable the K.K.L. to redeem the land at a quicker rate the Congress addresses an earnest appeal to all Jewish communities and institutions to transfer trusts and similar funds which are in their possession, so far as is compatible with the laws of the country, to the K.K.L. on deposit. The K.K.L. undertakes the full responsibility for these trusts and the payment of interest upon them.

55.—Legacies for the K.K.L.

The Congress impresses upon every Jew the duty of remembering the K.K.L. in his last will and testament and requests all Rabbis and Jewish lawyers to interest themselves in this matter on behalf of the K.K.L.

56.—Insurance Policies.

The Congress calls upon all Zionists to give their energetic support to the K.K.L., which has for many years successfully served the reconstruction of Palestine by its insurance work, in the further extension of this work and in maintaining its uniformity.

57.—Campaign for Kfar Chaim Arlosoroff.

The Congress proclaims a large-scale campaign for the founding of a settlement in the name of Chaim Arlosoroff. Of the money to be raised by this campaign one-third shall be devoted to the purchase of land by the K.K.L.

III.—LEAGUE OF NATIONS LOAN.

58.—Resumption of Efforts.

The Congress instructs the Executive to take in hand energetically once more the efforts initiated in 1929 for obtaining an international loan supported and guaranteed by the League of Nations.

For the purpose of carrying out this action decided upon by previous Congresses the Loan Commission shall be revived.

E.—IMMIGRATION AND LABOUR.

I.—IMMIGRATION.

59.—Demands in Regard to Immigration Ordinance.

1. The Congress declares that the existing Immigration Ordinance, in its fundamental provisions and in the manner of its practical execution, is contrary to the basic principles of the Mandate, which in Article VI imposes upon the Government the obligation of facilitating Jewish immigration, and that it is by no means in agreement with the principle of the absorptive capacity of the country upon which it is ostensibly based. This Ordinance serves as an instrument of artificial restriction of the immigration of Jews to Erez Israel.

2. The Congress protests against the system of the constant restriction of immigration, which is manifested particularly strongly in the present period, in which the Jewish masses of the Diaspora find themselves in a serious economic and political crisis, in which German Jewry is being ruined, and in which at the same time Erez Israel is rapidly developing through the labour and capital that the Jewish people has provided for the upbuilding of the country, so that the shortage of Jewish workers during the last two years has become a constant phenomenon in the country.

3. The Congress declares itself in favour of the abolition of the system of immigration restriction, which has found expression in the existing Immigration Ordinance, and calls upon the Executive of the Jewish Agency to demand from the Government the transfer of responsibility for Jewish immigration into Erez Israel, in accordance with the provisions of the Mandate, to the Jewish Agency.

4. The Congress demands that until the time when this request is fulfilled, those provisions in the present Immigration Ordinance shall be amended which particularly impede Jewish immigration, as follows:

- (a) The quota of certificates for workers shall be determined on the basis of prospects of work in the country, of the endeavours of the Jewish people in regard to the upbuilding of the country, and of the immigration requirements of the Jews in the Diaspora. The quota of immigration certificates shall be placed at the disposal of the Jewish Agency in order to render possible a regulation of immigration on the basis of the certificates without interruptions which impede the regulation of the labour market in the country ;
- (b) The restriction of the age of the immigrant workers to 35 years is in no way justified, and the Government is requested to cancel this condition ;
- (c) The restriction of the right of women to immigrate and the comparatively small number of certificates for women workers are by no means in accordance with the reality, with the needs of reconstruction, and the share of women in the life of the country. The Government is, therefore, requested to rescind these restrictions and to fix the number of the certificates for women in accordance with the proposals of the Jewish Agency ;
- (d) The condition demanded from immigrants of the capitalist category—namely, the possession of a minimum of £1,000—is not justified at present by the economic situation and the conditions of life in the country. The Government is, therefore, requested to make the permission for the immigration of capitalists dependent again upon the possession of £500, as in the Ordinance of 1925. The capitalists who submit proof of the possession of £500 should receive their visas direct from the local Consul without their applications having to be submitted to the Immigration Department of the Government in Jerusalem for a decision ;
- (e) The lack of any system in the regulations for artisans, technical workers and small manufacturers, leads to a restriction of the immigration of this category of immigrants that is valuable for the country. The following regulation should be proposed to the Government :—
 - (i) The amount requisite for an immigration permit for an artisan or a technical worker should be reduced to £150 ;
 - (ii) The list of trades and occupations in which there are prospects for settlement in the country should be handed over by the Jewish Agency from time to time to the Government.
- (f) Restriction of the right of decision of the Immigration Department of the Government in regard to the approval of the admission of relatives dependent for their livelihood upon inhabitants of Palestine (Category D), and extension of the immigration possibilities for relatives in full accordance with the Categories laid down in the Immigration Ordinance, without the permits for such relatives being deducted from the quota of the certificates under the Labour Schedule ;
- (g) The scale of income fixed for Palestine inhabitants who apply for immigration permits for relatives does not agree with the conditions of living and the wages in the country, and deprives large circles of the Yishuv of the possibility of obtaining immigration permits for their relatives. The Government shall, therefore, be requested to reduce the scale of income in agreement with the conditions of life of the Jews according to their various communities and places of residence, and also to grant to women who are independently engaged in a gainful occupation the same right to apply for the admission of such relatives.

