THE
Alice L. Seligsberg
AND
Rose G. Jacobs
PAPERS
IN THE HADASSAH ARCHIVES
1918–1957
A Guide to the Microfilms

L. D. GELLER, Ph.D., Archivist

HADASSAH, The Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc. 1985
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1918 - 1957

A Guide To The Microfilms

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INTRODUCTION

The papers of Alice L. Seligsberg and Rose G. Jacobs, here presented on microfilm, are copies of the original documents now found in the Central Zionist Archives in Jerusalem. In her later years, Rose Jacobs willed her papers to the State of Israel. The Jacobs and Seligsberg Collections are grouped together because Alice Seligsberg, at the time of her death in 1940, left her papers to Rose Jacobs who was her closest friend and pupil. In that both Alice Seligsberg and Rose Jacobs were early presidents of Hadassah and their papers are of major significance to the history of Hadassah and to Zionism, in general, the Department of Archives and Research at Hadassah approached the executor of the Jacobs estate with a request for permission to film these papers in order to thus retain one copy in the United States for scholarly use. Permission was granted, and with the agreement of the Jewish Agency for Israel which handled the transfer of the collection to Israel, permission to microfilm these papers in the Zionist Archives and Library in New York City was also granted in December of 1982.

Since the papers were willed to the Zionist Archives in Jerusalem to be arranged and classified by that outstanding institution under the direction of Dr. Michael Heymann, and because the time allotted to Hadassah to film the documents was short, the papers were therefore microfilmed in the state of the original arrangement given them by Mrs. Jacobs herself. There was no attempt to alter the original order in any way.

In the following pages, however, the researcher will find what is, in fact, an intellectual order imposed upon an unorganized collection. This was done so that the papers could be used in the state in which they were filmed. Researchers will find key cards on the films that will designate series and provide the short descriptions that can be found elaborated upon in the inventory. For those who might question the possibility of two descriptive inventories, for one collection, one for the papers in Jerusalem, the other for the films in the United States, it is natural that it should be so. The papers were selectively filmed in New York and followed the original arrangement. Any other work
done on the papers in Israel would, as a matter of course, require another inventory. As Richard C. Berner and Uli Haller have written in their "Principles of Archival Inventory Construction," The American Archivist, (Spring, 1984), "Description is based upon arrangement. The inventory links these two aspects of intellectual control by being structured to reflect, for each accession, both the physical arrangement of record series and the natural descriptors that govern the order of the file units within them."

In a collection such as this, a collection of great intrinsic value, microfilm is a poor substitute but often a necessary one, for the wish to consult the original documents in Jerusalem.

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Alice L. Seligsberg was unquestionably one of the great figures in the history of American Zionism and in the history of Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of America. Although Hadassah has a special claim on her because of her work during its early years where she was a leader in helping to shape its course, she did, in fact, belong to Zionism as a whole, and in a sense, to humanity. Alice Seligsberg was an outstanding individual because as a human being, she was both a theoretician and then a practitioner of practical Zionism. These facets of her life were shaped by the moral and spiritual dimensions of her Judaism, and her sense of duty which she derived from her early associations with Dr. Felix Alder and the Ethical Culture Movement, and lastly from the ideal that she and her generation were blessed by the opportunity to effect real change and to create a new society both in America and in Palestine. For her, working in fulfillment of these goals was a privilege, a word she often used and meant.

Alice Seligsberg was born in New York City to Louis and Lillie Wolff Seligsberg on August 8, 1873. Although she was reared in a well to do environment and had the benefits of an excellent formal education at Barnard College, where she was a member of one of its earliest classes, at Columbia University and the University of Berlin, it was to the poor and to those in need that she devoted her life. As her colleague and friend, Henrietta Szold, wrote of her in September, 1940.

The great Jewish migration from Eastern Europe to the United States from 1882 to 1910 engaged every heart, every faculty in the transatlantic Jewish community. Its problems, eventually drew Alice Seligsberg into the vortex of the seething Jewish life then in the first stages of selfconscious consolidation into firmly organized forms in the United States. What
attracted and compelled her attention was the lot of the adolescent girl in the immigrant population, standing in perplexity between the Jewish culture of her parents which receded progressively into the background of her understanding and her sympathy, and the new beckoning American culture with its economic advantages and its social lure. Alice Seligsberg's trained mind and sensitive soul perceived the yawning chasm and its dark dangers ......

She therefore founded Fellowship House in 1913 and was its president until 1918. This organization was in effect a social and placement center for New York City orphan children. Her work there in those years prepared her for a similar position as Head of the Orphans Committee of the American Joint Distribution Committee in Palestine, a position that she held in conjunction with her Zionist work for Hadassah and the Z.O.A. as administrative head of the American Zionist Medical Unit for Palestine which was organized in 1917.

Her intellectual progression from Ethical Culture to Judaism and hence to Zionism was going on during these years. Those who read her correspondence with Dr. Felix Adler, with Dr. Judah Lieb Magnes, with Henrietta Szold and with Jessie Sampter to name but a few, realize that Miss Seligsberg was indeed a religious philosopher of the sharpest perception. She wrote to Dr. Magnes in July of 1910 that her break from the tenets of Ethical Culture came from a realization that although the love of righteousness might well inspire one generation, it could not be transmitted to the next without the aid of formal religion. As for why she returned from the other side of assimilation, Ethical Culture, to Judaism, she wrote to Dr. Magnes ......

Why did I come back to Judaism as a religion? What is it that, to my mind, distinguishes Judaism from other religions ...... I feel quite sure that Judaism does possess some inherent and unique elements that were not forced into being on account of the existence of their opposites in the non-Jewish world. Perhaps the Jewish conceptions of God, immortality, worship, prayer, etc., were at
For Seligsberg, unlike many other American Jews, the step from Judaism to Zionism was logical. Zionism in her view, stemmed from the desire to perpetuate Judaism as a religion. In a sense the step was almost Herzlian. She felt that in order to cope with world antagonisms, Judaism needed to have political organization. The return to Zion, to a Jewish National Home, was therefore a way of making Judaism and Jews secure.

In 1937, Alice Seligsberg was asked by Hadassah to put down on paper her memories of the beginnings of the W.Z.O.A. in an article entitled, Chronicle of Hadassah, 1912-1914. She wrote,

My first recollection associated with Hadassah is a telephone call from Miss Szold. I cannot date it accurately, 'Alice, I am calling a small meeting of Zionist women, with the idea in mind of taking up some piece of practical work in Palestine. I want you to be in on this. It will not take up much of your time.' The nucleus of the group that then gathered about Miss Szold was the membership of a defunct study group of which she had been the leader ..... I was a new recruit in Zionist ranks and had not been a member of the study group. A self appointed committee held a number of meetings to draft a constitution with which Bernard Rosenblatt, the future husband of Gertrude Goldsmith, a member of the committee, helped. We planned the public gathering which was held in the vestry rooms of Temple Emanu-El on Purim, 1912. As I recall the program, both Miss Szold and Miss Eva Leon spoke of their visits to the Holy Land, Miss Szold's
at the end of 1909, Miss Leon's more recent. I think it was then that we first heard of the great need for maternity service for Jewish women in Palestine .... The chapter was poor in pocket and in enrolled membership. Seven months after organizing we were still unable to affiliate with the Federation of American Zionists because of the cost. We did so only in February, 1913. Also, for reasons of economy, we decided to hold parlor meetings only in houses provided with electric current since acetylene needed for lantern pictures would be an extra expense.

In the summer of 1916, the Zionist Organization of America, then the Federation of American Zionists, received a cablegram from the International Zionist Organization, in which the medical needs of Palestine were vividly described and help solicited. The great war then raging had spread to the Middle East and had thinned the ranks of Palestine physicians. Epidemics were rampant in the land. Because of Hadassah's previous experience as sponsor of the district visiting nurses in Jerusalem, beginning in 1913, it was selected to execute the organization staffing and equipping of the unit and its administration in Palestine. As the unit's technical director had withdrawn from his agreement with Hadassah at the last moment, before the expedition left America, and as its business manager, E. W. Lewin-Epstein had suffered a heart attack in London, Alice Seligsburg was pressed into service. She had had successful administrative experience, rare for a woman at that time, and was then President of Fellowship House in New York. Of the events of her tenure as Head of the American Zionist Medical Unit nothing can here be said. Those interested may read her own, The American Zionist Medical Unit or the archives themselves to determine the degree of her success in this undertaking.

In Palestine no more than one year, she was asked by Dr. David de Sola Pool, who was working at that time for the American Joint Distribution Committee to aid Jewish war sufferers, to head the Orphans Committee and to do relief work for children under the committee's auspices. Here was congenial work, work that she was trained to do and as fate
and her yearnings would have it, she was able to do it in Palestine. Aged 55 when she took over the Executive Directorship of the Orphans Committee of the American Joint Distribution Committee, Alice Seligsberg was probably at the high point of her career. As Henrietta Szold later wrote,

In the Palestine of those days the huge problem presented by four thousand 'war orphans' hung over the country. All the years of her adult life, Alice Seligsberg had devoted herself to the problem of the child and the young girl. The American Joint Distribution Committee was ready to grant the considerable means required for the reclamation of an army of waifs, a forgotten, abandoned, neglected child population. They were all war victims but only in part orphans. Thus the problem was two fold: to search all parts of the world and reunite families, and to care for those whose protectors had perished in the war. A ramified system had to be elaborated. Its records are preserved in the archives of the Vaad Leumi. Some day it should be studied and analyzed. It would yield results of value for the treatment of the underprivileged child. The trained educator would see in it a monument to Alice Seligsberg for her two years devotion to a task of vital importance ..... If the dumb figures in the archives cannot be made to speak, evidence should be gathered from the thousands who are living useful lives in Palestine and other countries, because a woman of insight and training solved a problem of wide implications.

