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The Liebmann Family and the New York Society for Ethical Culture (1880s to 1950s): A Mutual Partnership in Brilliance and Values

By Herbert Klitzner

*“When you pour the beer
of poetry into a pitcher
from the top at first you see
just the foam of words”*

Vasyl Makhno , Ukrainian-American Poet



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Dedication

The people below have each contributed their considerable voices and efforts to the support of intercultural research, which is the direction of the future. Jointly, they are the catalysts for this report, and the city is blessed with their institutions and work.

Daniel C. Austin, Sr. and Dan Austin, Jr.

Leaders of All Faiths Cemetery, Inc. and Its non-profit affiliate in Middle Village/Glendale, Queens, NY, for setting me on a journey of investigation of 100-year-old German-American families in New York, and their strengths and vulnerabilities. They encouraged many historians of local history to come into contact with the Slocum disaster experience of 1904, through their annual memorial ceremonies, and further develop an appreciation of its history and associated cultures and roles.

Andra Miller and Lawrence Miller (no relation)

Andra Miller, President of the New York Society for Ethical Culture, for graciously making available to me the Society's newly restored and restructured archives. I now have much better understanding of the roots of Ethical Culture itself, of its dynamic, brilliant, and far-seeing leader, Felix Adler (from another distinguished German-American family) and his genius for deep civic development in New York.

Lawrence Miller, Director of Administration for the American Ethical Union, the federation of Ethical Culture institutions, for successfully developing, implementing, and overseeing the archive restructuring project that now serves both lay members and independent researchers like myself, allowing us to go deep into century-old (and more) documents and themes within diverse preserved forms of preserved records – board of trustee records, membership lists, weekly society meeting addresses, and intellectual / public policy journals. All of these categories were used in my research, and all documents of interest were quickly and professionally located and made available for reading.

| This brought the Progressive Era of 1890-1920 to life for me, especially within Ethical Culture and within its families with German-American roots, such as the Liebmann family, with respect to complex and difficult issues of the later part of the period, such as rise of prohibition and the advent of war.

Busso von Alvensleben

Consul General in New York for the Federal Republic of Germany, a participant at the Slocum ceremonies, for quietly and insightfully encouraging me to create a book or paper with the historical insights I had gained already and would gain in independently researching several unusual topics ranging from ancient Lithuanian tolerance to the beauty and achievements of five generations of the German-American Liebmann family in New York. The German-American theme recurs on the final page of this paper.

Michael Guglielmo

Executive Director of the Diocese of the Armenian Church of America, for strongly supporting and enhancing the 25-year old institution created by Dolores Zohrab Liebmann -- the Zohrab Information Center (for Armenian culture and religion), the dedicated, open-to-all, wide-scope archive, library, website, showcase, and meeting place, which is a fitting memorial and beacon for her father's striking memory. Her father was a great literary and human-rights leader of the Armenian people at the time of the 1915 Genocide.

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- Ethical Culture Fieldston School and main meeting house, Central Park West, 63rd-64th St., **City Review** (Carter B. Horseley) photo documentation (wide-lens) of selected New York City landmarks/noted buildings. <http://www.thecityreview.com/uws/cpw/64w2.html>, carterbhorsely@aol.com
- Henry Liebmann and extended family, from online article (Beer History periodical) based on magazine print article. ***The Originators of Rheingold Beer***
- Rheingold Beer can – advertisement, from NYU business students’ study of Rheingold brand revival effort – “Rheingold Case.” web-docs.stern.nyu.edu/old_web/emplibrary/rheingold.doc

Archives and Collections Credits

Genealogy Collection on Liebmann and Blum/Lamport Families:

- James Blum, Blum Liebman Tree, Ancestry.com

Archives:

- American Ethical Union (AEU) archives – NY Society for Ethical Culture (NYSEC) history
- YIVO archives -- Refugee Relief and Resettlement, and Charles J. Liebman:
 - Arthur M. Lamport Collection (RG 687) – correspondence and Dominican Republic trip diary
 - Jacob Levin Collection – Dominican Republic Settlement Assn, Inc. (DORSA) news clippings) (RG 1341, Folder 51)
 - Reference books: The Freeland League (Michael Astour), Who’s Who in American Jewry and similar biographical resources
- JDC archives – Refugee Relief and Resettlement, and Charles J. Liebman
 - NY Collections -- examined documents from 1914-1951
 - Sosua community -- research books: Dominican Haven(Marion A. Kaplan), Tropical Zion (Allen Wells)

A Place Called Morning

*I've never seen a moor,
I've never seen the sea,
Yet know I how the heather looks
And what a billow be.*

*I never spoke with God,
Nor visited him in heaven,
Yet certain am I of the spot
As if the charts were given.*

*Will there really be a "Morning"?
Is there such a thing as "Day"?
Could I see it from the mountains
If I were as tall as they?*

*Has it feet like water lilies?
Has it feathers like a bird?
Is it brought from famous countries
Of which I've never heard?*

*Oh some scholar, Oh some sailor,
Oh some wise man from the skies,
Please to tell a little pilgrim
Where a place called "Morning" lies.*

Emily Dickinson

The Liebmann Family and the New York Society for Ethical Culture

Part 1: Introduction

Who were the Liebmanns?

What did they care about and what did they do in the New York community, especially through Ethical-Culture-sponsored programs and through ethical living?

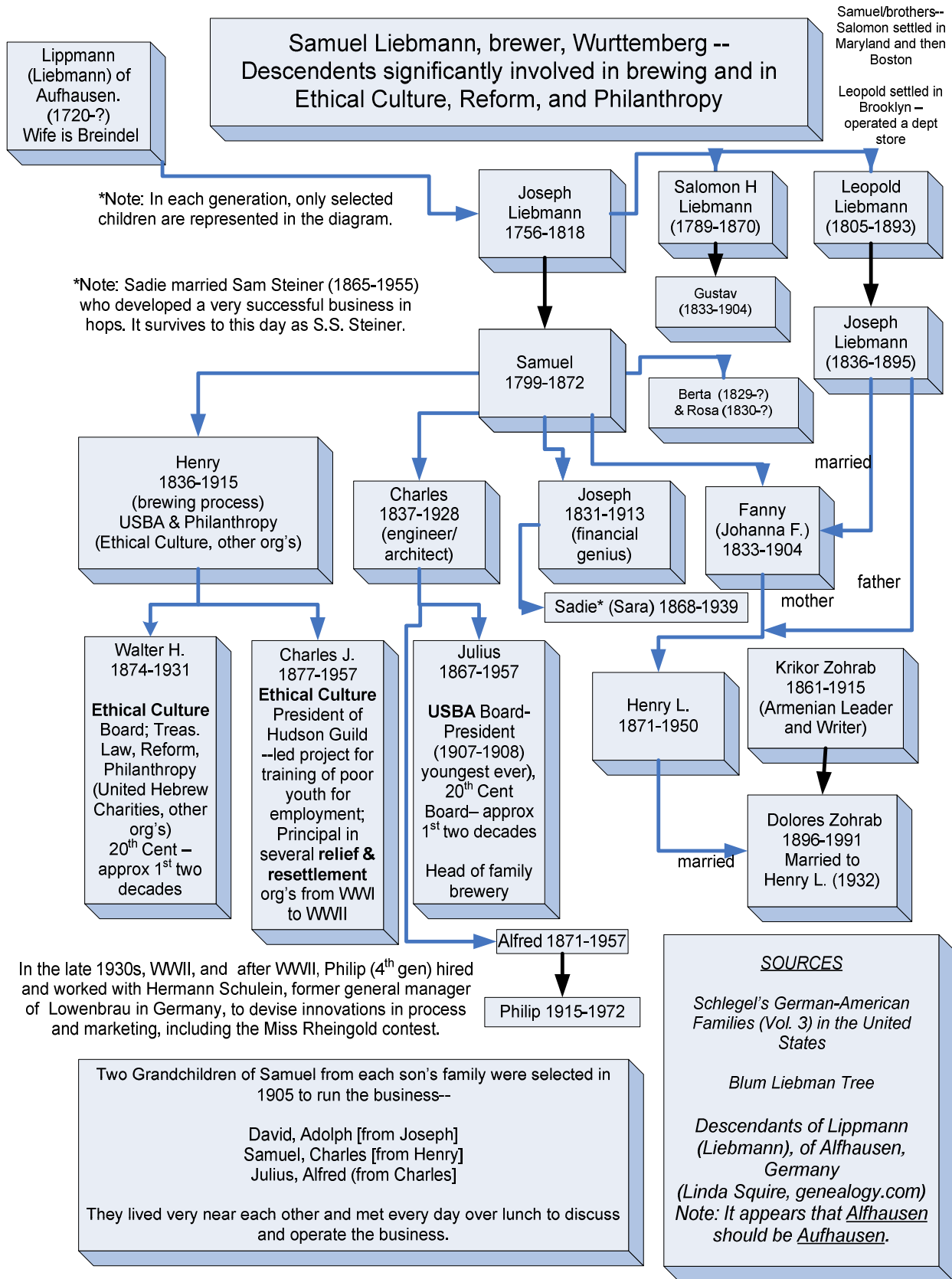
For four generations, beginning with Joseph (1756-1818) and concluding with Charles J. [likely J for Joseph], and cousin Walter H. (for Henry), the Liebmanns furnished ethical leadership and operational excellence to whatever community and environment they found themselves in.

Taking one or several representatives from each generation, we have:

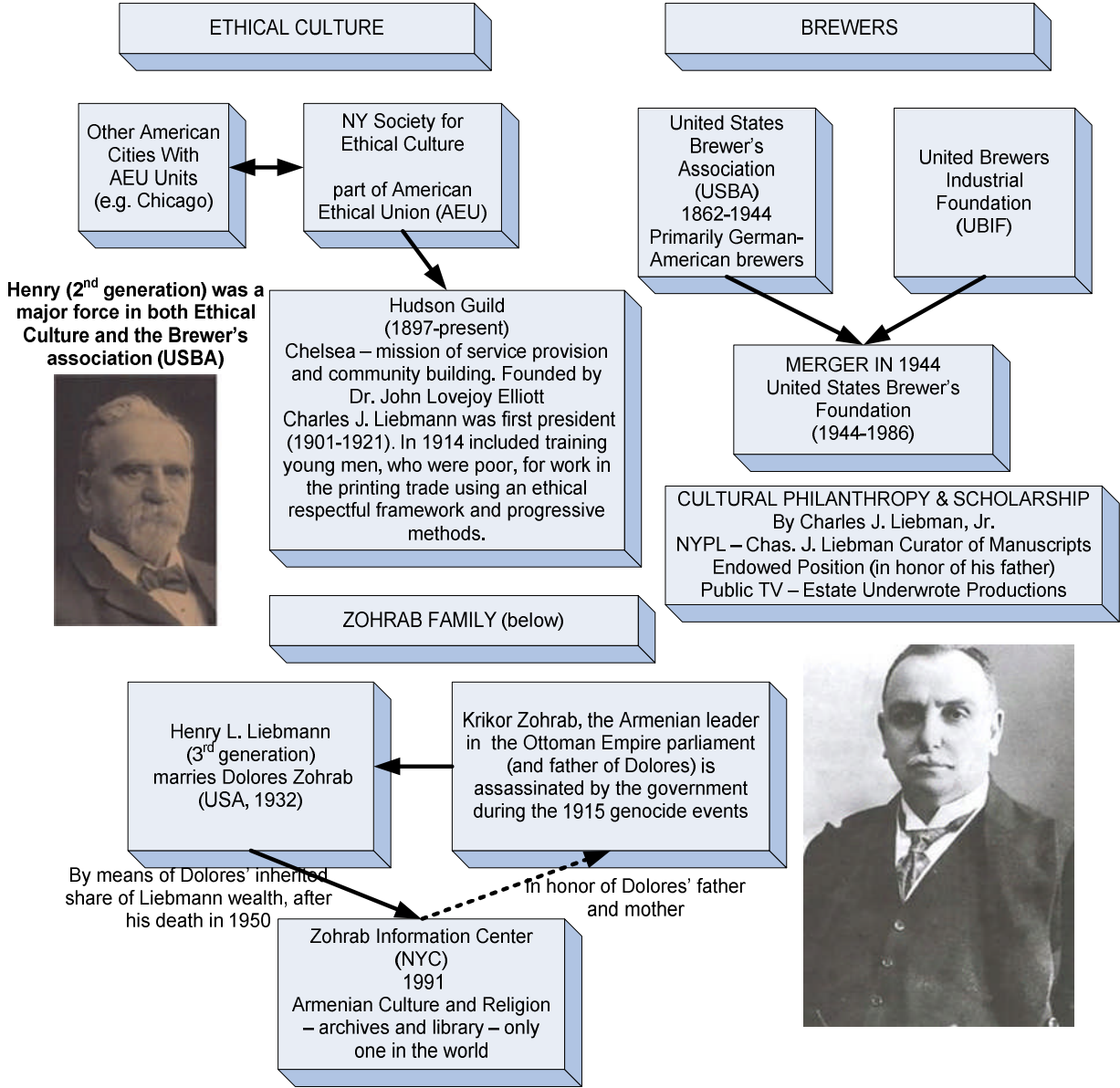
- Joseph from Aufhausen, Württemberg. In this farming community, he became the recognized village elder, imparting wisdom and inspiring confidence. And he looked for ways to grow better crops.
- Samuel from Wurttemberg, master brewer, favorite inn for Imperial Army officers, he eventually incurred the future Kaiser's wrath after 1848 by publicly advocating for wider individual liberties and opportunities.
- Henry, master of the family's American brewery process in Bushwick in Brooklyn after his father's retirement in 1868. Won 1st prizes in Philadelphia Centennial (1876) and Chicago International Exposition (1892).
Joined Ethical Culture in 1886 and became a strong supporter. (Note: Most family members joined in this same year when they moved from Brooklyn to Manhattan.) At his death in 1915, left Ethical Culture a bequest of \$5,000 – worth many times that today.
The bequest erased the organization's debt, positioning it financially to take on or intensify new building fund-raising and programmatic expansions, including those associated with the (Fieldston) Ethical Culture School and the new society building on Central Park West.
- Henry L., Julius, Charles J., and Walter H.:
 - Henry L. – made his fortune available to his second wife, Dolores Zohrab, daughter of the assassinated great Armenian leader and writer, Krikor Zohrab, to gradually create scholarships and archives for the preservation and open study of Armenian culture and religion.
In her last years, she used her inheritance to endow the Krikor and Clara Zohrab Information Center at Second Ave and 34th St in New York with a grant in the range of 3-4 million dollars.
 - Julius – youngest President of US Breweries Association (German-American companies)
 - Charles J. – first President of Hudson Guild, for 20 years, and later master of refugee studies and support.
 - Walter H. – Treasurer of the Society for Ethical Culture/NY and NY Assemblyman

These and a number of other publicly or professionally active Liebmann family members projected wisdom, imagination, fondness for innovation, bravery and determination, high intelligence, strong family loyalty and closeness, and great concern and love for the community.

Part 2: Family Relationships and Affiliations

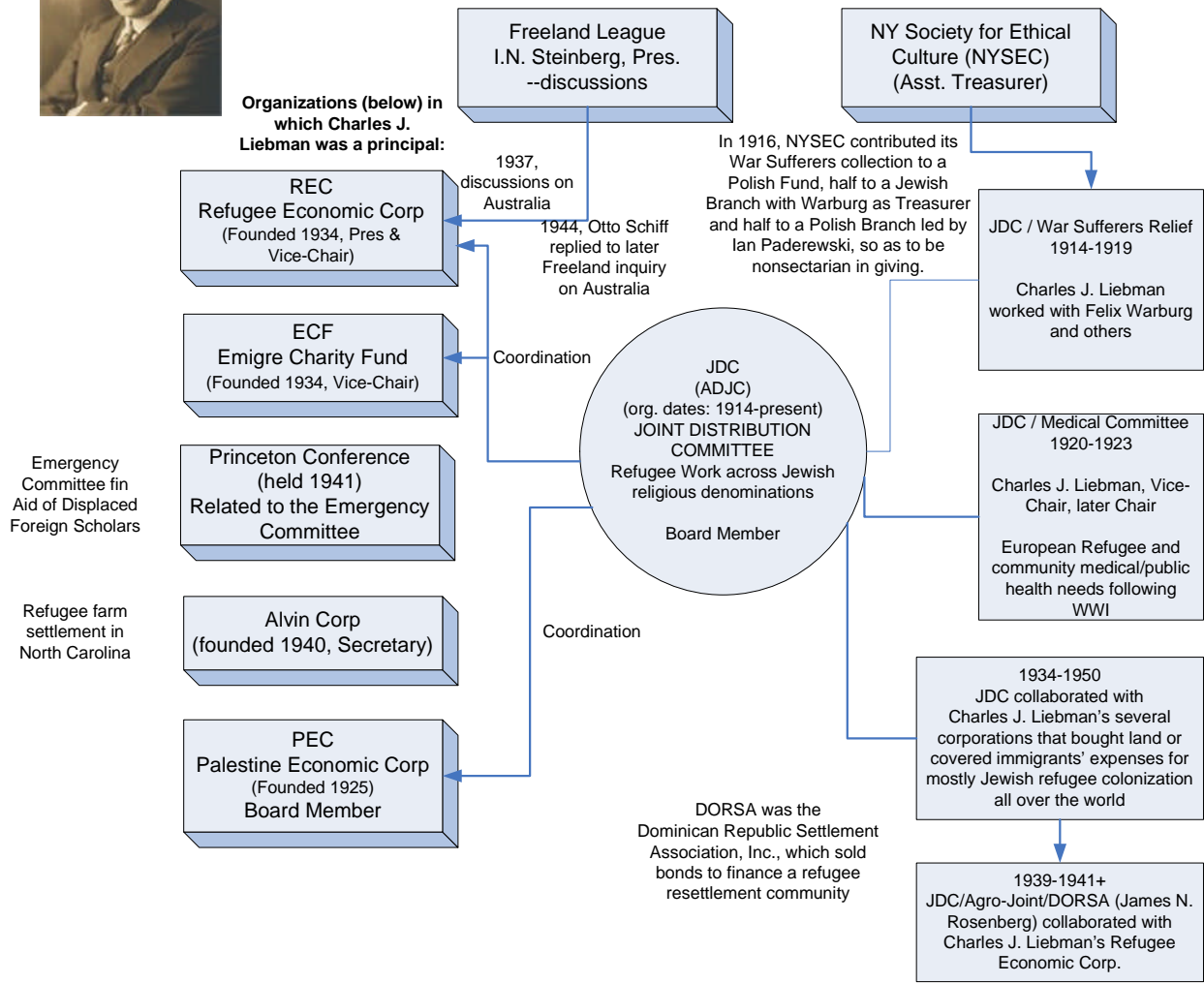


1880s to 1990s
Types of organizations that members of the first three generations
 (e.g. Samuel, Henry, Walter H.) of the Liebmann family participated in:
 Ethical Culture, Reform, Philanthropy;
 US Brewers Association;
 Armenian Cultural Preservation and Scholarship





Charles J. Liebman: Relief and Resettlement of Jewish Refugees in Europe (1914-1950)



DOLORES ZOHRAB LIEBMANN (1895-1991) AND ARMENIA

- 1915 – Her father, leader of the Armenians within the Ottoman Parliament, is killed during the 1915 waves of Armenian genocides, during WWI.
- 1920s – She and her family join her brother who has settled in Romania.
- 1932 – She meets Henry L. Liebmann (1871-1950) in Paris a year or two earlier. They are married and move to Brooklyn.
- He dies in 1950. She becomes a benefactor of Armenian culture and its scholarship until her death in 1991. See charitable foundation application form process in Appendix.
- In the last years of her life, she funds the creation of the Krikor and Clara Zohrab Information Center [for Armenian culture and religion worldwide) in New York.

Dolores Zohrab Liebmann's picture, quite striking, is at <http://carteasoaptelor.ro/?p=690> (see below). Her father (*next page*), Krikor Zohrab, with a Turkish leader, Mehmet Cavit Bey (Minister of the Finance), Hjusein Jahid Ialhin (editor of Tanin), and other Armenian political leaders in 1908, is also below and at www.iatp.am/resource/artcult/zohrab/photo.htm . About a dozen other good pictures of family and work are there, too, including her mother, Clara, and brothers and sister.



Ottoman
Parliament/
Armenian
leaders
(Zohrab on right)



Zohrab's surviving family in Romania:

Quote (*in Romanian language*) from Romanian publication reproduced on Internet. (Her brother, and later she and her other surviving siblings and family, lived in Romania after 1915 for a number of years.)

"Levon Zohrab era fiul lui Kricor Zohrab, parlamentar in Consiliul Otoman, masacrat la Genocid. Arestat la 21 mai 1915, marsaluit spre Aleppo, Urfa si Diyarbekir, baionetat si ucis miseleste, iar corpul aruncat in apa.

Kricor Zohrab a fost casatorit cu Clara Yazidjian (in anul 1888) si au avut patru copii: Levon (n. august 1889), personajul Cartii Soaptelor, Dolores (n. ianuarie 1891), Aram-Annen (n. 1892) si Hermine (n. iulie 1896). Dupa moartea lui Kricor Zohrab familia se refugiază in Bulgaria si de acolo ia drumul Europei. Levon ajunge in Bucuresti si din acel moment drumul vietii sale este urmarit pas cu pas in Cartea Soaptelor.

Cateva din fotografiile familiei fac parte din *colectia Zohrab* a bibliotecii Armele din cadrul complexului Catedralei Sfantul Vartan din Manhattan, New York, donate bibliotecii de sora lui Levon si fiica lui Kricor Zohrab, Dolores Zohrab Leibmann.

Dintre cei patru frati, Dolores ajunge in America si se casatoreste cu milionarul Henry Leibmann proprietarul fabricii de bere *Rheingold Breweries* din Brooklyn si duce o bogata activitate filantropica in comunitatea armeana.

Dolores Zohrab-Leibmann finanteaza infiintarea Bibliotecii Armele a Diocesului Armean al Coastei de Est, care primeste denumirea de *The Krikor and Clara Zohrab Information Center*, in memoria parintilor ei. Festivitatea ei inaugurala are loc pe data de 2 noiembrie 1987 in prezenta Catolicosului Vazken I-ul care, in tinerete, in Bucuresti, il cunoscuse indeaproape pe fratele donatoarei, pe Levon Zohrab, eroul Cartii Soaptelor. Operele de caritate ale lui Dolores Zohrab-Leibmann, purtatoarea medaliei Sf. Nerses Snorhali acordata de Catolicosul Vazken I-ul, au fost numeroase, ultima fiind alocarea prin testament a unui fond de 8 milioane de dolari, Catedralei Armele Surp Vartan din New York.

Sa indicam ca biblioteca este localizata in cladirea alaturata Catedralei, construita in 1959 prin donatia facuta de fratii romanahay Sarkis si Hovhannes Diarbekirian."

Part 3: Membership List Entries for the Liebmann Family in the NY Society for Ethical Culture –

Archive Notes for Membership Lists Selected from 1876 to 1969
 Archive Session on August 7, 2012, Herbert Klitzner, Independent Researcher

Items examined were from the archive box labeled MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE / MEMBERSHIP LISTS. [“P&I” Series], *Document Heading of “List of Members, NYSEC, 1915 ...”*

Family Profile in 1915

- This list of Liebmann members below, unlike most, gives dates of joining.
- Most members of two generations of the Liebmann family are present.
- The Liebmann name is present on the alphabetic membership list on pages 96-97 of the document.
- All Liebmann names recorded in this document are family members – they check against James Blum’s Internet genealogy tree and the Shlegel German-American significant family profiles for this family.
- Note: I used the membership list copy originally issued to the Mt. Pleasant Cemetery Society.

Family Status in 1915:

Date Joined	First Name	Address	Comments
1911	Alfred	525 Park Ave	Son of Charles
1881	Charles	763 Fifth Ave	Son of Samuel of Wurttemberg
1899	Charles J.	12 E. 87th	Son of Henry
1911	David	40 E. 72nd	Son of Joseph
1897	George W.	166 W. 72nd	Son of William
1893	Henry L.	137 Riverside Dr	Armenian connection
1886	Julius	380 Clinton Ave	Son of Charles
1905	Samuel	49 E. 83rd	Son of Henry
1893	Walter H.	233 Broadway	Son of Henry

Deceased by 1915: -- Source: Folder “*Charter Members and Membership List*”, document “*Joined 1876-1896*”.

Date Joined	First Name	Deceased	Comments
Samuel couldn’t join – died 4 years before NYSEC 1876 founding	Samuel (of Wurttemberg) 1799-1882	1872	Son of Joseph (born 1756, died 1818)
1886-89* <i>Listed as member in 1889 Membership List</i>	Joseph	1913	Son of Samuel of Wurttemberg
1885* <i>Listed as member in 1889 Membership List</i>	Henry	1915	Son of Samuel of Wurttemberg

Note: Three sons of Samuel are in bold.

* Henry and Joseph were listed as existing members in 1889 List; Henry listed elsewhere as member since 1886, when family moved from Brooklyn to Manhattan. Henry and Joseph likely also joined then

Selected Earlier And Later Membership Lists

Family Status in 1897:

Source: 1897 List of Members and Seat-Holders (Liebmann, p. 22), Society for Ethical Culture, Society House, 699 Madison

Date Joined	First Name	Address	Comments
(1881)	Charles	28 E. 72 nd , Manhattan	
(1886)	Henry	32 E. 72 nd , Manhattan	
	Henry L.	33 Forrest St, Brooklyn	
(1886)	Julius	33 Forrest St, Brooklyn	
(1886)	Joseph	30 E. 72 nd , Manhattan	Lived at 40 E. 72 nd in 1889
(1893)	Walter H.	32 E. 72 nd , Manhattan	

Notes:

1. Liebmann address numbers at E. 72nd: 28, 30, 32, 40 .
2. All 3 sons of Samuel were members of both NY Society for Ethical Culture and United Relief Works (URW).
Source: 1893 List of Members of NYSEC and URW

Mid-20th Century, 1951 and 1969:

Member List for 1951

Source: Taken from 1951 List of Members /Liebman (Membership List, p.40) -- (family name now spelled with one "n" by surviving 4th-generation Liebmann family members who joined NYSEC at turn of century):

Date Joined	First Name	Address	Comments
(1911)	Alfred (1871-1957)	885 Park Ave	Son of Charles
(1905)	Samuel (1873-1955)	480 Park Ave	Son of Henry
(Walter H. – 1893)	Mrs. Walter H. (1877-1962)	Hotel Savoy Plaza	Family Tree Information: died 1155 Park Ave

Note: Parentheses indicate that date joined was not given in this document but obtained from other documents.

