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Committee, 1941-1942.

CONFIDENTIAL

MINUTE OF A MEETING TO CONSIDER THE 1942 CAMPAIGN

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1941. 8:00 P.M.

HARMONIE CLUB, NEW YORK CITY

PRESENT: For the J.D.C. - James Becker, Joseph C. Hyman, Solomon Lowenstein
For the U.P.A. - Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Dr. Stephen S. Wise,
Judge Morris Rothenberg, Charles J. Rosenbloom
and Henry Mcntor
For the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds -
Sidney Hollander, Baltimore, David Watchmaker,
Boston, Harry L. Lurie, Executive Director
of the Council

At the suggestion of Dr. Lowenstein, Dr. Stephen Wise was called upon to preside. Throughout the session was informal in character and amicable, although several points were vigorously discussed during the course of the meeting.

In opening, Dr. Wise pointed out that the presence of the representatives of the United Palestine Appeal and the Joint Distribution Committee was in itself evidence of the desire that existed for unity in fund-raising, and the purpose of the meeting was to explore the practical details.

Dr. Lowenstein said that he and his associates, although not intending to speak for the National Refugee Service, nevertheless had the following three points to make:

1) With reference to the application of the N.R.S. for full and equal partnership in the U.J.A. in 1942;

2) The request previously submitted by the N.R.S. for priority in cash payments to it from the income of the U.J.A.; and

3) The determination of a formula of distribution of income by which a U.J.A. might be set up for 1942.

The J.D.C. was dissatisfied with the allotment granted to it by the Allotment Committee of 1941 and felt that the ratio was inequitable, as the J.D.C. had felt that the original basis on which the U.J.A. was established in 1941 was unfair to the J.D.C. Therefore the J.D.C. felt that there must be a better ratio for the J.D.C. in the area of percentages established during the past three years, that is, somewhere between 68 - 32 and approximately 62 - 38 in 1941.

The J.D.C., he said, was also determined that the traditional collections of the J.N.F. should be included in the pool of the U.J.A. In previous years the exclusion of traditional collections from the U.J.A., although objected to by the J.D.C., was permitted on the basis that the collections were small, but this was not the case any longer. At this point he referred to the Convention Issue of the New Palestine, which

contained a report from the J.N.F. showing that some \$543,000 had been raised by the J.N.F. in a ten-month period. On that basis he said the J.N.F. would raise during the year somewhere between \$600,000 and \$700,000, an amount which could no longer be considered negligible. This point was contested by various representatives of the U.P.A., especially Dr. Silver, who said that a question was being reopened that had been dealt with every year on the very same grounds. There was no use in reopening the question because the facts remained the same.

Mr. Hollander inquired whether it might not be advisable to reach an agreement on the basis of two or three years so that the uncertainty connected with these annual meetings for renewals of campaigns might not recur, thus leaving a maximum amount of energy for the conduct of the campaign itself.

Dr. Lowenstein quickly replied that the J.D.C. could not consider such a possibility. This was due to the flux in the international situation with all the unpredictability related to events in Palestine and to the situation involving the operations of the J.D.C. itself. Moreover, the heavy taxation next year and the burdensome effect of the priorities situation upon many Jewish groups which have been the backbone of giving in some areas would very seriously affect the income of 1942 so that this, too, introduced an uncertain factor which made undesirable fixing of relationships for the length of time suggested by Mr. Hollander.

Mr. Hyman, reviewing the recent experience that he had had in visiting communities from coast to coast, referred to abysmal ignorance on the part of community leaders with reference to the obligations of agencies within the U.J.A. He said that the people to whom he spoke knew nothing in detail of the work of the J.D.C., the U.P.A. and the N.R.S. This he attributed to the formula being furthered by the Council of Federations which lumps all institutions into one pot without differentiation between the importance of one organization and another. This, he felt, made for underappreciation of the heavy responsibilities carried by the agencies from the point of view of the educational job that needed to be done. He said it might be better if there were no U.J.A. and the three agencies told their story directly to each of the communities.

When it was pointed out by Dr. Wise that the communities conducted one campaign nevertheless, this was assented to by Mr. Hyman and Mr. Becker, who said that was one of the reasons why the individual educational activities of each of the three agencies would not have the adverse effect that might otherwise be achieved. Mr. Becker, too, spoke in terms as though he were prepared to advocate separate campaigns in 1942.

Dr. Silver urged that whatever decision was reached should be arrived at promptly. The interminable delays and negotiations such as occurred in 1940 and 1941 can only produce a harmful effect upon the entire country and undermine any gains which anyone might achieve through prolonged negotiations. The facts were all in -- the situation, the needs and the functions of each of the agencies have been discussed for three years in succession. Therefore, Dr. Silver proposed, in order that there might be a quick arrival at an agreement, that the U.P.A. and the J.D.C. go ahead in 1942 on the same basis as in 1941 with one qualification which he would describe. It was he who had originally suggested the idea of an Allotment Committee when the U.J.A. was first being discussed late in 1938. There

were times when the U.P.A. had not received justice at the hands of an Allotment Committee, at other times it had been given more generous consideration. But insofar as the principle was concerned, the U.P.A. was prepared to go ahead once again with a campaign in which a sum of money would be left to an Allotment Committee for distribution. The one qualification he had in mind with respect to the U.J.A. agreement for 1942 had to do with the N.R.S. which he felt might receive a lesser allotment from the U.J.A. if, on the basis of recommendations made by Professor Eli Ginzberg, Research Director of the Allotment Committee, the New York Federation might assume a share of the responsibility, since New York had not up to this time taken its proper share of the burden. He inquired of Dr. Lowenstein whether this might be possible.

Dr. Lowenstein said that he could not commit himself. However, a committee had been assigned by the Federation to investigate that very problem. He, for one, felt, however, that it might be very injurious to the U.J.A. if the Federation were to incorporate a plea for refugees, involving about \$1,000,000, into its campaign. The New York Federation had a very efficient fund-raising machinery. It would capitalize the slogan of refugee assistance to the utmost, with results that might be tremendously harmful to the U.J.A. campaign itself, which can now fall back on refugee assistance in New York as a valuable campaign stimulant.

Dr. Silver restated the figures to show that New York was not doing what other communities in America were doing in relation to either the U.J.A. or to local refugee assistance. In 1940 New York City had given to the U.J.A. in cash \$3,901,500 which included \$1,000,000 to the Refugee Service. In other words, New York City had given to the U.J.A. only 26% of a total sum raised by the country for the U.J.A.

Referring to Dr. Silver's suggestion that the U.J.A. go forward in 1942 on the same basis as in 1941, Mr. Becker said that that was not the position which Dr. Silver had taken at the close of the 1940 campaign. This time he seemed more satisfied than he had been at the close of the last campaign. There is no more reason why the J.D.C. should, feeling dissatisfied with the results of 1941, not ask for a revision.

During the course of the discussions, which ended at approximately 10:45 P.M., the following were among the points made:

The question of partnership for the N.R.S. in the U.J.A. and of cash priority was left with the U.P.A. for decision and discussion. It was agreed that at the next full meeting of the representatives of the J.D.C., the U.P.A. and Council representatives of the N.R.S. should be invited to present their case on the question of partnership status in the U.J.A.

With these two points raised by Dr. Lowenstein at the beginning out of the way, the discussion was devoted exclusively to the formula by which a U.J.A. might be continued in 1942.

The heart of the discussion related to the Jewish National Fund traditional collections. Dr. Lowenstein said that with the funds the U.P.A. was receiving from the J.N.F. a disproportionate amount was going to Palestine. Important though the work in Palestine was, he stated that a large part of the expenditures of the U.P.A. agencies went for payment of old indebtedness and for the acquisition of land. Whatever there might be said for these

operations, he felt it was more important at this particular time to bring people out of Europe and to save lives, and for that reason the J.D.C. should receive a larger share of the funds. The J.D.C. considered the problem of the J.N.F. traditional collections so vital that he felt it might even become the breaking point, although he hoped not. Throughout the evening Dr. Lowenstein reiterated the position that very definitely the J.N.F. traditional collections must be considered by the Allotment Committee as part of the entire picture.

Mr. Becker stated that in 1940 the Allotment Committee had been debarred from taking into account the J.N.F. traditional collections because of the terms of the agreement and therefore he would suggest that there be no reference at all to the J.N.F. traditional collections in the agreement so that the Allotment Committee would feel free to use its judgment on this score.

It was pointed out by Judge Rothenberg that this was the same as specifically indicating that J.N.F. traditional collections were part of the pool of the U.J.A.

Dr. Silver, Judge Rothenberg and Dr. Wise pointed out during the course of the evening that land purchase was one of the basic activities of the U.P.A. insofar as it was the very essence of the program of the J.N.F., which was known by the J.D.C. when it entered into a campaign with the U.P.A. It was fruitless to continue a discussion which, on the face of it, had no validity since it questioned the very purpose of the agency associated with the J.D.C. in a combined campaign. It was pointed out by Dr. Silver that, contrary to the position taken by the J.D.C. representatives, traditional collections of the J.N.F. had, in fact, been among the elements considered by the Allotment Committee. Thus, in the total picture of the needs of the U.P.A. reference had been made not only to the income from the United States through the U.J.A. but to the income accruing to Jerusalem from every other country in the world, including even Hadassah, and that, moreover, the income from the J.N.F. had also been taken into consideration and it was after all these factors had been considered that the Allotment Committee had voted a sum which still left a very substantial deficit to the agencies operating in Palestine. The J.D.C., however, had not offered to the Allotment Committee any statement of the income that had been received for work of the J.D.C. from other sources, whether from American agencies operating in the same field or from the countries in which the J.D.C. functioned. This was exactly the opposite of the treatment of the U.P.A. figures. For the J.D.C. to insist upon treating the J.N.F. traditional collections as part of the U.P.A. would be as just as for the U.P.A. to insist that the \$650,000 campaign for Santo Domingo, which has just been launched, should also be considered part of the income of the J.D.C. Every time that the J.D.C. leaders wanted to undertake a new project they always created a new corporation which could be disavowed as having any connection with the fund-raising of the J.D.C.

