



Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

Featuring collections from the Western Reserve Historical Society and
The Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives

MS-4787: Abba Hillel Silver Papers, 1902-1989.

Series I: General Correspondence, 1914-1969, undated.

Sub-series A: Alphabetical, 1914-1965, undated.

Reel
73

Box
25

Folder
1611

United Jewish Appeal, United Palestine Appeal, national
budgeting, 1941.

Committee on the Referendum for Budgeting

207 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

(In Formation)

March 14, 1941

SIMON SHETTER, Detroit
Chairman

DR. ISRAEL A. ABRAMS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SAUL ABRAMS, Providence, R. I.
A. DAVID ADLER, Streubenville, Ohio
JUDGE SAMUEL BARNET, New Bedford, Mass.
MR. OSCAR G. BENDER, Philadelphia, Pa.
DR. LEWIS BERLIN, Norfolk, Va.
EDWARD BERMAN, Bayonne, N. J.
ROBERT M. BENNETT, Philadelphia, Pa.
RABBI LEONORE BEERLAW, Washington, D. C.
CHARLES BROWN, Los Angeles, Calif.
JESSE H. CALMENDSON, St. Paul, Minn.
A. B. COHEN, Scranton, Pa.
RABBI HERMAN M. COHEN, St. Paul, Minn.
MAURICE N. DANNENBAUM, Houston, Texas
BEN DUBERSTEIN, Dayton, Ohio
ALBERT K. EPSTEIN, Chicago, Ill.
MOSE M. FELD, Houston, Texas
GERSHON FENSTER, Tulsa, Okla.
RABBI LEON L. FEUER, Toledo, Ohio
RABBI LEON FRAM, Detroit, Mich.
RABBI JACOB FREEDMAN, Fall River, Mass.
HERMAN GELLER, Paterson, N. J.
JOSEPH GOLDBERG, Worcester, Mass.
HYMAN GOLDMAN, Washington, D. C.
DR. ISRAEL M. GOLDMAN, Providence, R. I.
ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN, Hartford, Conn.
GUSTAVE L. GOLDSCHIN, Los Angeles, Calif.
RABBI EMANUEL GREEN, Aurora, Ill.
RABBI SIMON GREENBERG, Philadelphia, Pa.
RABBI EUGENE GREENFIELD, Portsmouth, Va.
JOSEPH E. GROSSBERG, Schenectady, N. Y.
ISAAC S. HELLER, New Orleans, La.
RABBI JAMES G. HELLER, Cincinnati, Ohio
ALEX HIMMELMAN, Milwaukee, Wis.
OLIVER M. KAUFMAN, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MR. WILLIAM KIRSHNER, Nashville, Tenn.
PROF. GUSTAVE KLAUSNER, St. Louis, Mo.
RABBI S. JOSHUA KORN, Utica, N. Y.
ELIAS G. KRUPP, El Paso, Texas
E. MAURICE LABOVITZ, Duluth, Minn.
NATHAN E. LAZARUS, Buffalo, N. Y.
RABBI MAURICE A. LAZOWICK, Mobile, Ala.
RABBI SAMSON H. LEVY, Selma, Ala.
JUDGE LOUIS E. LEVINTHAL, Philadelphia, Pa.
I. M. LIEBERMAN, Jacksonville, Fla.
ALEXANDER LOWENTHAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. BEERY MANISCHENWITZ, Cincinnati, Ohio
MORTIMER MAY, Nashville, Tenn.
RABBI ABRAHAM J. MESCH, Birmingham, Ala.
DR. LEWIS I. MILLER, Denver, Colo.
FREDERICK K. PLOVE, Keweenaw, Wis.
SOL M. REITER, Newburgh, N. Y.
JACK S. RICE, Vicksburg, Miss.
ABRAHAM RICHIE, Los Angeles, Calif.
ABRAHAM ROCKER, Elizabeth, N. J.
MR. SIDNEY H. ROGOVIN, Asheville, N. C.
HENRY ROSENBAUM, Plainfield, N. J.
MR. ARMIN ROSENBERG, Milwaukee, Wis.
BERNARD W. ROSENBERG, Warren, Ohio
CHARLES J. ROSENBLUM, Pittsburgh, Pa.
RABBI SAMUEL S. RUDERMAN, New London, Conn.
SAMUEL M. SALNY, Fitchburg, Mass.
SAMUEL H. SCHAFFER, Denver, Colo.
MELVIN H. SCHLESINGER, Denver, Colo.
HYMAN M. SEIDELMAN, Milwaukee, Wis.
MAURICE SHADEN, Johnston, Pa.
RABBI AARON SHAPIRO, Augusta, Ga.
RABBI MAX SHAPIRO, Miami, Fla.
FELIX SHEVINSKY, Birmingham, Ala.
DR. HARRY P. SHUCKERMAN, Birmingham, Ala.
MR. ADOLPH SIKSOTV, Los Angeles, Calif.
DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER, Cleveland, Ohio
LOUIS E. SPIGULER, Washington, D. C.
NATHAN M. STEIN, Milwaukee, Wis.
J. M. STUCHEN, Rockford, Ill.
Z. SWETT, Portland, Ore.
WILLIAM H. SYLK, Philadelphia, Pa.
HERMAN P. TAUBMAN, Dallas, Texas
EMANUEL TEITELBAUM, Johnston, Pa.
MAX TIEGER, Elizabeth, N. J.
RABBI SANDERS A. TOFIELD, Houston, Texas
MR. RAFAEL TOUBOYER, Washington, D. C.
ABRAHAM I. UELANDER, Elizabeth, N. J.
RALPH WECHSLER, Newark, N. J.
JOE WEINGARTEN, Houston, Texas
SAMUEL B. WEINSTEIN, Portland, Ore.
BEN R. WINICK, Knoxville, Tenn.
JACK L. ZUSSER, Houston, Texas
RABBI HARRY Z. ZWELLING, New Britain, Conn.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver.
The Temple
E. 105th St. & Ansel Rd.,
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

The reconstitution of the United Jewish Appeal has created some confusion with respect to the status of the referendum being conducted in Welfare Fund communities by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

The referendum has not been cancelled.

The rejection of the proposal for the establishment of a national budgeting committee is just as vital and valid as before the United Jewish Appeal was re-established.

In some quarters it is said that--now that the United Jewish Appeal, to the satisfaction of all groups, has been re-stored--the country should welcome a national budgeting committee. It is said (a) that the United Jewish Appeal represents an invasion of the autonomy of the local communities and (b) that the Allotment Committee which will function for the United Jewish Appeal is, in essence, the same thing as the national budgeting committee as the Council of Jewish Federations has proposed. That reasoning is fallacious.

(1) The fact that the United Jewish Appeal was recreated was due entirely to the demands of the local communities, which brought pressure to bear on all the agencies involved. Moreover, the organizations of the United Jewish Appeal voluntarily agreed among themselves on the terms of their combined campaign, so that it was not a decision imposed on these causes but one at which they themselves arrived.

(2) The Allotment Committee of the United Jewish Appeal includes representatives directly chosen by the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal. The three additional members representing the Welfare Fund communities must be acceptable to these two organizations. In other words, the agencies themselves have amply protected their interests and thus assured their constituency throughout the nation that the causes in which they are concerned and to which they contribute were amply safeguarded by their trustees.

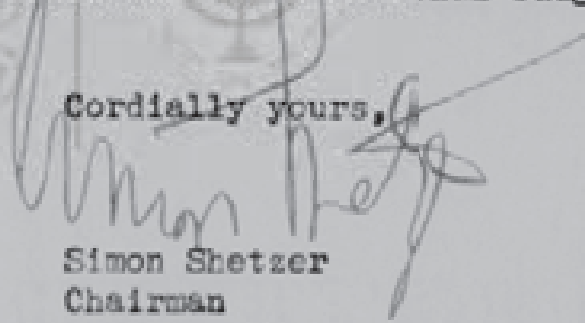
The aim of the Committee on the Referendum on Budgeting is to defeat the proposal to establish a national budgeting committee so that (a) local communities, in just such a manner as they acted with regard to the United Jewish Appeal, shall not be

inhibited in any way to express their wishes: (b) the basic causes in Jewish life shall not be at the mercy of a small central committee instead of being determined by the Jews of America as a whole, through their local funds and through the great national organizations established for their specific furtherance; and (c) that there shall not be created a rigid uniformity of thinking for American Jews through a small central committee which, through the power of recommending or defining ratios for national and overseas agencies, will have the control of these institutions about which American Jewry--rightfully--has wide differences of opinion.

It should be emphasized again: the Committee on the Referendum on Budgeting, supporting the minority proposal in the referendum, urges the continuation and expansion of the fact-finding services of the Council of Federations so that each community and contributor shall have the utmost factual information about each agency. But the interpretation of causes, the crystallization of ideas, must be left to each community, so that American Jewry and the organizations formed to carry through essential programs shall have complete freedom to make choices.

Enclosed herewith is a statement indicating which communities have up to this date accepted the minority proposal and rejected the plan for the establishment of a national budgeting committee.

Cordially yours,


Simon Shetzer
Chairman

[1941]

Committee on the Referendum for Budgeting
207 Fourth Avenue
New York City

PITTSBURGH REJECTS BUDGET COMMITTEE; URGES ABANDONMENT OF REFERENDUM

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 14th - The Jewish community of Pittsburgh, rejecting the proposal for the establishment of a national budgeting committee to determine ratios for national and overseas agencies applying to local Welfare Funds for support, adopted a resolution calling upon the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds to abandon the current referendum among its member agencies with regard to the establishment of a national budgeting committee.

Pittsburgh's action was taken at a joint meeting last night of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh Federation of Jewish Charities, and of the United Jewish Fund. In the Board of the Federation the vote was 10 against the majority proposal recommended by the Board of Directors of the Council of Federations, and 3 in favor. Among the Board of Directors of the United Jewish Fund the vote was 11 against the proposal and 3 in favor.

In casting its votes, the boards of the two organizations through which the Jewish community of Pittsburgh raises its funds, adopted two recommendations:

(1) that it is the consensus of opinion that the present fact-finding work of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds be continued, as was recommended by the majority and minority reports of the Committee to Study National Budgeting Proposals; and

(2) that the Board of Directors of the Council of Federations, which had, by a majority, approved the proposal for the establishment of a national budgeting committee, should withdraw the referendum in which votes were now being cast, for the sake of unity and peace in American Jewry.

The Committee on the Referendum, which is in favor of the minority report, announced that Tulsa, Oklahoma has unanimously voted to reject the proposal of the Council of Federations.

A unanimous vote against the establishment of a national budgeting committee was also registered by Sharon, Pa.

Other communities which have gone on record against the proposal are Milwaukee, Wisc., Washington, D.C., Trenton, N.J., Utica, N.Y., Warren, Ohio, Ft. Wayne, Ind., Sioux City, Ia., Knoxville, Tenn., St. Paul, Minn. and Duluth, Minn.



COMMITTEE ON THE REFERENDUM FOR BUDGETING
207 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

RELEASE ON RECEIPT

: The Proposal for National Budgeting :
: :
: An Analysis of its Implications :
: :
: By James G. Heller :
: :
: Spiritual Leader of Isaac M. Wise Temple :
: :
: Cincinnati, Ohio :
: -----

I was among those present at the assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds at Atlanta four weeks ago. I heard the proposal, later approved by the Board, and, after a debate, submitted for a referendum of the constituent bodies. I formed an opinion then that this was a thoroughly unwise and ill-timed suggestion, and I have found no reason since to alter that opinion, though I have given the matter the best thought of which I am capable.

In some of the statements, issued by officials of the National Council, there is the implication that all opposition to the proposal for National Budgeting is partisan, arising from a fear that has no relation to the merits of the suggestion. My own feeling toward it has nothing to do with this. And in these concise, few paragraphs I shall be able only to indicate the reasons, in the nature of the proposal itself and its relation to the actualities of the American Jewish scene, why it seems to me the height of unwisdom, and why I hope that welfare-funds and federations throughout the country will definitely vote against it.

The crux of the matter is to be found in the project to "evaluate" the work and needs of the great national and international agencies, and to suggest ratios to welfare-funds. There are two alternatives: either communities will not ask nor accept this service, in which case it would be a work of

supererogation and might as well not be undertaken. Or it will (as I predict it would) be accepted by the majority of welfare-funds for their guidance, and it would then exercise, in effect, a certain compulsive influence.

No one objects to the National Council furnishing "facts" to its constituents. But to go beyond this is to dive headlong into a dangerous and doubtful activity. How does one "evaluate" the work of such organizations as the Joint Distribution Committee or the United Palestine Appeal? All the objective factors that can be gathered would still give no basis for such a judgment. A large number of imponderables enter. And to contend, as some of these gentlemen do, that it is all very simple, that there is no reason to anticipate trouble, is quite simply to deny the obvious and glaring facts. There are different philosophies behind sections of the American Jewish community, different estimates as to the importance of certain kinds of work. Palestine, for example, by many people, has always been judged, not by its size, not even by the people who then dwelt in it, not by the ratio of the flow of migrants to it, but by its cultural, national, religious significance - by its relation to the totality of the Jewish problem in the world. And conversely it would be idle to deny that many people are opposed to giving certain monies to Palestine, not because they dislike the Jews who go there, but because they have a profound distrust of the whole experiment, because it still arouses an insensate opposition in them. These are facts! They are not idle fancies. How then can you come to an objective evaluation of such causes, when you are patently dealing with subjective factors all along the line?

Nor does multiplying talk about "impartial" committees solve the problem. Personally I have always thought that in such matters the only impartial Jew is a dead Jew. There is a great difference between agreements arrived at nationally by groups which rest upon a certain degree of democratic processes, which call together hundreds and thousands of their followers in regional and national conclaves, which can count upon their loyalty in

accepting such an agreement, - and simply delegating the solution of the question to a small group of neutrals, who may or may not be able to hit upon workable compromises.

It is a tragedy that the national agencies abandoned the United Jewish Appeal. But in the light of their failure to agree I can see but one democratic solution. Let each community debate the issue for itself and arrive at some compromise. These compromises, these allocations will differ in various sections of the country and in various communities. Travel about the land and you cannot fail to observe that this will be so. Out of all this, in two hundred and twenty-five welfare-funds, there will be a fair degree of justice. The result will be truly representative of the total attitude of the Jews of the United States. But delegate all this to a small group, and the result will depend upon their individualities, upon the degree of their genuine impartiality (if there can be impartiality on such questions!), upon narrow and accidental conditions! Is it democratic to take the decision away from Jewish communities and turn it over to a committee?... I know that the answer will be made that communities will still retain the right to accept or reject the recommendations of such a committee. But I point out again that, unless they win some power of acceptance by a majority of funds, they will be valueless!

Is centralization always a gain? Far from it! Often it means danger,- connotes not unity but repression. From the beginning, though I like the Community Councils and the work of the Welfare Funds, I have thought that there were certain dangers inherent in their expansion and joint action on a national scale. From being present at regional meetings of welfare-funds I know that this fear has been and is shared by many others. The welfare funds came into existence to save money and effort, - to stop the scandalous proportion expended for purposes of collection. They were never intended to be a super-government of the American Jewish community, a way of shaping its life by moving steadily toward control of its giving. Unity gained at the expense

of life, at the expense of minorities, at the expense of some of the deepest and most hopeful impulses of the Jewish masses, will not heal the breach, will not conduce toward harmony and cooperation. It will be a deadly unity. It will engender antagonisms and resentments that will, I predict, disrupt the hopeful beginnings of working and thinking together through existent councils and funds. Denying the truth will not produce unity. There are still deep-seated differences among Jews, differences that go far back in history, that have their origin in varieties of economic status, of national derivation, and of closely woven "ideologies" of Jewish life. I wish it were not so, but I know only too well that it is. The time has not come to force upon the American Jewish community a control from above, especially a control that comes, as it were, through the back-door, by getting hold of the great funds we raise for refugees, for foreign aid and for Palestine!

If the National Council is wise, it will abandon the proposal. It will not persist, as some seem to me to do, in shutting its eyes to its probable results. It will not keep on repeating that this is a perfectly innocuous suggestion, sweetly reasonable, designed only to be of brotherly aid! If it wishes to grow, to serve, to follow the realities of Jewish life as it converges slowly toward mutual understanding and unity, it will not try to hasten the millennium; it will not destroy what it has already succeeded in building. It is my hope that American Jewish communities, when they have sat down and thought this through, will reject the proposal, and will go forward along democratic lines.

ELISHA M. FRIEDMAN
15 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

March 21, 1941

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Chmn.,
Jewish Welfare Fund
Chester-Twelfth Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

The referendum on the proposal to establish a National Advisory Budgeting Service terminates on April 1. I am taking the liberty of submitting a memorandum to you citing facts and figures which would overwhelmingly justify an affirmative vote if you have not voted and would justify reversing your vote if you voted in the negative.

I was Director of the Inquiry of the Allotment Committee of the United Jewish Appeal for 1940 and had close contact with the problems involved in the referendum. I believe the efficiency of Jewish philanthropy in the United States will be advanced by a centralized advisory budgeting service.

Furthermore, I have been active for over twenty years in a variety of causes for Palestine and have been a life member and a life long contributor to the Zionist organizations. Because I believe in Zionism, I am confident its growth in the United States can be accelerated by the establishment of a National Advisory Budgeting Service.

Yours very truly,

Elisha M. Friedman
Elisha M. Friedman

EMF:mf



THE SYNAGOGUE BULLETIN

Baltimore Hebrew Congregation

*To interpret Judaism in terms of contemporary life
To present the eternal values in Judaism
To stimulate faith through knowledge
To reflect a vital Jewish life through activity
To integrate Jews and Judaism in the American scene*

VOL. XXV

Baltimore, Md., March 21, 1941

No. 24

What's Behind the Opposition to the Welfare Funds Budget Committee Proposal?

There will be a United Jewish Appeal, but the discussion on the Welfare Funds Budget Committee proposal remains to be decided. Communities are still arguing the question and will vote before April 1st: Shall the Welfare Funds Federation set up this Budget Committee, to study the various agencies and suggest reasonable quotas? The Board of Directors of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds at the Atlanta meeting voted overwhelmingly YES; a small minority voted NO. Meanwhile, much mail is being sent out.

I have received, for example, the minority report. In summary it declares against the proposal because: 1—its report will not be objective but prejudiced; 2—its findings will become mandatory; 3—American Jewry will therefore be dominated by a very small, rich oligarchy who will decide Jewish destiny here and abroad on the basis of its prejudices and without regard to the desires of the masses of Jews.

Yet, in agreeing to reconstitute the United Jewish Appeal, the Zionist groups accept the very principle of Committee allocation which they are asking the communities to reject! The terms of the joint drive are as follows: The first eight and a half million collected will be divided roughly on the basis of two million for National Refugee Service, four million for Joint Distribution Committee, and two and a half million for United

SCHEDULE OF SERVICES

Friday Evening, March 21st,

at 7:30

Saturday Morning, March 22nd,

at 10:30

RABBI LIEBERMAN

will speak on

"WHAT CAN THE SABBATH
MEAN TODAY?"

YOUNG PEOPLE'S GROUP
MEETING

Sunday Evening, March 23rd, at 6:30

Meyer Auditorium

Palestine Appeal. The campaign goal is twenty-five million. That means that seventeen million, if the goal is reached, or any amounts over the first eight and a half million are to be allocated by a Committee. If the Zionists accept the Committee in the one case, why do they reject it in the other? If the principle is valid in one case, why is it not valid in the other? If by agreeing to the findings of the Committee in the United Jewish Appeal, they accept the fact that it is possible to find an objective group of men,

why do they deny the same possibility in the Welfare Funds proposal for a Committee?

This flagrant inconsistency cuts the ground from under the feet of the opposition to the Welfare Funds proposal.

Let us be clear on the issue. The opposition to the proposal comes from the Zionist groups. The Zionist Organization of America, the American Jewish Congress, the Reconstruction group and the Hadassah have combined in a great offensive against the Budget Committee proposal. That the Hadassah has joined in is surprising and should give pause to many non-Zionist women who support Hadassah. These groups, having a common philosophy and program of Jewish life, have now openly joined hands for a common purpose: to control American Jewry. They are motivated by a diaspora nationalism—i.e., that Jews throughout the world are members of a Jewish nation in an exile that can only be redeemed by the establishment of a Jewish state. They will press this issue now on a Britain fighting for her life, threatened in the Near East, desperately needing Arab support. Their aim is to make demands at the Peace Conference in the name of the American Jewish community.

They condemn the idea of the Budget Committee as totalitarian! Yet who is to decide? Why, the communities themselves. They are now voting. Is this totalitarian or is it democratic? They speak in the name of democracy, yet seem to fear to submit the proposal to the various communities. They talk about Jewish unity, yet themselves throw into the discussion the shibboleths of class warfare, seeking to discredit men and women who have served the Jewish cause faithfully for generations. They cast aspersions upon people because they have money and build up suspicions between rich and poor, between Jew and Jew. The best case for the creation of the Budget Committee is made by them who oppose it.

They call us "escapist Jews". Escapist—yes, American Jews would escape from the leadership of those who are still rooted in ghetto memories and patterns

of thinking; we would escape from those who interpret Jewish life in terms of politics. We would escape from those who mouth democracy but who would set up an American Jewish leadership alien to the spirit of America. We would escape from those who reduce the religious heritage of Israel to only one aspect of what they are pleased to call "Jewish civilization".

The Zionists have a perfect right to their opinion, to express it and to press it. We who oppose have the same right. We reject the Zionist attempt to speak in the name of American Jewry.

Only one final word need be said. In a larger sense, it is not Palestine which is at stake. What is at stake is the future of American Israel and its ability to continue to help Jews all over the world.

The time has come for those of us who feel for Palestine, who desire to bring there every Jew who wants and needs to go there, who wish to reconstruct the land, to create there a Jewish cultural-religious center—the time has come for us to seek some other way than through the Zionist Organization of America, so heavy with politics in philosophy and program. Let us utilize one of the existing organizations which build in the field of economics. This is the only sure reconstruction. Let the Zionists take care of politics *if they can*. There is even now no unity in the Yishub, despite many efforts. And the status of Palestine after the war—who knows? But build up the Yishub on the solid basis of economics—people, agriculture, business, industry. Eschew politics! The future will take care of itself. Meanwhile, the greatest Jewry in the world should not undermine its own stability by accepting the status of exiles in its own home.

The Welfare Funds proposal for a Budget Committee should carry!

Morris S. Lazon

RABBI LAZARON'S ACTIVITIES

Within the last week Rabbi Lazon spoke at the Millbrook School for Boys in northern New York, at Vassar College at the chapel and before two dis-

cussion groups; he conducted vesper services at Maryland State Teachers College and a discussion period afterward, and addressed the Men's Club of the First Unitarian Church at the first meeting which welcomed their new minister, Rev. Dr. W. W. W. Argow.

THE SISTERHOOD **Things to Remember**

1. If you haven't already sent your Shlach Monas contribution, please send it at once to Mrs. Jerome L. Fox, 3307 Bancroft Road.

2. Your cooperation is requested. Make your Seder reservations early. The date: Saturday, April 12th. Tickets at \$1.00 per person may be purchased at the Synagogue House, from Mrs. David Sonneborn—3213 Bancroft Road, Liberty 0104—or from Sisterhood Board members.

3. Reserve this date: Monday, April 7th, when Rabbi Lazonon will give one of his delightful and charming programs of readings. The Sisterhood anticipates these meetings when our own rabbi displays his versatility and unusual talents.

H. M. D.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S GROUP
SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 23rd
Guest Speaker
MRS. MARIE BAUERNSCHMIDT
Supper at 6:30 Meyer Auditorium

MUSIC OF THE SYNAGOGUE

"He is blessed that cometh in the name of the Lord", is the text of the anthem to be sung at the service on Friday evening. The music was written by Charles Gounod.

A brilliant Motet by H. Alexander Matthews will be sung on Saturday morning on the following text: (Chon. xxix) "Blessed be Thou, Lord God of Israel, our Father forever and ever. Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all that is in the heaven and the earth is Thine; Thine is the kingdom, O Lord, Thou art exalted above all, and Thou art exalted as head above all. Now therefore,

our God, we thank Thee, and praise Thy glorious name. Alleluia."

A. M.

SYNAGOGUE HOUSE

HOME TALENT NIGHTS, an annual event of the Synagogue House, will be held this year as follows: Senior Clubs—Tuesday evening, March 25; Intermediate Clubs—Thursday evening, March 27. Each evening a one-act play will be presented by each of the competing clubs and a cup will be awarded the club in each group for the best selected and the best presented play.

The Renaissance Club celebrated its second anniversary with a banquet and dance at the Hotel Emerson on Sunday evening, March 16.

RELIGIOUS SCHOOL **PURIM OPERETTA**

Last Sunday morning, the boys and girls of the school gave a creditable performance of a Purim Cantata. Mrs. Sara Stulman Zierler coached the children, assisted by Mr. Samuel Selsky. Mrs. O. P. Joseph was in charge of costumes and scenery; Mr. Norman Stulman in charge of lighting. The cast was as follows:

Ahasuerus—Paul Welman, Jr.
Vashti—Evelyn Eliason
Esther—Helen Gene Goldman
Mordecai—Alan Schwartzman
Haman—Nathan Nachlas
Chamberlain—David Solomon
Mimucban—Ralph Goldman
Conspirators—Irving F. Cohn, Robert Speert
Heralds—Benjamin Hackerman, Roger Maass
Maidens—Rhona Fay Bernstein, Lucille Geldstein, Carol Kastner, Elaine Kind, Lora Leiser, Norma Levinson, Rita Manner, Allyse Taubman
Nobles—Roger Dalsheimer, Louis Frank, Jr., Alan Fried, Behrl Hirschman, Alan Lebow, Frank Millhauser, Joseph Sinsheimer

We take this means to express appreciation to Mrs. Hugo Dalsheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Cohn and Mrs. A. M. Sheffler for their kind assistance.

RHYMES ON MORAL INSTRUCTION

*Attributed to Rabbi Hai Ben Sherira Gaon
(Died 1038)*

Be roused, my son, awake, and be on
the alert, listen to instruction, reproof,
and counsel!

Take up the song, and consider how
to make it the rule of life. I have inter-
woven therein maxims and precepts as a
guide to the memory of the diligent, and
as a source of instruction to the younger
ones from their youth. I have weighed
it, guarding it as the apple of the eye; I
have composed it in the most simple of
language. See, I pray thee, to carry it out
in its full measure, and thou shalt prosper
if thou take hold of the right path.

Fear God, my son; this is the begin-
ning of my speech. Arise and listen to
my words, and let thy first daily service
be to offer up prayer unto thy God.

It is incumbent on thee every morn-
ing on rising to give thanks unto Him
Who supplieth thy wants; beseech con-
tinually the presence of God, and then
He will fulfill all thy requests.

Observe the commandment, observe the
precept and law, and understand that by
means of them thy soul shall be bound
(sc. in the bundle of life).

Associate with the select and those
who can discern: adhere to them and in-
cline not unto foolish ones. Bend thine
ear to the speech of the wise, and thine
eye will gather from them precious stones.

Wherever thou dwellest and sojourn-
est, look to thyself; and with regard to
thy pocket, envy not thy companion. Eat
bread and salt, and feed on herbs, and ask
not a dole from the wealthy. Rather die
and be buried than go about and beg of
thine own kind. For why ask a favour of
one dependent on favours? Make thy
request unto God: is not everything in
the hands of God?

Be not asleep: look at the art, and let
not thy foot be slack; in the summer
gather month by month of that which
thou shalt eat in the days of winter and
frost.

