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United Jewish Appeal, United Palestine Appeal, financial
statements, 1940 November - 1941 June.

MEMORANDUM

January 20, 1941

TO: The Officers of the United Jewish Appeal

FROM: Messrs. Isidor Coons and Henry Montor

SUBJECT: Monthly Pledge and Payment Report

The attached Pledge and Payment Report for the 1940 UJA reflects total pledges officially reported to national headquarters as of December 31, 1940, in the sum of \$13,093,589.58, and total cash collections of \$8,941,347.98. Since that time pledges have increased to \$13,125,534.16 and cash collections to \$9,519,538.59.

A thorough analysis of the 1940 campaign was presented to the Executive Committee on December 30th, 1940, and there has been little change in the situation in the two weeks which have elapsed. Official allocations have not yet been made by Boston and Philadelphia, the major source of funds during the Fall phase of the campaign, and from other cities, such as Youngstown, Toledo and Dayton, Ohio, Little Rock, Arkansas, Charleston, West Virginia, etc.

Distribution of funds from the proceeds of the 1940 campaign has been made to date as follows:

Joint Distribution Committee	\$3,861,250.00
United Palestine Appeal	1,895,000.00
National Refugee Service (from National	2,238,750.00
(From New York City	950,000.00
Distribution Committee	22,000.00
Administration Expenses	417,103.61

As of this date pledges to the 1939 campaign total \$16,128,385.75 and the cash figure has reached \$14,997,479.13.

Distribution has been made as follows:

Joint Distribution Committee	\$7,765,666.67
United Palestine Appeal	3,832,333.33
National Coordinating Committee (NRS)	2,600,000.00
Catholic & Protestant Refugees	250,000.00
Expenses	441,187.66

CM:BLT
Encl.

FIRST TENTATIVE BUDGET
COMPARISON OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES OF UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
AND
ESTIMATED BUDGET OF UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL (GREATER N.Y. CAMPAIGN)
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 15, 1941 to JULY 31, 1941

	U. J. A. JAN.15-JULY 31,1940.	U. P. A. ESTIMATED JAN.15-JULY 31,1941
SALARIES		
Field Staff-men	\$98,796.76	\$69,933.73
Field Staff-women	20,910.81	8,125.00
Publicity	8,868.64	4,949.83
Secretaries-men	34,766.92	23,214.14
Secretaries-women	7,683.97	2,765.00
Secretaries-junior	924.95	540.00
Secretaries-publicity	2,392.15	2,100.00
Addressograph Department	12,402.31	7,401.00
Records-men's division	32,326.07	14,069.00
Records-women	5,743.66	2,483.00
Treasurer's Office	32,887.03	8,248.50
Purchasing & Personnel	2,709.65	—
Administration and Accounting	7,910.81	6,320.00
Stock Room	4,228.39	2,288.50
Switchboard	2,331.36	1,265.00
Receptionist	1,156.35	650.00
Porters	1,016.90	585.00
Statistics	2,389.75	1,267.50
Overtime	—	5,000.00
TOTAL SALARIES	<u>\$282,446.48</u>	<u>\$161,205.30</u>
Rent	\$12,244.15	\$5,000.00
Light	1,509.32	1,000.00
Cleaning	786.80	150.00
Moving	404.53	500.00
Furniture & Fixtures	4,940.25	—
Purchase of Equipment	4,393.18	—
Telephone Service	14,620.05	6,500.00
Telegrams	1,774.89	1,000.00
Literature & Printing	24,270.57	10,000.00
Letter Shop	28,538.55	15,000.00
Postage	24,485.44	12,000.00
Stationery & Supplies	8,536.51	5,000.00
Hotels, Restaurants, etc.	19,380.75	10,000.00
Office Maintenance	930.78	500.00
Insurance & Bonding	1,947.37	1,500.00
Repairs to Machines, etc.	224.98	300.00
Field Staff Expense & Suppers	9,501.27	6,000.00
Auditing	1,917.50	2,500.00
Transportation & Carfares	576.83	600.00
Publicity & Promotional	3,059.20	3,000.00
Speakers' Fees	2,136.42	2,000.00
Miscellaneous	2,637.71	2,000.00
Addressograph	6,489.67	—
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>\$175,306.72</u>	<u>\$84,550.00</u>
TOTAL SALARIES & EXPENSES	<u>\$457,753.20</u>	<u>\$245,755.30</u>
CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS		
Addressograph	—	\$10,000.00
Furniture & Equipment	—	10,000.00
		<u>\$20,000.00</u>
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR PERIOD		<u>\$265,755.30</u>

II. - BASED ON 1940-1941 EXPENDITURES

UPA COMPUTATION

OF REGULAR REQUIREMENTS FOR JANUARY - DECEMBER 1940.

(Based on actual Jewish Agency and Jewish National Fund expenditures January - September, 1940, and October - December, 1940 share of 1940-1941 Budget of Jewish Agency and Jewish National Fund)

JEWISH AGENCY EXPENDITURES

January - September, 1940 (62% of \$2,421,872)\$1,501,561
Full 1940-1941 budget, Jewish Agency:....\$7,540,000
including loan repayments of \$700,000-

October - December, 1940 share of
1940-1941 Budget of Jewish Agency
for Palestine.....\$2,546.667

UPA SHARE OF OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1940 BUDGET OF JEWISH AGENCY: \$1,578,936 \$3,080,497

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND EXPENDITURES

January - September, 1940.....(62% of \$3,460,388).....	2,145,441
1940-1941 Budget, Jewish National Fund \$6,000,000	
including loan repayments of \$1,480,000.	

October-December, 1940 share of Budget: \$2,000,000	<u>1,240,000</u>	\$ 3,385,441
UPA SHARE OF NATIONAL FUND BUDGET. (62%)		

UPA DISTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES

January - December, 1940	386,800
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TOTALS: \$ 6,852,738.

First allotment to United Palestine Appeal		
from United Jewish Appeal for 1940.....	\$2,500,000	
Jewish National Fund collections, 1940.....	366,680	\$2,866,680

EXCESS OF REGULAR REQUIREMENTS OF UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL OVER AMOUNT AVAILABLE:	3,986,058	\$ 6,852,738.
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United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd Street
New York, N. Y.

M E M O R A N D U M

March 5, 1941

TO: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

FROM: Henry Montor

WRHS
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Attached herewith are two statements prepared by Bernard Reis & Company, UPA auditors and accountants, indicating the financial experience of the UPA for the years 1939 and 1940, figured on (a) accrual basis and (b) cash basis.

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(1)
 UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.
 STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES AND ALLOCATIONS
 TO BE MADE FROM INCOME FOR THE CAMPAIGN YEARS 1939 and 1940
 (ACCRUAL BASIS)

INCOME:	1939	1940
Cash Received from U.J.A. during 1939 and 1940- 1939 Campaign	\$3,888,984.23	
Amount still Due from 1939 U.J.A. Campaign as of December 31, 1940	<u>111,015.77</u>	
Total Receivable from U.J.A. 1939 Campaign	\$4,000,000.00	
Cash Received from U.J.A. during 1940 - 1940 Campaign		\$1,795,000.00
Amount still Due from 1940 U.J.A. Campaign as of December 31, 1940		<u>1,105,000.00</u>
Total Receivable from U.J.A. 1940 Campaign		\$2,900,000.00
Receipts from Jewish National Fund, Inc.	370,148.99	409,163.80
Bequests	<u>-</u>	<u>190.00</u>
<u>TOTAL INCOME (ACCRUAL BASIS)</u>	<u>\$4,370,148.99</u>	<u>\$3,309,353.80</u>
<u>EXPENDITURES, DISTRIBUTIONS AND ALLOCATIONS:</u>		
Palestine Foundation Fund, Inc.	\$2,075,501.80	\$1,462,905.45
Jewish National Fund, Inc.	2,075,501.81	1,462,905.45
Mizrachi Palestine Fund	90,000.00	125,000.00
Hashomer Hatzair	1,200.00	1,200.00
President's Advisory Committee for Political Refugees	4,500.00	-
Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds	2,500.00	2,500.00
American friends of Hebrew University	-	30,000.00
Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs	-	50,000.00
Emergency Committee for Transfer of Zionists from Russia	-	2,500.00
Zionist Organization of America - Service Charge	54,000.00	54,000.00
Mizrachi Organization of America - Service Charge	9,800.00	9,800.00
Poale Zion Ziure Zion - Service Charge	<u>9,800.00</u>	<u>9,800.00</u>
Total	\$4,322,803.61	\$3,210,610.90
Campaign, Conference and Administration Expenses	<u>47,345.38</u>	<u>98,742.90</u>
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURES, DISTRIBUTIONS AND ALLOCATIONS</u>	<u>\$4,370,148.99</u>	<u>\$3,309,353.80</u>

(11)
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.
STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE TWO YEARS BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1939 and ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1940
(LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS PAYABLE AND CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVABLE ARE NOT INCLUDED)

	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>
Cash on Hand at Beginning of Period (Including assets paid which are returnable in cash during next period)	\$ 104,422.22	\$ 130,532.82
Cash Receipts - During Year:		
Current Year Campaign - U.J.A.	\$2,895,000.00	\$1,795,000.00
Current Year - Jewish National Fund, Inc.	324,356.58	360,878.98
Bequests	-	190.00
Total Cash Receipts - Current Years Campaigns	<u>\$3,219,356.58</u>	<u>\$2,155,068.98</u>
Receipts from Prior Years Campaigns		
U.J.A. - 1939	\$ -	\$ 993,984.23
U.P.A. - 1938	581,791.29	49,490.59
U.P.A. - 1937	33,956.75	872.94
U.P.A. - 1936	2,285.71	300.00
J.N.F. - 1939	-	45,792.41
J.N.F. - 1938	84,546.00	-
Total Cash Receipts - Prior Years Campaigns	<u>\$ 702,579.75</u>	<u>\$1,090,440.17</u>
Total Cash Receipts During Year	<u>\$3,921,936.33</u>	<u>\$3,245,509.15</u>
Total Cash to be Accounted for	<u><u>\$4,026,358.55</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,397,041.97</u></u>

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE TWO YEARS BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1939 and ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1940
(LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS PAYABLE AND CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVABLE ARE NOT INCLUDED)

Cash Disbursements:

Palestine Foundation Fund, Inc. - Current Campaign	\$1,506,750.00	\$ 824,500.00
Palestine Foundation Fund, Inc. - Prior Campaigns	255,829.57	528,683.17
Jewish National Fund, Inc. - Current Campaign	1,381,750.00	824,500.00
Jewish National Fund, Inc. - Prior Campaigns	255,829.57	653,683.17
Jewish National Emergency Fund - Prior Campaigns	254,065.74	29,000.00
Mizrachi Palestine Fund	90,000.00	120,000.00
President's Advisory Committee for Political Refugees	4,500.00	-
Hashomir Hatzair	1,200.00	1,200.00
Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds	2,500.00	2,500.00
Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs	-	50,000.00
American Friends of Hebrew University	-	30,000.00
Emergency Committee for Transfer of Zionists from Russia	-	2,500.00
Zionist Organization of America - Service Charge	54,000.00	54,000.00
Mizrachi Organization of America - Service Charge	9,800.00	9,000.00
Peale Zion Zi-are Zion	9,800.00	9,000.00
Campaign, Conference and Administration Expenses	49,800.85	94,083.67
Total Cash Disbursements	\$3,875,825.73	\$3,232,650.01
Cash Balance at End of the Year (Including assets paid which are returnable in cash during next period) Carried Forward to Succeeding Year Awaiting Distribution	\$ 150,532.82	\$ 164,391.96



Dr. Silver

(APPENDIX A)
 UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL FOR 1941
REPORT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
AS OF FEBRUARY 24, 1941

BALANCES AS OF JANUARY 1, 1941.....\$151,895.57

CASH RECEIVED -1/1/41 to 2/24/41:

United Palestine Appeal.....1941-National.....	\$3,935.45
United Palestine Appeal.....1941-Greater New York...	2,504.00
Jewish National Fund.....1941-January.....	36,993.70
United Jewish Appeal.....1940.....	260,775.00
Jewish National Fund.....1940-December.....	48,198.60
Night of Stars...:.....1940.....	60,000.00
United Jewish Appeal.....1939.....	<u>13,849.10</u>

TOTAL CASH RECEIVED:.....426,255.85
538,151.42

DISBURSEMENTS:

Palestine Foundation Fund.....1940....	\$165,000.	
.....1939....	<u>20,000.</u>	\$ 185,000.00
Jewish National Fund1940....	<u>165,000.</u>	
.....1939....	<u>20,000.</u>	185,000.00
Mizrachi Palestine Fund.....1941....	<u>10,000.</u>	
.....1940....	<u>5,000.</u>	15,000.00
Special Allocation (For Transportation of Jews from...1941 Lithuania		30,000.00
Emergency Comm. for Zionist a/c \$25,000 for 1941 Affairs		<u>15,000.00</u> 430,000.00

Service Payments:

