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United Jewish Appeal, United Palestine Appeal, "A", 1941-1942.

SIR NORMAN ANGELL
RAOUL AGLION
ISRAEL MOSES SIEFF

*Guests of Honor
and
Principal Speakers
at the*

**NEW YORK STATE
PALESTINE CONFERENCE
IN ALBANY**

SIR NORMAN ANGELL, Distinguished
British Statesman, Nobel Prize Winner,
Lecturer and Author.

SIR NORMAN ANGELL, "Without exception the foremost authority in the world on the general problem of International Relations."

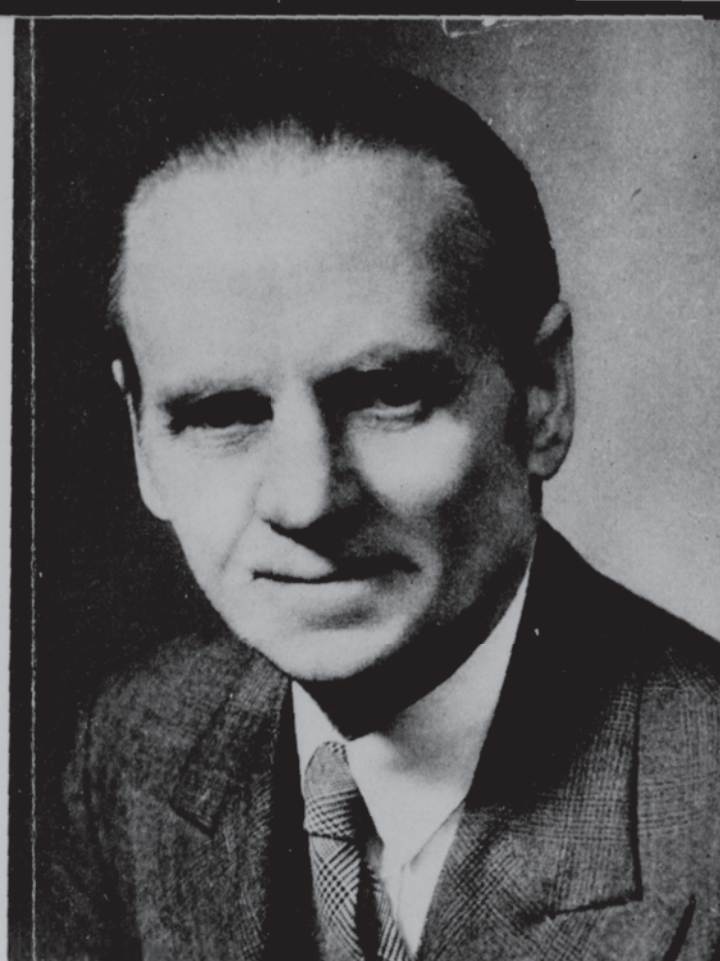
—James G. McDonald

SIR NORMAN ANGELL, "He is a prince of expositors, with a clear and precise mind."

—The London Spectator

SIR NORMAN ANGELL, "He speaks the truth not like a preacher but like a physician."

—New York Times



SIR NORMAN ANGELL

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1941
TEN EYCK HOTEL
ALBANY, NEW YORK

Morning Session - - 10:30 A.M.
Luncheon - - - 1:00 P.M.
Afternoon Session - - 2:00 P.M.

●
**SPONSORED BY THE
NEW YORK STATE REGION
of the
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL**

There will be No Solicitation of Funds

NEW YORK STATE PALESTINE CONFERENCE

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, 1941, 10:30 A.M. to 5 P.M.

TEN EYCK HOTEL, ALBANY, NEW YORK

Addresses by:

Chairman: *Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein,*
of Rochester

Sir Norman Angell,
Nobel Peace Prize Winner

Israel Moses Sieff,
of London, Distinguished British
Philanthropist and Industrialist

Raoul Aglion,
Representative of Free French

Henry Montor,
of New York, Executive Director of the
United Palestine Appeal

The morning session will open with
the showing of the Palestine film

"THEY FIND A HOME"

depicting the stirring drama of
Jewish achievements in Palestine

A general discussion and question period
will close the morning session.



ISRAEL MOSES SIEFF

Problems to be Discussed

PALESTINE: The First Line of Jewish Defense

YESTERDAY'S REFUGEES—Today's Pioneers in Palestine

SIGNIFICANCE OF PALESTINE IN A
CRUMBLING JEWISH WORLD

THE STATUS OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME
IN WAR TIME

POSSIBILITIES FOR LAND ACQUISITION
IN THE HOMELAND

*The Conference will select United Palestine Appeal
Officers for the New York State Region*

BRITISH ATTACK IN EGYPT, CAPTURE 10,000 ITALIANS

direct from African and Middle East battlefronts...

RAOUL AGLION ANI, GENERAL

AUSTRALIA BARDIA
AFRICA NAZIS
BRITISH TA CAPITAL;
DROVE 210 3 DAYS
BRITISH ETHIOPIA



BRITISH SEIZE MANIV

SUBJECT:

"Palestine and the Status of the
Jewish National Home in the War"

AXI

FREE FRENCH TAKE OASIS ITALIANS ROUTED IN AFRICA

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 Hon. M. Michael Dobris, Albany
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 Morris Edelberg, Saranac Lake
 Rabbi Israel Efros, Buffalo
 Hon. Harold B. Ehrlich, Buffalo
 Dr. Marcus B. Einhorn, Albany
 Mrs. Marcus B. Einhorn, Albany
 Benjamin Eisenstein, Schenectady
 Mrs. Benjamin Eisenstein, Schenectady
 Seymour Ellenbogen, Albany
 Joseph Ellis, Watertown
 Bernard S. Elow, Herkimer
 Norman C. Epstein, Ithaca
 Miss Ethel Feigenbaum, Albany
 William A. Fienberg, Albany
 Abraham Ferber, Schenectady
 Mrs. Richard Friedlander, Albany
 Jacob Fineberg, Newburgh
 Abraham S. Fink, Gloversville
 Rabbi Joseph L. Fink, Buffalo
 Rabbi Henry Fisher, Rochester
 Dr. Maurice Fleyscher, Buffalo
 Joseph H. Forman, Kingston
 Julius Frank, Ogdensburg
 Eli Friedman, Massena
 Mrs. Abraham Freeman, Albany
 Dr. E. Martin Freund, Albany
 Benjamin Friedman, Poughkeepsie
 Isidore Friedland, Binghamton
 Rabbi Benjamin Friedman, Syracuse
 N. Joseph Friedman, Catskill
 Rabbi Theodore Friedman, Buffalo
 Charles Garlen, Glens Falls
 David S. Geffen, Utica
 Rabbi Joel S. Geffen, Troy
 Morris Gitlitz, Binghamton
 Bernard B. Given, Syracuse
 Dr. Leon Henri Goldberg, Nyack
 Silas Goldberg, Glen Cove
 Mrs. George Golderman, Hudson