OFFERINGS

At the services last Sabbath, prayers
were offered in memory of:

Harris N. Brodie, by the Congregation
Daniel W. Crone, by his widow and
children

Simon Falk, by Mrs. Rae Seidenman and
family

Harry Feldenheimer, by his family, Mr.
and Mrs. Isaac Ottenheimer, Mr. and
Mrs. Aaron Rothschild and Mrs. Moses
Rothschild and family

Joseph Fensterwald, by his sister, Mrs.
Gertrude Fried

Sarah Frank, by Mrs. Sel Loewner and
the Congregation

Harry Gruber, by his widow and the
Congregation

Jay Himmelrich, by Hilda and Alfred
Himmelrich

Meyer Kadden, by his children

Sophia Lewyt Rose, by her daughters and
the Congregation

Milton Rosenstock, by his widow and
daughter

Abraham Schein, by his daughter, Mrs.
Louis Goldstein

Isaac Solomon, by his daughter, Mrs. N.
Garb

Meyer L. Straus, by the Congregation

Max Weiler, by Mrs. Max Weiler and
children

IN MEMORIAM HARRY FELDENHEIMER

The Synagogue Bulletin

Published weekly by the Baltimore Hebrew
Congregation except during the months of June,
July, August and September. Chartered 1830.

1914 MADISON AVENUE

Annual Subscription, 50 cents

Single Copies, 3 cents

Entered as second-class matter October 13, 1908,
at the Post Office at Baltimore, Maryland, under
the Act of March 3, 1879.

THE STAFF

MORRIS E. LAZARON, Rabbi

MORRIS EISENBERG, Associate Rabbi

LESTER ENGLANDER, Cantor

MRS. REHINA M. HARRIS, Director of
Synagogue House

ABRAHAM MOSES, Director of the Choir

MRS. LOUIS ROBINSON, Executive Secretary
of Religious School

MISS ROSE GREENBERG, Secretary to the
Rabbi

Committee on the Referendum for Budgeting
207 Fourth Avenue
New York City

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

LEADING REFORM RABBI VOTE DOWN NATIONAL BUDGETING PROPOSAL

New York, April 3rd - A majority of the members of the Executive Board of the Central Conference of American Rabbis is opposed to the proposal for the establishment of a National Budgeting Advisory Committee. It was disclosed today by Rabbi James G. Heller, Vice-President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

Rabbi Heller of Cincinnati, a leading member of the Committee on the Referendum for Budgeting, reported that he had conducted an informal poll among the members of the Executive Board of the Central Conference, and that eight of the members rejected the proposal and four voted in favor. This vote did not include the vote of Rabbi Heller, who has taken a leading role in emphasizing the unwisdom of the establishment of a National Budgeting Committee, which would give to a small central group the power to recommend ratios for all national and overseas agencies appealing to Welfare Funds for support.

Committee on the Referendum for Budgeting

207 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y.

(In Formation)

SIMON SHETTER, Detroit
Chairman

April 9, 1941

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

The discussion initiated at the Atlanta, Ga. Conference of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds on the subject of national budgeting is now ending. When the Board of Directors of the Council meets shortly, procedures on counting the ballots will be determined.

According to our tabulation, a majority of the member agencies of the Council, which we believe are entitled to vote on this issue, have endorsed the minority proposals favored by this Committee, i.e.,

(a) extension of the fact-finding facilities of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds

(b) definite rejection of a central committee with the power to evaluate causes and recommend ratios for national and overseas organizations.

B'nai B'rith Rejects

The Committee on the Referendum for Budgeting feels that it has contributed to a democratic discussion of a vital issue in American Jewish life. It was the spokesman for a great segment of community opinion as was reflected in the votes of the communities themselves and in the actions of many of the foremost organizations in the country.

The B'nai B'rith, America's foremost fraternal organization, completely non-partisan in character, adopted the following resolution at its triennial convention in Chicago:

"It is the sense of the Executive Committee of the B'nai B'rith that the National Budgeting Advisory Committee that is proposed to be set up by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds is unsound on principle and the Executive Committee is opposed to it.

"It is further the sense of the Executive Committee that they should be advised of our position."

DR. ISRAEL A. ABRAMS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SAUL ABRAMS, Providence, R. I.
A. DAVID ADLER, Streetsville, Ohio
JUDGE SAMUEL BARNET, New Bedford, Mass.
MRS. OSCAR G. BENDER, Philadelphia, Pa.
DR. LEWIS BERLIN, Norfolk, Va.
EDWARD BERMAN, Bayonne, N. J.
ROBERT M. BERNSTEIN, Philadelphia, Pa.
RABBI LEONORE BRESLAU, Washington, D. C.
CHARLES BROWN, Los Angeles, Calif.
JESSE B. CALMANN, St. Paul, Minn.
SAMUEL W. CHOMSKY, Topeka, Kansas
A. B. COHEN, Scranton, Pa.
RABBI HERMAN M. COHEN, St. Paul, Minn.
MAURICE N. DANKENBAUM, Houston, Texas
BEN DUBENSTEIN, Dayton, Ohio
BENJAMIN EISENSTEIN, Schenectady, N. Y.
ALBERT K. EPSTEIN, Chicago, Ill.
MOSE M. FELD, Houston, Texas
GERSHON FENSTER, Tulsa, Okla.
RABBI LEON I. FEUER, Toledo, Ohio
JOSEPH C. FOSTER, Leominster, Mass.
RABBI LEON FRAM, Detroit, Mich.
RABBI JACOB FREEDMAN, Fall River, Mass.
HERMAN GELLER, Paterson, N. J.
JOSEPH GOLDBERG, Worcester, Mass.
HYMAN GOLDMAN, Washington, D. C.
DR. ISRAEL M. GOLDMAN, Providence, R. I.
ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN, Hartford, Conn.
GUSTAVE L. GOLDSTEIN, Los Angeles, Calif.
RABBI EMANUEL GREEN, Ansonia, Ill.
RABBI SIMON GREENBERG, Philadelphia, Pa.
RABBI EUGENE GREENFIELD, Portsmouth, Va.
JOSEPH E. GROSSBERG, Schenectady, N. Y.
ISAAC S. HELLER, New Orleans, La.
RABBI JAMES G. HELLER, Cincinnati, Ohio
ALEX HIMMELMAN, Milwaukee, Wis.
OLIVER M. KAUFMANN, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MRS. WILLIAM KIRSCHNER, Nashville, Tenn.
PROF. GUSTAVE KLUENNER, St. Louis, Mo.
RABBI S. JOSHUA KOHN, Utica, N. Y.
ELIAS G. KAUFF, El Paso, Texas
E. MAURICE LABOVITZ, Duluth, Minn.
NATHAN E. LAZARUS, Buffalo, N. Y.
RABBI MAURICE A. LAZOWICK, Mobile, Ala.
RABBI SAMSON H. LEVY, Selma, Ala.
JUDGE LOUIS E. LEVINTHAL, Philadelphia, Pa.
I. M. LIEBERMAN, Jacksonville, Fla.
ALEXANDER LOWENTHAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. BEVY MANISCHEWITZ, Cincinnati, Ohio
MORTIMER MAY, Nashville, Tenn.
RABBI ABRAHAM J. MASCH, Birmingham, Ala.
DR. LEWIS I. MILLER, Denver, Colo.
HARRY MITTLEMAN, Portland, Ore.
MRS. MAX OPPENBERG, Washington, D. C.
FREDERICK K. FLOUR, Kenosha, Wis.
SOL M. REITER, Newburgh, N. Y.
JACK S. RICH, Vicksburg, Miss.
AARON RICH, Los Angeles, Calif.
ABRAHAM ROCKER, Elizabeth, N. J.
MRS. SIDNEY H. ROGOVIN, Asheville, N. C.
HENRY ROSENBAUM, Plainfield, N. J.
MRS. ARMIN ROSENBERG, Milwaukee, Wis.
BERNARD W. ROSENBERG, Warren, Ohio
CHARLES J. ROSENBLUM, Pittsburgh, Pa.
RABBI SAMUEL S. RUBINMAN, New London, Conn.
SAMUEL M. SALNY, Fitchburg, Mass.
SAMUEL H. SCHARER, Denver, Colo.
MELVIN H. SCHLESINGER, Denver, Colo.
HYMAN M. SIEDELMAN, Milwaukee, Wis.
MAURICE SHADEN, Johnston, Pa.
RABBI AARON SHAPIRO, Augusta, Ga.
RABBI MAX SHAPIRO, Miami, Fla.
FELIX SHREVEN, Birmingham, Ala.
DR. HARRY F. SHUGERMAN, Birmingham, Ala.
MRS. ADOLPH SIKOVY, Los Angeles, Calif.
DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER, Cleveland, Ohio
LOUIS E. SPIEGLER, Washington, D. C.
NATHAN M. STEIN, Milwaukee, Wis.
J. M. STUCHEN, Rockford, Ill.
Z. SWEET, Portland, Ore.
WILLIAM H. SYLK, Philadelphia, Pa.
HERMAN P. TAUBMAN, Dallas, Texas
EMANUEL TRITTELBAUM, Johnstown, Pa.
MAX TIGER, Elizabeth, N. J.
RABBI SANDERS A. TOFIELD, Houston, Texas
MRS. RAPHAEL TOUBOVER, Washington, D. C.
ABRAHAM I. USLANDER, Elizabeth, N. J.
RALPH WECHLER, Newark, N. J.
JOE WEINGARTEN, Houston, Texas
SAMUEL B. WEINSTEIN, Portland, Ore.
BEN R. WINICK, Knoxville, Tenn.
JACK L. ZUBER, Houston, Texas
RABBI HARRY Z. ZWELLING, New Britain, Conn.

Executive Board of C.C.A.R.

A poll of the Executive Board of the Central Conference of American Rabbis revealed that eight opposed the proposal for national budgeting while only four voted in favor.

In some quarters regret has been expressed that too great discussion was given to the subject. It is my belief that the trend toward democratization of Jewish communal life is enhanced by such discussion. The basic issues in Jewish life cannot be disposed of by refusing to recognize their existence.

It is my hope that the Council of Federations will be guided by the sentiment that has been revealed and that it will proceed to give to communities the factual data they need and that we in turn will create new standards of generosity to meet the needs of our people.

May I take advantage of the Passover season to wish you a pleasant holiday and to express the hope that it may inaugurate true liberation for Jewry and for all mankind.

Cordially yours,

Simon Shetzer
Chairman

SS:MFE

Committee on the Referendum for Budgeting

207 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

(In Formation)

SIMON SHETZER, Detroit
Chairman

April 30, 1941

DR. ISRAEL A. ABRAMS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SAUL ABRAMS, Providence, R. I.
A. DAVID ADLER, Steubenville, Ohio
JUDAH SAMUEL BARNET, New Bedford, Mass.
MRS. OSCAR G. BENDER, Philadelphia, Pa.
DR. LEWIS BERLIN, Norfolk, Va.
EDWARD BERMAN, Bayonne, N. J.
ROBERT M. BERNSTEIN, Philadelphia, Pa.
RABBI ISIDORE BRELLAU, Washington, D. C.
CHARLES BROWN, Los Angeles, Calif.
JESSE B. CALMANN, St. Paul, Minn.
A. B. COHEN, Scranton, Pa.
RABBI HERMAN M. COHEN, St. Paul, Minn.
MAURICE N. DANNENBAUM, Houston, Texas
BEN DUBOWITZ, Dayton, Ohio
ALBERT K. EPSTEIN, Chicago, Ill.
MOSE M. FELD, Houston, Texas
GERSHON FENSTER, Tulsa, Okla.
RABBI LEON I. FEUER, Toledo, Ohio
RABBI LEON FRAM, Detroit, Mich.
RABBI JACOB FREEDMAN, Fall River, Mass.
HERMAN GELLER, Paterson, N. J.
JOSEPH GOLDBERG, Worcester, Mass.
HYMAN GOLDMAN, Washington, D. C.
DR. ISRAEL M. GOLDMAN, Providence, R. I.
ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN, Hartford, Conn.
GUSTAVE L. GOLDSTEIN, Los Angeles, Calif.
RABBI EMANUEL GREEN, Aurora, Ill.
RABBI SIMON GREENBERG, Philadelphia, Pa.
RABBI EUGENE GREENFIELD, Portsmouth, Va.
JOSEPH E. GROSSBERG, Schenectady, N. Y.
ISAAC S. HELLER, New Orleans, La.
RABBI JAMES G. HELLER, Cincinnati, Ohio
ALEX HIMMELMAN, Milwaukee, Wis.
OLIVER M. KAUFMAN, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MRS. WILLIAM KIRSHNER, Nashville, Tenn.
PROF. GUSTAVE KLAUSNER, St. Louis, Mo.
RABBI S. JOSHUA KOHN, Utica, N. Y.
ELIAS G. KRUFF, El Paso, Texas
E. MAURICE LABOVITZ, Duluth, Minn.
NATHAN E. LATARUS, Buffalo, N. Y.
RABBI MAURICE A. LAZOWICK, Mobile, Ala.
RABBI SAMSON H. LEVY, Selma, Ala.
JUDGE LOUIS E. LEVINTHAL, Philadelphia, Pa.
I. M. LIEBERMAN, Jacksonville, Fla.
ALEXANDER LOWENTHAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. BEERY MANISCHWITZ, Cincinnati, Ohio
MORTIMER MAY, Nashville, Tenn.
RABBI ABRAHAM J. MEACH, Birmingham, Ala.
DR. LEWIS I. MILLER, Denver, Colo.
FREDERICK K. FLOYD, Keosauha, Wis.
SOL M. REITER, Newburgh, N. Y.
JACK S. RICE, Vicksburg, Miss.
ABRAHAM RICH, Los Angeles, Calif.
ABRAHAM ROCKER, Elizabeth, N. J.
MRS. SIDNEY H. ROGOVIN, Asheville, N. C.
HENRY ROSENBAUM, Plainfield, N. J.
MRS. ARMIN ROSENBERG, Milwaukee, Wis.
BERNARD W. ROSENBERG, Warren, Ohio
CHARLES J. ROSENBLUM, Pittsburgh, Pa.
RABBI SAMUEL S. RUDERMAN, New London, Conn.
SAMUEL M. SALNY, Fitchburg, Mass.
SAMUEL H. SCHAEFER, Denver, Colo.
MELVIN H. SCHLESINGER, Denver, Colo.
HYMAN M. SEIDELMAN, Milwaukee, Wis.
MAURICE SHADEN, Johnstown, Pa.
RABBI AARON SHAPIRO, Augusta, Ga.
RABBI MAX SHAPIRO, Miami, Fla.
FELIX SHREVENKY, Birmingham, Ala.
DR. HARRY F. SHUGERMAN, Birmingham, Ala.
MRS. ADOLPH SHEROFF, Los Angeles, Calif.
DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER, Cleveland, Ohio
LOUIS E. SPIGLER, Washington, D. C.
NATHAN M. STEIN, Milwaukee, Wis.
J. M. STUCHEN, Rockford, Ill.
Z. SWETT, Portland, Ore.
WILLIAM H. SYLK, Philadelphia, Pa.
HERMAN P. TAUBMAN, Dallas, Texas
EMANUEL TRITTELBAUM, Johnstown, Pa.
MAX TIEGER, Elizabeth, N. J.
RABBI SANDERS A. TOFIELD, Houston, Texas
MRS. RAPHAEL TOUROVER, Washington, D. C.
ABRAHAM I. UGLANDER, Elizabeth, N. J.
RALPH WECHSLER, Newark, N. J.
JOE WEINGARTEN, Houston, Texas
SAMUEL B. WEINSTEIN, Portland, Ore.
BEN R. WINICK, Knoxville, Tenn.
JACK L. ZURER, Houston, Texas
RABBI HARRY Z. ZWELLING, New Britain, Conn.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
10th & Ansel Roads,
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

At the General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds at Atlanta on February 1-3, a substantial number of delegates voiced their opposition to the establishment of a national budgeting advisory committee as had been recommended by a majority of the Board of Directors of the Council of Federations.

Following the Atlanta meeting these delegates formed a Committee on the Referendum for Budgeting and obtained the cooperation of a number of other leaders throughout the country who had not been present at Atlanta.

The function of the Committee has been to present to the communities of America material in support of the minority proposal as against the majority proposal which are the subject of a referendum under the auspices of the Council of Federations among its member agencies. In connection with the presentation of this case, which we believe has been vital for the stimulation of interest in and knowledge of one of the most significant issues ever confronting American Jewish communal development, we have incurred certain expenditures for postage, multigraphing and related items.

Membership on the Committee on the Referendum for Budgeting was purely voluntary and involved no one in any financial obligation of any kind. If you feel, however, that you would like to join with a number of others in defraying whatever costs have been involved, it will, of course, be appreciated. If you are sufficiently interested in what the Committee has done I would be happy to receive some contribution from you.

With many thanks for your efforts, I am

Cordially yours,

Simon Shetzer
Chairman

SS:MJB

REFERENDUM

APRIL 14, 1941

GENERAL BULLETIN

For Member Agencies

No. **G - 4**

1941

MEMBER AGENCIES APPROVE

ADVISORY BUDGET PROPOSAL

The proposal for a national advisory budget service, which was submitted in a referendum to the member agencies of the Council, has been approved by a majority of the agencies voting, which have reported their votes to the Council office. Reports from more than 60 agencies approving the proposal have been received.

The results of the referendum will be submitted to the Council's Board of Directors at a meeting to be held early in May, when the Board will consider the steps to be taken, and the procedures to be established to develop the type of services most helpful to the member agencies.

The Board of Directors at its meeting in Atlanta last January approved the advisory budget proposal but decided to submit it to the entire membership of the Council in order to give each the opportunity of registering its wishes.

Even before the referendum was taken, there was general agreement on the need for expanding the Council's fact-finding services and broadening their scope. The votes on the referendum, negative as well as affirmative, have supported this view.

A complete report on the referendum will be made by the Board of Directors to the member agencies after it canvasses the ballots at its May meeting.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS
NATIONAL OFFICE: 165 WEST 46th STREET · NEW YORK CITY

\$12,000,000 War Emergency Campaign

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 Riss
Elihu D. Stone
Joe Weingarten
David Wertheim

Executive Director

Henry Montor

April 14, 1941

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I note in the April 14th issue of the J.T.A. Bulletin the announcement by the Council of Federations that "The proposal for a national advisory budget service has been approved by a majority of the agencies voting".

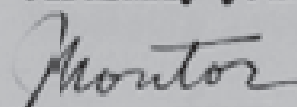
How this can be reconciled with the facts as I know them is something which, I suppose, will be determined at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Council. I can only assume that the Council is taking negative as well as affirmative votes as endorsement of the national budget service. In other words, if a community votes down the majority proposal but suggests the extension of the fact-finding committee of the Council, as is recommended in the minority report, this too is regarded as an approval of the Council plan.

Have you been informed as yet of the actual date of the Board of Directors meeting? The news release issued by the Council refers to a meeting "early in May".

Having seen some of the methods used to bring about an endorsement of the Council plan, I should think that a most thorough investigation of the ballots and methods of procedure would be in order.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,



Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM:EH

HONORARY VICE-CHAIRMEN

Louis Altschul, <i>Mt. Vernon</i>	Harry A. Hollzer, <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 Larnburgh, <i>Baltimore</i>
Jacob Billikopf, <i>Philadelphia</i>	Monte M. Lemann, <i>New Orleans</i>
Jacob Blaustein, <i>Baltimore</i>	Benjamin Lencher, <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 Bublick, <i>Brooklyn</i>	B. L. Levinthal, <i>Philadelphia</i>
Fred Buzzel, <i>Detroit</i>	Israel H. Leviathal, <i>Brooklyn</i>
Jesse B. Calmenson, <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>
Isadore Cohen, <i>Bluefield</i>	Alex Lowenthal, <i>Pittsburgh</i>
Sol Cohen, <i>New York City</i>	Max Macosky, <i>Mt. Vernon</i>
Julius H. Cohen, <i>Newark</i>	Edgar F. Magnin, <i>Los Angeles</i>
Amos S. Deinaard, <i>Minneapolis</i>	Julius Mark, <i>Nashville</i>
David Diamond, <i>Buffalo</i>	Israel Marx, <i>Brooklyn</i>
Clarence W. Elroyinson, <i>Indianapolis</i>	Mortimer May, <i>Nashville</i>
S. Mason Eberman, <i>Portland</i>	Louis B. Mayer, <i>Galveston</i>
Benjamin Eisenstein, <i>Schenectady</i>	Millard Mayer, <i>Kansas City</i>
Mark Eisner, <i>New York</i>	Irvig Miller, <i>Far Rockaway</i>
Jacob Epstein, <i>Baltimore</i>	Charles W. Morris, <i>Louisville</i>
Sol Esfeld, <i>Seattle</i>	Max Moss, <i>Jacksonville</i>
Leon I. Feur, <i>Toledo</i>	Stanley C. Myers, <i>Miami</i>
Louis Finkelshtein, <i>New York</i>	Morris A. Newman, <i>Pittsburgh</i>
Phillip Forman, <i>Trenton</i>	Max Ogust, <i>New York City</i>
Solomon B. Frechot, <i>Pittsburgh</i>	Kurt Preiser, <i>Philadelphia</i>
Harry Friedberg, <i>Kansas City</i>	Hardwig Peres, <i>Memphis</i>
Harry Friederwald, <i>Baltimore</i>	Abu Plough, <i>Memphis</i>
Daniel Frisch, <i>Indianapolis</i>	Arthur Ravel, <i>Albuquerque</i>
Herman Gessner, <i>Evanston</i>	Albert H. Rosenberg, <i>Chicago</i>
Leonard Ginsberg, <i>New York City</i>	Edwin J. Schanfanbet, <i>Columbus</i>
Louis Ginzberg, <i>New York City</i>	Max J. Schneider, <i>New York City</i>
Abraham Goldberg, <i>New York City</i>	William Schwarzschild, <i>Richmond</i>
I. M. Golden, <i>San Francisco</i>	Simon Shetzer, <i>Detroit</i>
Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, <i>San Francisco</i>	Mrs. Archibald Silverman, <i>Providence</i>
Abraham Goldstein, <i>Hartford</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. Stavlisky, <i>Newark</i>
Hayim Greenberg, <i>New York City</i>	Horace Stern, <i>Philadelphia</i>
Simon Greenberg, <i>Philadelphia</i>	Leon C. Sunstein, <i>Philadelphia</i>
Joseph Grosberg, <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>Goldsboro</i>
L. Manuel Hendler, <i>Baltimore</i>	I. M. Weinstein, <i>Atlanta</i>
Sidney L. Herola, <i>Shreveport</i>	David T. Wilentz, <i>Portsmouth</i>
Isidore Herschfield, <i>Washington</i>	Henry Wiseman, <i>Detroit</i>
Sidney Hillman, <i>New York City</i>	Mrs. Stephen S. 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

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

April 31, 1941

Honorary Chairmen

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

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

National Chairman

Abba Hillel Silver

National Co-Chairmen

Stephen S. Wise
Chairman,
Administrative Committee

Louis Lipsky
Chairman,
Executive Committee

Solomon Gotman
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 Riss
Elihu D. Stone
Joe Weingarten
David Wertheim

Executive Director

Henry Montor

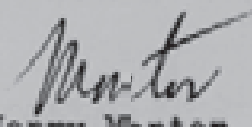
Dear Dr. Silver:

Would it not be desirable for you and several other members of the Board of Directors of the Council of Federations, such as Charles Rosenbloom, Henry Monsky, etc., to submit a letter of protest to the executive management of the Council because of its action in issuing a Bulletin to the country announcing that "the proposal for a national advisory budget service has been approved by a majority of the agencies voting?"

As I recall it, it was understood that the Board of Directors of the Council would have the power to determine the method of counting ballots and of determining their validity. Instead, the staff of the Council has taken it upon itself to make a decision and announce it to the country before the Board of Directors has had any opportunity to examine the facts in the case.

Attached herewith is a draft along the lines that I thought you and two or three others might be willing to sign before the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

Cordially yours.


Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM:FE

DRAFT

Mr. Harry L. Lurie
Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds
165 West 46th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Lurie:

On April 14th there was issued from the office of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds a Bulletin stating that "The proposal for a national advisory budget service, which was submitted in a referendum to the member agencies of the Council, has been approved by a majority of the agencies voting, which have reported their votes to the Council office. Reports from more than 60 agencies approving the proposal have been received."

It was our understanding as members of the Board of Directors of the Council, that there would be placed before the Board the determination of the validity of the ballots and the method of counting them.

We wonder by what right the prerogatives of the Board have been infringed upon in this manner by a public announcement which, because of the many factors involved, cannot but aid to the confusion, and place upon the members of the Board an unfair reflection as to their capacity to determine how the ballots are actually to be counted.

Sincerely yours,

Committee on the Referendum for Budgeting

207 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

(In Formation)

SIMON SHETZER, Detroit
Chairman

DR. ISRAEL A. ABRAMS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SAUL ABRAMS, Providence, R. I.
A. DAVID ADLER, Steubenville, Ohio
JUDGE SAMUEL BARNET, New Bedford, Mass.
MRS. OSCAR G. BENDER, Philadelphia, Pa.
DR. LEWIS BERLIN, Norfolk, Va.
EDWARD BERMAN, Bayonne, N. J.
ROBERT M. BENNETT, Philadelphia, Pa.
RABBI ISADORE BEERLAI, Washington, D. C.
CHARLES BROWN, Los Angeles, Calif.
JESSE B. CALMENSSEN, St. Paul, Minn.
A. B. COHEN, Scranton, Pa.
RABBI HERMAN M. COHEN, St. Paul, Minn.
MAURICE N. DANNENBAUM, Houston, Texas
BEN DUBREINSTEIN, Dayton, Ohio
ALBERT K. EPSTEIN, Chicago, Ill.
MOSE M. FELD, Houston, Texas
GERSHON FENSTER, Tulsa, Okla.
RABBI LEON I. FEUER, Toledo, Ohio
RABBI LEON FRAM, Detroit, Mich.
RABBI JACOB FREEDMAN, Fall River, Mass.
HERMAN GELLER, Paterson, N. J.
JOSEPH GOLDBERG, Worcester, Mass.
HYMAN GOLDMAN, Washington, D. C.
DR. ISRAEL M. GOLDMAN, Providence, R. I.
ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN, Hartford, Conn.
GUSTAVE L. GOLDSTEIN, Los Angeles, Calif.
RABBI EMANUEL GREEN, Aurora, Ill.
RABBI SIMON GREENBERG, Philadelphia, Pa.
RABBI EUGENE GREENFIELD, Portsmouth, Va.
JOSEPH E. GROSSER, Schenectady, N. Y.
ISAAC S. HELLER, New Orleans, La.
RABBI JAMES G. HELLER, Cincinnati, Ohio
ALEX HIMMELMAN, Milwaukee, Wis.
OLIVER M. KAUFMANN, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MRS. WILLIAM KIRSHNER, Nashville, Tenn.
PROF. GUSTAVE KLAUNER, St. Louis, Mo.
RABBI S. JOSHUA KOHN, Utica, N. Y.
ELIAS G. KRUFF, El Paso, Texas
E. MAURICE LABOVITZ, Duluth, Minn.
NATHAN E. LADANUS, Buffalo, N. Y.
RABBI MAURICE A. LADOWICK, Mobile, Ala.
RABBI SAMSON H. LEVY, Selma, Ala.
JUDGE LOUIS E. LEVINTHAL, Philadelphia, Pa.
I. M. LIEBERMAN, Jacksonville, Fla.
ALEXANDER LOWENTHAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. BERYL MANISCHEWITZ, Cincinnati, Ohio
MONTIMER MAY, Nashville, Tenn.
RABBI ABRAHAM J. MESCH, Birmingham, Ala.
DR. LEWIS I. MILLER, Denver, Colo.
FREDERICK K. PLOUS, Kenosha, Wis.
SOL M. KRITZER, Newburgh, N. Y.
JACK S. RICE, Vicksburg, Miss.
ABRAHAM RICHE, Los Angeles, Calif.
ABRAHAM ROCKER, Elizabeth, N. J.
MRS. SIDNEY H. ROGOVIN, Asheville, N. C.
HENRY ROSENBAUM, Plainfield, N. J.
MRS. ARMIN ROSENBERG, Milwaukee, Wis.
BERNARD W. ROSENBERG, Warren, Ohio
CHARLES J. ROSENBLUM, Pittsburgh, Pa.
RABBI SAMUEL S. RUDERMAN, New London, Conn.
SAMUEL M. SALNY, Fitchburg, Mass.
SAMUEL H. SCHAEFER, Denver, Colo.
MELVIN H. SCHLESINGER, Denver, Colo.
HYMAN M. SHIDELMAN, Milwaukee, Wis.
MAURICE SHADEN, Johnstown, Pa.
RABBI ABRAHAM SHAPIRO, Augusta, Ga.
RABBI MAX SHAPIRO, Miami, Fla.
FELIX SHREYINSKY, Birmingham, Ala.
DR. HARRY P. SHUGERMAN, Birmingham, Ala.
MRS. ADOLPH SIKOTY, Los Angeles, Calif.
DR. ABRAHAM HILLEL SILVER, Cleveland, Ohio
LOUIS E. SPIGLER, Washington, D. C.
NATHAN M. STEIN, Milwaukee, Wis.
J. M. STUCHEN, Rockford, Ill.
Z. SWETT, Portland, Ore.
WILLIAM H. SYLK, Philadelphia, Pa.
HERMAN P. TAUBMAN, Dallas, Texas
EMANUEL TRITELBAUM, Johnstown, Pa.
MAX TISCHER, Elizabeth, N. J.
RABBI SANDERS A. TOFIELD, Houston, Texas
MRS. RAPHAEL TOUBOYER, Washington, D. C.
ABRAHAM I. UELANDER, Elizabeth, N. J.
RALPH WECHSLES, Newark, N. J.
JOE WEINGARTEN, Houston, Texas
SAMUEL B. WEINSTEIN, Portland, Ore.
BEN E. WINICK, Knoxville, Tenn.
JANE L. ZUBER, Houston, Texas
RABBI HARRY Z. ZWELLING, New Britain, Conn.