Zionist Organization..... 1941.....	9,000.00
Mizrachi Organization..... 1940.....	800.00
Poale Zion-Zeire Zion..... 1940.....	<u>800.00</u>
	440,600.00
Advance by UPA 1940 to Greater N.Y. Campaign-1941.....	50,000.00
National Administrative Expenses - 1940.....	6,991.34
" " " - 1941	<u>56,823.62</u>

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....\$526,414.96

BANK BALANCE AS AT FEBRUARY 24, 1941.....\$ 31,736.46

(APPENDIX B)

INCOME:	Collected During 1939	Collected During 1940	Collected during 1941 for Prior Campaigns
Bequests - 1940	-	\$ 190.00	-
Night of Stars - 1940	-	-	\$60,000.00
United Jewish Appeal - 1940	-	1,795,000.00	260,775.00
Jewish National Fund - 1940	-	409,163.80	48,198.60
United Jewish Appeal - 1939	\$2,395,000.00	993,984.23	13,849.10
Jewish National Fund - 1939	373,235.83	- 3,086.84	-
U.P.A.- National - 1938	485,791.29	44,490.59	-
U.P.A.- New York -1938	96,000.00	5,000.00	-
U.P.A.- National - 1937	31,737.50	772.94	-
U.P.A.- New York - 1937	2,219.25	100.00	-
U.P.A.- National - 1936	2,300.71	300.00	-
	<u>\$3,886,284.58</u>	<u>\$ 3,245,914.72</u>	<u>\$ 382,822.70</u>

	1940 Commitments	Paid during 1940	Paid During '41 on '40 Comm.	Total Paid	Balance
Mizrachi Palestine Fund	\$125,000.00	\$120,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$125,000.00	None
Emergency Comm. for Zionist Affairs	50,000.00	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	"
Emergency Comm. for trans. Zionists From Russia	2,500.00	2,500.00	-	2,500.00	"
Council of Jewish Fed. & Wel. Funds	2,500.00	2,500.00	-	2,500.00	"
Zionist Org. of America	54,000.00	54,000.00	-	54,000.00	"
Mizrachi Org. of America	9,800.00	9,000.00	800.00	9,800.00	"
Poale Zion-Zeire Zion	9,800.00	9,000.00	800.00	9,800.00	"
Hashomer Hatzair	1,200.00	1,200.00	-	1,200.00	"
	<u>\$ 254,800.00</u>	<u>\$ 248,200.00</u>	<u>\$ 6,600.00</u>	<u>\$254,800.00</u>	-

	Paid in 1940	Paid in 1941	Total Paid
Palestine Foundation Fund-1936	\$ 183.17	-	\$ 183.17
-1937	4,500.00	-	4,500.00
-1938	39,000.00	-	39,000.00
-1939	499,500.00	20,000.00	519,500.00
-1940	839,500.00	165,000.00	1,004,500.00
	<u>\$ 1,382,683.17</u>	<u>\$ 185,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 1,567,683.17</u>
Jewish National Fund			
-1936	183.17	-	183.17
-1937	4,500.00	-	4,500.00
-1938	39,000.00	-	39,000.00
-1939	624,500.00	20,000.00	644,500.00
-1940	839,500.00	165,000.00	1,004,500.00
	<u>\$ 1,507,683.17</u>	<u>\$185,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 1,692,683.17</u>

ACCOUNTANTS' STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1, 1941 TO APRIL 30, 1941

REPORT TO:

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.

41 EAST 42nd STREET

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

BERNARD REIS & COMPANY

BERNARD J. REIS (C.P.A.)
JOSEPH KALAPA (C.P.A.)
SIDNEY S. GREEN (C.P.A.)

10 EAST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. May 8, 1941

United Palestine Appeal, Inc.
41 East 42nd Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

We submit herewith report of the cash receipts and disbursements for the period from January 1, 1941 to April 30, 1941. As to the expenses, we have made a segregation as to the amounts which are applicable to the United Jewish Appeal 1941 Campaign and which should be reimbursed by that organization to the United Palestine Appeal, Inc.

Respectfully submitted,

Bernard Reis & Company

Certified Public Accountants

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1, 1941 TO APRIL 30, 1941

CASH BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD:

Cash in Bank - January 1, 1941	\$ 151,895.57
Add: Payment Made on November 19, 1940 to Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs on account of 1941 (This item is included as a disbursement below)	<u>10,000.00</u>

Adjusted Amount of Cash in Bank - January 1, 1941	\$ 161,895.57
Petty Cash Fund	45.04
Postage Fund	<u>7.25</u>

TOTAL CASH BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD

\$ 161,947.86

ADD: RECEIPTS DURING PERIOD:

United Jewish Appeal for 1940	\$ 530,000.00
United Jewish Appeal for 1939	23,849.10
Jewish National Fund - 1941	135,716.52
Jewish National Fund - 1940	48,198.60
Night of Stars - 1940	20,000.00
Contributions to 1941 Campaign	8,329.70
United Palestine Appeal - 1938	2,563.14
United Palestine Appeal - 1937	5,954.78
Cash Discounts on Purchases	207.73
Rental of Films	87.00
Repayment of 1940 Advances	169.76
Prepayment from S. Bardin against future Advance	53.04
Settlement of Insurance Claims	106.45
Note Payable - National City Bank (Payable \$50,000.00 on May 15th, \$100,000.00 on June 17th, and \$100,000.00 on July 17th.)	<u>250,000.00</u>

TOTAL RECEIPTS

1,025,235.82

TOTAL CASH TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR

\$1,187,183.68

EXPENSES:

		Expenses Applicable to U.J.A. 1941 Campaign	Expenses Applicable to U.P.A.
Payroll (Excluding Fieldmen)	\$ 23,382.23	\$ 13,836.59	\$ 9,545.64
Fieldmen's Salaries and Expense	33,286.69	27,827.95	5,458.74
Speakers' Fees and Expenses	3,251.60	2,195.87	1,055.73
Conference and Meeting Expense -			
Washington Conference	6,174.86	6,174.86	-
Atlanta Conference	1,875.85	1,875.85	-
New England Palestine Conference	843.47	843.47	-
Ohio Conference	750.32	-	750.32
Palestine Emergency Conference	606.75	606.75	-
Eastern Pennsylvania Council	705.42	705.42	-
Chaim Weizman Reception	515.00	-	515.00
Connecticut State Conference	210.68	210.68	-
Youth Session	208.38	208.38	-
U. P. A. Council of Trenton, N. J.	62.50	-	62.50
Rabbi B. Klausner - Expenses at St. Augustine, Fla.	50.00	50.00	-
Tri-State Conference	33.10	33.10	-
New York State Region	38.51	38.51	-
Miscellaneous	10.10	-	10.10
Seaboard Region Meeting	9.74	9.74	-
South West Region Meeting	9.50	9.50	-
U. P. A. Council of Allentown, Pa.	7.21	-	7.21
Mimeographing, Multigraphing and Stationery	8,449.85	7,712.48	737.38
Film Processing, Projection and Other Film Costs	1,359.13	1,335.38	23.75
Preparation of Lists	897.90	897.90	-
Printed Material	4,781.88	3,962.54	819.34
Miscellaneous Publicity Material, Postage, etc.	545.01	468.18	76.83
Signature Cuts	24.00	24.00	-
Photographs	395.15	265.05	30.10
Subscriptions to Magazines, Periodicals and Press Releases	395.31	-	395.31
Monthly U. P. A. Reports	2,976.44	1,343.71	1,632.73
Letters Filled in and Addressed	6.16	-	6.16
Letters, Mimeographing, etc. in re: Atlanta Conference	3,230.74	3,230.74	-
Other Mimeographing and Stationery Charges	1,518.59	-	1,518.59
Rent and Maintenance - Room 1110	2,602.52	-	2,602.52
Rent - Room 1105-06	747.69	747.69	-
Furniture and Equipment	3,492.72	3,492.72	-
1940 Expenses	4,744.22	-	4,744.22
New York Region Expense	36.64	-	36.64
Automobile Repairs	12.17	12.17	-
Interest on Loan	1,704.85	-	1,704.85

		Expenses Applicable to U.J.A. 1941 Campaign	Expenses Applicable to U.F.A.
Office Expense -			
Typing and Filing Service	\$ 989.82	\$ 989.82	\$ -
Telephone: Local	719.34	412.54	306.80
Long Distance	1,216.35	1,067.08	149.27
Service Charge	68.44	-	68.44
Cable Charges	376.90	-	376.90
Printing, Stationery and Supplies	2,863.22	1,781.02	1,082.20
Rentals and Repairs	70.35	30.00	40.35
Insurance	292.19	13.15	279.04
Moving Expense	72.00	72.00	-
Telegraph Charges	1,321.35	673.86	647.49
Bernard Reis & Company	2,000.00	750.00	1,250.00
Linoleum	325.00	162.50	162.50
Postage	965.58	617.87	347.71
Carfares, Incidentals, etc.	73.31	-	73.31
Press Luncheons	79.53	79.53	-
Express Charges	106.07	-	106.07
Miscellaneous	133.65	54.12	79.53
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 120,515.99	\$ 83,812.72	\$ 36,703.27

ALLOCATIONS:

Jewish National Fund	\$ 414,950.00
Palestine Foundation Fund	414,950.00
Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs (Includes \$10,000.00 Given in November 1940)	25,000.00
Mizrachi Palestine Fund	35,000.00
Transportation of Jews from Lithuania	34,500.00

TOTAL ALLOCATIONS

924,400.00

SERVICE CHARGES

Zionist Organization of America	\$ 18,000.00
Poale Zion - Ziure Zion	1,800.00
Mizrachi Organization of America	1,800.00

TOTAL SERVICE CHARGES

21,600.00

ADVANCES:

U.P.A. New York	\$ 50,000.00	50,000.00
U.P.A. New York for Expenses	250.80	250.80
Regional Offices	5,434.99	
Fieldmen's Revolving Funds	1,450.00	1,550.00
Chaim Weizman	3,000.00	
Miscellaneous	715.95	481.00

TOTAL ADVANCES

60,841.74

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES:

Automobiles \$ 3,683.50
Automobile Accessories 136.37

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

\$ 3,819.87

REPAYMENT OF AMOUNT DUE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

41.26

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

\$1,131,318.86

\$ 139,914.39

CASH BALANCE AT END OF PERIOD:

Cash in Bank \$ 55,677.88
Petty Cash Fund 196.17
Postage Fund 90.77

TOTAL CASH BALANCE AT END OF PERIOD

\$ 55,964.82

Expenses
Applicable
to U.J.A.
1941 Campaign

\$ 3,683.50
136.37



UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD)
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)
For the Defense and Upbuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine

41 EAST 42ND STREET

NEW YORK CITY

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Honorary Chairmen

Albert Einstein
Herbert H. Lehman
Julian W. Mack
Henry Monsky
Nathan Straus
Henrietta Szold

National Chairman

Abba Hillel Silver

National Co-Chairmen

Stephen S. Wise
*Chairman,
Administrative Committee*
Louis Lipsky
*Chairman,
Executive Committee*
Solomon Goldman
Israel Goldstein
Edmund I. Kaufmann
Morris Rothenberg

Treasurer

Charles J. Rosenbloom

Associate Treasurers

Abraham L. Liebovitz
Jacob Sincoff

Vice-Chairmen

Barnett R. Brickner
Leon Gellman
James G. Heller
Edward L. Israel
Louis E. Levinthal
Charles Ress
Elihu D. Stone
Joe Weingarten
David Wertheim

Executive Director

Henry Montor

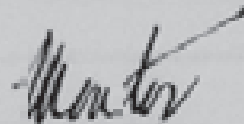
May 12, 1941

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Tenth and Ansel Roads
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Attached herewith is a copy of the Accountants' Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the period from January 1, 1941 to April 30, 1941.

Cordially yours,


Henry Montor
Executive Director

RM:JB
Encl.