Mr. Montor called attention to the fact that the figures cited by Dr. Lowenstein and Mr. Hyman were in error, but that as Professor Ginzberg had reported to the Allotment Committee, the total sum that was estimated to be received by the U.P.A. from the J.N.F. for the entire twelve-month period covering the calendar year 1941 was \$500,000. Moreover, the income of the J.N.F. had not been \$50,000 or \$100,000, as had been stated by Dr. Lowenstein as one of the reasons why the J.D.C. assented to the exclusion of the traditional collections, but that in 1938 the J.N.F. had raised over \$300,000. During the

period between 1938 and 1941 the income of fund-raising agencies in the United States, generally speaking, had increased from 250% to 400%, but this had not been true in the case of the J.N.F., which showed very definitely that the existence of the U.J.A. had served as a brake upon the income producing possibilities of the J.N.F. Moreover, the J.N.F. had a history of forty years which involved a unique relationship to the Jewish masses. To incorporate the J.N.F. traditional collections into the U.J.A. would be of no advantage to any of the agencies because it would reduce the income for the J.N.F. without in any way enlarging the resources upon which the U.J.A. itself could count. The N.R.S. had appealed in 1941 for permission to accept grants from foundations whose charters or rules did not permit awards to non-American agencies. The N.R.S. had pleaded that it would be unfair to deprive it of this additional income which could not possibly come to the other agencies in the U.J.A. The U.P.A. had accepted this position and the N.R.S. was receiving large sums from foundations. By the same token, to refuse to permit the J.N.F. to go on with its traditional collections was to deprive the National Fund of a source of income which no one else could reach.

Mr. Montor stated that there were many offsetting factors that could be placed next to each other as between the U.P.A. and the J.D.C. Mention had been made of the J.N.F., but on the other side there was the Transmigration Bureau set up by the J.D.C. There was in the treasury of the Transmigration Bureau \$3,500,000. This sum did not in any way represent income for the J.D.C. and could not be expended by the J.D.C., but the fact of the matter was that the existence of this large sum of money eased the burden on the J.D.C., which was claiming that it needed more money for emigration purposes. But if people in America were prepared to make available privately such large sums it removed from the J.D.C. a substantial part of the responsibility.

This argument was resented by Mr. Hyman, who stated that the Transmigration Bureau had nothing whatever to do with the J.D.C. and that the ability of some private individuals to bring their relatives over from Germany certainly did not absolve the J.D.C. responsibility of bringing from Germany people without funds.

Judge Rothenberg indicated that he saw no basis for a revision upward of the ratio for the J.D.C. On the contrary, he said, the Palestine community was performing a function of extreme importance to the world today and it was essential that the American Jewish community bolster that function. On the other hand there had been no change with respect to the J.D.C.'s area of activity which would indicate the necessity for an enlarged ratio in relationship to the U.P.A. It was true that each of the agencies could use as much money as could be raised, but nevertheless in viewing the possibilities for 1942 realistically facts ought to be taken into consideration, and to his mind it was eminently fair if the U.P.A. was prepared to proceed in 1942 on the basis of 1941.

At one point Dr. Silver referred to the fact that originally in 1939 he had suggested a method whereby large sums of money could be saved by each of the agencies. This would involve an abandonment of the separate activities of each of the agencies in relation to the promotion of their programs in terms of regional conferences, literature, etc. To his regret this suggestion had been consistently rejected. He felt that in 1942 it would conserve the

energies and heighten the enthusiasm of the Jewish leaders in the localities if instead of being driven to conferences arranged by each of the agencies separately there was a unified attempt to reach the communities with a single story of the needs, giving justice to each of the agencies involved. This point was seconded by both Mr. Hollander and Mr. Lurie.

Mr. Becker said that to his mind a more equitable approach to the 1942 formula would be not the 1941 ratios but an average struck on the basis of the allotments for the past three years. Mr. Montor commented that if such an average were taken, considering the total sums distributed during the three-year period, it would be found that the percentage accruing to the U.P.A. and J.D.C. in 1942 would be virtually the same as was agreed to in 1941.

Mr. Rosenbloom did not feel there was any validity to the position taken by Mr. Hyman that the reason why the U.J.A. suffered was because of the failure to carry out an educational program by each of the agencies separately. He said that the standard of intelligence and understanding among the Jewish communities of America with respect to communal problems was no lower than that of the community as a whole with respect to other activities, whether they be philanthropic or international in character. The average did not concern itself with details but was concerned only with general objectives.

At the close of the meeting, at the suggestion of Dr. Silver, it was agreed that, in order to expedite action, one person representing the J.D.C., the U.P.A. and the Council of Federations respectively should meet promptly to deal with some of the problems that had been raised at this meeting to explore the situation further. Dr. Wise urged this be done as quickly as possible so that the impression might not be created in the country as a whole that there was undue delay or that friction had developed.

It was suggested that J.D.C., U.P.A. and Council representatives meet on the afternoon of Election Day at a mutually convenient time. The group represented at the meeting at the Harmonie Club could then be called together, if so desired, after this smaller group had its own meeting.

At the close of the meeting, Dr. Silver and Mr. Becker had a private discussion of some of the points that had been raised during the meeting.

CONFIDENTIAL

MINUTE OF A MEETING TO CONSIDER A 1942 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
AT UNITED JEWISH APPEAL OFFICE, 342 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW YORK CITY, NOVEMBER 4, 1941, 3:30 P.M.

PRESENT: Judge Morris Rothenberg and Henry Mentor for the United Palestine Appeal; Harold Linder and Joseph C. Hyman for the Joint Distribution Committee; David Watchmaker and Harry Lurie for the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

After preliminary conversation, Judge Rothenberg pointed out that the position of the U.P.A. had been stated at the last meeting, at which Dr. Silver had said that the U.P.A. was prepared to proceed in 1942 on the basis of 1941. It was now for the J.D.C. to state its position.

Mr. Linder said that last year the country had forced a U.J.A., but that the J.D.C. had made the chief sacrifice in order to make such a united appeal come about. The J.D.C. had been reduced from a percentage of 67.6 in 1940 to 62.6 in 1941, whereas the U.P.A. had gone up both by percentage and by total. In trying to achieve a formula for 1942 the J.D.C. was suggesting that it would be fair to take the income of the last three years, both as originally distributed and including the sums awarded by the Allotment Committee, and to strike an average of these amounts. That average for the total distribution for the three years of 1939, 1940 and 1941 was 65.7 for the J.D.C.

As these figures were applied to the initial sum distributed last year of \$8,800,000, that would mean \$4,467,600 for the J.D.C. as against \$4,275,000 in 1941, and \$2,332,400 for the U.P.A. as against \$2,525,000.

Judge Rothenberg, pointing out that he was merely asking a question and not committing the U.P.A., asked what the J.D.C. would require if the U.P.A. were to receive a basic minimum of \$2,525,000. Computation showed that this would require an initial distribution between the U.P.A. and J.D.C. of \$7,361,000 to be divided as follows: \$2,525,000 to the U.P.A. and \$4,836,000 to the J.D.C., or \$561,000 more than the J.D.C. had received in its initial allotment in 1941.

Mr. Linder and Mr. Hyman both pointed out that in 1941 the J.D.C. had started off with almost a million dollar reduction in its allotment as compared with 1940 in order to bring about a united appeal.

Mr. Linder was asked whether the J.D.C. would consider the distribution of all income from a 1942 campaign on a percentage basis which would eliminate an Allotment Committee. Mr. Linder said that that was unacceptable and that the country wanted an Allotment Committee. This was also the position taken by Judge Rothenberg.

Called upon for an opinion as to the merit of Mr. Linder's proposal, Mr. Watchmaker said that all that he and the officers of the Council of Federations were interested in was to see that the two parties come together and not to pass judgment on what they had agreed upon.

In general, Mr. Watchmaker felt that the Allotment Committee in 1941 had ignored the original amounts distributed. Thus, if there seemed to be any situation which required rectification as a result of the original allotments this would be done by the Allotment Committee. He thought that the need

of the country was such that it would not be impressed by argument on one side or another revolving about 65% or 62%. What the country was concerned with was the continuation of a united campaign.

Judge Rothenberg made two observations with respect to the N.R.S. In the first place, there was the question of having the New York Federation assume part of the legitimate load of the N.R.S. as it referred to New York City. In the second place, he wanted it understood that any agreement arrived at between the U.P.A. and J.D.C. would not later be upset by the N.R.S. by virtue of subsequent demands and that the ratios that would be set up between the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. would also be binding with respect to the N.R.S.

Judge Rothenberg inquired whether the J.D.C. proposal offered by Mr. Linder would exclude the J.N.F. collections.

Mr. Linder replied that there is a question about the traditional collections of the J.N.F. The J.D.C. feels that these traditional collections are going upward constantly. When the first campaign was agreed upon it was said that the traditional collections were small and negligible and therefore could be ignored, but when they went up sharply year after year they constituted a serious problem to the U.J.A. because they took income which might otherwise go to the U.J.A.

This point of view was disputed by Judge Rothenberg and by Mr. Montor.

Mr. Linder suggested that an average be struck of what the J.N.F. had raised during the past three years, that a ceiling be put on any further traditional collections by the J.N.F. and that any amount above that ceiling go into the U.J.A.

Judge Rothenberg emphasized that whatever might be the language with respect to the National Fund in the agreement, the fact was that the Allotment Committee had taken into account the J.N.F. collections in the same way as there had been taken into account all the income received in Jerusalem from all sources.

Mr. Watchmaker, referring to the proposal of Mr. Linder that an average be taken of J.N.F. traditional collections, pointed out that this would amount to about \$400,000. In 1941 it was estimated that the J.N.F. had received a net income of \$500,000. In other words, the amount being talked about was really negligible. However, wouldn't a decision to put National Fund collections into the U.J.A. automatically decrease the income of the J.N.F.? He described a series of interviews he had had with a number of important people in Boston who were active in the J.N.F. and also in the Welfare Fund. He asked each of them whether, if the National Fund collections were put into the U.J.A., this would affect their giving to or work for the J.N.F. They all agreed that it would. Thus, Mr. Watchmaker said, a loss would be caused to the J.N.F. and no gain would result to the U.J.A.

Mr. Linder replied that there was an offset in this situation in the fact that some people are not giving to the U.J.A. because it includes Palestine. Thus the J.D.C. is suffering, as are the U.P.A. and the N.R.S. also. He did not feel it right that a premium should be given to people who had a channel for contributions to the U.P.A., whereas there was no similar channel for friends of the J.D.C. Why would it not be proper for the J.D.C. to start a separate collection of its own along the same lines? Judge Rothenberg pointed out that this was not realistic, that the J.D.C. knew from the very beginning that the J.N.F. traditional collections were a separate entity and had agreed to their exclusion.

Mr. Lurie offered what he described as the Welfare Fund point of view. He thought that the additional income obtained by both the N.R.S. and the J.N.F. affected the Welfare Funds. He believed that a ceiling should be put on the amounts that might be derived from outside collections.

Pointing to the experience that he had with communities raising funds for the U.J.A., Mr. Montor declared that he did not feel that the J.N.F. traditional collections hurt the U.J.A. in any community. As an example he asked Mr. Watchmaker if the activity conducted by the J.N.F. in Boston in any way depleted the allotment to the U.J.A. from the Boston campaign. Mr. Watchmaker said that it did not and also agreed that the effect upon other communities throughout the country was negligible, if not non-existent.

Mr. Hyman reviewed the growth of the J.N.F. collections and said they had become an important source into which many people were putting their gifts instead of contributing their whole resources to the local U.J.A. drives.