Member List for 1969

- Liebman/Liebmann, page 26: **No family members listed** -- none in the Internet genealogy for Joseph Liebmann (1756-1818) or living at a known Liebmann family address.
- There is a Miss Babette Liebman, 445 W. 34th St. She was also in the 1951 List of Members. But there is no evidence connecting her to the Liebmann family.

Early-Century Officers:

Source: BOT Minutes, 1912 --

Officers:

- Walter H. – Treasurer -- *son of Henry*
- Charles J. – Asst. Treasurer -- *son of Henry*

Additional Membership Findings:

Source: Membership Lists – early-century

- George W. Liebmann (1876-1942)

Published Biographical Summaries for the Liebmann Family, Lamports, and Rosenberg

- Charles J. Liebman,
- Walter H. Liebman I
- Walter H. (Wally) Liebman II
- Harry Liebmann
- James Naumberg Rosenberg
- Arthur M. Lamport
- Samuel C. Lamport

Sources:


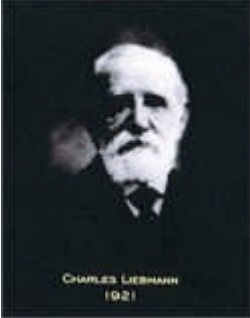


- Who's Who in American Jewry [WW]
- Biographical Encyclopedia of American Jews [BE]
- A Concise Dictionary Biography of American [Jewry [CB]






Go to Appendix A7 Link in Online Appendix Guide:






<http://www.klitzner.org/history-culture/liebmann-family-integrity/453-2/>




Selected Liebman Family Photos

All Images are downloaded from Blum Liebman Family Tree. Owner of Tree is James Blum, son-in-law of Walter H. (Terry) Liebman.

Henry		Son of Samuel
Charles		Son of Samuel
Joseph	No image	Son of Samuel Born in Wurttemberg, died in London
Leopold		Brother of Samuel
Henry L		<p>Married Dolores Zohrab;</p> <p>Son of Fanny/Johanna F (Fanny is daughter of Samuel)</p> <p>Son of Joseph, cousin to Fanny (Joseph's father is f Leopold, Samuel's brother)</p>

Dolores Zohrab		Wife of Henry L
Walter H		Son of Henry
Walter H. (Wally) II		Son of Walter H. Liebmann
Grace Caroline Koehler		Wife of Walter H. (Wally) II "Smoke-writer" aviator
Walter H. (Terry) Liebman III		Son of Walter H. (Wally) II and Grace Caroline Koehler. Was the driving force in the effort to revive the Rheingold brand and the original fine beer product that went with it (approx 1998-2005).

Charles J		Son of Henry. Wife was Aline Meyer, sister of Eugene Mayer ,owner of the Washington Post.
Charles J, Jr.		Son of Charles J.
Samuel		Son of Henry
Julius		Son of Charles
Alfred		Son of Julius
David	No image	Son of Joseph
George W. [for Washington]	No image	Son of Louis; Grandson of Leopold

Phillip Liebman IV		Son of Alfred
Emmaline L. Obermayer		Daughter of Rosa Liebmann; Granddaughter of Samuel; Wife of Alfred Stieglitz
Alfred Stieglitz		Husband of Emmaline; Later married Georgia O'Keefe See Wikipedia entry for "Alfred Stieglitz" – credited with transforming photography into an accepted art form around the turn of the century.

Leibmann Family –Marriage Announcements (Historical) involving Ethical Culture

Table Contents: Liebman connections to Ethical Culture, as reflected in clergy or location.

Source: James Blum’s genealogical collection of published notices. Notices below are edited and reformatted.

Event	Year	Relationships and Ethical Culture Leader
Charles E. Heming (nee Heimerdinger) married Lucile Wolf 3 Aug 1918. He is the son of Joseph Heimerdinger and Harriet Liebmann .	1918	Harriet (1870-1956) is a daughter of Henry, son of Samuel. EC Leader: not given
On 3 Jun 1895, Sara Liebmann , daughter of Henry Liebmann (1836-1915) and Morris Heimerdinger were married by Prof. Felix Adler of the Society for Ethical Culture	1895	Sara is a daughter of Henry, son of Samuel from Wurttemberg. EC Leader: Felix Adler
Dorothea Liebmann , daughter of Alfred Liebmann was married on 27 Jun 1938 to Roger Williams Straus Jr. by Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman of Temple Emanu-El, NY, assisted by John Lovejoy Elliott of the Ethical Culture Society.	1938	Dorothea is the daughter of Alfred, son of Charles. EC Leader: John Lovejoy Elliott
Lisa Isabel Liebmann , the daughter of Loraine P. Liebmann and Herman Liebmann, both of New York, was married on Thursday to John Brooks Adams, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Quincy Adams Jr. of Lake Forest, Ill. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jean S. Kotki, a leader of the New York Society for Ethical Culture, performed the ceremony at the studio of Philip Taaffe, a painter, in New York. • The bride, who is keeping her name, is a writer and art critic who contributes to the art-listings department of The New Yorker magazine. She graduated from Sarah Lawrence College, as did her husband, and received a master's degree in journalism from Columbia University. • Mr. Adams, who is known as Brooks, is a contributing editor of Art in America and Elle Decor magazines. He is also a writer and art critic. He received a master's degree in art history from New York University. (NYT: 25 Apr 1993) • Lisa is the daughter of Herman Liebmann (1915-2003), son of Robert E Liebmann Sr (1879-1977), son of Herman Liebman (1847-1912), son of Leopold Liebmann (1805-1893). 	2012	Lisa is a descendant of Leopold Liebmann, her great-grandfather. Leopold was Samuel’s brother. Both moved to Brooklyn from Wurttemberg. This branch of the family retained the original form of the family name, Liebmann. EC Leader: Jean S. Kotki/NYC leader.

Event	Year	Relationships and Ethical Culture Leader
<p>Thomas Liebman (nee Samuel Liebman Jr.) son of Samuel Liebman (1873-1955) was married to Aline Wechsler on 12 Jun 1930, officiated by Dr. John Lovejoy Elliot.</p>	<p>1930</p>	<p>(nee Samuel Liebman Jr.) son of Samuel Liebman (1873-1955), son of Henry EC leader: John Lovejoy Elliott</p>
<p>Arthur M. Lamport's daughter, Helen Lamport, is engaged to Charles Friedman. Both were educated at the Ethical Culture School.</p> <div data-bbox="138 478 748 1041" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Lamport—Friedman.</p> <p>Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Lamport of 590 West End Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Lamport, to Charles Friedman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Friedman of 530 West End Avenue. Miss Lamport attended the Ethical Culture School and was graduated from Vassar College in 1926. Mr. Friedman also attended the Ethical Culture School and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1924. No date has been set for the wedding.</p> </div>	<p>1928</p>	<p>Jim Blum's grandmother is Helen Lamport. Jim is married to Mary Liebman, Walter H. (Terry) Liebman III's daughter. Mary's great-great-uncle is Charles J. Liebman, A.M. Lamport's colleague in planning the DORSA refugee project in the Dominican Republic in 1939-40. So, three generations after their collaboration, the families of these two great humanitarian planners and conscience-keepers -- fighting for the survival of far-off individuals -- were united in marriage and by their intelligent and caring efforts have preserved a unique pair of personal heritages.</p>

Part 4: Special Topics

How I Became Engaged In This Research

My story begins in 2011 at an old cemetery, All Faiths Cemetery, in Glendale, Queens, at the 107th annual memorial ceremony for the thousand-plus victims of the General Slocum excursion boat, which burned and sank in the East River in 1904, at the start of a Sunday-School picnic on Long Island held annually by the St. Marks Lutheran church in what today is called the East Village.

The church membership was German-American. Many were recent immigrants at the time, in 1904. (In fact, the following year, 2012, the annual memorial event had a distinguished visitor and speaker from Germany, Busso von Alvensleben, Consul General in New York for the Federal Republic of Germany, who urged me to pursue my historical research interests in the form of a book or major paper. I listened and my attention was aroused.) I had attended these memorials for over 10 years, but this year I decided to collaborate with the cemetery leaders who regularly encouraged people to do research relating to the disaster in some way.

- I was interested in linking the stories of diverse communities to important events such as this one through the rubric of German-American immigration and settlement in New York.
- Two opportunities presented themselves in succession:
 - **Armenian aspect:** One opportunity was that, accompanying a Turkish friend on a visit to an Armenian cathedral, St. Vartan's in Manhattan, I learned the story of the **Zohrab Information Center** (for Armenian culture and religion), funded by a prominent Armenian woman, Dolores Zohrab, whose father, a great Armenian leader, died in the 1915 genocide.

Later, in 1932, she married Henry L. Liebmann (1871-1950), a German-Jewish-American heir (one of many) to the Rheingold fortune owned by the Liebmann family. Years later she funded Armenian scholarship at Columbia University and eventually the open, comprehensive Information Center.

- **Ethical Culture early history aspect:** The other opportunity was that I looked up Henry Liebmann in Google and read an impressive write-up of a man who was an early supporter of the **Ethical Culture movement in New York**, as well as other charities and social benefit programs. At its inception, this movement's membership was largely German-American-Jewish. It eventually turned out that this Henry was a much-older cousin (1836-1915). *See my Liebmann Family Generations chart.*

I began to speculate about common positive traits present in this evidently publicly conscious New York German-American family, which fit into my General Slocum disaster/All Faiths Cemetery interests.

- How widely shared were these traits in this family? Were they all Ethical Culture members, or were just one or two branches of the family. *The answer turned out that they all were members, from the 1880s onward, and were NY Society for Ethical Culture officers, executives, and large benefactors.*
- Were they involved in helping Slocum disaster victims, through Ethical Culture or through other organizations?

- *I could find no available record of Ethical-Culture-sponsored assistance for the Slocum disaster victims, at least in Board of Trustee minutes for the period, and could take my limited-scope research no further.* It still remains to be explored how the Liebmann family responded to the Slocum crisis.
- So I decided to spend several hours each week, when I could, exploring the archives of the Society, to learn more about the Liebmann family and its involvement in Ethical Culture. Three people were very helpful in smoothing the way to do this:
 - Andra Miller, President, who I knew from the Lyceum Society of the NY Academy of Sciences
 - Lawrence Miller, Director of Administration of the American Ethical Union
 - Adam Foldes, Archivist, a professional consultant who had just restructured the archives.

This was the direct result of an institutional project overseen by Lawrence Miller to greatly increase the usability of the archive facility and structure so that people could easily perform research and explorations -- all following a generous donation for this purpose.

- The research began in the spring of 2012. I went through the NYSEC Board of Trustee minutes for 1904-1905 and 1915, and made notes about a large bequest by Henry Liebmann at his death in 1915, wiping out the organization's debt.
- **The irony was that, over the course of 100 years of organizational life of Ethical Culture in New York, the Liebmann family fell completely off the radar (the last Liebmann family members of NYSEC were Alfred and Samuel, who died in the mid-1950s) and were unknown to the leadership in the present era, including the fact of Henry's bequest, and of members of the Liebmann family serving in various officer positions, including first President of Hudson Guild.**

Yet it was all present in the Ethical Culture Archives if you knew where – and why -- to look, which the Zohrab/Liebmann marriage and the ensuing Liebmann Google searches prepared me to do. **It shows that material in one community's archives and history can have a direct bearing on the understanding and investigation of a very different community's records.**

- I then began reading selected Ethical Culture addresses (sermons) by its founder, Felix Adler, later in this period. -- see two representative addresses in the Appendix: Ralph Waldo Emerson [Centennial], 1903; and The Moral Issue in the Campaign (1905).
- Finally, in the summer of 2012, understanding the context thoroughly by now, and being familiar with four generations of its family names, I zeroed in on the various membership lists from different relevant decades to develop an overall picture of Liebmann family involvement in Ethical Culture.
- I also consulted various files on the Internet, and three times attended the *Beer Here!* exhibit of the N-Y History Society (May-Sept 2012), a fascinating history of breweries in

New York City, and spoke briefly with Debra Bach, its curator.

- Debra helped me locate an out-of-print copy of the book, *The Breweries of Brooklyn*, in the Queens Library “Long Island” collection. It contained profiles of each of the brewing families in Brooklyn, with 10 pages for the Liebmann family.
- Late in the project I came across some intriguing documents on the web from JDC describing widespread involvement of one of the Liebmanns, Charles J., first head of the Hudson Guild, in European refugee work from WWI to after WWII. I amplified my range of documents on these matters by visiting YIVO, which turned out to house the Lamport Collection, containing all of Lamport’s records concerning DORSA (Dominican Republic Settlement Assn.). By my reading them, a human drama concerning a handful of dedicated refugee organization executives opened up to me. It was an incredible experience to read, to piece together, and to interpret. I also made several visits to JDC, which heightened my awareness of the achievements and determination of this organization. And I developed deeper relationships with the genealogy staff of the Center for Jewish History, where YIVO is housed.
- I very much liked developing the project through all these fruitful interactions with other organizations, each holding a piece of the puzzle.

It also helped me better understand the history of my own adopted faith, Unitarian Universalism (UU), in America and New York 100 years ago, and the significant role then of liberal religions such as Ethical Culture and UU in the life of the city at that time.

It appears to me from reading several articles in their quarterly journal, *The Standard*, that Ethical Culture helped the traditional Eastern US Unitarianism of the time to toward the more modern positions nationally, in terms of a balanced mix of religious ideas and assumptions, that UU now firmly holds. *See Appendix for two of these articles.*

Geographical Origins Of The Liebmann Family In Southern Germany

Joseph Liebmann’s family originated in Aufhausen, in the Kingdom of Wurttemberg. Joseph was the village leader, in the sense of being a source of practical business knowledge and also human wisdom.

Joseph Liebmann ... was identified with a variety of commercial interests, besides being engaged in a brokerage business, and was a prominent and active figure in his own community. Tradition represents him as a man of dignified and commanding personality, endowed with large and cultivated mental powers, such as made him without effort a leader to whom his neighbors turned for example and counsel. He was perhaps first of all a successful man of affairs. But he also had a large fund of learning, which made him an authority on a diversity of subjects among his fellow-townsmen.

(Schlegel, p. 234-235)

These personal assets carried down in various forms for five generations, into the 1950s in New York. Several quotes are inserted below to demonstrate the family's multi-generational commitment to social responsibility and community ethics.

The family excelled in experimentation in the production of a number of suitable crops.

As far back as they can be traced, the Liebmanns, whose name has been distinguished in the brewing world of America, have been a Württemberg family, first at Aufhausen and afterwards at Schmiedelfeld and Ludwigsburg. They belonged to that celebrated element in the population of Württemberg which has had almost a hereditary association with the land, and which has enriched America and perhaps her most skillful agriculturists.

In the soil of Württemberg they possessed a field bearing within its potentialities produce representing almost every species of agriculture known to Europe's northern slope. And on that soil lived a hardy and talented race capable by energy and by every natural gift to win from the land all that it was capable of surrendering to human labor.

(Schlegel, p. 234, my paragraphing)

Note on Aufhausen and Alfhausen: *The genealogy title by Linda Squire, an Internet document in our sources, apparently mistakenly uses the town name of Alfhausen, a town in Saxony, whereas the Schlegel's German-American Families reference uses the correct name, Aufhausen, a village in Württemberg that fits the southern farming background of the Liebmann family. Even the name Aufhausen exists in several different states, including Bavaria.*

Later, the family moved to Schmiedelfeld in Wurttemberg, in the same Stuttgart region. In 1837, Samuel began brewing fine beer, moving to Ludwigsburg in the same region in 1840. Below is an excerpt from Beer History:

The Originators of Rheingold Beer

From Ludwigsburg to Brooklyn – A Dynasty of German-Jewish Brewers

By [Rolf Hofmann](#).

(Originally published in Aufbau, June 21, 2001. Reprinted [in Beer History] by permission of the author).

beerhistory.com/library/holdings/hofmann-rheingold.shtml

Samuel Liebmann (1799-1872)

The beer's evocative name with its allusion to Germany's great river, was the culmination of a German-Jewish family enterprise that had its beginnings in 1840 in the town of Ludwigsburg, north of Stuttgart, in what was then the Kingdom of Württemberg. One Samuel Liebmann, a member of a prominent Jewish family in the region, settled there and bought the inn and brewery "Zum Stern."

A liberal and staunch supporter of Republican ideals, Liebmann encouraged other like-minded citizens, including some soldiers from the garrison, to meet in his hospitable surroundings. The ideas fomented there contributed to the local revolution of 1848. It brought the opprobrium of the King [the future Kaiser Wilhelm I as of 1870] down upon Liebmann's enterprise, and "Zum Stern" was declared off limits to the soldiers. Soon thereafter, in 1850, Samuel Liebmann emigrated to the U.S. [Actually, Joseph came first in 1850 to scout the territory and to plan

the development of a brewery business. Samuel and the rest of his family came in 1854 and began brewing. This is described in The Brewers of Brooklyn, p. 101-102.

Ethnicity, Ideology, Religion-Spirituality, and Social Responsibility In The Early Liebmann Family In America

Below is a sequence of three generations of examples of social responsibility from the family. The first generation Liebmann in America is Samuel (along with two cousins). The second is Henry and Joseph, though they emigrated from Wurttemberg with their father as youths. The third is Walter H. and Charles J.

Samuel Liebmann (1799-1872)

Samuel Liebmann's family values, business methods, and social improvement impulses were transplanted here in America after their own brewery began in 1854.

Here these pro-liberty Liebmann impulses found their grandest expression in the New York environment via the Ethical Culture movement and its range of socially progressive charitable instrumentalities, first in the 1880s, directly in Ethical Culture and then after that in related organizations such as the Hudson Guild (an Ethical Culture settlement house), as well as in their own best business, labor, and neighborhood practices.

The Liebman[n] family also benefited from Brooklyn's unification [1898] with the rest of New York City, which until that point in time was still an independent city. The Liebman[n] family was **actively a part of the community in which they lived, giving back to their community** by building streets and organizing drainage systems within their neighborhood. (*Rheingold Beer Case, NYU Stern School of Business, p.3, my text bolding*).

Henry Liebmann (1836-1915)

From a small beginning, the business grew rapidly, until to-day (1915) it is the largest concern of its kind in Brooklyn... Mr. Liebmann was the founder and for many years an active worker on the "Bierbrauer und Kufer Kranken Unterstutzung Verein," a sick-benefit association of brewery employees. In recognition of his services to this association he was elected in 1878 as an honorary member for life...

Mr. Liebmann was one of the first members of the Society for Ethical Culture and a trustee of the United Relief Works, a charitable relief organization. He was a member of the Harmonie, Freundschaft and Liederkranz Clubs of New York City.

From USBA – Yearbook 1915, obituary.

Joseph Liebmann (1831-1913)

Besides his presidency of the S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company, Joseph Liebmann was otherwise prominent in the financial world of Greater New York. He was president of the

Bushwick Savings Bank for 27 years, and the director of the Kings County Trust Company. He was also president of the local organization of brewers, and at the time of the Philadelphia Centennial exposition in 1876 went as one of the committee in charge of the great brewing exhibit there. But Mr. Liebmann did not confine his activities to the business world. He was in every sense a man of Catholic tastes and interests, and impressed his personality upon the community in many ways. The Liebmanns as a family have always been actively interested in politics, but Joseph Liebmann carried his interest to public affairs generally, and especially to the betterment and uplift of his neighborhood. In this connection may be mentioned the attention which he gave to educational problems, causing him to be appointed in 1882 by the Hon. Seth Low, then mayor of Brooklyn, during the reform administration, to membership in the Brooklyn Board of Education, a position he held until 1885.

From Schlegel's German-American Families.

Walter H. Liebmann (1874-1931)

In the unfortunate passing, on Jan. 2, of Walter H. Liebman, the advocates of a socialized family court lose a rare and valuable friend, who freely gave of his fine qualities of heart and mind to the project. As president of the National Desertion Bureau, Mr. Liebman was among the first to recognize the importance of this court ...

As first vice president of the Jewish Social Service Association of New York for twenty years, his trusteeship had been characterized by a high sense of justice and a full acceptance of his responsibilities in the administration of funds for relief for the poor.

(The Late Walter H. Liebman, NY Times, Jan. 18, 1931, from a letter from Charles Zunsler)

Following Liebman's untimely death at age 59, this letter was written and submitted by Charles Zunsler. The letter describes Liebman's career, which included being a lawyer, state assemblyman, President of the American Desertion Society, creator and friend of the somewhat recently instituted Family Court, and official of the Jewish Social Service Association of New York (and policy contributor to its conferences). He had been Treasurer of the New York Society for Ethical Culture in 1912 and surrounding years. His father was Henry Liebmann (1836-1915), major benefactor and early member of the Society, and President of S. Liebmann's Sons Breweries (Rheingold brand).

Charles J. Liebman(n) (1877-1957)

See Charles J. Liebman's extensive history and contributions in the series of sections following the one below, starting with "Charles J. Liebman (1877-1957) Involved in Europe...."

Jewish Dimensions In the Liebmann Family

The Liebmann family in Württemberg was Jewish in identification, in the time of its progenitors Lippmann, Joseph, and Samuel, all born in the 18th Century, in a time when Moses Mendelssohn had helped to begin to break down the walls between Jews and Christians, and urged Jews to fully engage in secular learning. Moses' son, Abraham (Felix Mendelssohn's father), even transliterated secular texts using Yiddish lettering into more accessible books in order to popularize their contents.

The Liebmanns were German-Jewish, not merely Jewish, so, when they came to America, they were both German-Americans and German-American Jews in identification, and later, simply American Jews, even though their religion or spiritual/ethical expression had become that of Ethical Culture several generations earlier, in the 1880s --which itself had been founded by the liberal component of the German-Jewish community of New York in 1876.

Regarding German-American identity and affinity, it is clear that, within the brewing world, judging by Julius' speech to the USBA in 1915 (see Appendix), Jews and non-Jews at the highest levels in brewing accepted each other with confidence and worked hard together for the prosperity and betterment of their businesses, their common profession, and their long-term friendships.

Regarding Jewish identity, even as late as the early decades of the 20th Century, social reformer Walter H. Liebmann (*one "n" after WWI*), a son of Henry, was for 20 years the first vice president of the Jewish Social Service Association. So the strong Jewish community identification remained after three generations were born in this country, and two generations had been raised to maturity within Ethical Culture movement, preparing them to produce and share their best and most responsible aspects of themselves in the American society and culture.

Early Years In Which the Ethical Culture Movement Emerged (1870s)

The family played a charitable role in the American Jewish community, but like a number of other liberal German-Jewish New Yorkers and non-Jews as well, joined the progressive non-theist religious movement, Ethical Culture, created in 1876 by former rabbi and social ethicist, Felix Adler (1851-1933). Adler was educated in Germany in the traditions of Immanuel Kant, and eventually was appointed a professor at Columbia University in parallel with his Ethical Culture leadership. (Two archives hold his papers – most of his correspondence is at the Columbia University division of Rare Books and Manuscripts – his sermons are at the American Ethical Union archives. I have visited both. His correspondence includes Jane Addams, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Charles W. Eliot.

According to my Liebmann family sources, in their American formative period 1854-1876 and later, the Liebmann family (Samuel and his sons) used a burial ground, Salem Fields cemetery, associated with Temple Emanu-El, a Jewish Reformed temple in Manhattan, but were otherwise not interested in participating in organized religion (outside of an Ethical Culture form of society). They joined Ethical Culture largely in 1886 when most of the family moved from Brooklyn to houses they built on the same block on E. 72nd St., between Fifth Ave. and Madison Ave.

United Hebrew Charities

The family was certainly active in the United Hebrew Charities organization, sometimes serving as officers, as did the attorney Walter H. Liebmann around the turn of the century, according to his Schlegel biographical profile. He was one of Henry's three grown sons. The others were Charles J. and Samuel.

In terms of commitment to Ethical Culture, 50 years later in the 1951 NYSEC membership lists, the name of Walter H.'s widow still appears.

Affiliations of Phillip Liebmann

However, concerning Phillip, the 4th-generation head of the brewery – Phillip’s name does not appear in the 1951 NYSEC membership list. It may be on previous lists in the 1930s and 1940s. I did not check these lists in the course of answering my major questions.

Charles J. Liebman (1877-1957) Involved in Europe – Refugee Relief and Resettlement (Jewish and General)

This section contains a series of subsections, looking at Charles J. Liebman's career from different vantage points, with some overlap:

- Introductory narrative to provide a framework of shifting effort, from WWI War Sufferers Relief, to national medical infrastructure development in Eastern Europe following the war, to creating a globally oriented refugee resettlement think tank and consulting organization, thriving from 1934 to 1950.
- Refugee organization roles taken (president, chairman, board of directors/trustees, etc.) from 1921-1950.
- Values of Ethical Culture and Liebman's involvements with the NY Society of Ethical Culture.
- Relationship between three leaders and innovators in international refugee work: Liebman, Rosenberg, and Lamport: Collaboration and Friction. *Note: All were strongly influenced by Ethical Culture.*
- Documented major achievements and recognition of Liebman by historians and peers – in the form of a brief table of documents and inferences.
- Brief commentaries on a wide range of detailed individual documents involving Liebman, his REC organization, and refugee settlement efforts. Also describes some of the correspondence by Liebman and others regarding refugee and community welfare efforts in Eastern Europe from 1917-1923.
- Revisiting the relationship between Liebman and Lamport in the light of the surfacing of a memorandum --of unauthorized minutes by an associate of Lamport of a high-level pivotal meeting on DORSA on Sep. 25, 1939.

