



## 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  
74

Box  
26

Folder  
1639

United Jewish Appeal, United Palestine Appeal, minutes, 1941-  
1942.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1941 at 1:00 P.M.

AT THE HOTEL ASTOR, NEW YORK CITY

PRESENT: Stephen S. Wise, presiding; Sol Cohen, David Freiburger, Israel Goldstein, Abraham Krumbein, John L. Leibowitz, Israel H. Levinthal, Louis E. Levinthal, Abraham L. Liebovitz, Louis Lipsky, Irving Miller, Henry Montor, Charles J. Rosenbloom, Abba Hillel Silver, Maxwell Silver, Robert Silverman, Sigmund Thau, Morris Weinberg, David Wertheim

Samuel Blitz, Samuel Caplan, Nahum Goldmann, Lawrence Gould, Sidney Green, Alex Rothenberg, Meyer F. Steinglass.

Regrets for inattendance were received from: Louis Altschul, Philip S. Bernstein, Robert M. Bernstein, Samuel Bonchek, Isadore Breslau, Barnett R. Brickner, Charles Brown, A. B. Cohen, Jacob H. Cohen, Daniel Ellison, Albert K. Epstein, Harry P. Fierst, Mendel N. Fisher, Jacob Fishman, Daniel Frisch, Leon Gellman, Leib Glantz, David Glosser, Solomon Goldman, Joseph Goldstein, Sylvan Gotshal, Isaac Harlin, James G. Heller, Edward L. Israel, Jacob J. Kaplan, Maurice J. Karpf, Edmund I. Kaufmann, Max Kirshblum, I. M. Kowalsky, Joseph Kraemer, Abraham Krasne, Harris J. Levine, Ludwig Lewisochn, Joseph H. Lockstein, Samuel Margoshes, Samuel Markewich, Abraham Maser, Henry Monsky, Louis J. Moss, Morris A. Neenan, Mrs. Nathan D. Perlman, David Pinski, Charles Ress, Louis Rinsky, Louis P. Rocker, Mrs. Sol Rosenbloom, Mrs. Samuel J. Rosensohn, Morris Rothenberg, Bernard G. Rudolph, Israel Sachs, William Salzman, Albert Schiff, Joseph Schlossberg, Max J. Schneider, Baruch Schmur, Louis Segal, Simon Shetzer, Archibald Silverman, Jacob Sincoff, Ferdinand Sonneborn, Nathan M. Stein, Elihu D. Stone, Robert Szold, Abraham Wechsler, Harold M. Weinberg, Joe Weingarten.

FINANCIAL REPORT

A report of the 1941 United Palestine Appeal as of September 24, 1941 (Appendix A) and of the 1941 United Jewish Appeal as of September 18, 1941 (Appendix B) were presented by Mr. Montor.

The Chairman referred to a loan of \$2,000 granted to the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs by the national officers of the U.P.A., who now asked for ratification of their action by the Administrative Committee. The decision to make the loan was ratified.

Dr. Silver also called attention to the fact that the Zionist Organization of America, through its President, Judge Louis E. Levinthal, had asked the U.P.A. to advance to it the total sum involved in the monthly allotments to the Z.O.A. from the U.P.A. for the next three months of 1941. The amount had been advanced to the Z.O.A. The Administrative Committee ratified this action.



### REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

A report on the field activities of the U.P.A. was presented to the Administrative Committee by Mr. Montor. He said that a series of regional conferences, sponsored by the U.P.A., was being planned in the coming months in various parts of the country. In addition, field representatives of the U.P.A. were attending the regional meetings of other bodies, such as those of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, the B'nai B'rith and various other organizations whose leadership was important in communal affairs. He called attention to the fact that at a meeting of the New York Region of the Council of Federations in Utica on September 13th a resolution had been unanimously adopted advising the Council of Federations to continue and enlarge its fact-finding services but to engage in no evaluation of ideologies and no interpretation of agencies applying to Welfare Funds for support.

Mr. Montor called attention to the fact that the U.P.A. is making available speakers for a variety of regional and state meetings of other organizations thus creating a wider platform for the message of the U.P.A. It was not only during its own regional meetings that the U.P.A. staff was proving its effectiveness, but through the use of other platforms and forums that the message of Palestine is being told through groups to which there is no other access at the present time.

Mr. Montor raised the question as to whether the U.P.A. intends to maintain the regional program that was inaugurated earlier in the year, first when the independent campaign of 1941 was launched, and subsequently when it was continued after the reconstitution of the U.J.A. Some of the men employed by the U.P.A. had become anxious as to their future, having read in the press and heard a discussion as to the future activity of the U.P.A. in relation to other bodies in terms of coordination. He felt it was essential for the morale of the staff to have them reassured that it is the intention of the U.P.A. within the economic limits set by its Administrative Committee, to maintain the regional program that is now being carried on.

Mr. Rosenbloom was of the opinion that it would be almost suicidal for the U.P.A., at this time or for the next few months, to disband its regional set-up. The men it has employed are really fine young men and, as Mr. Montor had observed, were a credit not only to the U.P.A. but to the Zionist movement. As long as there were other agencies in the U.J.A. who insisted upon conducting wide-ranging educational programs it would be unwise for the U.P.A. to give up this essential activity.

Asked by Mr. Lipsey to explain why it was essential to carry on the regional activity sponsored by the U.P.A., Mr. Montor said that when the Z.O.A. becomes the strong body it ought to be, much of the activity in which the U.P.A. is engaged might be unnecessary. It should be emphasized that the regional activity of the U.P.A. is undertaken not merely for propaganda purposes. Bodies like the Jewish National Fund, the Gewerkschaften, the Hadassah, Pioneer Women and various other smaller institutions raising funds for Palestine are all engaged in propaganda on Palestine. However, each of them is concerned with its particular objective - that is, getting members for a special organization or funds for a particular agency. For the U.P.A. to relax and to assume that it could benefit from the propaganda conducted by all the other agencies would be illusory. It would soon find that the effects of its neglect would be very serious in many communities. Many of the agencies raising funds for Palestine have slogans exactly similar to those of the U.P.A. It is becoming difficult for communities to distinguish between the validity of the various programs presumably sponsored by the various agencies which claim

credit for them. But the U.P.A. must remember that it must direct attention to the needs of the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth and the propaganda for Palestine as such, though valuable for all the organizations, could not serve the more specific purpose of emphasizing the financial obligations of American Jewry to the agencies embraced in the U.P.A. If the Z.O.A. were to cover the country completely and were able to utilize all the Zionist strength that there is, it might be able to accept responsibility for the U.P.A. position when crises arise. But up to the present time, he felt, the Z.O.A. was not in a position to assume full responsibility for the U.P.A. position in critical periods. The U.P.A. is essentially nothing more than a fund-raising concern. It must present its case to the public under its own label because it receives returns on that label.

There are various bodies which receive subventions from the U.P.A. They do not make reference to that fact. At times their propaganda conflicts with that of the U.P.A. If the U.P.A. were to abandon the propaganda specifically for its own purposes and to enhance its own status for fund-raising, it would find that, having given substantial sums to other organizations for propaganda purposes, it would have gained nothing from the expenditure of all such money.

Rabbi Levinthal pointed out that at the last meeting of the Administrative Committee it had been the sentiment of all those present that the regional program should be carried on. The only question arose as to the amount that should be spent for that activity. The answer could not be given by individuals but by the officers who were familiar with the work and who would try to keep the program as economical as possible. The amount to be spent had to be determined by the officers familiar with the exact conditions in various parts of the country.

Dr. Silver pointed out that a great deal of the decision as to what the U.P.A. should do in the field of regional activity depended on what similar agencies in the field were doing. If other agencies associated with the U.J.A. were to conduct, as they are conducting, intensive campaigns of education related to their specific programs, it would be essential for the U.P.A. as a fund-raising body to keep its slogans and its identity clearly before the same public. It would be a blunder for the U.P.A. to maneuver itself into a position of inactivity for the sake of saving \$20,000 or \$30,000 when the absence of the U.P.A. from the field might cause the loss of half a million dollars.

Mr. Lipsky felt that there was no question among those who were present at the Administrative Committee meeting of the importance of carrying on the U.P.A. field program in order to establish its trademark in the American Jewish community. However, the question of the relationship between the Z.O.A. and the U.P.A. had to be established. The reason given for the need to have the U.P.A. appear in the field was that in most instances the Zionist Districts did not completely cover the field of the U.P.A. Thus, if the position of the U.P.A. were limited exclusively to the circles around the Zionist Districts it would be difficult for the U.P.A. to achieve a position comparable with that of other agencies now in the U.J.A. If the U.P.A. responsibility were placed exclusively on the Zionist District in a particular city the leadership would be confined more or less to the Zionist District, but with the U.P.A. as a separate organization it could count not only on the Zionist District, but on other and substantial elements in the community who were prepared to give their support to the U.P.A. even though they were non-Zionists. This basic fact has been ignored by some interpreters of the relationship that should exist between the Z.O.A. and the U.P.A.

Dr. Silver said that it was important to emphasize that the U.P.A. has no intention of competing with the Z.O.A. in any way. The two organizations supplement each other. There ought to be a meeting of minds so that there is no overlapping or conflict. But the U.P.A. has to maintain itself as a separate entity or Palestine would lose out, especially as united campaigns continue.

Mr. Liebovitz felt that it would be "penny wise and pound foolish" for the U.P.A. to abandon its regional and field program. An expense of \$40,000 such as is incurred in the maintenance of the field staff was worthwhile in terms of financial results. To his mind, the U.P.A. had, for one reason or another, achieved the best results in terms of Palestine propaganda by doing its special promotion work through its field staff. If the U.P.A. wanted to save money it should do so by reducing advances to other agencies. There ought not to be any overlapping, but he felt that some of the work that should be done by the U.P.A. was being done by other bodies rather than vice versa.

The Chairman suggested that Dr. Silver, Judge Levinthal, Mr. Montor and the Executive Director of the Z.O.A. should get together soon for a conference in order to bring about a closer relationship between the work of the U.P.A. and that of the Z.O.A. This was agreed to.

#### DECISIONS OF BUDGET COMMITTEE

Mr. Rosenbloom, as Chairman of the Budget Committee of the U.P.A., read a statement containing the decisions and the recommendations made by his committee at a meeting on Thursday morning, September 25th (Appendix C).

The Administrative Committee voted to approve the decisions of the Budget Committee on Items 1 (subsidy to Seaboard Zionist Region for the last six months of 1941); 2a (payment to Miss Florence Warner for the period August 15th to September 15th); 2b (offer to Miss Diana Klotts to serve the New York U.P.A. Publicity Department) and 2c (Bernard Reis be asked to accommodate the U.P.A. by employing Mr. G. Varet).

The Administrative Committee approved the expression of opinion by the Budget Committee approving in principle unemployment insurance for the U.P.A. staff.

On the recommendation with respect to Mr. Bernard Stone, the Chairman asked whether the U.P.A., being an organization existing year by year, was in a position to enter into any formal commitments with members of its staff for a period beyond the current campaign.

Judge Levinthal said that the Z.O.A. was confronted with a similar situation. In view of the fact that the U.P.A. is a result of a partnership of the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth, renewable each year by contract and terminable by the 31st of December, it would seem obvious that the U.P.A. in one year could not have the power to contract beyond its own life, which is the term of one year. He felt that the subject of unemployment insurance and retirement schemes should be considered not only by the U.P.A. but by all of the Zionist bodies. If Mr. Montor worked out such a scheme it could be taken up with the Executive Director of the Z.O.A. and the Executive Director of the Keren Kayemeth, so that there would be concerted action on the part of all Zionist bodies.



Mr. Lipsky said that it was a matter of record that the U.P.A. is a partnership between the J.N.F. and the Keren Hayesod; that according to the contract between them it endures for only one year; and that the U.P.A., as U.P.A., might not be able to undertake any obligations beyond the period of its life. It happens, however, that the U.P.A. is a representative, through the partnership arrangement of both the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth, which are permanent institutions. The U.P.A. could not, probably, on its own motion assume liability for a pension or any compensation extending over a year, but it had a certain obligation which it transfers to its partners, and the partners - J.N.F. and Keren Hayesod - have certain obligations established by Zionist traditions with regard to compensation for discontinuance of service. The J.N.F., the Keren Hayesod and the Executive of the Jewish Agency have pension systems. He did not feel that the employees of a partnership arrangement should be put in any worse position than the employees of the permanent institutions. While the U.P.A. itself might not be able, without the approval or consent of its partners, to undertake such obligations, it owed a moral obligation to its employees to give them the benefits of the service that they rendered and which would be recognized by the partners in the institution.

Rabbi Miller said that since Mr. Stone had been an employee of the Keren Hayesod for twenty-one years, the U.P.A. ought to recommend to the Keren Hayesod that in accordance with its traditions it should dispose of the case of Mr. Stone.

Dr. Silver pointed out that Mr. Stone worked for the U.P.A., which includes both the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth.

Mr. Montor declared that much had been said of the necessity of attracting to Zionist service men of idealism, devotion and interested in making a career in Zionism. To establish a precedent by failing to consider adequately the service that this man had rendered over twenty-one years was to discourage from employment in the Zionist movement people who were giving themselves to it not merely because they were being paid but because it was a career that they had voluntarily chosen. At the present time the U.P.A. might not be the body through which such legal arrangements could be made. The case of Mr. Stone emphasizes the validity of the claim being made by the Zionist Guild that a uniform system should be established so that a man will know that any consideration of his status would come from the Zionist movement as a whole and not from a single agency which might go out of existence in any year.

The Chairman said that that was a valid position for the year 1941. The U.P.A. could accept the recommendation of the Budget Committee and instruct it to take up the problem with the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth with a view to their continuing that arrangement subject to revision from time to time.

Dr. Silver stated that a decision was not required at this time, that Mr. Stone was on the payroll of the U.J.A. and that it should carry Mr. Stone until the end of the year.

Mr. Montor pointed out that the problem in connection with Mr. Stone is that he cannot travel continuously and that under the present arrangements, as an employee of the U.J.A., he was subjected to travelling when this might be harmful.

Dr. Silver pointed out that Mr. Stone had not asked for this arrangement but that the U.P.A. would be forcing it on him. Up to January 1st Mr. Stone should be left on the payroll of the U.J.A., then beginning January 1st such arrangements

could be made through the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth as might be necessary. The recommendation would then be referred to 1942.

#### CASE OF MR. POTASH

Mr. Silverman stated that Mr. Potash had been in the employ of the Keren Kayemeth and Keren Hayesod for the past seven or eight years and had then gone into the service of the U.J.A. There were certain rights he had acquired because of his service with these organizations. There had been correspondence from the Zionist Guild on this case and he did not think that the dismissal of the case in the manner indicated by the Budget Committee was proper.

Dr. Silver inquired whether this was not the same man about whom some action had been taken some years ago. Mr. Liebovitz stated that he was supposed to have been out several years ago.

Mr. Montor explained under what circumstances and for what reasons the U.J.A. had released Mr. Potash from its service.

Dr. Silver moved, it was seconded and approved by the Committee, that the action of the Budget Committee meeting of September 25th in the case of Mr. Potash be sustained and the matter of further compensation be referred to the Budget Committee for consideration.

#### ZIONIST GUILD

It was moved, seconded and approved that the Chairman of the U.P.A. name a subcommittee which, together with subcommittees of other Zionist organizations, will meet to consider with the Zionist Guild problems of employee relationship to the U.P.A. and the other bodies.

It was suggested and approved that the U.P.A. take the initiative in getting these committees to function.

#### ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE

Dr. Silver reported that a remarkable collection of material had been made available by the U.P.A. to Professor Eli Ginzberg, Director of Research of the 1941 Allotment Committee of the U.J.A. The Director of the Inquiry had expressed his admiration for the completeness and comprehensiveness of the financial statements presented from Palestine. The Allotment Committee will hold its first meeting on October 16th and 17th. There will be an amount ranging between two and three million dollars available for distribution.

#### U.P.A. CONFERENCE

Reference was made by Mr. Montor to the fact that Mr. Leon Henderson had addressed himself to all organizations to avoid meeting in Washington because of the necessity of making maximum accommodations available for defense purposes. The Chairman stated that this was more than a suggestion - rather a command. He did not feel there was any possibility of holding the 1942 U.P.A. Conference in Washington.

After several cities had been suggested for the place for the 1942 U.P.A. Conference it was moved and carried that the U.P.A. Conference be held in Cleveland during the month of January and that the date be fixed according to the availability of accommodations.

#### 1942 CAMPAIGN

Mr. Montor called attention to the fact that the agreement for the U.J.A. of 1941 provides for discussion of the 1942 campaign before October 31, 1941. It was suggested that Mr. Montor confer with Mr. Hyman on the subject.

#### STATUS OF THE NEW YORK U.J.A.

Mr. Blitz reported that the New York U.J.A. as of September 15th had raised \$4,768,000. There had been cuts among the big givers and no gifts from some of those who had previously given substantial amounts. He emphasized that the leaders and workers of U.P.A. had made a substantial contribution to the results of the 1941 campaign in New York. If the results of "Night of Stars" and newspaper campaigns and High Holiday appeals now under way would come up to expectations, the New York U.J.A. would be able to reach a figure of approximately \$5,000,000. That amount would be gross.

Emphasizing that he was not criticizing anyone connected with the campaign, Dr. Silver felt it was nevertheless necessary to examine the figures of income of the New York U.J.A. He pointed out that he had called attention to these figures more than once. He felt it was a matter of the utmost national importance that New York was doing so badly for the U.J.A. In 1940 there had been received in cash from the entire nation \$12,254,000. Of that amount, including the \$1,000,000 given the N.R.S., New York had given in cash \$3,856,000. That is a percentage total of 31% from the city of New York of what was raised nationally and collected nationally. New York had a way of concealing its total by including campaign expenses. New York cited gross figures, whereas the national U.J.A. recorded on its books net figures from all other communities. It was estimated by the N.R.S. that \$1,600,000 had been expended last year for refugee service in the local communities over and above what they had given to the U.J.A. If there were to be added to the amount raised nationally the figure of \$1,600,000 which the Jews of America had spent on refugee problems, what New York City gave totally for the U.J.A. and for its local refugee problem would constitute only 26% of the national total.

Dr. Silver said he did not know how to bring this to the attention of the leaders of the Jewish community of New York. It was a serious question when the richest Jewish community in America containing 40% of the Jewish population could not do better than that.

Dr. Silver felt that instead of dealing frankly with the problem there was an attempt in New York to protect the wealthy Jews and a refusal to consider the problem publicly.

Mr. Blitz reported that the advertising being secured for the "Night of Stars" U.P.A. Yearbook was ahead of that obtained last year. He pointed out that the proceeds are being announced as for the U.J.A., but that, as always, the income would be remitted to the U.P.A. for transfer.

Mr. Montor inquired whether the New York U.J.A., in recording its income, had referred to \$100,000 as being designated money, which actually meant funds turned over to the J.D.C.

Mr. Blitz stated that that money had been designated for the matzoth fund and turned over to the J.D.C. It was for the national leadership of the U.P.A. to determine how this item should be disposed of.

Dr. Silver pointed out that in his correspondence with Mr. Warburg on this subject, it was stated that the J.D.C. would call a conference of the Landsmannschaften, which had provided money for the matzoth fund, to solicit an opinion from them as to what was to be done with the money, since it could not be used for the purchase of matzoth. That conference had not yet been called. He wished Mr. Blitz to remind Messrs. Warburg and Hyman that they had promised to call such a conference.

#### PERMANENT NEW YORK U.J.A.

Mr. Blitz reported that the subcommittee considering a permanent U.J.A. machinery in New York City consisting of Messrs. Abner Bregman, Israel Goldstein and Morris Rothenberg, had met and that copies of the minutes of that meeting had been sent to the officers. Another meeting of the committee was scheduled to be held on September 29th. The decision taken by the Committee had been as follows: "That steps be taken to incorporate the U.J.A. of Greater New York as a permanent fund-raising agency;

"That simultaneously a committee be appointed to give consideration to the question of allocations in the event of a failure to reach an agreement nationally, such committee to be advisory only;

"That a list of communal leaders to be approved by the committee now meeting shall be invited to serve as charter members of the organization."

The Chairman felt that a decision on a permanent New York U.J.A. should be held in abeyance until after a decision should have been reached between the U.P.A. and the J.D.C. with respect to 1942.

Mr. Blitz said that if an agreement should be reached to continue nationally, the New York arrangement would not be affected. If there were no agreement nationally the matter of allocations would have to be considered in New York. He did not feel there should be any interruption in fund-raising.

Mr. Lipsky stated that what was had in mind was not merely the continuation of a drive for another year but the establishment of a permanent institution like the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. If a corporation would be created it would be a permanent structure to raise funds for overseas purposes. What is desired is the achievement of a control similar to that now exercised over the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. It was intended that control should be vested in the hands of as few people as possible.

Mr. Blitz stated that no progress could be made in the establishment of a permanent machinery without the U.P.A.



Mr. Lipsky pointed out, however, that the U.P.A. would have to be logical; that once it entered into the preliminary negotiations for such a structure it would inevitably find itself tied up with a permanent institution.

Dr. Silver stated that the committee representing the U.P.A. ought to be instructed not to make any decision on a permanent New York U.J.A. pending the decision reached by the U.P.A. with respect to a U.J.A. in 1942.

Mr. Blitz stated that at the last meeting of the Administrative Committee, Dr. Goldstein, Mr. Lipsky and Dr. Silver had met and the decision then was to continue discussions. They were. He said that there are forces at work in New York to create a Chest for the whole of New York or for each particular section or trade. A decision would have to be reached quickly on which form of fund-raising was desired. He asked what advice should be given in connection with the meeting scheduled for September 29th.

The Chairman stated that the instructions to the representatives should be that pending further instructions we do not want a conflict between the decision reached by the U.P.A., through its Administrative Committee, and the decision that might be reached in connection with the establishment of a permanent New York U.J.A. machinery; and therefore, the subject should be left in abeyance until further decision by the U.P.A.

#### NEW YORK U.P.A.

Mr. Blitz reported that on several occasions there had been discussions of the extension of U.P.A. activity in New York City. Whether or not there is a joint drive, it was felt that the U.P.A. should be strengthened in New York. For this purpose it was proposed that we call a Greater New York Conference early in December in order to inform New York City leadership of the needs of Palestine, to elect officers of the U.P.A. for 1942 and to insure the continuance of the U.P.A. as a New York organization. The possibility or desirability of ending the conference with a great rally in Madison Square Garden was also discussed. The opinion of the Administrative Committee was to set the program aside for further discussion at the next meeting of the Administrative Committee to be held some time between the 15th and 31st of October.

Mr. Silverman pointed out that planning for a proposed U.P.A. conference in Greater New York would require time since what was proposed was out of the ordinary. Even for an average conference from six to eight weeks was required. Even more time would be necessary to have a successful conference in New York City. He suggested the Administrative Committee go on record as favoring such a conference in general, the details to be submitted as they were worked out.

It was moved by Rabbi Miller and adopted that the Administrative Committee authorize the Executive Committee of the New York U.P.A. to proceed with plans for a New York U.P.A. Conference to be held in December, such plans to be presented to the next meeting of the Administrative Committee.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:35 P.M.