Mr. Lurie said that what was important was a definition of the methods that the J.N.F. might employ and that a distinction be made between traditional collections and the large campaigns on which the J.N.F. sometimes embarked. If there were such a definition this would also be helpful to the Welfare Funds.

Mr. Watchmaker examined an analysis printed in the New Palestine of the sources from which the J.N.F. derives its income. He said that there was not \$100,000 out of the \$500,000 prospective income that might be interpreted as affecting Welfare Fund drives. Under these circumstances he did not think that the argument had any substance.

Judge Rothenberg, replying to the suggestion that some people were giving money to the J.N.F. rather than to the U.J.A., said that a question might be raised with respect to Santo Domingo. Several members of the Board of Directors of the J.D.C. were engaged in that enterprise. Contributions to that source would certainly affect the U.J.A. more than the J.N.F. collections did.

Mr. Watchmaker asked if the J.D.C. would be satisfied if a top of \$500,000 would be set for the traditional collections of the J.N.F.

Mr. Linder answered in the negative, saying that \$500,000 was the peak. He thought that \$400,000 was a sufficiently high mark.

Mr. Lurie asked that the U.P.A. representatives give a frank statement on whether they found the J.D.C. proposal of Mr. Linder acceptable.

Judge Rothenberg said he could not give his personal view, since that would carry no weight. It was for the U.P.A. officially to state its view. He could only observe that it was a large additional amount which the J.D.C. was asking.

He concluded that there was NO CHANCE WHATSOEVER of the U.P.A. agreeing to any change in the arrangement with respect to the J.N.F.

Judge Rothenberg said that he would take back the other proposal to the U.P.A.

It was agreed that there would be another meeting some time on Monday or Tuesday of next week.

HM:EH

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

41 EAST 42nd STREET

MEMORANDUM

Date November 6, 1941

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

From Mr. Henry Montor

Subject

I am sending you herewith for your confidential background information, the minutes of a second meeting which was held on November 4, 1941, to consider the 1942 United Jewish Appeal.

EM:BC

enc.

3

CONFIDENTIAL

MINUTE OF A MEETING TO DISCUSS THE 1942 CAMPAIGN

AT THE HOME OF MR. HAROLD LINDER, 886 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

November 9, 1941 at 11:00 A.M.

PRESENT: Harold Linder and Joseph C. Hyman for the Joint Distribution Committee; Judge Morris Rothenberg and Henry Montor for the United Palestine Appeal; David Watchmaker and Harry Lurie for the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

Judge Rothenberg stated that he had presented to his colleagues in the United Palestine Appeal an account of the proposal that had been made by the Joint Distribution Committee representatives at the last meeting of the group on November 4th. Much as the U.P.A. appreciated the problem of the J.D.C., it was felt that nothing had occurred which warranted a change in the situation from that which existed in 1941. In the first place, the Allotment Committee of the 1941 U.J.A. had very carefully analyzed the rate of expenditures of the various bodies and had, as a matter of fact, given the U.P.A. an even higher percentage than it received from the original distribution by agreement with the J.D.C. early in 1941. Thus the requirements of the U.P.A. were vindicated by the Research Committee. Secondly, there had been no change in the international situation which would justify the disproportionate ratios now suggested by the J.D.C. The needs of Palestine had grown - it was essential that the American Jewish community at least maintain and, if possible, extend its measure of support of the Yishuv. Thirdly, there were other projects being undertaken by men associated with the J.D.C. which could not be ignored in the total picture of what the J.D.C. was receiving. There was, for instance, the Santo Domingo project which was making applications to Welfare Funds in a campaign for \$650,000. It might be denied that the J.D.C. was sponsoring the undertaking, but the money would come from men of means whose gifts to the U.J.A. would thereby be affected or from Welfare Funds which would deduct the amounts from the U.J.A. allotment. Many people were of the belief that such work as was being carried on in Santo Domingo was in the province of the J.D.C., since it involved reconstruction.

Furthermore, there were other campaigns in the same field as the J.D.C. as, for example, the Ort. It should be recalled that several years ago the total American budget of Ort was supplied by the J.D.C. When that became too costly it absolved itself of responsibility for Ort, which then launched its own campaign, which is beginning to raise substantial sums. In some respects the work of Hias fell within the framework of the J.D.C. The U.P.A. people, Judge Rothenberg continued, feel that any change in the ratios would reduce the position of the U.P.A. unjustifiably. Originally the relationship between the J.D.C. and U.P.A. had been 50-50, then it went down to 60-40 and now it had gone to 65-35. Now it was being suggested that even this ratio should be further reduced.

Under all these circumstances, the U.P.A. was compelled to reiterate its desire to continue with the U.J.A. on the same basis as 1941. If there were any inequities then, as Mr. Watchmaker had suggested at the last meeting, these could easily be rectified by the Allotment Committee. The U.P.A. was prepared to take its chances on the Allotment Committee decision.

Mr. Linder said that he too could go into a lengthy recital of the needs of the J.D.C., but he felt that no purpose could be served by this. If the U.P.A. felt as Judge Rothenberg had indicated then the people attending the meeting could adjourn for a drink and call it a pleasant morning. There would be no point in continuing the discussion.

After this there were a few minutes of desultory conversation in which the positions of the U.P.A. and the J.D.C. were again touched upon. During this Judge Rothenberg called attention to the possibility of a reduction in the amount for the N.R.S. and quoted from the report of Professor Eli Ginzberg, Research Director of the 1941 Allotment Committee, who had stated that if certain economies were undertaken and such a department as the Resettlement Division abandoned, the N.R.S. would require a total of not more than \$2,000,000. The U.P.A. was prepared, through a reduction of the amount to the N.R.S., to see to it that some consideration be given to the J.D.C. in the distribution of this sum.

Mr. Linder declared that at the first meeting at the Harmonie Club it had been agreed that the only subject to be discussed was the relationship between the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. and that only after that had been established would the question of the N.R.S. relationship be gone into. Under these circumstances he could not comment one way or another on Professor Ginzberg's report or on the N.R.S.

Mr. Harry Lurie took issue with Professor Ginzberg's interpretation of the needs of the N.R.S. and said that it was likely that the N.R.S. would need a sum of \$2,500,000 to \$2,750,000 during the year 1942. He declared that Professor Ginzberg was having occasion to revise some of the views he had expressed on the N.R.S. in his report to the Allotment Committee.

Mr. Watchmaker asked if Messrs. Linder and Hyman could leave the room so that he and Mr. Lurie could have a private conversation with the representatives of the U.P.A. This was acquiesced to by Messrs. Linder and Hyman.

Mr. Watchmaker then undertook, in what he said was a personal, off-the-record way, to convince the U.P.A. of the desirability of making some concession to bring about a united campaign. Theoretically, the J.D.C. was correct in its position with respect to J.N.F. traditional collections. However, he still had the view that any limitation upon the J.N.F. could only hurt the income for Palestine without in any way benefitting the U.J.A. Under these circumstances, therefore, he was most desirous that the J.N.F. continue to be excluded from the consideration of the U.J.A.

In 1941 the J.D.C. had made the principal sacrifice to bring about a united campaign, it had lost \$975,000 in comparison with the initial allotment which it received in 1940. It would not be unfair if the U.P.A. at this time made some kind of concession, especially in view of the exclusion of the J.N.F., in order to achieve unity.

The J.D.C. was asking for a revision of the ratio in 1942 which, giving the U.P.A. \$2,525,000 as an initial allotment, would provide the J.D.C. with \$561,000 more than its initial allotment of \$4,275,000 in 1941. He would suggest a compromise; that is, that the U.P.A. agree that the J.D.C. should receive an additional \$250,000, giving it an initial allotment in 1942 of \$4,525,000 instead of \$4,275,000.

Judge Rothenberg said that he was in no position either to accept or to discuss Mr. Watchmaker's proposal. He appreciated the fine spirit with which he had participated in the sessions and understood the desire which he had for a unified campaign. It was not fair to include the J.N.F. as a bargaining point in the discussion, since it had always been excluded from the U.J.A. and since in any event the U.P.A. was taking less than the 40% relationship that it had in former years regarded as a minimum in its relationship to the J.D.C.

Mr. Watchmaker undertook to meet with Dr. Silver at the earliest opportunity to see if he could not give him his point of view after having heard the positions of both the J.D.C. and U.P.A.

After a brief period of pleasant interchange the meeting dissolved.

HM:EH



UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

41 EAST 42nd STREET

MEMORANDUM

Date November 10, 1941

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

From Mr. Henry Montor

Subject

I attach hereto for your confidential background information a copy of the minutes of a third meeting which was held on Sunday, November 9, 1941, to consider the 1942 campaign.

HM:JB

Encl.

November 12, 1941

Judge Morris Rothenberg
305 West End Ave.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Judge Rothenberg:

I just had word from Mr. Montor about the last meeting which you had with the JDC. I want to thank you for the fine and impressive way in which you presented the case of the UPA. During the meetings of the Allotment Committee I found Mr. Lindner to be quite a smart and aggressive bargainer a la Wall Street brokers -- but not very impressive. He will come down from his high horse.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ARS:BX

December 3, 1941

Judge Morris Rothenberg
305 West End Ave.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Morris:

When the meeting is called of the negotiators, please insist that Mr. Watchmaker, of Boston, be invited to attend the meeting because his proposals have served heretofore as the basis of our discussions. His proposals, you will recall, cover the three organizations, and it is in the hope of getting a quick agreement that we agreed to give the Joint Distribution Committee an additional \$250,000 while the United Palestine Appeal will content itself with an additional \$50,000. It was assumed that the National Refugee Service would be more than satisfied with the \$2,000,000. Judging from my conversation with Mr. Hyman, yesterday, the NRS is far from being satisfied, and the whole matter may have to be opened up again. Clearly if the NRS makes any additional demands for funds, then our ratio agreement with the JDC falls to the ground.

The NRS will raise the question of priority payments to assure them a working capital. Please remind them that while not bound by any agreement, we made such priority payments possible in 1940, and that we are prepared to do so again (on the basis of Mr. Greenman's letter to me, enclosed herewith) as soon as the 1942 agreement is signed. Undoubtedly the UPA will be prepared to make satisfactory arrangements also in 1942, based on conditions as they develop. But priority payments should not be made part of the basic agreement.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK
Enc.

MINUTE OF A MEETING TO DISCUSS 1942 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6th, 11:30 A. M.

HARMONIE CLUB, 4 E. 80th Street, New York City.

PRESENT: For the National Refugee Service - William Rosenwald, David Sulzberger and Albert Abramson.
For the Joint Distribution Committee - Harold Linder and Joseph C. Hyman.
For the United Palestine Appeal - Judge Morris Rothenberg and Henry Montor
For the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds - Sidney Hollander, David Watchmaker and George Rabinoff.