Not only was Alice Seligsberg involved in the day by day affairs of the Palestine Orphans Committee, she also took a serious interest in the Institute for the Blind in Jerusalem and served as a working member of the Board of Trustees of that institution for many years after she left Palestine. Her writings and addresses in the field of social service were important and influential both in the
Middle East and in the United States. Before leaving for Palestine, she delivered a paper before the Baltimore Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs entitled, "Jewish Orphans." While in Jerusalem she wrote her Statement Concerning Orphans (1919) and her Brief Outline of the Work of the Palestine Orphans Committee. Both were published in Palestine. Her many reports, now found in the archives, are and should be studied by modern students in the Jewish social work field.

Alice Seligsberg returned home to the United States in 1920. She was fifty-seven years old, an age when most people contemplate retirement. She, however, immediately took up where she had left off in the social work field. In 1922 she was appointed Executive Director of The Jewish Children's Clearing Board of New York, a position she held from 1922 until 1936 when she resigned to become a member of its Board of Directors. Considering her work in that capacity, Herman Block, Vice-President of the New York Association for Jewish Children said in 1940, "step by step, directly to the influence of Alice Seligsberg can be traced almost every change of policy which has brought about much of the progress that has taken place in Jewish child care during the past twenty-five years." According to her life long friend and her Hadassah colleague, Rose G. Jacobs, who wrote in her appreciation of Miss Seligsberg printed in The American Jewish Year Book in 1941,

It was Alice Seligsberg too, who was largely responsible for the establishment in New York of a central bureau for the study of dependent children and their placement in homes or orphanages most suited to each one's particular need.

Hadassah again claimed her services during these years. From 1921 to 1923 she served as its National President and thereafter took on work as the Palestine advisor to the Junior Hadassah organization, which she held until shortly before death in 1940.

Yet with all of these facts of her manifold accomplishments which do imply her humanity, still the spirit of Alice Seligsberg is somehow eclipsed by dry biographical fact. It was she who in 1917 wrote to Henrietta Szold in New York concerning the Russian Revolution, "I cannot believe that I have been privileged to live in its time." She was an idealist who abhorred injustice wherever she saw it in the world, and, with
other Progressives of her generation, saw that things should and could be changed for the better.

Her undated letter to Junior Hadassah probably does illustrate the nobility of spirit that was hers as well as the light under which she operated. It is here related in full.

It has occurred to me in thinking about our work in Palestine, that any group of intelligent persons banded together for a purpose, can do a good job of one sort or another; but unless they are very careful and farsighted, the time will come when the job will become an end in itself and the ultimate goal will recede into the remote background of their thoughts, or be forgotten altogether. When that happens, pride has taken the place of humility, and the work will have lost the divine quality put into it by its founders. May this never come to pass in the case of Senior or Junior Hadassah. Be our special undertakings what they may - the Hadassah Medical Organization, or Meier Shfeyah as at present, or some other enterprises in the years to come - may we always see the concrete work in its relation to the whole great purpose to which we wish to render service. By this I do not mean that we are to be influenced by those who - because the rest of the Palestine program cannot be carried out just now on the same level - urge us to lower our standards. To them we must say that we think of tasks not merely as medical enterprises or children services, but as educational projects in the highest sense for Palestine as a whole. The other work will rise to greater excellence if our work is not dragged down.

Our ultimate task - the Zionist hope - however, is the up building of the Jewish Homeland as a socially just and creative community, creative in every domain, in science, in art, in religion, a community in which every person may develop to the utmost of his power. Every project we engage in should be subsidiary to this purpose which we must keep always in the mind's vision. That we
may recognize this and act accordingly
is my prayer for the future of both Junior
and Senior Hadassah.
When Hadassah was founded in 1912, Rose Gell was one of its earliest members. She was, at that time, a twenty-two year old teacher in the city schools of New York. Even then, she exhibited that strong sense of duty that she believed that America's technical strength in the sciences, business, medicine and in administration gave to trained American Zionists to be a force for the good in Palestine. This was a position that she held during her whole life while on the other hand, Henrietta Szold, her mentor who believed the same way before her settlement in the land in 1920, came progressively to accept and to reflect the point of view of the yishuv.

Although Rose Jacobs enrolled in Hadassah in 1912, she was considerably younger, and far less educated in Zionist theory than was either Miss Szold, who was forty-seven years old at the time of the founding, or Alice Seligsberg who was thirty-nine. Both Seligsberg and Szold became Rose Jacobs' role models in Zionist work. She first met Henrietta Szold in 1910 when the latter had recently returned from Palestine. Jacobs was also one of a group of young women who met at the home of Alice Seligsberg to engage in the study of ethics. As Jacobs said of her early education, "From the time that I was twelve, through the period of my high school education and training as a public school teacher, I read the classical and current literature, much of which dealt with modern Zionism. As often as possible, I attended lectures by Dr. Magnes, Stephen Wise, Dr. Kaplan, Joseph Barondess, Zvi Masliansky and visiting dignitaries from Europe and Palestine."

In 1914, Rose Jacobs gave up her teaching career to marry Edward Jacobs of Atlanta, Georgia. The two left on their honeymoon trip for Palestine in that year which was to be the first of many trips and missions in the service of Zionism that Rose Jacobs would make. During World War I, the Jacobs lived in Columbus, Georgia, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and in Washington, D.C. In the latter city, Edward Jacobs, an attorney, served as a dollar a year Aide to the War Trade Board, before returning permanently to New York in 1918. During her Southern years, the young Rose Jacobs organized Hadassah chapters in Columbus, Georgia, and in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and was instrumental in the organization of the Washington, D.C. chapter. She was also active in the local Jewish communities of those places.
Again at the center of Hadassah activity in New York in the years after 1918, Rose Jacobs became an exceptionally active worker as an organizer, a public speaker, and as the editor of the Hadassah News Bulletin. She was also a delegate to national conventions and congresses, as well as an active public relations person for the national organization in the newly formed chapters around the country. When Henrietta Szold, who was President of Hadassah, left for Palestine to aid in the administration of the American Zionist Medical Unit, Rose Jacobs who by this time had become Vice-President of the national organization, became its acting president. By this time also, her reputation as a Zionist had grown beyond national limits, and in 1922, she became a delegate to the International Zionist Conference which met in Cleveland.

From 1914 to 1930 when she became President of Hadassah in her own right, Rose Jacobs made numerous fact finding trips to Palestine in behalf of the W.Z.O.A. These missions concerned such tasks as reporting on the work of the first district nurses sent out by Hadassah in 1914, a survey of the work done in Hadassah hospitals in the mid-1920s, a journey to inaugurate devolution plans and programs of the work carried on by Hadassah, and lastly, the initiation of the building project of the Hadassah hospital on Mt. Scopus. On each one of her trips, she recalled being entertained by various British High Commissioners for Palestine during these years. She had become well acquainted with Sir Arthur Wauchope, Lord Plummer and Sir Herbert Samuel. At a later time, she enjoyed telling stories of days spent with these prominent British administrators of the Mandate. In 1957, she recalled one such conversation with Sir Herbert Samuel.

When Lord Samuel was in the United States two years ago, I went to hear him lecture at Columbia University on his variance with Albert Einstein. He was then President of the International Philosophical Society. Again I went to hear his lecture on the Hebrew University. It was one of the best on the subject of universities generally, and the Hebrew University specifically I ever heard. When I met him at the home of mutual friends, he asked when I planned to go to Israel and remarked
that I ought to go because of the great changes that I would find. I told him I could not know when we would be going but that knowing Palestine so intimately, I could visualize the changes. How quantitatively larger, more numerous, the landscape dotted with more settlements, more people in Tel Aviv, more industries and buildings, even more, "Maabarot," etc. I remarked that I read as much as I can. I have correspondence with people in Israel, and people go, and come, come and go, and I get first hand reports.

With a mischievous twinkle in his eye and a smile around his mouth, with a warning finger he said, 'Ah still you will find great changes and you should go and see.' I inquired to what he referred, to which he answered, 'You won't find the British there.'

Rose Jacobs served a two term presidency of Hadassah. The first was from 1930 to 1932. It was, however, during her second term, 1934-1937, that she made her greatest contribution to the organization and to world Jewry. Rose Jacobs was president of Hadassah during the period of the developing Holocaust in Europe. As she said of that time, "It was natural for those organized forces engaged in Jewish and Zionist purposes that they should be deeply concerned. Hadassah had been working solely in a program of health in Palestine. It had met with great success; acquired fame and reputation in that field. However, when the Nazi blow came, I was among those who felt keenly that an organization like Hadassah would have to demonstrate that it was interested and concerned specifically in what was happening in Germany."

Rose Jacobs urged her colleagues in Hadassah against complacency to the rising storm and indicated that Hadassah ought to aid the German Youth Aliyah organization which was operating under great pressure of time in attempting to transport Jewish children to Palestine.

Hadassah's response was to send Rose Jacobs to Palestine in the summer of 1935 in order to survey several projects that
the organization might be willing to pursue outside of the health field. In Jerusalem Rose Jacobs associated herself with Henrietta Szold, then the Director of the Youth Aliyah office of the Central Bureau for the Settlement of German Jews of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. Rose Jacobs lived, traveled and worked with Miss Szold in her Youth Aliyah work. All during this time, however, Miss Szold, according to an account written by Mrs. Jacobs, never tried to influence her to move Hadassah into the orbit of Youth Aliyah, although it was obvious that this was what Miss Szold wished. Also, it was by no means certain that Hadassah would accept projects outside of the health field in such a move would have to be approved by the general membership meeting in convention, and not simply by the National Board. In addition, there were other possibilities, vocational education being one. Rose Jacobs, as President of Hadassah, however, reached the conclusion for her own part, that the tragedy of German Jewish youth must lead Hadassah to Youth Aliyah.

