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Mr. Henry Schultz

[00:00:00]

Interviewer: This is a recording of the Oral History Program. We're interviewing Mr. Henry Schultz and the interviewer is Myron Lazarus. What county were you born in Mr. Schultz?

Mr. Schultz: Poland.

Interviewer: Poland?

Mr. Schultz: They used to call it Poland. Poland used to be just like the States, four different northwest. This was the countries in the middle Poland.

Interviewer: I see. Was it nearly large city?

Mr. Schultz: Large, yes. They used to call that large big city and Warsaw. Mostly that was a industrial kind of textile. Jewish people who lived there have a lot of textile.

Interviewer: What was the date that you were born in Poland?

Mr. Schultz: November 11, 1902.

Interviewer: 1902. What was your family doing in Poland? What kind of...?

Mr. Schultz: My father used to do what used to be the... he used to sell clothes and he also was a tailor.

Interviewer: He sold clothes retail? Wholesale?

Mr. Schultz: Yeah, wholesale.

Interviewer: He didn't make clothes but he was also a tailor?

Mr. Schultz: Yes *[inaudible]* [0:01:15] in that time they used to have clothing manufacturing people and cousins and uncles they used to sell clothes to Russia, to England. They used to make them *[inaudible]* [00:01:31] lowering prices like anyone can produce them to Romania...

Interviewer: These were relatives of yours? Uncles...

Mr. Schultz: Uncles, cousins, yeah.

Interviewer: Do you know the name of the company?

Mr. Schultz: Shooters. It used to be Shooters. It used to be a couple of hunters, 200 shooters over 100 was clothing manufacturing people.

Interviewer: Do you have any memories of Poland? What was Poland like then? Do you remember?

Mr. Schultz: At that time particularly...

Interviewer: Was this a large town? Pretty large.

Mr. Schultz: This was about 32,000 was practically close to half the Jewish population.

Interviewer: Is that right? That is not kind of unusual?

Mr. Schultz: Well, unusual for the small city. But we have only an hour to go to a big with 450,000 Jewish people, mostly textile and workers. Poland in that time and I left 1926, they have close to 30 million population. The Jewish people was over 3 million. Over a million Jewish people in that time mostly was *[inaudible] [00:02:59]* textile, some other things, there's too little people, Jewish who was practically poor, was this poor. In that time, the Polish government was in that time anti-Semitic.

When we have Jewish students they use the word of numerous clauses which are pretend normal for Jewish boys and girls to come into the colleges.

Interviewer: Right, a percentage.

Mr. Schultz: A percentage, yeah. Mostly the ministers they used to call or the congress they called them *[inaudible] [0:03:47]* sign. The sign mostly they didn't want it. The Jewish people have more percentage like if there was one third, like they were 10 let's say in 30 million, that means to say 10%, they don't want any more 10% the population was Jewish people, less than ten. A ninth or a tenth.

Interviewer: And you said they wanted to keep the population at that and not anymore?

Mr. Schultz: Yeah, in that type. We have let's nations, we have there I would say Russian, Ukraine, Jewish people and Polish people, mostly Polish.

Interviewer: Your family was rather comfortable there.

Mr. Schultz: Yes, comfortable. The only thing when I came to this country, in that time particularly for this particular place I think was so badly off there. But the only thing I could see in that time visualize, we don't know in that time, 1926 a Hitler will come. The only thing I can visualize I will have for the children here a better future for education. This was in my mind. All the families didn't let me go away. They always told me you will not live two lives in the States. But something was in me, I wanted to come here to see what will be in nursery which my children, the older one had the education, the daughter had the education. And this was the only thing what make me go.

[00:05:50]

Interviewer: Were you married in Poland?

Mr. Schultz: Yeah, Poland. I left Poland with two children. And I came here to see all if I like it. She didn't like it. Matter of fact she was there close to three years, she told me to come back. She called come back. Till I save enough money, I brought her over with the three children. Two of them was and the third one should come.