May 2, 1941

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

This will acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your check for \$50.

I want you to know how much I appreciate your help to defray the expenses incurred by the Committee on the Referendum for Budgeting. Your contribution to the work is all the more welcome because no obligation whatever is attached to membership or interest in the Committee. I think that you and our other friends throughout the country who played an active part in the discussion of the national budgeting committee proposal rendered a great service toward clarifying an issue which has not yet been permanently disposed of.

Cordially yours,

Simon Shetzer
Chairman

SS:MFE

5/27/41.

"The referendum on the proposal to extend the present budget advisory services of the Council has been completed and the Council has adopted a program which it considers a fair compromise of opposing views.

"I see nothing to be gained from entering into a controversy with Mr. Simon Shetzer, the chairman of the self-constituted group known as the Committee on the Referendum for Budgeting. For one thing, I hold Mr. Shetzer personally in too high esteem. For another, it must be remembered that Mr. Shetzer's committee is only a voluntary association of persons who speak only as individuals; they were not selected by Jewish communities to represent them in this or any other matter. Despite that, however, the board of the Council gave careful consideration to their views, as well as to those of all others who expressed them.

"But while the Council respects all such views, in reaching decisions it can act only in response to the recorded action of its own member agencies. Since it was organized in 1932, voting on all matters has been limited to such member agencies; cities, as such don't vote. The same method and distribution of votes was followed in determining the result of the recent referendum as would apply in all other cases.

"The board of directors made every effort to ascertain in this referendum the views of the widest possible cross-section of organized Jewish community opinion. The committee of tellers considered every vote received, even though a few members acted after the final closing date set for the referendum.

"For several months, Mr. Shetzer and his associates carried on a very aggressive campaign of propaganda against the referendum in an attempt to make it appear that it was directed against certain 'ideologies.' On this unsound assumption they did their best to influence member agencies to vote against it. Despite that I have no criticism of their action, for though I do not agree with their point of view, I am willing to assume that their opinion was sincerely meant.

"But now the matter has been decided. As far as I am concerned, and as far as the board of the Council is concerned, the controversy ended when the tellers counted their ballots and made their report. It would seem good judgment on the part of all concerned to retain an open mind as to the services the Council plans to develop. These services are for 1941 only. Further developments will be taken only as they prove of value to the agencies themselves. So it is really not important what I say, or what Mr. Shetzer says; the services will speak for themselves."

LABOR ZIONIST GROUP ASKS ARMS FOR PALESTINE JEWS

PHILADELPHIA, May 26. (JTA) -- Dr. Herman Seidel, Baltimore, was elected president of the League for Labor Palestine at its national convention here, which closed last night. Other officers elected are Rabbi Samuel Weill, Cincinnati, chairman of the national council; Herman Lazarus, Philadelphia, secretary, and Ralph Wechsler, Newark, treasurer.

The convention adopted resolutions reaffirming its demand for mass immigration of youth into Palestine, calling on Britain for immediate mobilization of Jewish military units, urging repeal of the White Paper and adoption of "positive measures" to strengthen the Jewish position and foster Arab-Jewish friendship. The convention reaffirmed its support of the program for development of an independent cooperative society in Palestine.

OPPOSITION ANNOUNCES IT WILL CONTINUE FIGHT AGAINST ADVISORY BUDGETING SERVICE

NEW YORK, May 26. (JTA) -- Taking issue with the announcement of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds that the Jewish communities of America went on record in favor of the establishment of a national advisory budgeting service in the referendum that was recently conducted among member agencies, the Committee on the Referendum for Budgeting, headed by Simon Shetzer of Detroit, which opposes the establishment of a budgeting service, issued a statement today challenging the interpretation which the Council gave to the results of the voting.

Declaring that the board of directors of the Council of Federations "was advised by the committee of tellers that 54 cities have accepted the proposal to establish a National Advisory Budgeting Service, while 53 rejected it," the opposing group claims in its statement, that:

(1) The Board was also apprised by the opposition that at least six other communities, making a total of 59, had voted to reject the proposal. These six communities have, according to the statement, so advised the Council by telegram, but their votes were not counted or accepted.

(2) Seven major communities, including Cleveland, Boston, Toledo and Houston, had tabled the proposal because of unwillingness to inject a controversial issue into American Jewish community life. More than a score of other communities decided to take no action on the issue, while the remainder of the communities were apparently not concerned at all with the issue, according to the statement.

(3) Included in the 54 communities which voted in favor of the national advisory budgetary service were the New York City Federation for Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, which has no relationship to fund-raising in New York City for national and overseas purposes; also the two Canadian towns of Vancouver, B.C., and Hamilton, Ont., which are not concerned with American fund-raising agencies, as well as a number of local agencies which are not concerned with fund-raising for national or overseas purposes, but constitute that branch of the local community organization devoted exclusively to local purposes.

(4) The Committee on the Referendum, as the only organized body of those opposing the establishment of the budgeting service, was not consulted with respect to the formulation of the program adopted by the Council's Board of directors at its meeting on May 17 in New York.

As a result of these claims, the Committee on the Referendum for Budgeting announces it will continue its opposition "to show that the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds has not given the proper consideration to the major sentiment of the American Jewish communities." The statement concludes with the assertion that "the Council is going forward on the basis of a minority opinion" and points out that "66 per cent of the communities either rejected, tabled or ignored the Council proposal."

Hollander Issues Reply

NEW YORK, May 26. (JTA) -- Sidney Hollander, president of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, today issued the following statement replying to the Committee on the Referendum for Budgeting:

(Continued on reverse side)

5/27/41.

"The referendum on the proposal to extend the present budget advisory services of the Council has been completed and the Council has adopted a program which it considers a fair compromise of opposing views.

"I see nothing to be gained from entering into a controversy with Mr. Simon Shetzer, the chairman of the self-constituted group known as the Committee on the Referendum for Budgeting. For one thing, I hold Mr. Shetzer personally in too high esteem. For another, it must be remembered that Mr. Shetzer's committee is only a voluntary association of persons who speak only as individuals; they were not selected by Jewish communities to represent them in this or any other matter. Despite that, however, the board of the Council gave careful consideration to their views, as well as to those of all others who expressed them.

"But while the Council respects all such views, in reaching decisions it can act only in response to the recorded action of its own member agencies. Since it was organized in 1932, voting on all matters has been limited to such member agencies; cities, as such don't vote. The same method and distribution of votes was followed in determining the result of the recent referendum as would apply in all other cases.

"The board of directors made every effort to ascertain in this referendum the views of the widest possible cross-section of organized Jewish community opinion. The committee of tellers considered every vote received, even though a few members acted after the final closing date set for the referendum.

"For several months, Mr. Shetzer and his associates carried on a very aggressive campaign of propaganda against the referendum in an attempt to make it appear that it was directed against certain 'ideologies.' On this unsound assumption they did their best to influence member agencies to vote against it. Despite that I have no criticism of their action, for though I do not agree with their point of view, I am willing to assume that their opinion was sincerely meant.

"But now the matter has been decided. As far as I am concerned, and as far as the board of the Council is concerned, the controversy ended when the tellers counted their ballots and made their report. It would seem good judgment on the part of all concerned to retain an open mind as to the services the Council plans to develop. These services are for 1941 only. Further developments will be taken only as they prove of value to the agencies themselves. So it is really not important what I say, or what Mr. Shetzer says; the services will speak for themselves."

LABOR ZIONIST GROUP ASKS ARMS FOR PALESTINE JEWS

PHILADELPHIA, May 26. (JTA) -- Dr. Herman Seidel, Baltimore, was elected president of the League for Labor Palestine at its national convention here, which closed last night. Other officers elected are Rabbi Samuel Wohl, Cincinnati, chairman of the national council; Herman Lazarus, Philadelphia, secretary, and Ralph Wechsler, Newark, treasurer.

The convention adopted resolutions reaffirming its demand for mass immigration of youth into Palestine, calling on Britain for immediate mobilization of Jewish military units, urging repeal of the White Paper and adoption of "positive measures" to strengthen the Jewish position and foster Arab-Jewish friendship. The convention reaffirmed its support of the program for development of an independent cooperative society in Palestine.

C
O
P
Y

JEWISH PROGRESSIVE CLUB OF MOBILE
S. W. Conti and Warren Sts.
Mobile, Ala.

54 Bradford Ave.
Mobile, Ala.

June 4, 1941

Diener

Dr.

Mr. Simon Shetzer
207 Fourth Ave.
New York City

The City of Mobile Welfare Federation, of which I have the honor of being a member, is positively opposed to the establishment of a National Advisory Budgeting Service.

We will never consent to any self-elected group which has taken upon itself the task of telling Jewish communities how to allocate their funds - especially when that idea was only reported favorably upon by approximately one-third of its affiliated members. Every one of the men I have spoken to regarding this problem is of the same opinion.

We of Mobile resent strongly the undemocratic, untruthful and unheard-of procedure of the National Advisory Budgeting Service and we guarantee that we will go to all lengths to defeat the coterie of tiny dictators who have no understanding of the desires of the masses of our people. In Mobile we shall completely ignore the ignoble action of the few would-be leaders in American Israel.

Respectfully yours.

(Signed)

(Rabbi) Maurice A. Lazowick

June 9, 1941

Rabbi Maurice A. Lazowick
54 Bradford Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Rabbi Lazowick:

I am greatly enheartened by your letter of June 4th because it reveals an insight into the importance of the struggle that was initiated by the Council of Federations when it began its ruthless attempt to impose national budgeting upon the country, regardless of the point of view of the majority of the Jewish communities.

We have given careful consideration to action that might be undertaken to indicate serious opposition to the launching by the Council of the National Advisory Budgeting Committee. This can, of course, best be done by each community. The Council of Federations ignored the Committee on the Referendum throughout the proceedings, even though it was clear that we were in constant contact with the communities and spoke in great measure for those communities which were in opposition to the manner in which the Council was proceeding.

May I suggest the advisability of your writing to the Council of Federations along the lines of your letter to me of June 4th, so that there may be a mounting protest that will become visible to the officers of the Council. What I fear most is that many Jewish leaders and communities will not recognize the fundamental character of the controversy that has been initiated. That controversy has to do not with trivialities as to votes, but with profound convictions with respect to the future of Jewish life.

Various suggestions have come to me. None of them has yet been thoroughly studied. One community has suggested that as a measure of protest it will take concrete steps to indicate dissatisfaction with the Council. What form that shall take is, of course, dependent upon the circumstances prevailing in each of the communities.

Rabbi Maurice A. Lazovick

June 9, 1941

May I have your permission to publicize your letter of June 4th together with others that I should like to obtain from various communities, to indicate the widespread and authoritative resentment that has been caused by the manner in which the Council has acted and by the results of its action?

Thank you for the stimulation of your valuable help.

With kind regards, I am

Cordially yours,

SS:WJB

Simon Shetser
Chairman



[1941]

Use This

SOME NOTES ON THE BUDGETS
OF THE
\$12,000,000 WAR EMERGENCY CAMPAIGN
OF
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL



Issued by
United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd Street
New York City

✓ The United Palestine Appeal is asking of American Jewry in 1941 the sum of \$12,000,000, an unprecedented amount compared with previous American Jewish participation in the upbuilding and defense of the Jewish National Home. The United Palestine Appeal has adopted this quota in view of two factors:

✓ (1) the collapse of practically the entire continent of Europe as an area of productive giving to Palestine, and the consequently enlarged responsibility upon American Jewry as the last great, free Jewish community in a position to help;

✓ (2) the enormously expanded requirements of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the Jewish National Fund in the wake of the war and its attendant economic dislocation. The budgets of the Jewish Agency and the Jewish National Fund for 1941 will require \$13,640,000. American Jewry, if it is to recognize adequately its obligation in support of the homeland, must raise by far the bulk of this amount.

The United Palestine Appeal has embarked upon its independent campaign in order that American Jewry may be fully apprised of the needs of Palestine which could not have been presented or effectively met through the channel of the combined campaign of previous years. The necessity for discarding preconceptions as to giving capacity, it is felt, must go hand in hand with the determination of the American people in setting for themselves a record-breaking \$17,400,000,000 budget in the coming fiscal year, to meet the emergency with emergency measures and to act with dispatch upon the crucial problems which may well determine the fate of generations to come.

The Effects of the War

Palestine is not a present theatre of the war. Yet it represents a vital base for the British in the prosecution of the war. It is the only

country in the world where a closely knit Jewish community out of its own resources carries forward the tasks ordinarily assigned to governments. The Jewish Agency for Palestine with the cooperation of the Vaad Leumi (Jewish National Council) bears more than quasi-governmental responsibilities. The education, relief, health, defense, commerce, industry and agriculture of the Jewish community are the immediate concern of the Jewish Agency acting as the Jewish self-government of the nation.

The ubiquitousness of the war has sharply enlarged the burdens which the Jewish Agency must shoulder. Even nations such as Switzerland, Sweden and Turkey, which are not directly involved in the war, have doubled their normal budgets in order to build up adequate defenses. The budget of the Jewish Agency, although much smaller in actual terms, must naturally be increased in proportion. Even if the Jewish Agency were to spend \$15,000,000 in 1941 it would be providing less than one-fifth of the amount which the United States government is now spending per capita. To that comparison must be added the corollary fact that the United States need buy no land, need found no settlements and need not expand its frontiers. Other governments than the Jewish self-government can meet the requirements of a crisis by taxes, by forced loans, and, if necessary, by a resort to the printing press. The Jewish National Home in Palestine can call only upon the generosity of world Jewry, and to all practical purposes effective help from world Jewry is restricted to the support which American Jews can offer.

The White Paper and the Palestine Budget

The policy of the British government enunciated in May of 1939 in a White Paper has not yet been officially rescinded despite the epochal changes in the British governing machinery since that time. The White Paper remains

the last remnant of a discredited system which has been eliminated within England itself and has been generally abandoned throughout the Empire. It continues to represent a challenge to the Jews who, although ranged alongside England in her struggle for democracy, cannot overlook the weaknesses of a democratic structure which restricts their rights in their ancient home.

Despite the White Paper it is still possible for Jews to buy land in Palestine. More than twice as much land as the Jews have been able to acquire in the past sixty years can be obtained at favorable terms. There is the necessity for enlarging the scale of upbuilding to create employment and to offer the possibility of productive existence which no British government can gainsay.

There are undoubted difficulties in connection with the White Paper. American Jewry, fully conscious of these difficulties, must recognize that an acceleration of the upbuilding program will be at once the most effective answer to the White Paper and our most important contribution to the common struggle for democracy.

The Collapse of European Jewry

During the past few years the United States has normally provided about half the budgets of the Agency and of the Jewish National Fund. The immediate problem before American Jewry lies in raising American participation to the level of 80%.

There is invested in Palestine approximately \$500,000,000 in public and private capital. Approximately one-fifth of this amount has come through the Palestine Foundation Fund, the fiscal instrument of the Jewish Agency, and the Jewish National Fund. In peace time capital flowed from Europe to Palestine, and was ready for productive investment in building, in industry

and in citriculture. Today the war has made private initiative extremely hesitant, and as a consequence the obligation facing the Jewish Agency has been proportionately increased. It must, for example, now guarantee credits for expanding war industries and must help provide them with war materials. In 1940 the expenditures of the Jewish Agency and the Jewish National Fund totaled \$7,843,000.

✓ The importance of increasing American Jewish participation in the reconstruction of Palestine is detailed in the following analysis of the functions which the Jewish Agency and the Jewish National Fund perform:

✓ Immigration: from September of 1939 until early in December 1940 Palestine absorbed more than 28,000 refugees. In the month of November 1940 alone 3,000 Jewish men, women and children were admitted.

✓ There are in various European countries some 7,100 Jews bearing certificates issued by the Jewish Agency and approved by the British government.

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 the transportation of these people, which for many involved a trip by way of Japan, was \$175,000, of which \$145,000 was supplied by the United Palestine Appeal.

If the United Palestine Appeal is provided with sufficient funds it may be enabled to arrange for the transit of the remaining 7,100 persons who possess all credentials for entry into Palestine. This would require a minimum of \$1,000,000 for transportation costs alone.

✓ The expenditure by the Jewish Agency upon the new immigrant has mounted precipitously since the war. Many of the newcomers, who have had harrowing experiences in German concentration camps followed by unusually difficult

per year!
per year?

journeys involving weeks and even months on crowded, unsanitary ships, must be brought back to health. Usually the new arrivals are penniless. Their children must be maintained at public expense until their parents obtain employment. The dislocation of the economy of the country has further complicated the problem. The per capita expenditure on the refugees who come to Palestine is now roughly LP.10 (\$40) in comparison with LP.2 in peace time. Despite this fivefold increase, however, the per capita contribution in Jewish public funds is still less than one-tenth as much as the amount given to each Jewish refugee who receives assistance in the United States. If it is estimated that the number of refugees absorbed into the life of Palestine in 1941 reaches only a minimum figure of 20,000, an expenditure of LP.200,000 (\$800,000) would be involved.

Relief

✓ In 1940, aid to the unemployed, affecting about 60,000 persons or 12% of the Jewish population of Palestine, totaled approximately LP.225,000 (\$900,000). Of this sum LP.55,000 (\$200,000) was contributed by the Jewish Agency. Relief is a relatively new phenomenon among the Jews of Palestine.

✓ It is anticipated that a quickening of the industrial pace will be noted in 1941, so that some of the slack in employment may be taken up. If the number of unemployed remains static, it is likely that an increasing number of persons will be thrown on public relief rolls because of the exhaustion of private resources. The Jewish communities in Palestine, already burdened with heavy expenditures, will be unable to assume as great a responsibility as they have undertaken hitherto. The projected expenditure of LP.90,000 (\$360,000), provided for relief in the Jewish Agency budget for 1941, is therefore, a conservative estimate.

Preservation of the Citrus Industry

✓ In 1938-39 Palestine exported more than 15,300,000 cases of oranges. In the current 1940-41 growing season it is anticipated that the export crop will not exceed 3,000,000 cases. The sharp decline is reflected not only in a disruption of the citrus economy but a serious drain upon the entire country which looked to citrus fruits as its mainstay in foreign markets. Many citrus growers, who had long operated on insufficient capital, found their holdings jeopardized. The prices obtained for Palestine oranges and grapefruit in European markets, even at the height of the 1938-39 season, were not adequate to meet the loan repayments. The rapid decline in exports, therefore, forced planters to halt cultivation of their groves and in some cases to cut off irrigation. The possibility of wholesale abandonment of such groves with the attendant evil of tree diseases and pests represents a serious menace to the entire citrus industry.

✓ The Jewish Agency is determined to save the \$100,000,000 invested in citriculture. Recognizing the importance of an industry which employs thousands of Jewish workers, it is setting aside LP.200,000 (\$800,000) to safeguard the groves by a minimum of cultivation and by financial assistance to harassed owners in order to retain this major source of the nation's exports at the end of the war.

Land Buying

✓ At the end of 1940 the Jewish National Fund held commitments on 198,000 dunams of land, involving an expenditure of LP.976,000, or nearly \$4,000,000. It is anticipated that another \$600,000 will be necessary to prepare the land for immediate colonization.

✓ The present commitments of the Jewish National Fund are the largest in

its history. Immediate purchase is most advantageous not only because every dunam bought is promptly turned over to the growing of fruit crops but also because land prices are at their lowest levels in many years. Prices are far below the boom standards of 1933 to 1936. The present offers a unique opportunity to aid the nation's food supply, and at the same time bolster the basic position of the Jewish population.

✓ The advantages which flow from land settlement are made clear from the fact that every family placed on the soil opens up economic opportunities for three other families in urban trades. Even if the greater number of today's refugees were to settle in the cities, their early absorption would be impeded unless adequate colonization were carried forward at the same time to enlarge the agricultural base. The purchase of land in Palestine represents a rational and permanent measure of relief for the refugees from oppression.

Colonization

✓ During 1941 the Jewish Agency plans the foundation of at least fifteen agricultural settlements upon which 1,200 people can be placed. Experience gained from recently established colonies shows that new settlements double the number of their inhabitants within three years, and treble their population within eight years. The average cost of settling a family in Palestine is, therefore, greatly reduced in view of the opportunity opened up for additional colonization on the same land within a relatively short time.

✓ The Jewish Agency, moreover, expects to spend in 1941 \$1,400,000 for the consolidation of existing settlements, many of which were founded after April, 1936. The great majority of the sixty colonies built since then were established with a minimum of funds. Accordingly, the rounding out of Jewish agriculture can be effected only with large scale aid for farm implements, for live stock, for seed and for adequate buildings.

Promotion of Trade and Industry

✓ The agricultural development of Palestine was the major preoccupation of the Jewish Agency during peace time. Today industry requires guidance and support from the Jewish Agency if it is to obtain credits, new capital and raw materials.

✓ The Jewish Agency is not required to provide the entire capital of a new plant in order to effect its establishment. It helped more than thirty of the 63 new industries set up in Palestine since the beginning of the war by guaranteeing the bank loans of the founders and by participating in the original capital issues. The sum of LP.225,000 (\$900,000) provided for this purpose in 1941 will most likely prove inadequate in view of the increased opportunities opened for industrial expansion under the terms of the Empire Trade Conference held at New Delhi, India, at the end of 1940, and in the light of the enlarged demands made by the Jewish population and the British armed forces stationed in Palestine.

Employment and Training

✓ Work relief offered by the Jewish Agency makes possible an extremely low per capita expenditure for direct relief - approximately \$5 a year. Roads linking colonies, housing for workers and other improvements will be stimulated through the expenditure of \$600,000 projected for 1941. It is anticipated that this sum will stimulate a total outlay of \$1,600,000 for labor and materials and will serve the twin purposes of creating employment and assisting workers to obtain decent living quarters.

✓ In the same category the enlargement of the Tel Aviv harbor occupies an important place on the agenda of the Jewish Agency. This most important new development established in Jewish Palestine in the last five years will be consolidated and expanded.

Fishing, Aviation, Maritime Trades

✓ Development of fishing ~~as an outlet for Jewish energy~~ is important in further enlarging the source of Jewish food supply. Attention now being paid to maritime trades will not only increase the number of Jewish sailors but will also lessen the amounts which Palestine is forced to pay to foreign shipping companies. A growing number of Jewish young men are being trained for aviation. Some are not only serving with the Royal Air Force but are potential pilots of commercial air lines of the future. The sum of \$120,000 has been provided for these purposes.

Education and Culture

✓ The Jewish Agency provides a subsidy of approximately 25% to the education budget of the Vaad Leumi. Some 407 public schools with more than 60,000 enrolled pupils and a teaching staff of more than 4,000 are training Jewish youth in the new Hebrew culture and in preparation for a worthy place in the land which they will inherit.

✓ The Jewish Agency subsidizes such cultural institutions as the Habima and Ohel theatres, the Palestine Symphony Orchestra, the Bialik Literary Institute, and certain religious organizations such as the Rabbi Kook Foundation. The budgets of these cultural organizations exceed \$500,000. The Jewish Agency contributes approximately 20% toward their support in order to enrich every phase of the life of the vital Jewish community.

Security and Political Activities

✓ During the disturbances which began in 1936, the responsibility assumed by the Jewish Agency for defense bore fruit in a complete cessation of the terror. The present expenditure is set at LP.500,000 (\$200,000) which has practical meaning in terms of the security of the 550,000 Jews in the country.

In the sphere of political work the Jewish Agency must maintain its relations with the British government and the representatives of England in Palestine.

Repayment of Debts

The budgets which must in large part be met through the United Palestine Appeal do not take into account the repayment of all loans contracted for by the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund. The credit of the national funds remains good. Repayment must be made on a portion of the capital owed to British banks, and interest must be paid on loans outstanding. These obligations represent a lien upon the good faith of the Jewish people and must be met as a moral as well as a financial duty.

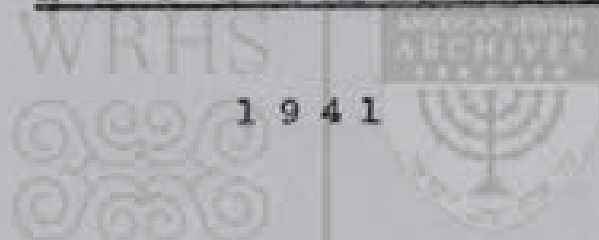
General Conclusion

Amid all the hazards of war Palestine continues to provide important opportunities for Jewish settlement and regeneration. At the beginning of 1941 it still stands forth as the major hope of Jewish constructive endeavor. In the first fifteen months of the war ten new colonies were founded; 62 new factories were established; 28,000 refugees were absorbed, and the Jewish population reached a new high level. It is incumbent upon American Jewry, realizing the issues at stake and the attendant identity of interest between the defense of Palestine and the support of all democratic forces, to offer utmost aid to a valiant vanguard of our people, defending not only a vital sector in the chain of British defenses but the front line of defense for all Jews.

[1941]

Statistics As Compiled By The
COMMITTEE ON THE REFERENDUM FOR BUDGETING

R E F E R E N D U M



RE: NATIONAL BUDGETING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Conducted By: Council of Jewish Federations
and Welfare Funds, Inc.

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

I. L E G E N D

II. BACKGROUND OF THE VOPE ON THE REFERENDUM ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL BUDGETING ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

III. STATUS OF REFERENDUM:

(a) G E N E R A L S T A T I S T I C S

(b) T A B U L A T I O N O F R E J E C T I O N

(c) " " T A B L E D

(d) " " N O A C T I O N

(e) " " A C C E P T A N C E S

(f) " " U N C L A S S I F I E D

LEGEND

TOTAL CITIES 166

TOTAL AGENCIES 203

TOTAL VOTES 438

FOLLOWING FIGURES SUBJECT TO CORRECTION:-

Cities which voted to reject 64

Agencies which rejected 69

Scores to reject 149½ Ballots 44

Cities which tabled proposal 7

Agencies which tabled 7

Scores to table 22 Ballots 5

Cities which took no action 27 *

Agencies taking no action 29

Scores for no action 61 Ballots

Cities which accepted 52 *

Agencies which accepted 56

Scores to accept 107½ Ballots 5

Cities not classified 37 *

Agencies not classified 42

Votes not classified 98 Ballots

Recap. 187

Recap. 203

Recap. 438 Total 54

*(21 cities are repeated in these categories, since two agencies entitled to vote in a particular city may have taken opposite action).