5. The Congress energetically protests against the systematic attempts to issue orders of deportation against Jews who have come into the country and demands that the Government should recognise the right of every Jew who has come into the country and settled there to remain there irrespective of the way in which he has entered the country.

6. The Congress refers the following motion to the General Council for further consideration:

The Congress calls upon the Jewish Agency to demand from the Government that it shall recognise the right of the married and economically independent woman, without regard to the economic position of her husband and his ability to maintain his family, to receive an immigration certificate.

60.—Immigration on the Basis of Labour Certificates.

1. The Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency shall carry out the distribution of the immigration certificates according to the following groups:

- (a) Haluzim, who have gone through the requisite training;
- (b) Technical workers (labourers, artisans and small manufacturers) who have prospects of getting on in the country;
- (c) Relatives.

2. Whilst recognising the necessity of caring for the immigration of all groups, the Congress emphasises the great importance of the Haluz immigration and resolves that the greatest part of the certificates should be allotted to Haluzim who have received the requisite training. The Palestine Offices should allot the immigration certificates to the Haluzim in proportion to the number of each group who are undergoing training.

3. In view of the distressing situation of the Jews in Yemen and the necessity of their migration to Erez Israel, the Executive are requested to increase the number of certificates for Yemenite immigrants so far as possible. The Executive should endeavour to facilitate the immigration of the Yemenite orphans to Erez Israel with all the means at its disposal.

4. The Executive is requested to pay regard as much as possible to the state of the immigration from Germany, Russia, Salonika and the Orient, and to support the immigration of Jews from these countries with all the means at its disposal.

61.—Training (Hachshara).

1. The Haluzim shall be received in the training groups (*Hachshara-Kibbuzim*) only after at least one year's membership of a Haluz organisation or of a Zionist youth organisation, and on the condition that the Haluzim shall have an elementary knowledge of Hebrew before entering upon their

training and are declared fit for physical work after a medical examination.

2. The time requisite for Haluzim to obtain their immigration permit for Erez Israel shall be at least one year. The Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency shall carry out this decision according to the possibilities of each country.

3. The Palestine commissions shall create sub-commissions for *Hachshara* matters, whose function it shall be to watch over the Haluz organisations and to control the training of groups (*Kibbuzim*). The Palestine Offices shall carry out the investigation of the training by their own controlling officers, who (like the other officials of the Palestine Offices) shall be appointed for this purpose.

62.—Tourist Traffic.

1. The Congress regards Jewish tourist traffic to Erez Israel as valuable to the country, and requests the Jewish Agency to organise this traffic and to watch over it, and to prevent it from being exploited in a manner that may be harmful to Palestine immigration.

2. The Jewish Agency is requested to take all means to obtain an amnesty for the tourists who have come into the country and settled there without falling as a burden upon public funds.

63.—Composition of the Commissions of the Palestine Offices.

1. The Palestine Commission shall consist of 4-12 members who represent the parties that participated in the Congress elections and of a representative of the Haluz associations of the respective country. The Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency shall fix the number of the members of the Palestine Commission in each country in the course of one month after the Congress.

2. The Congress refers the following motions to the General Council for further consideration:

- (a) The distribution of seats of the representatives of the parties in the Palestine Commission shall be carried out in proportion to the number of votes which the parties received in the Congress elections in each country. Any seats that remain vacant shall be assigned to those that have received the largest surplus of votes. (The distribution of the seats of the party representatives shall be carried out on a basis of parity as between the Labour wing and the other parties.—**Minority proposal of the Labour Party**).
- (b) The Congress considers it necessary that there should be representatives of the Haluz associations of the parties among the representatives in the Palestine Commission.
- (c) The number of the representatives of a party shall not exceed 50 per cent. of the number of all members in the Palestine Commission.