Interviewer: So you really did come here with the idea that you wanted to give your children a better education.

Mr. Schultz: Yeah, better education. I was tired, I was active in organization like the Labor Zionist movement.

Interviewer: There? In Poland.

Mr. Schultz: There, in Poland as a youngster. And I was also active like we call with the Hazama. Hazama in Hebrew we call that singing. Like we call [foreign language] I was active and I want to see a lot of things which I didn't like. Mostly poor in some people like this, that's why.

Interviewer: But you weren't a laboring man, you were...

Mr. Schultz: I was a laboring man. I have, but before I came here I think I was a labor man. I was a clothing manufacturer.

Interviewer: But why were you a member of the Labor Zionist if you were involved in the...

Mr. Schultz: This doesn't make me happier. Rich people, even in the States they are a member in the Labor Zionist movement. But I was someone that...

Interviewer: But they're usually connected with laboring in some way, trade or...

Mr. Schultz: Yeah, but still we have a lot of manufacturing people in New York. They have the Labor Zionist movement.

Interviewer: Mainly from years ago though.

Mr. Schultz: Even now we have in New York a lobby of 13 member but they are rich. You could say they'll be people *[inaudible]* **[00:07:47]** some other... some we have in New York now are the lawyers who are Labor Zionists. I also have worked with Circle members.

Interviewer: Okay. Were you a member of the working circle?

Mr. Schultz: Yes, a member of the working circle and all type of Jewish national workers.

Interviewer: Okay. What kind of home did you have in Poland?

Mr. Schultz: Well, in Poland is like, oh not like this, but also we *[inaudible]* **[00:08:20]** with somebody else only had one room. But three rooms we have three rooms.

Interviewer: You had no trouble financing your way to this country?

Mr. Schultz: The only thing I got help just particularly to come here. We have a brother-in-law here and he sent me the ticket. He died.

Interviewer: But then you weren't that wealthy to buy your own ticket to get here?

Mr. Schultz: I could buy a ticket, but it happened at that time there was the stabilization, the inflation and then we have a prime minister and he stopped the inflation, stabilization. That means to say he fixed it so if anybody have like say \$30,000 worth of goods in that time and if the \$30,000 was a half not paid and if anybody wants to be honestly and pay what the owe, he have to sell the \$30,000 to pay off the \$15,000. That's why I got...

Interviewer: They devalue the money.

Mr. Schultz: Yeah. That means to say in that time, I was hit.

Interviewer: Okay. Is this possibly another reason why you came here?

Mr. Schultz: Yeah, a little bit too, yes, a little bit. But let me come to think in this, Poland the Jewish people, maybe this is available for the future for visa shift. The Polish *[inaudible]* **[00:10:13]** educators called them [foreign language] on them. That means to say, we got the most valuable of education and that was so deep close to a thousand years history of the Jewish people. And if you have even a person with a systematically education.

[00:10:47]

Interviewer: You're talking about the Hebrew-Jewish education?

Mr. Schultz: Yeah, you see, Hebrew and even Jewish, I'll come to Jewish too. Hebrew, let's say Hebrew for a moment, he was in the freedom have the systematically education he's so full of education to listen and hear so deeply which seems to me our youngsters here in the States even with the college education didn't have it in it.

Interviewer: Why?

Mr. Schultz: The 1000 year history in Poland.

Interviewer: Of Jewish in Poland.

Mr. Schultz: Now, this is when you asked me the question about Hebrew, we also have over 100 years of socialists, Jewish socialists, let me better put it social democrats like the *[inaudible]* **[00:11:41]** we have them here in the States. The old Buddhists they used to organize 70 years ago they work in circle in that time. You see those people was Jewish even when there was Jewish socialism, but there was Jewish.

Interviewer: How do you connect this Jewish background with the social movement, with this working circles?