Rabbi Israel Goldin, Rochester
 Reuben Goldman, Rochester
 Lewis Goldmeer, Amsterdam
 Dr. George Goldstein, Saratoga Springs
 Jacob N. Goldstein, Niagara Falls
 Joseph Goldstein, Rochester
 Harold H. Goodman, Utica
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 Abraham I. Gordon, Troy
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 Joseph Hershberg, Albany
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 Theodore H. Kline, Hudson
 William E. Kline, Hudson
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 Harry Bernard Lasky, Oswego
 Nathan E. Lazarus, Buffalo
 Edward H. Lebovsky, Watertown
 David Lerman, Syracuse
 David Levene, Binghamton
 Rabbi Eliezer A. Levi, Auburn
 Joseph Levine, Kingston
 Mrs. Isidore Levine, Albany
 Herman J. Levine, Ellenville
 Louis J. Levine, South Fallsburg
 Seymour R. Levine, Peekskill
 Dr. Michael Levitan, Rome
 Mendel Levitz, Albany
 Benjamin F. Levy, Elmira
 Dr. Harry H. Levy, Binghamton
 Israel Lewittes, Beacon
 Louis Lieberman, Esq., Albany
 Miss Rose Lichtenfels, Albany
 David Lipsky, Troy
 A. D. Lurie, Amsterdam
 Louis Maisel, Buffalo
 Harry W. Marcus, Olean
 Harry Marks, Albany
 Harry Markson, Utica
 Samuel L. Matloff, Spring Valley
 George Myers, Albany
 Mrs. Jesse Mendelsohn, Albany
 Leon Mendleson, Albany
 David Merkel, Plattsburg
 Daniel J. Meyers, Utica
 Samuel Miller, Haverstraw

Dr. H. Bernard Milstein, Albany
 Philip Morowitz, Poughkeepsie
 Rabbi Solomon I. Moseson, Albany
 Emil Moskowitz, Hudson
 Joseph M. Neisner, Rochester
 William C. Nimelman, Niagara Falls
 Rabbi Boris Novick, Hudson
 Barney Nudelman, Albany
 William Penchansky, Woodridge
 Rabbi David Polish, Ithaca
 Maurice Polletz, Middletown
 Samuel Pressman, Poughkeepsie
 Harry A. Rachlin, Buffalo
 Sol M. Reiter, Newburgh
 Judge Harry C. Resnick, South Fallsburg
 Nathan H. Richman, Albany
 Meyer J. Rider, Newburgh
 Frank Ritterman, Buffalo
 Harry A. Raab, Albany
 Morton Robins, Albany
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 Rabbi Arthur J. S. Rosenbaum, Binghamton
 Harry Rosenfeld, Albany
 Sidney M. Rosenstock, Albany
 Charles R. Rosenthal, Binghamton
 Dr. Julius M. Rosenthal, Monticello
 Rabbi Moses Rosenthal, Suffern
 Hon. Sol Rubenstein, Albany
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 Rabbi Solomon Sadowsky, Rochester
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 Howard T. Saperston, Buffalo
 Herman A. Sarachan, Rochester
 Henry Shaffer, Schenectady
 Joel H. Scheier, Plattsburg
 Dr. Leo Schiff, Plattsburg
 J. Myer Schine, Gloversville
 Max Schoenberg, Batavia
 Rabbi Solomon S. Schornkopf, Plattsburg
 Maurice I. Schwartz, Auburn
 Joseph Segal, Troy
 Samuel L. Serling, Binghamton
 Morris A. Shapiro, Newburgh
 Jacob Shulkin, Massena
 Dr. Irwin Sidenberg, Niagara Falls
 Louis S. Silverberg, Niagara Falls
 Benjamin Silverman, Kingston
 Joseph E. Silverstein, Rochester
 Rabbi Abraham Simon, Middletown
 Charles T. Sitrin, Utica
 Samuel B. Slavin, Massena
 Percy G. Smith, Albany
 Mrs. Mary M. Solomon, Albany
 Rabbi Joseph Soloveitchik, Spring Valley
 Nathan B. Spear, Rome
 Alfred J. Spornberg, Albany
 Max Steinberg, Poughkeepsie
 Charles M. Stern, Albany
 Ervin E. Stern, Amsterdam
 Henry M. Stern, Rochester
 Max J. Stern, Syracuse
 Rabbi Ira Sud, Albany
 Mrs. Joseph Sumberg, Albany
 Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Swire, Albany
 Louis K. Thaler, Ithaca
 Maurice Travers, Middletown
 Maurice Tumposky, Utica
 Rabbi Jerome Unger, Poughkeepsie
 Dr. S. A. Volpert, Lake Placid
 Howard Wander, Albany
 Eugene Warner, Buffalo
 Samuel Weingarten, Schenectady
 Hiram H. Weisberg, Syracuse
 Maurice Weiss, Binghamton
 Benjamin Wetzler, Auburn
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 Franklin C. Wisbaum, Niagara Falls
 Alex Wittenberg, Livingston Manor
 Morris B. Wohl, Middletown
 Anna Wolfe, Rochester
 Dr. Sidney D. Wolff, Kingston
 Joseph Worona, Poughkeepsie
 Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Yaguda, Albany
 Paul Yanowitz, Malone
 Rabbi Joseph Yarmish, Albany
 Nat H. Zaifert, Kerhonkson
 Samuel Zuckerman, Jamestown

THE FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
AND THE NATIONAL REFUGEE SERVICE, AT DECEMBER 31, 1941

THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE			THE NATIONAL REFUGEE SERVICE		
	As per Ginzberg Report	Corrected Statement		As per G inzberg report	Corrected Statement
Total resources Dec. 31, 1941	\$ 4,265,343	\$ 4,265,343	Total Assets (December 31, 1941)	\$ 1,009,420.	\$ 1,009,420
Liabilities:			Loans	795,000	795,000
Unpaid balances on Commitments */ (subject to call)	2,444,138	1,814,138 <u>1/</u>	Working Reserve with which to operate during the first weeks of coming year	<u>300,000 ***/</u>	<u>---</u>
Payable to overseas committees for funds borrowed and relief disbursed (through clearance arrangements) **/	1,095,749	1,095,749	Total Liabilities	\$ 1,095,000	\$ 795,000
Working Fund Reserves	620,000	-- <u>2/</u>		\$ 85,580 (DEFICIT)	\$ 214,420 (SURPLUS)
Other Liabilities (not shown)	<u>674,598</u>	<u>674,598</u>			
Total Liabilities	\$ 4,834,485	\$ 3,584,485			
Excess of Resources over Liabilities	\$ 569,142 (DEFICIT)	\$ 680,858 (SURPLUS)			



*/ Assuming that all commitments are eventually met.

**/ Assuming that the balances unpaid on clearance arrangements are eventually completed.

1/ Included in JDC unpaid balances on commitments are the following items which do not represent definite liabilities, as was demonstrated by the Allotment Committee at its last meeting:
Commitment re SS St. Louis, approximately \$350,000;
Reserve, Transmigration Bureau, 130,000
Reserve, steamship sailings, 150,000
\$630,000

2/ This item was rejected as a liability at the last meeting of the Allotment Committee, and was discarded by the JDC itself in its tentative financial statement as of December 31, 1941.

***/ Under the 1942 agreement for the United Jewish Appeal, the National Refugee Service required no "working reserve fund", because,

- (a) it received an advance of \$300,000, and
- (b) it was guaranteed \$200,000 a month.

The New Palestine

The American Zionist Weekly Devoted to Jewish Affairs

1720 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 23, 1942

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple - Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I am rushing to you, by first class mail, a copy of the current number of The New Palestine, "hot off the press", devoted to the proceedings of the National Conference for Palestine.

Produced as it was, under pressure of time, and with the usual handicaps, I think it will prove a most satisfactory and fairly complete record of the Conference. I have sought to emphasize those features which I felt were of most interest and value, and have attempted to transmit on paper some of the enthusiasm and the magnificent spirit evinced at the gathering.

My own congratulations to you on your truly remarkable address, which was easily the high spot of the Conference, just as it is the principal feature of this issue.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Alpert
Carl Alpert

CA:eg
Encl.

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Y

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

January 28th, 1942

Mr. Henry Montor,
Executive Director,
United Palestine Appeal,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Montor,

Many thanks for your kind letter of
the 23rd, just received, as well as for the generous
check for \$200.00.