The purpose of the meeting, which lasted from 11:30 A. M. to 3 P. M., was to discuss the relationship of the N.R.S. to a 1942 U.J.A., inasmuch as the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. had already come to an understanding to the effect that in 1942 the J.D.C. would receive an original allotment of \$4,525,000 and the U.P.A. \$2,575,000 with the balance, aside from any original amount for the N.R.S., to go to an Allotment Committee.

At the beginning of the meeting Mr. Sulzberger stated that the N.R.S. was not prepared to discuss 1942 until its cash problem was disposed of. It had an indebtedness of over \$700,000 and would have to close its doors unless it could receive an acceleration of \$300,000 during the month of December, in addition to the amount to which it would normally be entitled in the distribution of the December U.J.A. funds. This would involve a total for it during the month of December of between \$420,000 and \$450,000.

Judge Rothenberg pointed out that the cash position of the N.R.S. was not an isolated problem, that it was bound up with the total picture for 1942 and that all of the aspects of the situation could be discussed at the same time.

Messrs. Sulzberger and Rosenwald did not agree to that position. They said they could not go further until they were assured that they could

count on that acceleration. They had written letters appealing for support of their position but no action had been taken. It had now become necessary to have guarantees.

Judge Rothenberg pointed out that the U.P.A. had the utmost sympathy for the cash position of the N.R.S. and would do everything possible to help meet the situation, but he did not see why the 1942 picture could not be discussed at the same time.

Mr. Sulzberger said that the N.R.S. had to take this position because it could not conduct negotiations with a shotgun aimed at it.

Judge Rothenberg replied that if any shotgun was being held it was by the N.R.S., which was saying to the other agencies, "Give us the \$300,000 acceleration or else". As far as he was concerned, he could only reiterate the sympathy which the U.P.A. was prepared to evince toward the N.R.S. Both Dr. Silver and he had made it very clear that they were going to cooperate but if it were demanded of him that he give a written guarantee ~~and~~ that before any discussion could be had on 1942 he would not do so.

After a lengthy discussion on this subject, in which Mr. Linder pointed out that the J.D.C. had done everything possible during the year to meet the cash needs of the N.R.S. and did not know whether at this time it could assent to an acceleration which would bear so heavily upon its own resources, ~~it~~ was stated by Mr. Linder and Judge Rothenberg that they would be prepared to recommend to their agencies such an acceleration.

Judge Rothenberg stated that insofar as discussion had taken place on the N.R.S., there was the desire to make available to the N.R.S. an original allotment of \$2,000,000, the same as in 1941, whatever additional amount the N.R.S. might receive being dependent on the action of the Allotment Committee.

Mr. David Sulzberger, on behalf of the N.R.S., stated that this was unsatisfactory. The proposal of the N.R.S. for 1942 was as follows: \$2,000,000 as an initial allotment to be paid out at the rate of \$250,000 a month during the first eight months of the year; a guarantee for such payment month by month to be given by the J.D.C. and the U.P.A.; an additional amount of \$1,000,000 to the N.R.S. beyond the eight-month period in the event that an amount similar to that raised in 1941 is obtained in 1942, with the N.R.S. having no claims on the Allotment Committee. In the event that ^{not as much} ~~some~~ money is raised in 1943 then the N.R.S. wants half of whatever is raised above \$9,100,000, which would constitute the basic allotments to the three organizations, that is the J.D.C., the U.P.A. and the N.R.S. The additional \$1,000,000 for the N.R.S. would have to be paid out in the calendar year 1943.

It was this proposal of the N.R.S. which was the subject of discussion during the entire meeting.

Mr. Linder asked how the N.R.S. could fix its needs so far in advance. If the N.R.S. needed only \$2,300,000 in 1942, why should it demand a total of \$3,000,000?

Mr. Sulzberger replied that then the N.R.S. would be in the same position as all other efficiently running organizations - it would have a working fund for 1943.

Mr. Linder observed that that was a luxury which no Jewish organization could afford at this time.

Mr. Hollander asked whether the N.R.S. had taken up with the New York Federation the question of assistance for refugees who were a proper responsibility of New York City. This problem had been widely discussed throughout the country and should receive consideration.

Mr. Rosenwald said that there was a misconception of the relationship of the New York Federation to the refugees in New York. It was frequently said that other communities/making funds available for refugee purposes within their local Federations, in addition to what they were giving to the U.J.A. The situation was quite different, however. The funds in those other communities were being given not by the local Federation but from the Welfare Fund collections. There was no Welfare Fund in New York City. However, the New York Federation was giving substantial assistance to the refugee problem, it being estimated that the Federation was spending some \$300,000 a year on refugee services.

Mr. Hyman interjected that the Federation had consistently declined to accept the responsibility. Perhaps Mr. Hollander might take up the question with the New York Federation as President of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds and achieve greater success than others who had thus far discussed the problem.

Mr. Abramson stated that the N.R.S. had a budget of \$3,100,000 for 1941. On the basis of its plans for 1942 and the request it was making of the U.J.A. ^{for 1942} it hoped to start 1943 with a working fund of \$300,000.

Judge Rothenberg asked if it were not true that the needs of the N.R.S. had decreased and there was every likelihood that they would continue to decrease, or at least would remain static. Under those circumstances, how did the N.R.S. justify its request for more money than it received in 1941.

Once again he was told that the N.R.S. could not continue its operations year after year without having a working fund with which to start the ensuing year.

After an hour and a half of discussion given over to the cash needs and problems of the N.R.S., Mr. Montor said that if the internal positions of the agencies were relevant to the discussion, then attention should be called to the problem of the U.P.A. This agency had received totally inadequate amounts from the U.J.A. Faced with the same kind of situation as confronted the N.R.S.,

the agencies in Palestine had had to borrow millions of dollars. This was an obligation upon the Jews of America as binding as any responsibility which they could have. Moreover, the cash position of the Jewish community in Palestine in no way bore any comparison to that of the wealthy, free community of the United States. There were no men of wealth in Palestine who could sustain the obligations which had been incurred. ~~The~~ Lloyds Bank and the Anglo Palestine Bank, when they advanced money to the Jewish Agency, were doing so on the expectation of being repaid with money coming from America. Why were the obligations of the N.R.S. any more sacred and binding on the Jews of America than those incurred in Jerusalem, trusting that the receipts of the U.J.A. would justify such expenditures?

Mr. Linder made a brief statement on the cash position of the J.D.C., saying that its needs could never be met and indicating that it was unfair of the N.R.S. ^{to ask} that its total responsibility should be met by the U.J.A. while the other agencies had the utmost difficulty in meeting even their barest minimums.

Mr. Hollander said that the N.R.S. should be willing to leave ~~the~~ the decision to an Allotment Committee. The N.R.S. had estimated that it would need \$250,000 a month for the year 1942. How did it know what the circumstances would be in six or eight months from now? It would certainly be more reasonable for the N.R.S. to go forward on its allotment of \$2,000,000, relying on the weight of the evidence in June or August of 1942 to prove its need for additional money.

During the discussion with regard to cash acceleration for both 1941 and 1942, Mr. Hyman referred to a conversation which he had had with Dr. Silver in New York on December 2nd. At that time Dr. Silver had assured him that the U.P.A. was most sympathetic to the cash problem of the N.R.S. in 1942 and would certainly be prepared to give the utmost consideration to any reasonable program that would enable the N.R.S. to meet its cash requirements. This was in

connection with the continued and insistent demand by Mr. Sulzberger that a guarantee would be required by the N.R.S. to assure it of the receipt, month by month, of \$250,000 from the U.J.A.

Mr. Sulzberger stated that the mere expression of sympathy for the cash problem of the N.R.S. was not sufficient. If it did not have a written guarantee to that effect it could not conduct its operations.

Mr. Watchmaker suggested to the N.R.S. that there might be a priority of \$200,000 for eight months instead of \$250,000. Every three months there would be a review of the actual expenditures and the needs of the N.R.S. so that the amount given would be in accordance with the needs and not with the estimates, it being understood that all such priorities and possible accelerations would be within the \$2,000,000 original allotment for the N.R.S. in 1942. This, the N.R.S. stated, was unsatisfactory as not meeting its position.

Although Messrs. Rosenwald, Sulzberger, Hyman and Linder gave various reasons why the Federation would not or was not in a position to assume some responsibility for a part of the N.R.S. financial requirements as they related to refugees in New York City, Mr. Hollander said that, despite the answers that had been given by the various men, the Federation must share in the N.R.S. problem. The whole country was talking about it. The N.R.S. was suffering in the public mind as a result of the widespread belief that there was a responsibility which weighed on the New York Federation. Some method would have to be worked out whereby the problem could be dealt with effectively.

During the discussion on various points Judge Rothenberg reiterated his position in regard to the demands of the N.R.S. First, the U.P.A. was prepared to be most sympathetic to the cash requirements of the N.R.S. in 1942. It had already indicated that it was prepared to go along for the 1941 problem, but it was not reasonable that a written guarantee should be required and given that exactly the formula proposed by the N.R.S. for the transmission to it of

cash should be accepted.

Secondly, in view of the report of Professor Ginzberg and the admission of the N.R.S. itself that it did not anticipate any increased costs in 1942, it was not wise or defensible that the N.R.S. should ask on the one hand for more money in 1942 and on the other that it should not subject its requirements on the same basis as the other agencies to the inspection of an Allotment Committee. He felt that the country wanted and was pleased by an Allotment Committee, feeling that thus an ^{independent} ~~intelligent~~ group of men ~~was~~ examining the expenditures and certifying them as to their validity. It would be much better if ~~the~~ Allotment Committee arrangement, which had worked during the past few years, should continue in 1942 as it affected the N.R.S. as well. If the N.R.S. insisted that it must have an additional \$1,000,000 guarantee made to it by the U.J.A., without going to an Allotment Committee, then there was no reason for an Allotment Committee at all. Then the J.D.C. and U.P.A. could decide in between them how they should divide up the proceeds of the U.J.A. beyond the original allotments. Then the whole Allotment Committee could be disposed of. He, for one, did not think that a desirable procedure.

This was assented to by the Council representatives.

Thirdly, the N.R.S. attitude toward the 1942 U.J.A. did not reflect an understanding of the views of the American Jewish community. If the N.R.S. went out on an independent campaign it would find hostility on the part of the community to its program and would suffer accordingly. From the point of view of its own interests, the N.R.S. should make every effort to associate itself with the U.J.A. because in that direction lay the largest returns for its program.

Summarizing a great deal of discussion, Judge Rothenberg proposed the following points:

- (1) That the same general agreement should govern the U.J.A. in 1942 as in 1941.

(2) That the J.D.C. should receive an original allotment of \$4,525,000, the U.P.A. \$2,575,000, and the N.R.S. \$2,000,000, it being understood that none of these figures was a guarantee for any of the agencies.