Mr. Schultz: Social movement they came later. Actually 500 years ago or 600 years ago, 300 years ago we used to have the *[inaudible]* **[00:12:00]** they demand that you know the history what had made [inaudible] allegiance saying he was create the man to help the Jewish people in Czech-Slovakia and Prague. All right, in that time those people naturally go by this Hasidism religion. But 100, 150 years ago, then the power become a

Jewish like, Jewish comes more popular, more as a language in the most **[inaudible] [00:13:09]** and they try to build up a Jewish life in Jewish history and they had Jewish.

Unidentified voice: **[inaudible] [00:13:22]**

Mr. Schultz: They come like modern like our youngsters come here, yeah. Yes and we have a rich, a matter of fact in the last 14, 16 years, 14,000 Jewish books come out. Mostly the biggest, our youngsters, they don't know about that. And this is available to know about. We still have \$300,000 newspapers **[inaudible] [00:14:15]** allow the other things. And in that time, this life was ready available in Poland. They try to build up Jewish life. They try before the Hasidism and the other one, they used to stay behind. They was a freak if they ask. They build a life there. I never was a party member in Bunt, but I have to give him credit. There was a political party when there was the **[inaudible] [00:14:49]** there was...

Interviewer: This political party was strictly Jewish?

Mr. Schultz: Jewish, yeah **[inaudible] [00:14:53]**.

Interviewer: And what was the name of that political party?

Mr. Schultz: Bunt.

Interviewer: Bunt.

Mr. Schultz: **[inaudible] [00:14:59]** Bunt.

[00:15:00]

Interviewer: And their goal was political?

Mr. Schultz: Yeah political, political, they political. They had.

Unidentified voice: One thing I can say about **[inaudible] [0:15:10]** better life for themselves **[inaudible] [0:15:20]** you know the government.

Mr. Schultz: If they can they would.

Unidentified voice: No, no. But they just wanted to make it a better life for themselves **[inaudible] [0:15:41]** better life but not specifically out there.

Mr. Schultz: Yes I wouldn't say.

Unidentified voice: No, don't say that.

Mr. Schultz: They have lobby educators and old soul where they are and naturally I don't know 50 years ago then the Zionist movement came. The Zionist movement...

Interviewer: But that goal was a lot different than what you are talking about?

Mr. Schultz: Yeah, matter of fact they fight the Zionist movement, they feel in this way in Jewish they had in the, I don't know how I can translate that into English. They used to say in Yiddish [foreign language]. That mean to say whatever is Jewish life, you have to fight about this for cultural and have the same rights like the other nations have. They was mostly their slogan, this was the slogan. But naturally we have Polish parties like the socialist party, like the PPS, that means.

Interviewer: How do you explain Jew's interest in the social movements to improve themselves improve the society economically? Now you've talked about the Hasidim and the history of the Jews in Poland, what's the connection with why so many Jews involved with these economic social programs?

Mr. Schultz: Well they wanted to build up their life, they wanted to give the Jewish in that time Jewish did not have 75 years ago like the life what we have here. Here naturally if you have nice gentile they don't consider you are a Jew or you a Ukraine or a Poll so long as you are a person. And if you believe in that of Poland in that time was not, they was looking as Jewish people as a loyal nation. And when those people come along and they design this movement they try to bring that up, they fight and actually we have a right. We send people for those people we send them in the parliament and senate and during the years we have judges, justices, lawyer or something and they did more for the Jewish people in protest of 40, 50 years like the other royal did that like the Hasidism and the Orthodox Jews and even the reformed Jews, we had reformed Jews in that time and Consolidated Jews did it in three of four hundred years.

Interviewer: You think that their purpose was mainly to raise the position of Jews?

Mr. Schultz: That's right.

Interviewer: What role did you play in this?

Mr. Schultz: Well I never was a party member Buddhist but today to be impartial to see **[inaudible] [0:19:18]** getting over it at that time a lot of the

youngsters even in Poland there was young and they read a little bit, they talk they know everything. But during in the years when you see a life and when you try to learn a little bit, then you try to begin t understand you don't know nothing; you're beginning to know something.