II
May 16, 1941

BACKGROUND OF THE VOTE ON THE REFERENDUM
ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL
BUDGETING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

WHO HAS A RIGHT TO VOTE?

When the Board of Directors of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds meets on May 18th, the two principal questions it will have to answer are: (a) is the sentiment of the American Jewish community favorable to the establishment of a national budgeting advisory committee? (b) who has the right to vote in the referendum to establish such sentiment?

The ballots in the referendum were issued to all "member agencies". But it should be noted that there are various categories of "member agencies", concerned with different aspects of Council services.

The referendum was on the proposition "That the Council establish a national advisory budget service for national and overseas agencies appealing to local communities for support."

Does a "member agency" having no relation to "national and overseas agencies" in terms of fund-raising have the right to express a view and bind other member agencies which do have a direct relationship? For example, the New York City Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, a "member agency", raises no funds for "national and overseas agencies". Yet it is listed as entitled to 6 delegates. In Los Angeles, California, the Jewish Community Council, which operates the United Jewish Welfare Fund, is listed as entitled to 3 delegates. But so is the Los Angeles Federation, which has the same functions as the New York City Federation, but raises no funds for "national and overseas agencies". Are both member agencies in Los Angeles entitled to vote on the specific question at issue? Canada has a number of "member agencies" in the Council. But few of the "national and overseas agencies" in the United States are supported by Canada. Can that be ignored?

HOW WEIGHT THE VOTES?

Presumably, the referendum was designed to obtain an accurate cross-section of the American Jewish community on a fundamental revision of policy. Is any account to be taken of the size of the cities involved? What effect on the vote is registered by narrow margins of approval or defeat for the majority proposal?

In view of the statement of the advocates of the majority proposal that the American Jewish communities are "demanding" the establishment of a national budgeting advisory committee, are not votes to table the proposal to take no action actually votes in rejection of the proposal?

The total votes including the Canadian member agencies and agencies raising no funds for national and overseas purposes, are 441, distributed among 166 communities.

A PROPOSAL

In view of the deep cleavages revealed by the voting on the referendum, it is proposed that any plan to institute a national budgeting advisory service at this time be abandoned, and that the ballots in the referendum and any accompanying expressions of sentiment be referred back to an enlarged study committee for the purpose of examining the possibilities of expanded service by the Council to the community in the direction of enlarged fact-finding.

VOTES IN REJECTION OF PROPOSAL

Statistics compiled by the Committee on the Referendum for Budgeting indicate that 64 communities, involving 69 member agencies of the Council, voted to reject the proposal. These communities and their member agencies are listed by the Council as having 149 $\frac{1}{2}$ votes.

In addition, 7 communities, with 7 member agencies are reported as having voted to table consideration of the proposal. These communities are said to be entitled to 22 votes.

27 other communities, with 29 member agencies, decided to take no action whatever. These communities are listed as having 61 votes.

With figures subject to correction, it would seem that a total of 98 communities, containing 105 member agencies, with 232 $\frac{1}{2}$ votes took action that would show their opposition to or lack of interest in the proposal to establish a national budgeting advisory committee.

STATUS OF REFERENDUM
(Subject to Correction)

<u>STATE</u>	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>DECISION</u>	<u>VOTE</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>VOTE ON PROPOSAL</u> <u>FOR - AGAINST</u>	<u>B</u> <u>A</u> <u>L</u> <u>L</u> <u>O</u> <u>T</u>	<u>DATE OF</u> <u>MEETING</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
ALABAMA	1 Birmingham	UWF	No Action	2	2				Not voting for sake local harmony.
	2 Montgomery	JF	Accepted	2	2				
	3 Selma	JWF	Rejected	2	2			3/27	
	4 Sheffield	FC	Accepted	2	2				
ARKANSAS	5 Helena	FJC	Accepted	2	2				
	6 Little Rock	FJC (1)	Rejected	2	2				
CALIFORNIA	7 Bakersfield	UWF	No Action	2	2				
	8 Fresno	JNWF	Accepted	2	2				
	9 Long Beach	UWF	Rejected	2	2	1 - 5	B	3/31	
	10 Los Angeles	FJWO (1)	Accepted	4	2	10 - 6		4/1 (3)	
	" "	JCC	Rejected		2	16 - 20	B	3/	
	11 Oakland	JF (1)	Accepted	4	2				
	"	UWF							
	12 Riverside	JJDC	No Action	2	2				Favors proposal

III (a)

<u>STATE</u>	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>DECISION</u>	<u>VOTE</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>VOTE ON PROPOSAL FOR - AGAINST</u>	<u>B A L L O T</u>	<u>DATE OF MEETING</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
CALIFORNIA	13 Sacramento	UJWF	Accepted	2	2				"With provision that we retain to ourselves the exclusive right to determine the agencies to which contributions will be made and the amounts thereof."
	14 San Diego	UJF	Accepted	2	2		B		
	15 San Francisco	FJC (1)		5					
	" "	JNWF	Accepted		2 1/2				
	16 San Jose	JF	Accepted	2	2			3/	
	17 Santa Ana	UJF-OC	No Action	2	2				
	18 Stockton	NJWF	Accepted	2	2		B		Unanimous
CONNECTICUT	19 Bridgeport	JWB&CS (1)	Accepted		2		B	3/	
	"	JCC	Rejected	4	2		B	3/	
	20 Hartford	JWF	?	3					*Uncertain
	21 New Haven	JCC	Rejected	3	3			3/26	Unanimous
	22 Waterbury	JFA (2)	Rejected	2	2	0 - 14	B	3/13	Unanimous. Represents cross-section of community.

<u>STATE</u>	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>DECISION</u>	<u>VOTE</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>VOTE ON PROPOSAL</u> <u>FOR - AGAINST</u>	<u>B</u> <u>A</u> <u>L</u> <u>L</u> <u>O</u> <u>T</u>	<u>DATE OF</u> <u>MEETING</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
DELAWARE	23 Wilmington	JFD	Accepted	2	2	11 - 5		3/20	
D. C.	24 Washington	JSSA (1)							
	"	JCC	Rejected	4	4	9 - 49		3/5	
	"	UJA							
FLORIDA	25 Jacksonville	JCC	Accepted	2	2	6 - 4		4/2 (3)	
	26 Miami	GMJF	Rejected	2	2	17 - 18		3/31	
	27 West Palm Beach	FJC-FBC	1	2					
GEORGIA	28 Atlanta	FJSS (1)	Accepted (with resor- vation)	4	2			3/	
	"	JWF	Accepted		2	7 - 5		3/	One member did not veto in protest.
	29 Savannah	UJA	No Action	2	2				
ILLINOIS	30 Chicago	JC (1)							
	"	JWF	Accepted	8					
	31 Elgin	JWC	No Action	2	2				Not voting in interest of harmony.
	32 Joliet	JWC	No Action	2	2				
	33 Peoria	JWF	Accepted	2	2				
	34 Rockford	FJC	Rejected	2	2	0 - 14		3/11	Unanimous. Entire Board of Directors present.

<u>STATE</u>	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>DECISION</u>	<u>VOTE</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>VOTE ON PROPOSAL FOR - AGAINST</u>	<u>B A L L O T</u>	<u>DATE OF MEETING</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
ILLINOIS	35 Rock Island	UIC	Rejected	2	2				
INDIANA	36 Evansville	JCC	Accepted	2	2				
	37 Fort Wayne	JF	Rejected	2	2		B	3/	
	38 Gary	JWF (2)	No Action	2	2				
	39 Hammond	UJA	Accepted	2	2				
	40 Indianapolis	JF	Accepted	4	2	11 - 4		4/3 (3)	
	"	JWF							No quorum
	41 Lafayette	FJC	No Action	2	2				
	42 South Bend	JWF	No Action	2	2				
IOWA	43 Davenport	JC	Accepted	2	2			3/	Accepted with reservations.
	44 Des Moines	JWF	Accepted	2	2				
	45 Sioux City	FJSS (1)	Rejected	2	2	1 - 39		3/	
KANSAS	46 Wichita	M-K JWF	Accepted	2	2				
KENTUCKY	47 Louisville	GJO	Rejected	4	2			3/30	
	"	JWF	Rejected		2			3/27	
LOUISIANA	48 Alexandria	JWF	Accepted	2	2				Unanimous

<u>STATE</u>	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>DECISION</u>	<u>VOTE</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>VOTE ON PROPOSAL</u> <u>FOR - AGAINST</u>	<u>B</u> <u>A</u> <u>L</u> <u>L</u> <u>O</u> <u>T</u>	<u>DATE OF</u> <u>MEETING</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
LOUISIANA	49 Monroe	UJC NE.LA.	Accepted	2	2			4/5 (3)	Unanimous
	50 New Orleans	JC&EF (1)	Accepted	4					
	" "	JWE							
MARYLAND	51 Baltimore	AJC	Accepted	6	3				
	"	UJA	Did not exercise right to vote.						
	52 Cumberland	JCF-WM	1	2					
MASSACHUSETTS	53 Boston	AJP (1)	No Action	6	6			4/1 (3)	
	"	UJC	No Action					3/	
	54 Brockton	UJA	No Action	2	2				
	55 Fitchburg ^u Leominster	JCC	Rejected	2	2		B	3/27	Unanimous
	56 Halyoko	UJA	Rejected	2	2	0 - 30	B	3/4	Unanimous
	57 Lowell	UJA	Rejected	2	2		B	3/24	Unanimous. All Jewish organizations repre- sented at meeting.
	58 New Bedford	UJA	Rejected	2	2	5 - 6		3/	

<u>STATE</u>	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>DECISION</u>	<u>VOTE</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>VOTE ON PROPOSAL</u>		<u>DATE OF</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
						<u>FOR</u>	<u>AGAINST</u>	<u>MEETING</u>	
MASSACHUSETTS	59 Springfield	JSSB (1)		4					
	"	JWF	Rejected		2	6	7	B 3/20	
	60 Worcester	JSSA (1,2)		4					
	"	JWF	Accepted		2	13	12	Not Sent 3/	Chairman cast deciding vote. Board consists of 90 members.
MICHIGAN	61 Bay City	NEM-JWF	No Action	2	2				
	62 Detroit	JWF	Rejected	6	6	8	14	B 3/	
	63 Flint	FJC	Tabled	2	2			3/	
	64 Lansing	FJC	Accepted	2	2			4/8 (3)	
	65 Pontiac	FJC	Rejected	2	2	1	14	B 3/27	
	66 Saginaw	JWF	Accepted	2	2			B 3/	
MINNESOTA	67 Duluth	JWF	Rejected	2	2	0	20	B 3/6	Unanimous
	68 Minneapolis	FJS	Accepted	3	3	17	16		President cast deciding vote.
	69 St. Paul	UWF	Rejected	4	4	8	11	B 3/5	4 did not vote.
	" "	JWA (1)				1	11	B 2/	
	70 Virginia	FJS	Accepted	2	2			3/	

<u>STATE</u>	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>DECISION</u>	<u>VOTE</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>VOTE ON PROPOSAL FOR - AGAINST</u>	<u>B A L L O T</u>	<u>DATE OF MEETING</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
MISSISSIPPI	71 Vicksburg	JWF	Accepted	2	2				
MISSOURI	72 Joplin	JWF	Rejected	2	2		B	3/	
	73 Kansas City	JWF	Accepted		2½			3/	
	" "	UJC (1)		5					Surrendered voting power to JWF.
	74 St. Louis	JF (1)							
	" "	JWF	Accepted	5					
MONTANA	75 Butte	JWC	?	2					
NEBRASKA	76 Lincoln	JWF	Accepted	2	2				
	77 Omaha	FJS	Rejected	2	2			3/	Unanimous
NEW JERSEY	78 Atlantic City	FJC	Accepted	2	2				No meeting called. President of Federation presumably made decision.
	79 Bayonne	JCC	Rejected	2	2	4 - 44	B	2/24	
	80 Camden	FJC	Rejected	2	2	0 - 14	B	3/26	
	81 Newark	GJC	Rejected	4	4		B	3/31	Unanimous
	82 Passaic	JCC	No Action	2	2				
	83 Trenton	JF	Rejected	2	2			3/10	



STATE	COMMUNITY	AGENCY	DECISION	VOTE	SCORE	VOTE ON PROPOSAL		B A L L O T	DATE OF MEETING	REMARKS
						FOR	AGAINST			
NEW MEXICO	84 Albuquerque	JFC	Rejected	2	2	4	- 5	B	3/19	
NEW YORK	85 Albany	JCC	Rejected	2	2			B	3/31	Unanimous
	86 Binghamton	JCC	?	2						
	87 Buffalo	JFSS								
	"	UWF	Accepted	5	2½				3/	
	88 Middletown	WA	Rejected	2	2			B	3/	
	89 Newburgh	WC	Rejected	2	2			B	3/	Unanimous by both Board of Directors and National Assembly.
	90 New York	FSJPS	Accepted	6	6					
	91 Brooklyn	FJC	Tabled	6	6			B	3/31	Unanimous. Entire Board of Directors. 30.
	92 Niagara Falls	JF	Rejected	2	2			B	3/24	
	93 Rochester	JWC (2)								
	"	UWF	Rejected	5	2½				3/31	
	94 Schenectady	WA	Rejected	2	2			B	3/10	
	95 Syracuse	JWF	Tabled	2	2			B	3/31	
	96 Troy	UHC	Rejected	2	2	0	- 30	B	3/24	Unanimous
	97 Utica	JCC	Rejected	2	2	0	- 25	B	3/10	Unanimous

<u>STATE</u>	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>DECISION</u>	<u>VOTE</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>VOTE ON PROPOSAL</u> <u>FOR - AGAINST</u>	<u>B</u> <u>A</u> <u>L</u> <u>L</u> <u>O</u> <u>T</u>	<u>DATE OF</u> <u>MEETING</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
NEW YORK	98 Watertown	JFC	Rejected	2	2			2/	Unanimous
NORTH CAROLINA	99 Asheville	FJC	Rejected	2	2	5 - 13	B	3/	
	100 Raleigh	FJC	No Action	2	2				
	101 Winston-Salem	JCC	Accepted	2	2				
NORTH DAKOTA	102 Fargo	JC	Accepted	2	2				
OHIO	103 Akron	JSSF	No Action	4	4				
	"	JWF	No Action						
	104 Canton	JWF	Rejected	4	4	0 - 8		3/24	Unanimous
	"	JWL (1)	Rejected			0 - 19		3/3	Unanimous
	105 Cincinnati	JCC	Rejected	5	5	20 - 100		4/7 (3)	Compromise Resolution.
	"	WISA (1)	Rejected					4/9 (3)	Compromise Resolution.
	106 Cleveland	JWF	Tabled	6	6		B	3/	
	107 Columbus	WF	Rejected	2	1		B	3/	Unanimous
	"	JWF							
	108 Dayton	JFSS (1)		4					
	"	WC	Rejected		2			3/23	Unanimous

B
A
L
L
O
T

<u>STATE</u>	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>DECISION</u>	<u>VOTE</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>VOTE ON PROPOSAL FOR - AGAINST</u>	<u>DATE OF MEETING</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
OHIO	109 Lima	AJC	Accepted	2	2		3/	Unanimous
	110 Salem	JF	7	2				
	111 Steubenville	JCC	Rejected	2	2	0 - 30	2/11	Unanimous
	112 Toledo	JF (1)	No Action		2			
	"	UW	Tabled	4	2		3/	Unanimous
	113 Warren	JF	Rejected	2	2	0 - 16	B 3/	Unanimous. 95% of Directorate present.
	114 Youngstown	JF	Tabled	2	2	9 - 14	B 3/19	
OKLAHOMA	115 Tulsa	JCC	Rejected	2	2	0 - 23	B 2/10	Unanimous. Board consists of 27 members.
OREGON	116 Portland	FJC (1)						
	"	OJWE	Rejected	4	2	5 - 6	3/25	
PENNSYLVANIA	117 Allentown	UJC	No Action	2	2			
	118 Altoona	FJP	No Action	2	2			
	119 Butler	JCC	Accepted	2	2	5 - 4	3/	
	120 Easton	JCC	Rejected	2	2		B 3/26	Unanimous
	121 Erie	JCC	Accepted	2	2	17 - 2		

<u>STATE</u>	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>DECISION</u>	<u>VOTE</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>VOTE ON PROPOSAL FOR - AGAINST</u>	<u>B A L L O T</u>	<u>DATE OF MEETING</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
PENNSYLVANIA	122 Harrisburg	WJC	Rejected	2	2	1 - 30	B	3/20	
	123 Johnstown	UJA	Rejected	2	2		B	3/	
	124 Lancaster	OJC	?	2					
	125 Philadelphia	FJC		6					
	"	AJA	Rejected		3	2 - 25	B	3/21	
	126 Pittsburgh	FJP	Rejected	6	6	3 - 10	B	3/13	
	"	WF	Rejected			3 - 11	B	3/13	
	127 Reading	JCC	Rejected	2	2	0 - 15	B	3/	Unanimous
	128 Scranton	JF	No Action	4	2				
	"	UJA	Rejected		2	0 - 10	B	3/20	Unanimous
	129 Sharon	UJA-SV (2)	Rejected	2	2	0 - 8		3/10	Unanimous
	130 Wilkes-Barre	WV-JC	Rejected	2	2		B	3/	
RHODE ISLAND	131 Williamsport	FJC	?	2					
	132 York	JCC	?	2					
RHODE ISLAND	133 Providence	JFSS (1)	No Action	3	3				
SOUTH DAKOTA	134 Sioux Falls	JWF	?	2					

<u>STATE</u>	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>DECISION</u>	<u>VOTE</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>VOTE ON PROPOSAL FOR - AGAINST</u>	<u>B A L L O T</u>	<u>DATE OF MEETING</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
TENNESSEE	135 Chattanooga	JWF	Accepted	2	2				
	136 Knoxville	FJC	Rejected	2	2	0 - 250	B	3/9	Unanimous
	137 Memphis	FJWA (1)		2					
	"	JWF	Accepted		2	8 - 5		3/26	
	138 Nashville	JCC	Accepted	2	2	16 - 14		3/30	
TEXAS	139 Corpus Christi	JWF	No Action	2	2				
	140 Dallas	JFSS	Accepted (modified resolution)	2	2	13 - 11			
	141 El Paso	JF	?	2					
	142 Fort Worth	JF	No Action	2	2				
	143 Houston	JCC	Tabled	2	2		B	3/19	
	144 San Antonio	JSSF	Accepted	2	2				
	145 Tyler	FJC (2)	?	2					
	146 Waco	JFC	?	4					
	"	UJA (2)							
UTAH	147 Salt Lake City	UJC	Accepted	2	2	35 - 2		3/2	

<u>STATE</u>	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>DECISION</u>	<u>VOTE</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>VOTE ON PROPOSAL</u> <u>FOR -- AGAINST</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>MEETING</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
VIRGINIA	148 Norfolk	UWF	Rejected	2	2		B		Unanimous
	149 Petersburg	UWCF	No Action	2	2				
	150 Richmond	JCC	Accepted	2	2			3/26	
	151 Roanoke	UWA	No Action	2	2				
WASHINGTON	152 Centralia	CC-JWF	No Action	2	2				Withdraw from Council.
	153 Seattle	FJF	Accepted	4	2				
	"	JWS (1)							
	154 Spokane	JWA	Rejected	2	2		B	3/26	Unanimous
	155 Tacoma	FJF	Rejected	2	2				
WEST VIRGINIA	156 Huntington	UWF (2)	?	2					
	157 Wheeling	JCC	No Action	2	2				
WISCONSIN	158 Madison	JWF	Rejected	2	2		B	3/	
	159 Milwaukee	FJC (1,2)							Inactive
	"	JWF	Rejected	3	3	1 - 31			Unanimously rejected proposal #2.
	160 Sheboygan	FJC	Rejected	2	2		B	3/	

<u>STATE</u>	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>DECISION</u>	<u>VOTE</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>VOTE ON PROPOSAL</u> <u>FOR - AGAINST</u>	<u>MEETING</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
CANADA	161 Edmonton, Alberta	JF	1	2				
	162 Vancouver, B.C.	JAC	1	2				
	"	JEVF						
	163 Winnipeg, Manitoba	JWF	1	2				
	164 Hamilton, Ont.	JSSF (1)	1	4				
	"	UWF						
	165 Toronto, Ont.	FJP	1	5				
	"	UWF						
	166 Windsor, Ont.	UWF	1	2				
		203	157	438	344	299 - 1,099	54	



KEY TO SYMBOLS

(1) Refers to Function of Agency

In the 1940 DIRECTORY OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS, WELFARE FUNDS AND COMMUNITY COUNCILS, compiled by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., the form of organization, scope and function of the agencies affiliated with the Council, is defined as follows:

- "a) Administration of local social services
- b) Administration of local social services and financial support of affiliated organizations
- c) Coordination and support of local social services
- d) Support of national welfare programs
- e) Support of overseas welfare programs
- f) Common counsel on Jewish welfare problems and needs."

Among the communities which do not come under the last three categories are:

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>DECISION</u>
Little Rock, Ark.	FJC	a	Rejected
Los Angeles, Calif.	FJWO	c	Accepted
Oakland, Calif.	JF	a	Accepted
San Francisco, Calif.	FJC	c	Accepted
Bridgeport, Conn.	JWB&CS	a	Accepted
Washington, D. C.	JSSA	a	Unclassified
Atlanta, Ga.	FJSS	a	Accepted
Chicago, Ill.	JC	c	Accepted (?)
Sioux City, Iowa	FJSS	b	Rejected
New Orleans, La.	JCA&F	b	Accepted (?)
Boston, Mass.	AJP	c	No Action
Springfield, Mass.	JSSD	a	Unclassified
Worcester, Mass.	JSSA	a	Unclassified
St. Paul, Minn.	JWA	a	Rejected
Kansas City, Mo.	UJC	b	Unclassified
St. Louis, Mo.	JF	c	Accepted (?)
Canton, Ohio	JWL	a	Rejected
Cincinnati, Ohio	UJSA	b	Rejected
Dayton, Ohio	JFSS	a	Unclassified
Toledo, Ohio	JF	a	No Action
Portland, Oregon	FJG	c	Unclassified
Providence, R. I.	JFSS	c	No Action
Memphis, Tenn.	FJWA	b	Unclassified
Seattle, Wash.	JWS	a	Unclassified
Milwaukee, Wisc.	FJC	c	Unclassified
Hamilton, Ont., Can.	JSSF	a	Unclassified

(2) Refers to Affiliation with Council

The following agencies, according to the 1940 Directory of the Council, are not members of the Council:

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>DECISION</u>	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>DECISION</u>
Waterbury, Conn.	JFA	Rejected	Tyler, Texas	FJC	Unclassified
Gary, Indiana	JWF	No Action	Waco, Texas	UJA	"
Worcester, Mass.	JSSA	Unclassified	Huntington, W.Va.	UJF	"
Rochester, N. Y.	JWC	"	Milwaukee, Wis.	FJC	"
Sharon, Pa.	UJA-SV	Rejected			

(3) The following communities voted on or after April 1, 1941:

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>DECISION</u>
Los Angeles, Calif.	FJWO	4/1	Accepted
Jacksonville, Fla.	JCC	4/2	Accepted
Indianapolis, Ind.	JF	4/3	Accepted
Monroe, La.	UJC NE.LA.	4/5	Accepted
Boston, Mass.	AJP	4/1	No Action
Lansing, Mich.	FJC	4/8	Accepted
Cincinnati, Ohio	JCC	4/7	Rejected
" "	UUSA	4/9	Rejected



(6)

REJECTIONSB
A
L
L
OO DATE OF
T MEETING

REMARKS

COMMUNITY	AGENCY	SCORE	VOTE ON PROPOSAL FOR - AGAINST	O DATE OF T MEETING	REMARKS
✓ 3 Selma, Ala.	JWF	2		3/27	
6 Little Rock, Ark.	FJC (1)	2			
✓ 9 Long Beach, Calif.	UJWF	2	1 - 5	B 3/31	
10 Los Angeles, Calif.	JCC	2	16 - 20	B 3/	
19 Bridgeport, Conn.	JCC	2		B 3/	
21 New Haven, Conn.	JCC	3		3/26	Unanimous
✓ 22 Waterbury, Conn.	JFA (2)	2	0 - 14	B 3/13	Unanimous. Represents cross-section of community.
24 Washington, D. C.	JCC	4	9 - 49	3/5	
26 Miami, Florida	OMJF	2	17 - 18	3/31	
34 Rockford, Ill.	FJC	2	0 - 14	3/11	Unanimous. Entire Board of Directors present.
35 Rock Island	UJC	2			
37 Fort Wayne, Ind.	JF	2		B 3/	
45 Sioux City, Iowa	FJSS (1)		1 - 39	3/	
47 Louisville, Ky.	CJO	2		3/30	
" "	JWF	2		3/27	
55 Fitchburg-Leominster, Mass.	JCC	2		B 3/27	Unanimous
56 Holyoke, Mass.	UJA	2	0 - 30	B 3/4	Unanimous
57 Lowell, Mass.	UJA	2		B 3/24	Unanimous All Jewish organizations at meeting.
58 New Bedford, Mass.	UJA	2	5 - 6	3/	
59 Springfield, Mass.	JWF	2	6 - 7	B 3/20	
62 Detroit, Mich.	JWF	6	8 - 14	B 3/	
✓ 65 Pontiac, Mich.	FJC	2	1 - 14	B 3/27	
67 Duluth, Minn.	JWF	2	0 - 20	B 3/6	Unanimous

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>VOTE ON PROPOSAL</u> <u>FOR - AGAINST</u>	<u>O</u> <u>T</u>	<u>DATE OF</u> <u>MEETING</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
69. St. Paul " "	UJF JWA (1)	4	8 - 11 1 - 11	B B	3/5 2	4 did not vote
72 Joplin, Missouri	JWF	2		B	3/	
77 Omaha, Nebraska	FJS	2			3/	Unanimous
79 Bayonne, New Jersey	JCC	2	4 - 44	B	2/24	
80 Camden, New Jersey	FJC	2	0 - 14	B	3/26	
81 Newark, New Jersey	CJC	4		B	3/31	Unanimous
83 Trenton, New Jersey	JF	2			3/10	
84 Albuquerque, N. Mex.	JFC	2	4 - 5	B	3/19	
85 Albany, New York	JCO	2		B	3/31	Unanimous
88 Middletown, New York	UJA	2		B	3/	
89 Newburgh, New York	UJC	2		B	3/	Unanimous by Both Board of Directors and National Assembly
92 Niagara Falls, New York	JF	2		B	3/24	
93 Rochester, New York	UJWF	2½			3/31	
94 Schenectady, New York	UJA	2		B	3/10	
96 Troy, New York	UHC	2	0 - 30	B	3/24	Unanimous
97 Utica, New York	JCC	2	0 - 25	B	3/10	Unanimous
98 Watertown, New York	JFC	2			2/	Unanimous
99 Asheville, N. C.	FJC	2	5 - 13	B	3/	
104 Canton, Ohio " "	JWF JWL (1)	4	0 - 8 0 - 19		3/24 3/3	Unanimous Unanimous
105 Cincinnati, Ohio " "	JCC UJSA (1)	5	20 - 100		4/7 (3) 4/9 (3)	Compromise Resolution. Compromise Resolution.
107 Columbus, Ohio	UJF	1		B	3/	Unanimous
108 Dayton, Ohio	UJC	2			3/23	Unanimous
111 Steubenville, Ohio	JCC	2	0 - 30		2/11	Unanimous

	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>VOTE ON PROPOSAL</u>		<u>O</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>DATE OF MEETING</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
				<u>FOR</u>	<u>- AGAINST</u>				
113	Warren, Ohio	JF	2	0	- 16	B		3/	Unanimous 95% of Di- rectorate present.
115	Tulsa, Okla.	JCC	2	0	- 23	B		2/10	Unanimous Board consists of 27 members.
116	Portland, Oregon	CJWF	2	5	- 6			3/25	
120	Easton, Pa.	JCC	2			B		3/26	Unanimous
122	Harrisburg, Pa.	UJO	2	1	- 30	B		3/20	
123	Johnstown, Pa.	UJA	2			B		3/	
125	Philadelphia, Pa.	AJA	3	2	- 25	B		3/31	
126	Pittsburgh, Pa.	FJP	6	3	- 10	B		3/13	
	" "	UJF		3	- 11	B		3/13	
127	Reading, Pa.	JCC	2	0	- 15	B		3/	Unanimous
✓ 128	Scranton, Pa.	UJA	2	0	- 10	B		3/20	Unanimous
129	Sharon, Pa.	UJA-SV (2)	2	0	- 8			3/10	Unanimous
130	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	WV-JC	2			B		3/	
136	Knoxville, Tenn.	FJC	2	0	- 250	B		3/9	Unanimous
✓ 148	Norfolk, Va.	UJF	2			B			Unanimous
154	Spokane, Wash.	JWA	2			B		3/26	Unanimous
155	Tacoma, Wash.	FJF	2						
158	Madison, Wisc.	JWF	2			B		3/	
159	Milwaukee, Wisc.	JWF	3	1	- 31				Unanimously rejected pro- posal #2.
✓ 160	Sheboygan, Wisc.	FJC	2			B		3/	
64		69	149½	121	- 995	44			

(c)

<u>TABLED</u>					B A L L O T	DATE OF MEET- ING	REMARKS
COMMUNITY	AGENCY	SCORE	VOTE ON PROPOSAL FOR - AGAINST				
63	FLINT, MICH.	FJC	2			3/	
91	BROOKLYN, NY	FJC	6		B	3/31 Unanimous. entire Board of Directors. 30.	
95	SYRACUSE	JWF	2		B	3/31	
106	CLEVELAND, OHIO	JWF	6		B	3/	
112	TOLEDO	UJW	2			3/	
114	YOUNGSTOWN	JF	2	5 - 14	B	3/19	
143	HOUSTON, TEX.	JCC	2		B	3/19	
7	7	22	9 - 14	5			


(d)

NO ACTION				
	COMMUNITY	AGENCY	SCORE	REMARKS
1	Birmingham, Alabama	UJF	2	Not voting for sake local harmony.
7	Bakersfield, California	UJAF	2	
12	Riverside, California	JJDC	2	Favors proposal
17	Santa Ana, California	UWF-OC	2	
29	Savannah, Georgia	UJA	2	
31	Elgin, Illinois	JWC	2	Not voting in interest of harmony.
32	Joliet, Illinois	JWC	2	
38	Gary, Indiana	JWF (2)	2	
41	Lafayette, Indiana	FJC	2	
42	South Bend, Indiana	JWF	2	
53	Boston, Massachusetts	AJP (1) UJC	6	Date of meeting 4/1 (3) " " " 3
54	Brockton, Massachusetts	UJA	2	
61	Bay City, Michigan	NEM-JWF	2	
82	Passaic, N.J.	JCC	2	
100	Raleigh, North Carolina	FJC	2	
103	Akron, Ohio	JSSF	4	
	" "	JWF		
112 (B)	Toledo, Ohio	JF (1)	2	
117	Allentown, Pa.	UJC	2	
118	Altoona, Pa.	FJP	2	
128 (A)	Scranton, Pa.	JF	2	
133	Providence, R.I.	JFSS (1)	2	
139	Corpus Christi, Texas	JWF	2	
142	Fort Worth, Texas	JF	2	
149	Petersburg, Virginia	UJCF	2	
151	Roanoke, Virginia	UJA	2	
152	Centralia, Washington	CC-JWF	2	Withdrew from Council.
157	Wheeling, W. Va.	JCC	2	
	27	29	61	

(A) Other agency in same city voted to reject.