HONORARY VICE-CHAIRMEN

Louis Altschul, <i>Mt. Vernon</i>	Harry A. Hollist, <i>Los Angeles</i>
George Backer, <i>New York</i>	Jacob J. Kaplan, <i>Boston</i>
Joseph Bank, <i>Phoenix</i>	Mordecai M. Kaplan, <i>New York City</i>
Solomon N. Bazell, <i>Louisville</i>	Oliver M. Kaufmann, <i>Pittsburgh</i>
Morton M. Berman, <i>Chicago</i>	Louis E. Kirstein, <i>Boston</i>
Oscar Berman, <i>Cincinnati</i>	Gustave Klausner, <i>St. Louis</i>
Joseph M. Berne, <i>Cleveland</i>	Sidney G. Kusworm, <i>Dayton</i>
Philip S. Bernstein, <i>Rochester</i>	Milton Kutz, <i>Wilmington</i>
Robert M. Bernstein, <i>Philadelphia</i>	Sidney Lansburgh, <i>Baltimore</i>
Jacob Billikopf, <i>Philadelphia</i>	Monte M. Lemann, <i>New Orleans</i>
Jacob Blaustein, <i>Baltimore</i>	Benjamin Lenchet, <i>Pittsburgh</i>
Samuel J. Bloomingdale, <i>New York</i>	Joseph Leonard, <i>Allentown</i>
Louis J. Borinstein, <i>Indianapolis</i>	Maurice Levin, <i>New York City</i>
Charles Brown, <i>Los Angeles</i>	Louis Levine, <i>New York City</i>
Gedalia Buhlick, <i>Brooklyn</i>	B. L. Levinthal, <i>Philadelphia</i>
Fred Buzel, <i>Detroit</i>	Israel H. Levinthal, <i>Brooklyn</i>
Jesse B. Calmeson, <i>St. Paul</i>	Felix A. Levy, <i>Chicago</i>
Alfred M. Cohen, <i>Cincinnati</i>	Joshua L. Liebman, <i>Boston</i>
Henry Cohen, <i>Galveston</i>	Julius Livingston, <i>Tulsa</i>
Isidore Cohen, <i>Blairfield</i>	Alex Lowenthal, <i>Pittsburgh</i>
Sol Cohen, <i>New York City</i>	Max Maccoby, <i>Mt. Vernon</i>
Julius H. Cohn, <i>Newark</i>	Edgar F. Maguin, <i>Los Angeles</i>
Amos S. Deinard, <i>Minneapolis</i>	Julius Mark, <i>Nashville</i>
David Diamond, <i>Buffalo</i>	Israel Marx, <i>Brooklyn</i>
Clarence W. Elroyman, <i>Indianapolis</i>	Mortimer May, <i>Nashville</i>
S. Mason Eberman, <i>Portland</i>	Louis B. Mayer, <i>Culver City</i>
Benjamin Eisenstein, <i>Schenectady</i>	Millard Mayer, <i>Kansas City</i>
Mark Eisner, <i>New York</i>	Irving Miller, <i>San Francisco</i>
Jacob Epstein, <i>Baltimore</i>	Charles W. Motrin, <i>Louisville</i>
Sol Esfeld, <i>Seattle</i>	Mix Mott, <i>Tacoma</i>
Leon I. Feuer, <i>Tulsa</i>	Stanley C. Myers, <i>Miami</i>
Louis Finkelstein, <i>New York</i>	Morris A. Neuman, <i>Pittsburgh</i>
Phillip Forman, <i>Trenton</i>	Max Ogut, <i>New York City</i>
Solomon B. Freed, <i>Pittsburgh</i>	Kurt Peiser, <i>Philadelphia</i>
Harry Friedberg, <i>Kansas City</i>	Hardwig Pizer, <i>Memphis</i>
Harry Friedenwald, <i>Baltimore</i>	Abe Plough, <i>Memphis</i>
Daniel Frisch, <i>Indianapolis</i>	Arthur Ravel, <i>Albuquerque</i>
Herman Gessner, <i>Branaba</i>	Albert H. Rosenberg, <i>Chicago</i>
Leonard Ginsberg, <i>New York City</i>	Michael Schamp, <i>New York</i>
Louis Ginsberg, <i>New York City</i>	Edwin J. Schenfarber, <i>Columbus</i>
Abraham Goldberg, <i>New York City</i>	Max J. Schneider, <i>New York City</i>
I. M. Golden, <i>San Francisco</i>	William Schwarzschild, <i>Richmond</i>
Mrs. Maurice E. Goldman, <i>San Francisco</i>	Simon Shetson, <i>Detroit</i>
Abraham Goldstein, <i>Hartford</i>	Mrs. Archibald Silverman, <i>Providence</i>
J. A. Goodman, <i>Indianapolis</i>	Eugene M. Solow, <i>Dallas</i>
Joseph Goodman, <i>Troy</i>	Ferdinand Sonnenborn, <i>New York</i>
Julius Gordon, <i>St. Louis</i>	Michael A. Suvitsky, <i>Newark</i>
Hayim Greenberg, <i>New York City</i>	Horace Stern, <i>Philadelphia</i>
Simon Greenberg, <i>Philadelphia</i>	Leon C. Susman, <i>Philadelphia</i>
Joseph Greenberg, <i>Schenectady</i>	Morris D. Waldman, <i>New York</i>
Dave Grundfest, <i>Little Rock</i>	Eugene Warner, <i>Buffalo</i>
Benjamin R. Harris, <i>Chicago</i>	Saul E. White, <i>San Francisco</i>
Isaac S. Heller, <i>New Orleans</i>	Lionel Weil, <i>Goldsburn</i>
L. Manuel Hemler, <i>Baltimore</i>	I. M. Weinstein, <i>Atlanta</i>
Sidney L. Herold, <i>Shreveport</i>	David T. Wilentz, <i>Perth Amboy</i>
Isidore Herthfield, <i>Washington</i>	Henry Wineman, <i>Detroit</i>
Sidney Hillman, <i>New York City</i>	Mrs. Stephen I. Wise, <i>New York City</i>
Herman Hoffman, <i>New York City</i>	Samuel Wohl, <i>Cincinnati</i>
Jacob Hoffman, <i>New York City</i>	Alexander S. Wolf, <i>St. Louis</i>

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.

PROPOSED BUDGET JUNE 1, 1941 TO DECEMBER 31, 1941

TOGETHER WITH SUPPORTING SCHEDULES AND SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENSES
FOR THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1, 1941 TO MAY 31, 1941

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES 1941 CAMPAIGN YEAR

Expenses Paid Applicable to 1941 Campaign Year - to May 31, 1941	\$ 84,603.98
Expenses Unpaid Applicable to 1941 Campaign Year - to May 31, 1941	<u>5,500.00</u>
Total Expenses Incurred to May 31, 1941	\$ 90,103.98
Estimated Expenses June 1, 1941 to December 31, 1941	<u>97,933.84</u>
<u>Total Estimated Expenses Applicable to 1941 Campaign Year</u>	<u>\$188,037.82</u>

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.

EXPENSES PAID APPLICABLE TO 1941 CAMPAIGN YEAR

JANUARY 1, 1941 TO MAY 31, 1941

Regular Expenses:

Salaries Other Than Fieldmen	\$13,426.93
Field Representatives Salaries and Expenses	14,909.00
Speakers' Fees and Expenses	1,843.64
Regional Offices Expense	7,341.04
Chaim Weizman - Expenses	3,000.00
Mimeographing, Multigraphing, etc.	3,173.74
Printed Material	1,333.12
Film Processing and Other Costs	785.47
Monthly U. P. A. Reports	1,717.24
Miscellaneous Publicity Material, Postage, etc.	88.69
Photographs	32.85
Subscriptions to Magazines, Periodicals, etc.	57.32
Rent - Room 1110	3,271.26
Rent - Room 1105 - 6	249.23
Interest on Loan	1,704.85
Stationery, Printing and Office Supplies	1,843.00
Statistical and Auditing	1,250.00
Insurance	759.49
Telephone	953.09
Telegraph	829.76
Cables	375.34
Postage	485.00
Express Charges	133.50
Linoleum	162.50
Carfares and Incidentals	82.67
Rentals and Repairs	65.35
Miscellaneous Expenses	143.23

Total Regular Expenses

\$60,017.31

Conferences and Meetings:

Washington Conference	\$ 6,174.86
New England Palestine Conference	886.97
Ohio Conference	905.80
Eastern Pennsylvania Conference	762.42

Palestine Emergency Conference	\$ 606.75	
Chaim Weizman Reception	515.00	
Miscellaneous Conferences and Meetings	<u>816.62</u>	
<u>Total Conferences and Meetings</u>		\$10,668.42
Atlanta Meeting and Expenses in re National Budgeting Controversy		5,106.59
Campaign Expenses Not Reimbursed by U. J. A. - 1941 (Schedule 1)		<u>8,811.66</u>
<u>Total Expenses Paid Applicable to 1941 Campaign Year</u>		<u>\$84,603.98</u>



UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.CAMPAIGN EXPENSES NOT REIMBURSED BY U. J. A. 1941OTHER THAN EMPLOYEES RETAINED BY U. P. A.National Office:

Field Representatives' Salaries:

Theodore I. Berger	\$ 478.83
M. E. Kriegel	562.50
A. H. Sakier	<u>292.50</u>

Total Field Representatives' Salaries	\$1,333.83
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Field Representatives' Expenses:

Theodore I. Berger	\$ 463.34
M. E. Kriegel	323.20
A. H. Sakier	<u>356.40</u>

Total Field Representatives' Expenses	1,142.94
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Other Salaries:

Blanche Shepard	\$ 449.71
Elsie Suller	138.12
Vivian Klein	129.16
Anne Rudin	83.30
Sarah Seltzer	45.50
Marjorie Newman	54.95
Celia Gilman	31.50
Ruth Kohn	21.00
Gertrude Goldberg	55.50
Annabelle Warren	169.21
Temporary	<u>31.50</u>

Total Other Salaries	1,209.45
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Printed Material - "Do Your Own Budgeting"

142.94

Accountants' Expenses Incurred in Securing Refund
of \$126,380.68

2,883.25Total National Office

\$6,712.41

New York Office:

Salaries:

Oscar Gruen	\$186.63
Chaim Weintraub	142.65
Rachel Tannenbaum	183.41

Miriam Lesser	\$112.00
Gertrude Marcus	107.80
Rose Matesoff	123.08
Selma Rogeff	195.00
Dorothy Fagan	70.80
Paula Lipschitz	96.00
Eleanor Redenberg	78.00
Jack Olchin	64.20
Sanford Altheimer	61.32
Elsie Scheen	79.44
Blanche Readerman	<u>98.89</u>

Total Salaries

\$1,599.25

Payment to Long Island Zionist Region Office

500.00

Total New York Office

2,099.25

Total

\$8,811.66

UNITED PALESTINE APPRAL, INC.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES

FOR THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 1, 1941 TO DECEMBER 31, 1941

	Total	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
<u>Salaries:</u>								
Field Representatives	\$13,953.10	\$ 1,993.30	\$ 1,993.30	\$ 1,993.30	\$ 1,993.30	\$ 1,993.30	\$ 1,993.30	\$ 1,993.30
Publicity	1,061.66	281.66	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00
General Office	796.18	113.74	113.74	113.74	113.74	113.74	113.74	113.74
Stenographers	5,514.67	787.81	787.81	787.81	787.81	787.81	787.81	787.81
Records and Statistical	2,093.00	299.00	299.00	299.00	299.00	299.00	299.00	299.00
Bookkeeping	2,032.38	290.34	290.34	290.34	290.34	290.34	290.34	290.34
Filing and Mailing	4,112.50	587.50	587.50	587.50	587.50	587.50	587.50	587.50
Switchboard Receptionist	637.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00
Speakers Bureau	819.00	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00
Stockroom	1,456.00	208.00	208.00	208.00	208.00	208.00	208.00	208.00
<u>Total Salaries</u>	<u>\$32,475.49</u>	<u>\$ 4,769.35</u>	<u>\$ 4,617.69</u>	<u>\$ 4,617.69</u>	<u>\$ 4,617.69</u>	<u>\$ 4,617.69</u>	<u>\$ 4,617.69</u>	<u>\$ 4,617.69</u>
<u>Fieldmen's Expenses:</u>								
Travel	\$ 5,250.00	\$ 750.00	\$ 750.00	\$ 750.00	\$ 750.00	\$ 750.00	\$ 750.00	\$ 750.00
Per Diem	7,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Expenses	2,800.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
<u>Total Fieldmen's Expenses</u>	<u>\$15,050.00</u>	<u>\$ 2,150.00</u>	<u>\$ 2,150.00</u>	<u>\$ 2,150.00</u>	<u>\$ 2,150.00</u>	<u>\$ 2,150.00</u>	<u>\$ 2,150.00</u>	<u>\$ 2,150.00</u>
<u>Other Expenses:</u>								
Speakers' Fees and Expenses	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
Publicity Material	2,800.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
Rent and Electricity	5,950.00	850.00	850.00	850.00	850.00	850.00	850.00	850.00
Postage	1,750.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
Mailings	2,800.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
Telephone, Telegraph and Cables	2,800.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
Stationery and Printing	1,400.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
Insurance	350.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Office Maintenance	175.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
U. P. A. Report	3,500.00	700.00	-	-	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00
Maintenance of Regional Office	12,250.00	750.00	750.00	2,150.00	2,150.00	2,150.00	2,150.00	2,150.00
Statistical, Auditing, etc.	3,500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Miscellaneous and Contingencies	3,500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Conferences and Meetings	5,000.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	800.00	700.00	700.00	700.00
<u>Total Other Expenses</u>	<u>\$52,775.00</u>	<u>\$ 6,725.00</u>	<u>\$ 6,025.00</u>	<u>\$ 7,425.00</u>	<u>\$ 3,225.00</u>	<u>\$ 8,125.00</u>	<u>\$ 8,125.00</u>	<u>\$ 8,125.00</u>
<u>Total Expenses</u>	<u>\$100,300.49</u>	<u>\$13,644.35</u>	<u>\$12,792.69</u>	<u>\$14,192.69</u>	<u>\$14,992.69</u>	<u>\$14,892.69</u>	<u>\$14,892.69</u>	<u>\$14,892.69</u>
<u>Less: Amounts To Be Reimbursed:</u>								
From U. P. A. - Speakers' Fees - Baruch Braunstein	\$ 500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 125.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 125.00
From New York Regional Office-for rent and services	1,866.65	-	-	373.33	373.33	373.33	373.33	373.33
<u>Net Estimated Expenses</u>	<u>\$97,933.84</u>	<u>\$13,644.35</u>	<u>\$12,792.69</u>	<u>\$13,819.36</u>	<u>\$14,494.36</u>	<u>\$14,394.36</u>	<u>\$14,394.36</u>	<u>\$14,394.36</u>

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.