Jacobs left Palestine at the end of the summer of 1935 and headed for Lucerne, Switzerland for the Zionist Congress of that year. There she met with Louis Lipsky of the Zionist Organization of America and told him that she would recommend Youth Aliyah for Hadassah's expanded program, and also formulated the rudiments of a contract with Dr. George Landauer of the German Jewish Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency. The contract stipulated that Hadassah would become the sole agent within the United States for Youth Aliyah and would provide $30,000 per annum for two years to the Youth Aliyah organization. This contract would eventually be ratified by the Hadassah convention meeting in Cleveland in November of 1935.

After leaving Lucerne, Rose Jacobs in the company of Henrietta Szold then journeyed to Amsterdam for the First International Youth Aliyah Conference. There she met the young leaders of the German Youth Aliyah Movement and was much impressed by their ability and sincerity. Georg Josephthal, Hanoch Reinhold, Marduk Schattner and Arieh Haendler would all become major figures in the Youth Aliyah movement in Palestine in the ensuing years.

In July of 1936, Rose Jacobs in an attempt to make personal contact and to discuss Hadassah's financial support with the German Youth Aliyah organization, made a perilous
trip to Germany. A letter shows that Jacobs, unmindful of personal danger, saw that it was her duty to go to Germany no matter what the cost. Her colleagues at Hadassah feared for her safety. Marian Greenberg, the first Chairman of Youth Aliyah, wrote:

I am sending you a copy of Miss Stern's (Eva Stern-Michaelis, Head of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Office in Berlin), very confidential letter from Amsterdam, the contents of which may be familiar to you if you have been able to arrange a meeting with her in Geneva. The dispatch of the following cable to you on July 8th.

'Stern writes imperative you confer outside Germany before you visit Berlin due to police regulations. If possible, write her, rather than wire to arrange meeting—National Board.'

Followed a long and careful discussion at a Board meeting as a result of which we recommend that you write Miss Stern, since all cables are opened and read. We were anxious to safeguard the possibility of your entering Germany, if you wish, as a private individual, in accordance with Miss Stern's suggestions and we knew that once a telegram over your signature went to Berlin arranging an appointment, that procedure would be impossible, and that you would have to enter Germany by securing permission from the secret police. It was for this reason that we decided to wire Miss Stern informing her of your whereabouts.

May I express to you the anxiety which all of your colleagues on the Board have as to your making the trip into Germany at all under the present circumstances. You, of course, will be able to judge the situation much better than we. Nevertheless, we wish to stress the fact that no consideration of duty to Hadassah or your, 'official conscience' should have weight when your own safety may be involved.
During Rose Jacobs' years as President of Hadassah, working closely with Marian Greenberg, five thousand Youth Aliyah wards escaped from Germany to sanctuary in Palestine. Rose Jacobs' most impressive contribution to Zionism was the beginning of the productive association of Hadassah with Youth Aliyah which continues to this day, and the fact that under her leadership, a major American Zionist group took significant and pragmatic steps to rescue as many Jewish children as possible from Hitler.

Hadassah's main purpose has always been medicine and health care for Palestine. Rose Jacobs' concerns mirrored the institution's responsibilities in this field. She was always close to Hadassah University Hospital and the Hadassah Hebrew University School of Medicine. As her papers indicate, she spent much time sorting out differences between its many forceful and clashing personalities in the interests of harmony and better medical care. Rose Jacobs was President of Hadassah when the building program for the Hadassah-University on Mt. Scopus was initiated, and was present in 1939, when the hospital was dedicated at its magnificent site on the heights above Jerusalem.

By this time, the war in Europe was imminent. There was every possibility that such a war might spread to the Middle East as had the Great War of 1918. In February of 1940, Rose Jacobs embarked on yet another mission for Hadassah. This time it was to establish the Hadassah Emergency Committee in Palestine whose efforts would be directed to handling all emergencies that might arise there during a war. This really meant that the Committee would see that decisions were made and implemented in the event that there was a break in communications between New York and Jerusalem. Given her bias in favor of American leadership in Palestine, Rose Jacobs asked Dr. Judah Magnes, the Chancellor of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Julius Simon, the head of the Palestine Economic Corporation, and Henrietta Szold to sit on the Committee. During the war, this committee was effective in seeing that Hadassah funds were transmitted to its projects in spite of the many difficulties it encountered.

Realizing that a secure Palestine would have to take into consideration Arab aspirations in Palestine and in surrounding countries, and in the words of Rose E. Matzkin, "observing Arab hostility and British betrayal of Jewish
interests at the London Round Table for Arabs and Jews in 1939, Rose Jacobs felt impelled to urge study of an important part of Zionism's unfinished agenda. With the support of the National Board, the Committee for the Study of Arab-Jewish Relations was established. She was drafted as chairman of the committee which consisted of distinguished academics as well as Hadassah activists, and she served from 1941 to 1943. The papers of this committee can be found in the Zionist Political History Record Group in the Hadassah Archives.

Honest in her personal relationships, often to the point of undiplomatic frankness, and with power slipping away from her in the late 1940's, she broke with the leadership and the organization for whom she had devoted a major part of her life. However, this did not dim her Zionist commitment or her work for Palestine. She continued both as a director and consultant to the E.S.C.O. Foundation whose primary commitment was to the industrial development of Palestine.

Beginning her career at the feet of Henrietta Szold and Alice Seligsberg, and in her own opinion remaining true to their ideals and example, Rose Jacobs must be considered one of the leading figures in American Zionism of the first half of the twentieth century.
RECORD GROUP #7
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
ALICE L. SELIGSBERG-ROSE G. JACOBS PAPERS, 1918-1956

SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

For those scholars interested in the lives of Alice Seligsberg and Rose Jacobs, two outstanding American Zionists, most materials necessary for works of synthesis can be found on these films. The films are also significant from a topical point of view. Students of the early history of social work in Palestine and Alice Seligsberg's role therein, must consult these papers. The materials in the Palestine War Orphan's Series, The Orphans Committee Correspondence and Reports Series, and the Institute for the Blind Series on Reel Number 1 of these microfilms as well as the Alice L. Seligsberg Orphan Correspondence Series on Reel Number 2, complements the extensive materials on the organization of social services in Palestine for the World War I period found in the Archives of the Vaad Leumi in Israel. What is notably absent from these microfilms is material concerning Miss Seligsberg's extensive career in social work in New York at Fellowship House, and later at the Jewish Children's Clearing Board.

The Alice L. Seligsberg Essays and Writings Series delineates her philosophical development from Ethical Culture to Judaism. The materials here must be read to understand the intellectual forces that provided the basis for her practical humanitarian efforts in social welfare, medical and Jewish organizational work. All of this is based in the rich cultural life and the life of the mind of New York Jewry in the first two decades of the twentieth century. This material can be found in the series mentioned above as well as in the Alice L. Seligsberg-Henrietta Szold Correspondence Series that reveals the many intellectual debts to leading thinkers of their times of these two women of the Women's Zionist Organization of America.

The Alice L. Seligsberg Notebooks Series and the Alice L. Seligsberg-Nellie Straus Mochenson Correspondence Series are of particular value to the social historian of Zionism who may be interested in describing the social and topographical backgrounds of the American Zionist community in Palestine in the 1920's. Corresponding material also exists in the Henrietta Szold-Family Correspondence Series in the Henrietta Szold Papers that faithfully describes Miss Szold's
early days and impressions of Palestine from a social and topographical point of view.

The Alice L. Seligsberg-American Zionist Medical Unit Series is of particular value in that it fills out the American Zionist Medical Unit Series in the Henrietta Szold Papers and provides some of the earliest primary source material on the Unit. In that Miss Seligsberg preceded Miss Szold to Palestine in the Unit's service, her A.Z.M.U. reports for 1918 will be of great significance to researchers in the field of medical history and administration.

As indicated in the introduction to this work, Rose Jacobs' papers were filmed in the original order given them by Mrs. Jacobs herself. She, no doubt, arranged her papers before 1948, at which time and before, she thought that her projected history of Hadassah might become a reality. Because of internal politics at Hadassah, this never came about. However, researchers will note the existence of two chronological series established by Mrs. Jacobs with the obvious intent of writing a history of the organization. These chronological series appear on Reels 2 and 3 of the microfilms and between the two, offer a general historical development of Hadassah between 1912 and 1960. The series is arranged by years and contains correspondence, reports, and other printed materials as well as copious notes taken by Mrs. Jacobs over the years.

The major topics in the Chronological Series are early Hadassah history and organization in the United States, Hadassah's early work in preventative medicine in Palestine, Zionist politics in the Mandate period, the origins of Youth Aliyah and Jacobs' own role in guiding Hadassah to join the movement, and the whole question of Ihud with details of Hadassah's position concerning Dr. Magnes and Miss Szold. All of Mrs. Jacobs' notes in this series are important for their trenchant personal observations on leading figures in medicine, politics and youth rescue work in Europe and in Palestine. Her opinions concerning David Ben Gurion, Abba Hillel Silver, Stephen Wise, and the role of individual Hadassah leaders in the Ihud controversy are but brief introduction to the incisive and often vitriolic comments that can be found in various topical series.

Rose Jacobs has left an important series of vignettes on significant Zionist personalities that is preserved in a series of the same name. This Zionist Personalities Series contains
materials on Dr. Jack Kligler, pioneer bacteriologist in Palestine and at the H.M.O. and his continuing battles with Dr. Yassky, Director of the Medical Organization from 1928-1948. There are vignettes on Dr. Stephen Wise and Dr. Silver and on Recha Freier of Youth Aliyah. There are materials on Robert Szold, the Zionist lawyer, Sir Leon Simon, the author, Dr. I. B. Berkson, the noted Jewish educator, Hans Kohn, the historian, as well as intimate portraits of Ben-Gurion, and Dr. Weizmann's controversy with Dr. Judah Magnes. Rose Jacobs' evaluation of Hadassah leaders of that time is equally as valuable as primary source for Zionist historians.