(B) " " " " " " " table.

(4)

<u>ACCEPTANCES</u>				<u>B A L L O T</u>		<u>DATE OF MEETING</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>VOTE ON PROPOSAL FOR - AGAINST</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>T</u>		
<u>ALABAMA</u>							
2	Montgomery	JF	2				
4	Sheffield	FC	2				
<u>ARKANSAS</u>							
5	Helena	FJC	2				
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>							
8	Fresno	JNWF	2				
10(A)	Los Angeles	FJWO (1)	2	10 - 6		4/1 (3)	
11	Oakland	JF (1)	2				
13	Sacramento	UJWF	2				"With provision that we retain to ourselves the ex- clusive right to determine the agencies to which contributions will be made and the amounts thereof."
<div><div>WRHS</div><div></div></div>							
14	San Diego	UJF	2		B		
15	San Francisco	JNWF	2½				
16	San Jose	JF	2			3/	
18	Stockton	MJWF	2		B		Unanimous
<u>CONNECTICUT</u>							
19(A)	Bridgeport	JWB&CE (1)	2		B	3/	
<u>DELAWARE</u>							
23	Wilmington	JFD	2	11 - 5		3/20	
<u>FLORIDA</u>							
25	Jacksonville	JCC	2	6 - 4		4/2 (3)	
<u>GEORGIA</u>							
28	Atlanta	FJSS (1)	2			3/	Accepted with reservation. One member did not vote in protest.
	"	JWF	2	7 - 5		3/	
<u>ILLINOIS</u>							
30	Chicago	JC (1)	1				
	"	JWF					
33	Peoria	JWF	2				

B
A
L
L
O
T

	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>VOTE ON PROPOSAL</u> <u>FOR - AGAINST</u>		<u>DATE OF</u> <u>MEETING</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
	<u>INDIANA</u>						
36	Evansville	JCC	2				
39	Hammond	UJA	2				
40	Indianapolis	JF	2	11 - 4		4/3 (3)	
	<u>ICMA</u>						
43	Davenport	JO	2			3/	Accepted with reservations.
44	Des Moines	JWF	2				
	<u>KANSAS</u>						
46	Wichita	M-K JWF	2				
	<u>LOUISIANA</u>						
48	Alexandria	JWF	2				Unanimous
49	Monroe	UJC NE.LA.	2			4/5 (3)	Unanimous
50	New Orleans	JCAEF (1)					
	" "	JWF	1				
	<u>MARYLAND</u>						
51	Baltimore	AJC	3				
	<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>						
60	Worcester	JWF	2	13 - 12	Not Sent	3/	Chairman cast deciding vote. Board consists of 90 members.
	<u>MICHIGAN</u>						
64	Lansing	FJC	2			4/8 (3)	
66	Saginaw	JWF	2		E	3/	
	<u>MINNESOTA</u>						
68	Minneapolis	FJS	3	17 - 16			President cast deciding vote.
70	Virginia	FJS	2			3/	
	<u>MISSISSIPPI</u>						
71	Vicksburg	JWF	2				
	<u>MISSOURI</u>						
73	Kansas City	JWF	2½			3/	
74	St. Louis	JF (1)					
	" "	JWF	1				

B
A
L
L
O
T

	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>VOTE ON PROPOSAL</u>		<u>DATE OF</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
				<u>FOR</u>	<u>AGAINST</u>	<u>MEETING</u>	
	<u>NEBRASKA</u>						
76	Lincoln	JWF	2				
	<u>NEW JERSEY</u>						
78	Atlantic City	FJC	2				No meeting called. President of Fed- eration presumably made decision.
	<u>NEW YORK</u>						
87	Buffalo	UJWF	2½			3/	
90	New York	FSJPS	6				
	<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>						
101	Winston-Salem	JCC	2				
	<u>NORTH DAKOTA</u>						
102	Fargo	JC	2				
	<u>OHIO</u>						
109	Lima	AJC	2			3/	Unanimous
	<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>						
119	Butler	JCC	2	5	- 4	3/	
121	Erie	JCC	2	17	- 2		
	<u>TENNESSEE</u>						
135	Chattanooga	JWF	2				
137	Memphis	JWF	2	8	- 5	3/26	
138	Nashville	JCC	2	16	- 14	3/30	
	<u>TEXAS</u>						
140	Dallas	JFSS	2	13	- 11		Modified resolution.
144	San Antonio	JSSF	2				
	<u>UTAH</u>						
147	Salt Lake City	UJC	2	35	- 2	3/2	
	<u>VIRGINIA</u>						
150	Richmond	JCC	2			3/26	
	<u>WASHINGTON</u>						
153	Seattle	FJF	2				
	52	56	107½	169	- 90	5	

(A) - Other Agency in same community voted to reject.

(f)

UNCLASSIFIED

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
11 (D) OAKLAND, CALIF.	UJWF	
15 (D) SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	FJC (1)	
20 HARTFORD, CONN.	JWF	Decision Uncertain
24 (A) WASHINGTON, D.C.	JSSA (1)	
(A) "	UJA	
27 WEST PLAM BEACH, FLA.	FJC-PBC	
40 (D) INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	JWF	No quorum
51 (D) BALTIMORE, MD.	UJA	Did not exercise right to vote.
52 CUMBERLAND	JCF-WM	
59 (A) SPRINGFIELD, MASS.	JSSB (1)	
60 (D) WORCESTER, MASS.	JSSA (1-2)	
73 KANSAS CITY, MO.	UJC (1)	Surrendered voting power to JWF.
75 BUTTE, MONT.	JWC	
86 BINGHAMTON	JCC	
87 (D) BUFFALO	JFSS	
93 (A) ROCHESTER, N.Y.	JWC (2)	
107 (A) COLUMBUS, OHIO	JWF	
108 (A) DAYTON, O	JFSS (1)	
110 SALEM	JF	
116 (A) PORTLAND, ORE	FJC (1)	
124 LANCASTER	OJC	
125 (A) PHILADELPHIA	FJC	
131 WILLIAMSPORT, PA.	FJC	
132 YORK	JOC	
134 SIOUX FALLS, S.D.	JWF	
137 (D) MEMPHIS, TENN.	FJWA (1)	
141 EL PASO	JF	

- 2 -
UNCLASSIFIED

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
145 TYLER, TEX.	FJC (2)	
146 WACO "	JFC UJA (2)	
153(D) SEATTLE, WASH.	JWS (1)	
156 HUNTINGTON, W.VA.	UJF (2)	
159(A) MILWAUKEE, WISC.	FJC (1,2)	Inactive
161 EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA	JF	
162 VANCOUVER, B.C. "	JAC JWF	
163 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA "	JWF	
164 HAMILTON, ONT. "	JSSP(1) UJWF	
165 TORONTO, ONT. "	FJP UJWF	
166 WINDSOR, ONT. "	UJWF.	

37

42

(A) other agency in same city voted to reject
(D) " " " " " " " " accept

Committee on the Referendum for Budgeting
207 Fourth Ave.
New York, N. Y.

MORE THAN 600 RABBIS ISSUE CALL URGING REJECTION OF NATIONAL BUDGETING CONTROL

- - - -

More than 600 rabbis, including some of the foremost spiritual leaders of the Jewish community in America, issued a call this week to rabbis and laymen throughout the country urging them to reject the proposal for the establishment of a National Budgeting Committee and to vote "No" in the referendum on this question which has been submitted to local welfare funds by the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds.

Characterizing the centralization of budgeting control as a threat to the existence of traditional Judaism, the rabbis condemned the proposal of the Council of Welfare Funds as a usurpation of the rights and independence of the Jewish communities throughout the country. A number of rabbis have been so deeply disturbed by the proposal for national budgeting control and the detrimental effects it would have on the normal development of Jewish communal life that they have expressed themselves in favor of a national "Yissur", or religious veto, should the referendum which is now being conducted in 158 cities endorse the establishment of a National Budgeting Committee to determine ratios for the distribution of funds for national Jewish organizations.

In their declaration urging the rejection of the national budgeting proposal the rabbis expressed their anxiety at the fact that control over religious institutions and other national Jewish organizations would be transferred to a committee of individuals who would not only be indifferent but in some instances even openly opposed to traditional Judaism. Creation of a National Budgeting Committee must be regarded as a dangerous step which would

undermine the very foundations of free Jewish philanthropy and deprive the Jewish masses of their right and duty to determine how the funds which they contribute are to be distributed, the rabbis point out.

The call of the rabbis was drafted by a committee of religious leaders headed by Rabbi Jacob Levinson of Brooklyn. Among the members of this committee were: the Rabbis B. L. Levinthal, Philadelphia; I. Rosenberg, Brooklyn; H. I. Bloch, Jersey City; J. Konwitz, Newark; D. I. Duchovitz, Brooklyn; J. D. Soloveichick, Boston; I. Siegel, Jersey City; J. L. Seltzer, Brooklyn; H. F. Epstein, St. Louis; J. E. Henkin, New York; J. Kalinsky, New York; H. Netelevitz, Louisville; E. Epstein, Chicago; J. Rosen, Passaic; E. R. Mushkin, Chicago; I. Schman, Detroit; J. Yiddelson, New York; A. M. Ashinsky, Pittsburgh; I. Bunin, Brooklyn; A. D. Burak, Brooklyn; I. M. Charlap, Bronx; J. J. Hoffman, New York; J. L. Farer, Holyoke; Eph. Felkovitz, Bridgeport; N. Riff, Camden; N. Zevi Ebin, Brooklyn; M. D. Shienkopf, Waterbury; N. Telushkin, Brooklyn; S. Silber, Chicago; M. Shapiro, Atlantic City; E. E. Yolles, Philadelphia; I. Poras, Cleveland; E. Reichman, Bronx; J. M. Margolies, Bronx; B. Cohen, Paterson and N. S. K. Mirsky, Bronx.

The following is the text of the rabbinical call on the budgeting proposal:

"In view of the fact that a referendum is now being conducted in 158 cities throughout the country under the auspices of the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds on the question of whether or not the budgets of all national organizations including Yeshivoth and other institutions of learning shall be determined by a small national committee, we consider it our sacred duty to make the following declaration:

"1. The attempt to transfer the distribution of funds raised for

Jewish philanthropic endeavor and particularly for Jewish educational institutions throughout the world to the authority and discretion of a small group of individuals who are not only indifferent but in some cases opposed to traditional Judaism, represents a most serious threat to the future of Orthodox Jewry in this country. Many difficulties and problems confront the national Jewish organizations and educational institutions in their effort to obtain adequate support directly from local Jewish communities. This situation would be greatly aggravated if, instead of making applications to individual Jewish communities, our institutions would be required to deal with a handful of individuals possessing supreme authority in the matter of deciding how the funds contributed by hundreds of Jewish communities throughout the country are to be divided. We cannot permit the development of our religious life to be decided by individuals who do not have a proper understanding or appreciation of the importance and significance of spiritual Jewish values. What kind of support can we expect for our Yeshivoth and our other Orthodox institutions from a group which is so far removed from our outlook on Jewish life?

"2. If a National Budgeting Committee is established, its members will not merely act upon matters of funds, but in their determination of the measure of support which various branches of Jewish life are to receive, they will also take upon themselves the power to evaluate programs, trends and ideologies which are the foundations of the national Jewish organizations seeking communal support. We fail to see how traditional Judaism can receive its proper evaluation from such a source.

"3. We regard the proposal for a National Budgeting Committee as a destructive step which must be opposed by every individual Jew because it undermines the very foundations of free Jewish charity and places the sacred

duty of charitable endeavor of every Jew in the hands of individuals who may ultimately exercise dictatorial power over our institutions.

"4. We therefore summon the Jews of all cities which are now participating in the Council referendum to exert every effort in order to impress upon the leaders of local welfare boards the dangers inherent in delegating fundamental communal responsibilities and rights to a small national committee. Charity is one of the greatest of Jewish religious duties. If a National Budgeting Committee is established, it will deprive our communities and those who participate in Jewish philanthropic effort of the privilege to take a deep personal interest in charitable endeavor and to share in the decisions concerning the distribution of the funds to which they contribute. Such action would run counter to Jewish law which provides that every individual should exert his personal influence in Jewish charity.

"The proposal to establish a National Budgeting Committee must therefore be vigorously opposed and defeated in the referendum that is now before the country, for it represents a great danger to the Jewish community of America and to the Jewish life of this country. We ask all members of community councils, welfare funds and community chests to register their opposition to this proposal by casting their vote against it. If you are not a member of these communal organizations, we urge you to appeal to the members of these organizations to respect the will and the sentiment of the Jewish masses which are overwhelmingly opposed to any plan which would bring about dictatorship in Jewish religious and communal development."

The signatures of more than 600 rabbis throughout the country were affixed to this declaration.

[1941]

Committee on Referendum for Budgeting
207 Fourth Avenue
New York City

DO YOUR OWN BUDGETING!

A Discussion of a Vital Issue

By

Prof. Mordecai M. Kaplan

Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan, Professor of Homiletics, Jewish Theological Seminary of America, dean of Conservative Judaism and founder of the Reconstructionist Movement in American Jewish life. Professor Kaplan is the author of many religious volumes, dealing with a new approach to the problem of modern Judaism. Among the books he has written are, "A New Approach to the Problem of Judaism", "Judaism as a Civilization" and "The Meaning of God in Modern Jewish Religion."

Before American Jews had a chance to make up their minds about the merits or the demerits of the "Divided Jewish Appeal," a surprise was sprung on them in the form of a generous offer to save them the trouble of thinking altogether. The offer came from the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds which recently met in Atlanta. The Council proposes to set up a thought saving device by appointing a National Budgeting Committee that would recommend ratios for all national and overseas appeals and agencies.

It is generally conceded that it is more democratic and socially wholesome for people to learn to rely on their own intelligence. To be sure, not every one is in a position to know the facts about the various causes for which appeals are made. No one can gainsay the need of having a fact-finding body that would provide the necessary information on the basis of which the local communities might be in a position to apportion their aid intelligently. The proposed committee, however, is not to be a fact-finding but a policy-making body. Its members will weigh and evaluate each appeal, whether it be for relief, welfare, education, or aid to Palestine. They will inevitably become the arbiters of Jewish life and destiny. Are American Jews so indifferent to

their future as Jews, or so hopelessly confused about it, that they are ready to place it in the hands of a receivership?

What is it, we are moved to ask, that prompts our would-be-receivers to be so concerned at this time to put a quietus on the possible desire of Jews, either individually or collectively in their local communities, to think for themselves? It is not difficult to answer that question, once we know to what school of Jewish thought these would-be-receivers belong. It is the school known as "escapist." Those who belong to it are convinced that Jewish life is nothing but a burden and a liability. They are certain that the greatest service they can render their fellow-Jews is to help them liquidate their Judaism. And one of the most effective ways of liquidating Judaism is to exempt Jews from having to think about Jewish affairs.

This is the policy of assimilationism, of which there are two types, black or fascist, and red or communist. The first type of assimilationism appeals to the large givers, and the second type of assimilationism appeals to the functionaries whose business it is to be little spenders. The cooperation of black and red is no longer an incredible phenomenon. On a world scale, the aim to destroy democracy has made them brothers in arms; in this instance, the liquidation of Jewish life has made them bed-fellows. The paradox of it all is that where no Jewish issue is at stake, these same people would give their lives for the cause of democracy.

By contrast with the money power and efficient organization of the escapist Jews, the affirmative Jews are weak, helpless and unorganized. They are the Jews who are interested in developing a rich cultural content for Jewish living, in establishing a democratic form of American Jewish community life, in the upbuilding of Palestine, and in obtaining peace terms for the Jewish people, which will insure its continuity in the world. But these Jews

belong, as a rule, to the middle or lower brackets, socially and economically, and are therefore without the leadership that can translate their aspirations into deeds.

On the other hand the escapist Jews, being in possession of money, prestige and influence, always manage to have the initiative in the conduct of the most important Jewish institutions and funds, despite their being outnumbered ten to one by the affirmative Jews. They are the ones who are responsible for the break which converted the United Jewish Appeal into a divided Jewish appeal. But they are not satisfied with having administered a fatal blow to American-Jewish unity. They are determined to follow up their success and to demoralize completely those who hold out for the conservation of Jewish values, by launching a flank attack and by using Trojan horse and blitzkrieg methods to strike panic into the hearts of their opponents.

What really happened at Atlanta was a sort of reorganization, under apparently different generalship, of the very forces which had manoeuvred the discontinuance of the joint campaign. Thus was the frontal attack on affirmative Jewry made to appear as a flank attack. The Trojan horse method consists in submitting a referendum on a seemingly innocuous proposal to organize an advisory committee that shall work out and recommend ratios for all national and overseas agencies engaged in relief and welfare work. The "horsey" part of the proposal is its apparent innocuousness. Formally, the committee which is to make the recommendations is to function only in an advisory capacity. But, actually, who will take it upon himself to challenge recommendations backed by the authority of experts and philanthropists who had presumably made a thorough study of the comparative claims to support of each appeal?

As for the blitzkrieg tactics, the German army has nothing on those

who are pushing the referendum. The elements of surprise and rapidity are being worked so methodically and effectively, that before the masses of American-Jewry wake up to a realization of what is happening to them, they will find themselves completely in the grip of the new escapist order of American-Jewish life. If the initiators of the referendum would have their way, no community would know about the referendum until the very day on which it is to be voted on. As it is, by the first of April all the votes must be in. For so revolutionary a measure, this is indecent haste indeed.

I am the last person in the world to halt any trend in Jewish life that might make for better organization and efficiency in the collection and administration of funds for Jewish purposes. Such organization and efficiency are indispensable to the unity and vitality of Jewish life. But when I see them being carried out by Jews who are escapists in their outlook on Jewish life, in a spirit that is certain to throttle active interest on the part of the masses in the purposes for which their funds are to be used, I feel it my sacred duty to sound the tocsin, and to warn all who have the will to live as Jews not to be taken in by any specious kind of smooth working arrangement which spells ultimate torpor and death.

By the same token, I would urge upon all affirmative Jews to take an active part in all the local federations and welfare funds, and to earn for themselves an effective hearing in the Council of Federations. They should be in a position to come forward with an alternative plan for Jewish unity. It should be a plan based on a carefully formulated constitution which, after being submitted to each local federation and adopted by a majority of them, would become the governing instrument of American Jewry. Such a constitution would define and delimit the powers of the local and the central body, and set

up a system of checks and balances without which no form of organization can be truly democratic. We Jews dare not countenance any social measure, instrument or agency whose belief in democracy is suspect. Our fate as a people is too much bound up with the fate of democracy to allow our leaders to play with any kind of totalitarianism in their conduct of Jewish communal affairs.

In the meantime, we must all unite to frustrate the attempt to insinuate totalitarian spirit and methods into American Jewish life and vote an emphatic NO in the referendum on The National Budgeting Committee.



REFERENDUM ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL
ADVISORY BUDGET SERVICE

OFFICIAL BALLOT

The _____ of _____ at a meeting
(name of agency) (city)
on _____ considered the following proposals approved by the Board
(date)
of Directors of the Council:

1. That the Council establish a national advisory budget service for national and overseas agencies appealing to local communities for support, as set forth in the Report of the Committee to Study National Budgeting Proposals (Items 3, 4, 5, 6 - p. 8) which recommends that the Council set up fact-finding and advisory services under an appropriate committee.

_____ (name of agency) (a) approves _____
(b) disapproves _____

2. That as an initial step a Special Commission be set up, as set forth in the Report of the Committee (Item 7, pp.8-9), to formulate advisory recommendations on the needs of the JDC, the UPA and the NRS in 1941.

_____ (name of agency) (a) approves _____
(b) disapproves _____

Approval of these projects does not in any sense imply any commitment
on the part of this member agency to utilize the services or findings of these
committees

Signed by _____
(officer)

(This copy to be returned to: Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds,
165 West 46th Street, New York City)

BACKGROUND OF THE VOTE ON THE REFERENDUM
ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL
BUDGETING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

WHO HAS A RIGHT TO VOTE?

When the Board of Directors of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds meets on May 18th, the two principal questions it will have to answer are: (a) is the sentiment of the American Jewish community favorable to the establishment of a national budgeting advisory committee? (b) who has the right to vote in the referendum to establish such sentiment?

The ballots in the referendum were issued to all "member agencies". But it should be noted that there are various categories of "member agencies", concerned with different aspects of Council services.

The referendum was on the proposition "That the Council establish a national advisory budget service for national and overseas agencies appealing to local communities for support."

Does a "member agency" having no relation to "national and overseas agencies" in terms of fund-raising have the right to express a view and bind other member agencies which do have a direct relationship? For example, the New York City Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, a "member agency", raises no funds for "national and overseas agencies". Yet it is listed as entitled to 6 delegates. In Los Angeles, California, the Jewish Community Council, which operates the United Jewish Welfare Fund, is listed as entitled to 3 delegates. But so is the Los Angeles Federation, which has the same functions as the New York City Federation, but raises no funds for "national and overseas agencies". Are both member agencies in Los Angeles entitled to vote on the specific question at issue? Canada has a number of "member agencies" in the Council. But few of the "national and overseas agencies" in the United States are supported by Canada. Can that be ignored?

HOW WRIGHT THE VOTES?

Presumably, the referendum was designed to obtain an accurate cross-section of the American Jewish community on a fundamental revision of policy. Is any account to be taken of the size of the cities involved? What effect on the vote is registered by narrow margins of approval or defeat for the majority proposal?

In view of the statement of the advocates of the majority proposal that the American Jewish communities are "demanding" the establishment of a national budgeting advisory committee, are not votes to table the proposal to take no action actually votes in rejection of the proposal?

The total votes including the Canadian member agencies and agencies raising no funds for national and overseas purposes, are 441, distributed among 166 communities.

A PROPOSAL

In view of the deep cleavages revealed by the voting on the referendum, it is proposed that any plan to institute a national budgeting advisory service at this time be abandoned, and that the ballots in the referendum and any accom-

panying expressions of sentiment be referred back to an enlarged study committee for the purpose of examining the possibilities of expanded service by the Council to the community in the direction of enlarged fact-finding.

VOTES IN REJECTION OF PROPOSAL

Statistics compiled by the Committee on the Referendum for Budgeting indicate that 63 communities, involving 70 member agencies of the Council, voted to reject the proposal. These communities and their member agencies are listed by the Council as having 156½ votes.

In addition, 7 communities, with 7 member agencies are reported as having voted to table consideration of the proposal. These communities are said to be entitled to 22 votes.

23 other communities, with 24 member agencies, decided to take no action whatever. These communities are listed as having 51 votes.

With figures subject to correction; it would seem that a total of 92 communities, containing 101 member agencies, with 229½ votes took action that would show their opposition to or lack of interest in the proposal to establish a national budgeting advisory committee.



COMMENTS AND RESERVATIONS

Member Agencies and Other Local Bodies

FAVORABLE VOTES

Alexandria - Unanimous in favor. Reserves right to accept or reject recommendations.

Atlanta Federation - Unanimous in favor with reservation that the proposed service undertake studies with a view to helping communities evaluate the relative needs of the separate agency appeals without itself undertaking any evaluation at this time. (Majority present would have voted for project outright but accepted reservation to secure approval of opponents, feeling that the reservation would have no practical significance.)

Atlanta Welfare Fund - 7 to 5, three not voting. All agreed to extension of fact-finding.

Bridgeport Welfare Bureau and Children's Society - Realize decisions arrived at by biased committee can wreak irreparable harm to Jewish unity and general Jewish welfare. Urge that when service is constituted adequate representation be accorded to the various elements important in the thinking and planning of American Jewry. Specifically desire assurance that Zionist element receive representation in relationship to its importance.

Buffalo Federation - Fact-finding survey of agencies unanimously approved. Resolution that Council submit recommendations on allocations approved 11 to 7.

Butler - 5 to 4.

Chicago Welfare Fund - 8 to 2, with 2 not voting.

Chicago Charities - Charities will not pay more to CJWF for services and understands that the work of the committee will have no effect on the Charities in budgeting its own local institutions.

Dallas Federation - Will retain complete autonomy in making decisions on allocations and with understanding that advisory committee be representative of all interests involved.

Des Moines Jewish Welfare Fund - Reported as practically unanimous with only one negative vote.

Erie JCC - Would not care to utilize service if it involved additional expense.

Indianapolis JF - Report approval by vote of 11 to 4.

Kansas City JWF - Took favorable action with the following provisos: (1) That local Federation is not bound in any way and will have the right to allocate its own funds. (2) That members on the advisory budget committee shall be representative of the various shades of opinion.