ANALYSIS OF ESTIMATED SALARIES

FOR THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 1, 1941 TO DECEMBER 31, 1941

	Total Salaries June 1, 1941 to Dec. 31, 1941	Monthly Salary
<u>Field Representatives:</u>		
Robert Silverman	\$ 3,336.62	\$ 476.66
Baruch Braunstein	3,336.62	476.66
Jacob Rich	2,426.62	346.66
Harry Seeve	1,820.00	260.00
Herman J. Getzoff	1,516.62	216.66
Mathew Huttner	1,516.62	216.66
<u>Total Field Representatives</u>	<u>\$13,953.10</u>	<u>\$1,993.30</u>
<u>Publicity:</u>		
Arnold K. Israeli	*\$ 151.66	\$ 151.66
Abraham S. Revusky	910.00	130.00
<u>Total Publicity</u>	<u>\$ 1,061.66</u>	<u>\$ 281.66</u>
<u>General Office:</u>		
Grace Gray	\$ 796.18	\$ 113.74
<u>Stenographers:</u>		
Beatrice Cohen	\$ 1,213.38	\$ 173.34
Jacqueline Birkhahn	910.00	130.00
Lottie Rudinsky	732.48	104.64
Rae Weinberg (Receives \$156.00, Reimbursed \$52.00 by A.J.C.)	728.00	104.00
Estelle Epstein	700.00	100.00
Edythe Levine	700.00	100.00
Florence Eitelberg (Receives \$151.66, Reimbursed \$75.83 by Z.O.A.)	530.81	75.83
<u>Total Stenographers</u>	<u>\$ 5,514.67</u>	<u>\$ 787.81</u>
<u>Records and Statistical:</u>		
Jeanne Schneider	\$ 1,122.38	\$ 160.34
Esther Trebach	970.62	138.66
<u>Total Records and Statistical</u>	<u>\$ 2,093.00</u>	<u>\$ 299.00</u>



	Total Salaries June 1, 1941 to Dec. 31, 1941	Monthly Salary
<u>Bookkeeping:</u>		
Ida Saxon	\$ 1,274.00	\$ 182.00
Eliss Hurewitz	758.38	108.34
<u>Total Bookkeeping</u>	\$ 2,032.38	\$ 290.34
<u>Filing and Mailing:</u>		
Florence Schulkind	\$ 1,304.38	\$ 186.34
Sylvia Goodman	834.12	119.16
Ella Dranoff	700.00	100.00
Elizabeth Halpern	637.00	91.00
Dorothy Tannenbaum	637.00	91.00
<u>Total Filing and Mailing</u>	\$ 4,112.50	\$ 587.50
<u>Switchboard Receptionist:</u>		
Mary Resnikoff	\$ 637.00	\$ 91.00
<u>Speakers' Bureau:</u>		
Irene Soames	\$ 819.00	\$ 117.00
<u>Stockroom:</u>		
Bernard Horwitz	\$ 697.62	\$ 99.66
Morris Poswalsky	758.38	108.34
<u>Total Stockroom</u>	\$ 1,456.00	\$ 208.00
<u>Total</u>	\$32,475.49	\$4,769.35

*Will be off the payroll June 30, 1941.

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.

COMPARATIVE PAYROLL

JUNE 1, 1941 AND JUNE 1, 1940

	<u>1 9 4 1</u>		<u>1 9 4 0</u>	
	<u>Number of</u> <u>Employees</u>	<u>Monthly</u> <u>Salary</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Employees</u>	<u>Monthly</u> <u>Salary</u>
Field Representatives	6	\$1,993.30	2	\$ 953.32
Publicity : 1475.00 * 2	2	281.66	1	149.28
General Office	1	113.74	-	-
Stenographers	7	787.81	3	279.50
Records and Statistical	2	229.00	1	117.00
Bookkeeping	2	290.34	1	165.14
Filing and Mailing	5	587.50	1	108.32
Switchboard Receptionist	1	91.00	-	-
Speakers' Bureau	1	117.00	-	-
Stockroom	2	208.00	2	216.64
<u>Totals</u>	29	\$4,769.35	11	\$1,989.20

* To be reduced by one employee June 30, 1941
at a salary of \$151.66.

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.

PROPOSED BUDGET JUNE 1, 1941 TO DECEMBER 31, 1941

TOGETHER WITH SUPPORTING SCHEDULES AND SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENSES
FOR THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1, 1941 TO MAY 31, 1941

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.
ESTIMATED EXPENSES 1941 CAMPAIGN YEAR

Expenses Paid Applicable to 1941 Campaign Year - to May 31, 1941	\$ 84,603.98
Expenses Unpaid Applicable to 1941 Campaign Year - to May 31, 1941	<u>5,500.00</u>
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<u>Total Estimated Expenses Applicable to 1941 Campaign Year</u>	\$188,037.82

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.

EXPENSES PAID APPLICABLE TO 1941 CAMPAIGN YEAR

JANUARY 1, 1941 TO MAY 31, 1941

Regular Expenses:

Salaries Other Than Fieldmen	\$13,425.93
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Conferences and Meetings:

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<u>Total Conferences and Meetings</u>		\$10,668.42
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Campaign Expenses Not Reimbursed by U. J. A. -- 1941 (Schedule 1)		<u>8,811.66</u>
<u>Total Expenses Paid Applicable to 1941 Campaign Year</u>		\$84,603.98



UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES NOT REIMBURSED BY U. J. A. 1941

OTHER THAN EMPLOYEES RETAINED BY U. P. A.

National Office:

Field Representatives' Salaries:

Theodore X. Berger	\$ 478.83
M. E. Kriegel	562.50
A. H. Sakier	<u>292.50</u>

Total Field Representatives' Salaries	\$ 1,333.83
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Field Representatives' Expenses:

Theodore X. Berger	\$ 463.34
M. E. Kriegel	323.20
A. H. Sakier	<u>356.40</u>

Total Field Representatives' Expenses	1,142.94
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Other Salaries:

Blanche Shepard	\$ 449.71
Elsie Suller	138.12
Vivian Klein	129.16
Anne Rudin	83.30
Sarah Seltzer	45.50
Marjorie Newman	54.95
Celia Gilman	31.50
Ruth Kohn	21.00
Gertrude Goldberg	55.50
Annabelle Warren	169.21
Temporary	<u>31.50</u>

Total Other Salaries	1,209.45
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Printed Material - "Do Your Own Budgeting"

142.94

Accountants' Expenses Incurred in Securing Refund
of \$126,350.682,883.25Total National Office

\$ 6,712.41

New York Office:

Salaries:

Oscar Gruen	\$186.65
Chaim Weintraub	142.63
Rachel Tannenbaum	193.41

Miriam Lesser	\$112.00
Gertrude Marcus	107.80
Rose Matesoff	123.08
Selma Rogeff	195.00
Dorothy Fagan	70.80
Paula Lipschitz	96.00
Eleanor Rodenberg	78.00
Jack Olchin	64.20
Sanford Altheimer	61.32
Elsie Scheen	79.44
Blanche Readerman	<u>98.88</u>

Total Salaries

\$1,599.25

Payment to Long Island Zionist Region Office

500.00

Total New York Office

2,099.25

Total

\$8,811.66

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES

FOR THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 1, 1941 TO DECEMBER 31, 1941

Salaries:	Total	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Field Representatives	\$13,953.10	\$ 1,993.30	\$ 1,993.30	\$ 1,993.30	\$ 1,993.30	\$ 1,993.30	\$ 1,993.30	\$ 1,993.30
Publicity	1,061.66	281.66	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00
General Office	796.18	113.74	113.74	113.74	113.74	113.74	113.74	113.74
Stenographers	5,514.67	787.81	787.81	787.81	787.81	787.81	787.81	787.81
Records and Statistical	2,093.00	299.00	299.00	299.00	299.00	299.00	299.00	299.00
Bookkeeping	2,032.38	290.34	290.34	290.34	290.34	290.34	290.34	290.34
Filing and Mailing	4,112.50	587.50	587.50	587.50	587.50	587.50	587.50	587.50
Switchboard Receptionist	637.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00
Speakers Bureau	819.00	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00
Stockroom	1,456.00	208.00	208.00	208.00	208.00	208.00	208.00	208.00
<u>Total Salaries</u>	<u>\$32,475.49</u>	<u>\$ 4,769.36</u>	<u>\$ 4,617.69</u>	<u>\$ 4,617.69</u>	<u>\$ 4,617.69</u>	<u>\$ 4,617.69</u>	<u>\$ 4,617.69</u>	<u>\$ 4,617.69</u>
Fieldmen's Expenses:								
Travel	\$ 5,250.00	\$ 750.00	\$ 750.00	\$ 750.00	\$ 750.00	\$ 750.00	\$ 750.00	\$ 750.00
Per Diem	7,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Expenses	2,800.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
<u>Total Fieldmen's Expenses:</u>	<u>\$15,050.00</u>	<u>\$ 2,150.00</u>	<u>\$ 2,150.00</u>	<u>\$ 2,150.00</u>	<u>\$ 2,150.00</u>	<u>\$ 2,150.00</u>	<u>\$ 2,150.00</u>	<u>\$ 2,150.00</u>
Other Expenses:								
Speakers' Fees and Expenses	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
Publicity Material	2,800.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
Rent and Electricity	5,950.00	850.00	850.00	850.00	850.00	850.00	850.00	850.00
Postage	1,750.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
Mailings	2,800.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
Telephone, Telegraph and Cables	2,800.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
Stationery and Printing	1,400.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
Insurance	350.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Office Maintenance	175.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
U. P. A. Report	3,500.00	700.00	-	-	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00
Maintenance of Regional Office	12,250.00	750.00	750.00	2,150.00	2,150.00	2,150.00	2,150.00	2,150.00
Statistical, Auditing, etc.	3,500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Miscellaneous and Contingencies	3,500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Conferences and Meetings	5,000.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	800.00	700.00	700.00	700.00
<u>Total Other Expenses</u>	<u>\$52,775.00</u>	<u>\$ 6,725.00</u>	<u>\$ 6,025.00</u>	<u>\$ 7,425.00</u>	<u>\$ 8,225.00</u>	<u>\$ 8,125.00</u>	<u>\$ 8,125.00</u>	<u>\$ 8,125.00</u>
<u>Total Expenses</u>	<u>\$100,300.49</u>	<u>\$13,644.36</u>	<u>\$12,792.69</u>	<u>\$14,192.69</u>	<u>\$14,992.69</u>	<u>\$14,892.69</u>	<u>\$14,892.69</u>	<u>\$14,892.69</u>
Less: Amounts To Be Reimbursed:								
From U.J.A. - Speakers' Fees - Baruch Braunstein	\$ 500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 125.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 125.00
From New York Regional Office-For Rent and Services	1,866.65	-	-	373.36	373.33	373.33	373.33	373.33
<u>Total Amount To Be Reimbursed</u>	<u>\$ 2,366.65</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 373.36</u>	<u>\$ 498.33</u>	<u>\$ 498.33</u>	<u>\$ 498.33</u>	<u>\$ 498.33</u>
<u>Net Estimated Expenses</u>	<u>\$ 97,933.84</u>	<u>\$13,644.36</u>	<u>\$12,792.69</u>	<u>\$13,819.36</u>	<u>\$14,494.36</u>	<u>\$14,394.36</u>	<u>\$14,394.36</u>	<u>\$14,394.36</u>

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.