CHARLES J. LIEBMAN'S CAREER INVOLVEMENTS – AN INTRODUCTORY NARRATIVE

Charles J. Liebman(n) was involved in Jewish refugee and resettlement work from 1914 when he became involved with Felix Warburg's American Jewish Joint Distribution (JDC), helping WWI War Sufferers and their communities up until 1950. In 1948 he wrote a book on his most critical settlement experience, **Quest for Settlement: Summaries of Selected Economic and Geographic Reports on Settlement Possibilities for European Immigrants (1948)**, based on his experience with the Refugee Economic Corp. (REC), founded in 1934, but concentrating on the period 1938-1946.

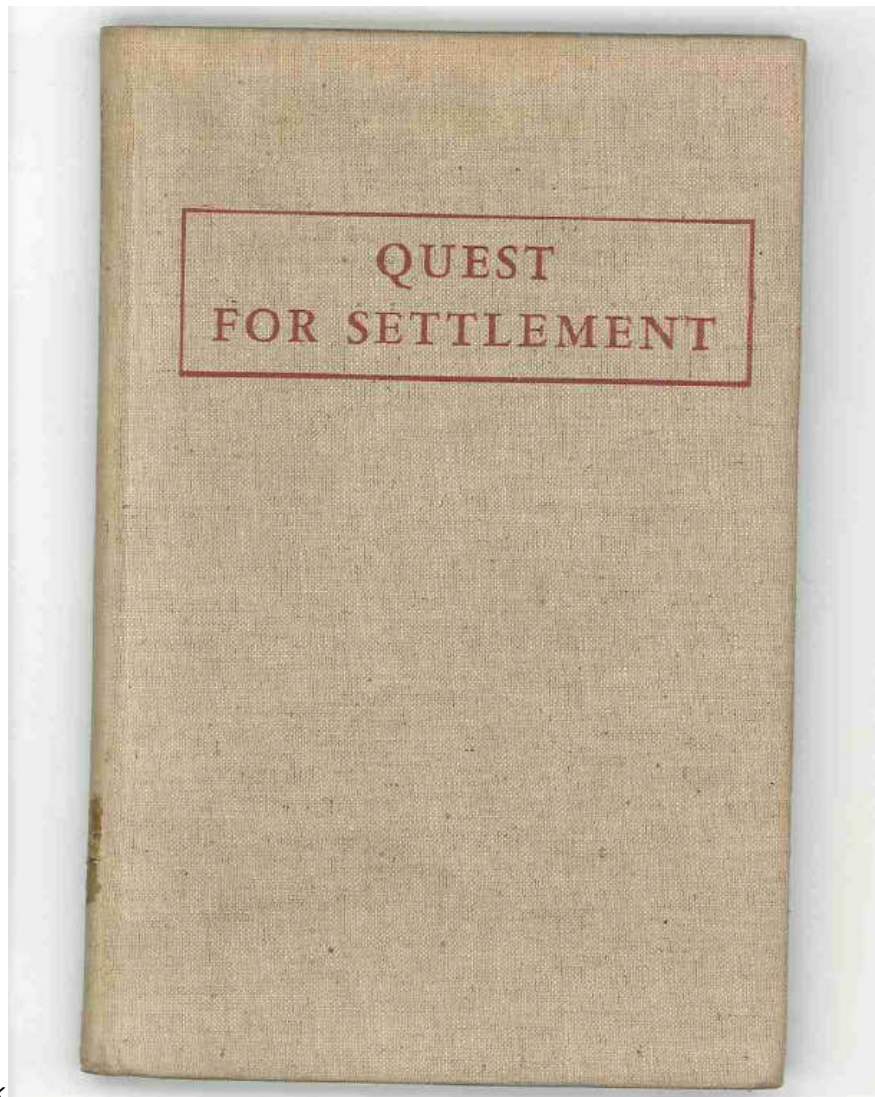
In the middle ground of Liebman's refugee work timeline, in the early 1920s, his primary focus was the JDC Medical Committee, which worked with communities in Eastern Europe by supplying medical and public health needs.

Outside this medical work, earlier and somewhat later, his main focus was supplying small loans to entrepreneurs, to help preserve the economic health of communities. His later independent agency, the REC, did both this and arranged for the selection and purchase of land for refugees. The REC was a partner with Agro-Joint, a settlement-development subsidiary of JDC, in developing the proposal for the famous DORSA settlement in the city of Sosua in the Dominican Republic, with the wholehearted support of the Dominican society, in 1939-1940.

In addition, in 1936-1937, Charles J. Liebman had discussions and planning with the Freeland League, led by I.N. Steinberg. This organization, successor to the Jewish Territorial Organization founded in approximately 1905, looked to resettle Jewish refugees into colonies in different parts of the world because Palestine could not absorb the numbers of refugees in need, and because positive Jewish/Yiddish cultural values could grow within these colonizing settlements.

Meetings were held between Liebman's REC and the Freeland League in 1936 (on an Australian colony proposal) and 1937, the latter during a larger convention in London of organizations active in refugees and settlement-creating. In that gathering, one outside group attempted to persuade the Freeland League not to collaborate with REC. The details of these contacts during 1936-1937 are described in Appendix B6, in short excerpts mentioning Charles J. Liebman, from Michael Astour's comprehensive Yiddish-language book, *A History of the Freeland League* (1974). The excerpts are also translated into English. *Note: There are three references to Charles J. Liebman listed in the book index, on pages 180-181, 203, and 810. The relevant paragraphs are excerpted.*

During wartime in 1944, I.N. Steinberg contacted Otto Schiff about supporting a Kimberley project in Australia. Schiff, who was now in the community of leadership that Felix Warburg (who died in 1937) once occupied, wrote back on September 29, 1944 that Kimberley was not practical and did not even have Australian government support, but that some other areas of Australia were more reasonable to explore (indeed, some of these were settled through JDC efforts after the war, primarily from Shanghai and Asia) and which he could support; if Steinberg did so, **"then I certainly think that other avenues should be explored, maybe through Mr. Liebmann's committee."** (*Note that after all the 25+years since WWI when this generation of Liebmanns dropped the 2nd "n", Otto Schiff still thinks of Charles as a "Liebmann."* See this letter in Appendix E1.



C.J. Liebman book

REFUGEE RELIEF AND RESETTLEMENT ORGANIZATIONS: ROLES TAKEN BY CHARLES J. LIEBMAN[N] FROM 1914 TO 1950

The JDC or the “Joint” (American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee –referred to by Felix Adler in 1916 as “Mr. Warburg’s Committee”) has functioned from 1914 to the present, undertaking many large international projects. [Note: Alternate designation: AJDC]

Charles J. Liebman was a high-level participant inside (including board member at times), and in relation to this organization, on and off, from 1914 until 1950, when he finally closed down REC “because the current crisis is now over.” In WWII he is listed as an AJDC representative in Europe. Note: *One of Liebman’s obituary notices in the New York Times, by the JDC, says that Liebman was a board member for many years. I do not know for which years. This information is likely obtainable from administrative records of the JDC.*

Liebman had his own strong involvement in both JDC and other organizations, as well as his own REC, listed below:

From Who’s Who in American Jewry (1938-39):

- JDC, Medical Committee, vice-chair, 1920-23 – also a board member of JDC
- Refugee Economic Corp. (REC), pres and vice-chair, 1934-1950
Note: This was a Felix Warburg initiative, but Charles J. Liebman was described as “the moving spirit.” The organization funded purchases of land for resettlement. Source: Yehuda Bauer book listed below.
- Refugee Assistance Fund, Inc. (RAF), 1940s-1950
- Émigré Charitable Fund (ECF), pres, 1934-1950s
- Palestine Economic Corp (PEC), executive committee and director
- Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars (Source: records kept in NYPL Humanities and Social Sciences Library, Manuscripts and Archives Division for 1927-1949)
<http://www.nypl.org/sites/default/files/archivalcollections/pdf/emergency.pdf>
- Council for German Jewry, member (one of 10 members)
- Committee on the Germanic Museum of Harvard University
- Alvin Corp. Secretary, 1939+

Some comments on sources and details:

From Van Eeden (3): The Race To Save Lives (Susan’s747 Blog – Susan Taylor Block):

- Alvin Corp, Secretary, founded 13 July 1939 to settle refugees on farms in North Carolina (Van Eeden Project) – President was Alvin Johnson, who became head of the New School for Social Research in 1923. Among the board of trustee members was Erich M. Warburg.

From Yehuda Bauer’s 1974 book, **My Brother’s Keeper: A History of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, 1929-1939**, on the work of the ADJC:

- Charles J. Liebman is mentioned, in terms of his settlement land purchase support activities in the 1930s, through REC. The author has a mixed and skeptical view of the value of the projects attempted and the results they produced, in view of the assets REC had available. In general, it

was very difficult to do this kind of work in the face of the opposition present in the world during a time of high unemployment.

From Michael Astour's 1967 book, **The History of the Freeland League and of the Territorialist Idea**:

- As described earlier, Charles J. Liebman is mentioned, in terms of his land purchase support activities in the 1930s, through REC. (pages 180, 181, 203, 810)
- As mentioned earlier, Charles J. Liebman 's name listed in a letter on exhibit about the Freeland League (1925-1979) and its head, I.N. Steinberg, which sought to settle Jews outside of Palestine in Australia, Suranim, etc. The letter (Sept. 29, 1944) was from Otto Schiff to Steinberg, referring him to sources of funds, especially "Mr. Liebmann's committee." (Center for Jewish History – YIVO Archives exhibit (late 2012): *Other Lands: From Freeland to Yiddishland*)

*NY SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE (NYSEC) – ETHICAL CULTURE RELIEF COLLECTIONS IN WWI,
AND LIEBMAN SOCIAL-COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS AND PRISON REFORM ROLES*

- First president of the Hudson Guild, 1901-1921, an industrial settlement house and division of the NY Society for Ethical Culture. *See Appendix A7, Biographical Entries.*
- in 1916 (in the early years of JDC, which was founded in 1914 by Felix Warburg and others), NYSEC donated its collection fund for War Sufferers to the “Polish Fund,” presumably an internal or community fund, half to be allocated to the “Jewish Branch”, operated by a group with Mr. Warburg as Treasurer, and the other half to Ignace Paderewski’s parallel branch for ethnic Polish communities.

“He [Dr. Adler] asked the Board to decide to whom the collection of December 3rd for the War Sufferers should be sent and suggested the POLISH Fund and the possibility of dividing it to show the unsectarian sources- one half to go to the Jewish Branch of which Mr. Felix Warburg is Treasurer and one half to Ignace Paderewski. This proposition was MOVED, SECONDED, and CARRIED.” (*See Appendix A1*)

- *See Appendix A1 for page 299 of the 1916 NYSEC Board of Trustees minutes recording this quoted decision in December 1916. Note also that the Treasurer’s Report on page 296 (in the Appendix A8 larger version with p. 296-300) was signed by Walter H. Liebmann as Treasurer, a brother of Charles J. Liebmann, who himself had been Asst. Treasurer under Walter in 1912.*

During 1898-1921, Charles J. Liebman (*note: he and others dropped the 2nd “n” from their names as a result of anti-German sentiment in WWI*) was most associated with domestic concerns such as Hudson Guild and Ethical Culture School – he was president (1901-21) and trustee (since 1898) of Hudson Guild, an Ethical Culture settlement house; a governor of the Ethical Culture School (later renamed Fieldston Ethical Culture School), 1901-1913; and a board member of the NY State Board of Managers of Reformatories (1908-11), as well as an advocate of prison reform (1921-31).

General Observations

1. **Discerning a bridge:** The theme of building a trade for young disadvantaged people connects Charles J. Liebman’s domestic involvements with a fundamental value of his colleagues’ early European refugee involvements – stabilizing young people in order to build a solid foundation for economic and community growth.

This is revealed in the European side in the letter of James N. Rosenberg (Jan 12, 1922), Chairman, European Executive Council (JDC) who is a Liebman colleague, to Dr. B. Kahn, Refugee Bureau, Paris, regarding the crucial importance of disrupted people being effectively taught trades by the JDC effort.

“Also I think you know I regard the trade school work as perhaps the most fruitful in its possibilities of any of the work of the J.D.C. There is nothing I am more anxious to accomplish than to bring about such results and to have your time reasonably free to supervise this highly important work. If, accordingly, you are able to make progress on the whole refugee policy along lines which we all agreed upon in Vienna and which were

approved by New York, I shall be very happy.” (See Appendix for image of full letter from the online JDC archives.)

2. Within the common founding principles of Ethical Culture societies in the period 1876-1886 in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis, “educating the young is the most important aim” (stated below).

The following list and descriptive paragraph of founding principles and values is an excerpt from an Ethical Culture description in Wikipedia that lists all six fundamental statements held in common by the original Ethical Culture societies, and then characterizes the general nature of Ethical Culture moral thought and purpose, and religious attitude:

- The belief that morality is independent of theology;
- The affirmation that new moral problems have arisen in modern industrial society which have not been adequately dealt with by the world's religions;
- The duty to engage in philanthropy in the advancement of morality;
- The belief that self-reform should go in lock step with social reform;
- The establishment of republican rather than monarchical governance of Ethical societies
- The agreement that educating the young is the most important aim.

“In effect, the movement responded to the religious crisis of the time by replacing theology with unadulterated morality. It aimed to “disentangle moral ideas from [religious doctrines](#), [metaphysical](#) systems, and ethical theories, and to make them an independent force in personal life and social relations.”^[5] Adler was also particularly critical of the religious emphasis on creed, believing it to be the source of sectarian bigotry. He therefore attempted to provide a universal fellowship devoid of ritual and ceremony, for those who would otherwise be divided by creeds. For the same reasons the movement also adopted a neutral position on religious beliefs, advocating neither [atheism](#) nor [theism](#), [agnosticism](#) nor [deism](#).^[5]” *From Wikipedia: Ethical Movement*



CHARLES J. LIEBMAN, ARTHUR M. LAMPORT, AND JAMES R. ROSENBERG: THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC "DORSA" PROJECT DEVELOPMENT (1939-1941), AN ILLUSTRATIVE STUDY IN THE LIFE OF SEASONED EXECUTIVES AND CREATIVE DONORS IN JEWISH REFUGEE ORGANIZATIONS



Above: Liebman, Lamport, and Rosenberg

We owe much to these three greatly gifted men who used their gifts individually and collectively to save Jewish and sometimes other European refugees from the destruction of communities in Eastern Europe during and after WWI, in Germany in the 1930s, in the desperate period for European refugees of 1939-1941 (including some Spanish War refugees) before America entered WWII, and in postwar resettlement (1945-1950) of international refugees, including Jews who had made their way to Asia from Europe before and during the war.

They were highly seasoned executives determined to make a difference because they understood the stakes and what efforts might work.

They also each had completely different *modi operandi*. This sometimes caused them great personal stress when their respective icebergs of action, in the straits of their project maneuvering, would eventually crash into each other momentarily. I have documented this below from their letters, which appear in the Appendix. Their prose makes their feelings and their rationales crystal-clear.

In the end, their most dramatic project for rescue, DORSA in the Dominican Republic, was unable to realize their highest hopes, and those of many thousands, because of extreme difficulty of arranging transportation to the island once the war intensified, and so served only about 700 people after a few years. This was still a priceless achievement for those settlers who came. But the project had great benefit in a second way. The Dominican Republic issued 5,000 visas to refugees originating in Europe for the DORSA project, who were then able to escape the Holocaust that ensued, even though many eventually found refuge elsewhere when travel to the Dominican Republic itself became too difficult. This was a valuable contribution toward addressing the need to escape from occupied Europe.

Lamport, Liebman, and Rosenberg – Ethical Culture

All three shared a strong appreciation for the Ethical Culture movement.

Liebman and Rosenberg were ethnically second generation German Jews who were raised in the Ethical Culture School and who then became adult members (as in the case of Liebman), or guests (apparently as in the case of Rosenberg – I could not find his name in the available membership lists such as 1915), of the New York Society for Ethical Culture. Each listened to the inspiring Sunday addresses of the movement’s founder, Felix Adler.

Lamport, son of a Polish Jew who emigrated to upstate NY and Vermont, identified with Ethical Culture values by sending his daughter Helen and his son Harold to the Ethical Culture School. This tradition continued directly or indirectly in the next generation or two of both families as well. (*See Appendix D6.*)

*From Allen Wells’ book, **Tropical Zion** (Duke University Press, 2009), p. 45:*

James Rosenberg was the grandson of a German Rabbi who had immigrated to Pittsburgh after 1848. As a youngster, he moved with his family to New York City, where his parents enrolled him in classes at the Society for Ethical Culture, an offshoot [breakaway congregation] of Temple Emanu-El in midtown Manhattan. This progressive organization had been founded in 1876 by Dr. Felix Adler to promote the advancement of social justice.

Rabbi Adler called on Jews to shed “the narrow spirit of exclusion” and to follow Immanuel Kant’s “categorical imperative” to treat human beings as an end and not as a means. In Sunday morning meetings where no prayers were said or religious services performed, Adler attempted to arouse “the conscience of the wealthy, the advantaged, the educated classes.” There Rosenberg and the four hundred other Ethical Culture members learned the value of the universal pursuit of individual moral perfection by serving the common good. Adler’s motto, “Not by the Creed but by the Deed,” melded long-standing traditions of Jewish self-help and humanitarianism with Progressive Era reform. Secular German Jews, uncomfortable with the practices of Judaism and intent on assimilating American values, educated themselves about urban problems, such as immigration, public health, sweatshops, and tenement housing, by listening to Sunday morning lectures by reformers like Eugene V. Debs and the American Civil Liberties Union, Samuel Gompers, Booker T. Washington, and W.E.B. Dubois.

Lamport, Liebman, and Rosenberg – Skills and Personalities

- Lamport was the driving force and visionary that drew in the others to arrange the project. He understood one-on-one loans to refugees engaged in small-business making products from leather, beads, etc. , and was hands-on in engaging with such people – he personally invested and donated funds for this.

From Wells, Tropical Zion, p. 70:

Planning the Settlement – –[D.R. Foreign Minister] Andres Pastoriza and JDC representative Arthur Lamport corresponded throughout the summer and fall of 1939 to formulate a blueprint for the new colony. Lamport, a New York investment banker and philanthropist, hired consultants [including through Liebman’s Refugee Economic Corporation] to investigate the island’s economic potential and to collect statistical information on a wide range of topics, including cash crops, industrial activities, and imports.

Pastoriza and Lamport agreed that it was essential to grow the settlement gradually. The colony would start small with 500 pioneers, preferably young families between the ages of 18 and 35...

While Pastoriza and Lamport brainstormed, events in Europe preoccupied the president, State Department officials, the PACPR, and the IGC. At the IGC's meeting on June July 19 and 20, Secretary Sir Herbert Emerson reported that 150,000 refugees from greater Germany were currently in countries of transit and that approximately 60,000 of them were either wholly or partly dependent on charity from refugee organizations...

War, unemployment, and capital flight meant that relief agencies were stretched dangerously thin...

- Rosenberg was the impresario, sensitive to the scale of need and the public and governmental eye. He kept pushing forward on the creation of a DORSA treaty with Trujillo.

From Wells, Tropical Zion, p. 44:

Years later, Rosenberg recalled Myron Taylor urging Paul Baerwald, "Here is the one little country which is willing to open its doors to the refugees. You have to do something!" That is how Sosua was "wished on Rosen and me." Taylor went to the Joint [the JDC] because of its proven track record in resettlement, and Baerwald knew exactly where to turn; the 64-year-old Rosenberg and the 51-year-old Joseph Rosen each had 14 years of experience with colonization in the Soviet Union.

From 1924 to 1938, Rosenberg and Rosen participated in an unprecedented experiment to move upwards of 150,000 Jews, who had never set foot on farm, from the cities and towns in western [Greater] Russia to the rolling plains of the northern Crimea and the southern Ukraine. The Soviet government set aside nearly 2,000,000 acres of land and the JDC invested the extraordinary sum of \$17 million in this unique collaborative project.

Rosenberg and Rosen persevered despite opposition at home and abroad. Two dissimilar individuals hailing from very different worlds – one, an idealistic New York corporate lawyer with his head in the clouds, the other, a pragmatic Russian agronomist with his feet firmly planted in the fertile soil of socialist agrarianism – forged an unlikely partnership that made it possible for persecuted Jews in Russia and later in the Dominican Republic to build new lives for themselves and their families on the land.

- Liebmann (spelled "Liebman" after about 1917) was the financial and administrative engineer and conscience who insisted on building and planting on a firm, empirical, incremental foundation. His studies and specialists developed the evidence for a workable settlement project.

These were human beings with flaws as well as great talents. They periodically were contentious and criticized each other – but accomplished difficult, essential things together, even though not on the scale they had hoped for.

- Lamport (and at times Rosenberg) saw Liebman's assistance organization as a "do-nothing" organization.
- Liebman sometimes saw Rosenberg as overpromising and risking being substantially overextended.
- Rosenberg sometimes saw Lamport as being unreliable and overpromising.

Lamport and Liebman

Lamport believed in the abilities and aspirations of real people, of individuals who worked together to create and maintain communities and societies. Liebman shared in this perception of where real growth lies. Both worked carefully with the pieces and people at hand.

In retrospect, clear success over the years came to the DORSA project through the loans-to-local entrepreneurs program (for small industries such as leather, beads, and shoe components), involving only one-third of the DORSA participants, the remaining two-thirds of whom were Sosua cooperative agricultural settlers, which drew relatively little interest or enthusiasm from the arriving European immigrants as the project progressed. Lamport and Liebman were right, with respect to DORSA.

But it is also true that Rosenberg understood that, through high-level contacts and publicity, there was an important chance to deal with the scale of the refugee problem. They each tempered the others' assumptions with reality and possibility.

Interconnection between Lamport and Liebman families

James Blum is the expert family genealogist for both the Liebman and Lamport families. His great-grandfather was Arthur Lamport; his great-great-grandfather was Julius Bunzl, a charter member of the NY Society for Ethical Culture; and his cousin is Anthony Lamport, a grandson of Arthur Lamport. James' wife is a daughter of Walter H. (Terry) Liebman III.

- Three generations earlier, James' great-grandfather Arthur Lamport collaborated on the DORSA project successfully with James' wife's great-great uncle, Charles J. Liebman, even before the entry of James Rosenberg and the Agro-Joint organization into the picture, which gave it heft and larger capital to plan with. This collaboration of the two men several generations earlier was unknown to the two families of today until my communications with them and my resulting desire to find out more about the Lamport family and their role in this history.
- Anthony Lamport relayed the following information to me about the significance of Ethical Culture in his family upbringing, and about his encounter with two Sosua settlers:

"My father, Harold Lamport, was Arthur's only son.

To add a small detail: I am fairly sure my father, went to Ethical Culture School, and I, myself, did, until we moved to New Haven, CT (1941 or 1942). I do recall listening to broadcasts, on WQXR, of Ethical Culture services during the War.

On two occasions I have met men who grew up in the settlements, and they thanked me profusely for what my grandfather, and others, had done."

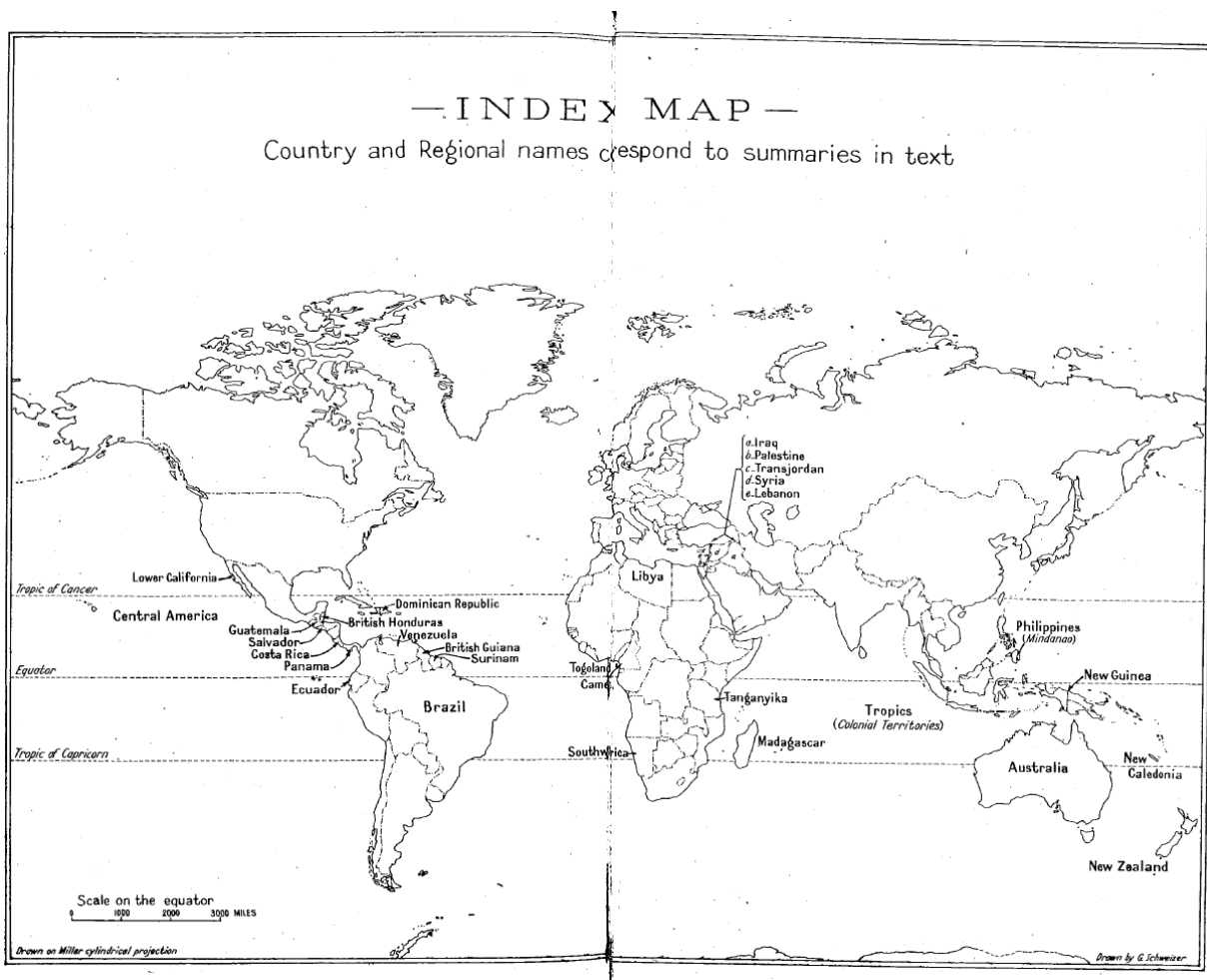
Lamport, Liebmann, and Yavneh – an Interpretation

For me, Lamport's and Liebman's insightful sense of the importance of modest initial scale (Liebmann) and person-to-person work (Lamport) is reflective of a famous turning-point moment in Jewish history 2,000 years ago when a modest academy in Yavneh was established by Rabbi Yochanan ben Zakai after

being smuggled out of zealot-controlled Jerusalem in a coffin (Jerusalem was under siege by the Romans for several years) and negotiating with the Roman authorities for safe passage.