(3) That there would be an acceleration of cash payments to N.R.S. ^{and also} for 1941 ⁱⁿ 1942, but that this would not be part of the written agreement ~~with~~ ^{but} an understanding between the three agencies

above

(4) That the balance ~~of~~ \$9,100,000 would go to an Allotment Committee for distribution.

Mr. Sulzberger stated that Judge Rothenberg's proposal was impossible of acceptance. The N.R.S. cash requirements could not be left to the good will of any group; it must have binding guarantees that would assure to it \$250,000 a month beginning in January, 1942.

Mr. Montor said that it might have been argued, as it was not, that the N.R.S. should get less in 1942 than in 1941. Instead, there had been no spirit of bargaining but an immediate statement to the effect that the U.P.A. and J.D.C. were prepared to allot \$2,000,000 to the N.R.S. as the original amount. ~~Although~~ ~~It~~ might have been said ~~as it was not~~ first that the relief needs of the N.R.S. had gone consistently downward, as was proved by the records of the N.R.S. itself, secondly that the visas for entry into the United States had been sharply reduced as was proved by the figures of the State Department that from January 1st through October 31, 1941, the State Department had issued 9,790 ~~visas~~ visas to residents of Nazi-occupied countries. These people had not all reached the United States in that period, although on the other hand it ought to be said that during the period there had been an immigration of people who had received visas from the previous year. Thirdly, reference might have been made to the very extensive discussion that had been given by Professor Ginzburg in his report to the Allotment Committee of the lesser needs of the N.R.S.

But ~~that~~ ^{these} arguments had not been made, it being left to the N.R.S. to determine for itself how it could operate most efficiently.

The J.D.C. and the U.P.A. had dynamic needs which they could never meet, whereas the requirements of the N.R.S. were static and actually declining.

No one could predict at this stage how much the U.J.A. would raise in 1942 or how the severetax burden would reflect itself in cash remittances from the communities to the U.J.A. Under these circumstances the demand of the N.R.S. for guarantees in cash payments was not reasonable.

As far as he could see, the situation in 1942 would be the same as in 1941 as regards cash ^{in the early months}. During the first four months of the year, at least, little cash is received by the national U.J.A. except enough to carry on the actual campaign organization. If the N.R.S. insisted that it must receive \$250,000 a month beginning with January, regardless of the income to the U.J.A., it would mean that the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. would have to go to their banks and borrow money for the sole purpose of meeting the demand of the N.R.S. without even being able to borrow sufficient additional sums for carrying on their own work during the period when no money would come to them from the U.J.A. He did not see, ~~that~~ even if the officers of the U.P.A. agreed to the demand of the N.R.S. that this cash guarantee of \$250,000 a month should be given, that it would be physically possible to do so. The credit facilities of the U.P.A. were such that it could not possibly borrow enough money to keep the N.R.S. going, not to speak of its inability to send any money whatsoever to Palestine.

It was because of such a statement as Mr. Montor was making that the N.R.S. required a guarantee, Mr. Sulzberger stated. He was glad that the subject had been discussed so frankly instead of beating about the bush ^{with} ~~and~~ expressions of sympathetic interest in the requirements of the N.R.S. If the demand of the N.R.S. would be met for the payment of cash of \$250,000 per month, month by month, during the first eight months of the year, it would mean that by June the N.R.S. would reach the desirable situation of being completely out of debt.

Judge Rothenberg said that the N.R.S. was making a demand which was completely untenable, that at a time when the U.P.A. and the J.D.C. were unable to meet the minimum requirements for their work the N.R.S. should be demanding freedom from debt. It was exclusively a technical problem, since the amount of money which the N.R.S. had received and would receive would be sufficient to carry its financial load. The Jewish community of America would not be able to understand the insistence of the N.R.S. for guarantees that involved merely the ultimate establishment of a working fund or technical freedom from debt, when, for example, the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth of Palestine had incurred indebtedness of millions of ^{dollars} ~~pounds~~ solely because the income from America was insufficient.

Judge Rothenberg said he could not assent to a \$250,000 cash guarantee month by month without having at his disposal the figures ^{indicating} ~~showing~~ what would accrue to the U.J.A. and to its agencies in the first six months of 1942. He could not see how the officers of the U.P.A. could possibly assent to a position whereby they would be forced to go to the banks for the exclusive purpose of borrowing money for the N.R.S. Even if they wished to do so he doubted whether the U.P.A. would have the legal right to engage in such borrowing for purposes other than its needs. He, for one, could not vote for such borrowing.

He then asked the representatives of the N.R.S. whether there were any other ^{views} ~~requirements~~ which they had with respect to the 1942 campaign inasmuch as Mr. Sulzberger had suggested that Judge Rothenberg's four basic points were impossible of acceptance.

Mr. Rosenwald stated that the N.R.S. required participation in 1942 on four levels: first, participation in the naming of the officers; secondly, participation in the naming of the Board of Directors; thirdly, participation on the professional level; and fourthly, participation in the Allotment Committee. The N.R.S. was not asking for full partnership status. It was agreeable to some

mechanics whereby the U.P.A.'s present position of 50% of the voting strength would be retained, but it felt that it had to participate more actively and on a plane of more dignity in the U.J.A.

During the lengthy subsequent discussion, the issue of having N.R.S. representation in the management of ^{the} U.J.A. was again raised by Mr. Rosenwald. Mr. Montor declared that purely from a fund-raising point of view Mr. Rosenwald's suggestion was utterly unfeasible. At the present time there were two directors of the U.J.A. A realistic technique for fund-raising purposes actually required that there should be only one director of the campaign, but in view of the partnership arrangement there had been some modification. But for the N.R.S. to insist that it too must share in the management would mean the introduction of far greater confusion. Mr. Rosenwald's suggestion carried to its logical conclusion would mean that there would be three heads for the direction of field staff, three heads of a filing department and three heads of publicity, etc., utterly demoralizing the staff and interfering with the functioning of the U.J.A., which was a fund-raising body.

Mr. Rosenwald agreed that in principle Mr. Montor was correct and that people should be chosen for the staff of the U.J.A. on the basis of their merit. He was not suggesting that Mr. Bernard Gottlieb, who represents the N.R.S. in the office of U.J.A. at present, should be put on a plane equal to that of Messrs. Ccons and Montor, but he felt that there should be some tangible relationship to the U.J.A. management. In general the N.R.S. should have a more effective part in determining policy and in conducting the campaign.

Judge Rothenberg said that the introduction of this question as to the relationship between the N.R.S. and the U.J.A. was opening a hornet's nest that could only have the most harmful effects. The U.P.A. has consistently done everything to consider the interests of the N.R.S. There is not the slightest chance, he said, of coming to an agreement if the N.R.S. presses the matters suggested by Mr. Rosenwald. The U.P.A. has gone as far as it could, as far as he was concerned,

Judge Rothenberg said that he could not ever participate in the discussion, he could not even bring back to his associates the suggestion that had been made. There was nothing that could be gained by the N.R.S. in pressing for a status which actually was recognized. The N.R.S. did have some of its officers among the officers of the U.J.A. It did have the opportunity of sitting in on the Allotment Committee.

Mr. Sulzberger wanted to know if there is anything that the N.R.S. had asked which was unreasonable in demanding greater participation in the U.J.A.

Mr. Linder replied that the N.R.S. demands were unreasonable and that there was no reason to go over the ground again.

Mr. Hollander said that there were three problems that had arisen during the discussion and which required clarification: (1) a committee of three should be appointed to work out a program to accelerate cash for the N.R.S. in 1942; (2) the U.P.A., the N.R.S. and the J.D.C. should examine the phraseology of the 1941 agreement with an eye to a more satisfactory relationship in 1942 for the N.R.S. without changing the existing voting strength; (3) the amount of the allotment to the N.R.S. should be defined.

Mr. Watchmaker at this point reiterated that he did not see how the N.R.S. could possibly ask for a guarantee above \$2,000,000.

During the discussion of the relationship of the N.R.S. to the U.J.A. in 1942, Mr. Hyman, reporting on the meeting which he had had with Dr. Silver on December 2nd, stated that Dr. Silver said that he was willing for Mr. Rosenwald to be a ^{national} Chairman of the U.J.A. ^{on the same plane} as the J.D.C. and U.P.A. officers, ~~and~~ and that he assented to the N.R.S. ~~continuing to sit~~ ^{sitting} in the Allotment Committee without a vote.

The meeting closed with no definite decision, since the N.R.S. said it would not be satisfied with anything except a written guarantee that it could expect a \$250,000 a month in cash for the first eight months of 1942, month by month .

Messrs. Linder and Rothenberg stated that they would have to examine the figures more carefully.

Judge Rothenberg had to leave at 2:40 P. M. It was subsequently suggested ~~by~~ ^{that} Mr. Hollander, ~~that~~ Judge Rothenberg and Mr. Linder get together early next week to review the figures of income for the U.J.A. to see if any formula could be worked out that would help meet the position of the N.R.S.



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UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

41 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dr. Selman

December 9, 1941

Honorable Morris Rothenberg
305 West End Avenue
New York City

Dear Judge Rothenberg:

I send you herewith six tables of figures which I believe are self-explanatory. They are as follows:

- I. A statement showing what the agencies may anticipate from the 1941 campaign during the period from December 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942, on the assumption that cash to the National Refugee Service would be accelerated by \$300,000 during the month of December.
- II. A statement of the allocations to the agencies on account of 1941 during the period from January 1 to September 1, 1941. You will note from this that during the first four months of the year some of the agencies received a single penny from the campaign because there was no income.
- III. A list of the cash received during the period from January 1 to September 31, 1941, on account of the 1941 campaign, etc.
- IV. A statement of what is anticipated as collections by the U.J.A. on account of 1941 during the period from December 31, 1941 to June 30, 1942.
- V. An estimate of the amounts that would be received by the U.J.A. during the 1942 campaign. This, you will note, indicates that, as in 1941, no money can be expected during at least the first four months of the year.
- VI. Attempts to answer the question as to what would happen to the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. income if, during the first six months of 1942 they undertook to provide \$250,000 a month, month by month, to the N.R.S. which, in addition, would continue to receive

Honorable Morris Rothenberg

December 9, 1941

- 2 -

its normal income in 1942 on account of the sums still owed to it from the 1941 campaign. The red figures in each of these Months indicate how much additional money the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. would have to borrow in order to provide the W.R.S. with its \$250,000 a month guarantee.

Cordially yours,

Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM:EH
Encls.



1941 CAMPAIGN

ESTIMATED ALLOTMENTS

DECEMBER 1st. 1941 to JUNE 30th. 1942

GIVING EFFECT TO \$300,000.00 ACCELERATION PAYMENT IN DECEMBER, 1941 to N. R. S.