From the standpoint of Rose Jacobs' interpretation of outstanding personalities, the Hadassah Medical Organization Personalities Series is particularly good on many of the leading nurses that served H.M.O. over the years. The Hebrew University of Jerusalem Series for the 1930's and 1940's, the Rose Jacobs-Louis D. Brandeis Series and the Dr. Judah L. Magnes Series complements the already mentioned Zionist Personalities materials in terms of human interest and Rose Jacobs' interpretation of Zionist leaders.

From an archivist's point of view, the Arab-Jewish Relations Series which holds a wealth of unknown sources, provides some of the best documents in an exceedingly rich collection. As previously mentioned in the sketch of the life of Rose Jacobs, Arab-Jewish relations was of great concern to Rose Jacobs. In addition to the Minutes of the Arab-Jewish Relations Committee from 1940-1943, and numerous other published sources of note listed in the series description, the existence of the typescript of David Ben-Gurion's response to Prof. H. A. R. Gibb of Oxford, giving Ben-Gurion's views of the "Arab Problem" should be mentioned as an introduction to a closer reading of the series descriptions that follow.
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SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

ALICE L. SELIGSBERG—ROSE G. JACOBS PAPERS, 1918–1956

REEL #1

SUBGROUP #1
ALICE SELIGSBERG CORRESPONDENCE
1918 – 1940

ALICE SELIGSBERG NOTEBOOKS SERIES
OCTOBER, 1918 – DECEMBER, 1921

The notebooks contain letters from Miss Seligsberg to her family from Palestine where she was posted as Hadassah’s first representative with the American Zionist Medical Unit. There are descriptions of the customs and topography of the country, accounts of her administrative work, travel accounts and comments on the British administration of Palestine. The notebooks also contain letters of Libby Oppenheim in Palestine to Mr. Seligsberg, (Alice Seligsberg’s father), in New York, as well as descriptions of the economy and social structure of Egypt with comments upon wealth and poverty, ignorance of hygiene and disease.

Miss Seligsberg’s second notebook contains descriptions of tours of hospital outposts in Tiberias and Safed, and an account of a journey to Damascus, Ba'albek and Haifa. She describes meetings of Sophia Berger, Libby Oppenheim, Nellie Straus and Jessie Sampter, young Hadassah leaders who met in Palestine in June, 1919. Miss Seligsberg’s descriptions of the terrible conditions existing for children and the work of the Orphans Department are included here as well as the development of the work of the American Zionist Medical Unit under Dr. I. M. Rubinow, and her return to the United States in 1920.
RECORD GROUP #7
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
ALICE L. SELIGSBERG-ROSE G. JACOBS PAPERS, 1918-1956

REEL #1

PALESTINE WAR ORPHANS COMMISSION
SERIES, 1920-1923

This series contains Seligsberg travel notes from the field describing the conditions of the Jaffa Orphans Home. There are also accounts of the Arab pogroms during Passover week, 1920, and the medical relief work of the A.Z.M.U. Included is the first annual report of the Orphans Committee of the American Joint Distribution Committee, July, 1919-July, 1920, and the Report on the refugee encampment in Alexandria, 1918.

The series also contains fund raising correspondence of Dr. David De Sola Pool as Regional Director of Relief for War Orphans in Syria and Palestine for the J.D.C. There is Sophia Berger correspondence with Alice Seligsberg, and organizational minutes of the Palestine War Orphans Committee. Included also are descriptions of the fund raising work of Dr. Stephen Wise for the Palestine War Orphans work and that of Alice Seligsberg after her return from Palestine in 1920. There is material on American Jewish leaders and their role and involvement in orphan relief. Also included are notes on the formation of the Palestine Orphans Committee proposed by Alice Seligsberg. There are also statistics re: numbers under care by institution in 1922, as well as the minutes of the Palestine Orphans Committee, 1921-1923.
RECORD GROUP #7
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
ALICE L. SELIGSBERG-ROSE G. JACOBS PAPERS, 1918-1956

REEL #1

ALICE SELIGSBERG-HAYM PERETZ CORRESPONDENCE
SERIES, FEBRUARY 7, 1919-SEPTEMBER 3, 1926

Letters from a young Zionist friend to Alice Seligsberg regarding Palestine, the desire of Peretz to prepare for practical work there, Jewish education and its importance. The letters indicate that Miss Seligsberg's work and character are a source of inspiration, and indicate Peretz's prediction that Miss Seligsberg's presidency of Hadassah, (1921-1923), will be a source for a new emphasis upon Jewish education.
ALICE L. SELIGSBERG—ROSE G. JACOBS PAPERS, 1918–1956

REEL #1

ALICE SELIGSBERG—NELLIE STRAUS MOCHENSON CORRESPONDENCE SERIES, 1919–1923

Included in this series are personal letters of friendship between these two outstanding Zionists, and the announcement of the marriage of Nellie Straus to Bernard Mochenson, pioneer teacher in Palestine, in the Spring of 1920. There are also personal letters of loneliness and disillusionment from Nellie Straus in Jerusalem to Alice Seligsberg in New York, concerning Straus' unhappy childhood and her domineering mother's interference with her marriage which ended with her separation from Mr. Mochenson and her increasing poor health. The correspondence indicates the deterioration of her health and her death in 1923. There is correspondence after her death between her friends and Mr. Mochenson which illustrates her groundbreaking work in Palestine in health and social work. Alice Seligsberg's article on her life is included in this series.
Included in this series is Alice Seligsberg's undated essay, "To Everything There Is A Season," addressed to those who belong to no church. There is a notice of a Seligsberg publication, "The Child in the Breaking Home," Jewish Social Service Quarterly, March, 1925. There is also an address by Felix Adler at the funeral of Mrs. L. Seligsberg, and correspondence concerning what Judaism may offer the non-orthodox - a philosophical approach to religion. There are manuscript notes on religion, ND, and a notice of Seligsberg's classes on ethics.

There are also essays written about Miss Seligsberg, including an undated manuscript by Rose G. Jacobs on Alice Seligsberg, Henrietta Szold's essay, "The Road Back," Hadassah Newsletter, September - October, 1940. Rose Jacobs has also written another essay on Seligsberg for the American Jewish Yearbook, Vol. 43, 1941 - 1942, that appears on these films.
ALICE L. SELIGSBERG-ROSE G. JACOBS PAPERS, 1918-1956

REEL #1

ALICE SELIGSBERG GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE SERIES, 1918 - 1942

Contained within this series are Jessie Sampter-Alice Seligsberg letters illustrating the "Progressive Era" thought of these two major Hadassah Zionist leaders which was blended with the growth of the American Zionist Movement. There are letters illustrating the great social goal of the "Creation of a New Society." There is correspondence illustrating the work of the Department of Education of Zionist Organization of America under Miss Szold, as well as Seligsberg letters on the subject of the philosophy of Zionist work.

Also within this series is a Rose Jacobs letter to Seligsberg denouncing Dr. Judah Magnes over the IHUD issue, and condemning the operations of the Zionist Executive with comments on Dr. Weizmann whom she calls, "A thing apart, who looks down and leads from above. The only man of stature on the Executive is Ben-Gurion, and he has become an impossible demagogue." There are letters of Rose Jacobs illustrating her ideas that America must save the Zionist Movement and provide the program, with Hadassah standing out as the jewel in the whole organization. Also included is Rose Jacobs' essay "Alice Seligsberg; An Appreciation," in the Hadassah Newsletter, September - October, 1940, and Rose Jacobs' speech at the Alice Seligsberg memorial meeting.
There is a fragment of a letter concerning the organization of social work in Palestine in 1919 as well as Institute for the Blind correspondence indicating the work of Miss Seligsberg for the Institute. The correspondence is in both English and Hebrew.
CONTAINED WITHIN THIS SERIES ARE DETAILED REPORTS ON FINANCE, CLOTHING, STAFF, AND HEALTH SERVICES IN JERUSALEM AND VARIOUS ORPHAN HOMES IN OUTLYING AREAS. THERE IS A "BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE WORK OF THE PALESTINE ORPHAN COMMITTEE," A COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE FOR THE RELIEF OF JEWISH WAR SUFFERERS PUBLISHED IN 1921. THERE IS ALSO SELIGSBERG-SOPHIA BERGER CORRESPONDENCE ON ORPHAN RELIEF WORK AND SELIGSBERG-HEMIETTA SZOLD CORRESPONDENCE ON THE TOPIC OF THE INFLUENCE OF DR. MORDECAI KAPLAN ON JEWISH THOUGHT.

THE SERIES ALSO CONTAINS ALICE SELIGSBERG'S STATEMENT CONCERNING ORPHANS, (JERUSALEM, 1919), DR. WEIZMANN'S REPORT ON ORPHANS TO THE ENGLISH ZIONIST FEDERATION, AND DR. STEPHEN WISE'S CORRESPONDENCE ON THE TOPIC OF ORPHAN HOMES IN PALESTINE.