Being later offered a reward for an important consulting service rendered to a military leader and future emperor (the prediction that “you will become the next emperor”), he asked for nothing more than a safe place he could teach his modest-size group of students, and received it. This action changed the nature of Judaism down the road.

Margaret Mead expressed a similar idea in modern times. She said that a small group of dedicated people can change the world, and indeed that this is the only way that the world genuinely gets changed.



Inside front cover from *Quest for Settlement (1948)* by Charles J. Liebman lists the locations of all economic and geographical studies performed by Refugee Economic Corporation from 1938 to 1946 “with a view towards determining suitability of various lands for colonization and settlement.”

“Financed by our grants to the Johns Hopkins University, the Studies were conducted under the auspices of the President’s Advisory Committee on Political Refugees.”

Signed: Charles J. Liebman, President

Naumburg Family, Ethical Culture Influence, and Connection of James Naumburg Rosenberg to Charles J. Liebman, President of the Refugee Economic Corporation, through the Corporation's Directorate and through Family Ties

- **Elkan Naumburg (1835-1924) was a charter member of the NY Society for Ethical Culture.**
- His grandniece, Eleanor Naumburg Sanger co-founded WQXR.
- He had two sons who continued his musical philanthropy – Walter W. and George W.
- **George W. Naumburg (1876-1970)** served for years on the board of Charles J. Liebman's Refugee Economic Corporation, including its final year of 1950.
 - <http://o.mfcreative.com/f4/exports/0/0886cfe6-71b0-47f4-9c5c-bc2d5f032783/George%20W.%20Naumburg%20Is%20Dead;%20Ba.pdf> (George W. Naumburg, NY Times obituary, June 24, 1970)
- **James Naumburg Rosenberg (1874-1970)**, colleague and associate of Charles J. Liebman in global refugee organization work, was a great-grandson of Wolf Naumburg (1781?-1853) through his mother, Henrietta Naumburg Rosenberg . Her father was Rabbi Lazarus Naumburg (1813-1902). So Henrietta and Elkan were first cousins. Her husband was Henry Rosenberg, James' father.
 - **Genealogy Links**
 - <http://histfam.familysearch.org/getperson.php?personID=I22119&tree=JewsEurope> (Naumburg family tree)
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elkan_Naumburg (Elkan Naumburg bio)
 - <http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/13832781/family> (Blum Family Tree of Jim Blum – includes Naumburg Family)
- Family Ties of Rosenberg to Liebmann family:
 - Rosa Liebmann (1862-1939) was second cousin to Charles J. Liebman (1877-1957) through their great-grandfather Joseph Liebmann (1756-1818). The upward generational links are: Rosa to Gustav to Salomon to Joseph; and Charles J. to Henry to Samuel to Joseph.
 - Rosa married Daniel Frank (1845-1919). Daniel's mother was Fratel Naumburg Frank (1816-1888). In turn, her father was Wolf Naumburg.
 - So Rosa Liebmann's daughter, Fanny Frank Greenebaum (1889-1969), was a second cousin to Rosenberg through their great-grandfather, Wolf Naumburg.
- Rosenberg was also an accomplished painter and exhibitor, and wrote books on art – example, *March Blizzard*, one of three artworks in the Metropolitan Museum of Art (*not on display*).
 - http://www.metmuseum.org/Collections/search-the-collections/20012318?rpp=20&pg=1&rndkey=20130325&ft=*&deptids=2&when=A.D.+1900-present&who=James+.+Rosenberg&pos=2#fullscreen
- Rosenberg was the co-author with Joseph M. Proskauer in 1897 of *Columbia Verse (1892-1897)*, a collection of Columbia College undergraduate poetry, including his own sonnet, "Man," shown below.
 - http://archive.org/stream/columbiaverse00prosgoog/columbiaverse00prosgoog_djvu.txt (*Columbia Verse (1892-1897)*, text of all edited poems. Rosenberg's own verses are on pages 57, 58, 94 ("Man" below), 95 ("God"), 96 ("Darkness"), 112 (bion fragment), 113 (bion fragment)

MAN

*To what avail doth his gaze heavenward rise,
Since in the ashes of his spent desires
Buried he is; and since the blasting fires*

Himself hath kindled blind his searching eyes?

*Chained by the chains himself hath wrought, he lies
Thrice fastened to the rock; and hears the sea
And stars chanting great hymns of liberty;*

Oh, will none rive his chains before he dies?

It was his hand, I know, that wrought the chain,

But, Lord, I ask; Who was it wrought the hand?

This is a thing I cannot understand.

Now dies he for the touch of one caress;

*Spare him some love of all that you possess
To soothe the burden of his infinite pain.*

James Naumburg Rosenberg, written in the period 1892-1895



George W. Naumburg, Jr.

Rosenberg Paintings in the Metropolitan Museum of Art Collections



Mountains near Safed, Israel

James N. Rosenberg (American, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania 1874–1970 White Plains, New York)

Date: 1956

Accession Number: 56.191.2



March Blizzard

James N. Rosenberg (American, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania 1874–1970 White Plains, New York)

Date: 1956

Accession Number: 56.191.3



The Wave

James N. Rosenberg (American, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania 1874–1970 White Plains, New York)

Date: 1949

Accession Number: 56.191.1

**CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CHARLES J. LIEBMAN'S
CONTRIBUTIONS IN VIEW OF THE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE**

Appendix	Document(s)	Shows That:
B9	Van Eeden Project – Susan’s 747’s Blog	Shows that Charles J. Liebman became Secretary of the Alvin Corp, a refugee agricultural resettlement effort in North Carolina for academics, at its founding on July 13, 1939.
E1	Letter from Paul Baerwald to Charles J. Liebman (1942) Letter from Otto Schiff to I.N. Steinberg (1944)	Shows that Charles J. Liebman and his Refugee Economic Corp played a key role during WWII in supporting resettlement planning, especially in terms of how they were viewed by agency planners such as Baerwald and Schiff. Baerwald and Schiff were at top levels of power and influence in refugee resettlement circles. Charles J. Liebman is seen as the person to go to and as having the group with the highest level of expertise.
C2 and D1	JTA News Report, Oct. 27, 1939, Dominican Project, Hailed as “Historic,” To Be Launched in a Few Months Rosenberg Town Meeting No. 1, Feb. 15, 1939 (Appendix D1) Rosenberg letter to Lamport, Nov. 6, 1939 (<i>stating how critical and unique the achievement of this planning and tentative agreement is</i>)	Shows that Liebman and Lamport were publicly regarded by Rosenberg as “ immensely helpful ” in their contributions. Also shows that the Dominican project was the only general refugee resettlement game in town at this moment that has moved forward, and was correctly perceived as a serious, comprehensive, high-quality effort. This gave refugee resettlement planning a big vote of support and elevated its status. It could, in part, be viewed as a hybrid science involving geography, economics, agronomy, sociology, political science, and linguistics. Example: A non-Jewish refugee from Spain, from the Spanish civil war, taught the start-up DORSA staff in Sosua the Spanish language while they awaited the arrival of the Jewish and non-Jewish refugees from primarily Central-European countries. In 1948, Liebman and his REC published all their key studies done all over the world, and discuss their significance. Lamport’s continual efforts to move the project forward are often recognized in historical treatments, but Liebman is hardly mentioned, at best a footnote. Senior archivists at the JDC and YIVO, and executives at the NY Society for Ethical Culture, were unfamiliar with his name. But Liebman financed the crucial feasibility/planning study done by Dr. Isaiah Bowman and his three specialists: (1) JTA News, Oct 27, 1939: “ <i>Special praise for their “immensely helpful” activities in behalf of the project was accorded by Mr. Rosenberg to Arthur M. Lamport, the investment banker; Charles J. Liebman of the Refugee Economic Corporation; and George L. Warren of the President’s Advisory Committee.</i> ”) (2) Rosenberg Town Meeting No. 1, Feb. 15, 1939: “ <i>The</i>

Appendix	Document(s)	Shows That:
		<p><i>Dominican offer to the Intergovernmental Committee having been made, the Refugee Economic Corporation, a body with an eminent directorate under the leadership of its President, Charles J. Liebman, in collaboration with the President's Advisory Committee, undertook a thorough investigation as to the feasibility of settlement in the Dominican Republic, the Refugee Economic Corporation furnishing the funds for this purpose [my bold]. It first sent Mr. Alfred Houston, a lawyer of tried ability, intimately acquainted with Latin American Affairs, to the Dominican Republic. He helpfully effected arrangements permitting opportunity for study by experts. That study was conducted by Henry D. Barker, A.D. Kocher, and William P. Kramer, three specialists in crops, soil, and forestry, chosen by Dr. Isaiah Bowman of Johns Hopkins University, who is recognized as a leading expert on settlement problems.</i></p> <p>(3) Rosenberg letter to Lamport, Nov. 6, 1939: <i>"...they represent the first concrete, definite offer of any government to deal on a large constructive scale with the refugee problem."</i></p> <p>See also Appendix C3, the Forward by Charles J. Liebman to the book, <i>Quest for Settlement</i>, for the excerpts below:</p> <p>Inside front cover from <i>Quest for Settlement (1948)</i> by Charles J. Liebman lists the locations of all economic and geographical studies performed by Refugee Economic Corporation from 1938 to 1946 <i>"with a view towards determining suitability of various lands for colonization and settlement."</i></p> <p>From the Foreword: <i>"Financed by our grants to the Johns Hopkins University, the Studies were conducted under the auspices of the President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees."</i></p>

Note: See detailed Appendix Guide at end of *Section 5, Sources*. It lists all helpful and illuminating correspondence and other records drawn from the several archives visited. Images of these archive documents can be viewed online version is also available at www.klitzner.org. Follow the on-screen instructions at the right of the home page:

Click menu for [The Past](#), then click sub-menu item for the [Liebmann Family paper](#) and go to the sub-sub-menu for [Appendix Guide](#) – it contains links to all Appendix documents.

*COMMENTARY ON ARCHIVAL DOCUMENT RESOURCES IN RELATION TO LIEBMAN
CAREER AND REFUGEE TOPICS*

Sources:

1. Lamport Collection (YIVO archives, NYC) – DORSA -- project conception and development
2. Jacob Levin Collection (YIVO archives, NYC) – DORSA news clippings
3. New York 1914-1954 Collections (JDC archives, NYC) – refugee organization executives' correspondence and interactions
4. NY Society for Ethical Culture - Membership Lists and Board of Trustees (BOT) Minutes (1876-1969) (American Ethical Union archives, NYC)
5. Books and Reference Volumes (Center for Jewish History, NYC)

In doing my refugee portion of the overall Liebmann Family research, I came across an amazing array of documents – mostly correspondence, some news clippings and press releases, a trip diary to the Dominican Republic, and references in Who's Who in American Jewry to a few distinguished close relatives of the three principal figures in the refugee section of this research – Liebman, Lamport, and Rosenberg. These relatives included Harry Liebmann (cousin of Charles J. and Walter), Samuel C. Lamport (brother of Arthur), and George W. Naumburg (cousin of James Naumburg Rosenberg).

- Harry Liebmann (Boston) and Walter Liebmann (New York City) both attended the 1917 fund-raising dinner for War Sufferers offered by Jacob Schiff on behalf of TJC. See the official invitation and guest list in Appendix B1. Note: Arthur Lamport and James Rosenberg also attended the dinner. Note: Charles did not.
- Samuel C. Lamport was a successful textiles businessman who served on a number of nonprofit organization boards, including the Palestine Economic Corp. (as did Charles J. Liebman), and also on the Beth Israel Hospital board, as did Walter H. Liebmann and his son, Walter H. Liebmann II. Samuel Lamport also strongly advocated textile industry trade with post-revolutionary Russia and contributed to its vitality in the early 1920s.
- George W. Naumburg was a great philanthropist who enriched the public life of New York City, as did his brother and father, especially in Central Park. His family is profiled earlier in this section on refugees, in the page titled the Naumburg Family, etc.

The biographical summaries of these individuals (except for Naumburg) can be found in Appendix A7.

This biographical information about relatives helped me build out a wider view of the world in which my principal figures and events existed. Now let us take a biographical view view of the sweep of Charles J. Liebman's career and interests.

Early Years of Liebman(n)'s career: 1898-1932

Charles J. Liebman was the first president of the Hudson Guild, beginning at the turn of the century. The Hudson Guild supported the industrial settlement work of the NY Society for Ethical Culture. Its aims and methods were broad, innovative, and confident in thinking. The Appendix documents illustrate this:

- Liebman’s article in the first issue (1914) of the quarterly Ethical Culture journal, The Standard, describes the teaching of printing trades principles to young men in a higher-than-vocational education manner, and respecting their skills and thought (equals as humans). See Appendix A1.
- The NYSEC BOT minutes for November 1916 describes the work of the Hudson Guild in successfully developing women’s employment that elevates expectations and growth. See Appendix A8, p. 300, bottom of page.

At the same time, beginning in 1905, Liebman and five of his cousins took over the senior leadership control of the family brewery, and met daily for lunch to assess progress and make decisions.

At the same general time in this period, his brother, Walter H. Liebmann, was Treasurer of the NY Society for Ethical Culture. At times (such as 1912), Charles was Assistant Treasurer. See Appendix A8 for a signed Treasurer’s report, p. 296.

This set of organizational leadership experiences was to prepare him for refugee relief work in Eastern Europe in the early 1920s with the JDC – he served as vice-chair and then chair of its Committee on Medical Affairs in 1921-1923. He oversaw the effective use of funds and programs; these programs changed in type with changes in conditions. He also negotiated with the Health Minister of Poland as a part of this work, not always an easy process, because of political instability and an atmosphere of distrust. Two of the program focus points were: (1) creating a school of nursing and (2) training programs in public health. These matters are discussed in 1922 letters and medical reports.

He also branched out into giving small “kassas” loans for entrepreneurs and giving stabilizing funds for community development in towns in Poland, Lithuania, Ukraine, and the other Baltic countries.

After the early 1920s, Liebman became deeply involved with prison reform in New York State, taking a senior role at one point (noted in Who’s Who in American Jewry.)

Middle Years: 1933-1945

In 1933, after the Hitler takeover in Germany and the rise of refugee populations in Europe, producing the need for such things as finding new jobs in other countries for academic professionals, Jewish and otherwise, Liebman returned to active work on refugees, cooperating with the JDC and other entities.

This led to Liebman’s establishing, in 1934, the REC and the RAF organizations in cooperation with Felix Warburg.

These organizations were the Refugee Economic Corporation (refugee resettlement studies and development assistance) and the Refugee Assistance Fund, Inc (small kassas loans). Both had identical stellar boards, a fact repeated by James N. Rosenberg when he announced in late 1939 that DORSA was close to signing an agreement with Trujillo and he recognized publicly the key roles that both Liebman and Lampport played in bringing DORSA to life.

In all his organizational work with (1) domestic industrial/social need, (2) foreign refugee need, and (2) industrial brewery processes and policies, Liebman learned how to quickly distinguish a solid plan from a vulnerable one, a good use of money from a wasteful operation, and a tool of growth from an object of promotion and not substance. He directly helped the JDC use its funds well in the 1920s, and at other times, as a board member.

He served for many years on the boards of the JDC and of the Palestine Economic Corporation (PEC, restructured from component organizations in 1925). When he died, the New York Times carried short obituary notices from these two organizations (as well as from family), acknowledging his special help and his long-time board service.

Both the REC and the PEC were structured as stockholding investment corporations for longer-term charitable development projects in which successful production could pay back the investment and make the money available to new projects. So the money provided was neither a donation or a loan but a carefully structured investment. It carried the benefits of each.

The DORSA entity created by Agro-Joint (JDC controlled) through the efforts of Rosenberg was of the same sort. But they had different functional views of size, risk, and publicity. By the end of 1941 DORSA was in financial difficulty and wanted REC to take over its stock and role. But Liebman and the REC board refused the offer in its existing form, and pointed out, in a letter in Appendix C3, how widely their methods differed:

The fundamental variances, in both theory and practice, between the work of the Refugee Economic Corporation and that of DORSA were discussed. While our method was one of trial and error, limitation of financial reliability, the development of projects to large scale step by step from modest beginnings, spread of risks, and avoidance of publicity, the Dominican project was originally conceived as an undertaking of large stature, has frequently been publicized to such, and involved a commitment vis-à-vis the public and the Dominican republic government of constant, large-scale development. (*Letter from Liebman to Rosenberg, Oct. 31, 1941*)

REC insisted on a buffer of three years' expenses as the condition of purchasing DORSA. DORSA did not do this and went on its way, reluctantly but later responsibly agreeing to continue funding the settlers by itself. A year later, a very cordial and warm letter to Liebman from Paul Baerwald, head of JDC, invites Liebman to continue providing his planning services for DORSA and also Bolivia. And after the war, JDC does so for Australia, Phillipines, and elsewhere. They value Liebman's services and wisdom. They also use him in France and elsewhere to arrange small loans to entrepreneurs. These letters are in Appendix E1 and E2, and through JDC's online portal for search, archives.JDC.org, in the case of Australia and the Phillipines.

As mentioned earlier, while viewing an excellent exhibit on the Freeland League at YIVO (a long-time Jewish territorial resettlement advocacy group headed by I.N. Steinberg) I saw a letter from Otto Schiff to Steinberg advising him to consider working through "Mr. Liebmann's committee." It should have read "Mr. Liebman's corporation," the time period being long after WWI for the name spelling change and after 1934 for the organizational legal structure, but Schiff may have remembered the old Liebmann family name, and also the JDC committee in Europe headed by Liebman, and instinctively used each.

Liebman did work earlier with Steinberg, in 1936 and 1937. This is documented in a book by Michael Astour entitled The Freeland League. The book pages describing this are excerpted in Appendix E1.

Later Years: 1946-1957

After WWII, Liebman continued performing his REC studies, now for Australia, the Phillipines, etc., for Jewish refugees that have traveled to Shanghai, to Siberia, and to other points in the East to escape the Nazis, and who need to find a home somewhere in the world.

In 1948, he organized the writing of a book, *Quest for Settlement*, published by REC, summarizing the approximately 60 studies REC had performed in conjunction with Dr. Isaiah Bowman of Johns Hopkins University from 1938 to 1946 through a highly-qualified staff. Liebman is the author of record. The book was edited by F. Julius Fohs, REC board member and oil geologist and engineer. It is a document worth visiting, taking you back from 2013 constructively to the WWII era and the planet's comprehensive resources for habitat.

- *Charles J.'s cousin, American-born Julius, sons of Charles J.' uncle Charles, of refrigeration technology fame, was trained as a master brewer in Germany, and sought new heights in beer purity, consistent with health values of the Progressive era. Here, through the work of REC in 1934-1950, the family themes of food quality and purity are combined with an even older Liebmann theme in 1800 – how to get the most yield and quality of the earth agriculturally and quality-wise in Wurttemberg, as Schlegel has brought out in his biography of the Liebmann generations – yielding a global science of planet crops for substance for mankind. See Appendices A2 and E3-E8.*
- Thus, Schlegel's view of the worth of what the Wurttemberg farmers in general have contributed to American well-being in an economic and social way takes on new meaning when interpreted from a global view. Here again is the Schlegel quote on the Wurttemberg farmers and the Liebmann family values:

As far back as they can be traced, the Liebmanns, whose name has been distinguished in the brewing world of America, have been a Württemberg family, first at Aufhausen and afterwards at Schmiedelfeld and Ludwigsburg. They belonged to that celebrated element in the population of Württemberg which has had almost a hereditary association with the land, and which has enriched America and perhaps her most skillful agriculturists.

In the soil of Württemberg they possessed a field bearing within its potentialities produce representing almost every species of agriculture known to Europe's northern slope. And on that soil lived a hardy and talented race capable by energy and by every natural gift to win from the land all that it was capable of surrendering to human labor.

(Schlegel, p. 234, my paragraphing)

Slowly, Liebman's old network of prewar colleagues in different key countries came back to life again. To me, one of the most moving is his 1950 letter received from his close friends in the German labor bund – two and a half million members before Hitler.

- One of the most striking documents was a 1950 letter that Liebman, at his Refugee Economic Corp (1934-1950), received from a leader of the German labor bund, with which he had worked before Hitler, saying that they were finally back in business again after all these years and events, and asking could he offer either some financial help or some good advice.

It was a wonderful sign of life of constructive liberty in Germany and a healing of the emergency period in the world, as Liebman put it, after two decades of distortion and destruction.

- And it showed the esteem that Liebman was held in around the world, in liberal circles, for his skills, wisdom, and caring -- much like his great-grandfather, Josef Liebmann, had in his town in Wurttemberg during the period around 1800.

Finally, in 1950, he closed shop because "the emergency has passed." Two letters describing this are in Appendix E2 – one to his organization and one to the mother of two of his most loyal and able assistants in his global studies work, a son and a daughter. Both of these adult children have now passed away. The family name is Komlos. He let her know there is a substantial check for her in each of his two groups, the REC and the RAF. One is definite. The other is kept available in reserve, should she need it.

Charles J. Liebman was now about 73 in 1950 and would live until 1957, a product of, and a force within, the Progressive Era, two world wars in Europe, and the beginnings of the Cold War. He was a gentleman, a servant, and a compassionate, eager mind doing his part to construct and heal the 20th Century.

THE 1938 EVIAN CONFERENCE ON POLITICAL REFUGEES AND THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION MOTIVES

Regarding the 1938 Evian Conference (see Appendix B8) called by Roosevelt to deal with the international problem of political refugees, Dennis Laffer, who has written a master's thesis (2011) on the subject, concludes that the conference was set up to fail. The conference was arranged because of the forced anchluss of Germany with Austria in 1938. A response, or the appearance of a response, was needed.

"Various appraisals have been made of the motivations behind the summit and its ultimate success or failure. Franklin Roosevelt has particularly come under criticism by scholars who believed that his Administration had "abandoned" the Jews to their fate. The President's supporters, on the other hand, declared that FDR did everything possible given the existing political, economic and social conditions of the late 1930's.

It is my conclusion that although Roosevelt may have been sympathetic to the plight of Central European Jewish refugees their resettlement and ultimate destiny merited a lower priority given his focus upon rebuilding the national economy and defense. The President clearly recognized the looming threat of Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan but was unwilling to expend political capital on an issue that faced domestic and political opposition. **I [Dennis Laffer] further maintain that the conference was set up to fail** while providing propaganda value for the participating democracies.

The hypocritical rhetoric and actions of the delegates and the ineffectiveness of the conference's sole creation, the Intergovernmental Committee for Political Refugees, was clearly recognized by Nazi Germany and ultimately influenced its anti-Jewish policies. Thus, **it is not a coincidence** that the pogrom of November 1938, Kristallnacht, occurred only four months later."

Note: My bolding and paragraph reformatting (2nd paragraph) above. From Laffer's thesis summary.

The Evian Conference set the stage for the unanticipated planning and creation of DORSA by Trujillo, Lamport, and Rosenberg, and the facilitation of geographical studies and serious financial analysis by Liebman.

LAMPORT AND LIEBMAN REVISITED

Throughout my research, I assumed that Lamport was generally supportive of Liebman. After all:

- Liebman, through the REC, supplied the money for the studies underpinning the American approval of the DORSA project and strategy, as developed by Lamport and then Rosenberg, head of Agro-Joint.
- Liebman must have appreciated and encouraged Lamport's sound interest in including small loans to small entrepreneurs as a component of or supplement to the larger project concept. Liebman himself was in charge of such a corporation, the RAF – Refugee Assistance Fund, Inc.

By contrast, Rosenberg was opposed to these entrepreneurial pursuits ideologically because they were urban pursuits associated in his mind with Eastern European Jewish problems and living culture, whereas he was still building a New (Jewish) Man through cooperative farming, just as he had successfully done in the Ukraine in 1925 with Jews recruited from urban Eastern Europe. *This is discussed in Allen Wells' book, in Chapter 3, "Jewish Farmers," p. 44:*

The city Jew, nervous, impatient, fidgety, restless, and eager. Little by little he learns to adjust himself to the even disposition of the animal, learns something of the value of slow, steady, deliberate, patient work. He can't hurry his ox, his crops, the sunshine, springtime. He becomes a part of the deep current of Nature. Thank God.

James Rosenberg, 1927

- *Liebman's contributions were publicly recognized by Rosenberg with equal force as those contributed by Lamport.*

"Special praise for their "immensely helpful" activities in behalf of the project was accorded by Mr. Rosenberg to Arthur M. Lamport, the investment banker; Charles J. Liebman of the Refugee Economic Corporation; and George L. Warren of the President's Advisory Committee." (JTA news release announcing the creation of DORSA, Oct 27, 1939)

Regarding Lamport's perceptions of Liebman's corporation's abilities, nothing could be further from the truth. Lamport was hostile to Liebman's participation in the project. The reason was Liebman's asking for delays in order to put the project on a more secure financial foundation, something which some of Rosenberg's own associates and ICGPR-oriented voices also wanted.

None of this was made public, but is fully described in the unauthorized and unannounced minutes that were taken at a key meeting with high figures in Rosenberg's office, on Sept. 25, 1939 (*Appendix C2-3*). Four days later, Rosenberg excoriated Lamport, in his letter of Sept. 29, 1939, for taking this action (*Appendix C2*).