It was a pleasure to take part in the
Conference, and especially to meet and talk with the
leaders of American Zionism who were present. I
liked the attitude of the speakers -- which was by
no means always true in the past, when there was often
more than a trace of fanaticism. Enthusiasm is a
splendid thing for any good cause, but when it becomes
fanaticism there are rocks ahead, as the Zionist move-
ment has more than once discovered, to its cost.

Very cordially yours,

(Signed)

W. F. Albright

January 29, 1942

Mr. Carl Alpert
The New Palestine
1720 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Alpert:

Thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of the New Palestine which contains the proceedings of the National Conference of the United Palestine Appeal. It is a very attractively gotten up issue and the articles and messages ought to be very helpful to our Movement throughout the country.

Thank you for what you say about my address at the Conference. I am happy that it was so well received. The Conference was eminently successful and that is exceedingly gratifying.

The attacks of the New York Times and of Professor Cohen should be vigorously answered in the New Palestine. Neither was an isolated incident. The New York Times editorial is linked up not only with the British Embassy, but with that small group of bitter anti-Zionists represented by Sulzberger, Harold K. Ginsburg, Lessing Rosenwald, Jerome Frank and by their friends and satellites who are out to fight Zionism to the bitter end, and who are determined to pin the label, "the unpatriotic alien" on the American Zionist. Professor Cohen is the Chairman of the Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems of the American Jewish Committee. His tearing into print to back up the New York Times is very ominous. It may suggest that the whole approach of the American Jewish Committee towards Palestine during the war and at the peace negotiations will be anti-Zionist and animated by the spirit voiced by Cohen.

In our eagerness for a fictitious unity in American Jewish life, I am afraid that the Zionist leaders and their organs have forgotten the necessity for a continuous attack upon the enemies of Zionism who have now mobilized and have begun to strike telling blows.

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL FOR 1941

342 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH

ELI GINZBERG

VANDERBILT 6-2080

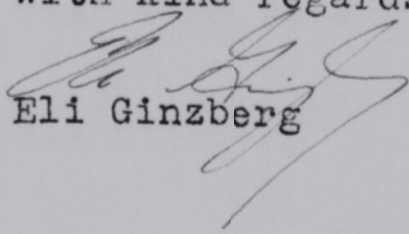
March 19, 1942

Dr. Abba H. Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I am sending you a set of galleys of my forthcoming report. I hope that you find the treatment of the problem satisfactory. I have sent each agency its own section for checking of all facts and figures.

With kind regards,


Eli Ginzberg

EG:ANK

April 16, 1942

Dr. Eli Ginzberg, Director of Research
Allotment Committee of the United Jewish Appeal for 1941
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Ginzberg:

In response to your letter of April 10th, we are happy to advise you that in addition to the \$2,800,000 distributed by the Allotment Committee beyond the funds distributed by the agreement constituting the 1941 United Jewish Appeal, it is our conservative estimate at this time that between \$500,000 and \$600,000 will be available for the consideration of the Allotment Committee.

The basis of our calculations is clearly set forth in the attached statement. In estimating shrinkages it is our belief that we have made over-generous allowances and it may be that the amount of cash to be collected will be even higher than indicated. On the other hand, in a period as uncertain as the present, we must not overlook the possibility of unanticipated cuts or problems in collections. It would be our thought, therefore, that the Allotment Committee not consider a specific sum, but rather in your calculations allow a broad range both ways.

Sincerely yours,

Isidor Coons Henry Montor
Executive Vice-Chairmen

CM:RMS
Encl.

1941 U.J.A. COLLECTION ESTIMATE
as of April 13, 1942

Total gross pledges reported	\$ 14,051,528.61	
Deductions already made for uncollectibles, local campaign expenses, etc.	<u>791,113.14</u>	
Net pledges as of this date	\$ 13,260,415.47	
Total cash received to date	11,289,016.17	\$ 11,289,016.17
Deduction made for national administration ex- pense, reimbursement to agencies & Allotment Committee		<u>546,287.74</u>
Cash available for distribution to agencies - - - - -		\$ 10,742,728.43*
Balance outstanding	\$ 1,971,399.30	
Additional cash requires to meet original estimate of \$11,600,000 net	<u>857,271.57**</u>	<u>857,271.57</u> \$ 11,600,000.00
Balance that would remain	\$ 1,114,127.73	
Allowance for additional estimated uncollectible and further expenses	<u>564,127.73</u>	
Estimated collectible & available for Allotment Committee	\$ <u>550,000.00</u>	<u>550,000.00</u>
Total estimated net available for distribution		<u>\$ 12,150,000.00</u>

DISTRIBUTION

		<u>Paid to date</u>	<u>Due</u>	<u>Total</u>
J.D.C.	Per agreement	\$ 4,275,000.00		
	Per Allotment Committee	<u>390,570.00</u>	\$ 884,430.00	\$ 5,550,000.00
		\$ 4,665,570.00		
U.P.A.	Per agreement	\$ 2,525,000.00		
	Per Allotment Committee	<u>297,555.00</u>	\$ 502,445.00	\$ 3,325,000.00
		\$ 2,822,555.00		
N.R.S.	Per agreement	\$ 2,000,000.00		
	Per Allotment Committee	<u>490,125.00</u>	\$ 234,875.00	\$ 2,725,000.00
		\$ 2,490,125.00		
Totals		\$ 9,978,250.00	\$1,621,750.00	\$11,600,000.00
N.R.S. 1942 advance		<u>700,000.00</u>	<u>700,000.00</u>	
		\$10,678,250.00	\$ 921,750.00	\$11,600,000.00
Bank Balance		<u>64,478.43</u>	<u>64,478.43</u>	
		\$10,742,728.43*	\$ 857,271.57**	

1941 U.J.A. COMMUNITIES WITH BALANCES OF \$5,000 AND OVER AS OF APRIL 13, 1942

<u>Community</u>	<u>Pledged</u>	<u>Paid</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Los Angeles, Calif.	\$ 305,000.00	\$ 235,649.20	\$ 69,350.80
San Francisco, Calif.	315,000.00	290,000.00	25,000.00
Denver, Colo.	30,000.00 Min.	20,000.00	10,000.00
Bridgeport, Conn.	20,000.00	13,500.00	6,500.00
New Haven, Conn.	60,000.00	49,500.00	10,500.00
Wilmington, Del.	35,000.00 Est.	13,000.00	22,000.00
Washington, D.C.	147,627.50	137,860.00	9,767.50
Atlanta, Ga.	60,500.00	47,500.00	13,000.00
Southern Illinois, Ill.	29,608.00*	23,000.00	6,608.00*
Evansville, Ind.	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Fort Wayne, Ind.	32,000.00 Est.	27,000.00	5,000.00
Gary, Ind.	20,000.00 Min.	15,000.00	5,000.00
Indianapolis, Ind.	80,000.00	70,150.00	9,850.00
Portland, Maine	17,700.00	11,740.71	5,959.29
Baltimore, Md.	300,000.00 Est.	260,570.34	39,429.66
Boston, Mass.	335,000.00	134,740.84	200,259.16
Brockton, Mass.	13,500.00	8,000.00	5,500.00
Fall River, Mass.	30,000.00 Est.	22,500.00	7,500.00
Pittsfield, Mass.	11,000.00 Min.	5,500.00	5,500.00
Springfield, Mass.	27,000.00	14,500.00	12,500.00
Detroit, Mich.	420,000.00	388,500.00	31,500.00
Minneapolis, Minn.	60,000.00 Min.	46,000.00	14,000.00
St. Paul, Minn.	70,000.00	62,500.00	7,500.00
Kansas City, Mo.	75,000.00	60,703.00	14,297.00
Omaha, Nebr.	50,000.00	33,750.00	16,250.00

*Includes \$3,000 J.N.F.