Included in this series is Alice Seligsberg's unpublished manuscript, "Our Own Interpretation" with notes by Rose Jacobs. The document was apparently written shortly after the inception of the British Mandate for Palestine. It is a sample of Miss Seligsberg's view of Jewish history, ethics and Zionism. There is correspondence between Libby Oppenheim and Alice Seligsberg, Bernard Mochenson and Alice Seligsberg, (French), and Anna Kaplan, A.Z.M.U. nurse to Alice Seligsberg in 1918. There is also Blanche Hirsch-Alice Seligsberg correspondence asking Miss Hirsch to send literature on experiments in self government, teaching English to foreigners, occupations in industry for the blind and methods of teaching the deaf and blind, 1919. There is also Ida Hoffman-ALS correspondence on orphan work.
There is Solomon Lowenstein, American Red Cross, correspondence with Dr. Harry Friedenwald suggesting that Miss Seligsberg have full direction of the Children's Bureau in Palestine. Included is, "An Outline Plan for Improved Care for Jerusalem Orphans," 1919. There is Alice Seligsberg's resignation from the Orphan's Department due to administrative decision of the Zionist Commission controlling the department budget from the outside. There are administrative documents of the Orphan's Department and the transfer of Alice Seligsberg and Libby Oppenheim to work in the Orphan's Bureau from the A.Z.M.U. in 1919. There are Alice Seligsberg reports to Solomon Lowenstein of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of New York, and Seligsberg's report to the Joint Distribution Committee, March, 1920. There is correspondence with Sophia Berger, Dr. Wise and Dr. Pool.
Within the correspondence can be found such topics as the nature of the Orthodox service at the Jewish Theological Seminary, Henrietta Szold's relationship with Dr. Louis Ginsberg specifically concerning his academic work. Her personal crisis is not stated directly, but alluded to. There are communications concerning Dr. Schecter and Dr. Mordecai Kaplan. Henrietta Szold's 1909 visit to Palestine is related in letters to Alice Seligsberg. There are letters from Scotland and England, literary allusions, references to Jewish History of the Middle Ages, the art of Italy are all included in these letters. From Jerusalem Szold writes in 1909, "If I were twenty years younger, I would feel my field was here." The letters point to the solidification of Szold's Zionism, her work as Editor of the Jewish Publication Society of America, philosophical interchanges with Seligsberg on being Jewish, and various literary topics. There are letters in 1915 concerning Hadassah nurse, Rose Kaplan's work in Alexandria, Egypt, and Alice Seligsberg's work at Fellowship House in New York in Social Service as preparation for social service Zionist work in Palestine.

There is correspondence concerning the Russian Revolution. As Seligsberg wrote, "I cannot believe that I have been privileged to live in its time." There is material concerning educational work of the Z.O.A. and Emmanuel Neuman and the affairs of the American Zionist Medical Unit.
RECORD GROUP #7
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
ALICE L. SELIGSBERG-ROSE G. JACOBS PAPERS, 1918-1956

REEL #2

ALICE L. SELIGSBERG-AMERICAN ZIONIST MEDICAL
UNIT SERIES, 1918 - 1923

American Zionist Medical Unit Reports - These include: The Report of the Chairman, Central Committee of Hadassah-A.Z.M.U., 1920-1921 indicating Hadassah's relationship to the Zionist Organization of America and to the Zionist Movement in general. Also included here is Alice Seligsberg's Report to the Z.O.A., 1923, and her first A.Z.M.U. report to Hadassah, 1918 as well as her second and third reports of 1918. Jessie Sampter's poem, "A Prayer for the A.Z.M.U.," 1918, is included, as well as Alice Seligsberg's, "A History of the American Zionist Medical Unit."

There is American Zionist Medical Unit Correspondence, 1920-1921 which corresponds to the A.Z.M.U. papers found in series in the Henrietta Szold Collection in the Hadassah Archives. This correspondence is between I. M. Rubinow, M.D., Ph.D., and Henrietta Szold concerning financial and administrative issues, correspondence to Judge Julian Mack of the Z.O.A., Anti-Malarial Campaign correspondence including the work of Dr. Jack Kligler in that effort, letters from Ida Flatow of the Z.O.A. on the Straus Health Center and correspondence concerning typhus in Palestine.

Included in this series are materials used in the preparation of the manuscript, "The Expedition of the First Hadassah Medical Unit." There are materials on the Arab pogrom of 1920 and British Mandate Governor Ronald Storrs' support for the Jewish position. There are materials concerning the American Joint Distribution Committee's establishment of the Palestine Orphan's Committee with Alice Seligsberg, as first Executive Director, 1919-1920, and Sophia Berger as her successor, 1920-1928. There is Seligsberg correspondence with Berger with the American Red Cross in France, 1918, concerning Seligsberg's going to Palestine as Hadassah representative of the A.Z.M.U.
RECORD GROUP #7
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
ALICE L. SELIGSBERG–ROSE G. JACOBS PAPERS, 1918–1956

REEL #2

ROSE G. JACOBS CHRONOLOGICAL FILES SERIES, 1912 – 1937

(SUBSERIES #1, 1912 – 1918)

This subseries contains accounts of Rose Jacobs' first trip to Palestine in 1914. There are papers left by the early Hadassah leader, Eva Leon to Rose Jacobs on the early donors to the nursing service in Palestine, 1915–1916. Excerpts from Hadassah minutes, March 7, 1915 – March, 1918, can be found here as well as Henrietta Szold correspondence with Alice Seligsberg concerning Mary Fels, an early donor to Hadassah's projects. There is an interview with Anna Kaplan, Director of Nurses of the A.Z.M.U., as well as correspondence on Hadassah's Palestine projects, infant welfare, school lunches, rural services, playgrounds, the medical school and the Straus Health Center, devolution, and school hygiene work. These topics were probably the beginning of chapters for a book on Hadassah's history. Also included in this subseries is Hadassah A.Z.M.U. correspondence as well as Dr. Harry Friedenwald's, "The Medical Unit and Its Mission," July 1918, with a list of participants in the original A.Z.M.U. There is also a 1917 issue of the Maccabaean with articles by Friedenwald, Szold, Jessie Sampter and Jacob de Haas.

(SUBSERIES #2, 1919 – 1920)

The subseries contains A.Z.M.U. correspondence, the address of Miss Seligsberg to the 1920 Hadassah convention, the summary of the work of the first years of the A.Z.M.U. with Dr. Rubinow's reports for 1919 and 1920.

(SUBSERIES #3, 1921 – 1922)

The subseries contains Henrietta Szold's Familiar Letters from Palestine for these years, copies of Louis Brandeis letters and Joint Distribution Committee–Institute for the Blind correspondence.
(SUBSERIES #4, 1923 - 1924)

There are materials here concerning Nellie Straus Mochenson's work in infant welfare. There are minutes of the Nurses Training School. There is a copy of the *Palestine Progress* September-November, 1923 with articles: "American Zionist Medical Unit to Palestine," "Bird's Eye View of Hadassah's Activities in Palestine," and "Report on the Maternity Situation in Palestine, 1923." There is also a governing Board of A.Z.M.U.-Hadassah Physician's memorandum to the Hadassah administration in Jerusalem.

(SUBSERIES #5, 1930 - 1931)

Report of the National Board of Hadassah to 11th Annual Convention concerning medical advances. There is Henrietta Szold-Rose Jacobs correspondence concerning the qualifications of Dr. Chaim Yassky, Director of the Hadassah Medical Organization, 1929-1948, and correspondence concerning kindergartens. There is also correspondence concerning difficulties between Dr. Jack Kligler, Professor of Bacteriology at the Hebrew University, with Dr. Yassky.

(SUBSERIES #6, 1932 - 1933)

There is Henrietta Szold correspondence with Marian Greenberg which is Hadassah related, but largely personal, as well as Rose Jacobs' correspondence with Dr. Yassky concerning criticisms of Hadassah Hospital.

(SUBSERIES #7, 1934)

Included in this subseries is Judge Julian Mack-Rose Jacobs correspondence concerning Jacobs becoming president of Hadassah. There is a report for the Hadassah Hospital, 1934, and Jacobs-Szold correspondence on the subject of Youth Aliyah as well as personal matters. Also included is the article, "The Balfour Declaration and After" by Jacob de Haas in *Our Voice*, November, 1934.

(SUBSERIES #8, 1935)

This subseries contains Hadassah promotional literature for 1935, a Vladimir Jabotinsky lecture in *Our Voice* and Szold-Jacobs correspondence largely on Youth Aliyah matters ...."That I should be prepared to minimize the value of personal differences and incompatibilities. They exist everywhere, and the work of the world must be done in spite of them,"
2/18/35, and, "Hitler came too early for Palestine." The letter was written by Szold to Jacobs while awaiting the arrival of ship carrying twenty-eight German boys and girls to Haifa. There is also a document entitled, "A Description of the Growth of Palestine as it affects Hadassah's Work There," minutes of meetings that Rose Jacobs attended in Palestine, and Hadassah Annual Report, 1935, regarding Jacobs' 1935 trip to Palestine.

(SUBSERIES #9, 1936)

There is Szold to Jacobs correspondence thanking Jacobs for hospitality on Szold's 1936 trip to the United States. There is Jacobs correspondence revealing her opinions of David Ben-Gurion, as well as letters to her husband concerning English Zionism and the family of Nahum Sokolow who felt that he did not get his due at the hands of the Zionists. Correspondence concerning Szold's 1936 visit to Vienna exists here with the statement in one letter, that people recognized "Vienna Jewry sitting on a volcano," and, "Never before have I in Vienna in my 'assimilated circles' been so closely questioned about Palestine."