Particularly Poland the Jewish population of 3 Million I would say 100,000 was Buddhist, 100,000 was Labor Zionist movement, a million Jews was Zionists, and those Zionists was five, six different *[inaudible]* **[0:20:11]** a lot of those what they have that nine is and Zionism was actually born there in Poland. That's why we are used, if I'm not mistaken in the beginning I said the Poland Jews have so much inside to give the world joy which all those things came practically from there.

[00:20:41]

Interviewer: But were you an officer, were you active when you were involved?

Mr. Schultz: Yes I was actively naturally in the River Zionism movement, I was active.

Interviewer: What kind of an education did you have?

Mr. Schultz: Well education they had is poor, why I say poor. My father had an opinion to make me at least for an outer tax rabbi and he send me naturally there a youngster four years he go into *[inaudible]* **[0:21:13]** then after four or five years Hayden he sent me to a seminar.

Interviewer: Seminary?

Mr. Schultz: A seminary yes which this was strictly Orthodox in that we just.

Interviewer: Your mother and father were Orthodox?

Mr. Schultz: Yes, Orthodox. And when I see the home didn't have enough to eat and I feel well to take education and to take every cent of what the folks have I start to begin to take a trade of tailor. Also for six, eight years I feel took my classes.

Interviewer: In what?

Mr. Schultz: My classes in history, capital and finance and different education like about Rayas like political should I call it, I don't know if we can call it political science, also party problem, party problem.

Interviewer: Politics?

Mr. Schultz: Politics. Party.

Interviewer: Organization?

Mr. Schultz: Yes organization, party theory.

Interviewer: Political theory?

Mr. Schultz: Yeah political theory, something like this and then beginning **[inaudible] [0:22:57]** going night schools and then a little bit of Hebrew, a little bit of this.

Interviewer: Hebrew education did you went?

Mr. Schultz: Our Hebrew was not worth today in Hayden if you **[inaudible] [0:23:12]**

Interviewer: Did you go to Hebrew School?

Mr. Schultz: Yes and they called it Tome Terra.

Interviewer: Tome Terra.

Mr. Schultz: Which today if anybody speaks Hebrew seems to me my a lot of things I cannot understand, it was not modern. Now the Hebrew is different entirely.

Interviewer: Now you say you had relatives in this country?

Mr. Schultz: At that time yes.

Interviewer: Who helped you come to this country? Now where did you, what was your route going from Poland? You had a regular passport no problem getting out of.

Mr. Schultz: Well it took six months to get the passport and another thing the Polish government in that time was a little partial, if anybody goes out to the States in that time they wanted actually everything what you have. They wanted to pay the year what you owe taxes, in five years ahead which I have beautiful, for that time they have was nice furniture, fairly. I had to sell all those things to pay them the tax to go out in that time. I don't know whether they changed probably a difference. And I came through **[inaudible] [0:24:44]** the Polish government from Russia they sent me to a port they call that the Nutravaser, that must be close to Germany. They

used to call it Nutraverser, sounds Germany so Nutraversia to Satem E, Satem E to the States.

[00:25:07]

Unidentified voice: England.

Mr. Schultz: But I was a day in England and my sister, I used to have a sister in that time they actually took me for a day there and from there I came here to the States.

Interviewer: This was a regular boat? It was a passenger boat?

Mr. Schultz: No, passenger that time the biggest one, Lovaiter.

Interviewer: Lovaiter?

Mr. Schultz: Yeah, was the biggest one was 5000 there, the biggest one. You know?

Interviewer: And then you landed in New York?

Mr. Schultz: In New York, yeah. In New York I came here by myself.

Interviewer: You came from New York to Wilmington.

Mr. Schultz: Wilmington yeah.

Interviewer: Why Wilmington?