- (d) Those parties which on the basis of the aforementioned scheme do not receive any representation in the Palestine Commission can take part therein with a consultative voice (the representative of the Haluz associations shall take part in the Palestine Commission with full voting powers like all other members). The election of the representative of the Haluz associations shall be carried out by the central committees of the Haluz associations recognised by the Congress. The voting shall take place on the basis of the number of the Haluzim who were in training in each country during the last month before the Congress—(**Minority proposal of the Labour Party**).
- (e) The Palestine Commission shall be elected once every two years, and shall hold office from Congress to Congress.
- (f) All sub-commissions of the Palestine Offices shall be constituted on the same basis as the Palestine Commissions.
- (g) In a country in which no elections to Congress have taken place, the distribution of seats in the Palestine Commission shall be determined by the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency, with particular regard to the special circumstances of the country in question.
- (h) The Palestine Commissions can co-opt representatives of bodies interested in immigration upon the sub-commissions and the Palestine Commission with a consultative voice.
- (i) Every Haluz association which joins the Haluz associations already existing, or recognised by the 13th and 14th Congress, viz., Hehaluz, Hehaluz Haklal-Zioni, Hehaluz HaMizrachi, and Brith Trumpeldor, needs confirmation by the Zionist Executive. The Congress recognises the Haluz association of the "Jewish State party."
- (j) The Congress requests the Executive to draw up the order of procedure of the Palestine Offices and their commissions, which shall immediately after publication be obligatory for the Palestine Offices until the next meeting of the General Council, which can decide upon amendments.
- (k) The Jewish Agency is requested to create a Palestine Office at Aden for the regulation of Palestine immigration affairs in place of the authorised representative in that city.
- (l) The Jewish Agency is requested to recognise a common Commission of the two Yemenite parties that took part in the Congress in matters relating to Palestine immigration in case the parties do not come to an agreement.

II.—LABOUR QUESTIONS.

64.—Collective Agreements.

The requirements of immigration and of colonisation render the development of all the economic forces of the country and the improvement of the productive economy both in town and country necessary—an economy which maintains itself and supports its workers under suitable conditions within the limits of economic possibilities.

The most important basis for the development of the national economy is the fixing of definite relations between the employers and their organisations on the one hand, and the organised body of workers on the other by means of labour agreements, which guarantee suitable labour conditions

and at the same time forms of mediation and of an obligatory arbitration board in the case of all disputes and differences of opinion between the two parties for the duration of the agreement.

The Congress takes note with satisfaction of the existing labour agreements between the Labour Organisation and the employers in various undertakings of industry, building and agriculture in Erez Israel, and requests the Executive to endeavour with all its power and authority to secure that acceptable labour agreements shall be effected in all branches of Jewish economy both in town and country in accordance with the particular conditions of every branch of industry. The Congress sees in these labour agreements the road to a normal development of Jewish economic activity and the avoidance of labour conflicts, strikes and lock-outs in the country.

65.—Labour Organisation.

The Congress recognises that the basis for the fixing of regulated labour conditions with a view to preventing disorganisation in labour affairs is the existence of a uniform organisation of employees. It regards the General Labour Federation in Erez Israel as a valuable instrument for the *Yishuv* and Zionism, as an organisation based upon the equal rights of all its members without distinction as regards religious and political views, and upholding liberty of thought and opinion for every religious and political tendency.

The pre-requisite conditions for the maintenance of Jewish labour and Jewish economic activity in the country are: The conquest of labour, the transfer of youth to a life of work in the country and its being rooted therein, the securing of a commensurate share of the Jewish worker in public works of the Government, the municipalities and the undertakings of international capital, the securing of suitable conditions of existence for the worker and his family; the defence of human rights and of civic and national rights in the country, the acquisition of the Hebrew language by the worker and the immigrant, the healing of the damage done by the *Galuth* and the conversion of the immigrant groups from the *Galuth* into a national labour unit. All this makes a comprehensive and uniform organisation of all Jewish workers into a single general federation necessary.

The Congress regards the attempts to break up the camp of the workers and to split its organisation as morally and economically detrimental, harmful both to colonisation and to regular labour conditions, and a serious disturbance of

the peace in the *Yishuv* and in the Jewish economy of the country.

The 18th Zionist Congress strongly disapproves of the method of fighting organised labour by means of strike-breaking, and declares that the organisations engaging in such a practice endanger and impede the Zionist work most seriously, and that their activity is not in harmony with the moral requirements and the national discipline of the Zionist movement.

The Congress considers the agreement arrived at between the General Labour Federation and the Poel Hamizrachi concerning an equitable division of labour and the safeguarding of suitable labour conditions as an important step in the strengthening of Jewish Labour and the creation of sound conditions among all workers, and appeals for the conclusion of similar agreements between the General Labour Federation and the other labour organisations in the country.

66.—Palestine Labour Bureaux.

The Congress expresses its full appreciation of the efforts that have been made in the course of a long period of colonisation by the labour bureaux of the workers to secure the rooting of the immigrant workers to the soil, to implement the principle of Jewish labour and to provide labour for all who seek it, as well as of the endeavours that have recently been made to establish joint labour bureaux.

The Congress regards the establishment of joint and harmoniously working labour bureaux by the employees and the employers on the basis of labour agreements as a desirable means of solving the question of providing and equitably dividing the labour among all in search of work. It entrusts the Executive with the task of discussing in conjunction with both parties the question of the establishment of a joint supreme labour authority.

67.—Regulation of Labour Conditions.

The Congress refers the following motions to the Executive for further consideration:

Motions of Mr. S. Zuchowiecki :—

1. The Congress proclaims the social need of the internal regulation of the labour conditions between employers and employees through collective agreements between employers on the one hand and representatives of the workers on the other. This agreement shall take place on the basis of a wage scale, which shall itself be based upon an obligatory arbitration board and labour bureaux created either jointly or by agreement in every place of employment, with a supreme authority for the country, composed of representatives of the parties, with the participation of the Vaad Leumi and the Zionist Executive, and with a neutral Chairman, who shall have the casting vote.