	<u>Units</u>	<u>J. D. C.</u> \$3,505,500.00	<u>U. P. A.</u> \$2,070,500.00	<u>N. R. S.</u> \$1,640,000.00	<u>TOTAL</u>
December	9	\$ 156,465.00	\$ 95,625.00	300,000.00 54,990.00	\$616,000.00
January	29	504,165.00	308,125.00	177,190.00	968,000.00
February	23	399,855.00	244,375.00	140,530.00	784,000.00
March	15	260,775.00	129,375.00	91,650.00	504,000.00
April	12	208,620.00	127,500.00	73,320.00	392,000.00
May	8	139,080.00	85,000.00	48,880.00	280,000.00
June	4	69,540.00	42,500.00	24,440.00	168,000.00
	100	\$1,738,500.00	\$1,062,500.00	\$911,000.00	\$3,712,000.00
		\$5,244,000.00	\$3,133,000.00	\$2,551,000.00	
		\$5,550,000.00	\$3,325,000.00	\$2,725,000.00	

FORMULA

Cash Expected December 1st, 1941 to June 30th, 1942			\$3,712,000.00
J. D. C. to Get	\$1,738,500.00	N. R. S.	300,000.00
U. P. A. to Get	1,062,500.00		\$3,412,000.00
N. R. S. to Get	\$911,000.00		
less	300,000.00	611,000.00	
		\$3,412,000.00	

REVISED UNIT

J. D. C.	\$17,285.00
U. P. A.	10,825.00
N. R. S.	6,110.00
	\$34,120.00

OLD UNIT

J. D. C.	\$12,750.00
U. P. A.	8,000.00
N. R. S.	7,250.00
	\$28,000.00

1941 CAMPAIGNALLOCATIONSJANUARY 1st to SEPTEMBER 1st, 1941

	<u>J. D. C.</u>	<u>U. P. A.</u>	<u>N. R. S.</u>	<u>Expenses</u> <u>JDC*NRS*UPA</u> <u>Prior 3/15/41</u>	<u>T o t a l</u>
January	-	-	-	-	
February	-	-	-	-	
March	-	-	-	-	
April	-	-	-	-	
May	\$ 427,500.00	\$ 252,500.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$162,560.97	\$1,042,560.97
June	940,500.00	555,500.00	440,000.00	-	1,936,000.00
July	641,250.00	378,750.00	300,000.00	-	1,320,000.00
August	342,000.00	202,000.00	160,000.00	-	704,000.00
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	\$2,351,250.00	\$1,388,750.00	\$1,100,000.00	\$162,560.97	\$5,002,560.97

1940 CAMPAIGNALLOCATIONSJANUARY 1st to SEPTEMBER 1st, 1941

	<u>J. D. C.</u>	<u>U. P. A.</u>	<u>N. R. S.</u>	<u>NRS - NYC</u>	<u>T O T A L</u>
January	\$ 312,500.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 512,500.00	\$ 29,500.00	\$1,054,500.00
February	272,000.00	64,000.00	501,000.00	-	386,000.00
March	330,500.00	141,000.00	-	-	471,500.00
April	262,500.00	125,000.00	-	20,500.00	408,000.00
May	315,000.00	150,000.00	-	-	465,000.00
June	172,500.00	85,000.00	-	-	257,500.00
July	120,000.00	60,000.00	-	-	180,000.00
August	80,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	120,000.00
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	\$1,865,000.00	\$ 865,000.00	\$ 562,500.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$3,342,500.00

1940 CAMPAIGNALLOCATIONSJANUARY 1st to SEPTEMBER 1st, 1940

	<u>J. D. C.</u>	<u>U. P. A.</u>	<u>N. R. S.</u>	<u>NRS- NYC</u>	<u>T O T A L</u>
January	-	-	-	-	-
February	-	-	-	-	-
March	-	-	-	-	-
April	\$ 262,500.00	\$ 125,000.00	\$ 125,000.00	\$ 65,000.00	\$ 577,500.00
May	682,500.00	325,000.00	325,000.00	235,000.00	1,567,500.00
June	682,500.00	325,000.00	325,000.00	-	1,332,500.00
July	525,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	375,000.00	1,400,000.00
August	315,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	100,000.00	715,000.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,467,500.00	\$1,175,000.00	\$1,175,000.00	\$775,000.00	\$5,592,500.00

1941 CAMPAIGNCash Received From January 1st to September 1, 1941

	<u>N.Y.C.</u>	<u>NATIONAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
January	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
February	-	-	-
March	-	38,173.20	38,173.20
April	25,000.00	147,089.48	172,089.48
May	800,000.00	255,188.85	1,055,188.85
June	675,350.00	1,312,619.04	1,987,969.04
July	700,000.00	609,812.96	1,309,812.96
August	185,000.00	564,751.65	749,751.65
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	\$2,385,350.00	\$2,927,635.18	\$5,312,985.18

1940 CAMPAIGNCash Received From January 1st to September 1, 1941

	<u>N.Y.C.</u>	<u>N.Y.C.-N.R.S.</u>	<u>NATIONAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
January	\$ 105,000.00	\$ 29,500.00	\$ 934,161.99	\$1,068,661.99
February	23,000.00	-	309,718.38	331,718.38
March	40,000.00	-	453,665.75	493,665.75
April	5,000.00	20,500.00	391,546.97	417,046.97
May	60,000.00	-	367,996.84	427,996.84
June	20,000.00	-	325,545.09	345,545.09
July	30,500.00	-	146,243.39	176,743.39
August	19,000.00	-	92,266.15	111,266.15
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	\$ 301,500.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$2,921,144.56	\$3,272,644.56

1940 CAMPAIGNCash Received From January 1st to September 1, 1940

	<u>N.Y.C.</u>	<u>N.Y.C.-NRS</u>	<u>NATIONAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
January	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,432.57	\$ 16,432.57
February	10,000.00	-	28,626.13	38,626.13
March	-	-	72,778.36	72,778.36
April	150,000.00	65,000.00	404,038.70	619,038.70
May	745,000.00	235,000.00	669,127.50	1,649,127.50
June	710,000.00	250,000.00	669,369.75	1,629,369.75
July	335,000.00	135,000.00	706,364.41	1,166,364.41
August	200,000.00	75,000.00	463,220.32	738,220.32
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,150,000.00	\$ 750,000.00	\$3,029,957.74	\$5,929,957.74

1941 CAMPAIGNESTIMATED COLLECTIONSDECEMBER 1st, 1941 to JUNE 30th, 1942

	<u>New York City</u>	<u>National</u>	<u>T o t a l</u>
December	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 545,000.00	\$ 645,000.00
January	100,000.00	925,000.00	1,025,000.00
February	25,000.00	625,000.00	650,000.00
March	50,000.00	450,000.00	500,000.00
April	25,000.00	350,000.00	375,000.00
May	25,000.00	300,000.00	325,000.00
June	25,000.00	200,000.00	225,000.00
	\$ 350,000.00	\$3,395,000.00	\$3,745,000.00

ESTIMATED ALLOTMENTSDECEMBER 1st, 1941 to JUNE 30th, 19421941 CAMPAIGN

	<u>J. D. C.</u>	<u>U. P. A.</u>	<u>N. R. S.</u>	<u>T O T A L</u>
December	\$ 259,250.00	\$ 176,750.00	\$ 140,000.00	\$ 616,000.00
January	470,250.00	277,750.00	220,000.00	968,000.00
February	327,000.00	224,000.00	203,000.00	784,000.00
March	229,500.00	144,000.00	130,500.00	504,000.00
April	178,500.00	112,000.00	101,500.00	392,000.00
May	127,500.00	80,000.00	72,500.00	280,000.00
June	76,500.00	48,000.00	43,500.00	168,000.00
	\$1,733,500.00	\$1,062,500.00	\$911,000.00	\$3,712,000.00

\$5,244,000.00	\$3,133,000.00	\$2,551,000.00
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5,550,000.00

3,325,000.00

2,725,000.00

1942 CAMPAIGN

1942 ESTIMATE

JANUARY 1st - AUGUST 31st, 1942

	<u>J. D. C.</u>	<u>U. P. A.</u>	<u>N. R. S.</u>	<u>Total Cash Estimated</u>
January	-	-	-	-
February	-	-	-	-
March	-	-	-	\$ 35,000.00
April	-	-	-	175,000.00
May	-	-	\$ 900,000.00	1,000,000.00
June	Bal.	Bal.	600,000.00	1,900,000.00
July	Bal.	Bal.	250,000.00	1,250,000.00
August	Bal.	Bal.	250,000.00	750,000.00
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$2,000,000.00	\$5,110,000.00
			Est. 8 Mo. Exp.	<u>300,000.00</u>
				\$4,810,000.00
			N. R. S.	<u>2,000,000.00</u>
			Balance Available JDC-UPA	\$2,810,000.00

1941 CAMPAIGNESTIMATE ALLOTMENTSDECEMBER 1st to JUNE 30, 1942On the Basis of \$250,000 per Month Additional to NRS

	<u>J.D.C.-</u> <u>U.P.A.</u> <u>DIRECT</u>	<u>J.D.C.</u>	<u>U.P.A.</u>	<u>N.R.S.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
January		166,666.67 \$ 470,250.00	83,333.33 \$ 277,750.00	250,000.00 \$ 220,000.00	\$ 968,000.00
February		166,666.67 357,000.00	83,333.33 224,000.00	250,000.00 203,000.00	784,000.00
March		166,666.67 229,500.00	83,333.33 144,000.00	250,000.00 130,500.00	504,000.00
April		166,666.67 178,500.00	83,333.33 112,000.00	250,000.00 101,500.00	392,000.00
May		166,666.67 127,500.00	83,333.33 80,000.00	250,000.00 72,500.00	280,000.00
June		166,666.67 76,500.00	83,333.33 48,000.00	250,000.00 43,500.00	168,000.00
		1,000,000.00 \$1,439,250.00	499,999.98 \$ 885,750.00	1,500,000.00 \$ 771,000.00	\$2,096,000.00

COPY

December 18, 1941

Dear Dr. Silver:

I phoned Mr. Rosenwald again. He had been unable to reach a couple of his colleagues to discuss our proposition (\$300,000 of 1941 campaign monies be accelerated to NRS this month, to be repaid by June 1942; NRS to keep the monies due it to come in from 1941 campaign and in addition it be guaranteed by UJA 2 million dollars for year 1942; with the right to receive the same, if it so desired, in ten equal monthly payments of \$200,000 each beginning January 1942; the NRS to have no right to apply for or receive from 1942 allotment committee any further monies from 1942 campaign).