I located these minutes in the Lamport DORSA papers on file at the YIVO archives shortly before completing this research. They paint a very different picture than the one I carried in my mind. Lamport's criticism of Liebman goes beyond that of Rosenberg's criticism, which is fairly balanced and reasoned, once Rosenberg's correction of the minutes in the Sept. 29, 1939 letter is taken into account.

Below is an extended excerpt from the unauthorized minutes of Sept. 25, 1939:

“... The effects of the war upon the availability of refugees were also discussed by Mr. Warren. He pointed out that refugees in England and France would probably be drafted for war-time duties. Probably no able-bodied men would be allowed to leave Germany for similar reasons. The refugees available, therefore, would be those in Holland, Switzerland, Italy, and perhaps Belgium. The number of such individuals, however, is said to be considerable.

Mr. Lamport stated that there has recently been a large influx of refugees into Palestine. He indicated that the terms of the recent White Paper published by the British government were at present largely inoperative and will most likely become a dead letter. Much of the hostility between the Arabs and the Jews had died down. A dangerous economic situation might result from large-scale immigration into Palestine, and it would be desirable to provide for the migration of refugees to other countries.

Mr. Rosenberg expressed the opinion that in view of the various aforementioned factors, the time was evidently propitious to begin actual negotiations with the General and the Dominican government.

Dr. Rosen, in commenting on the Dominican project, stated that of the various colonization projects pending the Santo Domingo offered one of the best possibilities for the settling of refugees. He suggested close cooperation between the Refugee Economic Corporation and Mr. Lamport in conducting negotiations. Some discussion had previously been raised regarding Mr. Houston's report and his retention as an expert to aid in the purchase of lands and the initiation of actual colonization. Mr. Lamport had stated that in his opinion Houston was not properly qualified to undertake such work. Dr. Rosen supported this position in view of Houston's apparent failure in Costa Rica. Mr. Baerwald defended Mr. Houston and stated that Houston was familiar with Latin American problems.

Mr. Rosenberg criticized the Refugee Economic Corporation as being virtually a “do-nothing” organization and indicated he wanted to have little to do with any plan in which that organization was left to conduct negotiations. [*Note: Rosenberg, in his letter of Sept. 25, 1939 to Lamport, denied he ever said this.*] He and Mr. Lamport also voiced objections to a proposal made by Mr. Jaretzki through Mr. Hyman to form a committee composed of all interested organizations to consider the financial problems involved in settling refugees in the Philippines, in Mexico, and in Santo Domingo. They stated that this proposal would only lead to more delay and procrastination.

Mr. Lamport presented a series of arguments relating to the necessity for forming a corporation to enter into negotiations as soon as possible in order to indicate to the General that his offer was being seriously considered, and that the interested organizations were anxious to commence actual negotiations. Dr. Rosenberg seconded this opinion, and urged that a corporation with a paid-in capital of \$200,000 be formed, provided the State Department and Mr. Taylor offered no objections. He suggested that Mr. Lamport head the Corporation. Mr. Lamport, however, indicated that he did not wish to assume this responsibility.

Dr. Baerwald expressed the opinion that there would not be much difficulty in raising the required capital. He thought, however, that it would be difficult to obtain important and influential individuals who would allow themselves to be identified with the project on the ground that the project had not as yet been proved sound. *[Note: This is perhaps why Liebman and his REC was made so visible at the Oct. 27, 1939 DORSA creation announcement by Rosenberg.]*

Mr. Rosenwald indicated the danger of independent action in matters of this sort, and urged that this project be taken up with existing organizations, such as the Refugee Economic Corporation. If this organization had not been operating effectively in the past, it should then be reorganized to carry on colonization work. He thought that the forming of an independent corporation carried with it grave dangers – such as the failure to carry out the proposed plans. He felt that the entire scheme should be more thoroughly worked out before any action was taken and that all precautions should be made to avoid plunging hastily into what might be an unsound scheme.

Mr. Lamport began pointing out that the Refugee Economic Corporation since its inception had done little or nothing with respect to the colonizing of refugees which was the purpose for which it had been formed. He reiterated his belief that it was vitally necessary not to delay forming the corporation...” *[Note: The REC mostly performed expert analyses and feasibility studies regarding colonization but also sometimes invested funds in refugee settlement development.]*

It is possible that the literal charge against Liebman of REC being a “do-nothing organization” comes from Lamport first and is projected, by the allegedly inexperienced note-taker writing up his notes (he used the word *virtually*), into Rosenberg’s remarks as reported later in the meeting, as Rosenberg later maintained in his letter to Lamport. He denied he ever said that REC was a “do-nothing organization” – that conception was Lamport’s, and apparently some other factions and personalities in the refugee resettlement activist community and later historians, such as Yehuda Bauer (see Sources, Chapter 5), who believed that Felix Warburg and his associated entourage of non-Zionist organizations were ineffective in spending their resources from 1934 onward.

There appear to me to be three views of Liebman in particular in the refugee world, along a spectrum from positive to negative in evaluation of him:

- Negative – Lamport and Bauer: Liebman and his associates wasted their opportunities by being too careful and conservative in manner and in scope of risk.
- Neutral – Rosenberg: Liebman was a possible tool and source of expertise, judgment, contacts, and small and large financing. His objection to Liebman was the latter’s determination to get it right before moving forward, even when opportunities might be missed.
- Positive – Baerwald: Liebman was a trusted and valuable no-nonsense creator and evaluator of programs who he had worked with for over 20 years. By this time, Paul Baerwald was at the top of the vast JDC worldwide enterprise. In 1942 Baerwald writes a letter to Liebman (Appendix E1), hoping he will continue to do studies and cooperate with them, this time in Bolivia, as well as in the Dominican Republic, which financially is now a huge mess, something Liebman earlier, in November 1941 tried to prevent from happening.

Each figure above seemed to have a valid view of an aspect of Liebman's methodology and motivation. In some cases, the very thing that one person liked turned off another person. My view is that the refugee action world was richer and more assured and on solid foundations because of Liebman.

Ironically, the same seems to be true of Lamport, for different reasons – his deep determination, business analysis, contact-making and his faith in small entrepreneurs.

Interestingly, Rosenberg offers the presidency of DORSA to Lamport at the Sep. 25, 1939 meeting (refused by Lamport – Appendix C2-3); and in December 1940 he offers Liebman a spot on DORSA's board and a chance for Liebman's REC to invest heavily in DORSA (he graciously refuses both offers but invests something -- see Appendix C2-1). But both participate very actively at a lower level of rank and investment.

The world and a fortunate sampling of European refugees, including some non-Jews from Spain and elsewhere, owe a great deal to the intelligence and tenacity of Liebman, Lamport, and Rosenberg, and their willingness to work together in spite of their fears, tastes, and preferred methodologies. The process of hope and freedom shown through the rain-generating noise and cloud of their engagement with each other.



Issues of Loyalty and Wholesomeness of the National Brewers– Criticisms Targeted at the German-American Beer Industry and Community by Prohibition Advocates and Nativist Critics

As a leader and former president of the USBA, Julius congratulates the incoming president (Pabst) and thanks the outgoing president (Schmidt) at their annual convention in 1915, makes note of some hostility directed at their work and community, and celebrates their unusually close ties. Below is an excerpt of Julius Liebmann's comments:

Friend Schmidt: I... had the pleasure of working with both of you and under you, and thus to learn to respect you, not only as an efficient presiding officer, but also as a true American gentleman, a good citizen and a model brewer.

I emphasize the latter because I know that you too are proud of the brewery in Philadelphia which you have helped to rear in the same city in which William Penn himself erected the first brewery in these United States.

In these days, when bitter prejudice seeks to lower our calling in the eyes of the public, our self-respect naturally asserts itself all the more strongly, and we derive comfort and power from every manifestation which proves that we esteem and trust each other as only men can do who are banded together for a good purpose and in a worthy cause.

This has resulted in producing a characteristic phase of the brewing industry in which it probably excels all others, namely, that among the close circle of its own members it has produced more lasting friendships than any other industry, and to-day we witness a happy incident, that two men, you friend Schmidt and you, friend Pabst, both close friends yourselves, and who are, I think nobody will contradict me, the most popular men among all the brewers in the United States (*applause*) – who can claim among the brewers the greatest number of them as your friends – I say it is a pleasing incident, and, I hope, a happy omen for the future, that one should succeed the other to the highest office the brewers can bestow.

(USBA - Yearbook 1915, p. 139-140)

Periods of Liebmann Family Transitions – Summary Table

Liebmann Family Transition Periods

Period	Transition	Location
1837-1840	Samuel [1799-1872] shifts from farming to brewing.	From Aufhausen, Bavaria to Ludwigsburg, Wurttemberg
1848-1854	Wurttemberg and European revolution in 1848 and reaction of Wilhelm toward Samuel's enterprise and ideas leads to a decision to emigrate to America/ Young Joseph scouts out America in 1850/selects a neighborhood in Brooklyn/concludes that the market is favorable for a new brewery/the family moves to Brooklyn in 1854.	Bushwick, Brooklyn
1868-1872	Samuel retires in 1868/3 sons take over – Henry [1836-1915] (brewing process), Charles (engineer, architect), and Joseph (finance).	Brooklyn
1886	Most of the extended family moves to NYC.	Brooklyn to Manhattan
1905	Samuel's three sons active in the brewery retire. A new company is formed with 6 grandsons in charge; they live near each other and meet for lunch every day.	NYC family residences are all on one block on E. 72 nd St in Manhattan
1914-1920 1919-1933	Anti-German sentiment grows in America. Also, Prohibition enters. The brewery makes soft drinks, lemonade, and near beer (0.5%).	Liebmann becomes Liebman at some point, for Walter H., Charles J., etc.
Era: 1930s-1960s	Phillip [1915-1972] engages former Lowenbrau general manager, Hermann Schulein, a victim of anti-Semitism in Germany who emigrates in 1938, to create new marketing strategies, products, and events, such as the very successful Miss Rheingold contests (1940-1964).	Brooklyn
1963-1976	Company is sold in 1963. Then brewery is closed in 1976.	Brooklyn Sold in 1963 to Pepsi United Bottling Company of NJ (Bronfman family)
1998-2012	Company is revived in 1998 by a new owner, assisted by a Liebmann family member, listed below, who was once in the family business. Other owners follow since 2005. Walter H. (Terry) Liebman (III) (1930-present) Grandson of Walter H. (1874-1931) Son of Walter H., Jr. (Wally) (1906-1963) Also Historian of revived Rheingold in 1998.	Offices of revived company are in NYC. The brewery is located in Utica, NY.

Generational Leaders of Rheingold/S. Liebmann Breweries from the Liebmann Family (sketch)

Below is a tabular sketch of who ran the brewery in each generation, as president. Others may also have served in this role, but these are the main personalities:

Selected Brewery Heads from Liebmann Family (also an Asst VP in 1955-61)

Generation Number and Period as Head	Name and Life Span	Location
1 1837-1868	Samuel [1799-1872]	Wurttemberg Brooklyn
2 1868-1905	Henry [1836-1915]	Brooklyn
3 Era: 1905-1930s	Julius [1868-1957] Samuel [1873-1955] David [1863-1945]	Brooklyn
4 Era: 1930s-1960s	Phillip [1915-1972]	Brooklyn <i>Sold in 1963 to Pepsi Bottling Company of NJ (Bronfman family)</i>
5 Era: 1950s (1955-61) Revival: 1998	(Asst. VP) Walter H. (Terry) (III) [1930-] Grandson of Walter H. (1874-1931) Son of Walter H., Jr. (Wally) (1906-1963) (also Historian of revived Rheingold in 1998)	Brooklyn <i>Revived company: Offices in NYC brewery in Utica, NY</i>

Rheingold Beer Revival and a Renewed Liebmann Family Role for the 5th Generation

Walter H. (Terry) Liebman III

Rheingold Brewing Company closed in 1976, one of two surviving breweries based in New York.

The company was revived by outsiders in 1998 that bought the name and had a strategy for targeting young prime prospects with a slightly altered and lighter formula.

They were joined in this effort by a passionate proponent of revival from the family – Walter H. (Terry) Liebman III, at that time 67 years old. He had been an officer of the company in 1955-61 – Asst. Vice-President. He now carried the title of Historian, which he was well-qualified to handle.

The strategy did not produce strong results, as hoped, but the company has been sold several times and continues to brew and promote Rheingold Beer, although it is no longer brewed in New York.

Terry Liebman is 82 now, and has been an RTM (Representative of the Town Meeting) in Greenwich, CT. He is a graduate of Princeton.

His father, Walter H. (Wally) Liebman was a counsel for Beth Israel Hospital in New York, and was a president of the National Desertion Bureau, which his father helped to create.

His grandfather, Walter H. Liebmann, son of Henry, Rheingold brewing leader, was treasurer of the New York Society for Ethical Culture in 1912 and in other years, and was very active in the United Hebrew Charities organization. He was also elected to the State Legislature from New York City for a term.

The Ethical Culture Movement's Role In Succeeding Liebmann Generations

It is clear from the earlier section and table, *Leibmann Family –Marriage Announcements (Historical)* involving Ethical Culture, that the Ethical Culture schooling and values have played a continuing role in a significant number of Liebmann family units after the generation of Walter H., Charles J., and Julius Liebman, grandsons of Samuel, the brewery founder from Wurtemberg, estimating from marriage couples choosing an Ethical Culture Leader to perform their marriage ceremony.

Additionally, looking at a connected family, the Lamports, connected by collegueship between Charles J. Liebman and Arthur M. Lamport, and later marriage between the great-grandchildren of Charles' brother, Walter H. Liebman, and Arthur M. Lamport, we see that Lamport's children were educated in Ethical Culture and so were some members of two further generations.

Among the rest of the Lamports, we also see affiliation with several other liberal religions, including Unitarian Universalism and Reform Judaism, based on the individual circumstances of each family unit and location, as well as a spiritual search. This pattern is a reasonable one to expect from the Liebmann family as well, although I do not have specific broad data concerning this question.

In the previous sections on refugee work by Charles J. Liebman, Arthur Lamport, and James Rosenberg, we saw deep commitment in all figures toward the values and educational practices of Ethical Culture.

Part 5: Sources

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Following Liebman's untimely death at age 59; written and submitted by Charles Zunser, the letter describes Liebman's career, which included being a lawyer, state assemblyman, President of the American Desertion Society, creator and friend of the somewhat recently instituted Family Court, and official of the Jewish Social Service Association of New York (and policy contributor to its

conferences). He had been Treasurer of the New York Society for Ethical Culture in 1912 and surrounding years. His father was Henry Liebmann (1836-1915), major benefactor and early member of the Society, and President of S. Liebmann's Sons Breweries (Rheingold brand).

Archives And Exhibits

American Ethical Union (the federated union made up of the Society for Ethical Culture organizations located in various cities)

Archives, 2 W. 64th St, NYC 10023, 212-873-6500
(Membership Lists and Board of Trustee Minutes)

- NY Society for Ethical Culture Board of Trustee minutes for 1912, 1915, and 1916
- Membership Lists, 1876-1969 and probably later in society office

Krikor and Clara Zohrab Information Center

[international *Armenian history, culture, and religion*], *St. Vartan's Cathedral, 34th St and Second Ave, NYC*

Zohrab Center Library/Archives/website – link:

- [Zohrab Center](#)

www.armenianchurch-ed.net/.../krikor-and-clara-zohrab-center

The Krikor and Clara **Zohrab** Information **Center** is a resource and research facility housed at the Diocesan **Center** in New York. The **center** is open during regular ...

- *Excerpt from the home page describing the Center's founder, Dolores Zohrab Liebmann:*
 - In 1932, Dolores [Zohrab] married Henry [L.] Liebmann, an American brewing heir from Brooklyn. Mrs. Liebmann settled in New York with her new husband and became an America citizen in 1934.
 - *Philanthropy:* After the death of her husband in 1950, Mrs. Liebmann began dedicating herself to benevolent causes. She supported the Armenian Church and its programs, as well as the Armenian General Benevolent Union, in an effort to keep the Armenian identity alive in the diaspora.

New-York Historical Society Exhibit, Beer Here! -- Summer 2012 – see review links below:

- [Beer Here: Brewing New York's History | New-York Historical ...](#)

nyhistory.org/exhibitions/beer-here

To consider the fascinating yet largely anonymous legacy of **beer brewing** in **New York** City, the **New-York** Historical Society presents **Beer Here: Brewing New York's ...**

- ['Beer Here,' on Brewing, at New-York Historical Society ...](#)

www.nytimes.com/2012/05/25/arts/design/beer-here-on-brewing-at-new...

May 25, 2012 · A slightly intoxicating **new** exhibition at the **New-York** Historical Society, “**Beer Here: Brewing New York’s History**,” ends in a small **Beer** Hall, where ...

- [Beer Here: Brewing New York's History - Flavorpill New York](#)

flavorpill.com/.../2012/5/25/beer-here-brewing-new-yorks-history

“**New York** City has a long and inebriating past as a **brewing** city. This exhibit not only examines the **history** (both technological and social) of **beer brewing** and ...

JDC archives online, archives.jdc.org – focus: 1914-1951, especially 1921-1923, 1939-1942, and 1948-1951.

Collections used:

- **NY Office 1914-1918**
- **NY Office 1919-1921**
- **NY Office 1921-1932**
- **NY Office 1933-1944**
- **NY Office 1945-1954**

See Appendix Guide (Section 6) for pdf document citation identifiers.

YIVO Archives /Center for Jewish Education (www.cjh.org, archives@yivo.cjh.org) – donated collections of papers, including letters, of prominent figures in Refugee Relief and Resettlement, including letters to and from Charles J. Liebman, James N. Rosenberg, and Arthur M. Lampport, most notably the DORSA project (Dominican Republic Settlement Association, Inc.) during 1939-1941.

- **Arthur M. Lampport Collection**, RG 687 – Correspondence Folder and Trip Diary
- **Jacob Levin Collection**, RG 1341, Folder 51 (DORSA news clippings and booklets)

Links Table of Sources Arranged by Topic

The topical table below gives links to many documents identified in the Sources, here organized by topic:

Document	Link or Internal Reference	Comments
ETHICAL CULTURE HISTORY		
Addresses by Felix Adler for Ethical Culture Moral Issues of the Campaign , Oct. 29, 1905 (draft) Ralph Waldo Emerson (Centennial) , Oct. 13, 1903	See Appendix A4, A5	Keen, engaging analysis and moral evaluation while up close to the new, challenging political events and the still-fresh remembrance of towering cultural figures of the 19 th Century.
The Standard (Ethical Culture quarterly journal) Charles J. Liebmann (1914) Critical Article on Harvard President/Unitarian Charles Eliot (1914)	See Appendix A1, A3	Definitive articles on modern approaches to career training for poor youth, and fresh, modern approaches to issues of liberal faith that challenged a then-traditional self-image within East-Coast Unitarianism.
Board of Trustee Minutes, 1915, New York Society for Ethical Culture Example: These announce that Henry Liebmann had died and had left Ethical Culture a large bequest.	See Appendix A1 (1915, 1916)	BOT Minutes for March and May 1915
The Upper West Side Book / Central Park West / New York Society for Ethical Culture Hall & The Ethical Culture Society School	http://www.thecityreview.com/uws/cpw/64w2.html	Photo credit
LIEBMANN FAMILY		
Schlegel's German-American Families (1918)	http://books.google.com/books?id=VRUwAAAAyAAJ&pg=PA243&lpg=PA243&dq=1902+henry+++Liebmann+brewery+walter&source=bl&ots=ZS0She0jhb&sig=MWqHV60aHMFmMuWTcw7Qp8wTRPU&hl=en&ei=uniWTuHhCsTu0gH7_InjBA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CCUQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q&f=false	This section on the Liebmann family is well-written, factual, comprehensive, and sympathetic to the qualities that made this family great. Covers 4 generations from Joseph (1756-1818) to the highly public-minded pair of cousins, Charles J. and Walter H.
Blum Liebman Family Tree	http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/13832781/family	

Document	Link or Internal Reference	Comments
<p>Descendants of Lippmann (Liebmann), of Alfhausen [s/b Aufhausen], Germany</p>	<p>Family Tree Maker's Genealogy Site: Outline Descendant Tree ...</p>	<p>Helpful; fairly complete down to births before 1930 or 1950. Apparently not updated.</p> <p>Alfred Steiglitz married into the family around the 1890s.</p>
<p>The Late Walter H. Liebman, New York Times letter of Jan. 14, 1931 by Charles Zunsler, published Jan. 18, 1931.</p>	<p>http://select.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=F40A12FA3C5E1B7A93CAA8178AD85F458385F9</p>	<p>The list of his social services policy achievements, especially in the legal area of child desertion, is amazing and inspiring. He is the ideal product of an upbringing combining the best of the Liebmann family and Ethical Culture traditions.</p> <p>In his generation, Julius and Samuel excelled in developing and running the brewery business in the emerging 20th Century world of large markets and dependable products, while their cousin Walter excelled in his brilliance of mind in producing revolutionary civic contributions.</p>
<p>Dolores L. Zohrab Liebmann Fund</p>	<p>http://www.foundationcenter.org/grantmaker/liebmann/contact.html</p>	<p>Managed by J.P. Morgan Describes range of graduate fellowships in humanities given; open to all ethnic backgrounds and subject interests at designated higher learning centers.</p>
<p>Quest for Settlement: Summaries of Selected Economic and Geographic Reports on Settlement Possibilities for European Immigrants (Hardcover) (1948)</p>	<p>See Appendix E3-E8 Also see Amazon or Alibris.</p> <p>Book by Charles J. Liebman (major author), published by Refugee Economic Corp. (REC), 1948, 86 pages</p>	<p>Resettlement studies region by region, country by country, worldwide, in the period 1938-1946.</p> <p>Author is Charles J. Liebman (1877-1957), with the 2nd n dropped in the WWI era.</p>
<p>Letters, etc, showing Charles J. Liebman as a 30+ year dedicated builder of programs in the field of refugee relief and resettlement – both investment programs and development of medical infrastructure.</p>	<p>See</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix A1 (internal); • Appendix A7, B1 to F2 for the refugee world of Charles J. Liebman 	<p>See Appendix Guide below</p>

Document	Link or Internal Reference	Comments
<p>Projects Patron showing Charles J. Liebman, Jr. as a Strong Supporter of the Arts (NY Public Library – endowed position: Charles J. Liebman Curator of Manuscripts) – Internet Search note by Herbert Klitzner</p>	See Appendix A1	This is Charles J. Liebman, Jr. (1909-1997), son of Charles J. Liebmann (1877-1957)
<p>RHEINGOLD AND BREWING INDUSTRY</p>		
Beer Here! [<i>exhibit</i>]	<p>‘Beer Here,’ on Brewing, at New-York Historical Society ... Beer Here: Brewing New York's History New-York Historical ...</p>	Exhibit – Summer 2012 N-Y Historical Society
The Breweries of Brooklyn	See Appendix for excerpt on Rheingold Breweries Co., p.100-109 (External Documents List)	Excellent out-of-print book, available for reading at the Queens Central Library in Jamaica, in the Long Island Collection in the basement. Copies may be made of excerpts, by the staff.
The Originators of Rheingold Beer	<u>The Originators of Rheingold Beer</u>	Beer History reprint of article by Rolf Hofmann
Rheingold Beer Case	<p>Rheingold case <small>web-docs.stern.nyu.edu/old_web/emplibrary/rheingold.doc</small> DOC file (2005) “This is a classic brand, not a retro brand” – Tom Bendheim, CEO Rheingold Beer. Tom Bendheim, CEO sat in his office staring out the window at his company’s ...</p>	NYU/Stern School of Business – class exercise
Rheingold Returns With a Family Link	<p>“WALTER H. LIEBMAN had let go of his dream by the time the phone rang last September. Mr. Liebman, head of public affairs at Purchase College, had long hoped to revive his family's beer company, Rheingold, but the idea grew dimmer each year. Then ...”</p> <p>http://www.nytimes.com/1998/05/03/nyregion/rheingold-returns-with-a-family-link.html?pagewanted=print&src=pm</p>	Walter H. (Terry) Liebman III, grandson of Walter H. Liebmann who died in 1931.

Document	Link or Internal Reference	Comments
<p>US Brewers' Assn – Yearbook 1915 (obituary for Henry Liebmann, 1836-1915)</p>	<p>http://books.google.com/books?id=Nsg5AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA131&lpg=PA131&dq=%22Henry+Liebmann%22+%22Society+for+Ethical+Culture%22&source=bl&ots=h_6D7HMqFK&sig=Qm3mrd4Kq2aWPv0xbPvyVmp-bNM&hl=en&ei=LpSDTobZL-e00AGL64yWAQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CB0Q6AEwAA#</p>	<p>Touching short obituary, detailing the charities and civic work that Henry loved, and highlighting his early role with Ethical Culture.</p>
<p>US Brewers' Assn – Yearbook 1915 (List of Past Presidents – shows Julius Liebmann, President for two terms, 1907-08, youngest president on record).</p>	<p>See Appendix A1 Also see above link, and scroll to page 139-140.</p>	<p>Julius served on the Association Board for many of the years in the 1900-1918 era, and was highly respected for his business and legal skills, trade association strategy in confronting temperance and prohibition forces, and community sense.</p>
<p>US Brewers' Assn – Yearbook 1911 held in Chicago. Julius Liebmann was chairman of Resolutions Committee.</p>	<p>Full text of "The Year book of the United States Brewers' Association" archive.org/stream/yearbookuniteds12assogoog/yearbookuniteds12... Full text of "The Year book of the United States Brewers' Association"</p>	<p>See p. 149-165 for an excellent discussion of tavern licensing policies and of prohibition proposals in a paper on "The License Question – Its Proper Relation To True Temperance Reform," by USBA Secretary Hugh F. Fox. Also, his negative description of the methods of some prohibitionists and "muck-rakers" is an interesting and revealing view of the strains within progressive-era thought and some of its ethnic versus nativist components.</p>

Part 6: Appendices

Table of Online Documents Not Included in Main Paper

Available on Klitzner Connections (Herbert and Carol Klitzner website). Contains longer documents, typically 5-25 pages, at:

<http://www.klitzner.org/history-culture/liebmann-family-integrity/453-2/>

Purpose: The majority of these Appendices are concerned with the refugee efforts of Charles J. Liebman and consist of groups of official correspondence from the JDC archives, YIVO/Lampport and Jacob Levin Collections, and from a few books (including Liebman’s own book).