2. In the case of disputes about any alleged disadvantages to labour between the various organisations, the parties are obliged to bring the dispute before the supreme labour authority for decision by arbitration.

Motions of Mr. I. Suprasky:—

3. The Congress instructs the Zionist Executive for Palestine to enter into negotiations with the Vaad Leumi, and to appoint, together with it, a commission which shall include representatives of the workers and employers of the country, and which shall draw up a labour ordinance for the Yishuv in Palestine according to the following principles:—
 - (a) There is no room in Erez Israel for strikes, lock-outs and strike-breaking as long as the labour disputes are not brought for decision before an authorised body, which shall be set up by the national institutions, the organisations of the employees and the employers.
 - (b) The Jewish worker must receive a wage which will enable him to enjoy suitable conditions of existence and afford him an insurance against accidents. The employers must contribute definite amounts to the Sick Benefit Fund.
 - (c) The wages and the labour conditions must be so adapted to the profit-bearing capacity of the Jewish undertaking in town or country that they do not imperil Jewish economic development in Palestine. The quality of the work must correspond to the requirements of the undertaking.
 - (d) All labour conflicts must be brought for consideration before an obligatory arbitration board, which shall be organised in accordance with paragraph (a).
 - (e) The distribution of the work in Palestine must be carried out by neutral labour bureaux, which shall be organised in accordance with the labour ordinance of the Yishuv.
 - (f) In those colonies which have not yet recognised the principle of exclusive Jewish labour, the neutral bureaux and the arbitration boards shall be set up only when the employers' organisations have recognised the principle of entire Jewish labour and pledged itself to realise this as speedily as possible.
 - (g) A special commission shall be appointed to draw up the scale of wages in the various branches of Jewish economic enterprise upon the basis of a minimum quality of labour.

F.—HEALTH WORK.

68.—Government Grant for Jewish Health Service.

The Congress takes note with satisfaction of the first step that the Palestine Government has taken in regard to fulfilling the request of the Jewish Agency and of the Vaad Leumi regarding the grant of an annual subsidy for Jewish health work.

The grant of a subvention for a number of sanitary services of the Hadassah Medical Organisation and of the Kupath Holim for the year 1933-34, amounting to £6,700, including a single subvention of £3,000 for the completion of the building of the hospital in the Vale of Jezreel, forms indeed a very small part of the budget of the institutes concerned, but the Congress

appreciates the change that has taken place in the attitude of the Government on this occasion, and expresses the hope that the participation of the Government in the expenditure on Jewish health work in the country will constantly increase in proportion to the growth of the needs of the *Yishuv* and its increasing share in the public revenue of the Government.

69.—Unification of Health Service.

The Congress takes note of the report on the negotiations which, in accordance with the resolutions of the 17th Congress, were conducted between the Vaad Leumi and the Hadassah (Women's Zionist Organisation of America) concerning the amalgamation of the Jewish health institutions of the Hadassah Medical Organisation, the Kupath Holim, and other institutions under the authority of the Knesseth Israel.

The Congress expresses its confidence that the efforts made by the Vaad Leumi in this direction will be crowned with success.

G.—EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL WORK.

70.—Transfer of Education to the Knesseth Israel.

After hearing the report of the Executive regarding the transfer of the educational work to the Knesseth Israel, which took effect from the beginning of the year 5693, in accordance with the decisions of the General Council of July, 1932, the Congress resolves:

1. The Congress notes with satisfaction that the plan of the transfer of the Hebrew educational work of the Jewish Agency to the Knesseth Israel has been carried out by the Executive of the Jewish Agency in accordance with the decision of the General Council.
2. The Congress confirms the statement of the Executive of the Jewish Agency in its communication of November 21, 1932, to the Vaad Leumi, as follows:—
 “In transferring the educational work the Jewish Agency wishes to emphasise that it is not relieving itself of the educational work which it regards as an inseparable part of the work of the reconstruction of the country. . . . The Jewish Agency, which functions in the name of World Jewry, and is responsible to it, will continue in the future to share with the Knesseth Israel in bearing the responsibility for Hebrew education in Palestine, for its unification, tendency and standard, and will co-operate in the development of the schools in the spirit of Judaism and of Hebrew culture and in accordance with the requirements of the upbuilding of the National Home. The Jewish Agency will thus continue to take part in the direction of the educational work and will assist the *Yishuv*, within the limits of its financial possibilities, in the maintenance of the common educational work.”
3. The Congress declares with profound satisfaction that all sections of the *Yishuv* have responded to the appeal of the Zionist General Council to preserve the integrity and the unity of the Hebrew educational work within the Knesseth Israel.

4. The Congress is penetrated by the conviction that the Vaad Leumi will know how to safeguard the following principles, which are at the foundation of the Hebrew educational system in the country :—
- (a) The uniformity and integrity of the educational work ;
 - (b) The autonomous rights of the party tendencies recognised in the educational statute in force.