Mr. Schultz: Wilmington she have an uncle, Julius Glence *[inaudible]* **[0:25:53]** he's not alive and then she have a sister, Mary Schwartz, Mayer Schwartz, Olva Shuvan. Olva Shuvan means rest in peace in Hebrew. Then I have a reason to come here and I was here a little while, I went to New York not for long for a week or two, I came back here. I came back here I started saving a dollar and a dollar.

Interviewer: What did you do when you were in Wilmington, what work did you do?

Mr. Schultz: My brother in law took me in, he gave me a job he paid me \$17 a week which in that time cost me, I sent home \$10 and I paid \$7 for it, 17 and I went up go work overtime to pay \$5 for my room to sleep and a couple of dollars a week for laundry.

Interviewer: What date was this now? 1944?

Mr. Schultz: 1926, beginning '26. Still in that I was four months I stay well...

Interviewer: Specifically what did you do now?

Mr. Schultz: Tailoring.

Interviewer: Tailoring.

Interviewer: What kind of a business was it?

Mr. Schultz: Tailoring, he made suits, custom made suits for people.

Interviewer: What was the name of the business?

Mr. Schultz: Schwartz's Custom Tailor Shop.

Interviewer: Do you know the address?

Mr. Schultz: In that time was 600 West Foster.

Interviewer: Did you live with the Schwartz's?

Mr. Schultz: No I rent the room across the street.

Interviewer: But Mr. Schwartz lived upstairs?

Mr. Schultz: Yes. He was born and raised here in Wilmington, probably you know. Then I was asking him, I say to him **[inaudible] [0:27:46]** I have a family and I plan to bring them over. What can I do to make a little more money? He said I don't know, I say well I tell you what you do let me work piece work, if this is interested for you?

Interviewer: Yeah, sure.

Mr. Schultz: Let me work piece work or if you don't have piece work introduce me in town to some tailor get some more which I will take home and if it's necessary or if you want it I will pay you rent here if you give me the place to work. And he said it's alright with me and he took me around like in this town in that time to a high class form where they make high class tailoring at that time 100 and a quarter a suit in that time which was a lot of money. To **[inaudible] [0:28:54]** some other ones latest tailor and I took home coats.

Interviewer: You are naming retail outlets here aren't you?

Mr. Schultz: Yeah. And they cut it *[inaudible]* [0:29:06]

Interviewer: Is that?

Mr. Schultz: This was a customer ladies tailor and they pay me well \$18 for a jacket then I still *[inaudible]* [0:29:17] \$18 a jacket took three days to make a jacket by hand and I still was not satisfied and I say but if I move myself then I better take vest to do it, a vest that time was style vests.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Mr. Schultz: \$2 for a vest and I could make 6 vests a day, and I have a \$12 a day and this gave me a break. And I tried to save and it took me 3 years to save \$1,700 of course I was living very economically and that cost me to bring them over, per wife and the three children with \$1,700. And at that time my uncle helped me, not financially he was going around, I rent a four room apartment *[inaudible]* [0:30:07] vest brought them over and I was only live four months there and I tried to make progress and I end up apartment in four state *[inaudible]* [0:30:18] downstairs four room, with a porch, with a yard.

[00:30:29]

Interviewer: And meanwhile you continued as a tailor.

Mr. Schultz: At that time I had my own store, 4th on Washington. I rent a store.

Interviewer: Now 4th on Washington you had a retail store?

Mr. Schultz: Yes, retail.

Interviewer: Where you would sell men's clothing?

Mr. Schultz: No I didn't sell anything, I took a suit from people take the measurements and make the order.

Interviewer: You were a custom tailor?

Mr. Schultz: Custom tailor, yes.

Interviewer: Did you do women's clothes?

Mr. Schultz: Women too, *[inaudible] [0:30:56]* was about a dollar, better profit like a nuvon, a nuvon at that time you could pay *[inaudible] [0:31:06]* pay you 50 or \$60, it took almost a week to do by hand. Then I try to make a little progress and I bought a cleaning store 837 West 4th Street when a man by the name Rosy Bonny went to New York.