(SUBSERIES #10, 1937)

Memoranda of conversations written by Rose Jacobs of conversations with Erich Mendelsohn, architect, and Dr. Yassky concerning the construction of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical Center. There is Szold correspondence with Dr. and Mrs. Judah Magnes concerning British Middle East policy and the Royal Commission Report. There are also materials on Hadassah health, education and social welfare projects. There is Jacobs outgoing correspondence with David Ben-Gurion as well as David Ben-Gurion correspondence with Judge Julian Mack concerning Dr. Weismann's testimony before the Royal Commission on Palestine.
HADASSAH EDUCATION SERIES
1934 - 1946

Within this series can be found a number of documents concerning Hadassah's education program in these years. There is an undated document by Alice Seligsberg on education. There are also: "Hadassah's Education Activities in America, 1934"; Eugene Kohn's, "The Basis of Hadassah's Education Program," 1937; Dr. Jacob Golub, "Toward A Zionist Education," May, 1937; Uriah Z. Engelman, "Trends and Developments in American Jewish Education," 1945-1946. There is also a manuscript on the subject of education at Hadassah in 1942 with the statement that, "....Everything that Hadassah does can be related in some way to education work." There are, in addition, vocational education papers for the years 1942 - 1945.
The materials in this series form part of an autobiography or a history of Hadassah that Jacobs had planned to write but never completed. These materials include her contributions to Hadassah with a chronology of her involvement, including her years of service as a member of the Jewish Agency Committee, 1937 - 1938. Included are her accounts of early days and personalities of Hadassah as well as her accounts of her first trips to Palestine and increasing involvement in Zionist affairs. Also included is her account of her bringing Hadassah into the arena to meet the Hitler catastrophe culminating in Hadassah's involvement in Youth Aliyah in 1935. Her comments on Recha Freier and how the Youth Aliyah story ought to be told according to her point of view are also found here.
RECORD GROUP #7
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
ALICE L. SELIGSBERG-ROSE G. JACOBS PAPERS, 1918-1956

REEL #2

ESSAYS AND DIARY EXTRACT SERIES
1914 - ( )

Included in this series is Margaret Doniger's essay, "Remembering Jessie Sampter," as well as Alice Seligsberg's correspondence with Mollie Levin in 1914 concerning the organization of Hadassah called the Daughters of Zion at the time of founding in 1912. Also included in the series is Rose Zeitlin's manuscript, "A Design for Study" which was produced when she worked as a member of the staff of the Bureau of Education of the Zionist Organization of America. There is a manuscript on the development of education at Hadassah with emphasis on the role of Jessie Sampter and Dr. Sampson Benderly including many comments on Hadassah figures of the early years.
The series contains Jessie Sampter's, "A Different Kind of Kindergarten," as well as an undated manuscript on social service and education. A "Memorandum on Preliminary Work for Establishing A Rural Educational Institution for Boys," Jan. 1937, can be found here as can "Projects For Underprivileged Children After The War." There is Alice Seligsberg correspondence with Mrs. David deSola Pool with the enclosed Social Work in Palestine by Henrietta Szold. Siddy Wronsky's "Social Work and the Jewish Community Idea in Palestine," 1936, is found here as are Hadassah Hospital social service publications. Alice Seligsberg is represented here with two important papers in the field of social work. One is, "The Aims and Achievements of Jewish Women in the Field of Social Work in Palestine," 1932, and an undated address on social work delivered to the Women's Guild of the Congregational Church of Montclair, New Jersey.
NURSES TRAINING SCHOOL SERIES
1921 - 1944

Included are Anna Kaplan's reports of the first commencement of the Hadassah Training School for Nurses, December 7, 1921. Head Nurse of the A.Z.M.U., Anna Kaplan, is also represented here with her "Two Years Work in Palestine" as well as addresses and annual reports. Minutes of the Nurses Training School for 1944 are included in this series and complement the papers of the A.Z.M.U. in the Henrietta Szold Papers in the same record group, and the Bertha Landsman correspondence found in the Hadassah in Palestine and the State of Israel Series in Record Group #4, Zionist Political History, 1894 - 1957.
There are American Zionist Emergency Council documents securing a pro-Palestine plank in the Democratic Party in 1944 and averting the partition of Palestine. There are materials concerning British policy limiting immigration to Palestine on the pretext that even though 14,000 immigration certificates were available, they must be saved for Jews in enemy territory (whose hopes for escape were very small), while Jews in safe areas whose conditions were deteriorating, were precluded from immigration. There are various articles in leading publications such as Palestine, illuminating the political situation from the British and Arab point of view. There are also accounts of meetings of the Council illustrating the attempts to pressure the opening of Palestine to Holocaust survivors, and the drive for a National Home.
RECORD GROUP #7
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
ALICE L. SELIGSBERG-ROSE G. JACOBS PAPERS, 1918-1956

REEL #3

ROSE G. JACOBS CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES, 1914-1960


1919 - Alice Seligsberg correspondence from Cairo and Jerusalem, January 4, 1919 - May 11, 1919.

1920 - Alice Seligsberg correspondence with Judge Julian Mack indicating her opinion that she had been slighted by the Z.O.A. after her return from Palestine, with Mack apologies. Rose Zeitlin on the political aims of Zionists in Palestine vis-a-vis the British Mandate Government. Henrietta Szold on the Mack-Brandeis Program as well as Alice Seligsberg correspondence directed to Louis Brandeis on shekel payments and the growing independent strength of Hadassah.

1922 - "Snap Shots" by Jessie Sampter as well as the work of the Palestine Orphan Committee under the J.D.C.


1926 - Henrietta Szold's speech to the 12th Annual Convention of Hadassah at Buffalo.

1929 - Rose Jacobs' report on the 16th Zionist Congress, the formation of the Jewish Agency for Palestine with discussions of Albert Einstein as an early member.

1931 - Alice Seligsberg correspondence with Henrietta Szold concerning keeping active in the social work field.

1932 - Rose Jacobs correspondence with Henrietta Szold concerning Jacobs' relative Joshua going to school in Palestine, a hospital social service department. There is Seligsberg-Jacobs correspondence concerning items left in trust by Rose Jacobs to Alice Seligsberg, and Judah Magnes correspondence with Rose Jacobs on the subject of Jacobs becoming a member of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University.

1933 - There is Rose Jacobs-Alice Seligsberg correspondence on the subject of Jacobs' daughter Ruth's engagement and Jacobs-Szold correspondence on Ruth's marriage in Vienna.

1935 - There is correspondence of Henrietta Szold with Dr. Josephthal of the Youth Aliyah office in Germany concerning suggestions for curriculum. There is Szold-Stephen Wise correspondence on the subject of difficulties in working with Jews in the Yishuv. There is a detailed memorandum on subjects to be raised during Jacobs' 1935 trip to Palestine. There are reports of meetings and discussions with insights into many participating personalities. There is also a report on the Youth Aliyah conference at Amsterdam.
1936 - There is a Lotta Levinson letter re: Arab riots of 1936, and Alice Seligsberg's letter accepting the honor of the social hall in the Nurses' Training School at the Hadassah Hospital being named for her with the proviso that the A.Z.M.U. archives would be preserved there. There are Rose Jacobs letters to her husband concerning her 1936 trip to Europe and Russia.

1937 - In this year, Rose Jacobs was elected to the Executive of the Jewish Agency. There is correspondence on this subject from Henrietta Szold, Emanuel Neumann, Judge Mack, Justice Brandeis, Dr. Yassky, Dr. Wise and others. Questions concerning the influence of Zionists and non-Zionists appear with Ben Gurion's treaty to resign from the Agency if Jacobs would take office as a non-Zionist. Alice Seligsberg's essay Rose Jacobs can be found here as can Robert Szold's, The Proposed Partition of Palestine and the Royal Commission Report of 1937.

1938 - There are Rose Jacobs notes concerning her opinion of leading Zionist figures including Ben Gurion and Stephen Wise's withdrawal as President of the Z.O.A. There are minutes of a Youth Aliyah meeting in Jerusalem in July, 1938. There is Emmanuel Neumann correspondence with Rose Jacobs concerning his opinion that Partition, as proposed by the Royal Commission, will not go through. There is also Chaim Weismann correspondence with James McDonald on the necessity of saving Jewish children from the Nazis and educating them in Palestine.

1940 - There are Rose Jacobs notes on her 1940 trip to Palestine, as well as material on the establishment of the Hadassah Emergency Committee in that year that Jacobs was commissioned by Hadassah to make a comprehensive survey of Hadassah's interests in Palestine. There is a Steven Wise letter to Jacobs congratulating her decision to "go to Palestine as a non-Zionist looking in upon Zionist operations with all the objectivity and aloofness of a non-Zionist." There is Judah Magnes' correspondence on the establishment of the Emergency Committee. There is Henrietta Szold material on the death of Alice Seligsberg.
1942 - Correspondence between Dr. David Werner Senator, and Rose G. Jacobs on the loss of Zionist leaders Brandeis, Ussishkin, Ruthenberg and Solomon Lowenstein can be found here. He writes of great personalities being replaced by parties, the impact of war upon Palestine from a strategic and economic point of view. There is Rose Jacobs material on Hadassah service in the U. S. war effort. The films also contain Rose Jacobs–Henrietta Szold correspondence on the haphazard way Miss Szold kept her personal papers, as well as on the Sir Stafford Cripps mission to India and how a study of the relations between Hindu and Moslem may imply a policy between Arab and Jew. There is Dr. Judah Magnes correspondence with Mrs. Jacobs on Ihud and the political storm that it created.

1943 - Within the chronological file for 1943 can be found Henrietta Szold-Tamar de Sola Pool correspondence on the nature of Ihud and personal and political democracy. There is Dr. J. L. Magnes correspondence with Dr. Alexander Dushkin on Ihud as a Zionist philosophy. There is material on the debate in the Baltimore Jewish Times between Rabbi Morris Lazaron and Dr. Magnes. (See Jan., 1943 Foreign Affairs for Magnes' full position on Ihud.) There are Hadassah documents criticizing Magnes' position, and personal and confidential letters to Miss Szold from Hadassah in opposition to Magnes. There is Magnes-Tamar Pool correspondence on non-Zionist support for Ihud and the Jewish national home as well as chauvinism in modern Jewish life and the dangers of it. In this series also can be found, The Proceedings of A Joint Meeting of the Hadassah National Board with the Arab-Jewish Study Committee at the Home of Mrs. David de Sola Pool, March 1943. There is also Dr. Magnes correspondence with Mrs. Jacobs on her severed connections with Hadassah.
1944 - Materials can be found here on Palestine's reaction to Magnes' resignation from the Hadassah Emergency Committee. There is Rose Jacobs-Henrietta Szold correspondence mentioning the "Epstein-Halprin axis," and their ways not being hers, judging from the "unsavory resolution" sponsored by them in the Magnes affair. There are Hadassah cables to Magnes from Judith Epstein indicating satisfaction with his decision to continue to serve on the Hadassah Emergency Committee. There is also an important document indicating that Dr. Wise did not wish to annoy Franklin Delano Roosevelt by insistence on a Palestine Resolution.