Lima AJA - Reported unanimous vote.

Lincoln JWF - 9 members on Board; 7 present at meeting voted, six for and one against.

Los Angeles Federation - 10 to 6.

Minneapolis Federation - Reported that 35 out of 44 members of Board voted affirmatively.

Montgomery - Large attendance at meeting and only one dissenting vote.

Nashville JCC - Reported a vote of 16 to 14 in favor.

Oakland - 27 to 0. Heard opponent who was non-Board member and added proviso that so far as possible the budget committee be selected so as to be representative of the various attitudes of American Jewish life.

St. Louis Federation - Welfare Fund - 18 to 3.

Salt Lake City - 27 to 2.

San Antonio - 36 to 1.

San Francisco Welfare Fund - Reserves right to exercise independent judgment regarding allocations and will not be bound by any recommendations.

Stockton - Unanimous.

Wilmington JF - 12 to 5.

Vancouver Council - Conclusions not to be mandatory.

NEGATIVE VOTES

Albany JCC - The alarm and suspicion which the proposal has aroused in a considerable part of American Jewry is sufficient reason for its rejection. We don't want any new causes for division. The present organization of the Council is not such as to make it an adequately representative body. The very fact that at the Atlanta meeting no one was sure who was eligible to vote indicates that the structure of the Council needs much study before any further powers are granted to it.

Asheville - 11 to 5. Reply to HLL questions: 1) Favors joint drives which give national agencies full responsibility to distribute funds. 2) Allotment committee to divide only surplus funds, not all funds. 3) Favors Allotment committee composed solely of beneficiaries. 4) Evaluation is job of local communities; Council should supply the facts.

Bayonne JCC - Wants "exclusive discretion as to allocation of funds" and deplores dissolution of UJA (all in same sentence.)

Bridgeport JCC - Favors continuing fact-finding services.

Camden - Approves combined drives for national and overseas agencies with full responsibility by the agencies for fund distribution. Remainder of funds, after initial allocation, to be distributed thru Allotment Committee composed of representatives of beneficiary agencies and neutral members chosen by these representatives. Consensus of opinion that national advisory budget service was good in theory, but impossible of practical achievement since a completely impartial approach was not possible.

Columbus United Jewish Fund - Almost unanimous in favor of continued fact-finding. President says relations between UJA agencies are strained enough and no need to add further difficulty. Since UJA has been re-constituted, let well enough alone and concentrate on fund raising, altho he personally favors "the national budgeting idea".

Dayton - Unanimous. Fact-finding desired.

Detroit Federation - 14 to 8. Discussion showed that some who opposed proposal favored service for all agencies outside UJA; others for all agencies without ideologies. Others wanted fact-finding only.

Duluth - Disapproved unanimously.

Easton - Not opposed to budgeting on a national scale in principle but believes that such budgeting should be done by a group truly representative of the Jewish community of this country and must therefore be preceded by the organization of representative groups in local communities and their union in some form of national organization. Improper to relegate evaluation to any group, however trustworthy, so long as they are not directly representative of the masses who contribute the funds and who should determine policy. Not convinced that the UJA setup is desirable.

Fitchburg JCC - 1. Council not sufficiently strong numerically nor sufficiently representative to properly reflect the cross-section of the Jewish communities throughout the country. 2. Adoption now would corrupt and counteract peace efforts which resulted in the re-organization of the UJA.

Fort Wayne Federation - By one vote.

Johnstown UJA - Reply to HLL by campaign director says: 1. Leaders of national agencies are responsible to views of local communities but neutral committee would not preserve certain democratic processes. 2. Allotment committee must have partisan representatives to take care of each other's interests. 3. There should be fact-finding and local community is in position of business man checking with Dun, credit agency and bank on some one's credit without having any of these agencies decide for him if the person is entitled to credit. 4. An evaluation by the Council would only cause trouble and lay the Council open to charges of partisanship. No evaluation would make Zionists and non-Zionists think alike. 5. Separate agencies must have autonomy preserved if they are to function properly. Joint fund raising efforts useless until it is clear common interests dictate or make desirable such efforts.

Knoxville - No small committee should be given the power and authority over distribution of funds in which are involved not merely support of institutions and agencies but principles, ideals, aims, etc. Communities should decide, etc. Proposal is aimed at control of trends, movements, etc.

Little Rock - In reply to HLL's letter, express a desire to combining national drives with full responsibility to the beneficiary agency. Allotment committee only for surplus funds to represent both beneficiary agencies and local welfare fund. However, would like to have the Council evaluate the programs of the independent national and overseas agencies.

Louisville - Conference of Jewish Organizations - 2. 1. Resolved that fact-finding be increased and steps taken to "ascertain the possibility of establishing a national budgetary advisory committee, the personnel of which shall be chosen by a vote of all communities in the United States engaged in fund raising activities, the electing of persons to serve on said committee thereby not being limited only to member agencies of the Council."

Louisville Federation - 8 to 5, two not voting. Secretary reports two fears expressed: 1. Impossibility of selecting unbiased committee to administer the service. 2. Disunity and friction which might be caused in community if service is set up.

Miami - 18 to 17. Replying to HLL's letter "Do not want national and overseas agencies in combined campaigns given full responsibility for distributing welfare fund monies. Prefer an allotment committee representing welfare funds and participating agencies to have full control of allotments."

Newburgh - Unanimous.

Philadelphia AJA - Increased fact-finding urged. (Indications that some who approved of proposal did not fight for it because of the importance to them of preserving unity.)

Pittsburgh United Jewish Fund - 11 to 4, one not voting.

Pittsburgh Federation - 10 to 3, one not voting. - (Apparent fear that further chaos would be created by pressures from agencies that felt recommendations of advisory service were unfair. Executive urges Referendum be withdrawn to end acrimony; feels extended fact-finding which all approve will result in ultimate evaluation anyway.)

Portland Welfare Fund - By one vote.

Reading - Unanimous. Urges increased and improved fact-finding services.

Rochester WF - Passed resolution expressing appreciation for Council budgetary service to date.

Rockford, Ill. - Disapproved unanimously.

St. Paul, JWA - Reply to HLL by President says recommendations, made by group of New York or Eastern people are likely to be considered mandatory by small towns trying to dodge the responsibility of thinking for themselves. Each community should be allowed its own budget colorations on the basis of facts supplied by expanded Council fact-finding service. Agreements between national agencies, in functions as well as in programs, highly desired.

Springfield JCC - Reply to HLL by executive says community welcomes joint appeals and their extension to include more agencies despite a negative vote on proposal but has given little thought to methods of allocation used by UJA.

Trenton JF - Voted 11 to 9 against the proposal.

Troy UHC - Wants continued fact-finding as expressed in minority report.

Tulsa - Voted on Feb. 10. Did not reconsider questions in relation to the UJA.

Utica JCC - Unanimous. Believes it is not advisable to give the power of directing Jewish life in America at present to a few people who are not democratically chosen, that the advisory budget service would soon become obligatory, that local communities are more responsive to the desires and ideals of the Jewish people, and that the Council has been organized primarily and solely as a service organization and as a fact-finding body and not as a directing agency of Jewish life.

Warren - Reply to HLL says UJA allotments have thus far been satisfactory; if this is no longer true, Warren will allot its funds as it sees fit. 2. Allotment Committee should not be composed exclusively of neutrals. 3. Council fact-finding should be extended. 4. Final evaluation should be left to local community.

Washington JCC - Reply to HLL by secretary says UJA is considered satisfactory. Council should continue fact-finding but leave evaluation to communities.

POSTPONEMENTS

Cincinnati JCC - At a meeting of the JCC and the UJA, the following resolution was adopted "The fact-finding service of the Council should be greatly augmented and adequate funds provided for its work. A committee should be appointed to supervise these activities, which would include the right to send auditors from the Council, to make thorough and complete studies of every organization appealing to welfare funds. A complete detailed analysis of the financial statement and program of activities of each organization should be scrutinized carefully by this committee with the assistance of its auditors and experts. At the present time the Council does not engage in this type of elaborate investigation, and much could be gained therefrom of advantage to all communities. The information thus gathered by the Council would be made available to member agencies.

"Furthermore, no evaluation of the program or objectives of any organization or institution should be attempted by this committee. At some future time a full report should be made indicating the degree of success that this expanded fact-finding body has had, and at that time the issue of evaluation should be voted as a separate consideration. Until such time, no organization shall have its ideology questioned by this committee."

Cleveland Federation and Welfare Fund - Both tabled in compromise arrangement.

Gary - No vote because of reestablishment of UJA and fear of friction.

Houston JCC - Tabled. Council requested to recall Referendum in the interests of unity. Fact-finding services praised by president.

Syracuse Federation - Voted not to vote because reconstitution of UJA obviated necessity at this time of advisory group for the three constituents; presentation of ballot at this time arousing unnecessary rivalry in community where spirit of harmony has always prevailed. Fact-finding work should be continued and intensified as recommended by both reports. Consensus was that evaluation of many agencies other than those in UJA was desirable.

Washington JSSA - Tabled by 14 to 10.

Youngstown Federation - Feared disruption of community, according to executive.

Hamilton JSS - Executive says agency felt it was not concerned in matter as much as welfare fund.

Toronto Welfare Fund - President felt Canadian agencies should not vote, especially because of peculiar Zionist relationships there.

REGIONAL RESOLUTION

Western Region - Executive committee approves NABS and reaffirms action at 1940 Conference requesting such a service which will give to the member agencies facts, critical analyses, evaluations of services, and approved budgets, leaving to the member agencies full determination in the matter of allocations of local funds.

NON-MEMBER AGENCIES

Austin, Ill JCC - Mr. Nachman S. Arnoff, president of the Jewish Community Council of Austin and Vicinity wrote to Samuel A. Goldsmith, director of the Jewish Welfare Fund of Chicago, opposing the resolution and the action of the Chicago Welfare Fund because "it would place undue power in the hands of a few individuals who do not always represent the cross-section of Jewish opinion" and would discourage more intensive participation by contributors in the various causes.

Belleville, N.J. (part of Essex County UJA) - Asks Essex County UJA to oppose NABS since it would nullify the independence and governing power of local communities.

Cleveland JCC - Disapproves NABS and urges Federation and Welfare Fund to reject them. Discussion indicated desire for expanded fact-finding. Opponents of proposal stressed fears that recommendations would become mandatory, that composition of committee would not be fair to all causes, that procedure would deprive communities of democracy and autonomy, that the proposal would disrupt the community.

Fall River JCC - Opposed NABS and urges continuation of present democratic arrangements whereby each community determines which organizations are to be included and what percentage of the funds are to be allotted to participating agencies.



Appendix C 2COMMENTS AND RESERVATIONSIndividuals

(Contained in Letters to Sidney Hollander, William J. Shroder, Jacob Blaustein, William Rosenwald, Edward M. M. Warburg and Council office.)

Mortimer Adler, Rochester - Some who favored proposal voted against for sake of unity.

Irvin Bettmann, St. Louis - In view of militant opposition which developed, asked whether it would not be advisable to withdraw the matter at this time. Later wrote that the opposition was strong but that he would work to combat it.

S. Brachman, President, Jewish Federation, Fort Worth - No. Had himself often asked the Council for advice but Council always strictly adhered to factual presentations. Fears biased decisions from small group who are only human. Better drop referendum now that UJA has been reestablished. Subject can be considered with less emotion later. Council should study budgets and activities, point out duplications but not make budgetary recommendations. Afraid of super-organization.

Harry Cassman, Atlantic City - "The objections advanced to the advisory budget service, if they make any sense at all, are based on the supposition that each local federation can, without fact-finding assistance, investigate fully and decide fairly on the difficult questions of allotments. As president of the Federation of Jewish Charities, I can assure you that we need all of the unbiased data and help available and know of no better agency to supply it than the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds."

Professor Morris R. Cohan, New York City - Yes. Unless we have such study, our efforts are anarchic.

Harry M. Ehrlich, Springfield, Massachusetts - Each city should be autonomous and Council should confine itself to answer questions from member agencies. Different cities react differently to the major national agencies and each community should consider its allocations with a view toward equalization.

Mrs. Dora Ehrlich, Detroit - Afraid budget service would place tremendous power in hands of some few people who perhaps want to whittle down the development of Palestine.

A. Richard Frank, Chicago - Council Board should have decided the matter, adopted the proposal and taken the consequences.

I. Edwin Goldwasser, New York City - (Shroder Letter) "clear, fair and at last a positive statement."

Judge I. M. Golden, San Francisco - Jewish fund collections should be treated as taxes and paid as morally obligatory payments for the maintenance of the integrity of the Jews. Such funds should be treated as the common treasury of the Jews and be administered as are trust funds of government. It is akin to the ancient tithe system of the Jews and is now in use in Utah. Under any democratic system a man who pays a small tax has as much to say how the common tax funds shall be spent as the man who pays the largest sum. If a budget service is set up, B'nai B'rith should leave welfare funds and hold its own campaigns. "It is inadmissible that a handful of men shall be allowed to hold in the hollow of their hands the destiny of a great organization like ours to do with it as they will, no matter how good their intent may be, how important their status and how puissant both in mind and heart they believe themselves to be."

William W. Goodman, Memphis - Favors investigation on national basis because of likelihood of finally getting real facts. Memphis will in any case make its own ultimate decisions.

Louis Greenbaum, Los Angeles - (Shroder Letter) "Your statement is one that appears to be objective and I am compelled to be guided by it."

Judge Samuel J. Harris, Buffalo - Introduced motion in Buffalo Federation Board meeting to approve NABS. Opponents were afraid committee would have JDC leanings. Hopes something is done to cut down promotion costs of national agencies.

Stanley M. Isaacs, New York City - Agrees.

Frank E. Joseph, Cleveland - Has reached two definite conclusions: (1) As far as Cleveland is concerned, does not believe that there is any substantial opposition to the principle of a national advisory budget service; (2) Opposition is aimed at specific budgeting proposal, fearing that it entrusts their causes to persons who may not be in entire sympathy with them. Would therefore recommend that committee explore possibilities with the beneficiary agencies for a method that would give adequate representation to all groups.

I. H. Kempner, Chairman, UJWA, Galveston - Does not think NABS would force surrender of local autonomy but prefers present method used in Galveston, to wit: take care of all local, regional and national needs and then give the rest to the UJA.

J. J. Kiser, Indianapolis - "agree entirely." Intend to take no part in allocation of funds between two major agencies unless we have an impartial report from such a committee.

Philip M. Klutznick, Omaha - Despite the fact that the local federation has voted in the negative, sees merit in your position (Blaustein Letter); as budget chairman knows the value of proposed services. Unfortunately, the whole matter became involved in personalities and in side issues which made a fair and unbiased expression impossible. It might be desirable to defer the initiation of service if the affirmative vote is close. The Council serves a highly useful purpose in American Jewish life and should not be exposed to difficulties which might militate against its usefulness and which might impede its slow but sure progress.

Rabbi Emil W. Leipsiger, New Orleans - Approves proposal. Approaches problem as Jewish agencies in community chest approach budgetary needs laid before non-sectarian budget committee for studying and evaluating facts depending on men of good will to act justly. Believes such men can be found.

Judge Louis E. Levinthal, Philadelphia - If Council demonstrates its ability to do fact-finding fairly and objectively, American Jewry may then entrust to it the more difficult and delicate responsibility of advising local communities as to the relative values of various causes. Hope that in the interests of harmony and good will, the Council will abandon plan to set up the NABS.

Edwin B. Meissner, St. Louis - "You can count on my fullest cooperation."

Armand May, Atlanta - Approves project as experiment which can be dropped if it doesn't work and if cure is worse than disease. There is great responsibility upon those who give out the facts. Unless they are thoroughly familiar with background, they can do damage.

Mortimer May, Nashville - Does not distrust the ability of the rank and file of Jews to reach sensible and reasonable conclusions without the benefit of the top leadership to decide on policies.

Leopold Meyer, Albuquerque - Resents insults in Dr. Mordecai Kaplan letter sent out by committee opposed to referendum.

Melville Monheimer, Seattle - Points to the fact that in 1938 and 1939 the opposition to the budget proposal were party to the UJA agreement which completely nullified the action of local budget committees and in 1941 were at first vociferous that local budget committees should have complete freedom of action and then shortly joined a national campaign which makes local determination impossible.

Believes it would be most helpful if each agency, planning an extension of program, would be required to present that program for the study and consideration of the Council before embarking on a campaign to raise funds.

Henry Monsky, Omaha - Immoderate remarks made in connection with the referendum (by executive of a member agency) "is rather convincing proof that the evaluation proposal is one that the Council could have done well to let alone."

Joseph M. Proskauer, New York City - As first thought, senses grave danger in too great an extension in powers and influence of the CJFNF. Values it as a medium for discussion of common problems. Great differences in principle between groups of Jews today; differences are honest, sincere and very real. We must be careful to put no one in a situation of conflict with principles. Danger of applying referendum system to philanthropic as distinguished from political matters is that minorities standing on fundamental questions of principle are apt to feel a sense of coercion from the vote.

Henry S. Raab, Richmond - Idea is splendid, but report of advisory committee should be full and fearless, giving an outline of the factors used to arrive at the conclusions.

Simon Sakowitz, Houston - Appreciates need for a centralized process of budgeting on a nationalist basis shaped by an impartial, experienced and responsible leadership. Have looked forward for a long time to a national budgeting process such as proposed by the Council.

Edwin J. Schanfarber, Columbus - Reply to Lurie letter based on discussion with other board members says that allotment committee should be limited to the distribution of surplus funds raised beyond the original commitment and should be composed of men representing both agencies and the welfare funds. Personally favors national budgeting and approves a thorough study of national agencies by the Council and statement of opinions and evaluation by the Council, if it is requested to do so. The main reason the national budget proposal in regard to overseas agencies met such opposition was that the Palestine group did not have the confidence in the Council which was necessary to put this program effectively into operation because of the undue haste of the leaders of the Council in driving this proposal through under the circumstances.

Albert Schiff, Columbus - In comment on Lurie Letter - appointment of small committee to recommend allocations of local communities would be less democratic procedure than when representatives of the different national agencies get together and compose their differences among themselves. The Council does not necessarily reflect a cross section of opinion of local contributors. National budgeting will mean that the fights and arguments taking place between the UJA agencies will be carried over into hundreds of communities. While it might be desirable that the UJA Allotment Committee should dispose of all UJA funds it would not be feasible because agencies would not enter into the joint campaign unless each agency knew in advance that it would receive a certain minimum amount. Composition of Allotment Committee should be the same as in the past. When representatives of national agencies reach an agreement it will be accepted in good faith by their followers in the local communities. This would not be the case if third parties decided the matter without the participation of the agencies involved. Evaluation of any agency is impossible without reflecting individual bias -- and that is as true of the lesser organizations as it is of the major. The Council should stick to its original purpose of organizing the local communities for welfare activity, cooperative fund-raising and fact-finding, without trying to pass judgment on the different viewpoints and movements in Jewish life.

Simon Shetzer, Detroit - UJA Allotment Committee procedure and NABS are quite different: UJA has partisan representatives named by the national agencies to negotiate for them plus neutrals who are acceptable to the national agencies; budget service would impose recommendations ex cathedra by outsiders who are ex parte. Budgeting has been done fairly well by the local communities and there is a limit to the amount of system and centralization which the whole budgeting process can afford to absorb. Has no objection to increased fact-finding but further powers are needed by the Council to engage in it. There comes a time when what seems to be the next step in the development of a program ought not to be taken when there is an apparent danger to the stability of all which has been achieved up to that point.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland - Council should not have issued partisan "Manual for Discussion" and promoted violent campaign in behalf of majority report. Friends of the plan should have set up committee to favor proposal just as opponents did and let the Council itself "preserve the few shreds of impartiality still left to it."

Morris Simon, Washington - Approves fact-finding but not evaluation. Mistake to leave evaluation in hands of a few people. Communities have divergent views. To attempt to regiment thinking would create factions and hurt fund-raising. Unhealthy to reduce individual thinking of community leaders who should have intimate knowledge of work of all the agencies. Great pressure should be brought on national agencies to get together. If they can't, communities should make their own allocations. Risk of unfairness in this process is less than risk involved in attempt at national budgeting.

Leon Sloss, San Francisco - The outstanding weakness of the opposition is that no one familiar with budgeting practices is opposed to recommendations. Opposition is engaging in what may well be termed "fifth column activities" in their cry for democracy in Jewish life. "Is it democratic for a small group of individuals who have a vital interest in a particular project to tell the community at large to what extent it should support that project, or is the more democratic process the one in which a totally unbiased group, such as would be set up under the national advisory budget service, would interpret to the community at large the needs of any given organization?"

Sidney Steinau, Executive, Federation, Chattanooga - Rabid fight being made against proposal seems to involve shameful waste of money that could better be used for actual relief.

M. H. Sterne, Birmingham - "The referendum will not be submitted in Birmingham. If it were, I think the vote would be favorable but there is bitter opposition and unwise to fight the question at this time."

Aubrey H. Straus, Richmond - An advisory budget budget service is a splendid idea and hopes that the committee will consider the problem of national hospitals and regional institutions.

Herbert L. Sweet, Portland - No question as to desirability of a central, impartial, expert group with adequate research facilities to advise the communities. Local leadership has insufficient time to pass adequate judgment on these fundamental matters. Too often decisions depend on which representative visited the community last, who made the best oratorical effort or emotional appeal or which local partisan has greatest influence. In the long run, national advisory budget service would help to terminate present, almost disgraceful, bickering between groups.

F. Frank Verenberg, Boston - Hopes some such proposal is ultimately carried through, and that waste involved in field men traveling throughout country for separate agencies is eliminated.

David M. Watchmaker, Boston - Many people are bothered not by questions of the Council's motives or of the composition of the NABS committee but by the fear that the NABS would involve endless controversy, because they feel an evaluation against an agency will not be taken lying down by that agency. DMM's answer is the Council would not justify its existence if it did not do what it considered beneficial to its members out of fear of controversy and that an honest evaluation would tend to retard groups putting on undue pressure and false propaganda.

Morris Wolf, Philadelphia - Feels that great majority of Board of Philadelphia AJA approved budgeting proposal in principle. "However, we have a community which is especially near to harmony in communal matters, and in view of the bitter opposition of the Zionist group it did not seem worthwhile to us to destroy that harmony for the sake of a theoretical measure." Theoretical because local budget committee would exercise independent judgement irrespective of the findings of a national committee.



Appendix C 3

VIEWS ON REFERENDUM

National Organizations

AFFIRMATIVE

- JDC -- Executive committee cordially favors principle involved in proposal. Conceives that proposal contemplates establishment of adequate fact-finding service based on examination of complete data from agencies applying to welfare funds and other campaigns, evaluation of needs of organizations seeking funds and competent advisory recommendations on programs and needs to be made available to welfare funds and communities desiring this information and appraisal.
- JTA -- Executive committee welcomes proposal; feels that budgeting committee ought to be of particular importance both to the communities and agencies such as the JTA. The JTA maintains no collection machinery or field men because it feels that such expenditures are not justifiable in the case of an agency whose budgetary needs are modest. The experience of JTA has proven that it is well-nigh impossible to reach effectively the hundreds of Jewish communities without constantly propagandizing them, employing field men, etc. In many communities, it was pointed out to JTA that it was impossible for local communities to evaluate the 50 or more agencies which approach them for support. Allocations in many communities are strongly influenced by emotional appeals or influence of local groups. Situation would be remedied if JTA could submit its program, data and budget to the study of a NABC.
- NRS -- Executive committee welcomes any procedure which will present to welfare funds complete data from agencies and evaluation of such data and hopes that welfare funds will confirm action of Council Board.
- ORT -- On assumption that NABS committee will be thoroughly impartial fact-finding committee, executive committee favors proposal that the Council should establish such an evaluating body.

NEGATIVE

- AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS -- Governing council opposes NABS on grounds that findings of such a committee, if established, would soon be mandatory rather than advisory; that its functioning would be undemocratic; that it would deprive local communities of their inherent right to make their own decision respecting support of national programs and would seriously hamper the development of important activities on which there might be ideological differences. The development of local communal responsibility is an integral part of the strengthening of the democratic processes. To deprive Jewish communities raising funds of freedom of choice as to allocation is a negation of community responsibility and a contradiction of the democratic processes.
- B'NAI B'RITH -- Executive committee feels that the NABC that is proposed to be set up by the Council is unsound in principle, and executive committee is opposed to it.

HADASSAH -- Opposes budgeting proposal and asserts that voice of the entire Jewish people must be heard through the communities on the needs of Palestine and other causes. President of Hadassah wrote that if NABS is established "it would have serious consequences not only for the Zionist movement but for the future health and growth of the Jewish community. Such a procedure would substitute for popular mass opinion the dictation - well-meaning though it might be - of a small group that must necessarily be influenced by its own ideology and point of view on Jewish life."

NATIONAL LABOR COMMITTEE FOR PALESTINE -- Administrative committee and members are opposed to the budgeting proposal, according to I. Hamlin, executive, and would prefer to have each community make up its own mind. No official statement issued.

UPA -- By resolution at Annual Meeting held in Washington, D.C., January 26, 1941.

NO OPINIONS YET RECEIVED FROM:

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF HEBREW UNIVERSITY
HIAS
JWB



COMMITTEE ON THE REFERENDUM FOR BUDGETING
207 Fourth Avenue
New York City

167
107
60

62
- 54
- 53
107

A STATEMENT ON BUDGETING

The Committee on the Referendum for Budgeting, of which Mr. Simon Shetzer of Detroit is Chairman, has issued the following statement with respect to the referendum conducted by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds on the establishment of a national advisory budgeting service:

"An announcement by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds makes it appear that the Jewish communities of America went on record in favor of the establishment of a National Advisory Budgeting Service in the referendum that was recently conducted among member agencies.

"The facts do not bear out the Council interpretation. The contrary can be proved to be true. Disregarding the arbitrary manner in which votes were assigned to any particular city, it should be noted that the Board of Directors of the Council of Federations, at a meeting on May 17th, was advised by its committee of tellers that 54 cities had accepted the proposal to establish a National Advisory Budgeting Service, while 53 had rejected it. The Board was apprised by the Committee on the Referendum, organized in opposition to the proposal, that at least 6 other communities, making a total of 59, had voted in rejection of the proposal. These 6 communities so advised the Council by telegram, but their votes were not accepted or counted. Moreover, 7 major communities including Cleveland, Boston, Toledo and Houston had tabled the proposal because of unwillingness to inject this controversial issue into American Jewish community life. More than a score of other communities decided that they wished to take no action on this issue that would completely transform the manner in which funds raised by American Jewry are disbursed. The remainder of the communities were apparently not concerned at all with the issue.

"Included in the 54 communities which voted in favor of the National Advisory Budgetary Service in a referendum designed to govern "national and overseas funds" were the New York City Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies which does not at this time have and never had any relationship to fund-raising in New York City for national and overseas purposes; also the two Canadian towns of Vancouver, B.C. and Hamilton, Ontario, which are not concerned with American fund-raising agencies, as well as numerous local agencies which are not concerned with fund-raising for national or overseas purposes, but constitute that branch of the local community organization devoted exclusively to local purposes.

"The referendum conducted by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds was designed to indicate whether the sentiment of American Jewry favored the establishment of a National Advisory Budgeting Service. The proposal offered by the Council was discussed thoroughly. An accurate counting of the ballots - as well as a realistic appreciation of communal values - indicates a very substantial rejection of this method of approaching the difficult problem of distributing the funds raised by American Jewish communities.

"The Committee on the Referendum which is the only body organized to express the point of view of those opposed to the establishment of a National Advisory Budgeting Service must clearly indicate to the country that it was in no way consulted with respect to the formulation of the program adopted by the Board of Directors of the Council of Federations at its meeting in New York City on May 17th. Moreover, it believes that the proposals adopted by the Board go beyond the limited requests of the majority of the communities that the Council should restrict itself exclusively to the task of establishing a maximum of facts about the financial operations of each of the national and overseas agencies appealing to local communities for support.