Interviewer: A cleaning store where you clean clothes?

Mr. Schultz: Yeah clean clothes and I jump in and know to start cleaning it was a little better profit, it was more than mass production. And from there I went across.

Interviewer: Across the street?

Mr. Schultz: Across the street where under *[inaudible] [0:31:54]*

Interviewer: In the cleaning business?

Mr. Schultz: In the cleaning business, yeah.

Interviewer: And you've been in the cleaning business for how long?

Mr. Schultz: I would say 35 years.

Interviewer: What is the name of your business now?

Mr. Schultz: Schultz's Cleaners and Tailors. My son is with me now and about five and a half years ago I turned it over to him and I helped him, I gave him a lift, naturally he couldn't pay me too much. He didn't have the ability what I used to have in the graduate from high school when I used to have more, I was more an organizer man and had to give him a lift even without pay.

Interviewer: Now let's talk about the Workmen's Council and Labor Zionist. Were you active in Wilmington in this?

Mr. Schultz: When I came here to Wilmington I don't know exactly I don't want to mention exactly maybe I would be wrong in the statistic. I don't know what it was, about 300 Jewish families and I was full of liberalism and I have a touch of radicalism. I wouldn't say I was a radical man and I feel a synagogue wouldn't fit in that time for me, today is a little different. That's why I have to make a cross.

Interviewer: You are saying you weren't active in the synagogue?

Mr. Schultz: And I feel that time was here the only progressive organization among the Jewish people Workmen Circle and Yiddish *[inaudible]* **[0:33:50]**

Interviewer: What sort of things did they do? I've interviewed other people who were members of the Workmen Circle.

Mr. Schultz: Maybe you can get a good picture out of this what they did that time in Wilmington, there was a class of people probably 115 members. They had social ideas, not socialists. Some of them was socialists maybe inside but they didn't show up. But they have an interest for culture and that time was not Jewish lecturism Wilmington was very poor only the synagogue if they brought somebody was only a Rabbi it's not like today. It's a pleasure, they bring in a socialist, they bring a radical man they bring any kind.

Interviewer: Was this strictly a Jewish organization? The Workmen's Council?

Mr. Schultz: Yeah, Workmen's Circle yes.

[00:35:00]

Interviewer: Workmen's Circle, right.

Mr. Schultz: Yes.

Interviewer: There were no non Jews in it?

Mr. Schultz: Very well a few of them, in New York like in New York and I feel this is the place I was going there, they used to have a school for non Jewish children.

Interviewer2: Really? In Wilmington?

Mr. Schultz: Jewish, yeah, in Wilmington. There was the place around 50 years ago but they have a Jewish high school. Matter of fact a lot of our Rabbi Silver was educated there. Matter of fact today he consulate Jewish *[inaudible]* **[0:35:35]** a lot of other things educators was in the *[inaudible]* **[0:35:45]**.

And when I came in there in that time there was very the Jewish people and the Workmen Circle was very sided which they extremely, let me use the word extremely. They couldn't see anything else and I told them no, this is not the way. The way is we have to have basically with the rest of the people in Wilmington. We have to make not only a cross with them, if we want it we have to join the city. And people are helping broadly here,

like big lecturers, like riders, like anybody come from Russia like Steinberg Kanisky, he was a minister English too, *[inaudible]* **[0:36:48]** in that time to Wilmington. He was part we helped him and a lot of others Jewish people like Kim Jetlovsky, all those people and I feel good, I feel we can give something.

Naturally we are now a dying organization in Wilmington. We couldn't get in the youngsters, the youngsters have different ideas and it's not you know what I mean in *[inaudible]* **[0:37:25]** reforms today they have all those work they have the youngsters but in the big cities the Workmen Circle play a big role. A lot of Gentiles in the States, in America know more about the Workmen Circle like the Jewish population.