The Congress confirms the statement of the Executive of the Jewish Agency in its communication of November 21, 1932, which lays down the aforementioned principles as the essential conditions for the transfer of the educational work.

71.—Education Budget.

1. The Congress declares that, on the one hand, thanks to the constantly increasing participation of the Yishuv in the cost of education in Palestine and to the increase of the Government grant to the budget for Jewish education, and, on the other hand, by means of economies and reductions in the educational system, the Jewish Agency has been able this year to reduce its liability to the Vaad Leumi for the Education Budget accepted last year at the time of the transfer. The Congress accordingly instructs the Executive to pay out in full the amount fixed for education, and to see to the punctual and regular discharge of this obligation.

At the same time the Congress notes with great regret that, in consequence of the serious financial position of the Jewish Agency during the last few years, the network of Hebrew educational work in Palestine had to be reduced, and expresses the hope that, by means of the efforts of the Yishuv and of the Zionist movement, ways and means will be found in the near future to extend and to develop the network of education.

2. The Congress calls upon the Vaad Leumi to safeguard the education standard and the level of the elementary school of eight classes, and to do its utmost to ensure that the existing school system shall also embrace as far as possible the children who now either receive no education or attend non-Jewish schools.

72.—Kindergartens.

The Congress expresses its regret that among the various economies in the education budget made last year there was also included the reduction of the budget of the Kindergarten Schools. It, therefore, grants the Vaad Leumi a supplementary budget of £1,000 in addition to the regular budget for education for the purpose of supporting the Kindergarten Schools in the old Yishuv and the working Yishuv, and in other new centres of colonisation.

73.—Government Grants.

The Congress expresses its opinion that, although the Palestine Government has increased its grant for the public Hebrew educational system by £6,000, the present share of the Government in the education budget is not in accordance either with the number of pupils taught in the schools or with the extent of the contribution of the Jewish community to the revenue of the Government. The Congress, therefore, requests the Executive of the Jewish Agency, in conjunction with the Vaad Leumi, to continue the negotiations with the Government for an increase of the grant for Hebrew education.

74.—Admission of German Children.

1. The Congress, recognising the great importance of transferring the children coming from Germany to the Hebrew schools, requests the Directors of the educational system in Palestine to make all endeavours so that the school system, by opening new classes and supporting the establishment of new educational institutions, shall receive the children of the German immigrants, so that these children shall not remain outside the schools.

The Congress also regards it as necessary that new technical institutions and boarding schools shall be opened for the children of German Jews coming into Palestine.

2. As it is very important that the young immigrants from Germany, who have passed the obligatory school age, shall receive a technical education, especially preparation for agricultural work, the Congress welcomes the fact that all sections of the Yishuv are endeavouring to facilitate the admission of immigrants to the rural farmsteads.

3. The Congress requests the Executive to see to the centralising of this activity under conditions that render possible a proper education and its supervision, as well as to use its best endeavours to facilitate the immigration of the youth into the country. It is likewise the task of the Executive to do its best to provide the requisite means for the aforementioned activity out of the collections that are organised in the Jewish world for the benefit of German Jewry.

75.—Dissemination of Hebrew Among the Immigrants.

In recognition of the fact that a considerable stream of immigration involves the danger of a confusion of languages the Congress resolves:

- (a) All Palestine Offices and *Hachshara* (training) institutions are obliged to take measures in order to ensure that the immigrants are able to speak the Hebrew language.
- (b) The Zionist bodies of all tendencies in the various countries are obliged to see to the dissemination of the Hebrew language among

the Jewish masses by strengthening the existing institutions and the establishment of new ones for this purpose.

- (c) The Executive has to see to the establishment of institutions for the purpose of disseminating the Hebrew language in Erez Israel among the new immigrants, and is obliged to provide the means requisite for this purpose.

76.—*Vaad Halashon* (Language Board).

The Congress recognises the important significance of the *Vaad Halashon*, and regards it as its duty to further this institution by means of a regular subvention.

77.—The Hebrew University.

1. The Congress declares the immediate necessity of enlarging and developing the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and the Technical Institute in Haifa in order that they may fulfil the important task incumbent upon them, and receive the thousands of young Jews to whom the doors of the universities in many countries are closed, and in order that they may be able to serve as a centre of scientific work for those Jewish scientists and scholars who have been deprived by the persecution in Germany and the restrictions in other countries of the possibility of continuing their work at the universities in the Diaspora, and that they may also be able to form the centre of scientific work which is bound up with the upbuilding of the National Home and the revival of the Hebrew language and culture.

2. The Congress records with satisfaction the efforts of the governors of the University to strengthen the connection between the University and the general public in Erez Israel and in the Diaspora, and expresses its wish that the governors of the University may find the way to strengthen the influence of the general public upon the administration of the University.

3. The Congress addresses itself to the Zionist and the Jewish public with the request to respond to the appeal of the University, and to take active part in the establishment and the efforts of the Societies of Friends of the Hebrew University, in order to create a broad, popular, and reliable foundation for the strengthening of the Government and the consolidation of its foundations.