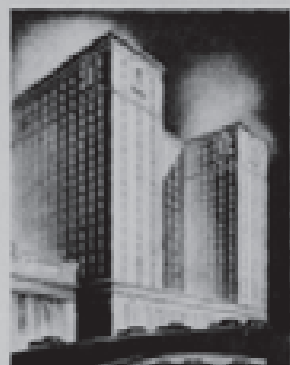
Mr. Rosenwald said he wanted to definitely understand before talking to his colleagues (1) that the \$50,000 allotted by the 1942 committee for a special purpose could be used generally. I told him that is what you had agreed to with me today and is what I had told him this afternoon; (2) that, as heretofore, grants, etc. were not included as part of NRS income. I told him that was so -- the NRS could retain those without accounting for them in figuring its income from the UJA; (3) that while NRS would have a non-voting relationship to UJA, its relationship had been discussed, and practically agreed upon at Harmonie Club, that the differences, if any, were minor. I told him I hadn't discussed that with you today -- such matters could easily be straightened out in sitting down with you.

He will reach his colleagues either tonight or tomorrow morning. I asked him to get in touch with you tomorrow morning and expressed the hope it could then be concluded.

With kindest personal regards and many thanks for your courtesy and patience, I am

Sincerely

(David M. Watchmaker)



THE COMMODORE

"NEW YORK'S BEST LOCATED HOTEL"

42nd STREET • RIGHT AT GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL • NEW YORK CITY

(December 18, 1941)

Dear Dr. Silver:

I phoned Mr. Rosenwald again. He had been unable to reach a couple of his colleagues to discuss our proposition of \$300,000 ^{of 1941 campaign monies} he accelerated to N. A. S. this month, to be repaid by June 1942; N. A. S. to keep ^{and it} the monies. To come in from 1941 campaign and in addition if he guaranteed by N. A. S. 2 million dollars for year 1942, with the right to receive the same, if it is denied, in ten equal monthly payments of \$200,000 each beginning January 1942; the N. A. S. to have no right to apply to or receive from 1942 all the committee any further monies from 1942 campaign.

Mr. Rosenwald said he wanted to definitely understand before talking to his colleagues. (1) that the \$50,000 allotted by the 1942 committee for a special purpose could be used generally.

I told him that is what you had agreed to
with me today and is what I had told
him this afternoon; (2) that, as heretofore,
grants etc. were not included as part of
NRS income. I told him that was
so - the NRS could retain those without
accounting for them in figuring its income
from the UGDA; (3) that while NRS
^{would} have a nonexisting relationship to UGDA,
its relationship had been discussed
and practically agreed upon at Hammonie
Club, ~~that~~ the differences, if any, were
minor. I told him I had ^{today} discussed
that with you - such matters could
easily be straightened out in sitting
down with you.

He will reach his colleagues either
tonight or tomorrow morning. I asked
him to get in touch with you tomorrow
morning and expressed the hope it
could then be concluded.

With kindest personal regards
and many thanks for your courtesy
and patience, I am

Sincerely

David M. Washburn

Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds,
Inc.

including the Bureau of Jewish Social Research

National Office: 165 West 46 Street, New York, N. Y.

OFFICERS: *President* SIDNEY HOLLANDER, Baltimore · *Chairman of the Board* WILLIAM J. SHRODER, Cincinnati
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Executive Director H. L. LURIE · *Associate Director* GEORGE W. RABINOFF

December 19, 1941

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th St. at Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I have made copies of David Watchmaker's letter to you and have sent them on to William Rosenwald and Joseph Hyman. I am returning the original letter for your files.

I hope that the representatives of the three agencies can get together promptly and draw up a draft of the 1942 UJA agreement, which can be duly initialled by the representatives of the three agencies. You can be sure that we are pleased with the prospect that a cooperative arrangement will be effected between the UJA, the JDC and the NRS.

It occurred to me that reference might be made in the agreement to some phases of the conversation that William Rosenwald and I had with you this noon. Before he came into the room, you had indicated that in the event of some emergency such as the need to evacuate large numbers of refugee aliens, a special nation-wide campaign for funds outside the regular UJA would be legitimate. You will remember that William Rosenwald discussed the potential problem of the NRS in the event that the essential needs of the NRS exceeded the \$2 million limit of funds available from the UJA, and such additional contributions that the NRS might receive from foundations and from other sources outside of the organized efforts of the UJA campaign. Your reply indicated that in such a crisis, the American Jewish community would be expected and would not fail to assume responsibility for the refugee problem in this country. I assume also that even if the situation was short of an acute emergency, and the NRS lacked adequate funds for the final months of 1942, you would accept efforts on the part of the NRS to meet their needs by securing such funds from the New York Federation or any other resources which it might succeed in tapping.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver

2.

December 19, 1941

Cleveland

I think it would be desirable, in order to assure clarification of the 1942 agreement, if you would suggest the phrasing of some sentences in the proposed agreement to cover these problems.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially,


H. V. LURIE

HLL/eds



MINUTE OF A MEETING TO DISCUSS 1942 RELATIONSHIP OF N.R.S. TO U.J.A.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1941 at 2:30 P.M.
AT THE OFFICE OF THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
100 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY

PRESENT: Messrs. William Rosenwald, David Sulzberger and Albert Abrahamson for the N.R.S.; Joseph C. Hyman and Edward M. M. Warburg for the J.D.C.; Morris Rothenberg and Henry Montor for the U.P.A.; Harry L. Lurie for the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

In launching the discussion, Judge Rothenberg pointed out that there were two alternatives that face the N.R.S.: (a) the acceptance of the same original \$2,000,000 allotment as in 1941, the balance of their share to be dependent on the decision of an Allotment Committee; or (b) a \$2,000,000 outright guarantee from the 1942 income of the U.J.A., the N.R.S. to have the privilege of taking this sum in ten monthly installments, it being emphasized, however, that this \$2,000,000 would include everything to which the N.R.S. was entitled for the year 1942.

Mr. Lurie then read a series of communications giving the background of the decisions that had been held between Mr. Watchmaker, Dr. Silver, the J.D.C. and the N.R.S. These included a letter from Mr. Watchmaker to Dr. Silver (Appendix A), a letter from Mr. Lurie to Dr. Silver following a conversation which he and Mr. Rosenwald had had with Dr. Silver in New York on December 19th (Appendix B), and the reply from Dr. Silver to Mr. Lurie (Appendix C).

Mr. Rosenwald said that one of the important things he wanted to emphasize was the necessity of getting Mr. Gottlieb and one or two other staff members of the N.R.S. into the U.J.A. set-up. He understood that Mr. Gottlieb would not be on a par with Messrs. Coons and Montor, but would have some place in which his work would count. He discussed this point several times during the discussions, and subsequently came over to Mr. Montor to make a lengthy point of his requirements in that direction. Mr. Montor indicated that Mr. Gottlieb could be used in the framework of the U.J.A. on some basis that would make use of his capacities, but which would not place him in any especially authoritative position.

Mr. Rosenwald discussed the eventualities of income for the N.R.S. in 1942 and its inability to determine at this time what emergency developments might arise involving expenditures. He had in mind a broader picture of N.R.S. additional income possibilities than merely from Foundations. The 1941 U.J.A. agreement permitted the N.R.S. to obtain additional income from Foundations whose charters or policies did not permit them to spend money outside the United States. What Mr. Rosenwald wanted was that individuals who had not contributed to the U.J.A. in 1941, or who had already given to the U.J.A. and might be willing to be approached again, should have that privilege. These individuals, he said, had not given to the U.J.A., and it was very unlikely that they ever would, but if this special inducement were given to them that their funds would be used only in America in the N.R.S., it might obtain money that would otherwise not be forthcoming.

Judge Rotherberg said that Dr. Silver was entirely willing to consider the problem of the N.R.S. when any emergency arose, but he did not think that it was time to consider it now. Surely the U.P.A. had given every indication of its willingness to deal sympathetically with the refugee problem. The very fact that Dr. Silver was prepared to take the unprecedented step of sharing in the guarantee of \$2,000,000 to the N.R.S. from the 1942 U.J.A. income, indicated the extent to which Dr. Silver's sympathies with the N.R.S. extended.

Mr. Abrahamson raised the question as to the advisability of the suggestion by Dr. Silver in his letter, that there would be no reference in the announcement of the U.J.A. for 1942 that the N.R.S. was restricted to \$2,000,000 and could not go to the Allotment Committee for additional sums. He thought, and so did Mr. Rosenwald, that this would not be fair to the country.

Mr. Montor observed that this was suggested merely in the interests of the combined campaign. The country was besieged with questions as to the needs of the agencies in the U.J.A. Any emphasis on the fact that one of the agencies, like the N.R.S., would not receive any additional funds, might encourage those who would wish to cut down on allotments to the U.J.A. as a whole. It was not fair that the other two agencies which were sharing in a guarantee to the N.R.S. to the extent of \$2,000,000 should be penalized. The suggestion had come from Dr. Silver not in relationship to the U.P.A. but purely in his capacity as National Chairman of the U.J.A., and that the J.D.C. had an even greater stake in that suggestion than the U.P.A.

Mr. Abrahamson stated that the N.R.S. requires at least \$2,500,000 for its operations in 1942. The \$2,000,000 guarantee was therefore inadequate. The N.R.S. hoped to receive between \$100,000 and \$150,000 additional from Foundations. The balance the N.R.S. hoped to make up from individuals who, not having contributed to the U.J.A. in 1941, might be prepared to give money to the N.R.S.

Mr. Hyman suggested the possibility of a revision of the whole situation for all three agencies on June 1st or June 30th, so that there would be no occasion for discussing the problem at this time.

Mr. Warburg felt that the suggestion made by the N.R.S. should be very carefully considered. There was a possibility that if individuals knew in advance that they might be approached later by the N.R.S., they would not give to the U.J.A. He did not think that Mr. Rosenwald's request was unreasonable, but he felt that a more satisfactory method should be worked out than had thus far been suggested.

Judge Rotherberg said it was out of the question to agree that a list of individuals should be furnished, with the idea that they could be approached on behalf of the N.R.S. and their failure to give to the U.J.A. thus condoned. He thought it was unfortunate that these new suggestions were being thrown in all the time. It was necessary to come to an early decision. It was almost January 1st and the N.R.S. was still pressing for additional concessions when so many had already been made.

Mr. Sulzberger asked how the U.P.A. and the J.D.C. could take the position that they wished to deprive the N.R.S. of money which would not otherwise go into the U.J.A. since some of these individuals would, under any circumstances, refused to give to the combined body.

Mr. Montor said that to permit any individual to give to one of the agencies without the sum going into the pool was the very destruction of the idea of a United Jewish Appeal. He was surprised that Mr. Harry Lurie, as an officer of the Council of Federations, who realized the basic principle of a Welfare Fund, should agree to the suggestion that any individuals should be allowed to contribute as they saw fit.

Mr. Rosenwald inquired of Mr. Montor how he justified the Jewish National Fund which was actually doing exactly the same thing. Mr. Warburg felt that there could be agreement in advance on the specific list of people who had not contributed to the U.J.A. in 1940 and in 1941. That list would not be made up now, but would be done at the end of the U.J.A. campaign when there was a "mopping up" process to be done. He did not think, however, that the U.J.A. should "start catering to the America Firsters in a Jewish way".