1945 - The series includes a report on the controversy in the Hadassah Emergency Council resulting in Dr. Silver's resignation. There is also correspondence on the death of Henrietta Szold and Rose Jacobs' speech on Miss Szold in Baltimore in 1945.


1947 - There is Ernst Simon correspondence with Rose Jacobs on Dr. Magnes' illness and the biographical sketch that she would write of him entitled, Judah Leib Magnes and Hadassah which is found in this series. There is also material concerning her joining the Board of Directors of the American Friends of the Hebrew University.

1948 - Judah Magnes correspondence with Rose Jacobs can be found here. There is also a significant letter from Rose Halprin, March, 1948 to Rose Jacobs stating in the name of the Hadassah National Board that access to the files of Hadassah will only be awarded to Jacobs if she confines her projected book to a biography of Henrietta Szold and not to a history of the institution. She also states that Hadassah wishes to obtain the services of a well known historian for that task. There is Magnes correspondence with Rose Jacobs concerning
his 1935 resignation as Chancellor of the Hebrew University. There is Leon Simon correspondence with J. L. Magnes concerning Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard College restricting entry of Jewish girls to the college as well as Kermit Roosevelt's pro-Arab views.

1956 - There is correspondence here on the "Eddie Cantor Fund for German and Austrian Jewish Children."

1957 - Within the series can be found Rose Jacobs' "The History of Hadassah's Association with Youth Aliyah," her address to the Hadassah Youth Aliyah and Vocational Education Committee, May 7, 1957. There is also Rose Jacobs-Rose Zeitland correspondence here.

1960 - Rose Jacobs speech at Congregation Beth Achim, Greenwich Village, on December 16, 1960 on her years of her work for Hadassah as well as her notes for the talk.
Included in this series are additional Rose G. Jacobs autobiographical materials that are incomplete and uncollated. They largely relate Jacobs' opinions on the establishment and the work of the Hadassah Arab-Jewish Relations Study Committee, and the opinions of Dr. Weizmann and David Ben-Gurion concerning its work, as well as her view of them in this connection.

Within this series are found Rose Jacobs historical papers and correspondence concerning the ESCO Foundation which was established by Frank Cohen, an educator, businessman and philanthropist.
RECORD GROUP #7
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
ALICE L. SELIGSBERG-ROSE G. JACOBS PAPERS, 1918-1956

REEL #4

YOUTH ALIYAH SERIES, 1935 - 1950

SOCIAL WORK SERIES, 1932 - 1944

This series contains a number of publications in the Social Work field in Palestine. These publications and the series in general complements the social work series in the Alice Seligsberg correspondence for an earlier period. Included are: "The Training School for Social Service" by Siddy Wronsky, Director of the school, which was published in 1943. Also included in the series are: "Social Service in Palestine," reports on social service work during the 1940's, Rose Viteles' "Serving Tomorrow's Yishuv," December 1944; "Jewish Social Service In Palestine," ND; Alice Seligsberg's "The Aims and Achievements of the Jewish Woman in the Field of Social Service in Palestine," January 1932; Siddy Wronsky, "Social Work and the Jewish Communal Idea in Palestine," London speech, 1936, and "Forms of Social Insurance in Palestine." Also on the films are: Dr. George Lubinski's "The Social Service of Palestine Jewry," which is a comprehensive report, and "Observations on the Problems in Admiral Stephenson's Investigations" by Dr. H. Yassky, September 1943.
RECORD GROUP #7
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

ALICE L. SELIGSBERG-ROSE G. JACOBS PAPERS, 1918-1956

REEL #4

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY SERIES, 1938 - 1950

This series contains Dr. Judah Magnes-Rose Jacobs correspondence on the subject of fund raising for the Hebrew University Hospital on Mt. Scopus. Between the lines are hints of an impending resignation of Magnes as Chancellor. There are bylaws of the Hebrew University as amended in 1938, minutes of the Sub-Committee of the American Friends of Hebrew University and the American Jewish Physicians Committee, 1938. There are Hebrew University Bulletins for the 1940's, minutes of meetings and agendas of the American Friends of Hebrew University in the 1940's. There is also a Rose Jacobs manuscript on the Hebrew University for the 25th anniversary celebration in 1950.
RECORD GROUP #7
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
ALICE L. SEIGSBERG–ROSE G. JACOBS PAPERS, 1918-1956

REEL #4

HADASSAH MEDICAL ORGANIZATION
PERSONALITIES SERIES, 1923 - 1955

There are materials within this series concerning Hadassah's pioneer nurse in Palestine, Rose Kaplan, 1867 - 1917. Materials consist of an essay on her work in Palestine during World War I, and a letter from Reuben Katznelson concerning the transfer of her remains from Alexandria to the Mount of Olives in 1957.

There are Bertha Landsman materials within this series that complement those found in the Hadassah in Palestine and the State of Israel Series found in Record Group #4, Zionist Political History, 1894-1957. The Landsman papers found in this series consist of: Landsman, Szold and Jacobs correspondence concerning Infant Welfare projects. There is a report on Infant Welfare and a plan for the development of the program in 1924. There are Landsman correspondence extracts on Tuberculosis and Nutrition in 1923 and "Infant Welfare News from Palestine, 1924-1925." There is also later Jacobs-Landsman correspondence from the 1950's concerning Landsman's old age and retirement.

The series also contains correspondence and documents of Lotta Levensohn for the years 1930-1955. There is also earlier correspondence for the years that she served as publicity director of the Hadassah Medical Organization which delineates the conflicts between Dr. Yassky and Reuben Katznelson as well as conflicts with Dr. Israel Kligler. The correspondence is especially valuable for views of the Yassky years as head of the Hadassah Medical Organization.
Correspondence can be found here between Rose Jacobs and Rose Halprin instructing Halprin that the archives of Hadassah be opened to her for her biography of Henrietta Szold that might become a history of the organization. There is a response from Judith Epstein denying access to the archives.

There is a Rose Jacobs address on the death of Pearl Franklin of Chicago. Included in the series is Elias Epstein's, American Jewish Pioneers, 1949; Horace Kallen's Julian Mack, 1866-1943; and Dr. Harry Friedenwald's 1944 essay on Miss Szold.

The series also contains correspondence between Rose Welt Straus, the mother of Nellie Straus Mochenson, with Rose Jacobs. There is Stephen Wise - Rose Jacobs correspondence and Dr. Jonas Friedenwald correspondence with Rose Jacobs concerning his father, Harry Friedenwald's ophthalmological studies of diseases of the eye in Palestine, and the 1955 obituary in the American Journal of Ophthalmology of Jonas Friedenwald, M. D.

There is Chaim Weizmann - Rose Jacobs correspondence on the subject of the reorganization scheme for the Hebrew University based upon the 1911 University of London Commission with Sir Philip Hartog as chairman. There are sympathy cards on the death of Michael Weizmann during World War II, and Chaim Weizmann's, The Jew Masters His Fate, ND.
For historical reference only

RECORD GROUP #7
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
ALICE L. SELIGSBERG-ROSE G. JACOBS PAPERS, 1918-1956

REEL #4

ZIONIST PERSONALITIES SERIES,
1910 - 1955

Much of what is found in this series and in succeeding series comprise notes, documents and longhand and typewritten drafts for a history of Hadassah that Jacobs planned, but never completed. These papers are of great significance for their incisive and often biting personal views of major Zionist figures and events.

There is material in this series concerning the controversy between Dr. Wise and Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Wise's animosity towards Hadassah for backing Silver. There are papers concerning how Jacobs originally became involved with Hadassah during its earliest years. She also gives accounts of her meetings with Recha Freier in 1935 in Amsterdam, and in Berlin in 1936.

There are biographical materials on Emanuel Neumann, and how he was used, in the opinion of Mrs. Jacobs, by Robert Szold who profited as a lawyer by his Zionism. There are also accounts of Sir Leon Simon, the author, Dr. Israel Kligler and rural sanitation in Palestine, Dr. Max Schloesinger and his connections with Dr. Magnes at the Hebrew University, Dr. I. B. Berkson, the educator, Hans Kohn, the historian and Erich Mendelsohn, architect of Hadassah Hospital and other well known projects. There are intimate portraits of Ben-Gurion, as well as accounts of the Weizmann-Magnes conflict. There is also material on the career of Deborah Kallen as a progressive educator in Palestine.

There is material on the early history of Hadassah and Rose Jacobs' part in the early years, the revival of the New York Chapter, and her virtual presidency of Hadassah when Miss Szold was compelled to go to Palestine to iron out the affairs of the A.Z.M.U.
Materials exist here on the early life of Rose Jacobs as well as memoirs of her husband Edward, delineating his wife's Hadassah connections in full. There are intimate accounts of Robert and Zip Szold, Abraham and Anna Tulin, Samuel and Rose Halprin, Samuel and Etta Rosehsohn, Albert and Bertha Schoolman, Norvin and Irma Lindheim and Sundel and Margaret Doniger.