1941

## UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

AS OF SEPTEMBER 24, 1941

Bank Balance as of January 1, 1941	\$ 161,947.86
Less: Expenses applicable to 1940 Campaign	<u>5,144.22</u>
	\$ 156,803.64

INCOME:

U.P.A. - 1941 (Bequests, etc.)	\$ 233.07	
J.N.F. - 1941 (January through August)	354,233.13	
U.J.A. - 1941 (through 61st unit)	1,540,250.00	
U.J.A. - 1940	895,000.00	
J.N.F. - 1940 (December)	48,198.60	
U.J.A. - 1939	33,849.10	
U.P.A. - 1938	2,805.54	
U.P.A. - 1937	6,116.38	
U.P.A. - 1936	<u>200.00</u>	<u>2,880,885.81</u>

Total Cash Received. . . . . \$ 3,037,689.45

DISBURSEMENTS:

Jewish National Fund -	1941	\$ 764,371.34	
	1941	7,500.00 *	
	1940	532,740.45	
	1939	30,668.47	
	1938	1,742.03 **	
	1937	3,327.71 ***	
	1936	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1,340,450.00</u>

Palestine Foundation Fund -	1941	764,371.34	
	1941	7,500.00 *	
	1940	532,740.45	
	1939	30,668.47	
	1938	1,742.03 **	
	1937	3,327.71 ***	
	1936	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1,340,450.00</u>

Mizrachi Palestine Fund -	1941	70,000.00	
	1940	<u>5,000.00</u>	<u>75,000.00</u>

Special Allocation (Trans. of Jews from Lith.)	35,370.00
Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs-a/c \$25,000.	25,000.00
Chief Rabbi Herzog Grant - 1st Payment a/c \$25,000.	<u>6,250.00</u>
	\$ 2,823,320.00

Service Payments:

Zionist Organization -	1941 (Paid in Full)	54,000.00
Mizrachi Organization -	1941	6,000.00
	1940	<u>600.00</u>
		6,300.00
Peale Zion-Zeire Zion -	1941	6,000.00
	1940	<u>600.00</u>
		8,300.00
Hashomer Hatzair -	1941 (Paid in Full)	<u>1,200.00</u>
		\$2,693,320.00

Expenses Applicable to Greater New York	2,099.25
National Administrative Expenses - 1941	121,472.31
Advance to Emergency Committee (To be refunded)	<u>2,000.00</u>

Total Cash Disbursements. . . . . \$ 3,019,391.56

Bank Balance as of September 24, 1941. . . . . \$ 10,297.69

National City Bank	\$ 0,297.69
Public National Bank	<u>10,000.00</u>

\* Earmarked for American Friends of Hebrew University

\*\* Includes \$560.60 for Palestine Emergency Fund

\*\*\* Includes \$1,136.16 for Palestine Emergency Fund

APPENDIX B

1941

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

September 18, 1941

Total Gross Pledges	\$ 11,180,273.73	
Deductions for uncollectibles, local campaign expenses	<u>562,158.97</u>	
Net Campaign Proceeds	\$ 10,618,114.76	
Total Cash	<u>5,952,712.95</u>	\$ 5,952,712.95
Net Outstanding	<u>\$ 4,665,401.81</u>	
Disbursements:		
JDC	\$ 2,607,750.00	
UPA	1,540,250.00	
NRS	1,220,000.00	
ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE	5,000.00	
Expenses - JDC-NRS		
1/1-3/15/41	102,231.29	
Expenses - UPA		
1/1-3/15/41	<u>60,339.68</u>	
	\$ 5,535,560.97	
Advance for Admin. Exp. \$35,000.00		
	<u>210,076.11</u>	<u>5,780,637.08</u>
	<u>245,076.11</u>	
Bank Balance September 18, 1941		\$ <u>172,075.87</u>

DECISIONS OF BUDGET COMMITTEE

At Meeting on Thursday, September 25, 1941 at 8:30 A.M.  
Bretton Hall Hotel, New York City

- - - - -

PRESENT: Dr. Israel Goldstein, Abraham L. Liebovitz, Charles J. Resenbloom,  
Jacob Sincoff, Henry Montor, Sidney Green

Acting upon the authority granted to it by the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. at a meeting on July 10, 1941, the Budget Committee made the following decisions and offers the following recommendations:

- 1) In view of the commitments said to have been incurred by the Seaboard Zionist Region, the Budget Committee voted to pay the balance of a \$2,500 subsidy for the year 1941, involving \$1,250 for the period for July through December 1941. This amount is to be paid with the definite understanding and specific notice that the U.P.A. will not undertake any more allotments beyond 1941 to the Seaboard Zionist Region.
- 2) Dealing with released employees of the New York U.P.A., the Budget Committee voted
  - a) That Miss Florence Warner was to be given a salary for one month for the period from August 15th to September 15th, 1941, in view of her dismissal from employment with the New York U.J.A.
  - b) Miss Diana Klotz, who had been engaged as Women's Publicity Director for the New York U.P.A. and who was dismissed by the New York U.J.A., was to be offered a post in the National U.P.A.
  - c) Bernard Reis and Company to be asked to accommodate the U.P.A. by continuing to employ Mr. J. Varet on its staff.
- 3) The Budget Committee expressed itself as favoring in principle unemployment insurance for the staff. It directed Mr. Montor to investigate further and to submit a final plan before contracts for such unemployment insurance are written.
- 4) Note was taken of the status of Mr. Bernard Stone who had been employed in the Zionist movement for some 21 years. It was recommended in view of the unavailability of Mr. Stone for travel outside of the Los Angeles area, that he be given permission to undertake other employment if it were available, but in any event to recommend to the Administrative Committee a pension to Mr. Stone of \$50. a week, which was to be reconsidered by the U.P.A. at the end of five years.



- 5) The case of Mr. Stone emphasized to the Budget Committee the necessity of a permanent long-range scheme of social insurance for U.P.A. employees. It was voted to investigate a scheme for submission to the Administrative Committee.
- 6) Note was taken of the dismissal from the U.J.A. staff of Mr. Philip Potash, who had formerly been employed by the U.P.A. It was felt that no action need be taken.



RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE  
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL - MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1941

In view of the fact that all Jewish groups, without exception, feel an equal concern in the problem of settling refugees in the United States; and that the United Jewish Appeal has reflected that interest by providing from year to year, with ever increasing generosity, adequate appropriations to the budgets of the National Refugee Service; and

In view of the fact that the relations of the United Palestine Appeal and the Joint Distribution Committee within the framework of the United Jewish Appeal have been stabilized on the basis of equality and mutual recognition of their objectives in overseas work; and that the introduction of a third party to the agreement of the United Jewish Appeal would disturb the stabilized organizational relations maintained since the creation of the United Jewish Appeal; and

In view of the fact that all the interests of the National Refugee Service can adequately and satisfactorily be met within the existing structure of the United Jewish Appeal as heretofore, without any disturbance of established relations,

Therefore, the Administrative Committee of the United Palestine Appeal is of the view that the best interests of the United Jewish Appeal as the continuing representative body of the United Palestine Appeal and the Joint Distribution Committee make it necessary for us to disapprove any structural change in the United Jewish Appeal by altering the existing status of the National Refugee Service.

# 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

December 17, 1941

### *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  
Louis E. Levinthal  
Charles Ress  
Elihu D. Stone  
Joe Weingarten  
David Wertheim

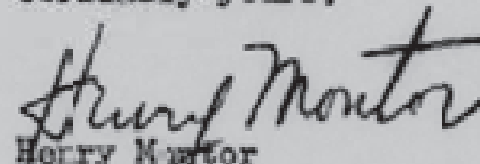
### *Executive Director*

Henry Montor

Dear Friend:

Attached hereto are the minutes of a  
meeting of the Administrative Committee of  
the United Palestine Appeal, held on Monday,  
December 1, 1941.

Cordially yours,

  
Henry Montor  
Executive Director

EM:JB  
Encl.



# HONORARY VICE-CHAIRMEN

Louis Altshul, *Mt. Vernon*  
 George Backer, *New York*  
 Joseph Bank, *Phoenix*  
 Solomon N. Bazell, *Louisville*  
 Morton M. Berman, *Chicago*  
 Oscar Berman, *Cincinnati*  
 Joseph M. Berne, *Cleveland*  
 Philip S. Bernstein, *Rochester*  
 Robert M. Bernstein, *Philadelphia*  
 Jacob Billikopf, *Philadelphia*  
 Jacob Blaustein, *Baltimore*  
 Samuel J. Bloomingdale, *New York*  
 Louis J. Borinstein, *Indianapolis*  
 Charles Brown, *Los Angeles*  
 Gedalia Bublick, *Brooklyn*  
 Fred Butzel, *Detroit*  
 Jesse B. Calmenson, *St. Paul*  
 Alfred M. Cohen, *Cincinnati*  
 Henry Cohen, *Galveston*  
 Isadore Cohen, *Blairfield*  
 Sol Cohen, *New York City*  
 Julius H. Cohn, *Newark*  
 Amos S. Deinaud, *Minneapolis*  
 David Diamond, *Buffalo*  
 Clarence W. Elcovinsky, *Indianapolis*  
 S. Mason Eberman, *Portland*  
 Benjamin Eisenstein, *Schenectady*  
 Mark Eisner, *New York*  
 Jacob Epstein, *Baltimore*  
 Sol Esfeld, *Seattle*  
 Leon I. Feiner, *Toledo*  
 Louis Finkelstein, *New York*  
 Phillip Forman, *Trenton*  
 Solomon B. Frechot, *Pittsburgh*  
 Harry Friedberg, *Kansas City*  
 Harry Friedenwald, *Baltimore*  
 Daniel Frisch, *Indianapolis*  
 Herman Gerner, *Escanaba*  
 Leonard Ginsberg, *New York City*  
 Louis Ginsberg, *New York City*  
 Abraham Goldberg, *New York City*  
 I. M. Golden, *San Francisco*  
 Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, *San Francisco*  
 Abraham Goldstein, *Hartford*  
 J. A. Goodman, *Indianapolis*  
 Joseph Goodman, *Troy*  
 Julius Gordon, *St. Louis*  
 Hayim Greenberg, *New York City*  
 Simon Greenberg, *Philadelphia*  
 Joseph Groshberg, *Schenectady*  
 Dave Grundfest, *Little Rock*  
 Benjamin B. Harris, *Chicago*  
 Isaac S. Heller, *New Orleans*  
 L. Manuel Hendler, *Baltimore*  
 Sidney L. Harold, *Shreveport*  
 Isidore Hershfeld, *Washington*  
 Sidney Hillman, *New York City*  
 Herman Hoffman, *New York City*  
 Jacob Hoffman, *New York City*

Harry A. Holtzer, *Los Angeles*  
 Jacob J. Kaplan, *Boston*  
 Mordecai M. Kaplan, *New York City*  
 Oliver M. Kaulmann, *Pittsburgh*  
 Louis E. Kirnstein, *Boston*  
 Gustave Klammner, *St. Louis*  
 Sidney G. Kurwocz, *Dayton*  
 Milton Kuta, *Wilmington*  
 Sidney Lansburgh, *Baltimore*  
 Monte M. Lerman, *New Orleans*  
 Benjamin Lencher, *Pittsburgh*  
 Joseph Leonard, *Allentown*  
 Maurice Levin, *New York City*  
 Louis Levine, *New York City*  
 B. L. Levinthal, *Philadelphia*  
 Israel H. Levinthal, *Brooklyn*  
 Felix A. Levy, *Chicago*  
 Joshua L. Liebman, *Boston*  
 Julius Livingston, *Tulsa*  
 Alex Lowenthal, *Pittsburgh*  
 Max Macrobay, *Mt. Vernon*  
 Edgar F. Magnin, *Los Angeles*  
 Julius Mark, *Nashville*  
 Israel Marks, *Brooklyn*  
 Mortimer May, *Nashville*  
 Louis B. Mayet, *Calver City*  
 Millard Mayer, *Kansas City*  
 Irving Miller, *The Rockaways*  
 Charles W. Moffa, *Louisville*  
 Max Moss, *Jacksonville*  
 Stanley C. Myers, *Miami*  
 Morris A. Neaman, *Pittsburgh*  
 Max Ogurt, *New York City*  
 Kurt Peiser, *Philadelphia*  
 Hardwig Peers, *Memphis*  
 Abe Plough, *Memphis*  
 Arthur Ravel, *Albuquerque*  
 Albert H. Rosenberg, *Chicago*  
 Michael Schaap, *New York*  
 Edwin J. Schanlarber, *Columbus*  
 Max J. Schneider, *New York City*  
 William Schwartzchild, *Richmond*  
 Simon Shetzer, *Detroit*  
 Mrs. Archibald Silverman, *Providence*  
 Eugene M. Solow, *Dallas*  
 Ferdinand Sonnenborn, *New York*  
 Michael A. Starinsky, *Newark*  
 Horace Stern, *Philadelphia*  
 Leon C. Sutton, *Philadelphia*  
 Morris D. Waldman, *New York*  
 Eugene Warner, *Buffalo*  
 Saul E. White, *San Francisco*  
 Lionel Weil, *Goldboro*  
 I. M. Weintraub, *Atlanta*  
 David T. Wilensky, *Perth Amboy*  
 Henry Wineman, *Detroit*  
 Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, *New York City*  
 Samuel Wohl, *Cincinnati*  
 Alexander S. Wolf, *St. Louis*

C O N F I D E N T I A L

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1941 at 4:00 P.M.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, NEW YORK CITY

PRESENT: Stephen S. Wise, presiding: Jacob H. Cohen, Harry P. Fierst, Mendel N. Fisher, Jacob Fishman, David Freiburger, Israel Goldstein, Max Kirshblum, Harris J. Levine, Louis Lipsky, Samuel Markewich, Abraham Mazer, Henry Montor, Charles Ress, Charles J. Rosenbloom, Mrs. Sol Rosenbloom, Morris Rothenberg, Joseph Schlossberg, Abba Hillel Silver, Maxwell Silver, Robert Silverman, Jacob Sincoff, Ferdinand Sonneborn, Sigmund Thau, Morris Weinberg, David Wertheim;

Samuel Blitz, Joseph Cohen, Nahum Goldmann, Matthew Huttner, Arthur Lourie, Martin Rosenbluth, Alex Rothenberg, Meyer F. Steinglass.

Regrets for inattendance were received from: Louis Altschul, Philip S. Bernstein, Robert M. Bernstein, Samuel Bonchek, Isadore Breslau, Barnett R. Brickner, Charles Brown, A. B. Cohen, Sol Cohen, Daniel Ellison, Albert K. Epstein, Daniel Frisch, Leon Gellman, Leib Glantz, David Glosser, Solomon Goldman, Joseph Goldstein, Sylvan Gotshal, Isaac Hamlin, James G. Heller, Jacob J. Kaplan, Maurice J. Karpf, Edmund I. Kaufmann, I. M. Kowalsky, Joseph Kraemer, Abraham Krasne, Abraham Krunbein, John L. Leibowitz, Israel H. Levinthal, Louis E. Levinthal, Abraham L. Liebovitz, Joseph H. Lookstein, Ludwig Lewisohn, Samuel Margoshes, Irving Miller, Henry Monsky, Louis J. Moss, Morris A. Neuman, Mrs. Nathan D. Perlman, David Pinski, Louis Rinsky, Louis P. Rucker, Mrs. Samuel J. Rosensohn, Bernard G. Rudolph, Israel Sachs, William Salzman, Albert Schiff, Max J. Schneider, Baruch Schmur, Louis Segal, Simon Shetzer, Archibald Silverman, Nathan M. Stein, Elihu D. Stone, Robert Szold, Abraham Wechsler, Harold M. Weinberg, Joe Weingarten.

U.P.A. FINANCIAL STATUS

Mr. Rosenbloom presented the report of income and expenditures of the United Palestine Appeal for 1941 as of November 28th (Appendix A).

There being no questions as to any of the items, the report was approved as read.

STATUS OF U.P.A. FOR 1942

On the inquiry of Dr. Silver as to the status of the U.P.A. for 1942 as regards the agreement between the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth, Dr. Goldstein reported that preliminary steps had been taken toward entering a new agreement and that a meeting had been fixed for December 8th with the hope that negotiations could be completed soon.

As comments were invited on what the U.P.A. might like to suggest to the conferees as to the nature of the agreement for 1942, Dr. Silver suggested that in the setting up of the committees that would govern the U.P.A., attention should be given to representation from all parts of the country and not merely restrict it to New York. Mr. Silverman pointed out that during the past year the U.P.A. had done a great deal of regional activity and that the men involved in such work should be incorporated in the official personnel.

Mr. Montor felt that it might be kept in mind by the conferees that the position of the Mizrahi Palestine Fund is anomalous. Welfare Funds frequently ask the U.P.A. why the Mizrahi Palestine Fund, although receiving \$125,000 from the U.P.A., nevertheless engages in other fund-raising efforts. A new body, moreover, has grown up called the League for Religious Labor in Palestine which claims complete autonomy in relation to Mizrahi. In addition, the Mizrahi Women made application to the Welfare Funds. Mr. Montor said that there has not been a very sharp demarcation of the responsibilities of the Mizrahi for the money it receives from the U.P.A.

Dr. Silver suggested that the committee should look into the problem and confer with Mizrahi on it.

#### STATUS OF UNITED JEWISH APPEAL FOR 1942

Reviewing the action that had been taken toward consummating an agreement with the J.D.C. for the setting up of a U.J.A. in 1942, Dr. Silver reported that there had been several meetings in which various representatives such as Dr. Wise, Judge Rothenberg, Mr. Rosenbloom and he had participated. The proposal made by the U.P.A. had been to carry on with the U.J.A. on the basis of 1941. The Allotment Committee report had indicated that the original amounts earmarked should be sustained. The J.D.C. had observed that it had to take a cut in the original allotment of 1941 of over \$800,000 as compared with 1940. They did not see why the ratio of 1941 should be binding for 1942. The U.P.A. had asked for a revision in 1941 and they felt they had a similar right for 1942. The J.D.C. had suggested that an average be taken of the ratios of the last three years of the U.J.A. and that this be fixed as the basis for the initial allotments, the balance being left to the Allotment Committee. On this formula the J.D.C. would have received an additional amount of \$252,000 on its original allotment.

Questions had also been raised with respect to the J.N.F. traditional collections. Originally these had amounted to \$100,000 or \$200,000 a year. The J.D.C. had offered documents to state that the J.N.F. collections were in excess of \$500,000. The J.D.C. felt that this ought to be taken into account in establishing the ratios between the agencies.

The problem was dealt with in a smaller meeting at which the U.P.A. was represented by Judge Rothenberg, and represented very well, Dr. Silver said. Mr. David Watchmaker represented the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. He suggested a compromise: that the National Fund traditional collections be eliminated but that there be a readjustment in the initial allocation to the J.D.C., with the latter being given an additional \$250,000, the U.P.A. to receive the amount which it had originally been given in 1941.

As Dr. Silver had to leave the room at this moment, Mr. Montor supplemented the report, stating that last Friday a week ago Mr. Watchmaker had met first with the J.D.C. and subsequently with Dr. Silver. Mr. Watchmaker's suggestion that the J.D.C. be given an addition of \$250,000 for 1942 was rejected by Dr. Silver. Out of the discussions arose the formula offered by Dr. Silver that the U.P.A. be given an additional \$50,000 on its allotment for 1942, making it \$2,575,000, and that the J.D.C. be given an additional \$250,000, making it \$4,525,000, with the J.N.F. traditional collections completely eliminated as a source of discussion.

The J.D.C. advised Mr. Watchmaker through Mr. Hyman that it was prepared to accept his proposal if the U.P.A. would similarly indicate its willingness to accept. Dr. Silver had indicated that conditions of acceptance involved not merely exclusion of J.N.F. traditional collections, but elimination of any idea of the N.R.S. becoming a partner in the U.J.A.

Mr. Montor said that Dr. Silver's analysis of the proposal was as follows: that an additional total sum of \$300,000 was involved which, in any event, would eventually be distributed by the Allotment Committee. If it were to be assumed that the distribution between the J.D.C. and U.P.A. would be on the same basis as in the past, the J.D.C. would receive approximately 66%, so that the Allotment Committee would give to the J.D.C. out of the \$300,000 about \$180,000. But since the U.P.A. would be given an advance of an additional \$50,000 out of that \$300,000, the maximum potential loss to the U.P.A. out of the arrangement would be \$70,000. It should be remembered, of course, that the J.N.F. traditional collections were removed as a factor in the discussions.

Dr. Silver, who had in the meantime returned to the room, stated that when the discussions were initiated he had indicated to Mr. Watchmaker that there was no need for the U.P.A. to make any concession this year. Its needs had increased as compared with those of the J.D.C., but, although understanding that, he was prepared to make a concession to bring about a quick agreement with the understanding that the J.N.F. traditional collections would not be included in the U.J.A. pool.

Judge Rothenberg stated that Mr. Watchmaker had been exceedingly helpful in the situation and had shown a sympathetic understanding of all the problems involved.

Dr. Silver agreed with Judge Rothenberg, saying that Mr. Watchmaker had commented especially on the very fine cooperation he had received from the U.P.A.

IT WAS MOVED, SECONDED AND UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED that Dr. Silver be given authorization to proceed in the negotiations with the J.D.C. on the basis that he had outlined.

#### NATIONAL CONFERENCE IN CLEVELAND

Mr. Montor reported on the preparations that had been made for the National Conference for Palestine to be held in Cleveland on Saturday evening, January 17th and Sunday, January 18th, 1942.

Discussion was given to some of the personalities who might be invited to the Conference.

IT WAS MOVED, SECONDED AND UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED that the Chairman be authorized to appoint a committee to arrange for the program of the National Conference in Cleveland.

#### STATUS OF NEW YORK UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

Mr. Blitz pointed out that, at the request of Dr. Silver, it had been agreed that the five men associated with the U.P.A. on the New York U.J.A. formation committee would meet to discuss the attitude of the U.P.A. to the formation of a U.J.A. in New York. At that meeting, called in the office of the U.P.A., only Judge Rothenberg and Mr. Gotshal had appeared.



Judge Rothenberg said that at this meeting held at the office of the U.P.A., it had been left to Mr. Montor to work out the details of the corporation charter with Mr. Gotshal and that he had agreed to go over the finished product whenever it was ready.

Dr. Silver observed that the seriousness of the problem of the New York U.J.A. had apparently not been fully seen by some of the officers of the U.P.A. in New York. What was to be done to the U.P.A. in New York City very seriously affected the total income of the U.P.A. in the United States. On the basis of minutes which he had read of meetings that had taken place, he had the impression that people generally wanted a permanent organization in New York and not one improvised, but only in order to look after the interests of the U.P.A., the J.D.C. and the N.R.S. On that there might be agreement. The question arose, however, as to what kind of organization it should be and how it should be constituted, who would call it into existence and whether in the set-up the U.P.A. would be amply protected.

Without consultation with the U.P.A., the New York U.J.A. had called a meeting of New York Jewry for the purpose of placing before some of the men in the community the idea of a permanent organization in New York. Some men associated with the U.P.A. had shared in that meeting despite the definite decision of the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. not to proceed with the formation of a permanent organization in New York until the negotiations nationally with the J.D.C. had been completed. The meeting that was called in New York City for the U.J.A. did not represent officially either the J.D.C. or the U.P.A. but merely persons chosen at random in the office of the U.J.A.

Reference had been made, Dr. Silver said, to a committee of eleven which was chosen to form a permanent structure for the U.J.A. in New York. That body lacked representative character. The individuals on it represented no one but themselves. The national U.J.A. was established as an organization representing the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. Its committees were formed on the basis of 50-50 representation between the two organizations and both organizations were constantly consulted on every major step taken. But what is contemplated in New York, according to the draft of the charter and by-laws he had seen, was not a merger between these two organizations or even between the three organizations, the J.D.C., U.P.A. and N.R.S., but an entirely new corporation, handpicked in its membership. Handpicked individuals would make up the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee. Although the beneficiaries of the corporation were named in the by-laws as the J.D.C., the U.P.A. and the N.R.S., a vote in the Board of Directors or Executive Committee could admit any other organization.

What was involved, then, was not a U.J.A. in New York but a Welfare Fund, which was entirely different from what had been originally contemplated. Such a proposal ought to be very carefully considered because, insofar as the U.P.A. was concerned, it might very easily become only one of ten units and its interests be completely subordinated to those of a great many other organizations which would rush to come into this body. Perhaps that was a desirable objective, but if it were it ought to be carefully planned.

Last week he had been in New York and had discussed the situation with Rabbi Miller, Mr. Blitz and Judge Rothenberg. There was such haste that the charter of the corporation was about to be sent to Albany, but through the intervention of Judge Rothenberg this was delayed. He had suggested that the men associated with the U.P.A. on the New York U.J.A. Planning Committee should get together on Wednesday to go over the articles of incorporation and the by-laws. Unfortunately, three

out of the five who should have been at the meeting did not attend. It was unfortunate that these matters were being allowed to go by default. He urged again that the five representatives meet to go over the proposals carefully and to make counter-proposals. He thought the New York U.J.A. ought to model itself closely on the national U.J.A., which has worked quite satisfactorily for three years, and by means of which we were able to protect the interests of the U.P.A.

Judge Rothenberg reported on a conversation which he had had with Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, who assured him that the proposals being made by the U.P.A. would be considered most sympathetically. Rabbi Wise had pointed out that the discussion had been going on for more than a year. As far as he was concerned, he was willing to meet with any group of the U.P.A. and work out the details. There was no desire to take advantage of any group or to put anyone in an unfair position. He said that the J.D.C. was in exactly the same position as the U.P.A. in regard to the New York U.J.A. Rabbi Wise did not feel that there was any serious problem involved which could not be solved by discussion.

Mr. Lipsky was of the view that on the basis of the by-laws and charter that had been submitted, the foundation was being laid for a Welfare Fund in New York. Broad powers were conferred by the articles of incorporation. The U.P.A. would have to make up its mind one way or another at the outset that if it goes into the corporation as now planned, it would be going into a Welfare Fund, however else it might be called. If a Welfare Fund was not desired, then a different set of by-laws and articles of incorporation would have to be devised. At one of the meetings of the New York U.J.A. Planning Committee, he had suggested that the members of the corporation should be named by the U.P.A. and J.D.C. but his view had been rejected.

Mr. Lipsky stated that at the meeting, Mr. Warburg had seemed resentful of the idea of naming members of the corporation as representatives of any agency. From his point of view, he was right, Mr. Lipsky said, since in a Welfare Fund the relationship of individuals to a Welfare Fund is considered on the basis of their giving or getting of money.