"The Committee on the Referendum announces that in view of the manner in which the referendum was conducted and concluded by the Council of Federations and in view of the fact that the program for budgeting represents a sharp and undesirable departure from current acceptable practices of distributing funds for national and overseas purposes, that it will continue its program of educational activity to show that the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds has not given the proper consideration to the major sentiment of the American Jewish communities as established by the referendum which it conducted.

"The Council set out to demonstrate that its proposed budgetary program was formulated in response to an overwhelming demand on the part of the Jewish communities of America. In actuality, the Council is going forward on the basis of a minority opinion as is demonstrated by its own statistics that only 54 out of 166 communities voted favorably, or 32½%, or, counting on the Council basis, 143 votes out a possible 436 - or 32.2%. Thus sixty-six percent of the communities either rejected, tabled or ignored the Council proposal."

JANUARY 31, 1941

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STUDY OF
NATIONAL BUDGETING PROPOSALS

ORIGIN OF COMMITTEE

At the May 18, 1940 meeting of the Board of Directors of the Council, a resolution adopted at the Western States Regional Conference in Salt Lake City on April 15, 1940 was submitted requesting the Council to set up a National Budgeting Committee. This specific action calling for a committee of the Council to study national and overseas agencies, to determine on the proper allocation of budgets and services among these agencies, and to give advice with respect thereto to the member agencies was one of a series of similar actions and expressions of opinion of member agencies, individually and through their regional organizations, over a period of years.

The Board on May 18th, after careful discussion of the requests, provided for a special committee to study the problem of national budgeting under the following resolution:

17
That the President of the Council appoint a committee, including representatives of large and small welfare funds and of unorganized cities, to study and report to the Board of Directors on proposals for national budgeting, collect facts with reference to the agencies involved, and consult with national and overseas agencies concerning the desirability and the methods of procedure that might be involved if a national budgeting process were to be established.

This committee was also authorized to enlist other members for the committee in addition to those mentioned in the resolution and to secure necessary funds for its work outside of the regular budget of the Council.

MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEE

Following the May 18th Board meeting, the committee was appointed in June with the following active members:

Jacob Blaustein, Chairman	William Rosenwald, Acting Co-chairman
Mrs. Dora Ehrlich, Detroit	Henry Montor, New York City
A. Richard Frank, Chicago	Stanley C. Myers, Miami
Samuel Goldhamer, Cleveland	Ben M. Selekman, Boston
Samuel A. Goldsmith, Chicago	William J. Shroder, Cincinnati
William Haber, New York City	Edward M. M. Warburg, New York City
Joseph C. Hyman, New York City	James L. White, Salt Lake City
George Levison, San Francisco	Abbi Abba H. Silver, Cleveland
Solomon Lowenstein, New York	Ira M. Younker, New York City

DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE COMMITTEE TO STUDY NATIONAL BUDGETING PROPOSALS AND THE 1940 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE

This Committee to Study National Budgeting Proposals should not be confused with the 1940 United Jewish Appeal Allotment Committee.

The latter was concerned with the three beneficiary organizations in the 1940 UJA (i.e. Joint Distribution Committee, United Palestine Appeal and National Refugee Service) as regards the allotment of funds obtained from the 1940 UJA campaign -- and its decisions were mandatory on the three agencies. The 1940 UJA Allotment Committee was composed of two members each of the JDC and UPA and three members (with an alternate) representing the welfare fund cities appointed by the Council with the approval of the constituent agencies.

The Committee to Study National Budgeting Proposals is not limited in its considerations to the three (JDC, UPA and NRS) organizations but is concerned with the problems in connection with all national and overseas agencies which make appeals for funds regularly to local communities. Although its membership includes individuals affiliated with several of the national and overseas

agencies, it was appointed by the Council to study national budgeting proposals. Unlike the authority of the UJA Allotment Committee, the conclusions of a national budgeting committee would be solely advisory in character and would not necessarily determine the actual distribution of funds since such distribution would depend ultimately upon local community actions and decisions.

It might be added that both of these committees were set up long before it appeared that there would be no 1941 UJA.

INITIAL STEPS OF COMMITTEE ON THE STUDY OF NATIONAL BUDGETARY PROPOSALS

As a first step in discharging the responsibilities of the Committee on the Study of National Budgetary Proposals, the staff of the Council was asked to prepare an analysis of the problems involved and the possible procedures, advantages and disadvantages of national budgeting services. A thorough and comprehensive memorandum on these aspects was prepared with the active participation of the co-chairmen of the Committee and circulated among the members of the Committee in September 1940 with the request that the Committee members study it carefully and forward their comments in advance of an October meeting of the Committee. This was done, and comments were received from practically all members.

COMMITTEE AND BOARD ACTIONS LAST OCTOBER

The Committee met in New York City on October 25th. All but five members (Rabbi Silver, Mrs. Ehrlich and Messrs. Selekman, Warburg and White) were present. Rabbi Silver, Mrs. Ehrlich and Mr. White had previously written their comments on the memorandum. These had been distributed to the other members of the Committee and were carefully considered at the meeting. After full considera-

tion of the various phases of the problem, preliminary recommendations were prepared and presented to the Board of Directors on the following day. The conclusions reached by the Committee (with partial objection on the part of Mr. Montor) and presented to the Board were as follows:

- 1) Budgeting of national and overseas agencies should be considered as one aspect of the program of local communities. Such a program must take into account the total American responsibility for needs of both a general nature and those of special interest to Jews.
- 2) A national budgeting process in principle is desirable and necessary.
- X 3) The functions of the Committee should be to obtain complete data from all agencies, to evaluate the work of each agency and to recommend to the communities comparative allocations to the different agencies.
- X 4) The Committee should ultimately consider the programs and expenditures of all national and overseas agencies applying to welfare fund communities for support. But as a first step, the Committee believed it should review the work of the Allotment Committee of the 1940 UJA and on the basis of this experience, to consider means of extending similar studies to agencies operating in similar or related fields. It was assumed that such studies would be undertaken with the cooperation of the agencies studied.
- 5) The Committee should consider the personnel and costs necessary to conduct such studies.

This report was adopted by the Board on October 26th, and the Committee was authorized "to take such further steps as

may be necessary to develop plans for the establishment of a system of national budgeting."

APPRAISAL OF THE PROCEDURES AND RESULTS OF THE 1940 UJA ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE AND THE INQUIRY CONDUCTED BY IT

The Chairmen of the Committee then asked the staff of the Council to make an appraisal for the Committee's review of the procedures and results of the Allotment Committee of the 1940 UJA and the Inquiry conducted by it. The report of the Inquiry and the auxiliary studies made have not been officially released but opportunities were had to discuss questions involved with members of the Allotment Committee and the professional staff of the Inquiry. There was also opportunity to read some of the reports prepared by the Inquiry which are in process of being edited and which will be officially released to this Committee when edited.

The conclusions which the Committee has reached in its study of the Allotment Committee procedures are as follows:

- 1) It has been demonstrated that a group serving as a Budgeting Committee, especially those members who do not represent the beneficiary agencies, can arrive at definite and reasonable judgments concerning needs of agency programs in relation to available funds.

- 2) The procedures of the Inquiry indicated that more effective impartial methods of study and evaluation might have been developed in an independently conducted inquiry. It is, however, generally believed that the experience and information of the agencies is required for an adequate interpretation of collected data and advisory services of beneficiary agencies should be continued in the study process.
- 3) It should be stated again and recognized that the Allotment Committee of the UJA differed from a national budgetary service that would be set up by welfare funds under the auspices of the Council in at least one important function. Decisions of the Allotment Committee of the UJA were mandatory on the division of funds. Conclusions reached by an independent national budgeting committee would be solely advisory in character since such distribution would depend ultimately upon local community actions and decisions.

FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS AT THE JANUARY 30, 1941 MEETING OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE STUDY OF NATIONAL BUDGETING PROPOSALS

These recommendations were unanimous (among the members present) excepting that Mr. Kantor objected to most of them. Letters were received from Rabbi Silver and Mr. Goldhamer, who could not be present, in which they stated their general positions. Rabbi Silver is opposed to what the Committee proposes, Mr. Goldhamer is in favor of it.

The Committee believes that there would be considerable value in an advisory national budgeting service which would translate into factual terms, the programs of agencies that are presented in fund raising appeals.

It is believed that such impartial evaluations and studies, conducted with the cooperation of the participating agencies, would serve the following useful purposes, among others:

- 1) For the local communities: it would give to the many thousands of local contributors who represent every existing community interest and whose broad base of support makes possible the national and overseas programs carried on, the specific answers to the many questions constantly being asked by them with respect to the operations and functions of these agencies; it would assist their local budgeting committees in being fair and impartial in supporting these organizations and in reaching equitable decisions with respect to them, it would help bring about improved coordination and less duplication of effort among the beneficiary organizations towards the goal of better economy and greater efficiency, and it would place them in better position to collect maximum sums within their communities for these causes;

- 2) For the national and overseas agencies: Contributors are asking questions and they want the answers -- and they want them objectively from an unbiased and authoritative source. From now on, campaign efforts must appeal to both the head and the heart. The story of needs and wants must be told -- but the analytical record must be there to back it up. It is believed that greater funds will be forthcoming when contributors are convinced from sources other than the particular agencies themselves that necessary jobs are actually being done at the lowest cost of doing them.

It is believed that the following will answer some of the objections sometimes raised against a national budgeting service:

- 1) Contacts between the national and overseas agencies and the local communities need not, and should not, be eliminated. On the contrary it is believed by this Committee that the educational work, and the creation of interest, by the agencies within the local communities should go on.

- X 2) Setting up a National Budgeting Service does not in itself mean the removal of separate applications to the local communities by the different agencies. That, to some degree at least, might be desirable, but whether future appeals would be separate or united, and if united to what extent, would always be the result of other decisions. In any event, whether future appeals will be separate or united, they would be helped by a National Budgeting Service.

- X 3) A National Budgeting Service does not mean that decisions on goals and objectives of agencies would be governed entirely

by statistical formulae. The intangibles, such as ideologies would, and should, also play their part. But there should be a balanced consideration of the intangibles with the tangibles. Incidentally, we think it is a mistaken idea of some that only the leaders in a particular organization can judge it fairly and honestly.

- 4) There is nothing in a National Budgeting Service that would prevent local communities from maintaining a belief among contributors that funds are being distributed in accordance with the wishes of those contributors. For it must be borne in mind that the findings of the National Budgeting Service would not be mandatory upon either the agencies or the local communities. Its work would be purely advisory in character and the local communities would avail themselves of the findings of the National Budgeting Service only to the extent they deemed it desirable.

With the dissolution of the UJA and the immediate requests from many of the Council's member agencies for assistance in dealing with the problem of 1941 budgeting, the President of the Council requested the Committee to study the situation and to make recommendations to the Board of Directors at its meeting in Atlanta on January 31st, for later submission to the General Assembly there. The Committee has considered the new conditions created by the discontinuance of the UJA and the problems that will face local budget committees in dividing funds among the three agencies instead of allotting one lump sum to a joint appeal. The Committee has applied to this problem the principles and conclusions which it had reached in its study of the whole problem of national budgeting and presents the following over-all recommendations:

- 1) In methods of joint fund raising and distribution of funds, the UJA with its Allotment Committee made a real contribution in the development of agency cooperation, in efficiency of fund raising appeals, and in establishing excellent relationships between the agencies of the UJA and the local welfare funds. The Committee believes that the dissolution of the UJA was unfortunate and undesirable. It is late, but not too late, to have a 1941 United Jewish Appeal, provided there is a will and desire on the part of all parties to do so. That seems to be the overwhelming desire of the welfare funds and their contributors over the country all of whom are genuinely concerned, and interested in, the programs of these agencies and perform important functions for them. This desire they have strongly indicated. The Committee urges that another immediate effort be made toward that end with such help as the Council can render, - and it is suggested that if the former conferees of the agencies cannot agree on a 1941 UJA, other methods of negotiations be attempted, such as the inclusion in the negotiations of the present neutral members of the Allotment Committee, or in any other way that the agencies believe would be helpful, including if they deem it desirable, the appointment of other agency conferees. Furthermore, the Committee believes that all possible steps should be taken to establish methods of joint appeals and inter-agency cooperation in arriving at equitable fund allocations for all agencies operating in the same or related fields of service.

- 2) Even if there will not be a 1941 UJA, the Committee believes local communities should not permit the Causes to suffer, but on the contrary that the local communities should do their utmost in supporting them. Further, the Committee believes that joint fund raising by local communities is inherently correct and should be continued.
- 3) The Committee believes that a competent and intensive process of fact finding both on programs of service and on financial experience should be continued and that these studies should be under the auspices of a committee of the Council.
- X 4) The Committee believes in the establishment of a national budgeting service, advisory in character, which will help local communities evaluate the relative needs of separate agency appeals.
- I 5) The Committee recommends to the Board of the Council that there be proposed to the General Assembly that the Council take steps immediately to set up a National Advisory Budgeting Committee with proper facilities for studies and evaluation of agencies. These functions might be entrusted to the present Committee on the Study of National Budgeting Proposals.
- 6) The Committee recommends that from time to time, as opportunity and fact finding are made available, sub-committees be appointed to specialize in the study of each different field of agencies.
- II 7) As a first step and to give precedence and immediate consideration to the three agencies that constituted the 1940 UJA, i.e.,

the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service, the Committee recommends that a Special Commission of not less than five members or more than nine members be named for the year 1941 by the President of the Council, the Chairman of its Board and the Chairman of its Committee to Study National Budgeting Proposals, and approved by the Board of Directors of the Council. This Commission shall consist of laymen who, after appointment shall sever connections which they may have on the Boards of the three agencies under review.

The decisions of this Committee shall be final in its recommendations and shall not be subject to change by the Council.

Its findings and recommendations shall be transmitted to member agencies through the Council office, and the Council office shall be authorized to transmit to this Special Commission any inquiries, suggestions or recommendations of its member agencies. This Commission shall be authorized to employ such staff as may be required for its purposes, the cost to be financed by the Council.

- 8) The Committee recommends as an effort of procedure, that the three welfare fund members of the 1940 UJA Allotment Committee be looked to for guidance in recommending a basis for initial allotments to the three agencies formerly in the UJA, which can serve as a guide to welfare funds conducting early campaigns in 1941. One type of proposal to deal with the problem of initial installments under discussion is as follows:
- a-That welfare funds in 1941 set aside a total amount to cover the allocations to be made to the JDC, the UPA and the NRS.

b- That an initial installment up to 60% of the total be distributed among the three agencies on the basis of the total 1940 allotments to these agencies made by the UJA from nationally collected funds, i.e., \$6,050,000 to the JDC, \$2,900,000 to the UPA, and \$2,500,000 to the NRS. (The NRS also received \$1,000,000 directly from the New York City campaign of the UJA for its local New York services.)

c- That on the basis of continued studies, the Special Commission to be established as outlined above, should recommend not later than May 30, 1941, a basis for total 1941 allocations to these three agencies. The final 1941 allocation would take into account the needs of these agencies, the new factors in needs and program that have been developed, and would attempt to adjust the final recommended allocations on the basis of agency needs and operations.

9) The Committee has also been asked to express an opinion now, on the 1941 campaign goals of the agencies formerly in the UJA. It is in no position at this time to suggest the total budgets of the agencies to which local welfare funds should relate their individual allotments. On the basis of facts available, it believes that welfare funds should try to secure for these agencies funds substantially in excess of the amounts secured by the UJA in 1939 and 1940. It fully accepts the fact that insofar as the overseas agencies are concerned, the needs to be met are overwhelming in character and that within the total program of local and American obligations, communities have a responsibility for securing maximum funds for major overseas causes.

Similarly, we in the United States, have sole responsibility for caring for the refugees who come to this country, and must continue to care for them on the basis of the standards which have been established for local American responsibility. The Committee therefore suggests that within the responsibilities of local funds for total American and overseas needs, welfare funds should exceed the sum raised in 1939 and in 1940 for the UJA by the largest possible sum which they can effectively secure in their respective communities.

CONCLUSION

This report was unanimously approved (excepting objection by Mr. Montor) at the last meeting of the Committee to Study. National Budgetary Proposals. It has been submitted to you in detail. The Committee feels that the importance of the subject requires it.

While the whole series of Committee recommendations has been set forth in the report, so you may have before you an entire plan, it is suggested that in your considerations you treat with these recommendations separately or in closely related categories. Thus, you might consider them in the following order:

- (1) Should efforts be made to bring about a 1941 UJA and, if so, suggestions toward that end?
- (2) Should the Council set up a National Advisory Budgeting Committee and a Special Commission for 1941, as outlined above, and if so, should their structures and procedures be recommended?
- (3) Should the method outlined be adopted as a basis for recommendations to the local communities as to 1941 allotments (initial and final) to the three agencies formerly in the UJA?

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES
ADOPTED BY A GROUP OF DELEGATES ATTENDING THE ATLANTA
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS
AND WELFARE FUNDS AT ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 2, 1941

"It is our conviction that the recommendation of the Board of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds to inaugurate an "Advisory Budgeting Committee" represents an effort to standardize Jewish life, which is unwise and uncalled for by any of the circumstances in American Jewish life at this time, and is a radical departure from the principle upon which the Council has heretofore been operating -- that of an objective fact-finding agency.

"In view of the fact that, contrary to all previous procedure, the Board of the Council did not submit the issue to a vote of the delegates of the General Assembly and in view of the implication which may be drawn that there was no opposition to the report presented to the Assembly, we deem it proper to state that a large number of those attending the Assembly, including the undersigned, were in opposition to the spirit and purpose of the report and accordingly issue the following statement for the information of the many communities interested.

"Believing as we do in the development of a sound, self-reliant and democratically organized Jewish life in America; and in the growth in experience and influence of Community Councils, local Federations and Welfare Funds as preliminary to the organization of an effective Jewish community in America; and

"Recognizing as we do as a matter of course the right of Jews to a diversity of opinion on the vital problems and interests of Jewish life, which diversity exists among all groups within the freedom of this land in which we are privileged to live;

"We reject standardized control as undesirable and as an obstacle to the growth of communal responsibility.

"It is now proposed that power and authority be given to a small committee over the distribution of funds in which are involved not merely the financial support of institutions and agencies, but principles and ideals, aims and aspirations, that would be more properly and more equitably evaluated in the Councils of the local communities in which these ideals, principles and aspirations come in more direct contact with those who give and who decide.

"It would give the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds supreme power over matters that involve fundamental differences of views and aspirations which prevail among the Jews of America and would thus involve the freedom of the causes represented in these funds. It could assume prerogatives that belong of right to the communities themselves that provide the funds. It is a proposal which in our view is aimed not only at the control of funds but at a control of the trends, movements and institutions in Jewish life which have been matters of controversy through the years and which cannot, fairly and democratically, be disposed of through the device of a control of budgets.

"The undersigned, attending this General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, therefore, earnestly appeal to the Jewish communities of America to give thorough-going discussion to the real issues involved and to reject the proposals of the majority of the Board which are calculated to thrust Jewish communal responsibility into a strait-jacket of uniformity."

A MINORITY REPORT
ON THE PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL ADVISORY BUDGET SERVICE

(Submitted by Mr. Henry Montor, New York)*



- * Mr. Montor has informed Council office that this minority report submitted by him has the endorsement of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland, and Mrs. Dora Ehrlich, Detroit, who together with Mr. Montor were members of the Committee to Study National Budgeting Proposals. The Committee appointed by the Council consisted of 18 individuals including the Chairman and Acting Co-Chairman.

February 24, 1941

THE MINORITY REPORT
OF THE COMMITTEE TO STUDY NATIONAL BUDGETING PROPOSALS

THE ISSUE

The Jews of America are now called upon to decide whether the funds they raise annually in their local communities through Welfare Funds (or similar campaign bodies) are to be distributed through the decision of their own local budgeting committee; or by a small national committee to be named by the Board of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

EFFECT OF "ADVISORY" RECOMMENDATIONS

It is suggested by the Majority of the Committee that any recommendations that are made to local communities for the distribution of funds will be "advisory" in character. Experience indicates, however, that such "advisory" opinions are bound to become mandatory in effect. The "advisory" recommendations of a national budgeting committee, clothed with authority by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, with all the publicity that will be centered upon it, and all the prestige which would accrue to it, would, as a matter of course, exercise tremendous pressure upon local communities.

If the recommendations of allotments and ratios are to be purely "advisory" in character, it is evident that agencies in the national and overseas fields will continue their separate efforts to persuade the local communities with respect to the merits of their requirements. They will continue an independent presentation of their needs in each community. What purpose then is served by a National Budgeting Committee? Obviously, it is intended that the "advice" of the Budgeting Committee shall become binding upon the communities.

The creation of a National Budgeting Committee, styled "advisory", will have the following consequences:

- (a) It will have the effect of eliminating the educational value which Jewish leaders in every community derive from a close study of the needs and the relevant facts with respect to the agencies applying to their Welfare Funds.
- (b) It will create a hard mold of uniform thinking which must in time unfavorably affect Jewish thought and movements in the country. The thinking of a small committee, hand-picked by the Council, will be substituted for the thinking of representative men and women in hundreds of cities in the United States. The relationship between the local community leaders and the causes which they are called upon to serve, and in whose behalf they are asked to raise funds, will become steadily more remote, less personal and less informed.
- (c) The "advice" of a National Budgeting Committee, colored by its ideologic bias, will come to serve as a fixed pattern for all Jewish communities in America.

FACT-FINDING IS NOT THE ISSUE

The Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds has ample power at the present time to make factual studies of every organization appearing before local Welfare Funds for contributions. Moreover, we are strongly in favor of expanding any service given by the Council in order to supply local communities with factual data on the basis of which they may make equitable decisions in the matter of distribution of funds.

These facts, to a large degree, are already available, and as a result of the cooperative process which has been developed between the Council and the various organizations, there are being created now and expanded forms of information dealing with every phase of the activities of these organizations in America. Every community in America can have at its disposal all the pertinent data with respect to their purposes, their past expenditures, as well as detailed analyses of their current budgets. This material is collected by the Council, and can be available to all Welfare Funds.

If it is only facts that are involved, why is a National Budgeting Committee being proposed to "evaluate" these facts? It is because the facts must be interpreted and, being interpreted, they involve a subjective approach.

WHAT IS MEANT IS EVALUATION

The Majority Report acknowledges the role which varying points of view will play in the drafting of national budgets. It is frank enough to say that the introduction of a national budgeting service

"does not mean that decisions on goals and objectives of agencies would be governed entirely by statistical formulae. The intangibles, such as ideologies, would and should also play their part."

Differences of opinion on ideologies are bound to determine decisions with respect to the facts. The attempt to evaluate ideologies by a National Budgeting Committee constitutes one of the most dangerous innovations in American Jewish communal life. It will sharpen and multiply conflict and divisiveness in every community.

It beclouds the issue to make it appear that basic to the idea of the National Budgeting Committee is the desirability of setting up a fact-finding agency. The real purpose is not so much to find the facts, which are available in abundant measure, but to set up a group of men nationally selected to whom is to be entrusted the exclusive responsibility for fixing ratios of apportionment for all agencies participating in the local Welfare Funds.

This tremendous responsibility is to be given to a group of what is called fair-minded, impartial men. It is obvious, however, that if there are any men competent through experience and knowledge to act for and on behalf of American Jewry in matters of such great importance, they must have acquired a definite point of view with regard to the various problems of Jewish life; and they are bound to be conditioned by the ripened conclusions they have arrived at with regard to these problems. There are leading personalities in the American Jewish community who are well-meaning, devoted and conscientious, but they invariably have a point of view and, whatever it may be, it has been tempered by their economic, social and cultural heritage and environment. In this sense, every man belongs to one or another group in American Jewish life.

In the upper economic level one point of view seems to predominate. It usually has great influence in communal life. The democratic procedure in the community serves the public interest by averaging the majority opinion against the view of individual leaders. Out of the amalgam, the state of mind of the specific community, however colored, is fairly reflected; but to abstract from each community one or two personalities occupying place and prestige in the upper economic level with their preconceived notions of the problems of Jewish life, would provide not an accurate cross-section of communal opinion, but would register merely the views of the top layer of one group.

If American Jewry would be raising sufficient funds for the needs of all the agencies, it might be possible to apportion the funds on the basis of determinable expenditures. But the amounts collected are so inadequate and the decisions reached deal chiefly with minimum requirements, so that the question of evaluation arises and plays an important part in determining programs of work. In the field of evaluation the subjective point of view assumes dominant significance. But evaluation there must be somewhere along the line. How is such evaluation to be reached as between one cause and another?

That is a function that can best be exercised in the local communities where the funds are raised and where local public opinion has a chance to control.

THE 1940 RATIOS ARE OBSOLETE

The Majority Report includes the suggestion that 1940 ratios might be one of the measuring rods to be used in making initial allocations in 1941. It is a regrettable departure from the impartial fact-finding service which the National Budgeting Committee proposes to set up to suggest ratios at this time. It should be emphasized that the 1940 ratios for the agencies constituting the United Jewish Appeal were not the result of scientific evaluation. They were the result of an agreement between the JDC and the UPA, as is indicated by the fact that only a small percentage of the total sum raised by the United Jewish Appeal was actually divided by the 1940 Allotment Committee. In other years there were other agreements. Enormous changes have taken place within the past year so that any adherence to former ratios would be as unfair as to use the standards of 1936 or 1939 as the criteria of how funds raised by American Jewry in 1941 may be most constructively used.

By urging that the 1940 ratios be accepted by American Jewish communities as a guide in the distribution of funds raised in 1941, the Committee to study National Budgeting Proposals has already infringed upon the functions of any budget committee to be set up, by removing from its competence the largest part of what might be subject to its decisions and by prejudicing in advance the thinking of such a budgeting committee with respect to the needs of the agencies in 1941.

WHO IS AFFECTED BY NATIONAL BUDGETING PROCESS?

There is an erroneous belief that all that is involved in the proposals for National Budgeting is the determination of ratios for the three agencies formerly in the United Jewish Appeal. Once there has been entrusted to a small committee of the Council the power to recommend ratios, it is clear that all agencies, causes and movements in Jewish life will come under its jurisdiction and control.

Are the civic-protective agencies, with their varying approaches to the Jewish problem, prepared to entrust their fate into the hands of a small body of men who may or may not share their fundamental convictions? In the field of Jewish education, will the lay and professional educators accept the point of view of some men whose philanthropic outlook on Jewish life does not necessarily include an appreciation of Jewish education?

Can any movement, having its roots in deep convictions concerning Jewish life and destiny, place its fate in the hands of those who are not animated by the same convictions and outlook? Is it cause for wonder, then, that these proposals have aroused the greatest anxiety and opposition?

Until such time as Jewish communities in America are democratically organized in Jewish community councils, and in turn into a national organization representative of these community councils which would then be competent to speak for American Jewry in a democratic and representative manner, it would be best to leave each community to pass judgment on the validity of the appeals made to it, reinforced by such factual information and data as the Council will supply.

Welfare Funds now make local decisions with respect to scores of causes. They are not deterred from making contributions to such organizations as the American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith and Jewish Labor Committee, although they function in similar fields. Support is not withheld from Hias because its activities are in the same area as both the

National Refugee Service and the Joint Distribution Committee, nor from Ort.

To make it appear that unity in American Israel will be preserved or achieved by this device of National Budgeting is to mislead and to confuse the real issue. The real issue is control and domination!

THE MINORITY RECOMMENDATIONS

The Minority members were compelled to reject the proposal of the Majority members as harmful and dangerous. In place of them they submit the following proposals:

- (a) Every reasonable effort should be made to work out an equitable arrangement for a reconstitution of the United Jewish Appeal in 1941.
- (b) If these efforts fail and there will not be any United Jewish Appeal in 1941, the Committee urges local communities to consider the independent applications of the former beneficiaries of the United Jewish Appeal in the same spirit of fairness as they did before there was a United Jewish Appeal, and to allocate to each agency such amounts as their judgment, after a study of all available facts, will suggest. There should be no delay in fixing allocations or in proceeding immediately with a united campaign in each community. Delay means a paralysis of the 1941 campaign.
- (c) The Minority members of the committee believe that the fact-finding activities of the Council should be continued and enlarged.