There are accounts of early historical incidents surrounding the founding of Hadassah and its early battles and Miss Szold's intervention. Jacobs' own work is recounted from 1918 onward. There are comments concerning her breach with Hadassah in the mid-1940's. She wrote, "I was never cut out to deal with sordid things demanded by politics." There is also material about the Kligler-Yassky feud painted in very personal terms and her own role in settling it.
There is correspondence in 1915 between Alice Seligsberg and Louis Brandeis concerning how unequipped in manpower the Zionist Movement in America was, to say nothing about making contacts with European Zionists. Seligsberg contends that the Jewish Congress idea must include European Jews and representatives to the Hague to see that "Peace with Justice" is achieved as a result of the World War.

Other correspondence ranges between 1920 and the late 1930's. There is also a Rose Jacobs sketch of her relationship with Justice Brandeis and his connections to Hadassah which was published in the Hadassah Newsletter in 1940. Included is a manuscript fragment written for the general history of Hadassah that Jacobs was planning on Brandeis, which is personal in nature. There are also a variety of other essays on Brandeis that Jacobs wrote from a biographical standpoint or, from the point of view of his connection with Hadassah.
DR. JUDAH L. MAGNES SERIES,  
1910–1948

Within this series is found Judah Magnes correspondence with Rose Jacobs on Hebrew University matters. There is also Magnes-Tamar de Sola Pool correspondence on IHUD with the proposed constitution of the organization in 1942 and a declaration of the major purposes of the association. There is a Jacobs-Henrietta Szold correspondence condemning those who would castigate Dr. Magnes for his views on IHUD and regretting his decision to resign as chairman of the Hadassah Emergency Council. There is Rose Jacobs material concerning her withdrawal from Hadassah affairs and her work on Arab-Jewish relations. There is a Rose Jacobs essay entitled, "Dr. Judah Leib Magnes," letters from Beatrice Magnes to Rose Jacobs concerning his death and her bereavement. The series also includes Magnes-Seligsberg correspondence beginning in 1910. Within this correspondence is that concerning Dr. Mordecai Kaplan, and Seligsberg's thought that he ought to organize a "super congregation" to lead in a new interpretation of Judaism. There is a Magnes response indicating his feeling that this would not be feasible but that it is Dr. Kaplan's views and not his own that ought to prevail.
RECORD GROUP #7
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
ALICE L. SELIGSBERG-ROSE G. JACOBS PAPERS, 1918-1956

REEL #4

ROSE JACOBS HISTORY OF HADASSAH
SERIES, 1921 - 1948

This series is composed of gathered research materials, essays, notes and chapters for a history of Hadassah that Mrs. Jacobs had planned.

There are minutes of the Hadassah Central Committee for 1921-1922, as well as vignettes from the Hadassah Nurses Training School. There are early Hadassah Medical Organization materials concerning the personalities of Bertha Landsman, Dr. Helena Kagan, Rose Kaplan and Rachel Landy. There is material concerning why and under what conditions Rose Jacobs took the presidency of Hadassah. There are materials on Mrs. Rose Halprin and Mrs. Judith Epstein as well as Dr. Magnes as the head of the Hadassah Emergency Committee. Included are materials on the IHUD question and the resignation of Dr. Magnes from the Hadassah Emergency Committee as well as Miss Szold's intervention with Hadassah on his behalf.

Included are materials on the early teaching career of Mrs. Jacobs in New York. There are notes on the 1921 Zionist Organization of America split with Hadassah over the Keren HaYesod collections. The series also contains Mrs. Jacobs' notes on the founding of Hadassah and Miss Szold's influence upon the younger members. There are further materials on the Hadassah-Zionist Organization of America conflicts of the early 1920's as well as conflicts within the Zionist Organization of America between Lipsky and Neumann vs. Mack and Brandeis, the former representing the European views of Weizmann. There are notes on the early directors of the A.Z.M.U. and the H.M.O. Rose Jacobs' account of her initiative for Hadassah's involvement in Youth Aliyah is also found here.
Mrs. Jacobs also writes of Alice Seligsberg's influence on the work of Hadassah in Palestine in the area of social service and orphan work. Jacobs also writes of the early women's Zionist societies beginning in 1898 and continuing to the founding of Hadassah. There is an outline of her work in Hadassah, the Magnes-Brandeis controversy, Brandeis' career in Zionism, men of Hadassah and Hadassah's role in early Jewish education.

There is material on the founding of the Jugend Aliyah Organization in Germany, 1932-1933. Included also is Rose Jacobs' account of Mordecai Kaplan and education at Hadassah, American Jewry and Zionism, and her career with the Jewish Agency. There are also memorium essays for: Frieda Schiff Warburg, Dr. Sigfried Lehmann, Pearl Franklin, Sophia Berger Mohl, Bertha Szold Levin, Mrs. Mordecai Kaplan and Rabbi Barnett Brickner. Contained also is material on the London Conference on Partition, and Dr. Weizmann's role, and Menachem Ussischkin's intense dislike for the British.

Included in this series is a biographical sketch of Rose Jacobs. There are also sketches of leading American Jews and Zionists. There is a report of the First International Youth Aliyah Conference held in Amsterdam, Holland, September 9-12, 1935.

There are Rose Jacobs notes on the original organization of Hadassah which include notes on meetings in 1910 at the home of Alice Seligsberg.

The District Plan of the Zionist Organization of America to merge Hadassah into districts in 1918 is included in this series. There are also notes on Dr. Wise's Carnegie Hall speech on Jesus.
ARAB-JEWISH RELATIONS SERIES, 1936 - 1943

Included in this series are the Minutes of the Arab-Jewish Relations Committee, 1940-1943. Within this material is found David Ben-Gurion's speech of December 13, 1941.


There is also a typescript of David Ben Gurion's response to Professor H. A. R. Gibb of July 30, 1940, giving Ben-Gurion's views on the "Arab Question." Also included is a David Ben-Gurion document of December 6, 1940 sent to Justice Louis D. Brandeis, detailing Jewish Palestine's relations with the Arab world in practical and administrative terms under the Jewish Agency. Here Ben-Gurion outlines his view as to what these relationships should be. Arab views of Jewish colonization are detailed in a description of the views of Mussa Alami, an Arab nationalist. Ben Gurion writes of an Arab-Jewish Federation. There is also a survey of Jewish relations with differing Arab countries at the time. There is also a discussion of Arab-Jewish relations on the personal level as distinct from the political. The document has an account by Ben-Gurion of Arab support for Hitler, and England's need for the Arabs during World War II.
The series contains a transcript of a discussion that Rose Jacobs and Denise Tourover had with Justice Brandeis of February 6, 1941, on Arab-Jewish relations, and the Arab Affairs Committee to be formed by Hadassah. There is also an account of the meeting between Dr. Salo Baron and Brandeis concerning the need for Hadassah to expand its knowledge of Arab affairs in the interest of expanded education. The series also contains Justice Frankfurter correspondence with Rose Jacobs, Hans Kohn-Rose Jacobs correspondence and Denise Tourover-Rose Jacobs correspondence.
RECORD GROUP #7
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
ALICE L. SELIGSBERG–ROSE G. JACOBS PAPERS, 1918–1957

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVES

1. American Zionist Medical Unit, Jerusalem, 1919. Numbered are: (1) Dr. Garry, (2) Dr. Segal, seated next to him but unnumbered are Dr. Rubinow and Miss Seligsberg, (3) Dr. Roman, (4) Dr. Kagan, (5) Miss Hoffman, (6) Unknown, (7) Miss Levy. Pupil nurses in front and rear.


3. Hadassah Trachoma Campaign in a school in Tiberias, 1926.

4. Infant Welfare Station staff in Jerusalem, 1923. Left to right: Miss Ben-Ziv, Student Nurse; Miss Bertha Landsman, Head Nurse; unidentified man; Mrs. Ben-Dur, a volunteer; Dr. Helena Kagan, Pediatrician; Miss Ashkenzi, Assistant.

5. Alice Seligsberg as President of Hadassah, 1921–1923.

6. American Zionist Medical Unit Nurses planting a tree near Rothchild Hospital, 1920's.

7. Rose Jacobs at Infant Welfare Station, N.D.

8. Dr. E. M. Bluestone, Director, Hadassah Medical Organization, speaking at the dedication of The Straus Center, Jerusalem, 1928.

10. Libby Oppenheim, Hadassah social worker, with Yemenite children receiving winter clothing. The man pictured is the Head of the Yemenite Orphanage in Jerusalem, early 1920's.

11. Dr. Bluestone's picture of Professor Milton Rosanau of Harvard and Dr. Wilinsky during tour of inspection of sanitary conditions, Jerusalem, 1927.

12. Henrietta Szold and Rose Jacobs confer on Zionist Youth Movement at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark, New Jersey, December, 1935. Miss Szold was 75 years old at the time.

13. Rose Jacobs with spade, Shulamith Cantor, Principal of the Nurse's Training School and Dr. Yassky, Director of Hadassah Medical Organization, with two unidentified men at Mt. Scopus, 1939.

14. Opening ceremony at Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center, Mt. Scopus, May 9, 1939. Dr. Judah Magnes, President of the Hebrew University. Speaking on his left Mrs. Jacobs, Miss Szold, Dr. Yassky, Mr. Schucken. On his right, Dr. A. Katznelson, Professor Halberstaedter, Dr. Anigstein.

15. Dr. Haim Yassky, center, with British Mandate officials at opening ceremonies for the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center, Mt. Scopus.

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2. Hadassah-Rothchild Hospital in Street of the Prophets, Jerusalem, circa 1920.
3. Hadassah Trachoma Campaign in a school in Tiberias, 1926.
4. Infant Welfare Station staff in Jerusalem, 1923. Left to right: Miss Ben-Ziv, Student Nurse; Miss Bertha Landsman, Head Nurse; unidentified man; Mrs. Ben-Dur, a volunteer; Dr. Helena Kagan, Pediatrician; Miss Ashkenzi, Assistant.
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