78.—Connection of Education in Erez Israel and the Diaspora.

1. The Congress regards it as a necessity of the hour to strengthen the spiritual connection and the community of effort between Hebrew culture in Erez Israel and the Hebrew movement and the national education—embracing all tendencies—in the Diaspora, and makes it incumbent upon all Zionist institutions and individuals in Erez Israel and the Diaspora to contribute to the development of this connection.

2. Whilst the Congress recognises the efforts for the dissemination of the Hebrew language and culture in the existing Jewish schools, it looks upon the Hebrew schools in the Diaspora as an important factor in the training of the present generation for the upbuilding of the country, and addresses an appeal to all Zionists to support the Hebrew language, both morally and materially.

79.—Hebrew Culture in the Diaspora.

1. In view of the fact that the creations of Hebrew culture and education in the Diaspora are in a state of need and in danger of collapse, owing to the economic crisis, as well as in view of the fact that in many countries, owing to the peculiar political conditions, a destructive fight is being carried on against our national culture, and that the destructive forces of practical assimilation among the Jewish people have recently increased, and led to an alienation from our national culture, the 18th Zionist Congress declares it to be an indispensable necessity that in the Diaspora the work in the domain of education and culture, which form the soul of the Zionist movement, shall be strengthened and extended. The Congress regards this work as one of the most important factors for intensifying Zionist education and for the internal improvement of the Zionist Organisation.

2. The Congress records with regret that the decisions of the 16th and 17th Congresses regarding the establishment of a department for Hebrew culture have not been carried out by the Zionist Executive, and instructs the Executive to carry out these decisions immediately after the Congress.

3. The 18th Zionist Congress recalls the decisions of the 17th Congress regarding the Hebrew World Union (*Brith Ivrit Olamith*) and the Hebrew World Congress, and demands from all factors within the Zionist Organisation that they shall carry out these decisions.

4. In view of the fact that the official language of the Congress, in accordance with standing orders, is Hebrew, the Congress resolves that the official organ and the official protocol of the Congress shall appear in Hebrew.

5. The 18th Zionist Congress makes it incumbent upon all Zionist institutions to conduct their correspondence with one another in Hebrew.

(121) 6. The Congress notes with regret that the decision of the 12th Congress, which requires that the officials of the Zionist institutions shall learn the Hebrew language in the course of a year, has not been carried out. The Congress instructs the Executive to carry out a strict investigation in the institutions with a view to ensuring the immediate fulfilment of this resolu-

tion. The Congress lays it down as an inviolable law that the appointment of new officials must depend upon their possessing a knowledge of the Hebrew language.

7. The Congress refers the following motion to the General Council for the adoption of a resolution:

The Congress resolves to grant a suitable subvention to the Hebrew World Union and to the central organisations for culture and education in the lands of the Diaspora.

8. The Congress refers the two following motions to the Executive as material for consideration:

- (a) The Executive is requested to seek the possibilities for establishing a Hebrew daily paper in the Diaspora.
- (b) The Executive is instructed to develop its official Hebrew central organ, "Haolam," so that it shall fulfil its task as a tribune for Hebrew literature and Zionism, and so that it can serve as a medium for the Hebraic circles interested in the intensification of Zionist ideology.

H.—ORGANISATION.

80.—The Jewish Agency.

1. The Congress takes note of the fact that the non-Zionist section of the Jewish Agency, whilst reserving its rights to equal representation in the Executive, has declared that it agrees to appoint three non-Zionist members on the Executive for the next administrative period. It is understood that the constitution of the Jewish Agency is thereby not affected, and that the non-Zionist seats shall be deemed to be vacancies within the meaning of Clause 7 (3) of the agreement, and can be filled in accordance therewith if so required.

2. The Congress declares that it agrees that the Council for the next administrative period shall transfer its authority to elect the Executive of the Jewish Agency to the Administrative Committee.

3. The Congress takes note of the report of the Standing Commission for Organisation and Propaganda regarding the proposals hitherto made for the reconstruction of the Jewish Agency, and instructs the Executive to submit a scheme for the reorganisation of the Agency to the next meeting of the General Council.

4. The Congress authorises the General Council to undertake not later than in the course of one year all steps for a revision of the constitution of the Jewish Agency, and empowers it, if necessary, to exercise all rights in the name of the Zionist Organisation pursuant to Clauses 12 and 13.

81.—Territorial Union.

After hearing the reports of the Chairman of the Organisation Commission, and after the discussion on the problem of the Territorial Union, the Congress resolves:

The proposals of the Organisation Commission, as well as all Minority proposals submitted to it, shall be referred as an expression of the opinions prevalent in the Congress to the Executive with the request to submit this material with any further suggestions to the next meeting but one of the General Council for the adoption of resolutions.