Mr. Montor said there was nothing dishonorable in opposing the formation of a Welfare Fund in New York City, if one took as a basis the experience of other Welfare Funds during the past three years, which had affected the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. similarly. Even though more money was being raised generally, allocations to the U.J.A. were being reduced greatly. The more effectively each community organized a Welfare Fund, the broader was the basis on which it operated and the greater the number of agencies which appealed for support. He felt that this trend in Welfare Fund communities would grow since, as time went on, capital expenditures would be required for community projects and then the funds available would have a lien placed on them for these local purposes. It was agreed by everyone knowing fund-raising in New York that it was a difficult task, but to project the U.J.A. agencies into a Welfare Fund before the standard of giving is adequate even for these agencies would be to jeopardize the interests of every one of them, Mr. Montor felt.

In the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. it was necessary, as trustees for Palestine, to protect the U.P.A. The way in which the corporation charter and by-laws had been projected for New York City meant that the U.P.A. as a fund-raising body in the city would no longer exist. It would be the recipient of funds which the corporation might decide upon. It happened that on the committee of the New York U.J.A., doing New York U.J.A. planning, were five people associated with the U.P.A., all of them distinguished Zionists or friends of Palestine. He did not

think it fair that there should be placed upon them the burden of constant protection of and battling for the interests of the U.P.A. It was essential that those interests have a legal foundation in the charter and in the by-laws.

An effort was now being made to revise the projected by-laws, but on the basis of the original charter and by-laws, the U.J.A. of New York would be ruled by an Executive Committee, not the Board of Directors. That Executive Committee could decide by a majority vote that additional beneficiaries were to be included. Insofar as the U.P.A. was concerned, it would have no voice in naming the Directors or the members of the Executive Committee. If the U.P.A. were prepared to forego completely its right to determine how the funds shall be raised on its behalf in New York City, that was one thing. But he did not believe that that was the desire of the U.P.A. Administrative Committee. Comparisons have been made between the situation in New York and other cities like Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, where no word from the U.P.A. had to be awaited before decisions were made as to the distribution of funds. The situation was not at all analogous. In these other cities there is a Welfare Fund and all enterprises are included and there is an attempt, more or less, at a democratic set-up to determine how the Boards should be composed. In addition, it should be taken into account that when there was not an independent campaign, the agreement by which the local communities distributed their funds was made only with the assent and with the formulation of the U.P.A. nationally.

On the surface, at least, no attempt was being made to create a Welfare Fund in New York City. It was being said that all that was desired was a fund-raising machinery solely for the agencies of the U.J.A. Was it illogical for the U.P.A., which receives its funds through the U.J.A., to attempt to have a voice in the control of the organization raising funds for it? There is an exactly parallel situation in the national U.J.A., which has two classes of Directors - "Class A" for the J.D.C. and "Class B" for the U.P.A. All policy questions with respect to allocations, management, etc. are decided by that Board composed of definite representatives of the U.P.A. and of the J.D.C. and not of individuals selected at random and not to meet the wishes of any man - X or Y. Those representatives were chosen by the U.P.A. in its own wisdom.

It was being said by some that it really did not matter what was in the charter or the by-laws, but what was of moment was the spirit with which the men involved entered into the corporation. If laws and charters were of no importance, Palestine would not have needed a Balfour Declaration or a Mandate or a Jewish Agency or a national U.J.A. It was vital to protect the interests of Palestine through regular legal channels and not depend on the random good will that might or might not be available at any given moment. In 1941 five good men happened to be on the committee in the New York U.J.A. Next year or the year thereafter they might be pre-occupied otherwise. Who would then protect the U.P.A.? Would it be a constant matter of leaving it to some individual having a spirit of good will toward Palestine?

Mr. Montor urged that the Administrative Committee give definite and specific instructions as to how the corporation shall be formed. It was his thought that the U.J.A. in New York should be formed on the basis of specific representation of the U.P.A. He hoped that the body would decide that no corporation could be formed, despite any criticism that might accrue to the U.P.A., unless the U.P.A. were made a specific beneficiary in the contract of the U.J.A. and unless the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee consisted of representatives chosen by the U.P.A. and unless the corporation so protects the U.P.A. that no additional beneficiaries may be added without the specific consent of the U.P.A.



Mr. Blitz said there must be careful analysis of what was involved in the New York problem as to whether it was merely a matter of inward opposition to unity or concern for the rights of the U.P.A. Unity in New York could not be broken. Those who thought so would find themselves a leadership without following. He said that he had to be frank in observing that in having reestablished the joint drive in 1941 once it had been dissolved, unity had been sold forever to New York City. He did not think that any leader of the U.P.A., no matter who he might be, could change that situation and that if a meeting of the U.P.A. people were called on the subject the foremost leaders of the U.P.A. would be outvoted.

Mr. Ress was of the opinion that it was not to the advantage of the U.P.A. to create a Welfare Fund in New York City. Once that decision had been reached, the question followed as to how best to form a U.J.A. in New York to conserve the interests of the U.P.A. There was agreement that some unified organization was desirable.

Dr. Silver urged that there be a clear definition in the minds of the Administrative Committee as to what was desired in New York. If what was wanted was a Welfare Fund, then a charter of incorporation and the by-laws submitted, subject to revision, were excellently adapted to that purpose. But if it is desired, as in the case of the national U.J.A., to form an agency to raise funds for the three bodies, then a totally different set-up is required, modeled after the national agreement. Apparently, within the ranks of the U.P.A. there was indecision as to this basic issue. There was interest in the creation in New York of a permanent U.J.A. for the three agencies included in the national U.J.A. If, at any future time, the question of organizing a Welfare Fund in New York arises, then that question could be studied when that time arrived and the U.P.A. could then take a position.

Another question that would have to be resolved, even in a U.J.A. set-up, was the relationship of the N.R.S., which is not a partner in the national U.J.A. He felt there were many implications to the admission of the N.R.S. into a New York U.J.A. on a partnership basis. He pointed to the report of Dr. Ginzburg to the Allotment Committee. It had stated that a large part of the responsibility for the N.R.S. rested on the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies in New York.

Judge Rothenberg observed that if a national agreement were entered into for 1942, then the N.R.S. would not have the privilege of appealing to New York Jewry for an additional sum. The N.R.S. would abide by the national agreement. That was in the by-laws very clearly. He had entered into the situation because he realized that the papers as they had been originally drawn did not adequately protect the interests of the U.P.A., but he has perfect faith in the U.P.A. representatives to understand what is involved and to work out the situation.

The Chairman felt that one of the motives for hastening the formation of the New York U.J.A. was to strengthen the campaign machinery, but on the other hand there were some people who were influenced by the desire to create a machinery into which many other organizations might eventually come.

Judge Rothenberg suggested that an attorney be obtained by the U.P.A. who would place himself at the disposal of Mr. Gotshal, who would work out any details that Mr. Gotshal would desire him to do.

Mr. Lipsky said that originally he was in favor of a Welfare Fund in New York City. He felt, however, that the New York situation represented a formidable factor in the national problem. The U.P.A. was, therefore, confronted with the possibility

that its national effectiveness might be adversely affected by something that might happen in New York.

Mr. Markewich felt that all represented at the meeting were of the same mind. There was no occasion to question the good intentions of anyone in connection with the formation of the New York U.J.A. But primarily this body was concerned with the guardianship of the welfare of Palestine. In that respect this group of men was more interested than another group. Mr. Markewich felt that a resolution to the following effect might be adopted: That the U.P.A. favors the creation of a corporation intended to carry on a united fund-raising campaign in New York for the sole benefit of the joint and several interests of the J.D.C., U.P.A. and N.R.S. and that the objects and purposes of such corporation shall not be altered or amended without the unanimous consent of the said three agencies.

Mr. Montor suggested that there be an amendment to the resolution that before the final by-laws and charter are submitted to the Secretary of the State of New York, that they be approved by the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. The amendment was accepted.

IT WAS MOVED, SECONDED AND UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED that the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. favors the creation of a corporation intended to carry on a united fund-raising campaign in Greater New York for the sole benefit of the joint and several interests of the J.D.C., U.P.A. and N.R.S., each agency being represented in that corporation; that the objects and purposes of such a corporation shall not be altered or amended without the unanimous consent of the said three agencies; and that the formal approval of the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. shall be required before the final adoption of the charter and by-laws of the New York U.J.A. and the submission of these documents to the Secretary of the State of New York.

#### RESOLUTION ON SIGNATORIES

Mr. Montor pointed out that because of the absence from the city at various times of signatories of checks of the U.P.A., there was difficulty in facilitating the transaction of business. It was therefore

MOVED, SECONDED AND UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED:

RESOLVED, that the United Palestine Appeal is hereby authorized to open and from time to time reconcile an account or accounts for and in the name of the UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL FOR 1941 with the National City Bank of New York at Thirtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, New York, and from time to time to deposit the funds of the United Palestine Appeal therein, the same to be subject to withdrawal by check, drafts, or orders, when signed by any two of the following officers:

Abba Hillel Silver, Charles J. Rosenblum, Abraham Liebovitz, Jacob Sincoff, Israel Goldstein, Louis Lipsky, Solomon Goldman, Abraham Mazer, Morris Weinberg, Sigmund Thau. The said Bank may rely upon the authority herein conferred upon said designated persons until delivery to it of a certified copy of a resolution of this Committee revoking or modifying the same, and that such authority shall include checks drawn to the order of any said persons.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

Dr. Nahum Goldmann reported that a cable had been sent to Jerusalem two weeks ago advising the Executive of the Jewish Agency that it was intended to use \$100,000 of U.P.A. funds for the work of the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs. \$25,000 of that sum had already been made available. The signatories to that cable had been Dr. Wise, Dr. Silver, Dr. Goldstein, Mr. Lipsky and others. Mr. Ben Gurion, who had since arrived, had agreed that at least \$100,000 should be set aside for the work of the committee. A large part of the \$25,000 was still unused. Dr. Goldmann reported, but it was necessary to build up a budget for next year. He suggested that the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. agree that since the Executive of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem had received such a cable and had not cabled its opposition that an additional \$75,000 be set aside for the purposes indicated.

IT WAS MOVED by Mr. Ross and SECONDED by Dr. Silver that the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. recommend to the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth of the United States that they make allocations in equal amounts in a total sum of \$75,000 in addition to the \$25,000 already allocated for the use of the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs.

Mr. Fisher pointed out that the money would be paid out by the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth and that the only bodies which could act would be the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth.

When the motion was put to a vote it was approved, with Mr. Montor and Mr. Silverman being registered in opposition.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:35 P.M.



## (APPENDIX A)

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL FOR 1941  
REPORT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES  
AS OF NOVEMBER 28, 1941

Bank Balance as of January 1, 1941	\$161,947.86
Less: Expenses applicable to 1940 Campaign	<u>5,144.22</u>
	\$156,803.64

INCOME:

United Palestine Appeal	1941	(Bequests, etc.)	\$ 233.07	
Jewish National Fund	1941	(January thru October)	394,233.12	
United Jewish Appeal	1941	(thru 82nd unit)	2,070,500.00	
United Jewish Appeal	1940		985,000.00	
Jewish National Fund	1940	(December)	48,198.60	
United Jewish Appeal	1939		53,849.10	
United Palestine Appeal	1938		2,880.54	
United Palestine Appeal	1937		6,116.38	
United Palestine Appeal	1936		<u>200.00</u>	3,561,210.81
Total Cash Received				<u>3,718,014.45</u>

DISBURSEMENTS:

Jewish National Fund	1941	\$1,009,371.34		
	1941	7,500.00 *		
	1940	577,740.45		
	1939	40,668.47		
	1938	1,742.03 **		
	1937	3,337.71 ***		
	1936	<u>100.00</u>	1,640,450.00	

Palestine Foundation Fund	1941	1,009,371.34		
	1941	7,500.00 *		
	1940	577,740.45		
	1939	40,668.47		
	1938	1,742.03 **		
	1937	3,327.71 ***		
	1936	<u>100.00</u>	1,640,450.00	

Mizrachi Palestine Fund	1941	110,000.00		
	1940	<u>5,000.00</u>	115,000.00	

Special Allocation (Trans. of Jews from Lithuania)		35,870.00	
Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs a/c	\$25,000.00	25,000.00	
Chief Rabbi Herzog Grant - 1st payment a/c	\$25,000.00	<u>6,250.00</u>	
		3,453,020.00	

Service Payments

Zionist Organization of America	1941	(In full)	54,000.00	
Mizrachi Organization of America	1941	9,000.00		
" " " "	1940	<u>800.00</u>	9,800.00	
Peale Zion - Zetire Zion	1941	9,000.00		
" " " "	1940	<u>800.00</u>	9,800.00	
Hashomer Hatzair	1941	(In full)	<u>1,200.00</u>	
			3,537,820.00	

Expenses applicable to Greater N.Y.		2,099.25	
National Administrative Expenses - 1941		<u>152,628.16</u>	3,692,547.41
Bank Balance as of November 28, 1941			<u>\$ 25,467.04</u>

National City Bank	\$15,467.04	
Public National Bank	<u>10,000.00</u>	
	<u>\$25,467.04</u>	

- \* Earmarked for American Friends of the Hebrew University
- \*\* Includes \$580.68 for Palestine Emergency Fund
- \*\*\* Includes \$1,082.30 for Palestine Emergency Fund

---

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.

REVISED BUDGET DATA

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1941

---

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.

REVISED BUDGET DATA

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1941

	Total Expenses Jan. 1st to May 31st	Estimated Expenses June 1st to Dec. 31st	Total Expenses for 1941	Total Expenses for 1940	Increase of 1941 over 1940
<u>Salaries:</u>					
Field Representatives	\$ 8,916.09	\$13,953.10	\$22,869.19	\$10,584.57	\$12,284.52
Publicity	704.15	1,061.66	1,765.81	575.96	1,189.85
General Office	554.18	798.18	1,350.36	-	1,350.36
Records and Statistical	1,062.32	2,093.00	3,155.32	3,622.59	467.37
Bookkeeping	1,429.84	2,032.38	3,462.22	1,987.82	1,474.40
Secretaries and Stenographers	4,639.15	4,890.67	9,529.82	3,570.66	5,959.16
Switchboard Receptionist	351.29	637.00	988.29	100.00	888.29
Speakers' Bureau	349.30	819.00	1,168.30	-	1,168.30
Filing and Mailing	2,836.98	3,566.50	6,403.48	2,631.24	3,772.24
Stockroom	1,499.72	1,456.00	2,955.72	2,745.86	209.86
<u>Total Salaries</u>	<u>\$22,343.02</u>	<u>\$31,305.49</u>	<u>\$53,648.51</u>	<u>\$25,819.80</u>	<u>\$27,828.61</u>
Fieldmen's Travel and Per Diem	6,125.26	10,060.00	16,175.26	3,905.61	12,269.65
Speakers' Fees and Expenses	3,115.64	6,330.00	9,445.64	6,469.90	2,975.74
Printing and Publicity Material	6,226.01	6,300.00	12,526.01	13,604.84	1,078.83
Mailings	2,057.72	2,800.00	4,857.72	5,775.01	917.29
Maintenance of Regional Offices*	7,683.31	3,750.00	11,433.31	10,625.11	808.20
Rent and Electricity	2,770.49	4,200.00	6,970.49	5,908.79	1,061.70
Postage	588.40	1,750.00	2,338.40	2,063.20	275.20
Telephone and Telegraph	2,743.72	2,800.00	5,543.72	3,557.77	1,985.95
Stationery and Printing	2,073.87	1,400.00	3,473.87	3,609.95	135.98
Insurance	818.88	350.00	1,168.88	150.22	1,018.66
Office Maintenance	636.15	175.00	811.15	811.24	.09
Auditing	500.00	650.00	1,150.00	1,150.00	-
Statistical and Financial Expense	750.00	2,850.00	3,600.00	-	3,600.00
<u>Total Salaries and Expenses</u>	<u>\$58,432.47</u>	<u>\$74,710.49</u>	<u>\$133,142.96</u>	<u>\$83,451.44</u>	<u>\$49,691.52</u>
<u>Other Expenditures:</u>					
Conferences and Meetings	\$10,801.47	\$ 3,500.00	\$14,301.47	\$10,592.25	\$ 3,709.22
Chaim Weizman Expenses	3,000.00	-	3,000.00	-	3,000.00
Atlanta Meeting and Expenses	5,359.19	-	5,359.19	-	5,359.19
Expenses of 1941 Campaign-Not Reimbursed	8,811.66	-	8,811.66	-	8,811.66
Interest on Loan	1,704.85	-	1,704.85	815.97	888.88
Furniture and Equipment and Automobiles	3,762.12	-	3,762.12	3,883.24	121.12
<u>Total Other Expenditures</u>	<u>\$33,439.29</u>	<u>\$ 3,500.00</u>	<u>\$36,939.29</u>	<u>\$15,291.46</u>	<u>\$21,647.83</u>
Reserve for Contingencies		\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,500.00		\$ 3,500.00
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$91,871.76</u>	<u>\$81,710.49</u>	<u>\$173,582.25</u>	<u>\$98,742.90</u>	<u>\$74,839.35</u>

\*Does not include New York City Region which it is estimated will cost \$5,742.81 for the remainder of the year.



UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.

COMPARISON OF SALARIES PAID IN 1940 AND

ESTIMATED FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1941

	<u>1941</u>	<u>1940</u>
<u>Field Representatives:</u>		
Baruch Brumstein	\$ 5,419.92	\$ -
Herman J. Getzoff	2,521.13	-
Mathew Kuttner	2,448.30	544.81
Jacob Rich	4,159.92	1,039.98
Harry Sieve	2,470.00	-
Robert Silverman	5,719.92	4,289.94
Louis Small	130.00	-
Bernard Stone	-	4,289.94
Ben Zion Pecher	-	420.00
<u>Total Field Representatives</u>	<u>\$22,869.19</u>	<u>\$10,584.67</u>
<u>Publicity:</u>		
Arnold K. Israeli	\$ 530.81	\$ -
Abraham S. Revusky	1,235.00	-
George Shugar	-	575.96
<u>Total Publicity</u>	<u>\$ 1,765.81</u>	<u>\$ 575.96</u>
<u>General Office:</u>		
Grace Orag	\$ 1,350.36	\$ -
<u>Records and Statistical:</u>		
Gisella Marc	\$ -	\$ 228.80
Ester Trebach	1,645.18	1,532.82
Jeanne Schneider	1,510.14	1,861.07
<u>Total Records and Statistical</u>	<u>\$ 3,155.32</u>	<u>\$ 3,622.69</u>
<u>Bookkeeping Department:</u>		
Ida Saxon	\$ 2,136.83	\$ 1,981.68
Elias Horowitz	1,325.39	6.14
<u>Total Bookkeeping Department</u>	<u>\$ 3,462.22</u>	<u>\$ 1,987.82</u>



	<u>1941</u>	<u>1940</u>
<u>Secretaries and Stenographers:</u>		
Beatrice Cohen	\$ 2,249.05	\$ 31.90
Jacqueline Birkhahn	1,656.41	-
Lottie Rudinsky	1,220.86	-
Rae Weinberg	624.00	780.00
Estelle Epstein	1,214.03	-
Edythe Levine	1,111.01	-
Florence Mittelberg	953.26	985.88
Leona Saron	501.20	145.00
Sarah Behrman	-	636.49
Ann Randall	-	104.00
Kather Hoffman	-	114.49
Temporary	-	772.90
<u>Total Secretaries and Stenographers</u>	<u>\$ 9,529.82</u>	<u>\$ 3,570.66</u>
<u>Switchboard and Receptionist:</u>		
Mary Resnikoff	\$ 834.09	\$ -
Gussie Zalfas	150.00	100.00
Blanche Ritterman	4.20	-
<u>Total Switchboard and Receptionist</u>	<u>\$ 988.29</u>	<u>\$ 100.00</u>
<u>Speakers' Bureau:</u>		
Irene Coomes	\$ 1,168.30	\$ -
<u>Filing and Mailing:</u>		
Florence Shulkind	\$ 2,215.83	\$ 40.80
Ella Dranoff	1,141.65	-
Sylvia Goodman	1,447.29	1,305.68
Elizabeth Halpern	1,111.26	71.40
Dorothy Tannenbaum	487.43	-
Bertha Kaplan	-	1,213.36
<u>Total Filing and Mailing</u>	<u>\$ 6,403.48</u>	<u>\$ 2,631.24</u>
<u>Stockroom:</u>		
Morris Poswalsky	\$ 1,331.95	\$ 1,312.03
Bernard Herovitz	1,294.67	78.00
Herbert Amerbach	251.02	-
Abe Fine	78.08	1,356.83
<u>Total Stockroom</u>	<u>\$ 2,955.72</u>	<u>\$ 2,746.86</u>
<u>Total Salaries</u>	<u>\$ 53,648.51</u>	<u>\$25,819.90</u>

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.

SPEAKERS' FEES AND EXPENSES

	<u>Amount</u> <u>Expended to</u> <u>May 31, 1941</u>	<u>Estimated</u> <u>Expenses</u> <u>June 1, 1941</u> <u>to</u> <u>Dec. 31, 1941</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Expenses</u> <u>for 1941</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Expenses</u> <u>for 1940</u>
Lavy Bakstansky	\$ 935.00	\$2,775.00	\$3,710.00	\$ -
Martin Rosenbluth	1,105.02	1,380.00	2,485.02	-
Sir Norman Angell	250.00	-	250.00	366.40
Dr. Bernard Joseph	192.50	-	192.50	-
James G. MacDonald	150.00	-	150.00	602.50
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver	121.13	-	121.13	291.92
Meyer Weigel	44.92	-	44.92	-
Ludwig Lewisohn	50.00	-	50.00	-
Dr. Nahum Goldman	28.22	-	28.22	657.30
Maurice Samuel	50.00	-	50.00	-
Miscellaneous	188.85	1,175.00	1,363.85	761.79
Josiah C. Wedgwood	-	1,000.00	1,000.00	-
Louis Lipsky	-	-	-	169.30
Henry Montor	-	-	-	345.79
Arthur Lourie	-	-	-	206.71
Dr. Frank Kingdon	-	-	-	153.06
Louis Golding	-	-	-	331.75
Eliexer Kaplan	-	-	-	1,368.54
Kurt Blumenfeld	-	-	-	149.37
Judge Morris Rothenberg	-	-	-	475.47
Dr. Will Durant	-	-	-	400.00
Ittamar Ben Avi	-	-	-	200.00
 <u>Total</u>	 \$3,115.64	 \$6,330.00	 \$ 9,445.64	 \$ 6,469.90

UNITED PALESTINE APPAL. INC.  
PRINTING AND PUBLICITY MATERIAL  
FOR THE YEAR 1941

	<u>Amount Expended to May 31st</u>	<u>Estimated Expenses June 1st to Dec. 31st</u>	<u>Total Expenses</u>
Printed Material:			
Do Your Own Budgeting	\$ 142.94		
The Living Age	195.06		
Protect Their Freedom	274.18		
What Your Contribution Does	138.50		
Palestine A Symbol of Democracy	211.60		
The Present Need of Palestine	451.15		
Report of the Inquiry	50.00		
Palestine-Frontier of Democracy	<u>500.00</u>		
Total Printed Material	\$1,963.43	\$1,900.00	\$3,863.43
U.P.A. Reports	2,658.07	2,800.00	5,458.07
Film Processing	1,097.36	600.00	1,697.36
Photographs and Miscellaneous	<u>507.16</u>	<u>1,000.00</u>	<u>1,507.16</u>
	<u>\$5,226.01</u>	<u>\$6,300.00</u>	<u>\$12,526.01</u>

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.  
MAINTENANCE OF REGIONAL OFFICES

	<u>Expended to</u> <u>May 31, 1941</u>	<u>Estimated</u> <u>Expenses</u> <u>June 1, 1941</u> <u>to</u> <u>Dec. 31, 1941</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Expenses</u> <u>for 1941</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Expenses</u> <u>for 1940</u>
Midwest - Chicago	\$3,800.00	\$1,750.00	\$ 5,550.00	\$ 3,709.10
West Coast - Los Angeles	2,091.66	1,750.00	3,841.66	2,651.00
New England - Boston	550.00	250.00	800.00	1,573.00
Seaboard - Baltimore	1,041.65	-	1,041.65	2,499.96
Philadelphia	200.00	-	200.00	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	190.05
<u>Total</u>	\$7,683.31	\$3,750.00	\$11,433.31	\$10,625.11
	<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>



UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

	Amount Expended to <u>May 31, 1941</u>	Estimated Expenses June 1, 1941 to <u>Dec. 31, 1941</u>	Total Expenses <u>for 1941</u>	Total Expenses <u>for 1940</u>
Washington Conference	\$ 6,175.86	\$	\$ 6,175.86	\$ 5,100.93
New England Palestine Conference	853.47		853.47	
Ohio State Conference	1,251.50		1,251.50	
Palestine Emergency Conference- Newark	659.25		659.25	
Eastern Pennsylvania Council	739.67		739.67	
Chaim Weizman Reception	515.00		515.00	
Connecticut State Conference	210.68		210.68	
Youth Session-Washington, D.C.	208.38		208.38	
West Coast-Regional Conference				3,317.37
New England-Regional Conference				2,018.50
Miscellaneous Meetings	<u>187.66</u>	<u>3,500.00</u>	<u>3,687.66</u>	<u>155.45</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$10,801.47</u>	<u>\$3,500.00</u>	<u>\$14,301.47</u>	<u>\$10,582.25</u>

# MISSING PAGE (S)



with the organization for many years and are no longer able to carry on the arduous duties that befall a field representative. The question of retirement status for employees and adequate pensions is involved. If Mr. Stone should be returned to the payroll of the U.P.A., this would necessarily increase the budget of the U.P.A., even though this would not represent the fullest possible administrative service to the U.P.A. because of his inability to travel as extensively as other men.