<u>Community</u>	<u>Pledged</u>	<u>Paid</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Bayonne, N.J.	\$ 10,000.00 Est.	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 6,000.00
Camden, N.J.	10,600.00 Est.	5,000.00	5,600.00
Newark, N.J.	120,000.00	105,000.00	15,000.00
Perth Amboy, N.J.	21,720.00 a/c	9,765.00	11,955.00
Binghamton, N.Y.	17,750.00	12,000.00	5,750.00
Buffalo, N.Y.	87,500.00	69,425.00	18,075.00
Elmira, N.Y.	19,150.00	10,000.00	9,150.00
Gloversville, N.Y.	6,000.00 Min.	1,000.00	5,000.00
Rochester, N.Y.	91,000.00 Min.	65,000.00	26,000.00
Schenectady, N.Y.	14,000.00	6,000.00	8,000.00
Syracuse, N.Y.	50,000.00	42,500.00	7,500.00
Canton, Ohio	20,832.00	15,491.00	5,341.00
Cincinnati, Ohio	190,000.00	72,500.00	117,500.00
Cleveland, Ohio	450,000.00	390,205.00	59,795.00
Dayton, Ohio	35,000.00	13,125.00	21,875.00
Hamilton, Ohio	11,500.00	5,750.00	5,750.00
Toledo, Ohio	57,000.00	34,050.00	22,950.00
Youngstown, Ohio	44,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00
Tulsa, Okla.	20,500.00	15,375.00	5,125.00
Chester, Pa.	13,476.20	5,000.00	8,476.20
Erie, Pa.	20,000.00	15,000.00	5,000.00
Philadelphia, Pa.	350,000.00	88,232.00	261,768.00
Johnstown, Pa.	20,000.00 Min.	10,000.00	10,000.00
New Castle, Pa.	10,000.00 Min. Est.	4,000.00	6,000.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	200,000.00	183,500.00	16,500.00
Uniontown, Pa.	7,000.00	1,000.00	6,000.00
Charleston, S.C.	18,500.00 Est.	11,000.00	7,500.00
Chattanooga, Tenn.	8,500.00 Est.	3,425.00	5,075.00

<u>Community</u>	<u>Pledged</u>	<u>Paid</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Memphis, Tenn.	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 41,666.60	\$ 8,333.40
Nashville, Tenn.	33,000.00 Est.	25,300.00	7,700.00
Dallas, Texas	75,000.00	56,250.00	18,750.00
* Special Allotment	35,000.00	35,000.00	-
Houston, Texas	62,500.00	55,500.00	7,000.00
Burlington, Vt.	6,794.50	1,700.00	5,094.50
Seattle, Wash.	46,000.00	40,000.00	6,000.00
Charleston, W.Va.	30,000.00 Est.	20,000.00	10,000.00
Huntington, W.Va.	14,000.00	9,000.00	5,000.00
Milwaukee, Wisc.	100,000.00	60,000.00	40,000.00

Total Balance \$5,000 and over			\$ 1,375,334.51
Miscellaneous Balance Under \$5,000			301,273.26
New York City	\$ 4,650,236.63	\$ 3,590,000.00	294,791.53
Expenses	765,445.10		
			<u>\$ 1,971,399.30</u>

A N A L Y S I S

	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Est.Uncoll.</u>	<u>Est.Collectible</u>
Net Outstanding Bal. over \$5,000.00	\$1,375,334.51	\$264,127.73	\$1,111,206.78
" " " under \$5,000.00	301,273.26	125,000.00	176,273.26
" " " New York City	294,791.53	162,500.00	132,291.53
	<u>\$1,971,399.30</u>	<u>\$551,627.73</u>	<u>\$1,419,771.57</u>
Additional Collection Expenses		12,500.00	12,500.00
		<u>\$564,127.73</u>	<u>\$1,407,271.57</u>
Required to meet original estimate			<u>857,271.57</u>
Additional Estimated Collectible			\$ 550,000.00

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
342 MADISON AVENUE

M E M O R A N D U M

April 20, 1942

TO: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

FROM: Henry Montor

Attached hereto is a copy of a letter addressed to Professor Eli Ginzberg, Director of Research of the 1941 Allotment Committee, in which it is indicated to him that a sum of between \$500,000 and \$600,000 additional will be available for distribution by the Allotment Committee out of the proceeds of the 1941 UJA. This is in addition to the amount already distributed by the Allotment Committee during its meeting last October.

Thus, the final report for the 1941 UJA will show a net amount available for distribution of at least \$12,150,000 as compared with \$12,050,000 net available for distribution from the 1940 campaign.

HM:EH
Encl.

ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL FOR 1941
342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

VANDERBILT 6-2080

ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE

JAMES H. BECKER
AMOS S. DEINARD
FREDERICK F. GREENMAN
DR. SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN
SAMUEL MARKELL
CHARLES J. ROSENBLOOM
DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH
ELI GINZBERG

April 28, 1942

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

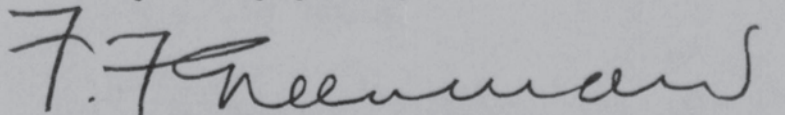
Dear Rabbi Silver:

You will receive within the next few days a monograph entitled: "Report to the American Jews on Overseas Relief, Palestine and Refugees in the United States". This book is based on the report submitted to the Allotment Committee of the United Jewish Appeal for 1941 by Dr. Eli Ginzberg who served as Director of Research to the Committee.

This report is being sent to you because of your long interest in and work for the United Jewish Appeal. Since Dr. Ginzberg had every opportunity to survey the operations of the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service which are the constituent organizations of the United Jewish Appeal, the Committee felt that his report should be made public.

Although Dr. Ginzberg's report formed the basis for the discussions of the Allotment Committee, his views and interpretations are his own.

Very truly yours,



Frederick F. Greenman, Chairman

ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL FOR 1941

342 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

VANDERBILT 6-2080

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DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH
ELI GINZBERG

May 25, 1942

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I am writing to you on behalf of Dr. Ginzberg, who is out of town on government business, to inform you that the Allotment Committee meeting has been definitely set for Tuesday, June 9th, at 10 o'clock, at the Harmonie Club, 4 East 60th Street. It is Mr. Greenman's expectation that the meeting will be concluded during the course of the day.

You will receive, about a week before the meeting, a short summary statement of the financial developments of the three organizations from September to December 31st. You will recall that at the last meeting of the Allotment Committee actual expenditures were in hand only through September and the remaining three months were estimates.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth J. Mayer
Ruth J. Mayer
Secretary to
Eli Ginzberg

*The honor of the presence of
Doctor Abba Hillel Silver
is requested at the Second Annual Dinner
of the American Palestine Committee
on Monday evening, the twenty-fifth of May
Nineteen hundred and forty-two
at seven o'clock*

The Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

The Program will include an address by

Dr. Chaim Weizmann

President of the World Zionist Organization

Robert F. Wagner

Chairman and Toastmaster

Charles L. McNary

Co-Chairman

Please reply to

American Palestine Committee

1720-16th Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

Dress optional

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE GINZBERG MEMORANDUMA. THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

1. It is pertinent to observe that although Professor Ginzberg gives data on the exact income and expenditures of the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service for 1941, he does not supply the same statistics for the Joint Distribution Committee. There is no indication of the total sums which the Joint Distribution Committee received in 1941, either on account of 1941 or previous years, or on account of income from Canada or elsewhere.