The proposals referred to the Executive are:—

1. The Zionists of each country shall form the Territorial Union of that particular country.
2. The following branches of work are included within the sphere of activity of the Territorial Union: Shekel work, Congress elections, Keren Hayesod, Keren Kayemeth, immigration, training, information service regarding Palestine and the dissemination of the Hebrew language. The Territorial Union can, provided all parties concerned are agreed, also include other branches of work within its sphere of activity.

(Minority Proposal of Mr. Bregmann:

The words "dissemination of the Hebrew language" shall be deleted in the first sentence, and shall be inserted in the second sentence after the words "branches of work.")

3. The Executive shall, within a period of three months, investigate, in conjunction with the Boards of the Zionist Funds, the question of the organising of the local managements of the Funds in different countries, and the co-operation of the Territorial Unions with these local managements and co-ordinate the activity of these bodies. Similarly, the question of the co-operation of the Territorial Unions with the Palestine Offices shall be regulated with the Immigration Department.
4. Members of the Territorial Unions can only become Shekel payers if they submit a written declaration of their adhesion. The question of the acceptance, the rejection and the exclusion of members shall be regulated in the instruction which the Executive shall issue after consulting the various countries.

(Supplementary Motion of Mr. I. Rabinowitch:

The demand for members' contributions shall be left to the discretion of each Territorial Union.)

5. In the year 5694 the Executive of the Territorial Union shall be composed proportionately on the basis of the elections in the respective country to the 18th Congress. In subsequent years the governing bodies of the Territorial Union shall be elected by these members on the basis of proportional representation. The election of the governing bodies shall be carried out as a rule by the members themselves. The Executive, however, can decide by a two-thirds majority that a Conference proportionately elected by the members shall be convened, and that the Conference shall elect the Executive of the Territorial Union according to a particular proportionate basis. The election procedure for each country requires the approval of the Executive.
6. The Executive shall decide after consultations with the Standing Committee for Organisation and Propaganda when these resolutions are to be carried out in the various countries, and within what period the various countries must take in hand the formation of

the Territorial Unions. The formation of these Unions must, however, take place at the latest within six months.

7. It shall be left to each Territorial Union to decide by a two-thirds majority whether and when local committees shall be formed in the various districts. In the year 5694 the local committee shall be constituted proportionately on the basis of the results of the last Congress elections in the respective country. In subsequent years the local committee shall be elected by the members of the Territorial Union resident in the country on the basis of proportional representation.
8. Every Territorial Union shall appoint a Court of Honour of first instance.

82.—Maintenance of Zionist Discipline.

1. The adhesion to the Zionist Organisation presupposes subordination to its laws and the resolutions of its governing bodies.

2. (a) External political negotiations with Governments and the League of Nations may be conducted by Zionists and Zionist groups only with the approval of the Executive.

(b) In special cases the Executive can demand that special political actions of another kind which fall within the sphere of competence of the Executive shall be undertaken only with its approval.

3. The adhesion of persons and bodies to the Zionist Organisation presupposes that in all Zionist questions the duty of discipline in regard to the Zionist Organisation must take precedence over the duty of discipline in regard to any other organisation.

4. It is the duty of the Executive to report all cases of infringement of the aforementioned resolutions (1, 2, 3) as well as all other cases of grave violation of the duty of discipline or of serious injury to Zionist institutions by Zionists or Zionist bodies to the Attorney of the Court of Honour for the purpose of taking appropriate proceedings. Upon the motion of the Attorney of the Court of Honour, the Executive can, pending the judgment of the Court of Honour, order the suspension of certain or of all rights of the persons or bodies concerned within the Zionist Organisation.

The Court of Honour must pronounce a judgment not later than six months after the order issued by the Executive, otherwise the measures taken cease to be valid.

The Court of Honour has the right, in proceedings against bodies, to pronounce the dissolution or the exclusion of this body or of its members from Zionist Organisation. After the dissolution or exclusion by the Court of Honour, the body concerned can propose to the General Council that it shall be re-established or readmitted and the General Council shall decide on the proposal by a two-thirds majority.

83.—Zionist Court Authorities.

1. The Chairman of the Congress Court and of the Court of Honour and the Congress Attorney shall be elected by the Congress upon the proposal of the Standing Committee, which shall previously consider the proposals of the Executive.

The members of the Court shall be elected by the Congress on the basis of the unanimous proposals of the Chairmen of the two courts and of the Congress Attorney approved by the Standing Committee.

2. Every member of the Court will be required on assuming office to make a solemn declaration by handshake that he will discharge his office impartially according to his best knowledge and the dictates of his conscience.

3. The Court of Honour is competent to deal also with proceedings against Zionist bodies.

4. The Court of Honour shall settle every case submitted to it within six months. The verdict must be published not later than one month after the conclusion of the proceedings.

84.—Standing Commission for Organisation and Propaganda.

The Executive is instructed to appoint a Standing Commission consisting of nine members for matters of organisation and propaganda, whose task it will be to advise the Executive on such questions of organisation and propaganda.

85.—Legislative Reform.