Other Appendices are from Liebman biographical resources such as the Schlegel’s book and the Who’s Who in American Jewry.

Some of these files don’t concern the Liebmann family directly, but (along with the internal appendix documents) illustrate the context provided by Progressive-Era Ethical Culture with respect to political questions and to comparative liberal religion in ways consistent with Liebmann values, methods, and interests – progressive arts and culture, open-ended religion, social responsibility, and constructive, thoughtful politics.

These mostly take the form of Felix Adler addresses and The Standard quarterly articles, an Ethical Culture publication issued by the national organization, the American Ethical Union (AEU). *Note: These archival publications, starting in 1914, are available for reading and copying at the AEU headquarters and archives in New York City.*

Appendix Regions:

Letter	Type	Contents
A	Internal & Online	Non-Refugee
B	Online	Refugee: 1914-1919 – War Sufferers Relief / Versailles Issues
C	Online	Refugee: 1920-1923 – Reconstruction in Europe / Medical Projects in Eastern Europe
D	Online	Refugee: 1933-1945 – Refugees fleeing Nazi power
E	Online	Refugee: 1946 -1957 – Quest for Settlement / Last Phase of Charles J. Liebman’s career and life
F	Online	Refugee: Retrospective-- Music Program playlist by Herbert Klitzner

Detailed Appendix Guide

May 13, 2013

Appendix No.	Category Name and Sources	Content Files
<p>A1 (short documents included in main paper)</p>	<p>Various topics with short files (typically 1-3 pages)</p> <p>New York Times Google Books NYSEC BOT Minutes Google Maps Google Search Foundation Center</p>	<p>Walter H. Liebman, 1874-1931, Obituary Letter in NY Times, Jan. 18, 1931</p> <p>US Brewers' Assn – Yearbook 1915 (obituary for Henry Liebmann, 1836-1915) Google Books (online), p. 131</p> <p>Description of Henry Liebmann's Bequest to the NY Society for Ethical Culture (1915) – from Board of Trustees Meetings in Spring.</p> <p>Description of Two-Branch NYSEC Contribution to Polish Fund for War Sufferers</p> <p>Charles J. Liebman, Jr. as a Strong Supporter of the Arts</p> <p>An Experiment in Cooperation Between Masters and Men, by Charles J. Liebmann, The Standard, May 1914 (inaugural issue), pages 10-12. Google Books (online).</p> <p>The US Brewers' Assn – Effects of Temperance and War in the Progressive Era</p> <p>Dolores Zohrab Liebmann Fund</p> <p>Aufhausen Geographical Location, East of Stuttgart in Württemberg (Satellite Photo) Postal Code District: 73441 Bopfingen, Germany</p> <p>The Liebmann Family Is Linked to a Diverse Range of Organizations</p>
<p>Note: All Appendix files below are <u>online long documents</u> (or sets of short documents)</p>	<p>These Appendix files are online and separate in order to keep the main document at a manageable size for emailing and use.</p>	<p>There are about 35 online files on the project website at www.klitzner.org (select The Past Menu, Leibmann Family and Integrity submenu, Appendix Guide and Links sub-sub-menu), or go directly to the link: http://www.klitzner.org/history-culture/liebmann-family-integrity/453-2/</p>
<p>A=Non-Refugee Topics</p>		
<p>A2</p>	<p>Google Books</p>	<p>Schlegel's German-American Families in the United States, Volume 3, p.237-247, 1918 edition. By Carl Wilhelm Schlegel, American Historical Society, Google Books (online)</p>
<p>A3</p>	<p>Google Books</p>	<p>The Standard (Ethical Culture quarterly journal) –</p>

Appendix No.	Category Name and Sources	Content Files
		Critique of Eliot’s speech: A Christianity for the 20 th 20th Century – by David Muzzey - The Standard, May 1914
A4	Felix Adler addresses (AEU) --- Moral Issues of Campaign, NYC, 1905	Felix Adler, Addresses to Ethical Culture Moral Issues of the Campaign, Oct. 29, 1905 (alternate draft)
A5	Felix Adler addresses (AEU) --- Emerson Centennial	Felix Adler, Addresses to Ethical Culture Ralph Waldo Emerson (Centennial), <i>Oct. 18, 1903</i>
A6	Book by Will Anderson (Queens Public Library)	The Breweries of Brooklyn , by Will Anderson, 1976, ISBN 0960105611 [out of print book, available in Queens Library system (NYC), Central Library, L.I. Research Room]. Excerpt: Rheingold Breweries, Inc., p. 100-109
A7	Biographical Summaries: Who’s Who in American Jewry (1935) Biographical Encyclopedia of American Jews (1926, 1938-39) The Concise Dictionary of American Jewish Biography (1994)	Entries for: Walter H. Liebman Walter H. Liebman II Charles J. Liebman Harry Liebmann (Boston) Arthur M. Lampport Samuel C. Lampport James Naumburg Rosenberg
A8	1916 NYSEC BOT Minutes	NY Society for Ethical Culture, BOT Minutes, Dec. 1916, p. 296-300. Covers Polish Fund relief collections (p.299); also Hudson Guild report on women’s employment (p.300), and Felix Adler’s report on forming relationships with young men representing various NYC immigrant communities (p.299), and Treasurer's Report by Walter H. Liebmann (p.296).
Refugees Topics are B, C, D, E =	B = WWI, Post-WWI, and 1930s C = DORSA (1939-1941) D = DORSA/Rosenberg essays and town meetings E = WWII and Post-WWII	

Appendix No.	Category Name and Sources	Content Files
B1	Wartime and Post-WWI Conflicts in Eastern Europe, 1914-1920 (JDC) NY_AR1418_00617	Dinner Tendered by Mr. Jacob Schiff to the Executive and Administrative Committees of the Jewish War Relief and Welfare Fund, also to the Captains and Teams of the Campaign, for Dec. 2, 1917 at the Hotel Astor in NYC [date of invitation: Sep. 13, 1917] --document includes menu, invitation list, and table seating-- names include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walter H. Liebmann (I) – table 32 • Samuel Liebmann (cousin) – table 32 • Arthur M. Lamport – table 23 • James N. Rosenberg – table 22 (Speakers) • Paul Baerwald – table 22 (Speakers)
B2	Wartime and Post-WWI Conflicts in Eastern Europe, 1914-1920 (JDC) NY_AR1921_02502 <i>(full document is approx 430 MB –a section is taken for the Appendix)</i>	Evidence of Pogroms in Poland and Ukrainia (1919) -- <i>Section excerpted:</i> Rejoinder of Louis Marshall, President of Combined Jewish Delegations at Versailles, June 14, 1919 statement. -- <i>Rejoinder to President Paderewski’s defense of the street execution of a score of Jews in Poland accused of being Bolsheviks, and to Mr. Gibson, U.S. State Dept.</i>
B3	Wartime and Post-WWI Conflicts in Eastern Europe, 1914-1920 (JDC) B3-1 B3-2	Transmittal letter of documents from JDC Controller Harriet Lowenstein to Cyrus Adler (at Paris Office) for Louis Marshall, chair of American Jewish Relief Committee (<i>full name of JDC then was “Joint Distribution Committee of the American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers”</i>), April 22, 1919 Letter from JDC Office of the Secretary (Howard Gaus) to Col. Herbert Lehman, Dec. 21, 1920, <i>Reconstruction Committee memorandum feedback</i> B3-1 Wikipedia History of the JDC organization (1914-present) B3-2 JDC Document History (excerpt): Collection Description of Selected Records of the JDC Administration
B4	Recovery and Reconstruction in Eastern Europe, / Rosenberg’s Concerns, 1921-1923 (JDC)	Letter from R. and B. (James N. Rosenberg) to Felix M. Warburg, Sept. 19, 1922), <i>on publicity</i> Letter from R. and B. (James N. Rosenberg) to Captain Gardner Richardson, Dec. 15, 1922, <i>on publicity</i> Letter from James N. Rosenberg, Chairman, European Executive Council, Paris, to B. Kahn, Director, Refugee Dept., Paris, Jan. 12, 1922, Subject: Refugee and Reconstruction Relations with ICA; <i>“Also, I think you know I regard the trade school work as perhaps the most fruitful in its possibilities of any of the work of the J.D.C.”</i>
B5	JDC Committee on Medical Affairs	Letter from Charles J. Liebman (Vice Chairman, Medical Committee, JDC) to Dr. Mithold Chodzko, Minister of Public Health, Republic of

Appendix No.	Category Name and Sources	Content Files
	(1921-1923) (JDC)	<p>Poland, Aug. 19, 1922 – advancing money to Poland to build Public Health training facilities (\$40,000 for a State School of Hygiene), and \$12,000 for scholarships for five Jewish students.</p> <p>Letter from Charles J. Liebman (Vice Chairman, Medical Committee, JDC) to Dr. Ludwik Rajchman, Health Section, League of Nations, Sep. 6, 1922</p> <p>Memo from Charles J. Liebman (Vice Chairman, Medical Committee, JDC) to Bernard Flexner (Chair), Oct. 9, 1922.</p> <p>Letter from Charles J. Liebman (Acting Chairman, Committee on Medical Affairs, JDC) to Dr. Bernard Kahn, European Executive Council, Oct. 20, 1922.</p>
B5-1	JDC Committee on Medical Affairs (1921-1923) (JDC)	Letter –Committee on Medical Affairs Report for 1922.
B6	Refugee Economic Corporation (REC) formation and activities in 1930s by Charles J. Liebman (<i>studies and financial/planning services for Jewish territorial resettlement and development projects</i>) (CJH/YIVO)	<p>Three excerpts from Michael Astour book, <i>The Freeland League</i>, that involve Liebman. (<i>With translations from Yiddish.</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1936: <i>Meeting with I.N. Steinberg on Australia</i> • 1937: <i>London Conference on Resettlement</i> • 1939: <i>North Carolina: Liebman and Alvin Corp project</i>
B7	Agro-Joint in Russia (1924-1938) <i>research by Mikhail Mitsel</i>	“KGB Files Shed Light on a Dark Subject,” article by Claus W. Hirsch
B8	The Evian Conference (1938) – an analysis and evaluation	Laffer, Dennis Ross, "The Jewish Trail of Tears The Evian Conference of July 1938" (2011). <i>Graduate School Theses and Dissertations.</i> http://scholarcommons.usf.edu/etd/3195
B9	<i>Van Eeden Project</i> (1939, North Carolina farming by European academic refugees) of Alvin Johnson, President of the New School for Social Research	<p><i>Van Eeden ([Part] 3): The Race To Save Lives</i>, Susan’s 747’s Blog, Susan Taylor Block, <i>Project of Alvin Johnson (founded July 13, 1939, Charles J. Liebman, Secretary)</i></p> <p><i>See also pictures and text about area:</i> http://cdm16360.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/search/searchterm/Eeden</p>

Appendix No.	Category Name and Sources	Content Files
C1	DORSA/Sosua news clippings and press releases (YIVO/Jacob Levin Collection) – Offer & Agreement	Text of the Dominican Republic’s Refugee Offer (Oct 19, 1939) Dominican Republic/Dominican Republic Settlement Assn. -- Agreement (Jan 30, 1940)
C2	DORSA proposal development and initiation (1939-1941) (YIVO/Lamport Collection, also NY Times)	<p><i>Documents showing the relationship between Lamport, Liebman, and Rosenberg (Part 1: 1939)</i></p> <p>Service for A. M. Lamport, NY Times, Nov. 11, 1940 (<i>quotes Rev. Leo Jung eulogy: “Mr. Lamport had an “impervious righteousness” and a “tendency to lose himself enthusiastically in endeavors to promote human happiness, worthwhileness, and enlightenment.”</i>)</p> <p>Memorandum from Paul Baerwald to leaders of JDC, Agro-Joint, and American Society for Jewish Farm Settlements in Russia, Inc., Sep. 4, 1935. (<i>Distribution list identifies all Exec. Committee- leaders of JDC and Trustees of Agro-Joint in 1935, four years before DORSA, setting the stage for the pivot of bonds and planning to DORSA.</i>)</p> <p>Letter from James N. Rosenberg to Arthur M. Lamport, Sep. 29, 1939 (<i>complains that minutes were taken at a meeting</i>)</p> <p>Letter from James G. McDonald, Chair of President’s Advisory Committee on Political Refugees, Oct. 3, 1939 (<i>“...I should like you to know how gratified I am at the progress that is being made ... while ... only a modest undertaking, I think that it may prove to be a significant opening for larger efforts”</i>)</p> <p>JTA News Report, Oct. 27, 1939, Dominican Project, Hailed as “Historic,” To Be Launched in a Few Months (<i>“Special praise for their “immensely helpful” activities in behalf of the project was accorded by Mr. Rosenberg to Arthur M. Lamport, the investment banker; Charles J. Liebman of the Refugee Economic Corporation; and George L. Warren of the President’s Advisory Committee.”</i>)</p> <p>Letter from Rosenberg to Lamport, Nov. 6, 1939 (<i>“they represent the first concrete, definite offer of any government to deal on a large constructive scale with the refugee problem.”</i>)</p> <p>Letter from Lamport to Rosenberg, Dec. 4, 1939 (<i>conveys a thank-you from Trujillo “for the many courtesies which you have recently shown him.”</i>)</p> <p>C2-1: Letters and Telegram to and from Liebman and Rosenberg, and from Paul Baerwald on initial effects of war, Dec 1939. (3 items)</p> <p>C2-2: Book and Report Excerpts on DORSA achievements of each principal - Liebman, Lamport, and Rosenberg. (5 pages of excerpts)</p> <p>C2-3 : Memorandum of Meeting Held At Office of James N. Rosenberg on Sep. 25, 1939 -- <i>Unauthorized Minutes of decision-making meeting</i></p>

Appendix No.	Category Name and Sources	Content Files
		<i>of high-level people concerning initiating negotiations with the D.R. and building an organization</i>
C3	DORSA proposal development and initiation (1939-1941) (YIVO/Lampport Collection, also NY Times)	<p><i>Documents showing the relationship between Lampport, Liebman, and Rosenberg (Part 2: 1940):</i></p> <p>Letter from James N. Rosenberg to Arthur M. Lampport, Feb. 14, 1940 (<i>complains that stock pledge was not kept as made</i>)</p> <p>Invitation from James N. Rosenberg, President of DORSA, to Town Hall Club on Feb. 15, 1940, following his return from the D.R.</p> <p>Letter from Lampport to Rosenberg, Feb 23, 1940 (<i>explains qualifications about his stock pledge</i>)</p> <p>Letter from to Robert T. Pell, Dept. of State, April 15, 1940 (<i>clears up apparent mixing of stock purchase and personal loan fund for entrepreneurs</i>)</p> <p>Letter from Rosenberg to Lampport conveying copy of letter to Pell, April 15, 1940</p> <p>Letter from Charles J. Liebman (Pres. REC) to Rosenberg (Chairman of Agro-Joint), Oct. 31, 1941 (<i>rejects offer to sell DORSA to REC, consolidating refugee efforts and shifting colony expenses out of Agro-Joint; Liebman explains reasons – inadequate financing and very different methods and goals</i>)</p>
C4	Lampport D.R. Trip Diary (YIVO/Lampport Collection, plus Liebman Blum Family Tree by James Blum)	<p><i>Arthur Lampport – news reports (personal):</i></p> <p>Lampport Will Aids Charity, Education, NY Times, Nov. 14, 1939</p> <p>Overview – Ancestry.com (Liebman-Blum Tree)</p> <p>Anthony Lampport Wedding, NY Times, Aug. 28, 1961 (<i>son of Dr. Harold Lampport, grandson of Arthur M. Lampport</i>)</p> <p>Lampport-Friedman [engagement], NY Times, April 1928 (<i>Helen Lampport, daughter of Arthur M. Lampport</i>)</p>
C5	Lampport D.R. Trip Diary (YIVO/Lampport Collection)	Arthur M. Lampport Trip Diary, Mar.22- April 5, 1940 (<i>six pages covering 12 days, plus page documenting source</i>)
C6	DORSA/Sosua fact-finding and implementation trip by Lampport (YIVO/Lampport Collection)	<p><i>Lampport correspondence -- Preparation and Follow-Up To D.R. trip:</i></p> <p>Re: Mr. Lampport's Visit To Santo Domingo, <i>compendium of JTA news stories during trip</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lampport To Visit Dominican Republic for Industrial Survey, Mar. 24, 1940 • Lampport Arrives in Trujillo City; To Inspect Sosua Tract, March 26, 1940 • JTA Correspondent Visits Sosua; Finds it like 'Summer Resort', Mar. 30, 1940 • Free Loan Society Launched in Dominican Republic by Lampport, April 1, 1940 <p>Letter from Rosenberg to Trujillo, Nov. 21, 1939</p> <p>Letter from Lampport to Bonetti (Trujillo's son), also <i>several cartons of</i></p>

Appendix No.	Category Name and Sources	Content Files
		<p><i>cigarettes, including one for his host, Mrs. Senior, Apr. 15, 1940</i></p> <p>Letter from Lamport to Joseph J. Gaber, Apr. 12, 1940</p> <p>Letter from Dr. Polanco-Billini (Hospital Marion) to Lamport, Apr. 28, 1940</p> <p>Letter from Lamport to Dr. Polanco-Billini (Hospital Marion), Apr. 12, 1940 (<i>discusses Dr. Harold Lamport's interest, his son</i>)</p> <p>Letter from Secretary to Mr. Lamport, to Mrs. Senior, Sep. 9, 1940 (<i>informing Mrs. Senior that she has not received a reply from Lamport because he has been ill for four weeks</i>)</p>
C7	JDC Archives Website	<p><u>JDC Archives Website:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Study: Researching the Jews of Sosua <p><u>Jewish Telegraph Agency (JTA)</u> -- Historical News Reports Related to the DORSA project in Sousa, Dominican Republic, April 8, 1940</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>JTA</u>: Sousa Film Shown In London • <u>JTA</u>: Waste of Thousands of Visas as Quota Year Nears End
C8	Sosua settlement research in books (JDC Library)	<p>JDC website page for DORSA research done at JDC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tropical Zion (Allen Wells, 2009) • Dominican Haven (Marion Kaplan, 2008)
C9	DORSA/Sosua news clippings and press releases (YIVO/Jacob Levin Collection)	<p>New Ambitions Brighten Lives of Refugees In Santo Domingo, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Jan. 3, 1941.</p> <p><i>Leon Falk, Jr. of Pittsburgh and his wife were project specialists in Sosua</i></p> <p>35 Refugees Sail for Dominican Port, NY Times, April 24, 1940</p> <p>First 37 for Sosua Settlement Reach Dominican Land of Refuge, May 9, 1940</p> <p>18 Refugees Sail for Sosua Colony, Sep. 20, 1949</p>
C10	DORSA/Sosua news clippings and press releases (YIVO/Jacob Levin Collection)	<p>Article, Forverts (Forward) newspaper, NYC (c.1940)</p> <p>– <i>Yiddishkeit focus in headline for Sosua beginnings and development</i></p>
D1	DORSA/Sosua news clippings and press releases (YIVO/Jacob Levin Collection)	<p>Concerning Jewish Refugee Settlement in the Dominican Republic, Feb. 15, 1940 -- Rosenberg Town Meeting #1 (early 1940)</p>
D2	DORSA/Sosua news clippings and press releases (YIVO/Jacob Levin Collection)	<p>Concerning Jewish Refugee Settlement in the Dominican Republic, June. 12, 1940 -- Rosenberg Town Meeting #2 (mid 1940)</p>
D3	DORSA/Sosua news clippings and press releases (YIVO/Jacob Levin Collection)	<p>Concerning Jewish Refugee Settlement in the Dominican Republic, Nov. 1940 -- Rosenberg Town Meeting #3 (late 1940)</p>

Appendix No.	Category Name and Sources	Content Files
	Collection)	
D4	DORSA/Sosua news clippings and press releases (YIVO/Jacob Levin Collection)	The Story of Sosua, by James R. Rosenberg, Nov. 1, 1940
D5	DORSA/Sosua news clippings and press releases (YIVO/Jacob Levin Collection)	Pan American Union, June 1940
D6	DORSA/Lamport family member recollection	Email excerpt from Anthony Lamport to Herbert Klitzner, Feb. 14, 2013
D7	Yivo/Lamport Collection	<p><u>Lamport Project Files</u> – crop analysis, demographics, public support, situation analysis (4 documents):</p> <p>--Letter from Andres Pastoriza to A.M. Lamport July 29, 1939</p> <p>--Memorandum of Conversation with Robert F. Martin, Sept. 1, 1939 (from Myron Rosenfield to Lamport)</p> <p>--Letter from Myron Rosenfield (NYU Dept of Economics) to A.M. Lamport, Oct. 26, 1939 (letter of gratitude)</p> <p>--Letter from Lamport to Joseph Rosen (in D.R.) May 7, 1940 – letter of advice as colonists begin to arrive.</p>
E1	WWII/U.S. (1942-1945) (JDC, YIVO)	<p>Letter from Paul Baerwald, head, JDC/Agro-Joint, to Charles J. Liebman, continuing their productive relationship in Latin America (Dec. 22, 1942), <i>“We have been struggling with Dorsa and the question of J.D.C. responsibility in the matter...In the Executive Committee, all agreed that cannot allow these [DORSA and Bolivia] enterprises to deteriorate from lack of funds.”</i> (Also included in documents showing the relationship between Lamport, Liebman, and Rosenberg, in Appendix C3.)</p> <p>Letter from Otto Schiff to I.N. Steinberg, recommending Liebman’s organization as a resource and route (Sep. 29, 1944)</p>
E2	Post-WWII/Refugee Economic Corp -- 1947-1951 activities, (JDC) NY_AR45-54_00080_00296 NY_AR45-54_00024_00616 NY_AR45-54_00173_00479 NY_AR54-	<p><i>Last phase of REC and Liebman’s refugee support and planning career.</i></p> <p>A Challenge To All Jews In the Phillipines, Information Bulletin, Vol. 2, No. 8, Aug. 1948, NYAR45-54_00080_00296</p> <p>-- UJA campaign asking to eliminate DP camps worldwide in 1948 –gives a figure of 1.5 million survivors in Europe, broken down by destinations – aggressive campaign, requests face-to-face discussion of donation level.</p> <p>Letter from G. Mora to Mr. Liebman and Mr. Komlos, Dec. 2, 1948, NY_AR45-54_00024_00616</p> <p>--from <i>Chaussures des Artisans Reunis</i> – Loan kassas in France, 100,000 franc capital.</p> <p>Letter from Bund der Christlichen Gewerkshaft (BCG - Christian</p>

Appendix No.	Category Name and Sources	Content Files
	<p>45_00173_00445 NY_AR54- 45_00173_00410 NY_AR45- 54_00020_00775 NY_AR45- 54_00072_00614 NY_AR45- 54_00072_00938</p>	<p>Workmen’s organization) to President Liebman, Aug. 2, 1950, NY_AR45-54_00173_00479</p> <p>--A Union rebuilding again, asking assistance and advice from their NY friends –had 2 million members in 1933, used to work closely with Liebman. All funds were confiscated by Hitler and put into a central union, the DAF.</p> <p>Letter from Dr. Karl Lillienthal, of Congregacao Israelita Paulista, Nov.17, 1950, NY_AR54-45_00173_00445</p> <p>--their leader is very sick.</p> <p>Letter from JDC Exec Asst Robert Pilpel to Liebman, Jan. 17, 1951, NY_AR54-45_00173_00410</p> <p>-- redemption of REC savings bonds are credited to our account (JDC/Agro-Joint account for REC) but not yet assigned to us. Address of Liebman is Hotel Savoy Plaza. He is about 74 years old.</p> <p>--So, 10 years later, the 1941 Agro-Joint offer to combine the two main refugee agencies’ assets is finally realized, in another form than the original one intended.</p> <p>Letter from Emery H. Komlos to Liebman, May 27, 1947, NY_AR45-544_00020_00775</p> <p>-- recommends shifting funds from a Czech textile mill to Trujillo City in the D.R., to take over the Abraham Staimen loan to the D.R. loan fund initiated by Lamport, Staimen, and a third investor. The Czech fund has a low reserve now. Komlos advises to go for ventures with a better economic outlook – this includes the Lamport D.R. fund. Like the energizer bunny, it has kept running when everything else has stopped 10 years later.</p> <p>Remarkable foresight and understanding, worth the temporary grief Lamport got from the State Dept. and Rosenberg for the specific technical way he implemented a parallel track of development to DORSA’s agricultural settlement.</p> <p>Memo from Liebman to REC Board Members - Minutes of <u>special meeting of Board of Trustees to arrange to dissolve REC</u>, April 6, 1950, NY_AR45-54_00072_00938</p> <p>--Board members present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H. Fred Baerwald • Henry Heming • Charles J. Liebman • George W. Naumburg (James Naumburg Rosenberg relative) • Eric M. Warburg • Julius Weiss <p>Letter from Liebman to Bertha Komlos, June 22, 1950, NY_AR33-44_00072_00614</p> <p>--“We have finally decided to terminate this work as the emergency is well past.”</p> <p>--She is the mother of two children who have worked loyally and effectively for Liebman, and have passed away. He encloses a check</p>

Appendix No.	Category Name and Sources	Content Files
		<i>from RAF for \$2500 and says that another is available for her if needed at REC for \$1500.</i>
E3-E8	Book excerpts from <u>Quest for Settlement</u> (1948) by Charles J. Liebman.	<p><u>Quest for Settlement: Summaries of Selected Economic and Geographic Reports on Settlement Possibilities for European Immigrants</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreword by Charles J. Liebman, President, REC (E3) • Factors of Settlement with a Resume of Possibilities, by F. Julius Fohs (<i>board member and oil geologist and engineer; also edited short versions from the full research reports carried out for the regions below</i>) (E3) • The Americas (E4) • Africa (E5) • Middle East (E5) • Southwest Pacific (E6) • Tropics (E6) • Index Map (E7) • Book Cover (E8)
E9	Charles J. Liebman Obituaries in the NY Times	<p>New York Times, obituary notices, Nov. 16 and 17, 1957.</p> <p>--<i>Charles J. Liebman died Nov.15, 1957. Besides the family notices, three of the organizations he worked for at the board level places obituary notices of their own, honoring his long-time dedicated service:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hudson Guild • JDC • Palestine Economic Corp.
F1	Music Program CD and Playlist by Herbert Klitzner	<p>“Refugees,” Jan. 2013, Herbert Klitzner</p> <p><i>Short document containing playlist for two-part CDs, illustrations, and list of readings done over music.</i></p> <p><i>Central image is the Three Tenors representing the “triumvirate” of Liebman, Rosenberg, and Lamport that made the DORSA settlement possible. Includes excerpts from three symphonies concerning WWII, including Vaughn Williams Symphonies 5 and 6. Also includes tracks for reading over, with reflective choral or guitar music. And contains a poem by Emily Dickinson which fits the situation of refugees, entitled A Place Called Morning, built around pilgrims.</i></p> <p><i>F1-1 Link to the <u>Refugees</u> Music CD Program online.</i></p>
F2	Summary of Music Programs Created by Herbert Klitzner for Estonia Radio	<p><i>One-page graphical listing of Estonia Radio programs by Herbert Klitzner, broadcast from 2001 to 2003.</i></p>

Summary Listing of Short Documents Included in Main Body of This Paper (in Appendix A1)

Note: The actual texts follow this list.