2. It should be noted that Professor Ginzberg regards appropriations of the Joint Distribution Committee as actual expenditures. Thus, the Joint Distribution Committee lists currently a guarantee of \$50,000 for Jamaica and \$35,000 to Curacao, as though those funds had actually already been spent. It is imperative that the Allotment Committee should equally regard commitments and guarantees of the Jewish Agency and other bodies financed by the United Palestine Appeal on exactly the same level.

3. It is important to note that the total of appropriations listed by the Joint Distribution Committee has undergone a transformation in recent months. The tentative financial statement of the Joint Distribution Committee for the period ending December 31, 1941 listed its total appropriations for 1941 as \$5,694,100. Now, when additional funds are at the disposal of the Allotment Committee, the Joint Distribution Committee lists its appropriations as totalling \$5,966,000, a difference of \$271,900. It is incredible that the Joint Distribution Committee should have ended the year 1941 not knowing of appropriations totalling that huge sum.

4. The difference between \$569,142 claimed by the Joint Distribution Committee as a deficit and the \$680,858 which is referred as an actual surplus is explained by the following:

- (a) The Joint Distribution Committee has restored to its accounts an item of \$620,000 called a "working fund reserve" which is so non-existent an item that in the tentative financial statement of December 31, 1941 the Joint Distribution Committee wrote it off completely.

5. Last fall, when the Allotment Committee of the United Jewish Appeal was considering the obligations of the Joint Distribution Committee, it declined to consider the sum of about \$350,000 which was kept on the books of the Joint Distribution Committee as a guarantee for the passengers of the SS St. Louis. The events of intervening months have made more clear than ever that the Joint Distribution Committee is not now in any position to make good on these guarantees even if it wished to do so.

The Joint Distribution Committee also introduced three additional items as follows:

- (a) A reserve for possible losses in the Transmigration Bureau of \$130,000;
- (b) A reserve on steamship sailings of \$150,000;
- (c) and An item of \$75,000 for transportation and resettlement of the Joint Distribution Committee overseas staff.

The latter item may be accepted, even though the amount seems unusual excessive for this particular purpose, but with respect to the transmigratory bureau, there is no indication that there will be any losses or that if there are losses these can possibly be gauged at this or any immediately future

The item of \$150,000 as a reserve for steamship sailings completely ignores the fact that the Joint Distribution Committee is expecting reimbursements on account of the 1,667,000 which it paid out for steamship sailings. The lowest figure ever quoted by the Joint Distribution Committee itself has been 50% as the lowest possible ratio of reimbursement on this account. This would involve a minimum return of \$833,000 on this item. In addition, the Joint Distribution Committee has available \$852,000 in unpaid clearance balances which can and may be used to offset any losses on steamship sailings.

In other words, a total income of \$1,685,000 will accrue to the Joint Distribution Committee on an expenditure for steamship sailings of \$1,667,000, taking these figures at the lowest possible ratio of reimbursement. Thus, what the Joint Distribution Committee claims as unpaid balances on commitments totalling \$2,444,138 is therefore reduced by.....

350,000
130,000
<u>150,000</u>
\$630,000.
or, <u>\$1,814,138.</u>

which, granting that all commitments will be made, is the maximum sum which the Joint Distribution Committee would need for this purpose.

6. The Joint Distribution Committee claims \$1,095,749 as payable to overseas communities for funds borrowed and relief disbursed, through clearance arrangements. One may accept this figure at face value, and yet have a reservation with regard to its validity in view of the fact that the countries with which these clearance arrangements have been effected are in so unstabilized a condition that it cannot definitely be guaranteed that these clearance arrangements can be utilized.

It should be noted as above that it would be possible for the Joint Distribution Committee to apply the sum of \$852,000 which was reported by the Joint as available as of April 30, 1942, of these clearance arrangements toward reimbursement on steamship sailings.

It is not possible to judge the nature of the Joint Distribution Committee liabilities or commitments or appropriations, since the data on its operations are so vague and undetailed.

B. THE NATIONAL REFUGEE SERVICE

The situation on the National Refugee Service is particularly clear from the figures submitted by Professor Ginzberg himself. The only possible way by which the National Refugee Service can be shown to have a deficit is by inserting a \$300,000 item called "working reserve with which to operate during first weeks of ensuing year". As indicated on the corrected statement of the National Refugee Service figures, this working reserve has no validity whatever, since the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal between them advanced \$300,000 to the NRS in order to have cash available, this advance being made late in December, 1941, and also because in effect, the UJA agreement for 1942, the UPA and the JDC out of their resources advanced \$200,000 a month beginning January 1, 1942 in order to permit the NRS operations.

It should also be noted that the Allotment Committee voted \$50,000 to the National Refugee Service on the basis of a Cuban transaction. Because of the restriction on Cuban immigration it was not possible for the NRS to use this sum, nevertheless the JDC and the UPA agreed to yield that amount to the NRS in connection with the agreement of the United Jewish Appeal for 1942, thus further improving both the NRS cash position and resources position.

C. THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.

What is most important to remember in connection with the UPA figures is that although the UPA presents a consolidated report of the four agencies in Palestine for the purpose of a bird's-eye view of the Palestine institutions, this must not be forgotten:

(a) Each of the agencies is separate and autonomous with its own internal income and expenditures. It is not possible to offset a deficit in the Jewish Agency with a possible surplus in the Jewish National Fund, nor is it possible to offset a deficit in the Jewish National Fund with a surplus in the Central Bureau. Thus it is not possible to strike a balance showing for example \$8,000,000 in total income and \$7,500,000 in total expenditures, resulting in a total surplus of \$500,000. The figures of the agencies are simply incommensurate.

(b) The United Palestine Appeal has never claimed credit for the operations of the Central Bureau, in 1941, pointing out that the income for that bureau from America has always come from Hadassah. The fact that Hadassah or any other agency than the United Palestine Appeal does contribute to the Central Bureau does not in the slightest reduce the obligations, commitments or deficits of the Jewish Agency, the Keren Hayesod and the Jewish National Fund.

(c) The JDC and NRS have been enabled by the generosity of the Allotment Committee to clear off all bank obligations so that they finish the year 1941 completely solvent. This form of cooperation has not been extended to the United Palestine Appeal, insofar as the Jewish National Fund, for example, is concerned. The records show that year after year the Jewish National Fund has had to borrow in excess of \$1,000,000 in order to ~~keep~~^{keep} its operations going, especially in a period when the purchase of land for agricultural, economic and political reasons was urgently vital.

The Allotment Committee must take into account this continually undesirable situation which involves costs of carrying such a heavy indebtedness.

The summary of figures on the three agencies of the United Jewish Appeal are as follows:

Joint Distribution Committee, surplus of.....	\$680,858
National Refugee Service, surplus of.....	214,420
United Palestine Appeal, deficit of.....	58,275.69
Jewish Agency for Palestine, deficit of.....	\$1,482,182.*
Palestine Foundation Fund, surplus of.....	65,694
Jewish National Fund, deficit of.....	49,001

* Deficit includes commitments and guarantees.

[19423]

MEMORANDUM ON THE FINANCIAL STATUS AND ACTIVITIES
OF THE NRS AND JDC

Submitted by Dr. Martin Rosenbluth

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

We make available to the Allotment Committee and to Professor Eli Ginzberg all financial reports which we receive from Palestine, wherein the monthly income and expenditure of the four agencies (Jewish Agency, Keren Hayesod, Keren Kayemeth and German Bureau) are detailed. I am not aware that similar monthly statements are presented by either the JDC or NRS. Any comments which I have made with regard to these organizations have therefore been based on financial statements and reports which they deemed suitable for public surveillance.