There were two items that Mr. Montor wanted to bring to the attention of the Administrative Committee: (1) that assurance would be given to Mr. Stone that if he should receive an offer of another post, he might accept it without loss of status in the U.P.A., about which he seemed to be most concerned, and (2) a decision as to the relation in the future between Mr. Stone and the national office, taking into consideration his present requirements.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the case of Mr. Stone should be referred to the Budget Committee which should be empowered to deal with it.

B. Zionist Guild - Mr. Montor reported that the American Zionist Guild had made representations on a number of occasions to the effect that it wished to undertake negotiations with the U.P.A. to arrive at a common understanding as to relationship between executive members of the staff and the organization.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the subject matter of the American Zionist Guild representations be referred to the Executive Committee and that the latter report back to the Administrative Committee.

C. Unemployment Insurance - It was stated by Mr. Montor that the union representing the U.P.A. employees had urged, on a number of occasions, that the benefits of unemployment insurance be provided. An estimate had been made of the costs of such unemployment insurance, which involved .029% of the payroll of the organization. He wanted to submit the suggestion with his recommendation for approval. He felt that the employees should be protected to the extent that the U.P.A. should pay annually a certain premium enabling employees to receive compensation when unemployed.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the subject be referred to the Budget Committee for study and that a recommendation be brought back.

D. Released Employees of New York U.P.A. - Mr. Montor pointed out that in the latter part of December 1940 when there was planning for the independent campaign of the U.P.A. for 1941, an effort had been made to engage competent employees for the campaign nationally and in New York City. There was an assumption on the part of those entrusted with the executive management of the campaigns that the drive would last for a year. To secure the most effective assistance, these executives took employees from other organizations or positions. Several of these had been employed with some other organizations many years and each had been assured that it would be a year-round job with the result that they broke relationship with the organizations by which they had been previously employed. Now in July 1941 these employees had been informed by the New York U.P.A., into which they were incorporated when the independent campaign of the U.P.A. was terminated, that they were dismissed from service. These people were engaged on the good word of the U.P.A. and that word, Mr. Montor believed, whether expressed by its executives or by

its officers, should have weight. Unless the promise of the U.P.A. were to be respected, it would be impossible for competent people to associate themselves with the U.P.A. since they could never be sure that they would not be dismissed from the staff within a brief period after their employment. Mr. Montor asked that the Budget Committee be directed by the Administrative Committee to give the utmost sympathetic consideration to the problem of those people who were released by the New York U.J.A. after having been employed on the word of the New York U.P.A.

Mr. Blitz stated that not more than three or four people would be involved in this action and the rest of the staff would be retained by the U.J.A. Mr. Blitz also stated that consideration should be given to the cases.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Budget Committee give sympathetic consideration to the cases described and be empowered to act.

#### NEW YORK CAMPAIGN MACHINERY

Regret was expressed that Mr. Sylvan Gotshal, who was to have delivered a report on the organization of a permanent campaign machinery in New York, could not be present. Mr. Blitz reported that Mr. Gotshal had endeavored to call two meetings of the U.P.A. representatives on the committee appointed to study the New York campaign machinery, but that each of the meetings had been a failure. Dr. Goldstein stated that it would be desirable to have a more thorough understanding among the national officers of the U.P.A. before proceeding to make any commitments on the New York City situation.

#### U.J.A. ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE

Dr. Silver reported the progress made in the creation of a 1941 Allotment Committee of the United Jewish Appeal. He recalled that the U.P.A. had selected Mr. Rosenbloom and himself as members and Dr. Israel Goldstein and Judge Louis E. Levinthal as alternates on the Allotment Committee, and that the J.D.C. had selected Dr. Solomon Lowenstein and James H. Becker as members, and Messrs. Harold Linder and I. Edwin Goldwasser as alternates. A meeting of the four members representing both organizations was held, and after considering a panel presented by the Council, it was agreed unanimously to extend invitations to the following three men to represent the Welfare Fund communities - Frederick Groenman of New York, Samuel Markell of Boston and Amos Leinard of Minneapolis.

#### ADDITIONAL U.P.A. BANK ACCOUNT

A resolution was presented for the opening of an additional bank account of the U.P.A. for supplementary purposes at the Midtown Branch of the Public National Bank and Trust Company at 39th Street and Seventh Avenue. The Treasurer and Associate Treasurers were empowered to open the account and to determine the signatures to be used for the account.

#### DISCUSSION OF BUDGET COMMITTEE REPORT

The Committee returned to a discussion of the report that had been presented earlier in the evening by Mr. Charles Rosenbloom as Chairman of the Budget Committee of the U.P.A. A letter was read from Rabbi Israel H. Levinthal expressing the view that there should be a "golden mean" between expanded expenditures for the promotional activities of the U.P.A. and their complete



cessation (Appendix E). A communication was then read from Mr. Louis Spiegler, President of the Seaboard Zionist Region, protesting against the action of the Budget Committee in cancelling a subsidy to the Region for the amount of \$1,350 for the last six months of 1941 (Appendix F). Mr. Gotshal, who was unable to be present, had sent a telegram on the subject of U.P.A. promotional activities which was read (Appendix G).

Mr. Montor referred to the summary of the budget for 1941 with comparisons for 1940, which had been circulated to the members of the Administrative Committee (Appendix H). In response to several questions, Mr. Montor pointed out that the amount of \$126,000 which had been expended by the U.P.A. nationally and in New York City for the conduct of its independent campaign for the period from January through March 15, 1941 had been reimbursed by the United Jewish Appeal. He referred to the fact that the educational program which had been adopted earlier in the year by the U.P.A. involved the engagement of a number of field representatives to visit the communities. An increase of approximately \$45,000 as between 1941 and 1940 expenditures represented largely an increase in the field representatives and in the travelling expenses that had to be incurred in their visits to communities throughout the country.

Analyzing the U.P.A. expenditures for 1941 as between strictly administrative items and costs imposed upon the U.P.A. in whose determination the executive management had no share, Mr. Montor stated that up to December 31st, the U.P.A. as an administrative organization would spend \$147,443 as against \$94,000 in 1940. In addition there have been certain non-recurrent expenditures involving grants for individuals, costs incurred in connection with the Atlanta meeting of the Council and the discussion of the national budgeting proposal, as well as new expenditures arising out of the necessity of setting up an adequate staff to deal with preparation of material for the Allotment Committee. Approximately \$30,000, Mr. Montor stated, represented expenditures which the U.P.A. was compelled to incur but which did not under any terms represent administrative expenses.

Mr. Hamlin stated that he shared the sentiments of Rabbi Levinthal; that he was definitely for continuing the U.P.A. as an active propaganda agency and for making contacts with people. On the other hand, consideration had to be given to the fact that the U.P.A. is not engaged in an active campaign. That was being done by the U.J.A. Taking into consideration the status of the U.P.A. as an educational instrumentality, he believed that the budget for 1941 was too large. He felt that the Zionist organizations to whom the U.P.A. was contributing about \$75,000 should take from the shoulders of the U.P.A. some of the tasks that it was now performing. He felt that the Zionist organizations were not being sufficiently utilized for the kind of work for which grants were being made to them. He felt that the budget for field representatives could be cut in half. He believed that with a budget of \$100,000 the U.P.A. could have quite a good propaganda and education instrument.

Mr. Mose expressed the view that the Zionist Organization was creating sentiment for Palestine and it ought to be left to the Zionist Organization to carry on all the propaganda that was necessary insofar as the creation of sentiment. As far as fund-raising for Palestine was concerned, that was being taken care of by the U.J.A. He felt that the U.P.A. program was duplicating work being done by other agencies. While the union of forces existed in the

U.J.A., the entire item of education should be eliminated and therefore the administrative expenses could likewise be reduced. He remarked that there was a substantial allotment from the U.P.A. to the Zionist Organization for the purpose of propaganda and education. His view was that the Zionist Organization was sufficiently responsive to carry out the purpose for which the money was being granted and, therefore, the entire budget of the U.P.A. seemed out of proportion. He urged that the budget be reduced.

Mr. Ross reminded the Administrative Committee that the concrete immediate question before it was not so much 1942 as the budget for the balance of 1941. The U.P.A. had adopted a course of conduct involving the use of field men who are now functioning. The problem was whether in the middle of this activity the process should be abandoned. He too was impressed by the necessity of carefully guarding the funds raised for Palestine, but after giving the matter consideration and having listened to the various discussions of the Budget Committee, he felt that the expenditures being incurred were inevitable and indispensable. No organization could intensify and expand its activities in the fields of propaganda, education and publicity without spending more money. It didn't make any difference as to what organization was going to do the work. The money would have to be provided in one direction or another. Reference had been made to the activities of the Z.O.A. It was well known that the Z.O.A. was facing a deficit. Any effort to expand its activities would merely mean that it would have to get money from additional sources. In any event, it was obvious that money would have to be spent if the kind of work that was being talked about were to be carried on. The question resolved itself into who was going to spend the money in 1941 - the body which had embarked upon the program or some other organization to which it was now to be turned over - but whoever was to carry on would need additional funds for the purpose. He felt that the work launched should go on. The Budget Committee should cut down further if that was possible. He personally didn't see where it was possible to cut much more, but the items could be scrutinized again. He believed it would be most unfortunate if the organization which was being built up were to be abandoned in midstream.

Dr. Harold Weinberg declared that there was too much overlapping of activity and busy people who were called upon to bear the brunt of most of these various activities were impatient with duplication of effort. He felt that the propaganda launched by the U.P.A., and the H.R.S. and the J.D.C. did not do the individual organizations or the U.J.A. any good. Too much literature and too much propaganda were being circulated. Dr. Weinberg suggested that part of the problem might be solved by having a contract for a U.J.A. not for one year, but perhaps for five years. Then the various groups could unite on a uniform program of propaganda without each individual organization as at the present time "tooting its own horn". He did not think that the U.P.A. had the right at this particular point to continue with its propaganda work. He was in favor of curtailing it to the minimum and leaving the rest to the Zionist Organization.

Rabbi Irving Miller believed that it was an over-simplification of the problem to think that the U.P.A. was in a position at this time to dispose of a basic problem, that is, whether the U.P.A. should be merely a fund-raising agency - or a distributing agency for the funds received from the U.J.A. - or an educational and propaganda organization. The Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. had to take into account the constant changes in events, to be prepared for any eventuality. It was erroneous to believe that the U.P.A. was engaged in the same kind of education which the Z.O.A. or the Peale Zion or

the Mizrahi was doing or could do. It was the task of the executives and the officers of the U.P.A. to be alive to every single current taking place in American Jewish life and to adapt the U.P.A. to the currents in fund-raising throughout the country. The U.P.A. had to meet the varying trends to combat certain tendencies and to see that under all circumstances the position of the U.P.A. in the fund-raising field was not adversely affected.

Rabbi Miller pointed to an item of some \$5,000 spent in connection with the Atlanta meeting. He inquired whether there was any member of the Administrative Committee, particularly in view of what Dr. Silver had said about the successful results that had been produced, who did not believe that the \$5,000 was money well spent. That expenditure might have been the means of saving vast sums of money for Palestine.

There was a trend in New York City for the creation of a campaign organization which might adversely affect the U.P.A. situation. The U.P.A. had to be on guard constantly, thinking not in terms of sums of money that were being spent currently that did not seem to produce practical results, but in terms of the long-range programs of Palestine fund-raising in New York City and throughout the country.

To discuss budgetary items from a theoretical point of view was wishful thinking, Rabbi Miller believed. All that could be done was to have a Budget Committee which should be on the job twelve months a year, constantly scrutinizing every single item of expenditure. But the Budget Committee would also have to be intelligently aware of and sensitive to the tasks which the U.P.A. faces in the American Jewish scene. The Budget Committee would, therefore, have to weigh every single item in the budget, not in terms merely of financial expenditures, but of the long-range effect of a promotional and educational program in relation to the shifting trends in American Jewish life. Rabbi Miller did not believe that the adoption of any single policy for the U.P.A. could cover the entire subject. There ought to be watchful attention to every single item of expenditure and care ought to be exercised to be as economical as possible, but the interests of the U.P.A. should be safeguarded at every turn.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann strongly opposed any drastic curtailment of the educational activities of the U.P.A. He too was interested in saving funds so that a maximum could be sent to Palestine, but he felt that considering the position generally, it was as important to win over American Jewry to Palestine as to carry on with the important activities under way in Palestine itself. America, he pointed out, is a crucial center of Jewish and Zionist life for years to come and the positions should be strengthened not weakened. He felt that the U.P.A. was doing excellent educational work. Without wishing to make invidious comparisons, he could only say that having participated in many of the functions organized by the U.P.A. he felt that they were on a superior plane which offered an opportunity for pure Zionist propaganda of an unparalleled nature.

What the Administrative Committee was deciding was not the unification of all Zionist work, but merely the maintenance of the U.P.A. program. As long as Zionism in America is not being unified with a merging of all organizations, it would be a sin, he said, from the international point of view, to curtail for another few thousand dollars that might be sent to Palestine, an organism which ultimately will have far greater value for Palestine if it is maintained as a strong unit.



Mr. Robert Silverman said that the nature of education for Palestinian purposes had undergone a transformation in recent years. There were certain activities in which the U.P.A. was engaged which in terms of old definitions might not be regarded as educational but which, nevertheless, had a profound influence on the fund-raising efforts for Palestine and on the Zionist movement as a whole. He then described certain meetings of a regional and local character in which the U.P.A. representatives had played an important part to call attention to the ill-advised character of the program being advocated by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

The meeting of the Council in Atlanta and the subsequent discussion centering around the referendum was another demonstration, Mr. Silverman, said, of the capacity of the U.P.A. to conduct what might in other days not have been called educational activities but which in terms of the present day American scene were certainly educational and of immense value as far as the future of propaganda and of fund-raising for Palestine are concerned.

What the U.P.A. was called upon to do in these times was not merely to sponsor speeches or to issue literature. Rather, it had to integrate itself into every community in America and become part of the communal structure so that whether it be in representations to local budget committees, in attendance at regional gatherings of other organizations, or in any other situation, the U.P.A. would have the contact and the influence to prevent any injury to Palestine's interests, and, on the contrary, to further those interests to a maximum extent in all groups of American Jewry.

Dr. Goldstein felt that what was being discussed was not merely the saving of \$20,000 as had been indicated by Dr. Mahan Goldmann, but the saving of a very substantial sum, possibly close to \$100,000 per year. He felt it unfortunate that discussion had not been held earlier. It was incongruous that in the month of July a report should be presented by the Budget Committee and that the Administrative Committee should be faced by the fact that a major part of that budget had already been spent before there was an opportunity of discussing it.

At this point Dr. Silver observed that a budget had been presented in March and another in June; that the Budget Committee had now presented so extensive a report was a result of the fact that he as Chairman of the U.P.A. had designated a Budget Committee and had urged that serious consideration be given to the possibility of curtailing the budget for the balance of the year.

Dr. Goldstein felt that the results of the discussions of the budget would be felt not only in 1941 but also in 1942 and in 1943. He recalled that the budget of the U.P.A. was stepped up about a year ago when there was consideration of the whole program of the U.P.A. in a new framework. Later when it became evident that an independent campaign of the U.P.A. might be inevitable, the expansion program continued in operation. Thus in 1941 the program was based on the premise that there would be an independent campaign. If, he continued, the probability of an independent U.P.A. in 1943 is remote, and he felt that most would agree that it is remote, then it seemed to him a logical inference that there ought to be a reversion to the budget of the U.P.A. as it existed before there was any contemplation of an independent campaign for the U.P.A. There is no end to the amount of money that could be spent for propaganda and education. He felt that it was relevant to examine what other agencies are doing in this same field. The Z.O.A. is one of these bodies. The Emergency



Committee for Zionist Affairs was another. If the J.D.C. is spending large sums of money for its propaganda and education, it is the only organization doing that job, but in the Zionist ranks there are other organizations than the U.P.A. devoting themselves to the Palestine objective. He believed that there ought to be serious consideration as to whether a service was being done to the Z.O.A. by taking over so many of its functions. If the Z.O.A. is not executing these functions, it was the duty of Zionists to strengthen them, to correct defects and to see that the functions are fulfilled. The argument of the Z.O.A. that it is being denuded of its functions deserved the respect and attention of all. He was not sure whether Mr. Eliezer Kaplan would agree with Dr. Goldmann as to the support that Palestine would give to an educational program that might cut into the income for Palestine. He thought that the U.P.A. ought to revert to the expenditure status of a year ago and keep the budget between \$75,000 and \$100,000 a year.

Mr. Sol Cohen called attention to the fact that the discussion related to expenditures already incurred in large part. Up to May 31st, \$95,000 had been spent. For the seven remaining months, based on the figure of last year, it would mean about \$6,000 a month which would involve an additional \$56,000 or a total of \$151,000. Therefore the total increase in the budget, as he saw it, amounted to \$26,000. That, he thought, was well worth spending not to leave the other overseas agencies alone in the field to do propaganda work for fund-raising.

Mr. Daniel Ellison said that as to general policy he was in agreement with the sentiments of Rabbi Levinthal, Mr. Hamlin and Dr. Goldstein. He did not believe that field representatives were of much value. He wanted, however, to call particular attention to a small item in the budget which he felt deserved correction. This involved the proposed elimination of the subvention to the Seaboard Region amounting to \$2,500 a year. The Region had been receiving that subvention from the U.P.A. for seven years. At the beginning of the year arrangements had been made on the basis of this subvention for certain expenditures to be carried out through the year. Commitments had been made on that basis. He did not see how the Seaboard Region could now be expected to repudiate these commitments just because in the middle of the year the U.P.A. had suddenly decided to economize. He felt that economy in the Seaboard Region was unwise and unprofitable, for the Seaboard Region constituted an important source of strength for the U.P.A. and should be given as much support as possible. He felt that the U.P.A. nationally had undertaken a certain contract with the Seaboard Region and that its good faith should be upheld. He expressed the fear that if the subsidy was not received, the work of the Seaboard Zionist Region would close and all the Zionist work in that area would be dropped. He felt the same thing might be true for the other regions. In conclusion, he said that he agreed on policy with the previous speakers but, specifically, he felt the particular subvention to the regions should be retained.

Mr. Robert Szold was of the opinion that the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. would have a combined appeal next year. On that basis the budget ought to be scrutinized accordingly. A good deal of time was being spent in an endeavor to enlist support for Palestine and to create a united front. In the minds of a great many non-Zionists, Mr. Szold believed, the existence of the U.J.A. is considered indispensable to a united front. In considering the budget from the larger aspects of building up a sentiment for Palestine, these non-Zionists would regard such expenditures as are being incurred by the U.P.A. as competitive. It would seem to indicate to the non-Zionists a separate U.P.A. campaign. To

endeavor to enlist non-Zionist support on the one hand, and to conduct large-scale U.P.A. propaganda on the other, seemed to Mr. Szold to be two inconsistent courses.

The educational work, it seemed to Mr. Szold, should be done by the Z.O.A. and if there is additional money to be spent for such activities, it ought to be channeled through the Z.O.A. It was his impression that the work is actually being done by the Z.O.A. people at this time. All of these factors, he said, point to a restricted budgetary operation for the U.P.A.

Mr. Charles Rosenbloom observed that Mr. Ellison's remark indicated that on the one hand he wanted the U.P.A. to be liberal, and on the other, economical. He felt that Mr. Ellison had touched upon a point which all the other speakers had endeavored to avoid during the entire discussion. To him it was unfortunate that Zionist organizations, whether the national body or individual districts, should come to the U.P.A. for money when the U.P.A. is organized ostensibly to raise money for Palestine. There has been a lot of discussion about the indirect aid the Zionist organizations are giving to help raise more money for Palestine, but to him, that was a begging of the entire question. It was apparent that the U.P.A. was more or less in the position of a welfare fund to which all Zionist bodies and organizations seemed to come because the U.P.A. was apparently regarded as an indispensable source of funds for all purposes.

It was Mr. Rosenbloom's belief that the various Zionist organizations should go out on their own to obtain money for their domestic purposes and not appeal to the U.P.A., which finds it difficult in the first place to get the money it requires for Palestine. These organizations were asking the U.P.A. to burden itself and even to hinder its work still further by distributing money to one organization after another. It was his view that the officers and the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. should put an end to that kind of procedure.

Dr. Silver reminded the Administrative Committee that there had not been a delay of the presentation of the budget until almost mid-July. He recalled that a complete budget was prepared in March 1941 envisaging an independent campaign for the U.P.A. That budget was considered and adopted. Then followed the period of the dissolution of the independent campaign of the U.P.A. and reconstitution, finally, of the U.J.A. That confronted the U.P.A. with the necessity of revising the budget. However, that budget could not be completely revised until after there had been a disposition of the question as to who would pay for the outlays involved in the independent campaign of the U.P.A. in the early part of 1941. There were weeks of discussion as between the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. and finally it was decided that the U.J.A. was to reimburse the U.P.A. and the J.D.C. for such expenditures. This involved a saving to the U.P.A. of \$126,000. Immediately thereafter Dr. Silver had written to Mr. Rosenbloom and appointed a Budget Committee of five members, calling attention to the nature of the budget and asking for the closest scrutiny of all items and all possible economies. That Budget Committee had gone to work in June when it had held two meetings. This was a budget now presented for the balance of 1941. It was not a budget for 1942.

When the U.P.A. started the year 1941 and it envisaged a budget for an independent campaign, it had made commitments not for three or six months, but for the entire year. That is why it was difficult at this stage to make drastic cuts in the 1941 budget as the U.P.A. would be free to do in 1942. He pointed out that the Budget Committee had already recommended certain large reductions.

It was his view that the Administrative Committee ought to adopt the budget as presented by the Budget Committee in principle, with the recommendation that the Budget Committee from time to time fine-comb the budget again to see whether additional reductions could not be made. When the time comes to plan the budget for 1942, it is quite clear that the U.P.A. will not be planning on the basis of \$173,000, which Dr. Silver felt was too large a budget for the U.P.A. when there is a U.J.A. in the field.

Referring to an observation made by Mr. Moss, Dr. Silver pointed out that for more than two years he had been endeavoring to obtain the cooperation of the J.D.C. and the N.R.S. on a common program of education within the framework of the U.J.A. He felt that promotion and publicity could easily be reduced with advantage to the various organizations and to the communities which were being flooded with educational literature. Dr. Silver had recommended at various times that the J.D.C. reduce the number of its regional conferences and that instead there be U.J.A. regional conferences in which the three agencies would cooperate. But these various suggestions were all turned down. The J.D.C. has in the meantime been enlarging its propaganda and regional conferences, even though it is not an ideological movement like Zionism, but purely a philanthropic fund-raising organization. The N.R.S. has this year put on an enormous public relations campaign, going from city to city apparently in an effort to bring pressure to bear ultimately on the Allotment Committee.

To ask the U.P.A. to reduce its activities and for the J.D.C. and the N.R.S. to continue theirs on the same scale, is merely to reduce the U.P.A. to the level of a third and impotent partner in the arrangement. If the other two agencies could be persuaded to come to an agreement with the U.P.A. on these matters, the U.P.A. would be very happy to share in that program.

Mr. Mendel Fisher believed that there was too large an item for field representatives. He felt that two men were sufficient to carry out the entire program.

There followed a discussion participated in by Dr. Silver, Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Sol Cohen and Mr. Lipsky with regard to the functions of the U.P.A. Dr. Silver pointed out that this was not the time for a new declaration as to those functions. What was involved was purely a financial report presented by a Budget Committee. The functions of the U.P.A. were well understood and did not need new definition.

- . It was moved by Mr. Ross, seconded and carried that the budget as presented by Mr. Charles Rosenbloom as Chairman of the Budget Committee, be approved in principle and that the Budget Committee be asked to reconsider the budget from time to time with a view to possible economies.

It was moved by Rabbi Irving Miller, seconded and carried that the item of a subsidy to the Seaboard Region and other Regions be referred to the Budget Committee for reconsideration.