Interviewer: Was there anything else besides this cultural thing in the Workmen?

Mr. Schultz: Yes, it's a benefit organization like you can buy insurance for 500, for 5,000 for 50,000 also we have camps. We have a camp in Boston, we have a camp in Circle Lodge in New York State.

Interviewer2: Is it for members' children? The camp?

Mr. Schultz: The camp could go in and *[inaudible]* **[0:38:32]** for a member it's a little less. I wish someday if you can go interview there in the Circle Camp there in New York it's only about 50 miles from New York and or a convention.

Interviewer: How big is the Workmen's Council now?

Mr. Schultz: The Workmen's Circle has a membership of 75,000. I would say 70,000.

Interviewer: A membership mainly in New York?

Mr. Schultz: No, in the whole in the States.

Interviewer: I know, but in.

Mr. Schultz: In New York 40,000. In Georges we have matter of fact 40 years the president was Nugham Zukerman, he's now a justice in New York. Nugham Zukerman, we have lawyers, we have also in the Workmen's Circle we have the third generation. Matter of fact if I'm not mistaken Goberg he is a graduate from the Workmen's Circle School.

Interviewer: Ambassador Goberg?

Mr. Schultz: Ambassador Goberg, justice Goberg. What is the name of, what is it Forthes?

Interviewer: Forthes.

Mr. Schultz: Forthes, he was graduate from the field of Republic School for **[inaudible] [0:39:34]** Labor Zionist movement school. We have a lot of youngsters in the colleges and what they used to graduate from the Workmen's Circle Yiddish school, a Yiddish school besides colleges they play a big role in the Brandeis University and the council administration was maybe about 15, 20 of them that around.

[00:40:02]

Unidentified voice: **[inaudible] [0:40:05]** people was poor, they got their benefits if somebody was sick they give them \$15 **[inaudible] [0:40:26]** and another thing is if somebody dies they pay you for the expenses for the funeral. This was a benefit thing that worked **[inaudible] [0:40:50]** Workmen's Circle. But the people were most poor.

Mr. Schultz: Now you refresh my memory particularly in that time when they will 70 years next year in May, 70 years into Workmen's Circle is organized. Workmen's Circle was organized by a group of social democrats but they come from the other countries. All they came here and they want to connect Jewish life what they was for 2, 300 years and they wanted to make an organization to fit for us here in the States. And also Social Justice **[inaudible] [0:42:09]** their platform is not socialism, anybody in that time could go in the Workmen's Circle so long if he had a God in his heart, but you have to be a clean person. What I mean clean? You are not allowed to run a liquor store at that time, you are not allowed to have a beer garden, he's not allowed anything, still not you know any synagogue or any organization would take in those people in Workmen's Circle today even if they needed members they wouldn't take in those kinds of members.

And particularly in New York when they organized that today we have allowed the aldermen in the state senate's and they play a big role to the platform was not, you have to be a God Lestre, that means to say against God. You could be a man in believing God, allow the people make mistakes in that time, they think you have to be not religious and **[inaudible] [0:43:31]** Workmen's Circle well it's not so the platform say only a none **[inaudible] [0:43:39]** Jew.

And they didn't say if anybody feel if he wants to go in a synagogue Davana even three times a day, you can go Davana but don't handle it. Don't go Davana and do dirty things to me with this. This was the purpose, the Workmen's Circle is responsible in New York for the Jewish labor committee which the Jewish labor committee have allowed the Gentile to have a half a million people they belong to the Jewish Labor Committee the Jewish Labor committee does a similar work like the **[inaudible] [0:44:30]** they go hand in hand.

The Workmen's Circle is responsible for this, 35 or 38 years ago they organized this. The Workmen's Circle always have a big part in the Jewish daily **[inaudible] [0:44:50]** all those writers, half of the writers they are Workmen's Circle members.