The data of these published reports is difficult to analyze: they scintillate with "activities" undertaken, but become beclouded in the use of exact figures. In the case of the JDC, the situation is aggravated owing to its deliberate technique of interchangeably using the terms "allocations", "appropriations", "payments" and "Expenditures" so that it is virtually impossible to derive a clear picture of its income and expenditures and of its general financial status from its published material alone.

NATIONAL REFUGEE SERVICE

A few days ago the National Refugee Service published under the heading "Refugees-1941" its annual report for last year. The statement of income and expenditures (page 17) cites a deficit as of January 1, 1941 amounting to \$224,702; and closes the year with a deficit of \$435,579. But the situation is not as bad as it appears from these figures. The NRS explains in a note that the income is exclusive of \$625,000, which amount was due on December 31st on allotments from the 1941 campaign of the United Jewish Appeal; and a balance of \$25,000, due on the grants from the New York Foundation. The true picture of the 1941 account of the NRS, therefore, is as follows:

Income in 1941 from UJA 1941 campaign	\$567,500
Less Cash deficit as of December 31, 1940	224,702.54
Surplus of 1940 account on January 1, 1941	342,797.46
UJA 1941 -- received in 1941	2,100,000
UJA 1941 -- balance to be received	625,000
New York Foundation grant - balance to be received	25,000
Other income in 1941 -- received in 1941	192,304.81
TOTAL INCOME ON 1941 ACCOUNT	\$3,285,102.27
Expenditure in 1941	3,070,682.01
SURPLUS ON 1941 ACCOUNT	<u>\$ 214,420.26</u>

In other words, as for the financial status of the NRS, the curtailment of its income from UJA sources from \$3,500,000 of the 1940 campaign to \$2,725,000 of the 1941 campaign had no serious consequences. It only resulted in the lowering of its surplus from \$342,797 to \$214,420.

It should be borne in mind that, unlike the Jewish Agency and the Joint Distribution Committee, the National Refugee Service has incurred no commitments either in 1941 or in prior years which are payable in 1942 or thereafter.

Two principal items in the expenditure of the NRS during 1940, which were incurred out of an appropriation of \$3,528,000 were:

Personnel costs	\$858,763.65
Administrative and Office expense	<u>290,177.36</u>
	\$1,148,941.01

These items constituted about one-third of total expenditures. "General Administration" for 1941 totaled \$218,758 (as against \$290,177 in 1940) and is fixed at \$179,930 in the current year's budget. The amounts spent for "Personnel Costs" in 1941 and 1942 are not known. Salaries, rent and all other "distributable items" have been absorbed into the various service items.

Professor Ginzberg has pointed out that that portion of NRS funds which are expended for the needs of refugees in New York should be raised by the welfare organizations in New York and that only that portion required by the NRS nationally should be allocated out of the monies of the United Jewish Appeal.

So far as the financial needs of the NRS are concerned: without going into detail it should be clear that at a time when immigration has substantially decreased, with the prospect in the near future of virtual cessation, and with the decline in the number of jobless refugees as a result of the war, the monies allotted to the NRS should be reduced as rapidly as possible. Without doubt even under present circumstances, when immigration has been almost completely halted and when employment is on the rise, the NRS could use four or five million dollars. But that is not the question. The question, rather, is whether a reduction of financial aid to the refugees in this country, under present circumstances, would constitute a real blow. And the answer is "No". It is still somewhat of a mystery as to why it was at all necessary to erect the huge machinery of the NRS instead of entrusting existing Jewish relief organizations with the task of looking after the refugees. It must also be emphasized time and again that of the 200,000 refugees who, according to statistics, entered the United States since Hitler's rise to power, only a small proportion were without any means or were without relatives who were able to look after them.

Jewish immigration to the United States (including visitors who, in fact, with few exceptions, stayed on here) amounted to 51,033 in the fiscal year 1938-39, ending June 30, 1939. It fell to 42,424 in 1939-40, to 28,808 in 1940-41; and there is little doubt that the figure for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1942, will not even reach 11,000, most of them (about 8,000) having arrived before America entered the war. The NRS itself states: "Immigration today has diminished, but not ceased. Some refugees continue to come." ("Refugees - 1941", page 1). But the NRS insists, of course, that "thousands who came in recent years continue to need help". And Mr. Rosenwald, assuring the public that "the work has reached a high degree of effectiveness", (which, in fact, is a matter of opinion) gives a new reason why the machinery - NRS and its 900 cooperating committees - must be maintained. We have, he says, to look into the future "when full immigration may be possible once more"; and we have, therefore, to maintain "a tested pattern for the future reception and absorption of those who will want to come to America with the war's end".

It is, of course, a matter of speculation as to what extent the doors of the United States will be open to immigration of Jewish refugees after the war, and whether those who will want to come, will be admitted. The question is, whether it is necessary to maintain, perhaps for some years, the NRS machinery in its present volume instead of reducing it drastically and to maintain a nucleus.

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

The Joint Distribution Committee has once again exhibited its ability to publish a number of reports and financial statements without giving the reader exact information as to its expenditure and financial status.

Income and Expenditure in 1941

There is one statement from which we learn that the JDC received in cash in 1941 from the United Jewish Appeal campaigns of 1939, 1940 and 1941, the sum of \$6,132,500. In another statement it appears that from campaigns in Canada and South America an amount of \$200,284 was received, bringing the total cash receipts in 1941 to a minimum of \$6,332,784. This figure is rather meaningless, as the JDC has not yet published a statement on its expenditure in the calendar year 1941.

It is true that there is another statement dealing with 1941, but since on the income side it lists the income of the 1941 campaign only, it is clear that the expenditure side refers exclusively to expenditures incurred against this income, and does not include expenditures on account of previous years' budgets. This statement reads as follows:

INCOME

1941 Campaign of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. (officially allotted \$5,550,000.)	\$5,350,000.00
Campaigns of Canada and South America	<u>200,284.98</u>
<u>TOTAL INCOME</u>	\$5,550,284.98

EXPENDITURES

Program of Emigration, Relief and Rehabilitation	\$5,248,100.00
Emergency Operating Expenses - New York	60,000.00
Operating Expenses - New York Executive Office	175,000.00
Operating Expenses - Overseas Offices	101,000.00
Information and Community Service, Junior Division, Public Relations, etc.	<u>110,000.00</u>
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>5,694,100.00</u>
<u>EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1941</u>	<u>\$ 143,815.02</u>

One must understand that the expenditures are not limited in this statement to actual disbursements, but include all appropriations made in 1941 on account of the 1941 campaign's income. The expenditure side, therefore, includes appropriations which the JDC will have to pay in 1942 or 1943, but also appropriations which - to judge from previous experience - the JDC may never be called upon to convert into payments.

Whatever the intentions of the JDC may have been in writing off on the income side \$200,000 from the income allotted the JDC out of the 1941 campaign, today it is clear that this pessimism proved unfounded. There is no doubt that the JDC will receive the sum of \$5,550,000 in full. By the substitution of this figure (instead of \$5,350,000) the excess of expenditure over income of \$143,815 is immediately changed into a surplus on the 1941 account to the amount of \$56,185.