THE COUNCIL SHOULD REMAIN A FACT-FINDING BODY

The Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds was created eight years ago to correlate information for the use of Welfare Funds and to further Jewish communal organizations.

We urge against transferring to the Council a power too great for any handful of men to wield, when the fate of great causes is at stake.

WHAT WILL BE THE DECISION OF THE WELFARE FUNDS?

The Welfare Funds of America are now engaged in the referendum to determine whether they shall accept the Majority Report or the Minority Report.

We are a people who have valued and fostered freedom of opinion. Our communities have been open to all appeals - religious, sociological, national and educational. It was always conceded that all Jews cannot have the same uniform ideology but that each individual and every group have the right to adhere to any ideological principles they may find compatible with their thinking, giving all other Jews the freedom to do the same thing.

Whatever may be the guise under which the proposals of the Majority will be submitted to a referendum of the Welfare Funds, the consequence of acceptance will be that American Jews will have turned over to a small committee of men not only the right to determine how the funds they contribute may be put to use, but also the power to determine the value and the relations of the views, aims and aspirations which are part of Jewish life in the United States. The determining of this issue gives power to the small committee to determine the destiny of American Jewry. That power should be retained by the local communities and should not be handed over to any National Budgeting Committee.

The Minority Report asks of the Welfare Funds endorsement of the proposal that the fact-finding services of the Council should be expanded but that the work of evaluation and of budgeting be left to the individual community where it properly belongs.

REFERENDUM ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL
ADVISORY BUDGET SERVICE

OFFICIAL BALLOT

The _____ of _____ at a meeting
(name of agency) (city)
on _____ considered the following proposals approved by the Board
(date)
of Directors of the Council:

1. That the Council establish a national advisory budget service for national and overseas agencies appealing to local communities for support, as set forth in the Report of the Committee to Study National Budgeting Proposals (Items 3, 4, 5, 6 - p. 8) which recommends that the Council set up fact-finding and advisory services under an appropriate committee.

_____ (a) approves _____
(name of agency) (b) disapproves _____

2. That as an initial step a Special Commission be set up, as set forth in the Report of the Committee (Item 7, pp.8-9), to formulate advisory recommendations on the needs of the JDC, the UPA and the MRS in 1941.

_____ (a) approves _____
(name of agency) (b) disapproves _____

Approval of these projects does not in any sense imply any commitment on the part of this member agency to utilize the services or findings of these committees

Signed by _____
(officer)

(This copy to be returned to: Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds,
165 West 46th Street, New York City)

D
U
P
L
I
C
A
T
E

REFERENDUM ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL
ADVISORY BUDGET SERVICE

OFFICIAL BALLOT

The _____ of _____ at a meeting
(name of agency) (city)
on _____ considered the following proposals approved by the Board
(date)
of Directors of the Council:

1. That the Council establish a national advisory budget service for national and overseas agencies appealing to local communities for support, as set forth in the Report of the Committee to Study National Budgeting Proposals (Items 3, 4, 5, 6 - p. 3) which recommends that the Council set up fact-finding and advisory services under an appropriate committee.

(name of agency) (a) approves _____
(b) disapproves _____

2. That as an initial step a Special Commission be set up, as set forth in the Report of the Committee (Item 7, pp.8-9), to formulate advisory recommendations on the needs of the JDC, the UPA and the NRS in 1941.

(name of agency) (a) approves _____
(b) disapproves _____

Approval of these projects does not in any sense imply any commitment on the part of this member agency to utilize the services or findings of these committees

Signed by _____
(officer)

Committee on Referendum for Budgeting
207 Fourth Avenue
New York City

DO YOUR OWN BUDGETING!

A Discussion of a Vital Issue

By

Prof. Mordecai M. Kaplan

Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan, Professor of Homiletics, Jewish Theological Seminary of America, dean of Conservative Judaism and founder of the Reconstructionist Movement in American Jewish life. Professor Kaplan is the author of many religious volumes, dealing with a new approach to the problem of modern Judaism. Among the books he has written are, "A New Approach to the Problem of Judaism", "Judaism as a Civilization" and "The Meaning of God in Modern Jewish Religion."

Before American Jews had a chance to make up their minds about the merits or the demerits of the "Divided Jewish Appeal," a surprise was sprung on them in the form of a generous offer to save them the trouble of thinking altogether. The offer came from the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds which recently met in Atlanta. The Council proposes to set up a thought saving device by appointing a National Budgeting Committee that would recommend ratios for all national and overseas appeals and agencies.

It is generally conceded that it is more democratic and socially wholesome for people to learn to rely on their own intelligence. To be sure, not every one is in a position to know the facts about the various causes for which appeals are made. No one can gainsay the need of having a fact-finding body that would provide the necessary information on the basis of which the local communities might be in a position to apportion their aid intelligently. The proposed committee, however, is not to be a fact-finding but a policy-making body. Its members will weigh and evaluate each appeal, whether it be for relief, welfare, education, or aid to Palestine. They will inevitably become the arbiters of Jewish life and destiny. Are American Jews so indifferent to

their future as Jews, or so hopelessly confused about it, that they are ready to place it in the hands of a receivership?

What is it, we are moved to ask, that prompts our would-be-receivers to be so concerned at this time to put a quietus on the possible desire of Jews, either individually or collectively in their local communities, to think for themselves? It is not difficult to answer that question, once we know to what school of Jewish thought these would-be-receivers belong. It is the school known as "escapist." Those who belong to it are convinced that Jewish life is nothing but a burden and a liability. They are certain that the greatest service they can render their fellow-Jews is to help them liquidate their Judaism. And one of the most effective ways of liquidating Judaism is to exempt Jews from having to think about Jewish affairs.

This is the policy of assimilationism, of which there are two types, black or fascist, and red or communist. The first type of assimilationism appeals to the large givers, and the second type of assimilationism appeals to the functionaries whose business it is to be little spenders. The cooperation of black and red is no longer an incredible phenomenon. On a world scale, the aim to destroy democracy has made them brothers in arms; in this instance, the liquidation of Jewish life has made them bed-fellows. The paradox of it all is that where no Jewish issue is at stake, these same people would give their lives for the cause of democracy.

By contrast with the money power and efficient organization of the escapist Jews, the affirmative Jews are weak, helpless and unorganized. They are the Jews who are interested in developing a rich cultural content for Jewish living, in establishing a democratic form of American Jewish community life, in the upbuilding of Palestine, and in obtaining peace terms for the Jewish people, which will insure its continuity in the world. But these Jews

belong, as a rule, to the middle or lower brackets, socially and economically, and are therefore without the leadership that can translate their aspirations into deeds.

On the other hand the escapist Jews, being in possession of money, prestige and influence, always manage to have the initiative in the conduct of the most important Jewish institutions and funds, despite their being outnumbered ten to one by the affirmative Jews. They are the ones who are responsible for the break which converted the United Jewish Appeal into a divided Jewish appeal. But they are not satisfied with having administered a fatal blow to American-Jewish unity. They are determined to follow up their success and to demoralize completely those who hold out for the conservation of Jewish values, by launching a flank attack and by using Trojan horse and blitzkrieg methods to strike panic into the hearts of their opponents.

What really happened at Atlanta was a sort of reorganization, under apparently different generalship, of the very forces which had manoeuvred the discontinuance of the joint campaign. Thus was the frontal attack on affirmative Jewry made to appear as a flank attack. The Trojan horse method consists in submitting a referendum on a seemingly innocuous proposal to organize an advisory committee that shall work out and recommend ratios for all national and overseas agencies engaged in relief and welfare work. The "horsey" part of the proposal is its apparent innocuousness. Formally, the committee which is to make the recommendations is to function only in an advisory capacity. But, actually, who will take it upon himself to challenge recommendations backed by the authority of experts and philanthropists who had presumably made a thorough study of the comparative claims to support of each appeal?

As for the blitzkrieg tactics, the German army has nothing on those

who are pushing the referendum. The elements of surprise and rapidity are being worked so methodically and effectively, that before the masses of American-Jewry wake up to a realization of what is happening to them, they will find themselves completely in the grip of the new escapist order of American-Jewish life. If the initiators of the referendum would have their way, no community would know about the referendum until the very day on which it is to be voted on. As it is, by the first of April all the votes must be in. For so revolutionary a measure, this is indecent haste indeed.

I am the last person in the world to halt any trend in Jewish life that might make for better organization and efficiency in the collection and administration of funds for Jewish purposes. Such organization and efficiency are indispensable to the unity and vitality of Jewish life. But when I see them being carried out by Jews who are escapists in their outlook on Jewish life, in a spirit that is certain to throttle active interest on the part of the masses in the purposes for which their funds are to be used, I feel it my sacred duty to sound the tocsin, and to warn all who have the will to live as Jews not to be taken in by any specious kind of smooth working arrangement which spells ultimate torpor and death.

By the same token, I would urge upon all affirmative Jews to take an active part in all the local federations and welfare funds, and to earn for themselves an effective hearing in the Council of Federations. They should be in a position to come forward with an alternative plan for Jewish unity. It should be a plan based on a carefully formulated constitution which, after being submitted to each local federation and adopted by a majority of them, would become the governing instrument of American Jewry. Such a constitution would define and delimit the powers of the local and the central body, and set

up a system of checks and balances without which no form of organization can be truly democratic. We Jews dare not countenance any social measure, instrument or agency whose belief in democracy is suspect. Our fate as a people is too much bound up with the fate of democracy to allow our leaders to play with any kind of totalitarianism in their conduct of Jewish communal affairs.

In the meantime, we must all unite to frustrate the attempt to insinuate totalitarian spirit and methods into American Jewish life and vote an emphatic NO in the referendum on The National Budgeting Committee.



Committee on Referendum for Budgeting
207 Fourth Avenue
New York City

DO YOUR OWN BUDGETING!

A Discussion of a Vital Issue

By

Prof. Mordecai M. Kaplan

Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan, Professor of Homiletics, Jewish Theological Seminary of America, dean of Conservative Judaism and founder of the Reconstructionist Movement in American Jewish life. Professor Kaplan is the author of many religious volumes, dealing with a new approach to the problem of modern Judaism. Among the books he has written are, "A New Approach to the Problem of Judaism", "Judaism as a Civilization" and "The Meaning of God in Modern Jewish Religion."

Before American Jews had a chance to make up their minds about the merits or the demerits of the "Divided Jewish Appeal," a surprise was sprung on them in the form of a generous offer to save them the trouble of thinking altogether. The offer came from the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds which recently met in Atlanta. The Council proposes to set up a thought saving device by appointing a National Budgeting Committee that would recommend ratios for all national and overseas appeals and agencies.

It is generally conceded that it is more democratic and socially wholesome for people to learn to rely on their own intelligence. To be sure, not every one is in a position to know the facts about the various causes for which appeals are made. No one can gainsay the need of having a fact-finding body that would provide the necessary information on the basis of which the local communities might be in a position to apportion their aid intelligently. The proposed committee, however, is not to be a fact-finding but a policy-making body. Its members will weigh and evaluate each appeal, whether it be for relief, welfare, education, or aid to Palestine. They will inevitably become the arbiters of Jewish life and destiny. Are American Jews so indifferent to

their future as Jews, or so hopelessly confused about it, that they are ready to place it in the hands of a receivership?

What is it, we are moved to ask, that prompts our would-be-receivers to be so concerned at this time to put a quietus on the possible desire of Jews, either individually or collectively in their local communities, to think for themselves? It is not difficult to answer that question, once we know to what school of Jewish thought these would-be-receivers belong. It is the school known as "escapist." Those who belong to it are convinced that Jewish life is nothing but a burden and a liability. They are certain that the greatest service they can render their fellow-Jews is to help them liquidate their Judaism. And one of the most effective ways of liquidating Judaism is to exempt Jews from having to think about Jewish affairs.

This is the policy of assimilationism, of which there are two types, black or fascist, and red or communist. The first type of assimilationism appeals to the large givers, and the second type of assimilationism appeals to the functionaries whose business it is to be little spenders. The cooperation of black and red is no longer an incredible phenomenon. On a world scale, the aim to destroy democracy has made them brothers in arms; in this instance, the liquidation of Jewish life has made them bed-fellows. The paradox of it all is that where no Jewish issue is at stake, these same people would give their lives for the cause of democracy.

By contrast with the money power and efficient organization of the escapist Jews, the affirmative Jews are weak, helpless and unorganized. They are the Jews who are interested in developing a rich cultural content for Jewish living, in establishing a democratic form of American Jewish community life, in the upbuilding of Palestine, and in obtaining peace terms for the Jewish people, which will insure its continuity in the world. But these Jews

belong, as a rule, to the middle or lower brackets, socially and economically, and are therefore without the leadership that can translate their aspirations into deeds.

On the other hand the escapist Jews, being in possession of money, prestige and influence, always manage to have the initiative in the conduct of the most important Jewish institutions and funds, despite their being outnumbered ten to one by the affirmative Jews. They are the ones who are responsible for the break which converted the United Jewish Appeal into a divided Jewish appeal. But they are not satisfied with having administered a fatal blow to American-Jewish unity. They are determined to follow up their success and to demoralize completely those who hold out for the conservation of Jewish values, by launching a flank attack and by using Trojan horse and blitzkrieg methods to strike panic into the hearts of their opponents.

What really happened at Atlanta was a sort of reorganization, under apparently different generalship, of the very forces which had manouvered the discontinuance of the joint campaign. Thus was the frontal attack on affirmative Jewry made to appear as a flank attack. The Trojan horse method consists in submitting a referendum on a seemingly innocuous proposal to organize an advisory committee that shall work out and recommend ratios for all national and overseas agencies engaged in relief and welfare work. The "horsey" part of the proposal is its apparent innocuousness. Formally, the committee which is to make the recommendations is to function only in an advisory capacity. But, actually, who will take it upon himself to challenge recommendations backed by the authority of experts and philanthropists who had presumably made a thorough study of the comparative claims to support of each appeal?

As for the blitzkrieg tactics, the German army has nothing on those

who are pushing the referendum. The elements of surprise and rapidity are being worked so methodically and effectively, that before the masses of American-Jewry wake up to a realization of what is happening to them, they will find themselves completely in the grip of the new escapist order of American-Jewish life. If the initiators of the referendum would have their way, no community would know about the referendum until the very day on which it is to be voted on. As it is, by the first of April all the votes must be in. For so revolutionary a measure, this is indecent haste indeed.

I am the last person in the world to halt any trend in Jewish life that might make for better organization and efficiency in the collection and administration of funds for Jewish purposes. Such organization and efficiency are indispensable to the unity and vitality of Jewish life. But when I see them being carried out by Jews who are escapists in their outlook on Jewish life, in a spirit that is certain to throttle active interest on the part of the masses in the purposes for which their funds are to be used, I feel it my sacred duty to sound the tocsin, and to warn all who have the will to live as Jews not to be taken in by any specious kind of smooth working arrangement which spells ultimate torpor and death.

By the same token, I would urge upon all affirmative Jews to take an active part in all the local federations and welfare funds, and to earn for themselves an effective hearing in the Council of Federations. They should be in a position to come forward with an alternative plan for Jewish unity. It should be a plan based on a carefully formulated constitution which, after being submitted to each local federation and adopted by a majority of them, would become the governing instrument of American Jewry. Such a constitution would define and delimit the powers of the local and the central body, and set

up a system of checks and balances without which no form of organization can be truly democratic. We Jews dare not countenance any social measure, instrument or agency whose belief in democracy is suspect. Our fate as a people is too much bound up with the fate of democracy to allow our leaders to play with any kind of totalitarianism in their conduct of Jewish communal affairs.

In the meantime, we must all unite to frustrate the attempt to insinuate totalitarian spirit and methods into American Jewish life and vote an emphatic NO in the referendum on The National Budgeting Committee.



D
U
P
L
I
C
A
T
E

REFERENDUM ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL
ADVISORY BUDGET SERVICE

OFFICIAL BALLOT

The _____ of _____ at a meeting
on _____ (name of agency) (city)
(date) considered the following proposals approved by the Board
of Directors of the Council:

1. That the Council establish a national advisory budget service for
national and overseas agencies appealing to local communities for support, as
set forth in the Report of the Committee to Study National Budgeting Proposals
(Items 3, 4, 5, 6 - p. 8) which recommends that the Council set up fact-finding
and advisory services under an appropriate committee.

(name of agency)

(a) approves _____

(b) disapproves _____

2. That as an initial step a Special Commission be set up, as set forth
in the Report of the Committee (Item 7, pp.8-9), to formulate advisory recom-
mendations on the needs of the JDC, the UPA and the NRS in 1941.

(name of agency)

(a) approves _____

(b) disapproves _____

Approval of these projects does not in any sense imply any commitment
on the part of this member agency to utilize the services or findings of these
committees

Signed by _____
(officer)

COMMITTEE ON THE REFERENDUM FOR BUDGETING
207 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

RELEASE ON RECEIPT

- - - - -
: The Proposal for National Budgeting :
: :
: An Analysis of its Implications :
: :
: By James G. Heller :
: :
: Spiritual Leader of Isaac M. Wise Temple :
: :
: Cincinnati, Ohio :
: - - - - -

- - - - -

I was among those present at the assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds at Atlanta four weeks ago. I heard the proposal, later approved by the Board, and, after a debate, submitted for a referendum of the constituent bodies. I formed an opinion then that this was a thoroughly unwise and ill-timed suggestion, and I have found no reason since to alter that opinion, though I have given the matter the best thought of which I am capable.

In some of the statements, issued by officials of the National Council, there is the implication that all opposition to the proposal for National Budgeting is partisan, arising from a fear that has no relation to the merits of the suggestion. My own feeling toward it has nothing to do with this. And in these concise, few paragraphs I shall be able only to indicate the reasons, in the nature of the proposal itself and its relation to the actualities of the American Jewish scene, why it seems to me the height of unwisdom, and why I hope that welfare-funds and federations throughout the country will definitely vote against it.

The crux of the matter is to be found in the project to "evaluate" the work and needs of the great national and international agencies, and to suggest ratios to welfare-funds. There are two alternatives: either communities will not ask nor accept this service, in which case it would be a work of

supererogation and might as well not be undertaken. Or it will (as I predict it would) be accepted by the majority of welfare-funds for their guidance, and it would then exercise, in effect, a certain compulsive influence.

No one objects to the National Council furnishing "facts" to its constituents. But to go beyond this is to dive headlong into a dangerous and doubtful activity. How does one "evaluate" the work of such organizations as the Joint Distribution Committee or the United Palestine Appeal? All the objective factors that can be gathered would still give no basis for such a judgment. A large number of imponderables enter. And to contend, as some of these gentlemen do, that it is all very simple, that there is no reason to anticipate trouble, is quite simply to deny the obvious and glaring facts. There are different philosophies behind sections of the American Jewish community, different estimates as to the importance of certain kinds of work. Palestine, for example, by many people, has always been judged, not by its size, not even by the people who then dwelt in it, not by the ratio of the flow of migrants to it, but by its cultural, national, religious significance - by its relation to the totality of the Jewish problem in the world. And conversely it would be idle to deny that many people are opposed to giving certain monies to Palestine, not because they dislike the Jews who go there, but because they have a profound distrust of the whole experiment, because it still arouses an insensate opposition in them. These are facts! They are not idle fancies. How then can you come to an objective evaluation of such causes, when you are patently dealing with subjective factors all along the line?

Nor does multiplying talk about "impartial" committees solve the problem. Personally I have always thought that in such matters the only impartial Jew is a dead Jew. There is a great difference between agreements arrived at nationally by groups which rest upon a certain degree of democratic processes, which call together hundreds and thousands of their followers in regional and national conclaves, which can count upon their loyalty in

accepting such an agreement, - and simply delegating the solution of the question to a small group of neutrals, who may or may not be able to hit upon workable compromises.

It is a tragedy that the national agencies abandoned the United Jewish Appeal. But in the light of their failure to agree I can see but one democratic solution. Let each community debate the issue for itself and arrive at some compromise. These compromises, these allocations will differ in various sections of the country and in various communities. Travel about the land and you cannot fail to observe that this will be so. Out of all this, in two hundred and twenty-five welfare-funds, there will be a fair degree of justice. The result will be truly representative of the total attitude of the Jews of the United States. But delegate all this to a small group, and the result will depend upon their individualities, upon the degree of their genuine impartiality (if there can be impartiality on such questions!), upon narrow and accidental conditions! Is it democratic to take the decision away from Jewish communities and turn it over to a committee?... I knew that the answer will be made that communities will still retain the right to accept or reject the recommendations of such a committee. But I point out again that, unless they win some power of acceptance by a majority of funds, they will be valueless!

Is centralization always a gain? Far from it! Often it means danger,- connotes not unity but repression. From the beginning, though I like the Community Councils and the work of the Welfare Funds, I have thought that there were certain dangers inherent in their expansion and joint action on a national scale. From being present at regional meetings of welfare-funds I know that this fear has been and is shared by many others. The welfare funds came into existence to save money and effort, - to stop the scandalous proportion expended for purposes of collection. They were never intended to be a super-government of the American Jewish community, a way of shaping its life by moving steadily toward control of its giving. Unity gained at the expense

of life, at the expense of minorities, at the expense of some of the deepest and most hopeful impulses of the Jewish masses, will not heal the breach, will not conduce toward harmony and cooperation. It will be a deadly unity. It will engender antagonisms and resentments that will, I predict, disrupt the hopeful beginnings of working and thinking together through existent councils and funds. Denying the truth will not produce unity. There are still deep-seated differences among Jews, differences that go far back in history, that have their origin in varieties of economic status, of national derivation, and of closely woven "ideologies" of Jewish life. I wish it were not so, but I know only too well that it is. The time has not come to force upon the American Jewish community a control from above, especially a control that comes, as it were, through the back-door, by getting hold of the great funds we raise for refugees, for foreign aid and for Palestine!

If the National Council is wise, it will abandon the proposal. It will not persist, as some seem to me to do, in shutting its eyes to its probable results. It will not keep on repeating that this is a perfectly innocuous suggestion, sweetly reasonable, designed only to be of brotherly aid! If it wishes to grow, to serve, to follow the realities of Jewish life as it converges slowly toward mutual understanding and unity, it will not try to hasten the millennium; it will not destroy what it has already succeeded in building. It is my hope that American Jewish communities, when they have sat down and thought this through, will reject the proposal, and will go forward along democratic lines.

COMMITTEE ON THE REFERENDUM FOR BUDGETING
207 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

RELEASE ON RECEIPT

- - - - -
! The Proposal for National Budgeting !
! !
! An Analysis of its Implications !
! !
! By James G. Heller !
! !
! Spiritual Leader of Isaac M. Wise Temple !
! !
! Cincinnati, Ohio !
! - - - - - !

- - - - -

I was among those present at the assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds at Atlanta four weeks ago. I heard the proposal, later approved by the Board, and, after a debate, submitted for a referendum of the constituent bodies. I formed an opinion then that this was a thoroughly unwise and ill-timed suggestion, and I have found no reason since to alter that opinion, though I have given the matter the best thought of which I am capable.

In some of the statements, issued by officials of the National Council, there is the implication that all opposition to the proposal for National Budgeting is partisan, arising from a fear that has no relation to the merits of the suggestion. My own feeling toward it has nothing to do with this. And in these concise, few paragraphs I shall be able only to indicate the reasons, in the nature of the proposal itself and its relation to the actualities of the American Jewish scene, why it seems to me the height of unwisdom, and why I hope that welfare-funds and federations throughout the country will definitely vote against it.

The crux of the matter is to be found in the project to "evaluate" the work and needs of the great national and international agencies, and to suggest ratios to welfare-funds. There are two alternatives: either communities will not ask nor accept this service, in which case it would be a work of

supererogation and might as well not be undertaken. Or it will (as I predict it would) be accepted by the majority of welfare-funds for their guidance, and it would then exercise, in effect, a certain compulsive influence.

No one objects to the National Council furnishing "facts" to its constituents. But to go beyond this is to dive headlong into a dangerous and doubtful activity. How does one "evaluate" the work of such organizations as the Joint Distribution Committee or the United Palestine Appeal? All the objective factors that can be gathered would still give no basis for such a judgment. A large number of imponderables enter. And to contend, as some of these gentlemen do, that it is all very simple, that there is no reason to anticipate trouble, is quite simply to deny the obvious and glaring facts. There are different philosophies behind sections of the American Jewish community, different estimates as to the importance of certain kinds of work. Palestine, for example, by many people, has always been judged, not by its size, not even by the people who then dwelt in it, not by the ratio of the flow of migrants to it, but by its cultural, national, religious significance - by its relation to the totality of the Jewish problem in the world. And conversely it would be idle to deny that many people are opposed to giving certain monies to Palestine, not because they dislike the Jews who go there, but because they have a profound distrust of the whole experiment, because it still arouses an insensate opposition in them. These are facts! They are not idle fancies. How then can you come to an objective evaluation of such causes, when you are patently dealing with subjective factors all along the line?

Nor does multiplying talk about "impartial" committees solve the problem. Personally I have always thought that in such matters the only impartial Jew is a dead Jew. There is a great difference between agreements arrived at nationally by groups which rest upon a certain degree of democratic processes, which call together hundreds and thousands of their followers in regional and national conclaves, which can count upon their loyalty in

accepting such an agreement, - and simply delegating the solution of the question to a small group of neutrals, who may or may not be able to hit upon workable compromises.

It is a tragedy that the national agencies abandoned the United Jewish Appeal. But in the light of their failure to agree I can see but one democratic solution. Let each community debate the issue for itself and arrive at some compromise. These compromises, these allocations will differ in various sections of the country and in various communities. Travel about the land and you cannot fail to observe that this will be so. Out of all this, in two hundred and twenty-five welfare-funds, there will be a fair degree of justice. The result will be truly representative of the total attitude of the Jews of the United States. But delegate all this to a small group, and the result will depend upon their individualities, upon the degree of their genuine impartiality (if there can be impartiality on such questions!), upon narrow and accidental conditions! Is it democratic to take the decision away from Jewish communities and turn it over to a committee?... I know that the answer will be made that communities will still retain the right to accept or reject the recommendations of such a committee. But I point out again that, unless they win some power of acceptance by a majority of funds, they will be valueless!

Is centralization always a gain? Far from it! Often it means danger,- connotes not unity but repression. From the beginning, though I like the Community Councils and the work of the Welfare Funds, I have thought that there were certain dangers inherent in their expansion and joint action on a national scale. From being present at regional meetings of welfare-funds I know that this fear has been and is shared by many others. The welfare funds came into existence to save money and effort, - to stop the scandalous proportion expended for purposes of collection. They were never intended to be a super-government of the American Jewish community, a way of shaping its life by moving steadily toward control of its giving. Unity gained at the expense

of life, at the expense of minorities, at the expense of some of the deepest and most hopeful impulses of the Jewish masses, will not heal the breach, will not conduce toward harmony and cooperation. It will be a deadly unity. It will engender antagonisms and resentments that will, I predict, disrupt the hopeful beginnings of working and thinking together through existent councils and funds. Denying the truth will not produce unity. There are still deep-seated differences among Jews, differences that go far back in history, that have their origin in varieties of economic status, of national derivation, and of closely woven "ideologies" of Jewish life. I wish it were not so, but I know only too well that it is. The time has not come to force upon the American Jewish community a control from above, especially a control that comes, as it were, through the back-door, by getting hold of the great funds we raise for refugees, for foreign aid and for Palestine!

If the National Council is wise, it will abandon the proposal. It will not persist, as some seem to me to do, in shutting its eyes to its probable results. It will not keep on repeating that this is a perfectly innocuous suggestion, sweetly reasonable, designed only to be of brotherly aid! If it wishes to grow, to serve, to follow the realities of Jewish life as it converges slowly toward mutual understanding and unity, it will not try to hasten the millennium; it will not destroy what it has already succeeded in building. It is my hope that American Jewish communities, when they have sat down and thought this through, will reject the proposal, and will go forward along democratic lines.