The Workmen's Circle is also responsible for all those social reforms what New York have, particularly a lot of people didn't they know about but for people for youngsters and they wanted to take history and this will be. I wish if I knew what you wanted I would bring you a lot of things in writing from them.

[00:45:33]

Interviewer: Let me ask you this you talked about the Workmen's Circle during reform and bringing reform to New York, did they do anything like that here in Wilmington?

Mr. Schultz: In Wilmington we used to do that our group, but our group is not I am the youngster and I'm past 66. And for me as a president of 15 years there, I wish.

Interviewer: Are you still president?

Mr. Schultz: Yes. I wish if I wouldn't be president now I would be somebody else, and I would be a plain soldier. For me it's hard knock. We have a cemetery in Wilmington we have that 63 years in 63 years we exist in Wilmington. Everybody look upon to me I am the youngster with 12 grandchildren, I am the youngster. We have a home in Medial.

Interviewer: Media?

Mr. Schultz: medial, Pennsylvania we built a home we just built informally for a quarter of a Million dollars around two years ago for the Workmen's Circle members but lately.

Interviewer: What kind of home is this?

Mr. Schultz: For the older people. We have 97 or 99 in the home, it's a million and a quarter or a million and a half project there. This called Eastern Zonal home. We have a New Yorker home of 600 beds, a \$7 million home. And everybody in Wilmington looks up on me, if anybody is supposed to go in the home they come to me. And we choose a lobby and I feel I can't leave them now. When they was good for me when I was young and if now if they need my help I must I have a responsibility. Maybe sometime I don't feel good but I have to help.

I am also a board of director in the Medial home for the last 20 years, a matter of fact thy elected me for protocol secretary if this is necessary.

Unidentified voice: ***[inaudible] [0:47:53].***

Interviewer: We want to know about the Workmen's Circle.

Mr. Schultz: I could give you for hours, a lot of things.

Interviewer: Well how about the labor Zionist? Were you active?

Mr. Schultz: Labor Zionist I am a member 39 years. I help organize [foreign language] 258 Wilmington Delaware. In that time we called it in the English Jewish National Worker's Alliance, now they change they have to name they called it The Fadumt. I am also active in the Histadrut. Histadrut is the biggest party in Israel. The biggest cooperative organization in Israel, 85% of the money for the Industrial in Israel go through the Histadrut. They have the biggest hospital, every year I go there to the convention at the Kamador Hotel in Thanksgiving weekend. And in that time.

Interviewer: In New York you mean?

Mr. Schultz: In New York that time I took the Workmen's Circle, Fadumt, The Pioneer or Women organization in Wilmington and I try to work for the Histadrut. And I still even about three or four weeks ago if my remembering is correct, I just sent away \$850 for the Histadrut in New York. And we get up to \$2000 the allocation from the Jewish Federation of Delaware for the Histadrut.

Interviewer: Mainly the Histadrut is to gather funds for Israel is that what?

Mr. Schultz: Funds for Israel in every party, 85% of the parties in Israel belong to the Histadrut. They have all the cooperative Industrial to be all the stores based there.

Interviewer: Is it like a Union?

Mr. Schultz: Yeah it's like a union. If the government in Israel needed cement or all those things they have to buy through the Histadrut.

Interviewer: And there's an active group of Histadrut here in Delaware?

Mr. Schultz: Very little, I used to have older people the youngsters they didn't have any interest and it's hard to organize. Maybe if there would be 10 more like me we would probably work on it but in the country we get every year we try to raise and get about \$10 million.

Interviewer: Alright. Are there any other organizations that you are active in? This is plenty I imagine any man...

Mr. Schultz: I wish if you were young people if you would come spend the night I will take you there in the library maybe you will find something in Yiddish which is interested for you which I can give you interview on those things.

Interviewer: Good. This is very interesting and I don't want to you know hold you up too much. Thank you very much.

Mr. Schultz: No, no I would like to give you more but *[inaudible]* [0:51:29].

[00:51:33] End of Audio