Dr. Goldstein inquired whether the item of \$25,000 voted to Chief Rabbi Herzog by the U.P.A. had been included in the budget as an administrative expense. Dr. Silver called attention to the fact that Mr. Rosenbloom's report had referred to that item. Mr. Rosenbloom reread the section of the report as follows:

"At one of the Budget Committee meetings, Dr. Israel Goldstein stated that the item of \$25,000 allotted to Chief Rabbi Herzog should appear in the administrative budget of expenditures, since the amount was voted to Chief Rabbi Herzog on the ground that it was a campaign expense. If this view were taken of the situation the administrative expenses of the United Palestine Appeal for 1941 would total \$198,582.25. This view was, however, disputed by other members of the Budget Committee who felt that whatever its technical designation, the \$25,000 could only be regarded as an allotment for specific work in Palestine."

It was moved by Mr. Sol Cohen, seconded and carried that the Budget Committee be requested to present sometime in December a budget for the operation of the U.P.A. for the year 1942.

#### DR. WEIZMANN

Dr. Weizmann having entered the room during this period, Dr. Silver who had taken over the Chair from Dr. Stephen Wise, called upon Dr. Weizmann for a message to the Administrative Committee. Dr. Silver spoke of the great service which Dr. Weizmann had rendered to the U.P.A. in his visits to many communities.

Dr. Weizmann then gave a review of his impressions of conditions of Jewish and Zionist life in America.

#### APPLICATION ON BEHALF OF YEMENITES

Mr. Gluska, who had been invited to present a statement to the Administrative Committee on behalf of the Yemenite Jews in Palestine, described the position of the Yemenites. There were many things about which he could complain publicly but he would not do so because he was a Zionist and did not wish to injure the Zionist cause. There are now 30,000 Yemenite Jews in Palestine who constitute the best workers in the country. He called upon the U.P.A. to contribute \$25,000 to the Yemenite Jews. He suggested the U.P.A. would have the right to appoint a supervisor for the expenditure of these funds. On an inquiry by Mr. Elitz as to whether it was not true that a committee had been formed in New York to aid Yemenite Jews in Palestine, Mr. Gluska stated that such a committee had been formed but that it had not been successful and was raising between \$4,000 and \$5,000 a year. When Mr. Harlin asked whether the Jewish Agency was helping Yemenite Jews as it did every other group, Mr. Gluska denied this, saying that the Jewish Agency discriminated against the Yemenites.

Dr. Silver then called attention to a memorandum which Mr. Elieser Kaplan had addressed to Mr. Montor on September 6, 1940 relevant to the entire subject of the treatment of the Yemenites by the Jewish Agency. In the course of the memorandum, Mr. Kaplan said, "I challenge the statement of unfair treatment of the Yemenites by Jewish authorities in Palestine and deny any discrimination against the Yemenite colony. I do not deny that the need among the Yemenites



is great, but that is true not only as far as the Yemenites are concerned, but rather of many sections of the population." Mr. Kaplan's memorandum dealt with various other phases of the relations between the Yemenites and the Jewish Agency, giving figures as to the support that had been extended.

Dr. Silver pointed out to Mr. Gluska that on various occasions he had said to him that the U.P.A. is not a distributing agency but merely a campaign instrument to raise funds for the parent bodies - the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth. These parent bodies in turn have their expenditures controlled by the Jewish Agency in Palestine and by the headquarters of the Jewish National Fund. It was thus outside the competence of the U.P.A. to vote money to a third body, however deserving.

Mr. Lipsky suggested that it would be of advantage to Mr. Gluska if a committee were appointed to look into the complaints that Mr. Gluska might have. If this committee found any justification for those complaints, they could be forwarded with accompanying remarks to the Jewish Agency Executive in Palestine.

Referring to the memorandum that had been read from Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, Mr. Gluska inserted into the record a statement by the officials of the Yemenite center in Palestine (Appendix I). But since this dealt with the condition of Jews in Yemen, Dr. Silver pointed out that this was a problem for the J.D.C. not for the U.P.A. He believed Mr. Lipsky's suggestion a valid one.

It was agreed that a committee of three would be appointed to meet with Mr. Gluska and hear his story in greater detail. If it were then found desirable, a memorandum might be sent to Palestine on the basis of Mr. Gluska's statements.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:30 P. M.

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE  
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

By Charles J. Rosenbloom

A Report of the Budget Committee

By resolution of the Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal Dr. Silver appointed a Budget Committee to examine the expenditures of the United Palestine Appeal and to adopt a final budget. The Committee consisted of Messrs. Israel Goldstein, Abraham L. Liebovitz, Charles Ress, Jacob Sincoff and myself as Chairman.

The Committee held two meetings, one on June 20th and another on June 30th. The proposed budget for the period from June 1, 1941 to December 31, 1941 was submitted by Bernard J. Reis together with a statement of the expenses of the United Palestine Appeal from January 1 to May 31. The budget for the period from June 1 to December 31 indicated that a total of \$97,933.84 would be spent, including activities in New York City as well as nationally. This would make a total expenditure for the year of \$188,037.82. It was felt that this was an excessive expenditure in view of the fact that in 1940 the total expense incurred by the United Palestine Appeal was \$98,742.90.

The greatest part of the enlarged expenditures of the United Palestine Appeal in 1941 in the way of publicity material, field representatives, speakers, etc. was a reflection of the decision of the Administrative Committee of the United Palestine Appeal to engage in an educational program. Therefore the Budget Committee did not feel entirely free to make changes in the bulk of the budget in view of the policy on which these enlarged expenditures were presumably based.

A series of steps was decided upon by the Budget Committee for the purpose of further reducing the expenditures so that the total for the year 1941 would be brought down to \$173,582.25, exclusive of an amount of \$5,742.81 which was set aside for regional activities in New York City for the United Palestine Appeal.

At one of the Budget Committee meetings Dr. Israel Goldstein stated that the item of \$25,000 allotted to Chief Rabbi Herzog should appear in the administrative budget of expenditures, since the amount was voted to Chief Rabbi Herzog on the ground that it was a campaign expense. If this view were taken of the situation the administrative expenses of the United Palestine Appeal for 1941 would total \$198,582.25. This view was, however, disputed by other members of the Budget Committee who felt that whatever its technical designation, the \$25,000 could only be regarded as an allotment for specific work in Palestine.

Members of the Budget Committee felt that a thorough-going survey of the expenditures of the United Palestine Appeal should take into account not only the amounts spent for actual administrative purposes but allotments given to affiliated organizations on the assumption that they were rendering services to the United Palestine Appeal for which the United Palestine Appeal might otherwise be obligated. Special reference was made to the subsidy of \$54,000 per year to the Zionist Organization of America, and of \$9,800 each to the Mizrahi Organization of America and the Poale Zion.

Although no decision was reached or could be reached by the Budget Committee on this matter, it felt that in view of the decreasing income of the United Palestine Appeal and in view of the need of conserving a maximum of resources for actual work in Palestine, it would be advisable to consider again the wisdom of such substantial allotments to organizations doing work which, in their direct relationship to the United Palestine Appeal, was the subject of discussion.

The Budget Committee was also impressed with the fact that some substantial expenditures undertaken in 1941 were not the result of free decision by the management but represented the isolated action of individual members or officers of the Administrative Committee. In certain instances invitations had been addressed to visitors from abroad, resulting in expenditures over an extended period. These expenditures had not been approved either by the Administrative Committee or by any budget committee. The Budget Committee, therefore, requested that the Administrative Committee caution its officers and members to initiate no action that would place upon the administrative expenditures of the United Palestine Appeal financial burdens which had not previously been approved either within the budget of the United Palestine Appeal or by special action of the Administrative Committee.

In its deliberations the Budget Committee was confronted with the fact that expenditures had been incurred and were to be incurred on the basis of a policy formulated by the United Palestine Appeal. Therefore, the Budget Committee was confronted with the task of not merely fixing expenses but of adopting a policy. It felt that such a decision remained with the Administrative Committee and not with the Budget Committee.

Accordingly the Budget Committee submits to the Administrative Committee the total problem of deciding as to whether the United Palestine Appeal - either for the balance of 1941 or with an eye to 1942 - should continue the functions which it has carried on since the independent campaign for 1941 was abandoned in March.

The Budget Committee also asks that the decisions registered at the meetings on June 20th and June 30th for the elimination of certain members of the staff, for the reduction in salaries and for the elimination of subventions to various regions, should be approved if its desire to reduce the expenditures of the United Palestine Appeal is to be fulfilled.

C  
O  
P  
Y

APPENDIX E

The Brooklyn Jewish Center  
667-691 Eastern Parkway  
Brooklyn, New York

Israel H. Levinthal, D.D., D.H.L.

July 6, 1941

(Hand Written)

Dear Mr. Montor:

I have your letter of the 3rd inst. and also your memorandum re the future course to be adopted by the U.P.A. Two proposals are offered. It seems to me that neither of the two solves the problem. The solution here, as in most problems in life, lies in the Golden mean - in a compromise between the two proposals. I feel it would be most unwise, - especially since we are not assured that the U.J.A. will indefinitely continue, to give up entirely the program of activities of the U.P.A. On the other hand, I think it equally unwise to carry on a program of activities and an expense, just as if there were no U.J.A. and only a U.P.A.

For that reason, I would propose to the Budget Committee and also to the Administrative Committee to adopt a program of activity, and to keep the U.P.A. alive, but in a much more limited way than at present.

I am sorry that I shall be on vacation far away from the city, and will therefore not be able to attend the next meeting of the Administrative Committee. It would be easier to present my views orally than to write them in long hand. I do feel, very strongly however, that much of the present activities are duplications of work done by the Z.O. and Hadassah; and much, while somewhat beneficial, is not deserving of the large expense it entails.

While it is true that active propaganda helps in a measure in getting larger returns, it works also the other way. I have heard dozens of contributors speak in the strongest terms against the U.P.A. for allowing so much money that is given for Palestine to be utilized for expense here.

For example, I do not believe that an increase in 1941 over 1940 of about \$12,000 for Field representatives is warranted under the present arrangement. Nor an increase of \$1,300 for general office, or almost \$6,000 for stenographers and secretaries. So along the line. I believe that with half the budget, the U.P.A. could be kept alive and made to function as it should under the present arrangements with the U.J.A. I would appreciate it if you would convey my sentiment to the Budget and Administrative Committees.

With kind greetings, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) I. H. Levinthal



C  
O  
P  
Y

APPENDIX F

SEABOARD ZIONIST REGION  
226 Hearst Tower Bldg.  
Baltimore, Md.

July 2, 1941

Mr. Charles J. Rosenbloom, Treasurer  
United Palestine Appeal  
41 East 42nd Street  
New York City

Dear Mr. Rosenbloom:

Reference is made to your letter of June 20, 1941, conveying the decision of the Budget Committee of the United Palestine Appeal with reference to the subvention of \$1,250. due the Seaboard Region for the period from July 1st to December 31st, 1941.

In view of the importance of this decision to the Seaboard Region, I convened a special meeting of the Administrative Committee in Baltimore on Wednesday evening, July 2nd, at which time we fully discussed the matter. Based upon the action taken by the Administrative Committee, I am pleased to write you as follows:

The records of the Seaboard Region show that the agreement for a subvention of \$2,500 for the year 1941 to the Seaboard Region from the United Palestine Appeal was a continuation of an agreement which was reached with the Administrative Committee of the United Palestine Appeal. In the circumstances, I cannot understand why your letter should refer to the fact that the decision to eliminate the subvention for the balance of calendar year 1941 was made by the Budget Committee. I cannot understand by what authority the Budget Committee made this decision. It appears that this action must have been taken without a full knowledge of the relationship existing between the Seaboard Region and the United Palestine Appeal respecting the subvention. Furthermore, in my judgment the action is arbitrary as it nullifies the agreement which has been reached and maintained for a period of years, and which is legally and morally binding, certainly, at least for the calendar year of 1941.

Relying upon this understanding and having full faith and confidence that this agreement would not be arbitrarily done away with, the Seaboard Region, for the year 1941, obligated itself by incurring fixed obligations which must be met and which cannot be curtailed. I am sure that as a good Zionist, you would not want to be a party to a situation where Zionists in this area would have to go back upon their pledged word in incurring the expenditures just mentioned. In these circumstances, I sincerely and earnestly regret that I cannot accept the decision of the Budget Committee, as it has no authority morally or legally, to have made this decision in view of the uninterrupted and may I say mutually profitable arrangement which has existed between the Seaboard Region and the United Palestine Appeal over these many years.

I share the view with many of my colleagues who have been leaders in this Area on behalf of Palestine and its fund-raising agencies, that the Seaboard Region has more than justified its existence and expenditures. In order that the work of the Region may proceed without interruption, I shall appreciate it if you will let us have a check for our June and July remittance.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

Louis E. Spiegler, President.

C  
O  
P  
Y

T E L E G R A M

NAX 30 154 DL-LD NEWYORK NY 10 409P

JULY 10, 1941

SAMUEL BLITZ

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL DINNER HOTEL ASTOR

UNFORSEEN CIRCUMSTANCE PREVENTS MY ATTENDANCE. IN MY MIND THERE IS NO QUESTION BUT THAT THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL SHOULD BE CONTINUED, IF ANYTHING, ON A LARGER SCALE. THE AMOUNTS RAISED IN THE PAST ARE BUT A DROP IN THE BUCKET AND AN EVEN GREATER EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN IS REQUIRED TO MAKE THE AMERICAN JEWISH CITIZENRY AWARE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF PALESTINE IN THE MODERN SCHEME OF THINGS.

PALESTINE MUST SURVIVE AS AN EVER LIVING EXAMPLE TO THE WORLD OF THE RESULTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE AND THE SELF-EXPRESSION OF A GREAT PEOPLE WHEN RELEASED FROM THE SHACKLES OF OPPRESSION. ANY ATTEMPT FOR THE SAKE OF ECONOMY TO CONDITION ASSISTANCE TO PALESTINE ON ANY OTHER GROUPS OTHER THAN THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL WHICH HAS PALESTINE AS ITS CHIEF OBJECT FOR EXISTENCE, WILL ULTIMATELY MEAN DIMINUTION OF THAT ASSISTANCE AT A TIME WHEN GREATER HELP IS REQUIRED. PLEASE CONVEY MY REGRETS TO THE COMMITTEE.

SYLVAN GOTENAL.

APPENDIX HUNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, INC.Comparison of Estimated Expenditures of 1941 to Actual Expenditures of 1940

	<u>1941</u>	<u>1940</u>
<u>ADMINISTRATION:</u>		
<u>Salaries:</u>		
Bookkeeper	\$ 2,136.83	\$ 1,981.68
Stenographers	2,249.05	1,564.72
Filing & Mailing	3,201.74	2,631.24
Stockroom	2,955.72	2,746.86
Switchboard - Receptionist	988.29	100.00
Total Salaries	\$ 11,531.63	\$ 9,024.50
Rent and Electricity	3,485.25	2,954.40
Postage	1,000.00	1,000.00
Telephone and Telegraph	1,771.86	1,778.88
Stationery and Printing	3,473.87	3,609.85
Office Maintenance	811.15	811.24
Auditing	1,150.00	1,150.00
Insurance	168.88	150.22
<u>Total Administration</u>	<u>\$ 23,392.64</u>	<u>\$ 20,479.09</u>
<u>EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM:</u>		
<u>Salaries:</u>		
Field Representatives	\$ 22,869.19	\$ 10,584.67
Publicity	530.31	575.96
General Office	1,350.36	-
Records and Statistical	1,510.14	2,089.87
Bookkeeping	1,325.39	6.14
Secretaries and Stenographers	7,280.77	3,538.76
Speakers Bureau	1,168.30	-
Filing and Mailing	3,201.74	-
Total Salaries	\$ 39,236.70	\$ 16,795.40
Fieldmen's Travel	16,175.36	3,905.61
Speakers Fees and Expenses	9,445.34	6,469.90
Printing and Publicity Material (Including UPA Reports)	12,526.01	13,604.84
Mailings	4,857.72	5,775.01
Maintenance of Regional Offices	11,433.31	10,625.11
Rent and Electricity	3,485.24	2,954.39
Postage	1,338.40	1,063.20
Telephone and Telegraph	2,771.86	1,778.89
Insurance	1,000.00	-
Conferences and Meetings	14,301.17	10,592.25
<u>Total Educational Program</u>	<u>\$ 116,571.51</u>	<u>\$ 73,564.60</u>
<u>Total Administration and Educational Program</u>	<u>C.F.... \$ 139,964.25</u>	<u>\$ 94,043.69</u>

	<u>1941</u>	<u>1940</u>
B.F....	\$ 139,964.25	\$ 94,043.69
<u>ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE EXPENSES:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 2,880.18	-
Cables	1,000.00	-
Statistical and Financial	3,600.00	-
<u>Total Allotment Committee Expenses</u>	<u>\$ 7,480.18</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<u>Total Administration, Educational Program and Allotment Committee Expenses.</u>		
	<u>\$ 147,444.43</u>	<u>\$ 94,043.69</u>
<u>OTHER EXPENSES:</u>		
Chaim Weizmann	\$ 3,000.00	-
Atlanta Meeting and Expenses re. Budgeting Controversy	5,359.19	-
Expenses of 1941 Campaign Not Reimbursed by U.J.A.	8,811.66	-
Interest on Loan	1,704.85	815.97
Furniture and Automobiles	3,762.12	3,883.24
<u>Total Other Expenses</u>	<u>\$ 22,637.82</u>	<u>\$ 4,699.21</u>
<u>Total Expenses Other Than Reserve for Contingencies.</u>		
	<u>\$ 170,082.25</u>	<u>\$ 98,742.90</u>
<u>RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES:</u>		
	<u>3,500.00</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$ 173,582.25</u>	<u>\$ 98,742.90</u>



C  
O  
P  
Y

APPENDIX I

THE CENTRE OF YEMENITE ORGANIZATION IN PALESTINE  
The Executive Committee  
Tel Aviv, 7, Rothschild Boulevard corner Herzl Street  
Palestine

No. 1158

28.3.41

To Our Delegates in The United States:

The Annual Conference held on March 28, 1941, by the Central Yemenite Organization, with the representatives of the branches in Palestine representing the Yemenite community of all towns and colonies in Palestine, send to their faithful representatives, Mr. Zacharia Gluska, President of the Yemenite organization, and to his assistant, Mr. Zacharia Gispán, their blessings and encouragement in their noble work. We send to them and to all men in whose hearts beat the call of Zionism and Judaism, our deep and heartfelt thanks and appreciation for their aid in helping the Yemenites settle in Palestine, and in the restoration of the Holy Land, in helping every needy man without discrimination, and in extending a helping hand to those poor people, the majority of whom ran away from starvation and destitution in Yemen.

The Palestine Conference stresses to all, however, the sheer neglect of the institutions, in these trying times, of the needy people in the Yemenite community in Palestine. They receive the small monthly pittance of 240 mils, (the equivalent of about \$1.00) to about 400 mils (the equivalent of \$1.60) for an entire family, ranging from six to ten people, and sometimes more. At the same time a family of another community receives 2,000 mils monthly relief. This conference wishes to call to the attention of the interested institutions, the dire necessities needed by these starving and homeless refugees, stranded in the port of Aden.

In the name of the Central Yemenite Organization of Palestine,

Signed	
Vice-Pres.	A. Tabib
Secy.	S. C. Haranati

C O N F I D E N T I A L

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL  
TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1942 at 1:00 P.M.  
Hotel Commodore, New York City

- - - - -

PRESENT: Louis Lipsky, presiding: Dr. Israel Goldstein, Abraham L. Liebovitz, Henry Montor, Charles Ress, Elihu D. Stone, David Wertheim, Dr. Stephen S. Wise;

Samuel Hlitz, Mendel N. Fisher, Rabbi Max Kirschblum, Rabbi Irving Miller, Robert Silverman

Regrets for inattendance were received from: Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner, Leon Gellman, Dr. Solomon Goldman, Rabbi James G. Heller, Edmund I. Kaufmann, Judge Louis E. Levinthal, Charles J. Rosenblom, Judge Morris Rothenberg, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Jacob Sincoff, Joe Weingarten.

FINANCIAL REPORT

A report on the United Palestine Appeal for 1941, showing income and expenditures, was submitted (Appendix A) by Mr. Montor.

After discussion, it was moved, seconded and carried that the report be accepted as submitted.

U.J.A. AGREEMENT FOR 1942

Reference was made to the series of conferences held, first by Dr. Silver, and then by Judge Rothenberg, with representatives of the J.D.C., N.R.S. and Council of Federations toward the consummation of the United Jewish Appeal agreement for 1942, which had been under negotiation since October, 1941.

A summary of the agreement, whose last clauses were approved of at a meeting on December 31st between Judge Rothenberg and Edward M.M. Warburg, was offered by Mr. Montor. It provides that the JDC receive a first allotment of \$4,535,000 in 1942, as compared with an initial amount of \$4,275,000 in 1941; the UPA receives \$2,575,000 as compared with \$2,525,000 and the NRS receives an outright \$2,000,000. The NRS is guaranteed the sum of \$2,000,000 by the JDC and UPA and will receive the amount in ten monthly instalments of \$200,000 each, if it so elects. However, the NRS, which received a total of \$2,725,000 in 1941, will have no right to apply to the Allotment Committee of the United Jewish Appeal for additional sums.

The NRS had been given the two options, one, of accepting \$2,000,000, as last year, with the right to go to the Allotment Committee, and the other, of taking a guarantee of \$2,000,000, with no right of further application to the Allotment Committee. The NRS chose the latter option.

Amounts above \$9,100,000 will be divided between the JDC and UPA by an Allotment Committee, set up in the same manner as in 1941. The JNF traditional collections, as before, remain outside the UJA pool.

Mr. Montor paid tribute to the role of Judge Rothenberg in the negotiations for the agreement. On basis issues of protecting the UPA position, he always spoke vigorously and with dignity. He felt the UPA was greatly indebted to him for the services Judge Rothenberg had rendered.

At the suggestion of Dr. Wise, it was moved, seconded and carried that a resolution be addressed to Judge Rothenberg to indicate the appreciation of the Executive Committee for the earnestness and the effectiveness with which he had served the United Palestine Appeal in connection with the formulation of the agreement of the 1942 United Jewish Appeal.

The leadership of Dr. Silver in the negotiations was noted, and appreciation voiced for the way in which he had guided the discussions and final decisions. Dr. Wise felt the acceptance of the agreement should carry with it congratulations to Dr. Silver, Judge Rothenberg and Mr. Montor.

In referring to the agreement, Mr. Montor pointed out that the UPA had committed itself in the guarantee for the NRS, and that the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth, as well as the other bodies receiving funds from the UPA, would have to take this into account in the distribution of funds. At certain periods of the year, especially in the early part, it was possible there might be nothing to distribute, since the UPA, toward its share of the \$200,000 guarantee, would be using its own income from 1941 as well as the minor income from 1942 available in the early part of the year, to meet that commitment.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the agreement constituting the United Jewish Appeal for 1942, as submitted (Appendix B), should be approved and accepted by the United Palestine Appeal.

#### NEW YORK UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

Rabbi Miller reported on a meeting of the New York United Jewish Appeal Executive Committee held the previous day, when final agreement was reached with regard to the filing of a charter for the Greater New York U.J.A. This charter was being filed on the basis of certain by-laws, already agreed to by the JDC, NRS and UPA. The principal items are:

A corporation is to be set up in which the UPA, JDC and NRS, as organizations, are specifically designated as the beneficiaries. There are to be no additional beneficiaries to the New York UJA, without the unanimous consent of the three organizations.

The membership and Board of Directors of the New York UJA shall be nominated and elected by the three organizations as Class A, Class B and Class C membership, respectively.

In the event there is no national agreement for a UJA, nor a local agreement for the distribution of funds raised in New York City, an Allotment Committee shall be set up of five neutral persons, agreeable to the three agencies. This neutral Allotment Committee shall have full power to make designations.

These provisions, Rabbi Miller reported, were put before the New York Executive Committee last night and were ratified with only one dissenting vote, Abner Bregman. Thereupon, the Committee was authorized to proceed with the filing of a charter for the New York UJA. As far as 1942 is concerned, since there is a national agreement, the New York UJA is merely a fund-raising agency, turning over its funds, after expenses are paid, to the national UJA.

Mr. Montor suggested that a special subcommittee be appointed to take up the formulation of the by-laws. He also urged that there be appointed to the New York UJA only such persons as would have the time and will to attend all meetings.

Mr. Blitz felt it would not serve the campaign merely to have people who had time to attend meetings. The New York UJA was not a policy-making organization. Its task was that of fund-raising. And only such people should be appointed as could be of service to the campaign, regardless of their ability to attend meetings.

The Chairman pointed out that a distinction must be made between the membership of the corporation and the Board of Directors the members will elect. What is needed in the membership of the corporation are people who can agree on the basic purposes, insofar as the UPA is concerned. They can then name people to the Board of Directors who can be immediately serviceable to the campaign.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a committee with Rabbi Miller as chairman be named to act for the United Palestine Appeal in the New York United Jewish Appeal and that the committee report back to the Executive Committee of the UPA.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the report of Rabbi Miller with regard to the New York United Jewish Appeal should be adopted.