The Late Walter H. Liebman (1931), New York Times letter to the editor, written by Charles Zunser on Jan. 14, 1931, published Jan. 18, 1931

Henry Liebman obituary, USBA – Yearbook 1915, p. 131.

Board of Trustee Minutes (*excerpts*), 1915 and 1916, New York Society for Ethical Culture

- The 1915 BOT meeting minutes announce that Henry Liebmann had died and had left Ethical Culture a large bequest.
- The 1916 BOT meeting minutes describe a two-branch NYSEC contribution to the Polish Fund for War Sufferers, Jewish and general Polish.

Dolores Zohrab Liebmann Fund, managed by J.P. Morgan, website contact page.

Charles J. Liebman, Jr. as a Strong Supporter of the Arts (NY Public Library, endowed position)

An Experiment in Cooperation Between Masters and Men, by Charles J. Liebmann, The Standard, May 1914 (inaugural issue), pages 10-12.

The US Brewers' Assn – Effects of Temperance and War in the Progressive Era

- USBA convention (1911) – USBA Secretary Hugh F. Fox addresses Licensing Reform
- USBA convention (1915) – former USBA President Julius Liebmann addresses Issues of German-American brewer Loyalty and Wholesomeness as War and Prohibition Approach

Aufhausen Geographical Location, East of Stuttgart in Württemberg (Satellite Photo)

Postal Code District: 73441 Bopfingen, Germany

The Liebmann Family Is Linked to a Diverse Range of Organizations

- Meridian Diagram
- Commentary on the Meridian Diagram Significance

Published Biographical Entries for Liebmann Family, Lamport Brothers, and James N. Rosenberg

Walter H. Liebman, 1874-1931, Obituary Letter in NY Times, Jan. 18, 1931

THE LATE WALTER H. LIEBMAN

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the unfortunate passing, on Jan. 2, of Walter H. Liebman, the advocates of a socialized family court lose a rare and valuable friend, who freely gave of his fine qualities of heart and mind to the project. As president of the National Desertion Bureau, Mr. Liebman was among the first to recognize the importance of this court and strongly advocated, in a paper on "Social Service in the Family Court," read before the National Conference of Jewish Social Workers in Atlantic City in May, 1919, "the creation of family courts, separated from the magistrates' courts, with full civil, criminal and equity jurisdiction in all family matters and with properly organized social service and probation departments, working in conjunction with psychiatric clinics."

In a longer article on "Some General Aspects of Family Desertion," published in *Social Hygiene*, Volume VI, April, 1920, Mr. Liebman treated the subject of desertion and divorce, and pointed out the ultimate inevitableness of uniform marriage and divorce laws. He endorsed the model juvenile court act projected by the National Probation Association, though he opposed the merging of the juvenile and family courts for fear that what is looked upon as the greater interest of the child might result in the neglect of the adult. He pointed to the obvious truth that

"juvenile delinquency is frequently traced to adult delinquency, but adult delinquency never to juvenile delinquency."

Just now, when there seems a possibility of securing, through legislative enactment, the sort of family court social workers have long sought, it is well to remember Mr. Liebman's admonitions regarding the keeping of the juvenile and family courts separate, though, perhaps, domiciled in the same building to afford greater cooperation between the two courts and greater economy, as, for instance, in having one probation officer supervise a family where both adults and children are involved.

During the years preceding the ratification of the extradition treaty between the United States and Canada providing for the extradition of child-abandoners to and from the Dominion, Mr. Liebman, as president of the National Desertion Bureau, was an active advocate. This treaty has put a stop to the practice of many deserters to leave their families in destitution and to seek refuge across the border whence they could not easily be dislodged.

As first vice president of the Jewish Social Service Association of New York for twenty years, his trusteeship had been characterized by a high sense of justice and a full acceptance of his responsibilities in the administration of funds for the relief of the poor.

CHARLES ZUNSER,
New York, Jan. 14, 1931.

HENRY LIEBMANN, one of the pioneer brewers in the United States and founder of the S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company of Brooklyn, died in his home in New York City on March 27, 1915. Mr. Liebmann was born on December 6, 1836, in Wurttemberg, Germany, the son of Samuel and Sarah (Selz) Liebmann. Samuel Liebmann operated a brewery in the town of Ludwigsburg. In 1854 the family came to America and he settled in the village of Bushwick, now part of the city of New York. Here the father with his three sons founded the brewery which was subsequently incorporated in 1888 as the S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company. From a small beginning the business grew rapidly, until to-day it is the largest concern of its kind in Brooklyn. Mr. **Henry Liebmann** retired from active participation in its affairs seven years ago. Mr. Liebmann was the founder and for many years an active worker on the "Bierbrauer und Kufer Kranken Unterstutzung Verein," a sick-benefit association of brewery employes. In recognition of his services to this association he was elected in 1878 as an honorary member for life.

In 1867 Mr. Liebmann married Emma Dellevie of Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. Liebmann was one of the first members of the **Society for Ethical Culture** and a trustee of the United Relief Works, a charitable relief organization. He was a member of the Harmonie, Freundschaft and Liederkrantz Clubs of New York City. He is survived by his widow and six children.

From a small beginning, the business grew rapidly, until to-day (1915) it is the largest concern of its kind in Brooklyn... Mr. Liebmann was the founder and for many years an active worker on the "Bierbrauer und Kufer Kranken Unterstutzung Verein," a sick-benefit association of brewery employees. In recognition of his services to this association he was elected in 1878 as an honorary member for life.

Mr. Liebmann was one of the first members of the Society for Ethical Culture and a trustee of the United Relief Works, a charitable relief organization. He was a member of the Harmonie, Freundschaft and Liederkrantz Clubs of New York City.

Description of Henry Liebmann's Bequest to the NY Society for Ethical Culture (1915) – from Board of Trustees Meetings in Spring.

From BOT minutes, March-April, 1915, p. 211:

The Treasurer read a report of the Ladies' Committee of the United Relief Works which stated that the entire collection of the Committee for this year was \$8,887.33, which was \$14 more than last year's collection. He further reported that a bequest of \$5000 was announced by the family as being from the estate of Henry Liebmann, recently deceased.

The SECRETARY announced with regret the deaths of George H. Winch, a member since 1886, on March 9th; and of Henry Liebmann, a member since 1885, on the 27th. He read a report from Mr. Dewson, Secretary of the Sunday Evening Meetings, which showed the total attendance at 13 meetings to be 11,175, while the total collections were \$1,257.36.

Dr. Muzzey made the suggestion that Mr. Martin should conduct the entire series of Sunday Evening Meetings. It was suggested that Dr. Muzzey bring up this question at the next meeting of the Council of Leaders and report back to the Board on the matter.

For the BOARD of GOVERNORS Mr. David presented the preliminary School budget for 1915-16 as follows:

DISBURSEMENTS:

Teachers' salaries	\$100,065.
Office force	10,895.
Kitchen	2,880.
House Force	8,760.
Engineering force	4,460.
Service Retirement Fund	2,300.
Emergency	800.
Examiners	175.
Household Arts Plan	400.
	<hr/>
	130,735.
Interest on Mortgage & Insurance	9,850.
Miscellaneous	27,000.
Building Repairs	500.
	<hr/>
	\$168,085.

RECEIPTS:

Tuition	\$103,000.	
Replacing Scholarships	3,000.	
Art High School	2,500.	
United Relief Works	15,000.	
Miscellaneous (Books, material and lunch receipts)	20,000.	
Interest on endowment	5,600.	
Maintenance Fund	6,100.	
	<hr/>	
		155,200.
	Deficit	\$ 12,885.

The estimated deficit of \$12,885. is \$350. larger than the estimated deficit for the year 1914-15. The receipt item of \$3000., put down under the heading of "Replacing Scholarships" does not represent a contemplated reduction in the number of scholarship pupils, but an amount which the Ways & Means Committee of the Parents and Teachers Conference expects to raise toward the scholarship fund. The \$400. item under "Household Arts Plan" represents the estimated cost of in-

at the Sunday meetings and the lecture courses. Various other suggestions were offered and the feeling was unanimous that something radical must be done to increase the membership. Dr. Adler then asked what the increase and what the loss in membership in the New York Society was since October. Mr. Adams, as chairman of the Membership Committee, reported the minutes as showing 94 elected and 21 resignations accepted from October 1914--April 1915 inclusive, not a bad showing for a year of great financial depression. >

✓Dr. Adler then addressed the Board saying he had received a communication from the family of the late Mrs. M. Davidson announcing that the Society was to be the recipient of the sum of \$1200, given in her memory--\$1000 of this for the Endowment Fund of the Society and \$200 for the general current account of the Society. >

✓Dr. Adler reported that he had just returned from Philadelphia and that he felt much encouraged by the enthusiasm which existed there. The Sunday audience numbered between 1100 and 1200 and the membership has been steadily increasing, 112 new members having been added this year. Dr. Adler referred to the gift of \$5000 from the estate of Henry Liebmann, of which \$500 was designated for the Art High School. He suggested that part of the balance be applied to the operating deficit so that the Society might start the new year with a clean slate. > This deficiency of about \$4000 was an accumulation of two years, \$3000 in 1913-14, and \$700 more or less in 1914-15. It was first MOVED that when received, the Liebmann legacy be added to the General Fund Legacy Account. This Fund is now around \$7000 and is essential to the operation of the Society "between collections." MOVED and CARRIED. Further MOVED that the Treasurer, when in his opinion before the beginning of the next term it may be wise, be authorized to draw from this General Fund Legacy Account sufficient Funds to wipe out the accumulated deficit. MOTION SECONDED and CARRIED.

On MOTION duly SECONDED and CARRIED the meeting adjourned at 9.45 P. M.



Secretary.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

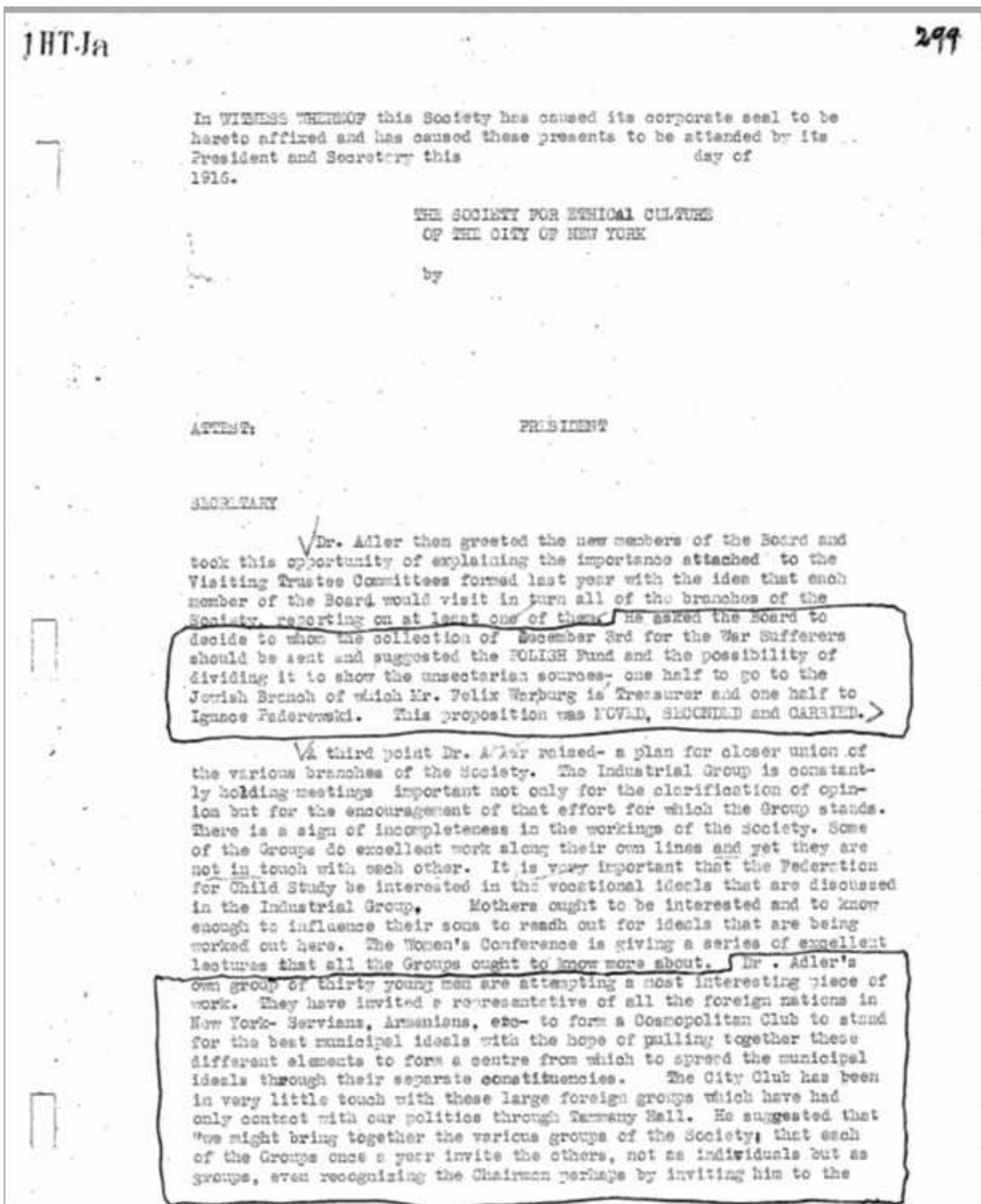
June 16, 1915.

The adjourned June meeting of the Board of Trustees was held as a luncheon meeting on June 16th at the Garret Restaurant, West and Cedar Streets. The meeting was called to order at 1 P. M. In the absence of President Seligman, Mr. Rosenblatt was elected chairman pro tem. PRESENT. Dr. Adler, Dr. Elliott, Messrs. Adams, Bing, Frankenheimer, Gutman, Mrs. Hellman, Messrs. Hewson, Kohn, Meyer, Mrs. Liebman, Messrs. Rosenblatt, Rothschild, Seligsberg, Sutro, Travers, and Wolfe. MOVED. Mr. David, Miss Davidson, Messrs. Eisig, Klaber, Liebmann, Newborg, Frankenheimer, Plaut, Mrs. Pollitzer, Messrs. Rosenbaum, Rosenberg, Seligman, and Stone. ABSENT. Messrs. Lewis, and Stern.

Continued on next page

Description of Two-Branch NYSEC Contribution to Polish Fund for War Sufferers.

BOT Minutes, Dec. 1916, p. 299:



Charles J. Liebman, Jr. as a Strong Supporter of the Arts

http://www.nypl.org/search/apachesolr_search/%22Charles%20J.%20Liebman%22

The search results below show that a scholarly position, the "Charles J. Liebman Curator of Manuscripts," was endowed in his name at the New York Public Library. It also lists various cultural projects that were partly funded by the Estate of Charles J. Liebman.

Search found 18 items for [\(-\)](#) "Charles J. Liebman".

Enter your keywords:

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of Independence. In a brief video, William Stingone, **Charles J. Liebman** Curator of Manuscripts, explains what ...

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General eNewsletter October 1, 2008 William Stingone has been the **Charles J. Liebman** Curator of Manuscripts at The New York Public Library ...

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of the 1960s, it would hard to find a comparable collection,” said William Stingone,
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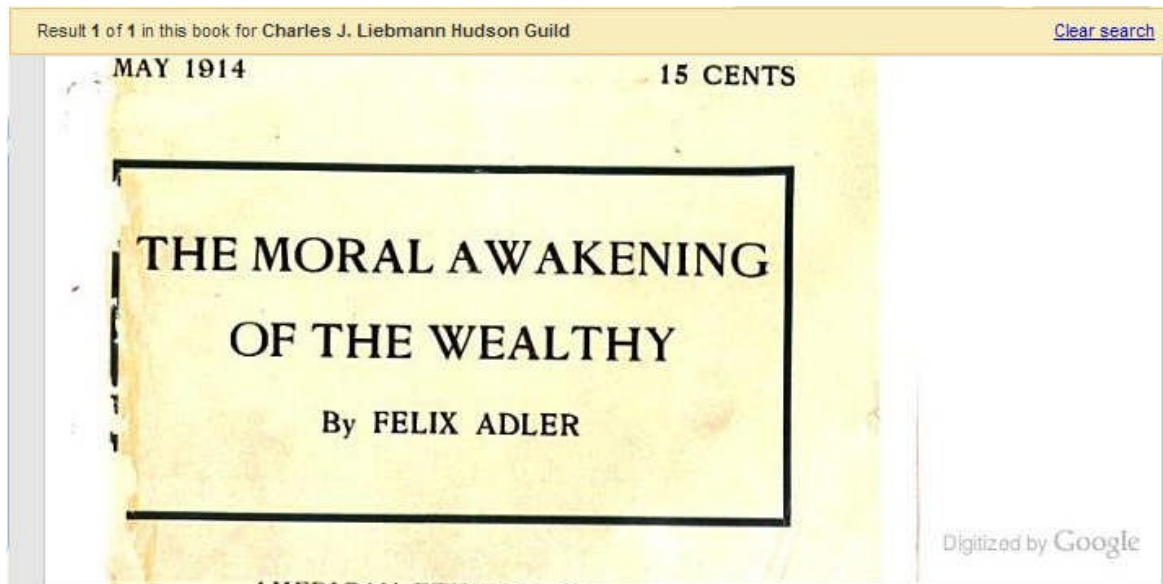
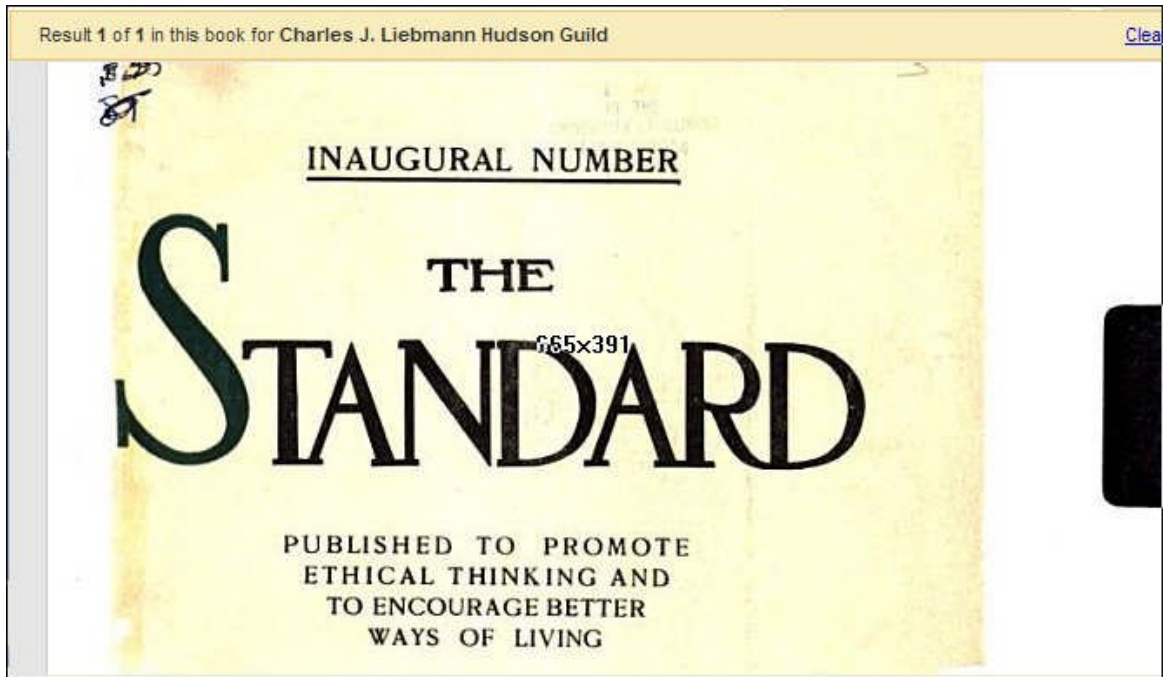
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, The Estate of **Charles J. Liebman**, John and Constance Birkelund, The Samuel I. Newhouse Foundation ...

An Experiment in Cooperation Between Masters and Men, by Charles J. Liebmann, The Standard, May 1914 (inaugural issue), pages 10-12. Google Books (online).



THE STANDARD

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INAUGURAL NUMBER

MAY, 1914

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FROM OCTOBER TO MAY BY THE AMERICAN ETHICAL UNION,
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POSTAL UNION, \$1.25

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AN EXPERIMENT IN CO-OPERATION BETWEEN MASTERS AND MEN

The School for Printers at the Hudson Guild

By CHARLES J. LIEBMANN

THE unusual feature involved in the operation of the School for Printers' Apprentices of New York consists in its joint control and support by employers, journeymen and teachers, represented respectively by a group of employers, Typographical Union No. 6 and the Hudson Guild. The success of the undertaking is an important incident in the evolution of craftsmanship education and encouraging in respect of the possibilities of co-operative action looking toward higher standards of workmanship. The school is not a trade school in the current meaning of that term. The beginnings of the trade of printing are not taught at the school, as none but registered apprentices are accepted as pupils.

The education of the apprentice had already received attention from the International Typographical Union, and a Correspondence School has existed for a number of years. But it was not until representatives of the Hudson Guild conceived the idea of bringing employers and workmen together, in order to conduct a school for the practical application of principles, that real progress was made.

The school was started in the winter of

1912-1913. The Union, the Printers' League and the Hudson Guild each contributed \$1,000 of their funds. For the 1913-1914 term the Union, which has an imposing membership of 7,000, has generously increased its contribution to \$2,000, and increases are expected from the other two organizations. The large basement floor of the Hudson Guild building was put at the disposal of the school without charge by the Guild, which also provided water and light, and allowed the use of its library.

The Board of Directors, which meets once a month, consists of twelve members—four from each division. Mr. Arthur L. Blue, the director of the work, is assisted by one teacher in composition and by one instructor in English. The curriculum is twofold—educational and mechanical. The educational comprises English composition, grammar, spelling, punctuation, etc., and lectures on the history and art of printing. The mechanical comprises composition—book, job, advertising, tabular, register—make-up, casting up copy, layout, imposition, color harmony, hand lettering and designing. Only the press work necessary for the printing of proofs is taught. The school does not instruct linotype or mono-

type operators; it teaches hand compositors only.

There are 185 apprentices enrolled, of whom 150 are in good standing at the present time. No fees are charged. Each apprentice must attend at least two sessions each week—the sessions lasting two hours. Many gladly attend six or eight hours a week. If a boy fails to attend more than twice in succession without sufficient excuse, he is dropped from the school and his employer notified. In some cases this has resulted in dismissal from his job. The school is in session both afternoon and evening. An interesting side light in connection with the afternoon sessions is the position taken by employers in releasing the apprentices from their shop work, without deduction from pay, to enable them to attend the school. Eighty employers, including several of the great daily newspapers, thus send day pupils once—and in some cases twice—a week, upon condition that the boys shall attend one night session. Of the 185 apprentices enrolled 100 attend in the afternoon. In this respect the school can lay claim to being one of the very few continuation schools in America.

During 1913 Mr. Henry L. Bullen, the librarian of the American Type Founders Company and a scholarly man, became actively interested, and it is to him that the school owes its splendid equipment. He secured from a number of gentlemen interested in the printing industry a complete new equipment of the value of \$5,600. The same gentlemen, knowing that the school is a success, have undertaken to provide a further sum of \$5,000 for equipment to meet the needs of the school in that particular during the next two years. Mr. Bullen's interest, however, is not limited to the acquisition of equipment. Himself a student of the history and art of printing, he imparts his knowledge and enthusiasm to the apprentices by lecturing on these subjects twice a week in the evenings, bringing to the classes from the shelves of the library of the American Type Founders Company the work of printers of other ages. To dignify his own labor in the mind of the apprentice by means of its historical associations, and at the same time to develop in each such taste as he possesses, brings, as a consequence, a livelier interest, perhaps even affords a romantic flavor, to

the daily task. The school is fortunate in that the mechanical part of the course is supplemented in such signal manner by the teaching of the finer aspects of the trade.

In the recent past it has been quite impossible for a boy to learn thoroughly the printing trade, and in too many instances even journeymen have suffered from too great specialization in their work. So great have been the impediments to the acquisition of proficiency by the boys that it has been stated that "printers' apprentices are no longer taught the business—they must 'steal' whatever knowledge they acquire." There are now not more than seven practical printing schools in the United States, and not more than 300 students in all of them. But nearly two-thirds of this total are enrolled in the school at the Hudson Guild, and the Board of Directors expects that not less than 300 apprentices will be instructed in this school in the winter of 1914-1915. "We have been mightily encouraged," says Mr. Bullen, "and that chiefly by the students themselves. They are making good. They will make good with the master printers of New York. The work of this school is for the permanent advantage of the master printers of this city."