ANALYSIS OF ESTIMATED SALARIES

FOR THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 1, 1941 TO DECEMBER 31, 1941

	Total Salaries June 1, 1941 to Dec. 31, 1941	Monthly Salary
<u>Field Representatives:</u>		
Robert Silverman	\$ 3,336.62	\$ 476.66
Baruch Braunstein	3,336.62	476.66
Jacob Rich	2,426.62	346.66
Harry Seave	1,820.00	260.00
Herman J. Getzoff	1,516.62	216.66
Mathew Huttner	<u>1,516.62</u>	<u>216.66</u>
<u>Total Field Representatives</u>	\$13,953.10	\$1,993.30
<u>Publicity:</u>		
Arnold E. Israeli	*\$ 151.66	\$ 151.66
Abraham S. Revusky	<u>910.00</u>	<u>130.00</u>
<u>Total Publicity</u>	\$ 1,061.66	\$ 281.66
<u>General Office:</u>		
Grace Gray	\$ 796.18	\$ 113.74
<u>Stenographers:</u>		
Beatrice Cohen	\$ 1,213.38	\$ 173.34
Jacqueline Hirkhahn	910.00	130.00
Lottie Rudinsky	732.48	104.64
Rae Weinberg (Receives \$156.00, Reimbursed \$52.00 by A.J.C.)	728.00	104.00
Estelle Epstein	700.00	100.00
Edythe Levine	700.00	100.00
Florence Eitelberg (Receives \$151.66, Reimbursed \$75.83 by I.O.A.)	<u>530.81</u>	<u>75.83</u>
<u>Total Stenographers</u>	\$ 5,514.67	\$ 787.81
<u>Records and Statistical:</u>		
Jeanne Schneider	\$ 1,122.38	\$ 160.34

	Total Salaries June 1, 1941 to Dec. 31, 1941	Monthly Salary
Esther Trebach	970.62	138.66
<u>Total Records and Statistical</u>	<u>\$ 2,092.00</u>	<u>\$ 299.00</u>
<u>Bookkeeping:</u>		
Ida Saxon	\$ 1,274.00	\$ 182.00
Elias Hurewitz	758.38	108.34
<u>Total Bookkeeping</u>	<u>\$ 2,032.38</u>	<u>\$ 290.34</u>
<u>Filing and Mailing:</u>		
Florence Schulkind	\$ 1,304.38	\$ 186.34
Sylvia Goodman	834.12	119.16
Ella Dranoff	700.00	100.00
Elizabeth Halpern	637.00	91.00
Dorothy Tannenbaum	637.00	91.00
<u>Total Filing and Mailing</u>	<u>\$ 4,112.50</u>	<u>\$ 587.50</u>
<u>Switchboard Receptionist:</u>		
Mary Resnikoff	\$ 637.00	\$ 91.00
<u>Speakers' Bureau:</u>		
Irene Soames	\$ 819.00	\$ 117.00
<u>Stockroom:</u>		
Bernard Horwitz	\$ 697.62	\$ 99.66
Morris Poswolsky	758.38	108.34
<u>Total Stockroom</u>	<u>\$ 1,456.00</u>	<u>\$ 208.00</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$32,475.49</u>	<u>\$4,769.35</u>

*Will be off the payroll June 30, 1941.

RECONCILIATION OF 1940 AND 1941 EXPENSES

1941 Expenses	\$188,000.00
1940 "	<u>98,000.00</u>
Difference	\$ 90,000.00

Made Up as Follows:

Dr. Chaim Weizmann	\$3,000.00
Meetings and Conferences	10,000.00
Atlanta Meeting & Expenses	5,000.00
Campaign Expenses	
(not reimbursed)	8,000.00 -
Salaries	36,000.00
Fieldmen's Expenses	17,000.00
Speakers Expenses	3,000.00
Other Miscellaneous Exp.	<u>8,000.00</u>
	<u>\$90,000.00</u>

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.

COMPARATIVE PAYROLL

JUNE 1, 1941 AND JUNE 1, 1940

	<u>1 9 4 1</u>		<u>1 9 4 0</u>	
	<u>Number of</u> <u>Employees</u>	<u>Monthly</u> <u>Salary</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Employees</u>	<u>Monthly</u> <u>Salary</u>
Field Representatives	6	\$1,993.30	2	\$ 953.32
Publicity	* 2	281.66	1	149.28
General Office	1	113.74	-	-
Stenographers	7	787.81	3	279.50
Records and Statistical	2	299.00	1	117.00
Bookkeeping	2	290.34	1	165.14
Filing and Mailing	5	587.50	1	108.32
Switchboard Receptionist	1	91.00	-	-
Speakers' Bureau	1	117.00	-	-
Stockroom	2	208.00	2	216.64
<u>Totals</u>	29	\$4,769.35	11	\$1,989.20
	---	-----	---	-----

* To be reduced by one employee June 30, 1941
at a salary of \$151.66.

Budgetary Analysis
United Palestine Appeal
1941

The Role of the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod)
and the Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth)
in the Defense and Upbuilding of the
Jewish National Home in Palestine

Issued by

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

41 EAST 42nd STREET

NEW YORK CITY

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APPENDIX: THE CONSOLIDATED BUDGET

PART I

WHY \$12,000,000

The year 1941 has unique importance for Palestine and for all Jews. It is not only a year in which war is striking at the shores of the Palestine Jewish community, but one in which the accumulated needs of past crises have mounted to new proportions.

Palestine stands today as the one community in the world which has not only absorbed the greatest number of Jews since Hitler came to power, but which welcomes new thousands of refugees from the oppression of Europe. Palestine Jewry, which now numbers some 550,000 Jews—the largest free Jewish community in the world fighting by the side of England—has accepted and absorbed some 300,000 Jews of Europe since 1932.

In view of the necessity for saving as many Jews as possible, the United Palestine Appeal is today required not only to assist those who have already arrived in Palestine, but also to aid in the transportation of some 8,100 certificate holders and their dependents who represent some 13,000 hapless human beings ready to flee the wreckage of their past, if only American Jewry provides sufficient money. Early in January 1941, the United Palestine Appeal initiated this phase of its work by financing the transportation of some 995 Jewish men, women and children from Lithuania to Palestine. The project involving an expenditure of \$175,000, of which the United Palestine Appeal furnished \$145,000, necessitated travel by some to Japan via the Trans-Siberian railroad and a long and tortuous voyage to Palestine by way of India. The condition of the Jews in Europe is so disastrous that the U.P.A. must be prepared with funds to save everyone possible who can be snatched from European tragedy into a new life in Palestine.

The needs of the U.P.A. in 1941 have forced the adoption of a nationwide quota of \$12,000,000. The achievement of that goal is of vital importance if American Jewry is to rally to the democratic cause in which Palestine is playing an increasing part. The American government has firmly committed itself to the policy of "all out" aid to England in the struggle against Hitler. American Jews may well draw a parallel from the action of their government. It is our responsibility as Jews to bolster the defense of Palestine which is actively assisting England in this war.

THE DEMANDS OF 1941

In brief, what are these needs? They consist in maintaining the opportunity for immigration of thousands who are seeking desperately to escape from Europe; in enlarging the productive capacity of Palestine's agriculture and industry, to speed up her contribution to Empire civil and military requirements; and in actively pressing forward a program of land purchase in which large sums have already been invested and for which additional amounts must be provided if the original investment is not to be lost.

The objective of \$12,000,000 must be weighed in the light of more than the needs of Palestine alone. It must be considered as the major source of support which Palestine can anticipate this year. For so devastating has been the effect of the war upon Jews in Europe that countries which once took a significant part in the upbuilding of Palestine, have today been removed from the possibility of giving further aid.

There is every reason to anticipate that American Jews, once realizing that the fate of Palestine is unalterably tied up with the fate of all Jews, and that this worldwide war has especial meaning to the Jews who were its first victims, will raise the sums which the emergency demands. The necessity for

giving to Palestine far greater amounts than any we have been accustomed to provide in the past, arises out of the following major factors:

1. The Collapse of European Jewry

Before the war began, the Funds supported by the U.P.A. received an important part of their contributions from European countries. Up until 1937 the share which continental Europe bore in the budgets of the Jewish National Fund and the Palestine Foundation Fund, the main beneficiaries of the United Palestine Appeal, was 30.6%. Great Britain, Palestine, the Far East, and South Africa offered a further 15%. It is quite evident that European countries outside of Great Britain are presently unable to give any help to Palestine. Their former contribution of nearly a third must now be written off. Great Britain, Palestine, the Far East and South Africa, although free from Hitler domination, are nonetheless seriously affected by the war. It is impossible to expect that they will continue their contributions on the previous scale.

ORIGIN OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS TO PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND AND JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

(in percentages):

	<u>Before 1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u> (9 months)
United States	39.2	47.5	60.1	63.4
Continental Europe	30.9	21.4	14.0	11.0
South Africa	9.6	8.7	9.9	8.9
England	7.8	7.8	6.9	4.8
Palestine	3.3	6.2	3.6	4.6
Canada	3.5	2.6	2.2	3.3
Latin America	2.8	2.5	1.7	2.6
Other Countries	<u>2.9</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Immediately before their final collapse, some of the smaller countries of Western Europe temporarily increased their contributions. After the Nazi occupation, these countries were cut off from any connection with Palestine. Any contributions from them in 1941 are out of the question.

Europe has collapsed as an area of giving to Palestine. That removes immediately nearly one-third of the monies formerly forthcoming. Other countries are seriously affected by the war. To the United States is left the supreme task of providing by far the major proportion of the monies which were once made available by other nations but which must now be considered lost by any evaluation of the Jewish position in Europe. This does not mean that based upon standards set by other Jewish communities, American Jewry is being asked to provide a disproportionately generous sum.

It may be helpful to compare the contributions to the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund from the United States and from South Africa, two countries in which the Jewish population enjoys approximately the same standard of living.

The following table shows the standard of contributions of American Jewry as against that of South African Jewry since the beginning of 1921. It indicates a wide divergence in generosity; and shows that from 1921 to 1937, South African Jews on a per capita basis gave fifteen times as much to Palestine as did those of the United States. In the period 1938 to 1940, despite the increase in American contributions, South African Jewry still contributed eight times as much toward the upbuilding of Palestine as did the American Jewish Community.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PALESTINE FUNDS (P.F.F. and J.N.F.)
from the United States and South Africa (in Dollars)

	<u>UNITED STATES</u>		<u>SOUTH AFRICA</u>	
	<u>1921-1937</u>	<u>1938-1940</u>	<u>1921-1937</u>	<u>1938-1940</u>
Average Jewish Population	4,200,000	4,800,000	72,000	94,000
Total contribution for the period	15,758,809	8,281,466	4,201,713	1,327,405
Average yearly contribution	926,989	3,011,442	247,160	482,692
Yearly contribution per Jew	0.22	0.63	3.43	5.13

1. The Palestinian Pound was computed in this table at \$4.5).
2. The figures for 1940 are taken up to October 1, and the period 1938-1940 therefore includes 2 3/4 years.

The standard of living among Jewish communities of Europe was habitually far below that of American Jewry. The magnitude of European help during critical years for Jewish communities on that continent indicates, however, that American Jewish generosity can still expand greatly before it reaches the point of sacrifice which has characterized European help.

Before Hitler's advent to power, the United States made available about 40% of the amounts given to the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund. In the past two years American participation was approximately 60%.

Today with the loss of all support from Europe, the American proportion must rise to at least 80%, if minimal requirements are to be met.

2. The Decrease in Private Activities in Palestine

The extent of the opportunity which Palestine offers to the immigrant Jew must depend not only upon the direct expenditure of public funds, but also upon the private undertakings which are stimulated by the hope of profitable investment and by general economic conditions. In wartime it cannot be expected that private capital should assume the extraordinary burdens which are properly the function of governments. On that account, the public Funds must make the decision to initiate large-scale projects which can provide employment for those who have lost their jobs through economic dislocation and thus to maintain the structure of the community on an even keel.

In normal times, the upbuilding of Palestine was a process in which Jewish private capital indirectly cooperated with national institutions drawing their funds from contributions. When private investors bought irrigated land and planted citrus groves upon it; when they built homes and apartment houses, erected factories and workshops, and founded companies for exploitation of Palestine's natural resources, they created thereby an increased demand for labor and substantially assisted in the upbuilding of the National Home. In other words, the flow of Jewish private capital to Palestine made easier the task of the Jewish Agency in furthering all phases of Jewish reconstructive effort.

Toward the stimulation of private enterprise the share borne by the United States is not quite so notable as in the creation of public projects. Most of the private capital which materially helped the Jewish Agency came from Europe. Poland, Rumania, Austria and the Balkan countries were the principal sources of support before 1933, even though their economic position was in no way

comparable to the status of American Jewry. After 1933 German Jews who were able to transmit part of their money to Palestine shared substantially also. Today, throughout the continent of Europe, Jews have been denuded of property, and wherever resources still exist, restrictions are so binding that transference to Palestine is impossible. If the possibility of encouraging further private investment from abroad is seriously considered, the entire continent of Europe under Nazi and Soviet domination must be left out of the picture.

In the case of money already transferred to Palestine, the handicaps under which private initiative operates in wartime are brought to bear. Accordingly, the Jewish Agency must assume a much greater responsibility for Palestine's general development. It must close gaps created by the lack of capital for urgently needed enterprises which can absorb refugees. It must help provide British armies in the Near East with products made in Palestine. It must stimulate on a scale hitherto unnecessary, public and private employment alike so that the entire population may share to the full in the defense of democracy.

3. The Demands of the War

Haifa and Tel Aviv have been bombed. Scores of Jews have been killed by Italian planes. Yet Palestine has not been invaded, and the danger of such invasion has materially decreased as the result of British victories in the Mediterranean. It is, however, a vital base in the struggle against the Axis. The entire pattern of its economic life has been gravely affected by the war.