The Chairman pointed out that it was expected that Rabbi Miller would bring back to the UPA Executive Committee for its consideration a list of nominees who could be named as members representing the UPA on the New York UJA as well as the by-laws for the New York UJA.

#### BUDGET OF 1942 UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

In the absence of Mr. Rosenbloom, Mr. Montor submitted the decisions of a meeting of the Budget Committee of the UPA held on December 18th, with Mr. Rosenbloom, Dr. Israel Goldstein, Mr. Charles Riss and Mr. Jacob Sincoff in attendance.

The gist of the decisions was: that the budget of the UPA for 1942 be reduced to \$139,446, as compared with \$179,325 in 1941. Within the framework of that budget there are certain revisions, slight salary increases and personnel changes. There are sharp reductions in the nature of regional activity, with respect to the maintenance of certain regional offices. The personnel was also reduced by a number of persons. The regional offices in Los Angeles and Chicago were shut down, although field representatives for those areas would be operating.

Discussing some of the responsibilities of the UPA not directly related to fund-raising, Mr. Montor referred to what had been accomplished in the national budgeting discussion in 1941. The UPA was similarly prepared for 1942 to discuss the merits of the case wherever necessary. The UPA has a large financial stake in every problem affecting community organization. Thus, some of the things which the UPA is engaged in doing and which involve expenditures may not seem, to the casual observer, immediately pertinent. But actually the UPA is protecting the position of Palestine fund-raising through efforts nationally, regionally and locally.

Mr. Montor stated that a special number of friends of the UPA were going to attend the Chicago Assembly of the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds, January 31 to Feb. 3, in the event that the subject of budgeting would again arise. There was also going to be a session devoted to the Palestine agencies at Chicago on Feb. 2. This was the first time that a session could be



arranged which all the delegates could attend. Mr. Isaac Heller of New Orleans was to be the chairman, Rabbi Silver the principal speaker and representatives of the other agencies would participate in a panel to answer questions.

It was moved by Rabbi Miller, seconded and carried that the Executive Committee accept the budget and recommend it to the Administrative Committee.

Mr. Montor called attention to the fact that the Budget Committee, in offering the budget, wanted it pointed out that certain expenditures were being incurred by the UPA which, if the Budget Committee had its own and unrestricted way, would not be incurred. However, the Budget Committee recognizes that certain expenditures must be made and they do not wish to be in the position of resisting them.

It was further moved by Rabbi Miller, seconded and carried that in accepting the budget, it is agreed that any changes shall first be submitted to the Budget Committee.

#### PROGRAM FOR CLEVELAND CONFERENCE

Lengthy discussion was given to the program of the National Conference of the United Palestine Appeal at Cleveland on January 17 and 18. Recommendations adopted by the Committee were submitted to Dr. Silver, through Mr. Montor, for his consideration.

#### UPA AGREEMENT FOR 1942

Dr. Goldstein presented for the record a copy of the agreement; (Appendix C) arrived at between the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth to constitute the United Palestine Appeal for 1942.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the agreement, as submitted, be entered into the records of the United Palestine Appeal.

The meeting adjourned at 2:45 P.M.

# Appendix A

## REPORT FOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1942

SUBMITTED BY MESSRS. ISIDOR COONS AND HENRY MONTOR, EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIRMEN

---

When a report on anticipated gross pledges of the 1941 United Jewish Appeal was last presented to the Executive Committee, it was believed that the figure would be approximately \$13,900,000. A review of the community pledges now reported, based on official allocations and on upward revision following the completion of local campaigns, not only sustains the original estimate, but indicates the possibility that the total gross figure may be revised upward. Calculations now made show that the total gross pledges of the 1941 United Jewish Appeal, including anticipated allotments nationally and further pledges to the New York City campaign, may reach the figure of \$14,220,000, which compares with anticipated gross pledges for the 1940 campaign estimated at the same time last year of \$14,055,000; a gratifying even though small increase. That this result could be achieved, despite the growing difficulties during the 1941 campaign as a result of world conditions, should be a source of satisfaction to the officers of the United Jewish Appeal who helped make this possible.

It may reasonably be expected, therefore, that when all collectible pledges have been paid and deductions made for national administration expenses as well as local campaign expenses, there will be available for distribution a net of between \$12,000,000 and \$12,100,000. The net figures are arrived at as follows:

Anticipated Nat'l Gross Pledges .....	\$ 9,381,500.	Estimated Net Cash to be rec'd at Nat'l Headquarters ...	\$ 8,975,000.
Anticipated N.Y.C. Gross Pledges .....	4,838,500.	Estimated Net Cash to be rec'd at Nat'l Headquarters ...	3,635,000.
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Making a total of .....	\$14,220,000.	Making a net total of.....	\$12,600,000.
		Deduction for National Admin- istration Expense.....	545,000.
		<hr/>	
		Leaving a possible net avail- able for distribution of .....	\$12,055,000.
		<hr/>	

Based on official community allotments and commitments which have thus far been made, the U.J.A. for 1941 records in gross pledges as of January 19th \$13,738,046.71, against which cash has been received in this office in the sum of \$9,749,993.93. The total gross pledge figure as of this date is made up of pledges of \$9,149,563.50 from the country at large and the sum of \$4,588,483.27 from New York City. In addition, the local New York City campaign office carries a further sum of approximately \$250,000 in "pledges to raise". Out of the total New York City pledges, allowance must be made for the deduction of local campaign expenses and shrinkages. While the large cities throughout the country, having Welfare Funds, make net allotments to the U.J.A. for which we are reasonably certain to receive the full amount in cash, it is not possible to carry a net figure for the New York City pledge as the proceeds are exclusively for the U.J.A. and the exact net amount to be available is not known until the last dollar has been collected.

It is of significant interest that of the gross total estimated to be raised in 1941, Greater New York will contribute about 34% in comparison with its share of 35% in the 1940 gross total and 37% in 1939. This reflects a new trend in our national campaign experience. Other of the largest cities, namely Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland and San Francisco, also contributed less in 1941 than during the preceding years. These substantial deficits were fortunately offset by the

material increases in allotments from a large number of secondary and smaller communities. In the attached table it will be noted that the secondary and smaller communities account for 37% of the total in 1941 in comparison with 35% in 1940 and 31% in 1939.

More Than \$37,000,000 Cash in Three Years

It will be of interest to the officers of the U.J.A. to note that there has been received to date at the national office of the U.J.A. as a result of the campaigns conducted in 1939, 1940 and 1941, a total sum of \$37,671,821.15.

Collections in 1941 reflected, in our opinion, the national economic and business trend of which we took advantage in our intensive collection program. During the calendar year 1941, cash remittances to our headquarters on account of the 1941 campaign totaled \$9,217,477 or 66% of the total gross pledges, in comparison with \$8,941,198 during the same period in 1940, representing 63% of that year's pledges. Including also cash received on account of 1939 and 1940 pledges respectively, as well as 1941, there was received at national headquarters during the calendar year 1941 a total cash sum of \$13,122,583.25.

The national administration cost of the 1941 campaign is \$535,000. This expense figure includes expenditures of the beneficiaries incurred from January 1 to March 15, 1941 for campaign purposes, which amounts were refunded to them following the reconstitution of the U.J.A.

Communities in which campaigns were held in which the U.J.A. is a beneficiary in the 1941 campaign numbered approximately 3,900 in comparison with 3,280 in 1940 and approximately 3,000 in 1939. A larger number of small communities are included in the campaigns of neighboring secondary and Welfare Fund cities. We are not certain that maximum funds accrued to the U.J.A. through this arrangement and we are giving the matter of included communities special attention this year. Many communities which were in previous years considered too small for campaigns and were reached by mail have been developed to actual campaign cities.



In line with the spread of Welfare Funds throughout the country, more cities raised their funds in 1941 for the U.J.A. through including this cause as one of the beneficiaries of their Welfare Fund campaigns. Our records show that some 283 communities have Welfare Funds, including some very small towns. Of the U.J.A. gross total for 1941, 55% represents allotments from Welfare Funds in comparison with 51% in 1940 and 46% in 1939. It is of further interest to bear in mind that the sums allotted to the U.J.A. represent only between 55% and 60% of the totals raised by Welfare Funds.

As in the past, the largest proportion of the funds pledged in the 1941 campaign was raised in the Spring period. The percentage ratio for 1941, excluding New York City which represents 34%, shows 50% resulting from Spring community campaigns and 16% from the Fall. Of the largest and most productive cities, only Philadelphia, Boston and Cincinnati conducted their campaigns in the Fall.

When the U.J.A. was reconstituted in March of 1941, substantial progress had been made in many communities throughout the country in the preparations for their annual campaigns. A few local appeals in fact were then under way or had already been completed. Leaders throughout the country, as a whole, welcomed the reunification of the fund-raising activities of the J.D.C., the U.P.A. and the N.R.S. into the U.J.A. and the readjustment was not difficult. It is possible that the impact made by these agencies on the communities during the two and a half months of independent campaigning heightened the interest of the communities in the programs of the agencies themselves. For many reasons, and especially through the acceleration of defense and military activities commencing during the early part of 1941 which created greatly improved business and employment conditions in practically all sections of the country, local fund-raising campaigns for the most part enjoyed wider and more generous support than in past recent years. The enactment of the new tax laws did not seem to affect the success of the fund-raising campaigns at any period during 1941.

In the early 1941 campaigns sharp reductions in contributions were made by some of the wealthiest contributors in some of the largest cities. These would most seriously have affected fund-raising results if in these community campaigns, the base for contributions had not been broadened. Also, in contrast to the situation in some of the metropolitan cities, top givers in the medium and smaller communities responded with greater generosity and, by their establishment of new standards in their respective communities, made it possible for their campaigns to attain an all-time high in fund-raising results. Through foresight and intensive application in developing new sources of revenue, success has been registered in bringing many contributors from previous lower brackets into higher brackets. As a result, not only have larger totals been recorded, but the percentage of the total income provided by the bigger givers of many of these communities has gone upward. Thus, in previous campaigns the prevailing experience was that between 70% and 75% of the total raised represented contributions from the upper brackets beginning at about \$50.00, whereas for 1941 the preliminary analysis indicates that these brackets provided approximately 80% of the total raised. Through the broadening of the base, there was a proportionate increase in the total number of givers and in the size of the gifts in the lower brackets, while at the same time the number of bigger givers increased. The ratio was sustained, with approximately 10% of the total givers in the upper bracket group, and 90% in the lower bracket group.

The national fund-raising program for 1941 had been practically completed at the time of the entry of the United States in the war on December 8. Immediately thereafter, however, friends and community leaders throughout the country began to express their concern about the possibility of the U. J. A. agencies being able to carry on their respective programs under war conditions. This is a serious problem in relation to fund-raising approaches and techniques which will have to be faced squarely in 1942. In 1942 also there undoubtedly will be increased consciousness of higher and higher taxes. Other factors to

consider will be the war relief and patriotic appeals such as the Red Cross, the USO, the British, Chinese, Greek, Russian relief and other campaigns that will call upon the generosity of the entire American community, the effect on certain businesses of governmental regulations for the duration of the war, the drafting of local leaders, workers and contributors for military or defense service, etc. etc. It is the middle bracket group which accounted for the increase in 1941 and this group may be most affected by these factors.

To the officers and executives of the J.D.C., U.P.A. and N.R.S. respectively we tender our thanks for the cooperation we received during the entire year. We hope that we may continue to look forward to even greater assistance this year when problems of fund-raising will be more complex.

In 1941 there was an unprecedented demand on the part of communities, large and small, for informed speakers for all types of campaign meetings. The U.J.A. enjoyed more widespread and more generous cooperation from friends among the leaders throughout the country in the acceptance of invitations to speak than in previous years. Their willingness to give generously of their time and service which often involved arduous travel reflected the spirit of the community as a whole for the success of the campaign. The U.J.A. acknowledges this cooperation with sincere thanks.

The Executive Vice-Chairmen in reviewing operations of the 1941 campaign want particularly to express their deep appreciation to the members of the staff both at national headquarters and in the field who loyally and devotedly gave of their services throughout the year in a spirit that reflected their own personal concern with the causes embraced in the United Jewish Appeal, giving in many cases efforts beyond the normal requirements of organizational activity.

SUPPLEMENT

Distribution to beneficiary agencies of cash received on account of  
1941, 1940 and 1939 U.J.A. campaigns respectively.

1941

Total cash received to date . . . . . \$ 9,749,993.93

Distributed to J.D.C. . . . . \$4,117,970.00

" " U.P.A. . . . . 2,434,530.00

" " N.R.S. . . . . 2,300,250.00

" " Allotment Committee. . . . . 8,500.00

1940

Total cash received to date . . . . . \$12,746,292.37

Distributed to J.D.C. . . . . \$5,930,000.00

" " U.P.A. . . . . 2,840,000.00

" " N.R.S. (from National) . . . . . 2,500,000.00

" " N.R.S. (from N.Y.C.) . . . . . 1,000,000.00

" " Distribution Committee . . . . . 25,000.00

After allowance for local campaign expenses and shrinkage, there remains  
a balance outstanding of about \$575,000. some of which may not be  
collectible.

1939

Total cash received to date . . . . . \$15,175,534.85

Distributed to J.D.C. . . . . \$7,905,666.67

" " U.P.A. . . . . 3,952,833.33

" " N.C.C. . . . . 2,600,000.00

" " Catholics & Protestants. . . . . 250,000.00

After allowance for local campaign expenses, shrinkages and uncollectibles,  
we estimate that there remains a collectible balance of approximately  
\$60,000.

1/20/42



# ANALYSIS OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE 1939, 1940 and 1941 U.J.A. AS TO SOURCE OF INCOME

A breakdown of the gross pledges to the campaigns of the past three years show the following sources of income on a percentage basis:

		<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>
Computation basis - gross pledges		\$16,125,000	\$14,050,000	\$14,200,000
 <u>I. SPRING AND FALL PHASE</u>				
New York City		37%	35%	34%
<u>Spring Communities</u>		49%	51%	50%
Major Cities	26%	24%	23%	
Rest of Country	<u>23%</u>	<u>27%</u>	<u>27%</u>	
<u>Fall Communities</u>		14%	14%	16%
Major Cities	6%	6%	6%	
Rest of Country	<u>8%</u>	<u>8%</u>	<u>10%</u>	
		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
 <u>II. MAJOR AND SECONDARY COMMUNITIES</u>				
<u>Major Cities</u>		69%	65%	63%
New York City	37%	35%	34%	
Other Spring	26%	24%	23%	
Fall	<u>6%</u>	<u>6%</u>	<u>6%</u>	
<u>Rest of Country</u>		31%	35%	37%
Spring	23%	27%	27%	
Fall	<u>8%</u>	<u>8%</u>	<u>10%</u>	
		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
 <u>III. WELFARE FUND AND NON-FEDERATED</u>				
Welfare Funds		46%	51%	55%
Non-Welfare Funds		54%	49%	45%
New York City	37%	35%	34%	
Other	<u>17%</u>	<u>14%</u>	<u>11%</u>	
		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

JANUARY 20, 1942

NIGHT LETTER SENT TO MESSRS. WILLIAM J. SHRODER  
AND SIDNEY HOLLANDER

THE UNDERSIGNED WISH TO CONFER WITH YOU AND HOLLANDER PRIOR TO CHICAGO COUNCIL MEETING ON GENERAL QUESTION OF COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY TO THOSE CAUSES WHICH ARE REPRESENTED IN UNITED JEWISH APPEAL. WE ARE ESPECIALLY CONCERNED WITH WHOLE PROBLEM OF FUND-RAISING IN WAR TIME AND WE WOULD LIKE OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS MATTER WITH YOU IN VIEW OF FORTHCOMING MEETING OF COUNCIL. SUGGEST ANY WEEKDAY MEETING IN BALTIMORE, NEW YORK OR CLEVELAND. PLEASE WIRE US CARE OF UJA, 342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY AND INDICATE TWO OR THREE DATES WHEN YOU WOULD BE FREE. HAVE ALSO WIRED (SHRODER, HOLLANDER). KINDEST REGARDS.

JONAH B. WISE  
ABRA HILLEL SIEVER  
WILLIAM ROSENWALD

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

C O N F I D E N T I A L

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1942 AT 1:00 P. M.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, 41 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY

PRESENT: Louis Lipsky, presiding: Israel Goldstein, Irving Miller, Henry Montor, Morris Rothenberg, Stephen S. Wise

Samuel Blitz, Mendel N. Fisher, Robert Silverman

- - - - -

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The Chairman pointed out that the Executive Committee had been meeting at irregular intervals, and said that unless the Committee functioned regularly, he felt it should be disbanded and that he should resign as Chairman.

Mr. Montor said that he would welcome meetings of this body regularly because there are certain decisions which could be greatly benefited by the counsel of the Executive Committee.

It was agreed that regular meetings of the Executive Committee should be held at two or three week intervals and that this decision should be communicated to Dr. Silver for his approval, since many such meetings would probably have to take place without the attendance of Dr. Silver.

MEETING OF NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PALESTINE

Mr. Montor called the attention of the Committee to the fact that the United Palestine Appeal has a body called the National Council for Palestine. Each year members are advised that they have been named at the National Conference for Palestine. Many of them are now becoming weary of the fact that there is no action in connection with this body. He felt that a meeting of the National Council in New York City would be worthwhile for the United Palestine Appeal; however, he did not wish it to conflict with the New York United Jewish Appeal.

Dr. Wise suggested holding such a meeting in honor of Dr. Silver on his return from London.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a meeting of the National Council for Palestine be held in New York City in honor of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver on his return from London. The date of April 26th was suggested.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Judge Rothenberg, Mr. Montor and Mr. Blitz to work out details of the meeting.

CASE OF MEYER GOLDBERG

Mr. Montor placed before the Committee a letter (Appendix A) from Mr. Max J. Schneider, leader in U.P.A. activities in the Bronx, addressed to Dr. Silver, expressing the concern of the Zionist Districts of the Bronx over the situation of

Meyer Goldberg who many years back was employed by the Keren Hayesod and the New York U.P.A., and, upon whose dismissal some seven years ago, was given \$1,500 severance pay. Mr. Montor said that since there is no New York U.P.A. campaign, the responsibility for this matter seems to rest on the national United Palestine Appeal.

Mr. Blitz pointed out that, although Mr. Goldberg probably has no claim whatsoever on the United Palestine Appeal, still, since Mr. Schneider and Mr. Louis Altschul are pillars of strength for the U.P.A. in the Bronx, he felt that some concession should be made to them, and suggested that \$500 be given to Mr. Schneider to be distributed to Mr. Goldberg as the former saw fit.

It was moved, seconded and carried that, if satisfactory to Mr. Schneider, \$500 be turned over to him, as an adjustment in Mr. Goldberg's severance pay, to be distributed to Mr. Goldberg as he saw fit.

#### CASE OF BERNARD STONE

In submitting a telegram from Harry Stone (Appendix B), son of Bernard Stone, addressed to Mr. Robert Silverman, Mr. Montor reported that after the death of Mr. Bernard Stone he wrote to Mr. Charles Brown of Los Angeles, member of the Administrative Committee of the United Palestine Appeal, asking him to ascertain, if possible, what estate was left by Mr. Stone. Mr. Brown replied that although he had made an effort to do this, he could get no information.

It was felt by the Committee that although some fund should be made available to the widow and son of Mr. Stone, it should be predicated upon the amount of the estate, if any, that was left.

It was agreed, therefore, that Mr. Montor be directed to make further inquiries regarding the estate, and report back to the Executive Committee.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS TO INDEPENDENT JEWISH PRESS SERVICE

Mr. Montor advised that an application had been received by the United Palestine Appeal from the Independent Jewish Press Service for subscriptions for some of its officers and field representatives for the service of that news agency.

Dr. Wise felt that it would be of great value if twenty copies were sent to leading officers of the U.P.A. It was agreed that the U.P.A. would pay the postage involved.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the United Palestine Appeal take subscriptions totalling \$1,000.

#### MEETING WITH FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE Z.O.A.

Mr. Montor reported that a copy of a resolution had been received by the U.P.A. which the Z.O.A. passed at the last meeting of the latter's Administrative Council, asking for an early meeting of the Finance Committee of the Z.O.A. with the Budget Committee of the U.P.A. for the purpose of considering fields of activity.



Following a discussion it was moved, seconded and carried that a special committee be appointed to meet with a special committee of the Z.O.A., in order to consider what the Z.O.A. has in mind in regard to this matter.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF JESSE CALMENSEN

Two years ago, Mr. Montor said, in creating a field staff for the United Palestine Appeal he had endeavored to secure Jesse Calmenson of St. Paul as a field man. At that time Mr. Calmenson was not in a position to accept. With the death of Mr. Stone, which leaves the West Coast area free, Mr. Calmenson wrote and suggested that he would be very much interested in the post. Mr. Montor said that if a payment to Mr. Stone's family were considered part of the budget of the United Palestine Appeal, it would not permit the hiring of a man to take his place. He asked, therefore, whether the Committee was prepared to consider any payment to Bernard Stone's family outside the framework of the budget, as he and other members of the Committee considered the acquisition of Mr. Calmenson's services of considerable advantage to the U.P.A.

After a discussion it was the consensus of opinion that the matter should be left open for the present.

#### NEW YORK UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

Rabbi Miller recalled that at a previous meeting of the Executive Committee, Dr. Silver had appointed a committee to suggest the names of U.P.A. members on the New York United Jewish Appeal. The following people were designated: Israel Goldstein, Sylvan Gotshal, Abraham L. Liebovitz, Louis Lipsky, Irving Miller, Charles Ress, Morris Rothenberg, Jacob Sincoff, Nathan Straus, Stephen S. Wise.

The Committee approved these names.

Mr. Blitz reported that three or four sections of the campaign now under way in New York are at least as good and some better than last year; and that several contributions will be increased. The campaign will open officially with a dinner meeting called by Governor Lehman together with Messrs. Baerwald, Straus and Rosenwald, on March 29th at the Ritz Carlton Hotel.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:10 P.M.

C  
O  
P  
Y

APPENDIX A

THE NATIONAL SAFETY BANK AND TRUST COMPANY  
OF NEW YORK  
Broadway at 38th Street  
New York City

December 29, 1941

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver  
United Palestine Appeal  
41 East 42nd Street  
New York City

My dear Dr. Silver:

I am writing this letter to you with the full knowledge and consent of Mr. Louis Altschul.

For upwards of 18 years, Mr. Altschul as Honorary Chairman and I as Chairman of the Bronx U.P.A., have been working for a cause for which Mr. Meyer Goldberg was director, the Bronx U.P.A. Mr. Goldberg was brought in from a western city to take charge of this job, and we are thoroughly familiar with the difficult task he was confronted with in making our people conscious of the importance of Palestine.

A couple of years ago, Mr. Goldberg was summarily dismissed, the justification of which I do not intend to discuss, and believe a settlement of \$1,500 was made with him. Due directly to this dismissal, Mr. Goldberg is at the present time a very sick and bedridden man without any means of support.

This matter is of great concern to the members of the Zionist Districts of the Bronx, and they have come to me with the enclosed resolutions - more will follow - seeking my help in securing some financial assistance for this broken-down individual, who has given his life for a Cause. They all feel, as do Mr. Altschul and myself, that the sum of \$25.00 a week should be voted by the United Palestine Appeal to Mr. Goldberg to enable him to keep body and soul together.

Believe me, my dear Dr. Silver, that I am fully acquainted with the financial difficulties of our organization, and have no desire to impose any additional hardships upon it, and were we not convinced of this justification of this request we would not make it. We are always talking of saving Jewish lives, and here is one worthwhile saving.

I most earnestly solicit your assistance in securing this compensation for this gentleman.

With kindest personal regards and all good wishes for a very happy New Year, I am

(Signed)

Sincerely,  
MAX J. SCHNEIDER, President

APPENDIX B

T E L E G R A M

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA  
MARCH 13, 1942

ROBERT SILVERMAN  
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL  
41 EAST 42ND STREET  
NEW YORK CITY

DAD'S SALARY FOR BALANCE OF YEAR CAN ONLY BE VIEWED AS AN  
ACT OF CHARITY, FAILS TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT HIS MANY YEARS  
OF DEVOTED SERVICE TO CAUSE OR OUR NEEDS. A PENSION PLAN  
WITH MONTHLY PAYMENT FOR THE REMAINDER OF MOTHER'S LIFE  
ALONE CAN BE HELPFUL, SATISFACTORY AND DIGNIFIED. WITHOUT  
IT WE MUST SUFFER GREATLY REDUCED STANDARDS OF LIVING.  
UNDERSTAND MEETING MARCH 13TH WILL CONSIDER SAME. YOU MAY  
IF YOU WISH COMMUNICATE MY THOUGHTS TO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.  
DAD'S LAST WORDS WERE "ANY MAIL FROM THE OFFICE?" WOULD  
APPRECIATE YOUR HELP.