If the school is not a trade school according to the accepted meaning of the term, it is a trade school in the sense that it has become an integral part of the printing trade community. The following announcement was printed in a recent issue of the Monthly Bulletin published by Typographical Union No. 6: "*Visit the school. See how your money is spent and what you get for it. You may find you can help the school. You may find that the school can help you. A number of journeymen are taking post graduate courses. You will be very welcome.*" Not only are a number of journeymen taking post graduate courses, but some of them are assisting the teachers in giving instruction, and the Union has recognized the worth of the school by sending there for examination all applicants for a two-thirds and a full Union card, entitling the holder to a wage of \$16 and \$24 a week respectively.

This close connection between shop and school means that the character of the instruction is in all respects up-to-date. The criticism frequently directed at trade

schools, that their methods are apt to become obsolete and not in harmony with the practices of progressive shops, cannot apply in this case, where the relations between shop and school are so very intimate.

The effect of the school upon the boy is threefold—it makes him proficient in his calling, it rounds out his knowledge by teaching him more than mere mechanical skill, and finally it has a bracing effect upon his character by making him employ some of his own time in attaining proficiency.

The school, under the impetus given by

Dr. Elliott, has literally grown out of the printing trade. It is a natural growth, and an adaptation to an environment which was ready to nurture it. For that reason it has a potentiality both for further self-expression and as an example which can be followed in other trades. It is operated for the purpose not of making more printers, but of raising the printing craft in the city to a higher level. And the spectacle of employers and employed working hand in hand with educators in enabling the apprentices to master their trade is a refreshing thing to contemplate.

THE TRUE MISSION OF THE SCHOOL

By HENRY NEUMANN

IN comparison with the tendency of much current writing on the subject of education, the little volume of addresses delivered by Professor Emile Boutroux before students in a French training school for teachers* is likely to strike many readers as rather old-fashioned. Watchwords like "social efficiency," "prepare for life directly," "follow the guidance of the child's instincts," are strangely absent. In their place one hears what one is almost tempted to call obsolescent expressions like "training the will," "moral ideas," "learning the noblest lessons bequeathed to us by mankind"—significant reminders to teachers who are likely to lose their balance through the over-emphasis of our day upon biologic and utilitarian considerations. The book is not a tract to defend the French program of moral instruction as against church control over schools: it is a plea to remember that the ultimate object of all the school's strivings must be the shaping of noble souls, and that in this nur-

either content themselves with such inadequate statements of the educational aim as "social utility" or put all their force into improving the teacher's technique. Among many there is a tendency to go too far in replacing the study of the past by the study of the present. For example, at a recent national conference of school superintendents, the proposition was seriously considered whether two current works of fiction which happen to be among the year's "best sellers" ought not be given the time devoted to an equal number of English classics. What did it matter that these two books happened also to be slovenly in style? As long as they discussed (whether soundly or not) special problems of the year nineteen hundred and thirteen, what else should be demanded of them?

The incident is typical. The old-fashioned school has been condemned, and in the main justly, as too academic in its aims and unscientific in its methods. It has too

The US Brewers' Assn – Effects of Temperance and War in the Progressive Era

Example 1 – USBA convention (1911) -- Licensing Reform

See p. 149-165 of the US Brewers' Assn -- Yearbook 1911 for an excellent discussion of tavern licensing policies and of prohibition proposals in a paper on "The License Question – Its Proper Relation To True Temperance Reform," by USBA Secretary Hugh F. Fox. Also, his negative description of the methods of some prohibitionists and "muck-rakers" is an interesting and revealing view of the strains within progressive-era thought and among some of its ethnic versus nativist components.

This excerpt starts on page 150:

In the United States the leadership of the temperance movement has fallen into the hands of a group of men and women who have made prohibition a lucrative profession, and have departed widely from the methods and principles of the old expounders, such as Dr. Benjamin Rush and John B. Gough. The total-abstinence organizations have been swamped by the militant preacher-politicians who dominate the Anti-Saloon League and its kindred organizations.

Agitation is the life of the Anti-Saloon League, in which every speaker is his own press agent. The success of its agents is measured largely by the amount of money they raise. This means constant clamor, persistent advertising, the blare and flare of publicity. The League appeals mainly to the unthinking class of men and the emotional type of women. It has to be sensational to get and hold a hearing with such people. Every speaker and preacher of the League is a walking collection agency. He will not "present the work" in any church without a subscription or a collection!

The League admits that "the individual personal use of intoxicating liquor cannot well be reached by law," but it proposes to make it impossible for any individual to secure liquors, except at wholesale. Eventually, of course, it proposes to stop the manufacture and wholesaling of all intoxicants. Listen to this statement of its purpose: "The League regards the saloon question not merely as something to be worked at, but as something which can and must be solved; and holds that the only solution is no saloon. It stands for the largest present repression and the speediest ultimate suppression of the beverage liquor traffic. It has no permissive feature in its creed."

The League frankly declares in its official "Blue Book" that it is not part of its function or intention to enforce the law, or to aid in securing evidence of law-breaking, or to prosecute offenders. It assumes that all license laws are bad, and consequently the arrest and conviction of disorderly saloon-keepers is merely "frittering away vim and energy and spending money upon trifles !" It might also add that such work is difficult and expensive, and necessitates the employment of special talent, which would deplete its revenue, without dramatic and compensating results.

U. S. B. A. Year Book [page] 151

The New York Evening Post has published a notable article on the muck-raking magazine writers who, it says, have been the "purveyors of calamity" in recent years. After calling attention to the dangerous tendency of their depressing influences, the editor says, referring to the liquor question : The liquor problem holds interest for millions of Americans. It deserves, and it receives, much serious discussion. But our muck-raker? Here he is at the fire-bell again ; and if you listen to him, the plough and the hammer must be cast away, the children must be left to starve, man must neither work nor sleep nor pray until this dreadful scourge is

eradicated, till this transcending liquor problem is settled, and settled right!" For just imagine: Thousands of saloons! Two hundred thousand drunkards ! Millions of children destitute! Crime! Vice!"

The essential difference between European and American temperance societies lies in the fact that the latter are destructionists and have no practical program. Of course, the same thing is true of the more radical temperance organizations in Europe, but the ablest men in the temperance ranks in England and on the European Continent are moderate in their views and their methods have constructive value.

Example 2 – USBA convention (1915) -- Loyalty and Wholesomeness– introduced and discussed by Julius Liebmann (p. 139-140)

The Chair recognizes Mr. Liebmann.

MR. LIEBMANN:—Friend Schmidt: It is both a privilege and an honor to be the spokesman on this occasion, which ends your term of office as President of this Association.

To find the right words for the thoughts of your fellow members, to voice our appreciation of the splendid manner in which you have administered your office, to convey to you our gratitude for your great service, both as a leader and as a worker, it would have been better had another spokesman been selected to perform that task, but no man could with more sincerity express to you our gratitude for your unselfish devotion to our cause than one who, like myself, has had the pleasure of working both with you and under you, and thus to learn to respect you, not only as an efficient presiding officer, but also as a true American gentleman, a good citizen and a model brewer. (*Applause.*)

I emphasize the latter because I know that you too are proud of the brewery in Philadelphia which you have helped to rear in the same city in which William Penn himself erected the first brew-house in these United States.

In these days, when bitter prejudice seeks to lower our calling in the eyes of the public, our self-respect naturally asserts itself all the more strongly, and we derive comfort and power from every manifestation which proves that we esteem and trust each other as only men can do who are banded together for a good purpose and in a worthy cause. (*Applause.*)

This has resulted in producing a characteristic phase of the brewing industry in which it probably excels all others, namely, that

among the close circles of its own members it has produced more lasting friendships than any other industry, and to-day we witness a happy incident, that two men, you, friend Schmidt, and you, friend Pabst, both close friends yourselves, and who are, I think nobody will contradict me, the most popular men among all the brewers in the United States (*applause*)—who can claim among the brewers the greatest number of them as your friends—I say it is a pleasing incident, and, I hope, a happy omen for the future, that one should succeed the other to the highest office the brewers can bestow.

As you are one of those men to whom duty in the service of a good cause has become a veritable habit, thus yielding real joy and happiness, far outweighing and amply compensating for all the work and worry it has entailed, it is beyond our power to compensate you in return; but if it were possible we would not even try to compensate or reward you.

All we can say is that we thank you, and to remind you and your family in the years to come of the high esteem in which you are held in the minds of the members of the United States Brewers' Association, we ask you to accept, with our thanks and with our best wishes for your future happiness, this picture as a token of our esteem, our admiration and our affection for you. (*Applause.*)

MR. SCHMIDT:—Gentlemen, this magnificent demonstration makes it very difficult indeed for me to simply acknowledge the touching tribute you pay me, both in the remarks of my dear friend Julius Liebmann, and in the evidence I have before me of your kindly feeling toward me. I would have liked to have gotten to my feet and pleaded surprise at this splendid gift, but, gentlemen, as you are following a time-honored custom in recognizing the services of your President by a remembrance of this character, I am deprived of that privilege.

I assure you it is very difficult indeed for me to find words to suitably express the sentiments which I entertain in my heart.

End of excerpt

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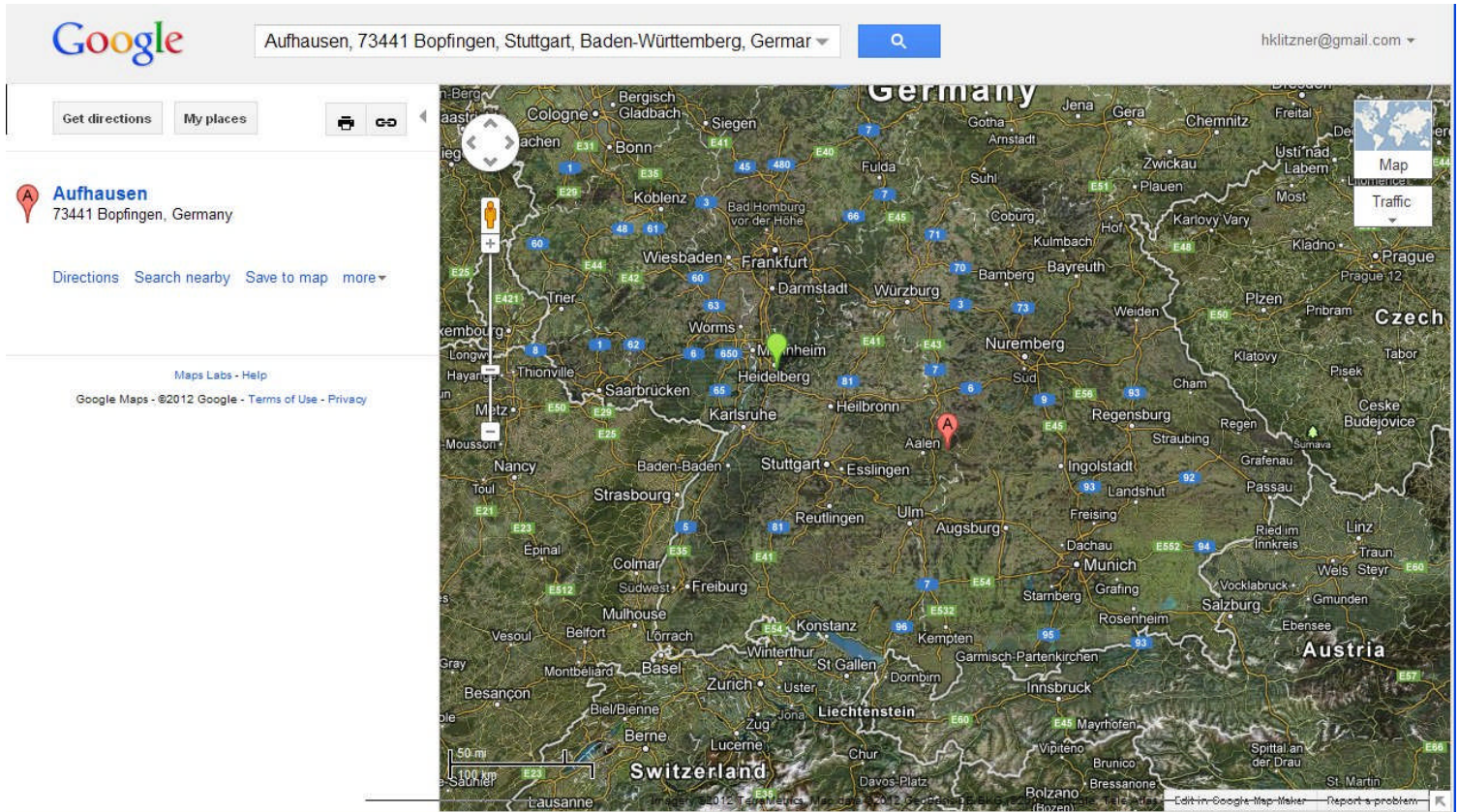
The Philanthropic Services department of JPMorgan Private Bank offers advisory, grantmaking and administrative services to client foundations.

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Aufhausen Geographical Location, East of Stuttgart in Württemberg (Satellite Photo)

Postal Code District: 73441 Bopfingen, Germany

Regional and Close-Up Pictures:



Published Biographical Summaries for the Liebmann Family, Lamports, and Rosenberg

- Charles J. Liebman,
- Walter H. Liebman I
- Walter H. (Wally) Liebman II
- Harry Liebmann
- James Naumberg Rosenberg
- Arthur M. Lamport
- Samuel C. Lamport

Sources:

- Who's Who in American Jewry [WW]
- Biographical Encyclopedia of American Jews [BE]
- A Concise Dictionary Biography of American [Jewry [CB]

Go to Appendix A7 Link in Online Appendix Guide:

<http://www.klitzner.org/history-culture/liebmann-family-integrity/453-2/>

The Liebmann Family Is Linked to a Diverse Range of Organizations

Meridian Diagram

LIEBMANN FAMILY AND DIVERSE RELATED ORGANIZATIONS --- REPRESENTED ON A "MERIDIAN CROSSINGS" DIAGRAM

ORGANIZATIONS ROW

Zohrab Information Center (established by Dolores in 1987)

US Brewing Assn Issues (German-American Brewers)

--Hudson Guild (Charles J.)
--National Deserion Bureau (Walter H.)
--Jewish Social Service Association of NY

Society for Ethical Culture

All Faiths Cemetery (Glendale, Queens)
Annual Memorial Ceremonies for 1904 Slocum Paddlewheel Steamboat Disaster (thousand people died, mostly German-American Lutherans from St. Marks Church, 8th St, NYC)

During 1915 Genocide in Armenia, Dolores' father, Krikor Zohrab, was the Armenian political leader

Progressive Era, WWI, Anti-German sentiment, Temperance/anti-immigrant Movement

Social Service Agencies

Religious Society Founder Felix Adler

Slocum Disaster

Indirect currently unknown relationship

LINKS ROW

Dolores Zohrab Liebmann

Rheingold Brewing

Civic/Political Careers Including Social Service agency development

Henry's Bequest to Ethical Culture (1915); Also WHL and CJL service as officers and on board of governors of units

Commerce Brewing (Brooklyn) donated to a citywide Slocum relief fund – One of their employees was lost in the disaster (source: Brooklyn Eagle)

German-American Charities Henry was founder and for many years an active worker on the "Bierbrauer und Kufer Kranken Unterstutzung Verein," a sick-benefit association of brewery employees

DRAFT - The Liebmann Family and Ethical Culture (V29), by Herbert Klitzner, ©May. 13, 13

Henry L.

Julius Liebmann

Walter H./ Charles J.

Henry Walter H./ Charles J.

Henry as German-American

Commentary on the Meridian Diagram Significance

In my research I have followed the Leibmann family from one theme-meridian to another by tracing the Internet links and print references about them from one organizational framework to another, starting with the Armenian Zohrab Information Center, then Ethical Culture, then U.S. Brewing Assn., then Social Reform (Hudson Guild, Jewish Social Service Assn., National Desertion Bureau), then charity (United Hebrew Charities (later Federation of Jewish Philanthropies) Support of the Arts (New York Public Library), and finally back to the All Faiths Cemetery (annual Slocum Memorial ceremonies).

The following quote from the book Too Big To Know, By David Weinberger, resonates with the inter-organization linkages that connect the themes and capture the inherent meaning:

“In a world in which everyone is six degrees from everyone else, it’s at the second degree that things start to really get interesting.” As news spreads from person to person sprays out across far wider networks. This is vital because, as Lakhani’s study of InnoCentive discovered, “the further the problem was from the solver’s expertise, the more likely they were to solve it.” In other words, the Net enables expertise to emerge not only because so many people are connected to it (property #1) but also because those people are different from one another in how they think and what they know (property #2).

New Research Model

It is my conviction that small teams of lay researchers in neighborhoods and interest communities in New York can be organized and trained to perform valuable research in new areas of inquiry by systematically operating with the above paradigm, taking advantage of all of its strengths and building up their own skills in the process, in contacts partly already familiar and motivating to them, but seen afresh by the connection to fresh contexts and issues anchored in the organizations new to them.

The age and background of the participant doesn’t matter. Everyone has a background, and all of these backgrounds , in this paradigm, might have a contribution of fact or understanding to the central research questions and themes.

Comparing and Contrasting Attitudes of Community Crisis and Defense in the Slocum Disaster Reactions with the German-American Brewing Community Struggle in the Crisis of WWI and Prohibition Ascendancy.

The observations, assumptions, and questions of the All Faiths Cemetery leadership, in conversations with me and in public remarks at the ceremonies, worked to explain the New York German-American community’s significant attitude of defensiveness reflected in the aftermath of the Slocum disaster and families’ frequent silence, rather than speaking of its memory, toward both their children and the outside world, for the first 70 years following the disaster in 1904. Simplified, it amounted to defensiveness about being perceived as different and as being envied for their successes, and therefore vulnerable.

But in the US Breweries’ Assn. convention’s speeches and remarks of 1915, there is a somewhat different tone, more rounded, expressed regarding some of the same facts. It expressed a confidence in understanding and living their American lives, blended with the best qualities of friendship, trust, and

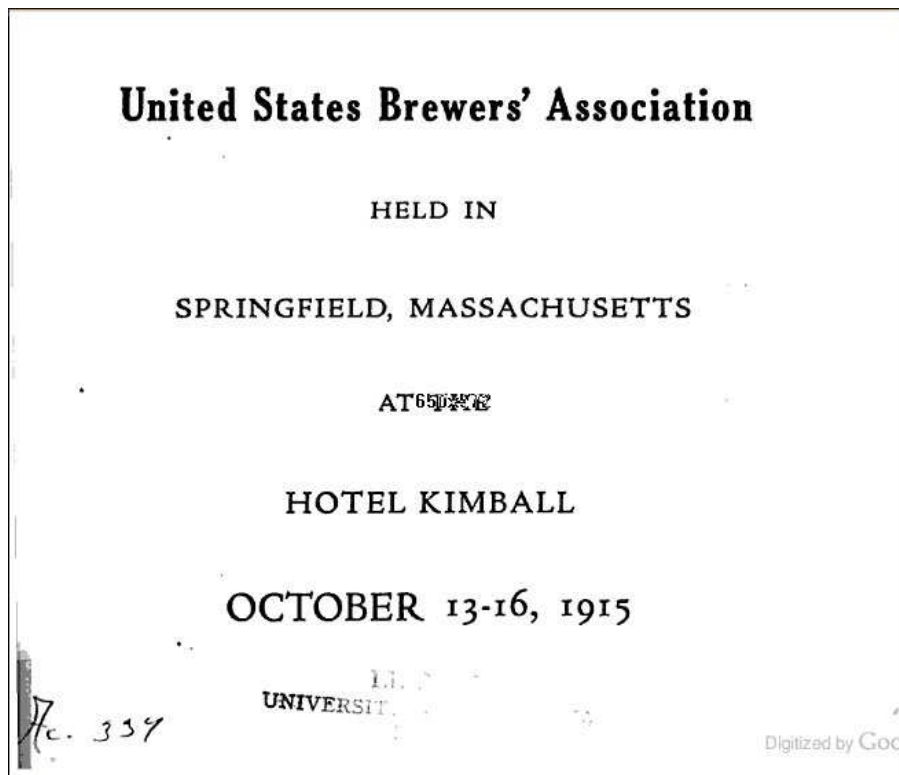
diligent work. The defensiveness and collapse of the St. Marks Church/Kleine Deutschland community in Manhattan after the Slocum disaster contrasts with the noble and straightforward behavior of the German-American brewing families in Brooklyn and nationwide ten years later as the wind-alarms of impending Prohibition and brewing industry curtailment already were blowing by 1915, with Prohibition established in some regions, and as anti-German sentiment, associated with the war in Europe, surfaced. *See Appendix A1 to read a moving excerpt of Julius Liebmann's remarks to the annual USBA convention in 1915.*

Friendships and the US Brewers' Association

A final word on friendships in the Liebmann family—

Below are several images drawn from the 1915 Yearbook of the US Brewers' Association (USBA). They show that Julius Liebman was a past president, serving during 1907-1908. The list below shows the presidents since the inception of the organization in 1862. Several brewery founders with still-remembered names appear – Ruppert, Pabst, Schmidt.

On the final page, an image of the Slocum Disaster Memorial sculpture appears because it was my starting point in investigating German-American issues and the Liebmann family which carried such positive and constructive German-American values into the 20th Century and then returned these values to Europe after the first and second world wars, a kind of global glue spanning generations and geography. The world has been better for them, a goal they consistently strived for ... and met.



THE ANNUAL MEETINGS
OF THE
UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION

NO.	CITY	DATE	PRESIDENT
1st	New York	Nov. 12, 1862	James Speyers
2d	Philadelphia	Feb. 4, 1863	John Bechtel
3d	Cincinnati	Oct. 28, 1863	" "
4th	Milwaukee	Sept. 8, 1864	" "
5th	Baltimore	Oct. 18, 1865	" "
6th	St. Louis	Oct. 18, 1866	H. Clausen, Jr.
7th	Chicago	June 5, 1867	" "
8th	Buffalo	July 8, 1868	" "
9th	Newark	July 2, 1869	" "
10th	Davenport	June 8, 1870	" "
11th	Pittsburgh	June 7, 1871	" "
12th	New York	June 5, 1872	" "
13th	Cleveland	June 4, 1873	" "
14th	Boston	June 3, 1874	" "
15th	Cincinnati	June 2, 1875	Henry H. Rueter
16th	Philadelphia	June 7, 1876	" "
17th	Milwaukee	June 6, 1877	" "
18th	Baltimore	June 5, 1878	" "
19th	St. Louis	June 4, 1879	" "
20th	Buffalo	June 2, 1880	Robert Portner
21st	Chicago	May 21, 1881	H. B. Scharmann
22d	Washington	May 10, 1882	" "
23d	Detroit	May 16, 1883	" "
24th	Rochester	May 21, 1884	" "
25th	New York	May 20, 1885	William A. Miles
26th	Niagara Falls	Sept. 8, 1886	" "
27th	Baltimore	May 25, 1887	" "
28th	St. Paul	May 30, 1888	" "
29th	Niagara Falls	June 5, 1889	Thies J. Lefens
30th	Washington	May 21, 1890	" "
31st	Cleveland	May 20, 1891	Ellis Wainwright
32d	Boston	May 25, 1892	" "
33d	Chicago	June 7, 1893	William A. Miles
34th	Syracuse	June 6, 1894	G. J. Obermann
35th	Milwaukee	June 12, 1895	Leo Ebert
36th	Philadelphia	June 3, 1896	" "
37th	Buffalo	June 9, 1897	C. Wm. Bergner
38th	Atlantic City	June 15, 1898	" "
39th	Detroit	June 7, 1899	Rudolf Brand
40th	Atlantic City	June 6, 1900	" "
41st	Buffalo	June 5, 1901	N. W. Kendall
42d	Saratoga	June 10, 1902	" "
43d	Niagara Falls	June 10, 1903	Joseph Theurer
44th	St. Louis	June 9, 1904	" "
45th	Atlantic City	June 7, 1905	John Gardiner
46th	Indianapolis	June 6, 1906	" "
47th	Atlantic City	June 5, 1907	Julius Liebmann
48th	Milwaukee	June 9, 1908	" "
49th	Atlantic City	June 2, 1909	Carl J. Hoster
50th	Washington	June 8, 1910	" "
51st	Chicago	Oct. 19, 1911	Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr.
52d	Boston	Sept. 19, 1912	" "
53d	Atlantic City	Oct. 3, 1913	Edward A. Schmidt
54th	New Orleans	Nov. 18, 1914	" "
55th	Springfield, Mass.	Oct. 13, 1915	Gustave Pabst

On Friendships



1905 calendar

A magnificent 1905 calendar — 1905 was a momentous year for the brewery: it was the year of its 50th anniversary, and it was the year that all three of Samuel Liebmann's sons retired. The wide street in front of the brewery was Bremen Street. It is no longer a through street, having been blocked off and made part of the brewery complex years ago.

1950

After the breakdown of the nationalsocialistic regime in 1945 the German Nation was given a chance to rebuild its constitution and life conditions on the basis of democracy and freedom.

The BCG could at the time of its dissolution look back on more than five decades of successful operation...

Now it seems that the time has come to start with the reconstruction of the Christian Workmen Organization. We therefore take up negotiations with all our old friends, hoping to regain their interest in our problems.

Sorry to say that our funds are still very scarce... We have to start again from our very first beginnings, but we do it with the greatest enthusiasm, thankful to all those who created preliminary conditions for our re-appearance on the stage... We are thankful for all advice, information on experience, etc. We are almost sure that our old friends here and abroad never refuse their assistance and help. Please convey our greetings to all our friends in New York.

Letter from Bund der Christlichen Gewerkshaft (BCG - Christian Workmen Organization) to President Charles J. Liebman, Refugee Economic Corp., Aug. 2, 1950, NY_AR45-54_00173_00479

1915

Friend Schmidt – In these days, when bitter prejudice seeks to lower our calling in the eyes of the public, our self-respect naturally asserts itself all the more strongly, and we derive comfort and power from every manifestation which proves that we esteem and trust each other as only men can do who are banded together for a good purpose and in a worthy cause. (Applause.)

This has resulted in producing a characteristic phase of the brewing industry in which it probably excels all others, namely that among the close circles of its own members it has produced more lasting friendships than any other industry---Julius Liebmann, 1915 convention, past president USBA.



Slocum disaster, 1904. Memorial sculpture in Queens