There is no detailed itemization available of the large amount of \$5,248,100 for "Program of Emigration, Relief and Rehabilitation". From other documents published by the JDC we know, however, that the JDC appropriated in 1941 for the emigration clearance arrangements in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, the sum of \$1,549,200; that an additional amount of \$578,000 was allotted to the Hicem for the defrayal of transportation costs; and that a further amount of \$638,000 was expended for other emigration requirements. The emigration expenditure of the JDC in 1941 (or, to be more specific, on the 1941 account) totaled, therefore, \$2,765,200 -- equal to 52.7% of the entire amount spent or allotted for emigration relief and rehabilitation. It is important to have this fact in mind in view of the declining trend of emigration possibilities in 1942 as compared with 1941, when the United States was not yet in the war.

The JDC has also published a statement of its financial condition as of December 31, 1941, resulting in an excess of resources over liabilities (General Fund Surplus) to the amount of \$93,332.

The liabilities are \$2,799,965, while the resources are given as \$2,893,298. The liabilities, of which no detailed itemization is available, are open to question. With regard to the resources it is clear, from the foregoing, that an amount of \$200,000 (written off by the JDC from the income of the 1941 campaign) must be added. An additional amount of \$70,000 is to be added, since the JDC in this statement estimated the income to be received from the 1940 campaign at \$50,000 only, while, in fact, up to May 15th it amounts to \$120,000 on account of the 1940 campaign. By adding the \$200,000 and the \$70,000 the General Fund Surplus increases from \$93,332 to \$363,332.

Budget and Expenditure of the JDC in 1942

On January 15, 1942 the JDC published a 48 page pamphlet entitled "Program and Budget". Despite the fact that the budget is drawn up for a six-month period only, it totals \$5,074,410 - representing about 90% of its aggregate expenditure in the 1941 account. It also published some weeks ago a "Summary of Cash Payments" made up to March 15, 1942 on account of all programs (1942 and prior years' appropriations). The actual expenditure incurred in the

first 2½ months of 1942 amounted to \$1,600,000, of which at least \$620,000 - and perhaps considerably more - constitute a short-term advance only made against deposits of relatives of prospective immigrants; so that \$1,000,000 was actually expended by the JDC.

In my memorandum of March 31st I attempted to demonstrate how a comparison of the actual expenditure from January 1 to March 15, 1942, with the budget for the first six months of 1942, conclusively proves this \$5,000,000 budget to be deliberately inflated, and designed for propaganda purposes.

It may be worthwhile to recall some of the figures of the budget as compared with actual expenditure:

\$600,000 is budgeted for the first six months of 1942 for Polish refugees in Russia; \$13,758 was spent during the first two and one-half months.

\$566,140, equivalent to a monthly expenditure of \$94,000, is budgeted for relief in unoccupied France; \$143,970, equivalent to \$57,500 per month, was spent during the two and one-half months.

\$180,000 budgeted for relief in Spain; no payments whatsoever made during the two and one-half months.

\$104,800 budgeted for Religious and Educational Assistance; \$21,405 spent.

\$134,000 budgeted for Relief in North Africa, Turkey and the Far East; \$7,500 spent.

\$450,750 budgeted for assistance to refugees in Central and South America; \$109,378 spent.

\$250,000 included in the budget as an Emergency Reserve; the only item chargeable against this is \$10,000 for the maintenance of refugee passengers aboard the "Struma".

The item, "Continuation of Emergency Aid in Occupied Countries", merits some closer observation. "Program and Budget " makes the following comment thereon?

"Many months prior to the entry of the United States into the war, the JDC representatives had given assurances to all its overseas committees that the interest of the American Jewish community, as expressed through the JDC, would not stop in the event that communications were severed. The local committees were told, therefore, that they should endeavor to carry on with the reassurance that they might ultimately hope for repayment. The Executive Committee of the JDC has set up an appropriation of \$1,500,000 out of 1942 funds to cover requirements arising in this way."

I fail to perceive the justification for this appropriation -- despite the JDC's apparent pride in it. It should be understood that the continuance of relief activities by the Jewish communities in Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Warsaw, Bucharest, Amsterdam, Belgrade, Antwerp, etc. will in no way be met by

any financial assistance from non-Jewish sources. Such activities will depend solely upon contributions of Jewry in each country. It taxes one's understanding as to why Jewish communities, organizations and individuals in these countries, who are still able to render financial assistance in solving the problem of Jewish need, should be reimbursed when the war is over. It is a further strain on the understanding to account for the allocation of \$1,500,000 for such reimbursement as a first claim on the JDC collections of 1942, as stipulated by Mr. Edward M. M. Warburg in a letter to a Jewish community leader, dated December 15, 1941. Unless I am mistaken, American Jewry after the war will be faced by financial responsibilities for assistance to Eastern and Central European Jewry of such scope as will dwarf this sum of one and a half million dollars. It is simply contrary to common sense to include this item in the 1942 budget, particularly as a "first claim" on collections.

Mr. Joseph C. Hyman, Executive Vice-Chairman of the JDC, in a letter of May 20th dwells once more on this \$1,500,000 allocation. The local committees to be reimbursed after the war, according to Mr. Hyman, are those of "Poland, Roumania, Hungary, Shanghai, etc." Mr. Hyman states quite definitely that these committees (including the "etceteras") are able "to secure supplies to some extent on the basis of our assurances that after the war the JDC will help make reimbursement for any credits or loans they might obtain." And he adds: "We know that the various committees can secure some help locally on the basis of these assurances which we gave prior to December 7, 1941, just as they did during the first World War."

Apart from the question of whether the JDC should have promised these local committees that they will be reimbursed after the war, it would be very interesting to learn from Mr. Hyman which committees in the Nazi-occupied territory, all of which are sharply supervised and controlled by the Nazi authorities, can secure local help on the basis of the JDC promise - a promise which the JDC will be able to fulfill only after an Allied victory. Such arrangement can perhaps be envisaged for Hungary which is not yet officially under Nazi control, and perhaps for Shanghai, although there it could have worked - if at all - for the first few weeks only. The reference to the First World War is absolutely meaningless. As far as the Jews are concerned, the conditions in the present war cannot be compared to those in the first World War.

Mr. Hyman in the same letter states that actual cash disbursements for the period from January 1st through May 20th amounted to \$2,515,000; and estimates that up to the end of the month (that is, to May 31st) the total expenditure will be close to \$3,100,000. However, on May 27th the JDC published another statement indicating that expenditures up to the end of the month will amount to \$2,788,000, which is, after all, \$312,000 less than Mr. Hyman's estimate.

From Mr. Hyman's letter it transpires that, of the \$1,500,000 (or rather \$1,200,000) spent during the last 2½ months, an amount of at least \$500,000 was - once more - a short-time advance only, made against deposits, leaving the actual expenditure of the JDC at some \$700,000 for this period. The total expenditure in five months - after the deduction of \$1,100,000, constituting a short-time advance - is not more than \$1,700,000. (It may be noted incidentally that - while the JDC on March 15, 1942 estimated that, of the payments made to steamship companies for transportation of refugees from Europe, --60% will be reimbursed out of relatives' deposits -- Mr. Hyman, without giving any reasons, has lowered the 60% to 50%).

Mr. Hyman refrains from giving any breakdown of the expenditure during the first five months of 1942. However, it may be assumed that the largest item in the actual expenditure of the JDC of about \$1,700,000 is on the item of emigration, which may be estimated at between \$1,000,000 and \$1,100,000, leaving a balance of about \$650,000 for all other purposes. If this is correct, an estimate of the JDC expenditure for the entire year of 1942 (not taking into account any short-time advances) should be not more than \$3,500,000, since emigration from Europe will decrease very considerably during the remaining seven months of the year as compared with the first five months.