The Executive is empowered to appoint a Statutes Commission and to carry out in consultation with it, with the Chairmen of the General Council and of the Congress Court and the Congress Attorney, a revision of the election regulations, of the regulations regarding the World Election List and the Standing Orders of the Congress. The drafts worked out by the Executive shall then be submitted to the General Council for approval. The Congress authorises the General Council to permit these drafts to enter into force provisionally after having approved of them and pending the definite adoption of resolutions by the next Congress.

Any alteration of the election regulations requires a majority of two-thirds of the members of the General Council present.

All proposals in this sphere submitted to the Organisation Commission shall be referred to the Executive as material for consideration.

86.—Congress.

Article 16 of the Constitution shall be supplemented as follows:

1. The General Council has the right, by a qualified majority of two-thirds of the votes of the members present, to postpone the convening of the Congress for not more than a year.

87.—Shekel Quota for Small Countries.

The Congress resolves for the next election period to grant the right stipulated in Article 25, Section 5, of the Constitution, to the Territorial Shekel Unions of Finland, Estonia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Luxemburg, Spain and Portugal, New Zealand, Cuba and Dantzic, so far as they fulfil the conditions stated therein.

88.—Election Rights.

1. In elections to all Zionist bodies and the Zionist Congress the right to be elected will depend upon the production of proof that the candidate has fulfilled his duty to the Keren Hayesod.

2. The Congress records with satisfaction the progress which the use of the Hebrew language has made at the 18th Congress, and expresses the hope that an increased activity of the Zionist bodies and parties in the dissemination of the Hebrew language as well as the constant growth of the number of the Hebrew-speaking delegates will render possible in an ever-increasing degree the conduct of the Congress proceedings in Hebrew.

The Congress at the same time refers the following motion to the Statutes Commission to be appointed:

- (a) The right to be elected to Congress shall depend upon knowledge of the Hebrew language.
- (b) Whoever has taken part as a delegate in three Congresses shall not lose the right of being elected again even if he does not know the Hebrew language.

89.—Editorial Revision.

The Executive is requested and empowered to bring the Constitution as well as the other laws of the Organisation that have been amended or supplemented by resolutions of the Congress into harmony with the foregoing resolutions, to prepare a revised version in accordance therewith, and to publish it after obtaining the approval of the Chairman of the General Council, the Chairman of the Congress Court and the Congress Attorney.

ELECTIONS.

I.—Executive.

NAHUM SOKOLOW, President, Organisation, London.	Zionist	ELIEZER KAPLAN, Tel-Aviv.
DAVID BEN GURION, Tel-Aviv.		LOUIS LIPSKY, New York.
Prof. SELIG BRODETSKY, Leeds.		BERL LOCKER, London.
ISAAC GRUENBAUM, Jerusalem.		Dr. ARTHUR RUPPIN, Jerusalem.
Dr. VIKTOR JACOBSON, Paris.		MOSCHE SHERTOK, Jerusalem.

II.—Central Bureau for the Settlement of German Jews in Palestine.

Director :

Dr. CHAIM WEIZMANN, London.

III.—General Council.

A.—Members.

1.—Independent.

Dr. CHAIM WEIZMANN, London.	}	With the right to vote.
M. M. USSISCHKIN, Jerusalem.		
LEO MOTZKIN, Paris.		
ISAAC NAIDITSCH, Paris.		
Dr. SCHMARYAHU LEVIN, Haifa.	}	Without a vote.
Dr. OSIAS THON, Cracow.		
A. J. FREIMANN, Ottawa.		
HENRIETTA SZOLD, Jerusalem.		

2.—Labour Party.

JACOB CHASAN, Mischmar Haemek.	ISRAEL MEREMINSKI, Tel-Aviv.
JOSEF CHEIFEZ, Warsaw.	MELECH NEUSTADT, Warsaw.
ELIAHU DOBKIN, Tel-Aviv.	ANSELM REISS, Warsaw.
ADA FISCHMANN, Tel-Aviv.	DAVID REMEZ, Tel-Aviv.
Dr. SAMUEL FRIEDMANN, Kovno.	SALMAN RUBASCHOW, Tel-Aviv.
H. GREENBERG, New York.	Dr. ABRAHAM SILBERSCHIEIN, Lemberg.
ABRAHAM HARZFELD, Tel-Aviv.	JOSEF SPRINZAK, Tel-Aviv.
Dr. J. HELLMANN, Riga.	L. SZKOLNIK, Tel-Aviv.
MEIR JAARI, Merchavia.	I. TABENKIN, En Charod.
M. JAREBLUM, Paris.	Dr. A. TARTAKOWER, Lodz.
SALOMON KAPLANSKY, Haifa.	B. ZUCKERMANN, Jerusalem.
BERL KATZNELSON, Tel-Aviv.	

3.—General Zionists.

Dr. M. EBNER, Czernowitz.	ISAAC OCHBERG, Cape Town.
L. N. ETINGEN, Riga.	Dr. JOSEPH RUFEBSEN, Moravska
ABRAHAM GOLDBERG, New York.	Ostrava
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