HARRY STONE

C O N F I D E N T I A L

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1942 at 4:00 P.M.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, 41 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY

PRESENT: Louis Lipsky, presiding; Leon Gellman, Irving Miller, Henry Montor,  
David Wertheim, Stephen S. Wise

Samuel Blitz, Mendel N. Fisher, Robert Silverman

- - - - -

CASE OF BERNARD STONE

Following a discussion of the case of the late Bernard Stone,

It was moved, seconded and carried that the United Palestine Appeal pay to the widow of Bernard Stone, \$40 per week for three years, beginning with this date.

BY-LAWS OF NEW YORK UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

In regard to the revision of the By-Laws of the New York United Jewish Appeal, Mr. Montor called attention to the fact that the most important item to the United Palestine Appeal that had been inserted was that the final decision on an Allocations Committee, if the J.D.C., the U.P.A. and the N.R.S. could not agree, would be left to the Executive Committee of the New York U.J.A. This, Mr. Montor felt, should be avoided.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the U.P.A. members on the New York U.J.A. be instructed to ask for the deletion of the clause empowering the Executive Committee of the New York U.J.A. as a final resort to appoint an Allocations Committee; and to insist upon the framing of the By-Laws without the final clause, e.g., that Section 2c of Article 7 be omitted.

NATIONAL U.P.A. COUNCIL MEETING

Not to conflict with a meeting arranged some time previously by the American Jewish Congress for the evening of April 26th, as described by Dr. Wise, it was agreed that the meeting of the National Council for Palestine of the United Palestine Appeal should be held in New York on May 3rd or 10th.

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL AND JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

Mr. Montor called attention to the fact that the Jewish National Fund had engaged in a type of campaigning for large funds which had become a source of concern to the United Jewish Appeal. The problem had become so serious that inquiries had been addressed to the U.J.A. by individual Welfare Funds, and finally by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, which had asked the National Chairmen of the U.J.A. (Appendix A) whether the method of campaigning of the J.N.F. was in accordance with the agreement constituting the U.J.A.



It was Mr. Montor's view that everything should be done to see to it that the agreement of the United Jewish Appeal should be adhered to in good faith. After a discussion of the problem.

it was moved, seconded and carried that the President of the Jewish National Fund be advised of the receipt by the United Jewish Appeal of grievances and complaints for infringement of the U.J.A. agreement; and that he be informed that all fund-raising efforts undertaken by the J.N.F. outside of the framework of its regular activities should first be approved by the United Palestine Appeal.

#### AMERICAN PALESTINE FUND

Attention was drawn to the continued activities of the American Palestine Fund, which is making application to Welfare Funds throughout the country for increasingly substantial amounts. It was noted that officers of the Zionist Organization of America had been in consultation with the American Palestine Fund with the object in mind of placing official representatives of the Z.O.A. on the Fund. In Mr. Montor's view, this would constitute official endorsement of the American Palestine Fund and thus it would be the only body beside the U.P.A. to have that kind of official endorsement.

Rabbi Miller pointed out that if there were any conflict, it would be between the American Palestine Fund and the U.P.A. It was his thought that the Z.O.A. should refer the problem to the U.P.A. so that it could be disposed of in the light of the fund-raising problem involved.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Executive of the Z.O.A. be asked by Dr. Wise and Mr. Lipsky to present the situation at the next meeting of the Executive of the Z.O.A. and to suggest that the Z.O.A. defer a decision on the problem, leaving it to the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. in view of the fund-raising issue involved.

#### RELATION OF KEREN HAYESOD TO UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

Reference was made by Mr. Montor to a report that the Keren Hayesod of America was considering the revision of its constitutional structure, so that full and sole control would be placed in the hands of the Zionist parties, thus departing from the present status of having the Keren Hayesod represent Zionists and non-Zionists alike, as befitted its nature as the fund-raising instrument of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. Dr. Wise was asked to meet both with the Chairman of the Board and other officers of the K.H. to point out that a grave injury would be done to the fund-raising capacity of the K.H. and of the U.P.A. if there were any intimation to the contributing public of America that non-Zionists were not desired on the managing board of the Keren Hayesod.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a special committee of three be appointed to meet with a committee of the Keren Hayesod to discuss the problem before final action is taken by the latter.

It was pointed out that the officers and members of the Executive and Administrative Committees of the U.P.A. are appointed by the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth. Until such time as these two bodies acted, it was agreed to invite the Chairman of the Board of the Keren Hayesod to attend all meetings of the United Palestine Appeal.

#### REPORT ON NEW YORK UNITED JEWISH APPEAL CAMPAIGN

In reporting on the New York campaign, Mr. Blitz advised that it had opened officially at a dinner on Sunday evening, March 29th, presided over by Rabbi Jonah B. Wise. He said that up to date about \$2,000,000 had been raised, which is a little better than last year, but he was seriously concerned with the ultimate outcome of the campaign, since the tendency to decrease contributions was continuing very substantially in the upper brackets. It is notable that various substantial increases are being registered in the contributions of New York Zionists. He called particular attention to the increase in the gift of Mr. Abraham Mazer from \$10,000 to \$20,000, noting that Mr. Mazer is a member of the Administrative Committee of the United Palestine Appeal. At the opening meeting, most of the increases came from the group of men very sympathetic to the interests of Palestine.

#### REQUEST FOR COST-OF-LIVING INCREASE FROM EMPLOYEES

Mr. Montor advised that a committee of the staff of the United Palestine Appeal had been trying for several months to meet with the Budget Committee to request an adjustment owing to the increased cost of living. It had not been possible to arrange such a meeting. Mr. Montor pointed out that the United Jewish Appeal had given a special grant of \$10 per month to each employee earning up to \$60 per week.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a special allowance of \$10 per month be made to each member of the office staff of the United Palestine Appeal, to meet the rising cost of living.

#### MATTHEW HUTTNER

Mr. Silverman advised the committee that Mr. Matthew Huttner, a member of the field staff of the United Palestine Appeal, would be inducted into the Army in April, and the staff felt that recognition of this fact should take the form of a small party, the expense to be borne by the U.P.A.

It was moved, seconded and carried that Mr. Huttner should be given a month's salary by the United Palestine Appeal, a leave of absence for the duration of the war, and assurance that his position will be kept open until his return.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY FOR U.P.A. MEMBERS OF ZIONIST GUILD

Mr. Montor read for the record part of a plan for social security for certain U.P.A. employees, prepared by Joseph Schickler, who consulted with the members of the Zionist Guild and also with the U.P.A. by the direction of the Executive and Administrative Committees. This plan involves 18 people who, according to the Zionist Guild, are entitled to participation in this program. Mr. Montor suggested that a committee be appointed to consider which of these are the responsibility of the U.P.A. This plan would involve a total expenditure of about \$10,000 per year, which would include reimbursement for past services, he said.

With regard to this plan, Mr. Montor submitted the following:

(1) That the U.P.A. undertake, with its employees, to provide a retirement income based on equal contributions to a common fund by the employer and employee, which would involve for the U.P.A. a maximum amount of \$4,700, the exact sum to be determined in the light of the individuals who are entitled to retirement.

(2) That there be no provisions for past service, but in lieu of past service, the U.P.A., in the event of the severance of any employee, shall agree to make proper compensation in terms of the past service of the individual employee.

The Chairman suggested that the plan prepared by Mr. Schickler be circulated to the members of the Executive Committee, to be studied by them and taken up at a subsequent meeting, and he also felt that since most of 18 people were at present in the employ of the United Jewish Appeal, the latter should be asked to share the expense connected with the plan if adopted. However, Mr. Montor did not think that the United Jewish Appeal would agree to this.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:15 P.M.



C  
O  
P  
Y

APPENDIX A

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS  
165 West 46th Street  
New York City

March 6, 1942

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise  
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver  
Mr. William Rosenwald  
National Chairmen of the United Jewish Appeal  
342 Madison Avenue  
New York City

Dear Sirs:

The attached letter is typical of a number of requests we have had from Welfare Funds asking us to explain why the Jewish National Fund appeals for contributions outside the United Jewish Appeal.

According to the agreement between the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal, it is indicated that traditional collections of the Jewish National Fund are not to be included or to be considered a part of the United Jewish Appeal.

Does this type of appeal (made, so far as we know, in York and Minneapolis and the State of Wisconsin, and possibly other cities) constitute a traditional fund collection?

We would appreciate the interpretation of what, according to the UJA agreement, constitutes "traditional funds".

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. L. Lurie

Enclosure



C  
O  
P  
Y

APPENDIX A-1

MOSE LEIBOWITZ, INC.  
19 West Market Street  
York, Pa.

March 5, 1942

Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds  
165 West 46th Street  
New York City

Gentlemen:

Rabbi Freedman, representing the Jewish National Fund, is coming to York to raise funds for the 40th anniversary to buy additional land in Palestine.

Since the J.N.F. is one of the constituents in the greater U.J.A., I would like to know what has been the reaction to this drive. Rabbi Freedman reports that Wilmington is giving \$3,000 and that Lebanon, Lancaster and Harrisburg will conduct separate fund-raising drives for the J.N.F. These drives are to be conducted quietly among the so-called laymen who are sympathetic to this special cause. Is this type of fund-raising generally popular?

I will appreciate your advising me regarding this and any other information you can give will be appreciated.

Very truly yours.

(Signed) Moses Leibowitz  
President, Jewish Organized  
Charities of York

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL  
41 East 42nd Street  
New York City

For your background information there is sent to you herewith a copy of the report, from October, 1940 through September, 1941, of the receipts and expenditures of the Palestine agencies receiving funds from the United Palestine Appeal.

HENRY MONTOR  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 6, 1942

PROVISIONAL CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR

OCTOBER 1, 1940 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1941

OF AGENCIES OBTAINING AMERICAN SUPPORT THROUGH UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

- A. Jewish Agency for Palestine
- B. Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod)
- C. Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth Leisrael)
- D. Central Bureau for Settlement of German Jews



Issued By

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL  
41 East 42nd Street  
New York City

# I N D E X

## PROVISIONAL CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR OCTOBER 1, 1940 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1941

### I N C O M E

	<u>Page</u>
Contributions, Service Charges, Loans and Special earmarked Funds	2 - 3

### E X P E N D I T U R E S

1. Immigration and Training	4
2. Agricultural Settlement	4 - 5
3. Labor and Housing	5 - 7
4. Urban Settlement, Trade, Industry and Investments	7 - 8
5. Investments, etc.	8
6. Social Service and Relief	8 - 9
7. Education, Culture and Youth Aliyah	9
8. National Organization and Security	10
9. Administration and General Expenses	10
10. Debt Repayment	10
Statement of Income and Expenditure	11
<u>Financial Position at September 30, 1941</u>	
Jewish Agency	12
Central Bureau for Settlement of German Jews	13
Palestine Foundation Fund	13
Jewish National Fund	13
Remarks	14
Consolidated Account by Months	15



Provisional  
CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT  
OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF

- A. The Jewish Agency for Palestine
- B. The Central Bureau for the Settlement of German Jews
- C. Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod)
- D. Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth Leisrael)

Period: October 1, 1940 to September 30, 1941

S U M M A R Y

I N C O M E :

1. Contributions	\$5,176,730
2. Service Charges, etc.	798,161
3. Loans	1,787,585
4. Special Earmarked Funds	<u>320,809</u>
<u>TOTAL INCOME</u>	<u>\$8,083,285</u>

E X P E N D I T U R E :

1. Immigration and Training	\$ 190,783
2. Purchase of Agricultural Land Agricultural Settlement	1,965,712 924,692
3. Labor and Housing	304,017
4. Urban Settlement, Trade, Industry	319,541
5. Investments, etc.	81,259
6. Social Service and Relief	210,543
7. Education, Culture and Youth Aliyah	853,651
8. National Organization and Security	546,483
9. Administration	412,602
10. Meeting previous commitments (largely for land purchases)	<u>2,301,169</u>
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURE*</u>	<u>\$8,110,452</u>

EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME      \$ 27,119

\* Not including commitments on \$85,500 and guarantees on \$364,941 of the Jewish Agency.

I N C O M E

	<u>LP.</u>	<u>LP.</u>
1. <u>CONTRIBUTIONS</u>		
A. <u>Palestine Foundation Fund</u> (Keren Hayesod)		
From U.S.A.	354,501.420	
From other countries	<u>215,826.870</u>	570,328.290
B. <u>Jewish National Fund</u> (Keren Kayemeth)		
From U.S.A.	347,263.230	
From other countries	<u>202,824.007</u>	550,087.237
C. <u>Central Bureau for Settlement of German Jews</u>		
From U.S.A. (Hadassah)	112,928.128	
From other countries	<u>44,860.901</u>	<u>157,789.029</u>
		1,278,204.556
2. <u>SERVICE CHARGES, COLLECTIONS, GRANTS AND PARTICIPATIONS AND OTHER INCOME</u>		
A. <u>Jewish Agency</u>		
a) <u>Collections on Loans, by Departments:</u>		
Agricultural Settlements	9,299.076	
Labor and Housing	5,633.917	
Trade and Industry and Artisans	2,866.974	
Immigration	43.041	
Political	80.640	
Bialik Institute	90.620	
Miscellaneous	1,004.822	
From P.L.D.C. on a/c of Loan	<u>12,413.829</u>	31,432.919
b) From sale of irrigation pipes		1,502.284
c) Dividends and Interest		4,551.994
d) <u>Grants and Participations:</u>		
From Palestine Government -		
To Agricultural Settlement	192.000	
To Experimental Station	2,152.500	
From Others -		
To Trade and Industry	1,795.000	
To Labor Department	5,940.000	
To Immigration and Training Department	9,866.247	
To Crafts and Small Trade Department	2,000.000	
To Political Department	4,321.881	
To Social Service and Relief	4,142.676	
To Agricultural Settlement	5,750.500	
To Economic Research Institute	112.597	
To Miscellaneous	<u>824.437</u>	
	37,097.838	
Less: Repayment of special grant received in previous years	<u>996.250</u>	36,101.588
e) Realization of Investments		<u>2,100.000</u>
	Carried Forward	- 1,353,693.341

		<u>LP.</u>	<u>LP.</u>
	Brought Forward	-	1,553,893.341
B.	<u>Palestine Foundation Fund</u> (Keren Hayesod) Dividends, Interest, etc.		656.848
C.	<u>Jewish National Fund</u> (Keren Kayemeth)		
	a) Participation from private Land Purchasers	73,271.281	
	b) Leasehold Rent	15,812.138	
	c) Realization of Investments, etc.	<u>17,851.174</u>	106,934.593
D.	<u>German Bureau</u>		
	a) Collections a/c Youth Aliyah loans	2,015.888	
	" " Council for German Jewry	4,143.045	
	" " Miscellaneous	<u>1,086.813</u>	
		7,245.746	
	b) Maintenance charges paid by children's parents, etc.	914.942	
	c) Grants and Participations:		
	From Central British Fund	2,506.307	
	From Haavara	<u>3,130.000</u>	13,796.995
3.	<u>LOANS</u>		
	<u>Jewish National Fund</u> (Keren Kayemeth) Loans on Premissory Notes, etc.		441,379.309
4.	<u>SPECIAL EARMARKED FUNDS</u>		
	<u>Jewish Agency</u>		
	From South Africa:		
	For WIZO	1,440.188	
	For various purposes	34,917.750	
	From Emergency Committee of Hadassah U.S.A.	<u>6,200.000</u>	42,557.938
	<u>Jewish National Fund</u> (Keren Kayemeth) Deposits		<u>36,654.408</u>
	<u>TOTAL INCOME</u>		<u>1,995,873.432</u>

# EXPENDITURE

	<u>LP.</u>	<u>LP.</u>
1. <u>IMMIGRATION AND TRAINING</u>		
A. <u>Jewish Agency</u>		
a) <u>Attending to Immigrants on Arrival:</u>		
Accommodation of Immigration Hostels, etc.:		
Immigrants	1,261.245	
Refugees	621.758	
Medical treatment and Sick Insurance:		
833 Immigrants	516.820	
631 Refugees	555.835	
Loans:		
1,324 Immigrants	2,633.495	
694 Refugees	2,195.481	
Transportation to places of work:		
1,221 Immigrants	262.121	
513 Refugees	138.912	
Assistance to refugees ex S.S. Patria	1,969.091	
" " " " Cyprus	742.690	
Tents for Refugees	860.342	
Refugees' fares	11,673.842	
Refugees' payment on a/c guarantee granted in 5700, etc.	3,500.000	
Participation in Social Service of Vaad Leumi	<u>491.000</u>	27,422.632
b) <u>Training Abroad:</u>		
To Hechaluz Organizations and others		2,316.014
c) <u>To Immigration Institutions:</u>		
General Labor Federation, Hapoel Hamizrachi, General Zionists, Yemenite Workers and Greek Immigrants, General Labor Federation and Agudath Israel		207.000
d) <u>Equipment of new Immigrants' Hostel in Tel-Aviv</u>		136.088
e) <u>Administration Expenses:</u>		
Of Palestine Offices abroad	557.663	
Of Immigration Offices	<u>11,342.516</u>	12,500.179
B. <u>German Bureau</u>		
Initial accommodation loans to immigrants	962.710	
Training at institutions, agricultural Settlements and Labor Groups	<u>3,562.599</u>	<u>4,525.309</u>
	<u>T O T A L</u>	<u>47,107.222</u>



## 2. AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT

<u>A. Jewish Agency</u>	<u>LP.</u>	<u>LP.</u>
To settlers of villages and cooperative Small-holders' Settlements (Moshavim)	37,273.853	
To Communal Settlements (Kvutzoth and Kibutzim)	64,230.533	
To Middle Class Settlements	11,224.115	
To Individual Settlers	950.836	
Roads	1,844.578	
To Girls' Training Farms of Moazat, Kapealot	950.861	
To " " " " WIZO	5,281.075	
Instruction, Courses and Services	9,561.920	
Various Undertakings	8,758.262	
Investments in Agricultural Settlement Companies:		
Palestine Agricultural Settlement Associa- tion (PASA)	4,513.964	
"Mekoroth" Water Company	5,600.000	
RASSCO	178.575	
Batei Kfar Ltd.	85.526*	
Agricultural Experiment Station	31,195.050	
Grant to Daniel Sieff Institute	750.000	
Administration and General Expenses of:		
Colonization Department	7,200.176	
Technical Department	<u>3,544.174</u>	192,972.446
 <u>B. German Bureau</u>		
Sundries out of funds of Council for German Jewry, London, etc.		28,046.327
 <u>C. Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod)</u>		
To WIZO, earmarked contribution from South Africa		7,300.000
 <u>D. Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth)</u>		
Land purchase	394,522.689	
Maintenance, Watching, Taxes, etc.	63,761.607	
Occupation	4,778.386	
Loans to settlements, investments, etc.	5,948.849	
Plantation and Afforestation	<u>16,349.394</u>	<u>485,380.925</u>
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>713,679.698</u>

## 3. LABOR AND HOUSING

<u>A. Transportation of unemployed laborers to places of work, etc.</u>	545.959
 <u>B. Relief works:</u>	
Participation in road building, connecting Beilinson Hospital with Petach-Tikva Road	50.000
To Bizur Ltd. on a/c of loan to Agro-Bank for road building at Moledeth	234.464
Payments on a/c guarantees granted to Bizur Ltd. in the year 5700 and previous years	<u>4,100.918</u>
	<u>4,385.382</u>

Carried Forward - 4,931.341

\* Credit

	<u>LP.</u>	<u>LP.</u>
Brought Forward		4,931.341
C. Expenses of securing employment on Government Public Works		2,481.210
D. Buildings at Labor Camps	6,096.615	
Tents at Labor Camps	1,144.160	
Payment on a/c guarantee to Industrial Bank	<u>571.000</u>	7,811.775
E. (a) Labor Exchanges in Villages	5,434.234	
(b) Labor Exchanges in Cities	250.000	
(c) Labor Unions for regulation of Employment	<u>638.600</u>	6,322.834
F. <u>Citrus Industry:</u>		
Loans to Orange Growers to facilitate employment of Jewish Laborers	3,141.912	
To Anglo-Palestine Bank, loans as above	1,690.840	
Payments on a/c guarantees granted in 5700:		
To Workers Bank for loans to Orange Growers	1,211.744	
" " " " " (Discount Fund)	1,770.907	
" Kupath Milveh " " " "	1,470.420	
" A.P.B. for loans to Orange Packers Association	533.140	
" A.P.B. for " " " growers	<u>1,567.786</u>	11,386.749
G. <u>Loans to rural laborers for Auxiliary Farms:</u>		
(a) Through Workers Bank to Labor Groups	8,992.755	
(b) " Kupath Milveh of Hapoel Hamizrachi	375.000	
" " " " " " "		
payment on a/c of Guarantee	120.000	
(c) Through Kupath Ashrai of General Zionists	120.000	
(d) " " Milveh " Agudath Israel	83.400	
(e) " Revisionist Groups	424.000	
(f) " Nir Co. and Audit Union of Co-operative Credit Societies to Individual Workers	4,445.000	
(g) To Kvutzat Banativ	250.000	
" Individuals	<u>25.000</u>	14,635.155
H. Vocational Training, through Merkaz Haklai, Hapoel Hamizrachi, Women Workers Council		6,163.775
I. <u>Housing Loans to Laborers:</u>		
Through Nir Co. for housing at Ness-Ziona	115.000	
" Mortgage and Credit Bank for Housing at Rehovoth	1,300.000	
Through Mortgage " " " to Laborers in villages	295.000	
Through " " " " " "		
in villages - Payment on a/c Guarantees granted in 5700 to Communal Settlements	<u>662.500</u>	<u>2,372.500</u>
Carried Forward	-	56,305.339

	<u>LP.</u>	<u>LP.</u>
Brought Forward		56,305.339
For Housing at Kfar Ivri	160.000	
" " " Neve Haim near Hederah	300.000	
" " " Givat Hapoel, Binyamina	80.000	
Through Hamifde Haezrachi and Halvaa Yechisachon, Tel-Aviv	<u>200.000</u>	<u>740.000</u>
		57,045.339
J. Refugees' Labor Camps - Housing Maintenance, etc.		2,347.706
K. Payment on a/c of Guarantees to Kupath Cholim in year 5700 for loans to Communal Settlements for Sanitary Accommodation		550.000
L. Maritime Activities - Training Fishermen, etc.	6,109.100	
" " - Payment on a/c guarantee to Kupath Milveh for loans to Harbor Workers	40.910	
Maritime Activities - to Nachshon Co. for loans for acquiring fishing equipment	<u>260.000</u>	<u>6,410.010</u>
M. Investments in preference shares of Bitzur Ltd.		2,134.000
N. Subsidies and Miscellaneous		292.470
O. Administration expenses		<u>6,286.681</u>
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>75,666.206</u>
4. <u>URBAN SETTLEMENT, TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND INVESTMENTS</u>		
A. <u>Jewish Agency</u>		
(a) <u>Trade and Industry Department</u>		
On a/c participation in loans for industrial recovery 40% by Jewish Agency, 50% by Anglo- Palestine Bank, 10% by Industrial Bank	11,500.000	
Payment on a/c guarantee granted to A.P.B. in 5700 for loans for industrial recovery	4,000.000	
On a/c participation in Small Loans fund at Industrial Bank	3,500.000	
Loan to Textile Manufacturing Co. through Anglo-Palestine Bank	1,000.000	
Industrial Bank Ltd. Preference Shares	15,000.000	
Foreign Trade Institute	2,385.000	
Promotion of industry through Igud Tozereth Haaretz, technical instruction, exhibitions, etc.	4,687.359	
Promotion of home industry	1,927.828	
Administration Expenses	<u>3,628.256</u>	<u>47,828.443</u>
	Carried Forward -	"

		<u>LP.</u>	<u>LP.</u>
	Brought Forward -		47,828.443
(b)	<u>Crafts and Small Trade Department</u>		
	Small loans granted direct and through loan funds to Artisans, Shopkeepers and peddlers	9,732.054	
	Small loans (Gmilut Hessed) Funds	3,240.000	
	Subsidies to Artisans' Unions	1,074.367	
	Administration	<u>1,479.044</u>	15,525.465
(c)	Economic Research Institute		5,657.193
(d)	Department of Statistics		2,365.501
(e)	Zionist Tourist Information Bureau		<u>465.990</u>
			71,842.592
B.	<u>German Bureau</u>		
	Grants and Information Service		4,672.215
C.	<u>Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth)</u>		
	Purchase of Urban Land	1,017.284	
	Maintenance, Watching, Taxes, etc.	<u>1,366.951</u>	<u>2,384.235</u>
		<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>78,699.042</u>
5.	<u>INVESTMENTS, ETC.</u>		
A.	<u>Jewish Agency</u>		
a.	<u>Marine Trust (Tel-Aviv Harbor)</u>		
	Investments in shares	1,920.000	
	" Payment on a/c guarantee to Bizur	3,820.834	
b.	Temporary Loan to Palestine Land Development Co.	5,815.970	
c.	Investments in Tel-Aviv Development Co.	<u>2,507.500</u>	
		<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>20,064.304</u>
6.	<u>SOCIAL SERVICE AND RELIEF</u>		
A.	<u>Jewish Agency</u>		
(a)	<u>Relief to unemployed</u>		
	To Vaad Leumi for all labor organizations and Middle Class		21,340.323
(b)	Through Hapoel Hamizrachi	80.000	
	" Merkaz Eklai	1,025.000	
	" " " Hapoel Hamizrachi	150.000	
	" Hamifdeh Haesrahi	200.000	
	" Agudath Israel	<u>125.000</u>	1,580.000
(c)	Works instead of Relief		16,019.791
(d)	Relief distributed through Committee for Polish Refugees		<u>5,761.469</u>
	Carried Forward		44,701.583