Palestine is the only country in the world where a closely knit Jewish community fulfills with its own resources most of the tasks usually assumed by governments. The Jewish Agency for Palestine, with the loyal cooperation

of the Vaad Leumi (The National Council of Palestinian Jews) supports education, relief, health, defense, commerce, industry and agriculture. It acts as the Jewish self-government in the restoration of the Jewish National Home. The war has naturally created great new demands which would apply even were Palestine technically neutral. Such countries as Sweden and Switzerland, although not militarily involved in the conflict, have found it necessary to double their budgets in order to protect their economies from the repercussions of closed frontiers.

The Jewish self-government in Palestine, however, is faced with a problem which does not confront other countries. Sweden and Switzerland can meet the increase in their budgets by taxes, by forced loans, and if necessary by a resort to inflation. The Jewish Agency for Palestine can rely only upon the generosity of world Jewry. The phrase "world Jewry" has been sadly narrowed down, principally to American Jewry.

Thousands of Jewish volunteers have already enrolled in the ranks of the fighting British army. In January, 1941, more than 8,000 Jews were serving in all branches of the forces. The industry of the nation is being girded to provide necessities for the soldiers. The flow of penniless refugees into the country has not been stopped. Increased expenditures are vital. Relief payments have attained new high levels as a result of the dislocation caused by the war.

Relief in Palestine is a new phenomenon. But it has a meaning far different from the relief given as a palliative to the Jews of Europe. It is necessary because the country has not yet been able to absorb all those who have come to Palestine to find the freedom they lost in Europe.

The rescue of a refugee stranded in Vilna through funds provided by the U.P.A. represents in a sense a kind of relief. Nor there can be any question about the urgency of relief needs which have made necessary the provision of assistance to some 67,000 Jews a month during the past few months.

4. The Effects of the White Paper

The policy of the White Paper instituted by the Chamberlain Government in May 1939 has brought with it a great increase in budgetary needs. Originally issued with the idea of appeasing the Arabs, the White Paper is still regarded by the British as officially in force. Stubbornly adhered to by reactionary spirits in the Colonial Office, the White Paper is the last remnant of a discredited system which has been eliminated within England itself and is being gradually abandoned throughout the Empire.

Clearly directed against Jewish progress in Palestine, the policy of the White Paper, meeting the growing opposition of influential British leaders, can in no way paralyze Jewish progress. Despite the restrictive provisions of the White Paper, Jews can still buy much land in Palestine at favorable terms. We still can absorb an important number of immigrants and refugees. It is our deep conviction that even in the course of the present war, we shall succeed in enlarging the scale of our upbuilding activities and creating increasing employment opportunities for the refugees who continue to arrive at the shores of Palestine.

Experience has shown time and again that Jewish immigrants to Palestine create their own employment opportunities after a period of readjustment. By sharply reducing unemployment, Jews will have made a great step in the combatting of the general policy of the White Paper.

Aware of our potential strength, based on the great needs of the Jewish people and its irresistible urge to Palestine, we confidently expect to

overcome the effects of the White Paper policy. Even if only to effect a change in that policy, we must speed up our land buying and colonization activities and make extraordinary efforts to build up new labor-absorbing industries. This certainly requires increased expenditures.

5. The Needs Which Have Accumulated in the Light of Insufficient Budgets in Previous Years

Although 1941 brings with it requirements of unprecedented scope, it must be considered as a year in which the accumulated burdens of the past have piled up to intensify current needs. In the past three years, as contributions from European Jewry dwindled, the funds American Jews provided were wholly insufficient to maintain the budgets of the Jewish Agency and the Jewish National Fund. Accordingly, colonies were founded with insufficient capital and equipment, housing projects of crucial importance were delayed, the settlement of outlying areas was postponed in many cases and the opportunity for making most effective use of the resources of Palestine was restricted.

Today the results of those restrictions have borne fruit in problems of exceptional urgency. Immigrants who possess certificates for entry into Palestine must now be speeded out of Europe if they are ever to reach safety. Too long we have allowed them to remain in Europe despite their heartrending appeals for help. It is quite logical, therefore, that the present budgets of the Jewish Agency and the Jewish National Fund include items which should properly have been disposed of two and three years ago.

6. More Land Needed

The land which the Jewish National Fund buys in Palestine serves both

a present and a long-range purpose. Its immediate value lies in its availability for productive use. Every dunam of land brought into Jewish ownership can immediately be employed for the raising of food which has a special importance in the light of transportation difficulties caused by the war. In addition, the land which the Jews are buying in Palestine is being obtained to give Palestine Jewry a firm foothold in its own country. It is more than a coincidence that the extent of recognized Jewish influence in Palestine has gone hand in hand with the area in Jewish possession.

The primary objective of the entire program of Palestine upbuilding has been the resettlement of Jews upon a healthy economic basis with a division of economic functions more normal than that prevailing in the constricted ghettos of Europe. As a consequence, Palestine Jewry which numbers some 550,000 includes 137,000 men, women and children directly dependent upon agriculture for a livelihood. This is the largest proportion in agriculture of any Jewish community in the world and has been achieved only because land owned by Jews has created a new Jewish peasant stock.

But the trend toward an expansion of Jewish initiative into farming will be stopped and reversed if land purchase does not proceed at a faster pace. In 1922 when the Jews in Palestine numbered some 83,000, the Jewish-owned land per capita was some 6.7 dunams. By 1941 the average per capita has declined to less than 3 dunams. In other words, the large-scale immigration of the past few years has not been paralleled by land buying on a comparable basis.

Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk, the Assistant Chief of the Soil Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, has called the work of Palestine colonization a "remarkable restoration and reclamation work." He points out "land has other values than its agricultural products." He shows that the colonists "are demonstrating that land in the final analysis is an integral

part of the corporate existence of a nation, even as its people are. If the Jews are permitted to carry out this magnificent restoration and redemption work of the wasted lands of Palestine, they will have set a Messianic example of the possibilities of the restoration of the wasted lands of North Africa and the Near East which have in the past been so badly damaged by the inroads of the desert peoples and their herds."

There is a more immediate value, however, in the purchase of land by the Jewish National Fund. In 1937, its properties were appraised. The capital investment of the Jewish National Fund, excluding loans, securities, investments in water companies, etc., totaled some £P.4,183,000, the original cost. The properties were appraised at a current valuation of £P.6,040,000. The Jewish National Fund is a wise and prudent purchaser of land. It obtains its properties at a fair price, and undertakes immediate restorative work, thus materially adding to the worth of the soil and contributing to the wealth of the entire country.

The Jewish National Fund has already made substantial payment on a total of 198,000 dunams of land. It is this land for which payment must be completed if the investment already made is not to be lost. The average price of a dunam of land in Palestine today is £P.10.8, which would mean that the full cost of 198,000 dunams would be more than £P.2,000,000. But since only £P.976,000 is required for the purchase of these areas, it is clear that an investment already made of more than £P.1,000,000 or \$4,000,000 can be protected only if the additional £P.976,000 is made available. What is involved is the provision by American Jewry of less than half the purchase price of a large area of land which can be brought into immediate production and complete Jewish ownership during the coming year.

The commitments of the Jewish National Fund represent the result of large-scale buying undertaken after the issuance of the law restricting further Jewish land purchase. It is essential that every opportunity for increased Jewish land holdings be seized in order that colonization may continue despite the White Paper.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the issuance of the land law increased the opportunities for acquiring land. Arab owners, afraid of a stricter application in the future, have been eager to sell their unprofitable holdings as soon as possible. Land prices today are far below their peak levels of 1934-1936 and have dropped considerably since the issuance of the White Paper.

The following table showing the decline in Jewish per capita land holdings indicates the necessity for intensified land purchase in order to re-settle on the soil as many as possible of the new immigrants. From 1922, when Jewish-owned land totaled 557,000 dunams until 1941, the area under Jewish ownership multiplied only three times, whereas the population in the same period increased nearly sevenfold.

JEWISH POPULATION OF PALESTINE AND ITS LAND HOLDINGS

(one dunam equals one-fourth acre)

	<u>Jews in Palestine</u>	<u>Jewish Land (in dunams)</u>	<u>Per capita (dunams)</u>
1922	83,794	557,000	6.7
1927	148,000	864,700	5.8
1932	187,000	1,007,500	5.4
1936	390,000	1,231,800	3.2
1939	470,000	1,356,200	2.9
1941	550,000	1,518,000	2.7

PART II

THE BUDGET ITEMIZED

1. IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE AND THE REFUGEE PROBLEM

Life in Europe for millions of Jews has become so intolerable that immigration to Palestine is today their only hope. As a result, Palestine has absorbed some 28,000 Jewish refugees since the outbreak of the European war even though the disruption of shipping and the closing of land routes have made the journey most arduous. Some have arrived in unseaworthy cattle boats. They have ventured into stormy seas, often infested by mines, and have traveled for months until at last they have arrived in Palestine.

The official government figures for immigration show a smaller proportion of refugees who have entered Palestine. It is necessary, however, to add that these figures do not include all who have come in.

For the twenty years beginning January, 1920 and ending December, 1939, a total of 371,000 Jewish immigrants entered Palestine. Incomplete figures for 1940 show immigration of some 20,000 more. During the past twenty-one years, the total of Jewish immigrants who arrived in Palestine was at least 392,000.

DURING THE NINE YEARS FROM 1932 UP TO 1940, NEARLY 300,000 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS ENTERED PALESTINE. DURING THIS IMPORTANT PERIOD, PALESTINE TOOK FIRST PLACE AS A HAVEN FOR REFUGEES FROM HITLERISM. Second place was taken by the United States, which absorbed, from July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1940, a total of 129,078 authorized Jewish immigrants.

Since the beginning of the present war, the average expenditure of the Jewish Agency upon a new immigrant increased greatly in comparison with

previous years. Many of the present refugees, after harrowing experiences in Hitler's concentration camps, followed by an unusually difficult journey involving months on unsanitary, incredibly crowded ships, must be brought back to health. Nearly all of the new arrivals are penniless. Children must be maintained at public expense until their parents are able to get work. Besides, the economy of Palestine is still partly dislocated by the war and the severance of normal exports. True, even the present war-time refugees have finally been able to find a useful place in Palestine economy. This is a remarkable achievement. The process of absorption requires, however, much more time and money than normally. As a result, the per capita expenditure on the refugees who now come to Palestine is about £P.10 (\$40), in comparison with £P.2 in peace-time. The per capita contribution from Jewish public funds is, even at the higher level, only about one-tenth of the amount now spent on an average Jewish refugee in the United States. Should the number of refugees absorbed in Palestine in 1941 total only 20,000, an expenditure of £P.200,000 (\$800,000) would be involved. The budget of the Jewish Agency provides only \$400,000 for this purpose, which represents a severe curtailment on the basis of expectable needs.

In addition to the expenditures on refugees within Palestine, the United Palestine Appeal must provide funds for transportation of the 8,100 Jews possessing certificates for legal entry into the country. Most of these people were caught in the vortex of the war in Eastern Europe. They suddenly found themselves under Nazi and Soviet rule and thereby deprived of money set aside for their transportation. The impossibility of using the previous short sea-routes greatly increased their transportation costs. Whatever zlotys or rubles they may have, are not being accepted as payment for steamship tickets. This is a new emergency situation entirely due to the present war.

We cannot leave these people to the cruel fate which is in store for them if their visas expire. We cannot cut off their only path to salvation because of lack of money. Early in January, 1941, the United Palestine Appeal made possible the transportation of 995 Jewish students, mothers, agricultural pioneers, rabbis, and workmen from Lithuania to Palestine. The total cost of their transportation, involving a round-about trip by way of Japan, was \$175,000, of which \$145,000 was supplied by the United Palestine Appeal. This is a totally new kind of expenditure which was not provided for in the Palestine budgets of this year. The minimum help for the other 8,100 persons who possess all legal documents for entry into Palestine, would require another million dollars. By providing in its budget \$700,000 for this purpose, the United Palestine Appeal has estimated its needs at the lowest possible level.

2. EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF

In normal times, Palestine does not require money for relief needs. The great majority of Palestine's population are able and eager to work, and are proud of their independence. The small percentage of people who are in need of charity are taken care of by local communities and Palestine's own self-government - the Vaad Leumi (National Council of Palestinian Jews). But these are not normal times. The war, interrupting the usual exports of the country and sharply curtailing the supply of raw materials, was a heavy blow to Palestine's Jewish population. True, the Jewish community of Palestine has shown an astonishing vitality and ability to adapt itself to unforeseeable situations. Yet widespread unemployment was unavoidable. Although a quickening of the industrial pace is now being noted, there is still much misery which requires public help.

In 1940, aid to the unemployed, affecting about 60,000 persons, or 12% of Palestine's Jewish population, totaled about £P.240,000 (\$960,000), of

which some £P.55,000 (\$220,000) was contributed by the Jewish Agency. The balance was given by the Palestine Government, the National Council of Palestinian Jews, and local communities. It is a fair assumption that in 1941 the total number of unemployed will remain about the same as in 1940. On one hand industry is picking up, and the supplying of the British armies fighting in the East provides additional employment. On the other hand, the number of Jews in Palestine has increased considerably, and many among the newly arrived refugees will be subjected to intermittent unemployment. Even if unemployment is reduced, a greater number will be thrown on public relief because of exhaustion of their previous resources.

