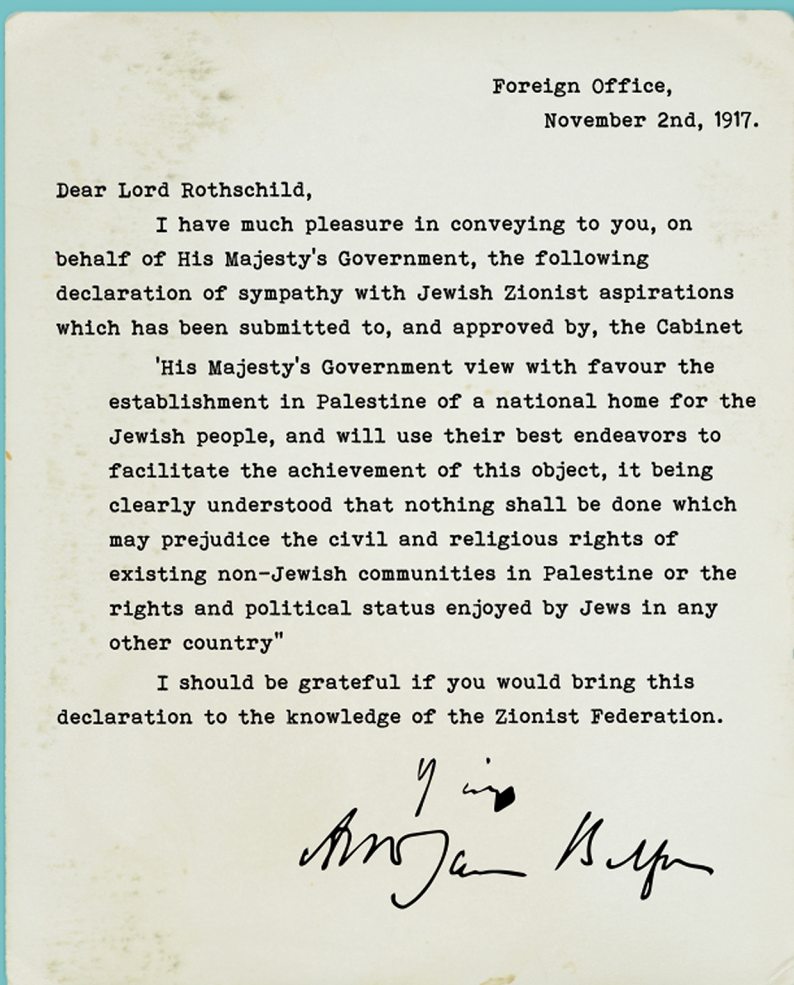


1917 - 2017

100 Years of Balfour

www.balfour100.com

The Balfour Declaration was delivered by messenger to Lord Rothschild's London home at 148 Piccadilly on 2nd November 1917, a momentous day for world Jewry.



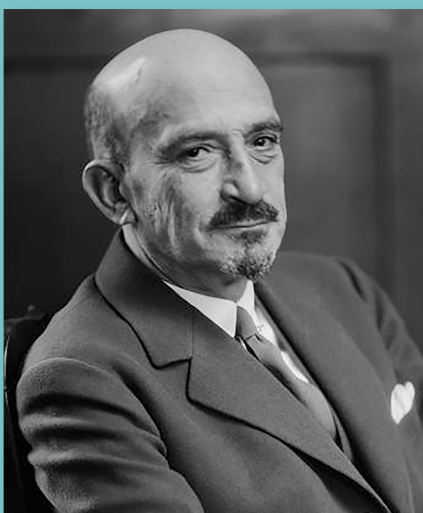
◀ The final version of the Balfour Declaration

Whilst Chaim Weizmann was the driving force behind the Declaration, Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour was authorised to send the letter to Rothschild, who had initiated the process when he asked Balfour to "send me a message" regarding the Government's stance.

As explained by historian Leonard Stein, addressing the Declaration to Rothschild resolved protocol issues and "had the decisive advantage of associating the Declaration with the most potent name in Jewry."

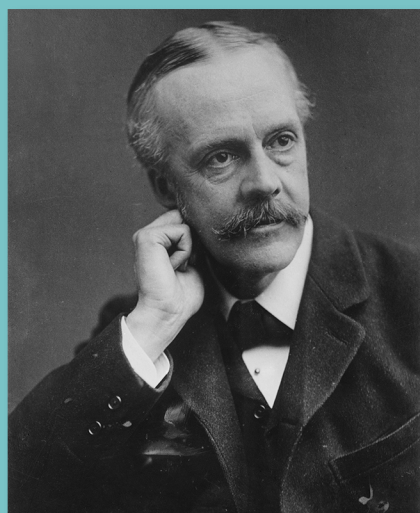
The final version was aimed at ensuring that there would be no deleterious impact on the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine nor on the rights and political status of Jews who lived outside the Jewish homeland.

The Balfour Declaration is preserved in the British Library.



Dr Chaim Weizmann

"Difficult things take a long time, the impossible takes a little longer."



Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour

"I am convinced that none but... people who are prejudiced... would deny that the case of the Jews is absolutely exceptional and must be treated by exceptional means."



Lord Lionel Walter Rothschild

"Zionism has done nothing and would never do anything inconsistent with the status of the true British citizen."