	<u>LP.</u>	<u>LP.</u>
Brought Forward		44,701.583
(e) Relief to Roumanian Refugees		335.039
(f) To Air Raid victims in Tel-Aviv and Haifa		725.000
(g) Loans to Communal Settlements for Sanitary Accommodation		100.000
(h) To Veteran Zionists		1,744.200
(i) Sundry Subsidies		<u>1,449.000</u>
		49,054.822
 B. <u>German Bureau</u>		
Subsidies to Scientists, Students and Sundries		2,361.660
 C. <u>Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod)</u>		
Through Vaad Leumi to various educational and medical institutions, proceeds of Shemtov estate	205.000	
To air raid victims in Tel-Aviv and Haifa	178.925	
To Veteran Zionists	130.800	
To Refugees from Poland	<u>55.000</u>	<u>569.725</u>
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>51,986.207</u>

# 7. EDUCATION, CULTURE AND YOUTH ALIYAH

A. <u>Jewish Agency</u>		
a) On a/c participation in Education Budget of Vaad Leumi		35,768.126
b) Bialik Institute, Publication of Books, grants to Vaad Halashon (Hebrew Language Academy) etc.		3,220.337
Payment on a/c Guarantees for loans to Publishers		266.280
c) Rabbi Kook Institute, participation in Budget		1,065.000
d) Technion, Haifa - Grant		853.000
e) Marine College, Haifa - Grant		625.000
f) Habimah Theatre - Grant		237.149
g) " " - Payment on a/c guarantee		221.177
h) Ohel Theatre - Grant		450.000
i) Palestine Symphony Orchestra - Grant		300.000
j) Palestine Conservatoire of Music in Jerusalem - Grant		100.000
k) Writers Association in Palestine		250.000
l) New Bezalel Jerusalem, school of Arts and Crafts - grant		<u>300.000</u>
		43,656.069
 B. <u>German Bureau</u>		
Youth Aliyah		165,059.822
 C. <u>Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod)</u>		
To Hebrew Technical Institute, Haifa	1,287.000	
To Gymnastic Hall Building at Lemel Girls' School, Jerusalem	400.000	
To the Society for the education of delinquent children	167.310	
To the Hebrew University Jerusalem (from England)	1.060	
To Vaad Leumi for Agricultural Education of Jewish Girls	<u>206.810</u>	<u>2,062.170</u>
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>210,778.061</u>

	<u>LP.</u>	<u>LP.</u>
8. <u>NATIONAL ORGANIZATION AND SECURITY</u>		
A. <u>Jewish Agency</u>		
<u>Political Department, Jerusalem:</u>		
Land, Arab Affairs Emergency Preparations	25,776.954	
Payment on a/c guarantee granted to A.P.B. in 5700	2,000.000	
Payment Contracting Office Tel-Aviv	523.298	
London Office	11,544.908	
Geneva Office	<u>829.625</u>	40,674.785
Security - Supernumerary Police		81,014.809
Religious Affairs		4,248.249
"           "           Payment on a/c Guarantee granted in 5700		110.234
To Yeshivoth		2,951.795
Press Bureau		695.568
Information Bureau		863.281
Sports Associations: Hamacabi, Hapoel and Elitzur		<u>650.000</u>
		131,208.721
B. <u>Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod)</u>		
To Mizrahi Organization - Grant		2,725.000
To the Vaad Hayeshivoth, Jerusalem (from South Africa)		<u>1,000.000</u>
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>134,933.721</u>
9. <u>ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES</u>		
Jewish Agency		20,988.746
Central Bureau for Settlement of German Jews		4,078.503
Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod)		29,359.404
Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth)		<u>47,430.734</u>
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>101,877.387</u>
10. <u>DEBT REPAYMENT</u>		
<u>Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod)</u>		
Principal		114,717.499
Interest		18,647.147
<u>Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth)</u>		
Principal		376,201.297
Debentures		16,532.960
Interest		<u>42,090.919</u>
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>568,189.822</u>
	<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>2,002,581.670</u>

# STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Period: October 1, 1940 to September 30, 1941

	<u>Jewish Agency</u> LP.	<u>Central Bureau</u> LP.	<u>P.F.F.</u> LP.	<u>J.N.F.</u> LP.	<u>T O T A L</u> LP.
<u>I N C O M E :</u>					
1. Contributions		157,789.029	570,328.290	550,087.237	1,278,204.556
2. Service charges, participations, etc.	75,688.785	13,796.995	656.848	106,934.593	197,077.221
3. Loans				441,379.309	441,379.309
4. Special Earmarked Funds	42,557.938			36,654.408	79,212.346
<u>TOTAL INCOME</u>	<u>118,246.723</u>	<u>171,586.024</u>	<u>570,985.138</u>	<u>1,135,055.547</u>	<u>1,995,873.432</u>
<u>E X P E N D I T U R E :</u>					
1. Immigration and Training	42,581.913	4,525.309			47,107.222
2. Purchase of land and agricultural settlement	192,972.446	28,045.327	7,300.000	485,360.925	713,679.698
3. Labor and Housing	75,066.206				75,066.206
4. Urban Settlement, Trade and Industry	71,842.592	4,672.215		2,384.235	78,899.042
5. Investments, etc.	20,064.304				20,064.304
6. Social Service and Relief	49,054.822	2,361.660	569.725		51,986.207
7. Education, Culture and Youth Aliyah	43,656.069	165,059.822	2,062.170		210,778.061
8. National Organization and Security	131,208.721		3,725.000		134,933.721
9. Administration and Propaganda	20,988.746	4,073.503	29,359.404	47,450.734	101,877.387
10. Meeting previous commitments			133,364.646	434,825.176	568,189.822
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>647,435.819</u>	<u>208,743.836</u>	<u>176,380.945</u>	<u>970,021.070</u>	<u>2,002,581.670</u>

THE FINANCIAL POSITION AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1941

	<u>LP.</u>	<u>LP.</u>	<u>LP.</u>
<u>JEWISH AGENCY</u>			
<u>Excess of Expenditure over Income at beginning of the year 5701 (1.10.40)</u>			
Sundry creditors	135,024.100		
Earmarked funds and deposits	<u>102,755.898</u>	237,779.998	
Less: Cash and Banks	76,817.301		
Sundry debtors	<u>94,875.161</u>	<u>171,692.462</u>	
Balance at 1.10.1940			(1) 66,087.536
<u>Expenditure from 1.10.40 to 30.9.41</u>			
As per monthly accounts of Jewish Agency		640,009.911	
" " " transfer to Central Bureau for settlement of German Jews		1,322.362	
Payments on a/c of previous commitments and guarantees		<u>28,536.418</u>	
		669,868.691	
Less: New Commitments during 1.10.40 to 30.9.41	21,110.510		
Cancellation of Expenditure of previous years	<u>50,000</u>	<u>21,160.510</u>	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE PER CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT			<u>648,708.181</u> 714,795.717
<u>Income from 1.10.40 to 30.9.41</u>			
As per monthly Accounts of the Jewish Agency - Service charges and Earmarked funds and per Consolidated Account		118,246.723	
Transfers from Palestine Foundation Fund		426,032.821	
" " Jewish National Fund		<u>48,710.148</u>	593,989.692
		(2)	<u>120,806.025</u>
<u>Excess of Expenditure over Income at 30.9.41</u>			
Sundry Creditors	219,154.038		
Earmarked funds and deposits	<u>55,960.888</u>	275,114.926	
Less: Cash and Banks	64,581.481		
Sundry debtors	70,959.657		
Advances on a/c of the Central Bureau	<u>18,767.763</u>	<u>154,308.901</u>	
TOTAL		<u>120,806.025</u>	



	<u>LP.</u>	<u>LP.</u>
<u>CENTRAL BUREAU FOR SETTLEMENT OF GERMAN JEWS</u>		
<u>Expenditure from 1.10.40 - 30.9.41</u>	208,743.836	
Miscellaneous payments and Sundry Accounts	<u>4,757.119</u>	213,500.955
<u>Balances brought forward</u>		
Cash and Banks at beginning of 5701 (1.10.40)	12,022.137	
<u>Income from 1.10.40 - 30.9.41</u>		
Per Consolidated Account	171,586.024	
Transfers from Palestine Foundation Fund	<u>11,148.606</u>	<u>194,736.767</u>
Excess of Expenditure over Income		<u>18,744.188</u>

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND

Balance brought forward at beginning of 5701  
(1.10.40)

Cash and Banks	12,284.865	
Deposits at Banks	3,735.728	
Reserve for payment to Lloyds Bank	<u>51,000.000</u>	67,020.593
<u>Income from 1.10.40 - 30.9.41 - Per Consolidated Account</u>		<u>570,935.138</u>
		638,005.731

Expenditure from 1.10.40 - 30.9.41

Per Consolidated Account	176,380.945	
Transfers to Jewish Agency	426,032.821	
" " Central Bureau	11,148.606	
Miscellaneous payments on Sundry Accounts	<u>9,008.881</u>	<u>622,571.253</u>

Surplus at 30.9.41

Cash and Banks	8,149.430	
Deposits	<u>7,235.048</u>	
	(3)	<u>15,434.478</u>

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

Balance brought forward

Cash and Banks		57,962.214
----------------	--	------------

Income from 1.10.40 - 30.9.41

Per Consolidated Account		<u>1,135,065.547</u>
		1,193,017.761

Expenditure from 1.10.40 - 30.9.41

Per Consolidated Account	570,031.070	
Transfers to Jewish Agency	22,422.000	
" " " " on a/c of Agricultural Settlement	24,504.198 (4)	
Sundry Accounts	<u>3,793.834</u>	<u>1,020,741.102</u>

Surplus at 30.9.41

Cash and Banks		<u>172,276.659</u>
----------------	--	--------------------

REMARKS:

- (1) The deficit at 1.10.41 does not include Commitments and Guarantees totalling LP.134,398.491.
- (2) The deficit at 30.9.40 does not include Commitments and Guarantees as follows:

Commitments and Guarantees at beginning of 5701 (1.10.40)		LP.134,398.491
Reduction and cancellation of guarantees	LP. 3,409.304	
Jewish Agency Payments on a/c thereof	28,536.418	
Payments by borrowers on a/c of guarantees	<u>8,975.437</u>	<u>40,921.159</u>
Balance of previous Commitments and Guarantees		LP. 93,477.332
Commitments since the beginning of 5701	24,280.320	
Jewish Agency Payment on a/c thereof	<u>3,169.810</u>	21,110.510
Guarantees granted in 5701 (see Page 10)		<u>90,108.535</u>
Total at 30.9.41		<u>LP.204,696.377</u>

- (3) Not including reserve for payment to Lloyds Bank LP.7,000.000.
- (4) Not including LP.3,000.000 transferred to Jewish Agency, entered in Jewish National Fund Books; in the year 5700 and including LP.216,050 not yet booked by the Jewish Agency.

# C O N S O L I D A T E D   A C C O U N T

## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BY MONTHS

Period: October 1, 1940 to September 30, 1941

I N C O M E	T O T A L	1 October	9 November	4 December	0 January	February	1 March	9 April	4 May	June	1 July	August	September
	LP.												
1. Contributions	1,278,205 :	86,012	61,859	96,836 :	76,999	71,140	100,015	150,659	71,281	110,932	137,823	112,221	202,428
2. Service charges, etc.	197,077 :	17,583	7,497	20,237 :	22,009	25,628	19,354	19,504	16,451	6,891	17,653	11,553	12,716
3. Loans	441,379 :	5,690	38,648	17,340 :	53,975	69,365	30,324	23,332	25,020	34,278	36,715	51,695	54,997
4. Special Earmarked Funds	79,212 :	225	18,023	3,679 :	1,000	111	7,825			49,625	10,582	2,993	800
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>1,995,873 :</b>	<b>109,510</b>	<b>126,027</b>	<b>138,092 :</b>	<b>153,983</b>	<b>166,244</b>	<b>141,868</b>	<b>193,495</b>	<b>112,752</b>	<b>201,726</b>	<b>202,773</b>	<b>178,462</b>	<b>270,941</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>													
1. Immigration & Training	47,107 :	1,485	2,956	3,019 :	3,680	4,602	2,952	5,882	2,619	2,055	12,456	1,409	3,990
2. Purchase of Agricultural land	485,361 :	13,661	37,830	51,786 :	38,197	56,383	27,230	23,504	36,583	60,231	49,083	37,750	53,123
Agricultural Settlement	228,319 :	16,936	11,496	24,498 :	18,693	10,492	21,309	23,485	21,506	16,677	20,578	20,636	21,513
3. Labor and Housing	75,066 :	5,144	5,255	10,547 :	6,851	4,366	14,366	7,444	3,787	6,872	3,407	7,437	410
4. Urban Settlement, Trade & Industry	78,899 :	2,348	6,242	7,680 :	9,127	1,703	6,429	3,886	8,380	1,997	6,818	16,949	5,340
5. Investments, etc.	20,064 :	2,647	2,971	- :	7,043	180	952	2,552	180	548	2,410	180	-
6. Social Service & Relief	51,986 :	3,640	5,615	5,805 :	3,485	3,414	4,438	4,110	4,897	3,809	5,044	5,346	2,383
7. Education, Culture & Youth Aliyah	210,778 :	17,329	11,564	16,805 :	8,660	9,560	20,265	21,327	17,502	23,004	23,685	18,446	20,628
8. National Organization & Security	134,934 :	4,489	10,709	10,616 :	9,824	11,601	10,324	11,870	12,247	10,297	13,546	17,209	12,202
9. Administration	101,877 :	7,012	8,341	9,607 :	7,258	8,523	8,962	8,179	10,256	9,559	7,964	7,207	9,010
10. Meeting Previous Commitments	568,190 :	83,865	39,063	41,529 :	37,321	59,260	43,139	41,591	43,469	57,791	27,434	62,003	31,686
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>2,002,581 :</b>	<b>158,556</b>	<b>142,062</b>	<b>183,892 :</b>	<b>150,139</b>	<b>170,104</b>	<b>162,866</b>	<b>154,237</b>	<b>161,426</b>	<b>192,840</b>	<b>172,432</b>	<b>194,572</b>	<b>160,285</b>
Excess of Expenditure over Income	6,708 :	49,046	16,035	45,800 :	-	3,860	20,998	-	48,674	-	-	16,110	-
Excess of Income over over Expenditure					3,844		39,265	8,886	30,341			110,656	

MINUTE OF A JOINT MEETING OF THE BUDGET COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL  
AND THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1942 - 3:15 P.M.

At the office of the United Palestine Appeal, 41 East 42nd Street, New York City

PRESENT: Representing the U.P.A.

Charles J. Rosenbloom, presiding  
Charles Ress  
Henry Montor  
- Mendel N. Fisher (representing  
Dr. Israel Goldstein)

Representing the Z.O.A.

Rabbi Isadore Braslau  
Abraham Goodman  
Zvi Levavy  
Judge Louis E. Levinthal  
Irving D. Lipkowitz  
Simon Shetzer

- - - - -

Mr. Shetzer stated that at a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Zionist Organization of America in February, a committee had been appointed to discuss the budget of the United Palestine Appeal with a view to determining the exact nature of the functions of the U.P.A., and to see whether some of them might not properly be carried out by the Z.O.A.

This statement was supplemented by Judge Levinthal who described the purpose of the motion. Some of the matters that had been discussed at the Z.O.A. Administrative Committee meeting included publications, publicity, field service and conferences.

Rabbi Braslau suggested that there be an exploration of the possibilities of contracting the U.P.A. work itself, and not merely of transferring certain functions to the Z.O.A. He inquired whether it was necessary to have two organizations working in the same sphere. In view of the establishment of the United Jewish Appeal, the whole question of the U.P.A. has to be re-examined. The situation is different if there is no independent U.P.A., he stated.

Mr. Montor pointed out that the U.J.A. is a year-by-year arrangement, and that the U.P.A. must be zealous to maintain the equity in its name which has resulted in the raising of millions of dollars, and also retain the good will of leaders throughout the country in the event of any change in the nature of the fund-raising methods. He felt that the continuation of the U.P.A. activities, regardless of the existence of the U.J.A., represented insurance for the ability of the U.P.A. to hold its own in the country as a whole and in relationship to the other partners of the U.J.A.

Mr. Shetzer said that the U.P.A. exists solely as a bargaining agency, and that it functions only once a year. Even the United Jewish Appeal, he stated, doesn't raise the funds. This is done by the local fund-raising machinery. In the event of independent campaigns the people to be depended upon would be the Zionists.

Mr. Montor commented on the status of the Zionist movement throughout the country, and the strength which could be made available for independent fund-raising. He said that the status of that movement was such that it could not be said that the Z.O.A. and the U.P.A. were overlapping regardless of the amount of propaganda and promotional work that they did. The field was so vast and so uncultivated that there could be no danger of duplication. One of the difficulties of the Zionist movement was that it had inadequately developed the manpower resources of the country. If the overlapping were such that the organizations were getting in each other's way because of great successes, then there might be some point to discussing alleged overlapping of Z.O.A. and U.P.A. relationships.



Mr. Montor then commented upon the fact that the U.P.A. is itself in competition with other fund-raising agencies such as Hadassah, Gewerkschaften, American Palestine Fund, Federated Council of Jewish Institutions, etc.

The United Palestine Appeal, despite the fact that it represents the basic national institutions of the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth, has to fight continuously to maintain its prestige and the identity of its name. If it is to remain the central instrument of American Jewry for the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home, it cannot abandon the activities on which it has launched.

He observed that a great deal of discussion had been had about the size of the U.P.A. budget. In 1941 the U.P.A. had spent \$179,000; in 1942 the budget had been cut to \$139,000; and it was very likely, on the basis of economies that had already been initiated, that this would be no more than \$129,000, which obviously indicated the thoroughness of the economies being instituted. Some of these economies, he felt, were dangerous to the interests of the United Palestine Appeal, but he was acting under the compulsion of the decisions of the Budget Committee. He suggested to the members present that they thoroughly analyze the budget of the U.P.A. to see which of the items they felt were subject to actual reduction. He did not think that any of them were.

Rabbi Breslau declared that Zionists are always the ones to take a strong stand on behalf of overseas needs, and that their influence for the United Jewish Appeal had been good. He did not think that the U.P.A. was serving any purpose by maintaining a relationship with community leaders. He declared that there is a dilution of Zionist appeal by creating different approaches to the Zionists, one on the basis of the Z.O.A., and the other on the basis of the U.P.A. He felt that encouragement of the U.P.A. meant that the basic appeal of the Zionist movement itself was lost.

Mr. Montor observed that if Rabbi Breslau's point was carried to its natural conclusion, it would mean that the entire U.P.A. should be eliminated, for then the Z.O.A. itself could undertake the fund-raising. But it was evident that that was not the intention of the Z.O.A., for otherwise the Keren Hayesod would never have been created to attract the interest of other than Zionists.

Mr. Hess felt that the discussion had reached a point beyond the province of this particular committee. The Z.O.A. was suggesting that it would perform certain functions now carried out by the U.P.A. Who would pay for it? If it were a question of economy, it was evident that nothing would be saved, since the functions would have to be carried out. The U.P.A. is still a fund-raising body even if it is in the U.J.A. It should engage in education that relates to the U.P.A. He was opposed to the Z.O.A. doing the type of propaganda that should be done by the U.P.A., and then asking the U.P.A. to pay for it.

Mr. Fisher reviewed the origin of fund-raising agencies for Palestine, and pointed out that the Zionist movement itself had been responsible for the creation of new instrumentalities to win the interest of those who were not originally Zionists. During the years the Zionists, including the very founders of the movement, had tried to reach out to the general mass of the Jewish people, and had created organizations which would have an appeal on the basis of Palestine rather than on specific organizational loyalty. It seemed to him that this basis of Palestine upbuilding must be kept in mind in discussing the relationship between the U.P.A. and the Z.O.A. The logical conclusion of some of the points that had been made by some of the Zionist representatives would be to have the Z.O.A. do all the work that is now being performed by other organizations. To achieve that, the whole movement would have to be reorganized and established on new lines. He wondered whether this was the intention

of the Z.O.A. or whether it was desirable from the point of view of the Z.O.A.

Mr. Reiss pointed out that the U.P.A. and the Z.O.A. are confronted with an actual situation, and not with a theoretical position. What had to be examined was what was in the minds of the people who created the Keren Hayesod and the U.P.A. There were certain elements in American Jewish community thinking which had to be catered to. The fact is that these factors still exist. That they do is reflected, for example, in the discussions initiated by Dr. Weizmann, and being continued between the Zionist movement and the non-Zionists in America. In other directions there was an attempt to create a broader approach to the problem of Palestine upbuilding. That whole attitude was negated by any suggestion that the U.P.A. functions should be eliminated. It was not an accident, he pointed out, that the Z.O.A. itself was not collecting funds for Palestine, and yet that would be a logical development of the arguments that had been presented. The founders of the Zionist movement and the leaders of the Z.O.A., who created the Z.O.A. originally and then the U.P.A., have understood that the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home involves the participation of all elements regardless of the strength of their ideology on Zionism. To repel these elements would be to do a disservice to Palestine and to go counter to the thinking of the movement for many decades. He felt that the U.P.A., however, ought not engage in activities outside of its own field. He felt that some of the discussion on the alleged overlapping between the Z.O.A. and the U.P.A. was not relevant, since the clash, according to him, was not between the Z.O.A. and the U.P.A., but between the Z.O.A. and such a body as the American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs in the field of public relations.

Mr. Shetzer denied that the Z.O.A. representatives were in any way interested in the elimination of the U.P.A. The necessity of its continuation was realized, but there were certain functional operations of the U.P.A. which should be examined, especially since, in his opinion, it was not a fund-raising agency today. He pointed out that the same could be said of the J.D.C. which, too, is engaging in many educational activities which should properly be carried out by the U.J.A. and not by itself.

Mr. Montor observed that the J.D.C. especially, and also the N.R.S., were engaged in unprecedented promotional activities in the year 1942 - with conferences, literature, films and other publicity material to be circulated throughout the country - with a complete staff of field men. It might be noted that whereas the U.P.A. spent \$179,000 in 1941, the J.D.C. spent over \$500,000 in the same field of operation. The extent of J.D.C. expenditures was not being severely curtailed at all. Moreover, a large part of the expenditures of the N.R.S. was being devoted to keeping alive the name and functions of the N.R.S. If these two agencies were sufficiently conscious of the requirements of public opinion, especially in preparation for imminent and post-war operations, it would seem clear that the U.P.A., too, has a great responsibility as a central instrument for the national funds.

Mr. Rosenbloom pointed out that Dr. Silver at various meetings of the U.J.A., from the very beginning of that organization, had urged the U.J.A. to serve as a medium for educational promotion of the three agencies; but Dr. Silver's point of view had been consistently rejected by the J.D.C. Under these circumstances, a competitive field had been created in which the U.P.A., in justice to its relationship to the U.J.A. and in justice to its effectiveness in the American public mind, had to keep up to some extent at least with the intensive promotional programs of the J.D.C. and the N.R.S., the other beneficiaries of the U.J.A.

Mr. Shetzer realized that the U.P.A. has certain fund-raising functions to perform to support its position each year, but he did not think that the explanation that

had been given was adequate. He felt that pressure should be brought to bear on the U.J.A. so that it could perform an educational service for the agencies for which it raises funds, which would make unnecessary the U.P.A. activity.

At this point Mr. Rosenbloom, as Chairman, declared that whether the U.P.A. has a right to exist is not a question in the purview of the Z.O.A. or of this committee. It is a matter for the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth, and he felt that the discussion was completely out of order.

Mr. Goodman then read from a letter which he had received from Judge Levinthal indicating that the purpose of the meeting was to "analyze the budget of the U.P.A.", and therefore he felt that the discussion which had been had was pertinent.

Mr. Ress declared that the subject was not a matter for the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth at all, but one for the U.P.A. itself, since, when the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. is elected, it has the sole jurisdiction over the operations of the U.P.A. Therefore, he felt that the discussion was pertinent insofar as it applied to the administrative activities of the U.P.A.

Mr. Rosenbloom had before him the budget of the U.P.A., and read item by item to indicate the specific category and the amount that was budgeted for it for the entire year. In each case he inquired whether it was felt that the amount budgeted was excessive. The consensus of opinion was that the amounts were not excessive, in view of the explanations given of the need for the various activities.

After further general discussion the meeting adjourned at 7:00 P.M.