Mr. Hyman states that the cash expenditure of the JDC in the first five months, apart from emigration assistance, is used for:

- (a) Polish refugees in Russia
- (b) Relief in unoccupied France
- (c) Relief in Portugal and Spain
- (d) Relief, Resettlement opportunities, Employment assistance, Child care and educational help to many thousands among the 115,000 refugees in Latin America
- (e) Relief to refugees in Persia and Turkey
- (f) Full maintenance and vocational training for thousands of refugees in Switzerland and Sweden
- (g) In many other forms

Without going into the question of the necessity of financially assisting all these aims, the point is that no itemization of figures is given. We do not know, therefore, to what extent these various items may have increased in the period from March 15th to May 31st. It would, for instance, be interesting to know what amount has been spent during the last 2½ months for Polish refugees in Russia, when an amount of only \$13,758 had been spent during the first 2½ months of the year - of a budget of \$600,000 for six months.

EMIGRATION

Despite all the frantic efforts of the JDC (and the NRS) to show in numerous public statements that emigration of Jewish refugees from Europe is going on rather staisfactorily and that an unbroken stream of refugees is still able to leave Europe and to embark for overseas countries, the fact is that emigration in 1942 as compared with 1941 has dwindled enormously, and that the trend is still downward. The reasons are obvious: emigration from Nazi-occupied territory had ceased even some weeks before America's entry into the war, with the refusal of the Nazis to grant exit visas.

Immigration into the United States and some of the other countries of the Western Hemisphere of refugees residing in neutral or allied countries was rendered increasingly difficult after December 7, 1941, when new and complicated regulations were imposed, over and above those promulgated on July 1, 1941. Recently Cuba has ordered the complete cessation of immigration of all persons deriving from Germany or Nazi-occupied countries, including even those who had fled those countries long ago and had already received their Cuban visas.

There is no doubt that the latest developments in Mexico (and also in Brazil) will adversely influence immigration into this country. The figures speak for themselves. An official announcement of the Hias, published recently, states that 1,139 Jewish refugees, who entered the United States and were cared for by the Hias, constituted the majority of Jewish refugees entering the United States

during the first four months of 1942, suggesting a total immigration of about 2,000 for this period. Even if immigration into the United States proceeds at this rate for the balance of the year, the year's total would reach only 6,000 as against more than 24,000 who, according to the NRS, immigrated into the United States in 1941.

Mr. Hyman in his letter of May 20th states that from December 7, 1941 to June 15, 1942 (that is more than six months) a total of 6,000 refugees will have been enabled to emigrate from Europe. These 6,000 refugees - possibly with a few exceptions - were holders of immigration visas to North and South America at the time of America's entry into the war. There still may be a few hundred people waiting for transportation facilities; but unless things change radically, there is no justification for assuming that it will be possible to continue emigration on the scale of the past six months, which in itself constituted only a small fraction of emigration from Europe during the corresponding period of last year.

RELIEF IN NAZI-OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

After America's entry into the war it was no longer possible for the JDC to maintain clearance arrangements with Berlin, Prague, Vienna and Warsaw, and thereby assist Jewry in Nazi-occupied countries. In 1941 the JDC had appropriated \$1,549,200 for such clearance arrangements, representing 27.3% of its total expenditure on the 1941 account. Tragic as it is that American Jewry is now unable to assist the Jewish communities in all these countries, the idea of the JDC to help them indirectly by setting aside \$1,500,000, to be used for reimbursement when the war is over, is in my opinion unworkable. The inclusion of this sum in the 1942 budget should be objected to for the reasons stated above.

RELIEF IN UNOCCUPIED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND IN LATIN AMERICA

With regard to Jewish refugees in unoccupied France and in neutral European countries, it is my opinion that the Jewish communities in those countries would be compelled to do much more for these refugees than they are now doing if American money ceased to flow into the country.

Still more unreasonable is the generous expenditure of American funds for refugees in Latin American countries. There to a considerable extent the JDC has assumed the role of an NRS and has relieved the Jewish communities in those countries of their responsibilities towards the refugees who have entered their lands.

In "Program and Budget" (published January 15, 1942) the JDC lists (Page 33) 23 Latin American countries where, according to this report, grants from the JDC are required. The budgetary requirements are fixed, for a period of six months, at \$552,400. Of this amount the local communities are not expected to contribute more than \$101,650, while the balance, amounting to \$450,750, is to be covered by the JDC. Despite all the arguments of the JDC to justify this unheard of proportion between local contributions and outside grants, there is in fact no reason why American Jewry should be called upon

to assist the Jewish communities in Latin America to this extent. Argentine, with more than two-thirds of the total Jewish population of Latin America, figures in the budget for \$50,000 only, although, of the 113,000 refugees in Latin America, 55,000 (nearly 50%) are living there, while \$224,000 is required for 35,500 refugees in Bolivia, Brazil and Chile. Why should not Argentine Jewry, which recently contributed \$450,000 to the British War Relief, be called upon to help the Jewish communities in Latin America solve their refugee problem?

I believe that the JDC, for reasons of its own, wants to be the benefactor of Latin American Jewish communities, in the same way as it insisted on helping German Jewry during the first three or four years of the Hitler regime, when financial assistance from outside was unnecessary, and when it would have been much wiser and more helpful to German Jewry if all available funds had been used for constructive activities outside of Germany.

CLOSING REMARKS

I want to quote two passages from Professor Ginzberg's report:

"..... that Palestine should have first claim on all monies made available for constructive activities."

"The J.D.C., as that agency which is concerned directly with providing the barest essentials for the maintenance of life and the rescuing of people through immigration, should, to the extent that it can show the possibility of using funds for these purposes, have its allotment increased. To the extent, however, that it spends money on objectives other than relief and emigration, these expenditures should be critically assessed against the possibility of using more money in Palestine."

(The first of the quotations appears on Page 63 of the revised Report to American Jews, published recently; the second was made in the original Report of the Allotment Committee, Conclusions, Page 10).

We can concur in Professor Ginzberg's statement "that Palestine should have first claim on all monies made available for constructive activities." The question then arises as to what portion of the monies is or should be made available for "constructive activities".

Both the JDC and the NRS representatives will insist that aid to the Jewish population in Nazi-occupied territory, to the refugees in neutral European countries, in Latin America and in the United States should be given priority. We should insist that a preponderance of the monies, not needed for the rescue of people in Nazi-occupied countries by means of emigration, be applied to "constructive activities" -- i.e., for Palestine.

POSTSCRIPT

After the conclusion of this memorandum I saw a statement, "Mercy in Action", by Mr. Joseph C. Hyman in which the activities of the JDC during the first five months of 1942 are outlined.

The following figures are given in this statement:

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS

\$3,320,500

EXPENDITURES:

Unoccupied France	330,000
Switzerland	210,000
Portugal and Spain	160,000
Relief to Struma passengers	10,000
Transportation costs for 200 refugees (certificate holders) from Turkey and Persia to Palestine	10,000 (appropriated)
Transportation costs for 83 Polish refugees from India to Palestine	11,500
Transportation costs for 31 Polish refugees from India to various countries, including Palestine	9,500
Latin America	225,000

There are three remarks with reference to the above:

1. With regard to the \$210,000 for relief in Switzerland, the JDC states that it now supplies 100% of the funds needed, since "the Swiss Jewish community, which formerly supplied part of the funds needed for refugee maintenance, is now constrained to use its funds for other purpose.
2. With reference to the \$225,000 spent in Latin America, Mr. Hyman states that the J.D.C., in carrying out its program in Latin America, is "keeping its eye on the future as well as the present", and that more money is needed there "which unfortunately cannot be spared at this moment without impairing the other vitally needed programs".
3. All of the other activities carried out during the first five months of 1942 are fully described, but no figures are given.

MR:FE