Besides, the Jewish communities of Palestine, burdened by increased expenditures, will hardly be able to contribute for relief as much as they did in the last year. In such circumstances, the expenditure of £P.90,000 (\$360,000), included in the budget of the Jewish Agency for 1941, is a very conservative estimate.

The standards of relief in Palestine are extremely low. Single men on relief receive from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per month. Married men without children get an average of \$6 per month. Tel Aviv spends on its unemployed 10¢ a day. In general, direct relief has affected, since the outbreak of war, 45,000 people in an average month. In January, 1940, aid was given to 57,370 persons. By the end of the summer of 1940, the average number of relief recipients had reached 60,000.

The expenditures of the Jewish Agency for indirect relief (work-relief) greatly exceed its expenditure for direct relief. They include guarantees for loans granted to certain settlements for road-building. A typical case is a guarantee of £P.550 for a loan of £P.1,800 granted by Bitzar, the

public works arm of the Jewish Agency, to the Kfar Saba colony for road-building. That loan was made conditional upon a local investment of an equal sum. The total involved in the whole project, £P.3,600, created 7,400 working days of employment. A working day for each laborer on this project will cost the Jewish Agency at least 75 mils, equivalent to 30¢, even if no part of the guarantee is returned.

3. PRESERVATION OF THE CITRUS INDUSTRY

Among the extraordinary expenditures caused directly or indirectly by the War, the relief which must be given to the citrus industry is one of the most urgent. Palestine's citrus industry is the chief victim of the economic dislocation caused by the War. The sea-ways through the Mediterranean, normally used for the export of Palestine's citrus crop, are closed. Besides, Great Britain, because of the present scarcity of shipping, cannot provide any considerable tonnage for Palestine's citrus crop. The export of Palestine's oranges and grapefruit, which amounted in the season of 1938-1939 to 15,300,000 boxes, will hardly reach 3,000,000 boxes during the present season.

Many growers who had planted with insufficient capital, and are indebted up to their borrowing capacity, are now unable to continue the cultivation of their groves. This applies particularly to residents of Poland and other collapsed areas in Europe who invested all their savings in small groves in Palestine and cannot even communicate with the people to whom they entrusted their cultivation. As a result, a number of groves are not being cultivated and some remain unirrigated. The tree diseases and pests which are an unavoidable result of such neglect represent a serious menace to the entire citrus belt of Palestine. The minimum maintenance of such neglected groves must be therefore considered a community problem. It may be done by relief

workers so that a double purpose may be served: the preservation of the citrus industry, and provision of employment.

The Jewish Agency cannot be indifferent to such a situation. It bears some responsibility towards the harassed small growers, and cannot, besides, overlook the importance of an industry which employs many thousands of Jewish workers. It is, therefore, setting aside a minimum of £P.200,000 (\$800,000) to prevent the abandonment of neglected groves in order to retain a major source of Palestine's exports. Here we have a striking illustration of the semi-governmental character of the Jewish Agency.

There is no doubt that if Palestine's citrus industry is preserved intact through the present war emergency, it is bound to play a great part in the post-war economy of the country. In the United States, the consumption of oranges increased during the last ten years (from 1929 to 1939) by 130%, and of grapefruit by 213%, in the period of the greatest depression in American history. If only Europe's progress had not been crippled by Fascism, anarchy and war, the market for Palestine's citrus fruit would be practically unlimited. We may bitterly regret it after the present war, if we now allow such a valuable investment to deteriorate.

Here are the most important figures on Palestine's citrus industry:

Area of plantation	145,000 dunams
Total investment	\$80,000,000
Pre-war exports (1938-39)	15,300,000 boxes
Value of the crop	\$32,000,000
Number of workers (excluding families)	28,000

Palestine takes second place in world citrus exports - after Spain.

4. LAND BUYING

The agricultural base upon which an economically sound National Home must be built has become progressively more narrow during the past few years. In Holland and Belgium, countries most densely populated and industrialized, there is more land per capita than is held by Jews in Palestine. The following table indicates the area available in terms of population and shows as well how many dunams it would be necessary for the Jewish National Fund to buy if a comparable ratio of land per inhabitant were to be achieved in Palestine:

LAND BASIS OF JEWISH PALESTINE AND OTHER COUNTRIES

	<u>Area in Dunams</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Dunams Per Capita</u>	<u>Additional dunams in Palestine necessary to establish like ratio</u>
Jewish land in Palestine	1,518,000	550,000	2.7	
Belgium	30,497,000	8,386,553	3.7	420,000
Holland	32,892,000	8,728,569	3.8	472,500
New Jersey	19,235,840	4,148,562	4.6	892,500
Massachusetts	20,579,840	4,312,332	4.6	997,500
Switzerland	40,690,000	4,218,000	9.7	3,675,000

Any diminution in the program of land purchase could react only unfavorably upon the whole structure of the Jewish National Home. Land purchasing means progress. The freezing of present levels of land ownership can mean only a dangerous deterioration in the character of Jewish Palestine inasmuch as immigration continues and the population is on the rise.

The following table shows actual purchases of land by the Jewish National Fund since 1922:

PURCHASES OF LAND BY THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

	<u>Dunams</u>		<u>Dunams</u>
1922-23	18,459	1931-32	8,305
1923-24	40,225	1932-33	32,371
1924-25	33,090	1933-34	12,575
1925-26	13,744	1934-35	16,524
1926-27	18,779	1935-36	13,161
1927-28	5,433	1936-37	13,507
1928-29	59,549	1937-38	34,223
1929-30	16,987	1938-39	53,499
1930-31	9,978	1939-40	<u>43,180</u>
		TOTAL	443,589

The average of land prices during the past eighteen years may be conveniently divided into four periods:- one, from 1922 to 1929; the second, from 1929 to 1933; the third, from 1933 to 1937, and the fourth and last from 1937 to 1940. This will give the following table:

AVERAGE LAND PRICES PAID BY THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

<u>Years</u>	<u>Dunams</u>	<u>Cost (Incl. Amelioration)</u>	<u>Average per Dunam</u>
1922-1929	189,279	1,128,037	5.9
1929-1933	67,641	741,306	11.0
1933-1937	55,767	1,161,701	20.8
1937-1940	<u>130,902</u>	<u>1,405,074</u>	<u>10.8</u>
	443,589	4,436,118	10.0

It is essential that new areas be brought into Jewish ownership if the sound division of Palestine's economic life is to be preserved. If land buying were stopped, Palestine could not absorb any considerable number of refugees. Even were the majority of the present refugees to be settled in the

cities, none could be productively employed unless a certain number could be simultaneously colonized on the land. The experience of Palestine shows that at least one family must be settled on the soil to open up new immigration opportunities for three additional families in the cities and for auxiliary work in the villages. Agricultural colonization of Palestine is a paramount condition for the acceptance of a great number of Jewish refugees. Should land buying be stopped, colonization would cease and the absorptive capacity of Palestine would drop to the zero point.

Land in Palestine is not a commodity which can be bought "over the counter." Purchase is a long and tedious process, sometimes requiring many years. In many cases, land recently transferred to the National Fund was the object of negotiations a generation ago. Deposits on certain tracts of land were made fifteen and twenty years ago, and the land is still not in complete Jewish possession. These are the conditions under which the Jews are forced to work. The creation of a national home is not an easy task.

5. RURAL COLONIZATION

The increase in land buying automatically requires a larger scale of colonization. In a normal country where land property is fully secured under all circumstances, the establishment of new settlements could be delayed in time of great financial stress. In Palestine, such a policy must by all means be avoided. No deed, however iron-clad, is a guarantee against squatters and dubious tenants who, relying on the pro-Arab attitude of British officials, might occupy uncultivated Jewish land. Besides, the Palestine law, based on old Turkish legislation, does not recognize absolute ownership if the land is not being cultivated by the new owners after a limited period of time. As a

result of this situation, Jewish institutions cannot afford to put recently bought land in jeopardy because of lack of means to colonize it. Their established policy is therefore to settle immediately any tract of land which comes into Jewish possession. The fifteen new settlements provided for in the budget of 1941 are an irreducible minimum.

In addition to new settlements for which \$500,000 (£P.125,000) is provided in the budget of this year, the Jewish Agency is faced with the urgent necessity of providing the colonies established after 1936 with agricultural machinery, water installations and a minimum of housing. Most of the sixty settlements founded since the outbreak of the Arab terror (April, 1936) were established with insufficient means. Forced to overcome the political dangers involved in the prolonged terror, the Jewish Agency had to accelerate by every means the tempo of colonization. Many settlements established in that period were actually labor camps without housing and with an extremely limited amount of agricultural machinery. Because of inadequate contributions from abroad, and especially from America, final colonization had to be postponed from year to year. No further delay is now possible. This is the explanation of the £P.350,000 included for this purpose in the budget for 1941.

It is interesting to note that in spite of the makeshift arrangements made at the time of their establishment, the sixty settlements founded after 1936 are showing great strength and display an amazing ability to grow even under most unfavorable circumstances. Their population is now much greater than at the time of their foundation, and the area cultivated is increasing from year to year. The same applies to crop production and animal husbandry. Here we have a striking proof of the general rule that colonization in Palestine, even if expensive at its beginning, proves to be the cheapest after several years of existence. When a Jewish settlement is established in

Palestine, it absorbs every year new members for whom no additional money from public funds is required.

In comparing Jewish colonization costs per capita in various lands, the figures for the first year are not an accurate guide. The real test lies in the number of persons living in the colonies after an extended period. It has been the experience of other colonizing projects that, although initial costs may be low, the settlement after a period of years has become expensive in point of the numbers actually engaged in agriculture upon it. The colonies in Palestine have shown such flexibility in production and population as to make their initial costs more than justified.

The following table shows the progress of the settlements established after 1936 with insufficient means:

<u>PRODUCTION OF NEW SETTLEMENTS</u>		
	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>
Cereals (tons)	830	2,500
Fodder (tons)	1,683	7,511
Vegetables (tons)	99	737
Potatoes (tons)	185	451
Eggs (units)	1,820,000	5,029,000
Milk (litres)	800,000	1,457,000
Honey (litres)	6,400	13,120

Established originally with 4,800 settlers, the sixty colonies founded between April 1936 and March 1940, contained 9,450 inhabitants in July 1940. In other words, at an average age of only thirty months, they had doubled their population.

Another illuminating table shows the land cultivated by the new settlements in relation to their whole area. As most of the land bought for these colonies had lain waste for generations, the attainment of a high percentage of cultivation requires much time and energy:

<u>NUMBER OF SETTLEMENTS</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>% OF CULTIVATED LAND</u>
23	one year or less	49%
17	two years	58%
14	three years	65%
6	four years	91%

On the face of this record, money appropriated for further Jewish colonization in Palestine is certainly the best investment from the standpoint of our national future.

6. PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE

In normal times, the budget of the Jewish Agency for urban colonization is much lower than its expenditure for rural development. The help given to industry up to the last year was mainly limited to research and information. In most cases, private capital started new industries without asking for support from the Jewish Agency.

The war and economic complications following in its wake created, however, a new situation. The flow of private capital into Palestine ceased, bank credits were curtailed, and the importation of much-needed raw materials became difficult. Without Jewish Agency guarantees for industrial credits given after the outbreak of war, unemployment in Palestine today would be at least twice as large. The guarantee fund of the Jewish Agency for raw material orders and certain exports proved likewise to be a very important help in preserving the economic balance of the country. Up to now, the guarantees of

the Jewish Agency for the importation of raw materials were not taken up because no losses were incurred by the banks on credits extended for such imports. These guarantees require, however, an actual outlay of money, and their increase must therefore be reflected in the budget of the coming months.

The Jews of Palestine are putting at the disposition of the British army in the East an ever-increasing quantity of products needed for the continuance of the War. The new textile industry of Palestine, the cement factories, chemical plants, mechanical repair shops, and many other important branches of industry are already engaged in war work. The Jewish Agency is highly interested in increasing this effort, both for its actual bearing on the war in the East and also for the great importance which an enlarged industry would certainly assume in the solution of the post-war immigration problems. In many cases, the establishment of new and greatly needed industries with bright prospects is dependent upon Agency participation. The situation is similar to that existing on a much larger scale in our great defense campaign in the United States. The Agency cannot shirk its responsibility. This is the justification for the \$940,000 (£P.235,000) assigned for industrial development in the budget for 1941. A part of it, \$400,000, will form a revolving fund for industrial development; another part, \$300,000, will be used as a guarantee for the purchase of raw materials; and \$200,000 is the share of the Jewish Agency in the Industrial Bank founded by the Association of Palestine Manufacturers. Besides, \$40,000 is assigned in the budget of 1941 for promotion of home industries and small handicrafts. The actual employment created by this modest expenditure is much larger than might be expected; work will be provided for several thousand people.

7. EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The labor organizations of Palestine are eager to provide employment for newly arrived immigrants. This is a function they have undertaken in order to assure continuance of immigration and of opportunity for those who come in. They are ready, if necessary, to suffer temporary hardships to insure a greater influx of Jewish immigrants as the only guarantee for their future security and well-being. They are actively engaged in looking for new employment fields and in training newly-arrived immigrants for new and unusual tasks unfamiliar to Jews in the Diaspora. The Histadruth, the General Federation of Jewish Labor in Palestine, takes a leading part in this activity.

The Jewish Agency is naturally greatly interested in these efforts. It encourages them by helping to bear the considerable expenditures involved in such wholesale training and by cooperating in the search for new outlets of enterprise. In some cases, it assumes certain financial burdens which make possible increased employment of Jewish workers. It covers, for instance, the deficits frequently incurred on government contracts accepted by Jewish labor cooperatives. These contracts are usually offered at very low prices because they are based on the employment of unorganized and very cheap Arab labor. To assure their justified share in such contracts, Jewish labor cooperatives must sometimes bear deficits, and these deficits are in all fairness shared by the Agency.

An interesting example of the Agency's participation in labor expenses is the small subsidy given by it to owners of Jewish citrus groves to enable them to maintain employment of the comparatively more expensive Jewish labor through the present period of distress. The daily wage of a Jewish common laborer in the citrus belt now amounts to 190 mils (76 cents at the present

rate of exchange), in comparison to the 120 or 130 mils for which Arab laborers are willing to work. Under an agreement with the Jewish Agency, the Jewish citrus growers in the valley of Sharon are getting 30 mils per worker per day to sustain the living standard of their employees. Thus, with a comparatively small expenditure, the Agency has been able to keep active one of the most important labor markets in the country.

The Jewish Agency participates likewise in the maintenance of employment agencies. In the cities, the employment agencies are operated by the Histadruth and affiliated labor groups. In some villages, however, these employment bureaus are maintained jointly, on the basis of parity, by the workers and employers.

Another means of increasing employment lies in the guarantees given by the Jewish Agency for credits on road building. Such roads are vital not only for economic reasons, but for security as well. Each guarantee is conditional upon a much greater cash outlay by the settlement concerned.

On the same basis, the Agency participates in housing activities, especially in cases where homes are being built for low-salaried workers or newly-arrived immigrants who are handicapped by limited earnings. In assisting such housing projects, the Agency achieves a triple purpose. It creates new employment opportunities; it provides housing for the poorer strata of the Jewish population and it helps to raise the sanitary levels in the country. The most important project included in the budget of the Agency for 1941 is the enlargement of the harbor of Tel Aviv for which £P.50,000 (\$200,000) is appropriated. As in other building activities of this kind, the participation of the Agency is matched by a much larger expenditure of the local community. The importance of this project cannot be overestimated.

For all these undertakings, the budget of 1941 provides £P.260,000, the equivalent of \$1,040,000. A great part of this expenditure can be actually considered work relief. Here, the Jewish Agency does on a much smaller scale - and with a much smaller rate of expenditure - some of the work achieved by the WPA and the USHA in the United States.

8. FISHING, AVIATION, MARITIME TRADES

A most important function of the Jewish Agency consists in introducing young Jews to branches of labor and national economy from which Jews were estranged in Europe. A similar task is the training of the growing youth of Palestine in trades and professions created by recent technical progress.

One of the most promising "forgotten" trades to which Palestine's youth is being introduced is fishing. With the help of the Jewish Agency, fishing activities in Palestine were enlarged by introducing motorships and mechanical devices to catch fish in the open sea. The Lake of Galilee, naturally rich in fish species, is being gradually converted into an important source of sea food by systematic increase and improvement of its fish resources. Lake Huleh, the Lake Meron of the Bible, which recently came under Jewish control after the acquisition of the "Huleh concession", is also being exploited. Finally, artificial lakes for fresh water species were successfully built in the neighborhood of Haifa.

A still more important employment opportunity, especially for newly-arrived immigrants, exists in maritime trades. Before the present war, all sea traffic to and from Palestine was in non-Jewish and mainly Italian hands. It is a well-known fact that the profits derived by the Italian Line from immigrant traffic to Palestine helped to cover the deficits of its luxury ships in the Atlantic Ocean. The citrus crop from Palestine likewise proved to be very profitable for Scandinavian and other foreign ship companies.

The Jews of Palestine are intent upon transporting their citrus crop and other exports in Jewish bottoms. This is the long-range purpose of the intensive training in maritime trade. The Port of Tel Aviv is manned exclusively by Jewish labor, and many Jewish sailors, stevedores and other maritime workers are busy in the important harbor of Haifa. New cadres of qualified seamen are being trained by the maritime school there. When the war is over, Jewish Palestine will be ready to man its own ships connecting it with the outside world, provided that Jewish capital from abroad is ready to assume its proper share. Of course, this important undertaking could not be financed with public money. The training of the necessary human material is, however, indisputably a public task. Non-Jewish ship companies cannot be expected to accept Jewish apprentices, thus preparing the ground for the penetration of Jewish competitors into maritime trades.

Due to its geographic position, Palestine is predestined to become one of the most important aviation centers in the world. Already some 1,500 Jews are serving in various branches of the R.A.F. Important employment opportunities in aviation can be opened to the Jewish people. Mechanics are being trained for handling airplanes as well as automobiles, trucks and tractors.

The expenditures of the Jewish Agency for all these important activities are expected to reach £P.30,000 (\$120,000) in the current year.

9. EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Years ago, the World Zionist Organization spent a very considerable part of its budget in Palestine on education. There was even a time when its educational budget exceeded its expenditures on colonization. It amounted to 37% of its whole budget in the years 1918-21, and still constituted 24% of its total expenditures in the following eight years - 1921-29.

In 1933, a radical change took place. The school system of the Jewish Agency was transferred to the National Council of Palestinian Jews (Vaad Leumi), which took over most of its financial burden. The participation of the Jewish Agency was limited to a modest subsidy, mainly intended to cover the educational expenses of recently arrived immigrants. In the last year, this subsidy amounted to £P.30,000 at a time when the total school budget of the Vaad Leumi reached £P.173,525. The grant of the Jewish Agency during the last year reached a low record of \$2.00 per child. Some 56,000 children were enrolled in 1940 in the public school system of the National Council. In the budget of the coming year, this subsidy was increased to £P.50,000, which is still only \$3.00 per child per year. The increase of the subsidy became imperative due to the increased number of children and the greater number of needy parents who were unable to pay even a modest tuition fee. The income of the local Jewish community was likewise lessened because of the economic recession in the first year of the war. There is a possibility that, even with an increased subsidy, the wages of the teachers will have to be cut, despite increasing living costs.

In addition to elementary education, the cultural budget of the Agency amounts to less than £P.10,000 (\$40,000) a year. This includes the Eialik Institute, the technical school at Haifa, two famous theatres, Habima and Ohel, the Palestine Symphony Orchestra, and similar institutions. The total budgets of these institutions are seven times as high as the grants of the Agency.

Should the Agency drop its subsidy, private contributors, who in a spirit of sacrifice, continued their support in critical times, may be tempted to follow its lead. The resulting increase in relief expenditures would more than offset such an ostensible economy.

10. SECURITY AND POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

The expenditures of the Jewish Agency on security consist mainly in support of Jewish self-defense established after previous Arab attacks and providing it with the means necessary for their repulsion. This item of expenditure increased greatly after the riots of April, 1936, resulting in a prolonged campaign of anti-Jewish terror. There is not the slightest doubt that Jewish self-defense had a decisive part in the gradual elimination of that menace. Although relations between Jews and Arabs are now much better than they were a few years ago, the Jewish Agency, considering its responsibility for the future, cannot stop its expenditures on defense involving the life and property of the Jewish community in Palestine. Still, it may be able to reduce the expenditure involved in comparison with the last year. Only £P.50,000 (\$200,000) is demanded for this item for the year 1941.

A slight reduction is also expected in the expenditure on political activities. The political centers are usually Jerusalem, London and Geneva. Due to the decline in the importance of the League of Nations, to which the Palestine mandate is officially subjected, the expenditures in Geneva were reduced to a nominal sum of £P.400 (\$1,600) per year. The representative of the Jewish Agency there is now acting mainly as a source of information helping to establish connections with the "collapsed" countries of Europe.

The all-important political activities in London and Jerusalem are naturally maintained to the same extent as in previous years. The Political Department of the Agency in London is mainly concerned with Jewish-British relations, while the political office in Jerusalem gives much attention to Jewish-Arab relations.

11. REPAYMENT OF DEBTS AND INTEREST

During the past few years, lacking adequate funds from abroad, the

agencies drawing their support from the United Palestine Appeal found it necessary to borrow in order to keep a minimum of constructive enterprises going. These borrowings, which represent some £P.546,000, are interest-bearing obligations. The Jewish Agency and the Jewish National Fund must provide in their budgets for the payment of this sum.

12. ADMINISTRATION

The administrative needs of the Jewish Agency and the Jewish National Fund require an expenditure of £P.105,000 (\$420,000) in 1941.

The administrative work of these two organizations consists of supervising the comprehensive tasks which devolve upon these instruments of the Jewish people in the upbuilding and defense of the Jewish National Home. In the case of the Jewish National Fund, land must be purchased and ameliorated, new areas of colonization must be investigated, afforestation must be carried on, water must be provided. In some cases roads must be built.

For the Jewish Agency there is the necessity of regulating the absorption of new immigrants into the economy of the country. The industry of the nation must be actively promoted. New enterprises must be encouraged. Established business must be assisted over difficult periods of credit stringency. The wartime demands of both the civil and military population must be met through the expansion of the industrial plant. Colonization must be actively furthered in order to increase the food production of the nation. Cultural activities demand assistance in order to assure the enrichment of every phase of life in Palestine.

These are the uses to which the funds of the Jewish National Fund and the Jewish Agency are put. The administrative expenditure, constituting three percent of the total budget, is handled judiciously and efficiently.

13. RESERVE AGAINST CONTINGENCIES

This item involves £P.70,000 (\$280,000). In 1940 the evacuation of orphan asylums and similar institutions from Haifa and Tel Aviv after Italian air attacks represented one of the unexpected developments which had to be met. Another such event was the tragedy of the Patria which exploded in Haifa harbor. Its 1,700 refugee passengers were subsequently put into the custody of the Jewish Agency and their maintenance was made dependent upon the funds which the Jewish Agency could provide.

It is clear that a reserve against such unanticipated crises must be set up. In this case the item represents not more than 2% of the total budget.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

Amid all the hardships of war, Palestine remains the one country which offers the opportunity for Jewish immigration and Jewish regeneration. In the first fifteen months of the war it absorbed some 28,000 refugees; 10 new settlements were founded and 63 factories were added to the already imposing list of Palestine's industrial establishments. The Jewish population reached a new high level, not only in actual figures, but in relation to the entire population of Palestine. There are today some 550,000 Jews in Palestine constituting the largest free Jewish community in the world actively allied with Great Britain in the struggle against Hitler.

Enlarged land buying activities, more intensive colonization and a rapid industrial expansion in connection with war needs open the prospect for large scale immigration after the war.

PALESTINE IS TODAY NOT ONLY A VITAL SECTOR IN THE CHAIN OF BRITISH DEFENSE BUT THE GREATEST HOPE FOR JEWISH RECONSTRUCTION WHEN THIS WAR HAS BEEN WON. Jewish communities of Europe are being annihilated. Jews by the

million are being torn from all contact with Jewish life. Yet Palestine continues to build and to defend its achievements of the past two decades.

Up until now Palestine has made only modest demands upon American Jewish generosity. The crisis in world Jewish life together with the great possibilities which Palestine presents as a future haven for large segments of uprooted European Jewry, demand more adequate participation by the American Jewish community in the work of salvation which is taking place in the Jewish National Home.



A P P E N D I X

THE CONSOLIDATED BUDGET OF THE

JEWISH AGENCY AND JEWISH NATIONAL FUND FOR 1941 (in Dollars)

The budget, originally in Palestine Pounds, is computed in U.S. dollars at the present rate of four dollars for a Pound.

1. Immigration	\$ 400,000
2. Relief (in connection with the War)	360,000
3. Help to Citrus Industry	800,000
4. Land Buying	3,684,000
5. Colonization (including land improvements)	2,516,000
6. Promotion of Trade and Industry	940,000
7. Employment and Vocational Training	1,040,000
8. Fishing, Aviation, Maritime Trades	120,000
9. Education and Culture	400,000
10. Security and Political Activities	500,000
11. Repayments of Loans and Interest	2,180,000
12. Administration (Jewish Agency, Palestine Foundation Fund, Jewish National Fund)	420,000
13. Reserve against contingencies	<u>280,000</u>

TOTAL for Jewish Agency and Jewish National Fund \$13,640,000

Of this total, the Jewish Agency expects to spend \$7,640,000 and the Jewish National Fund \$6,000,000.