Judge Rothenberg said that we cannot concede that anyone has the right not to give to the U.J.A. It would not be a wholesome precedent.

Mr. Warburg suggested that there be no reference in the agreement to any such procedure, but there could be a reconsideration of the N.R.S.' needs and the methods of meeting them when the time arose. He also referred to the traditional collections of the Jewish National Fund. Some of the J.D.C. people, he said, were charging bad faith in the fulfillment of the agreement, because what was being raised were not merely the traditional collections, but campaigns were actually instituted. He found it difficult to reconcile permission to the J.N.F. to conduct such a campaign and denial of such permission to the N.R.S., especially the case of certain "Jewish isolationists" like Lewis J. Strauss, Percy Straus, Ira Younger and others, who have not given and do not wish to give to any United Jewish Appeal. They have been that way not merely during the days of the U.J.A., but felt that way for many years prior thereto. Their opposition was just as much to the J.D.C. as to the U.P.A.

There was a long discussion on the method whereby Foundations at the present time are allowed to give additional funds to the N.R.S. without the sums going into the pool of the U.J.A.

Judge Rothenberg felt that it was unfair for any further concessions to be made to the N.R.S. He pointed out that there were many officers of the U.P.A. who felt that the ratio between the U.P.A. and the J.D.C. was inequitable as a result of the changes that had been brought about by America's entry into the war. It was felt that the J.D.C. should return into the pool of the U.J.A. the additional sum of \$250,000 which the U.P.A. had agreed to give to it. Messrs. Warburg and Hyman felt there was no possibility and no basis for such a change in ratios.

Judge Rothenberg felt that a system might be devised whereby individuals who had not given to the U.J.A. in 1940 and in 1941 and who could not be persuaded to give in 1942 after every effort had been made to approach them, might be permitted to contribute not individually but through Foundations whose charters or policies did not permit them to give to other than American causes. He emphasized that he had not discussed this suggestion with any one of his colleagues, and that he was not authorized to offer it as a proposal. He would necessarily have to bring it back to his associates to discuss it with them to get their reaction.

Mr. Warburg said that under any circumstances such an effort to provide additional money to the N.R.S. could be made only after the regular drive of the U.J.A. had ended, and every effort had been made to approach the list of people about whom discussion centered.

The above minute is merely a brief summary of a lengthy discussion which lasted from about 3:30 to 4:15 P.M., when there were many repetitions of the essential arguments above described.

It was then suggested by Mr. Hyman that he, Mr. Abrahamson and Mr. Montor get together on Friday, December 26th, for the purpose of drafting the preliminary agreement which would then be submitted to the official representatives of the three agencies.

HM:JB

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APPENDIX A

December 18, 1941

Dear Dr. Silver:

I phoned Mr. Rosenwald again. He had been unable to reach a couple of his colleagues to discuss our proposition (\$300,000 of 1941 campaign monies be accelerated to N.R.S. this month, to be repaid by June 1942; N.R.S. to keep the monies due it to come in from 1941 campaign and in addition it be guaranteed by U.J.A., \$2,000,000 for year 1942, with the right to receive the same, if it so desired, in ten equal monthly payments of \$200,000 each beginning January 1942; the N.R.S. to have no right to apply to or receive from 1942 allotment committee any further monies from 1942 campaign).

Mr. Rosenwald said he wanted to definitely understand before talking to his colleagues (1) that the \$50,000 allotted by the 1942 committee for a special purpose could be used generally. I told him that is what you had agreed to with me today and is what I had told him this afternoon; (2) that, as heretofore, grants, etc. were not included as part of N.R.S. income. I told him that was so - the N.R.S. could retain those without accounting for them in figuring its income from the U.J.A.; (3) that while N.R.S. would have a non-voting relationship to U.J.A., its relationship had been discussed and practically agreed upon at Harmonie Club, that the differences, if any, were minor. I told him I hadn't discussed that with you today. Such matters could easily be straightened out in sitting down with you.

He will reach his colleagues either tonight or tomorrow morning. I asked him to get in touch with you tomorrow morning and expressed the hope it could then be concluded.

With kindest personal regards and many thanks for your courtesy and patience, I am

Sincerely,

(Signed)

David M. Watchmaker

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APPENDIX B

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

December 19, 1941

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I have made copies of David Watchmaker's letter to you and have sent them on to William Rosenwald and Joseph Hyman. I am returning the original letter for your files.

I hope that the representatives of the three agencies can get together promptly and draw up a draft of the 1942 U.J.A. agreement, which can be duly initialled by the representatives of the three agencies. You can be sure that we are pleased with the prospect that a cooperative arrangement will be effected between the U.P.A., the J.D.C. and the N.R.S.

It occurred to me that reference might be made in the agreement to some phases of the conversation that William Rosenwald and I had with you this noon. Before he came into the room, you had indicated that in the event of some emergency such as the need to evacuate large numbers of refugee aliens, a special nationwide campaign for funds outside the regular U.J.A. would be legitimate. You will remember that William Rosenwald discussed the potential problem of the N.R.S. in the event that the essential needs of the N.R.S. exceeded the \$2,000,000 limit of funds available from the U.J.A., and such additional contributions that the N.R.S. might receive from foundations and from other sources outside of the organized efforts of the U.J.A. campaign. Your reply indicated that in such a crisis, the American Jewish community would be expected and would not fail to assume responsibility for the refugee problems in this country. I assume also that even if the situation was short of an acute emergency, and the N.R.S. lacked adequate funds for the final months of 1942, you would accept efforts on the part of the N.R.S. to meet their needs by securing such funds from New York Federation or any other resources which it might succeed in tapping.

I think it would be desirable, in order to assure clarification of the 1942 agreement, if you would suggest the phrasing of some of the sentences in the proposed agreement to cover these problems.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially,

(Signed)

H. C. Lurie

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APPENDIX C

December 22, 1941

Mr. H. L. Lurie, Executive Director
Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds
165 West 46th Street
New York City

My dear Mr. Lurie:

In reply to your kind letter of December 19th, permit me to say that I do not favor including in the 1942 agreement anything but the items in Mr. Watchmaker's letter which were discussed by us. I can readily foresee that emergencies might arise - such as the evacuation of large numbers of refugee aliens - which would necessitate much larger funds than the N.R.S. could possibly hope to obtain from the U.J.A. Conceivably also an emergency might arise in Palestine which would confront the U.P.A. with similar problems. All things are possible in war time. Under such circumstances the consent would have to be obtained from the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. for such an emergency campaign. Such an agreement was reached between the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. two, three years ago.

We have no objection to the N.R.S. carrying out the suggestions of Dr. Cinzberg in his Inquiry Report to call upon the New York Federation to assume some of the services which the N.R.S. is now performing for the permanently settled refugees in New York City, thereby cutting down the expenses of the N.R.S. We would not favor the N.R.S. attempting to secure other funds except under the terms of the agreement, i.e., from Foundations whose charters limit their activities to this country.

It must be clearly understood that the two million dollars which would be guaranteed to the N.R.S. is for the whole of 1942 and not for ten months. The N.R.S. is simply granted the option to collect its annual allocation in ten equal monthly installments. This is done at its request to help it straighten out its cash situation. We shall assume that the N.R.S. will so plan its activities for the year 1942 that the two million dollars plus its other incomes in 1942 will cover the entire twelve month period. We should not like to be confronted either now or at the end of 1942 with the charge that the U.J.A. made provisions for the N.R.S. only for ten months.

I am not so clear in my own mind that it is wise to guarantee any agency a fixed sum of money, especially in these uncertain times and with the great uncertainty of the 1942 income of the U.J.A. Nevertheless, for the sake of unity, and in order to help the N.R.S., I have consented to this unprecedented arrangement. In presenting the final set-up to the country, it should be stated that the three organizations have agreed on the following initial allocation, and the rest will be left to an Allocation Committee. Nothing should be said about guarantees or about the N.R.S. having no further claim upon the Allotment Committee's distributions. This is a matter of an internal financial accommodation between the three organizations, (such as the acceleration of payments made to the N.R.S. last year) and need not be publicized.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

(Signed)

Abba Hillel Silver

December 22, 1941

Mr. H. L. Lurie, Executive Director
Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds
165 West 48th Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Lurie:

In reply to your kind letter of December 19, permit me to say that I do not favor including in the 1942 agreement anything but the items in Mr. Watchmaker's letter which were discussed by us. I can readily foresee that emergencies might arise -- such as the evacuation of large numbers of refugee aliens -- which would necessitate much larger funds than the NRS could possibly hope to obtain from the UJA. Conceivably also an emergency might arise in Palestine which would confront the UPA with a similar problem. All things are possible in war time. Under such circumstances the consent would have to be obtained from the JDC and the UPA for such an emergency campaign. Such an agreement was reached between the JIC and the UPA two, three years ago.

We have no objection to the NRS carrying out the suggestions of Dr. Ginzberg in his Inquiry Report to call upon the New York Federation to assume some of the services which the NRS is now performing for the permanently settled refugees in New York City thereby cutting down the expenses of the NRS. We would not favor the NRS attempting to secure other funds except under the terms of the agreement, i.e., ^{from organizations} whose charters limit their activities to this country.

It must be clearly understood that the two million dollars which would be guaranteed to the NRS is for the whole of 1942 and not for ten months. The NRS is simply granted the option to collect its annual allocation in ten equal monthly installments. This is done at its request to help it straighten out its cash situation. We shall assume that the NRS will so plan its activities for the year 1942 that the two million dollars plus its other incomes in 1942 will cover the entire twelve month period. We should not like to be confronted either now or at the end of 1942 with the charge that the UJA made provisions for the NRS only for ten months.

I am not so clear in my own mind that it is wise to guarantee any agency a fixed sum of money, especially in these

H. L. Lurie

-2-

December 22, 1941

uncertain times and with the great uncertainty of the 1942 income of the UJA. Nevertheless, for the sake of unity, and in order to help the NRS, I have consented to this unprecedented arrangement. In presenting the final set-up to the country, it should be stated that the three organizations have agreed on the following initial allocation, and the rest will be left to an Allocation Committee. Nothing should be said about guarantees or about the NRS having no further claim upon the Allotment Committee's distributions. This is a matter of an internal financial accommodation between the three organizations, (such as the acceleration of payments made to the NRS last year), and need not be publicized.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BX



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

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December 28, 1941

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Elihu D. Stone
Joe Weingarten
David Wertheim

Executive Director

Henry Monitor

The Honorable Judge Morris Rothenberg
305 West End Ave.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Rothenberg:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the note of Watchmaker and a copy of the letter which I sent to Mr. Lurie. The Watchmaker memorandum I discussed with Rosenwald and Lurie last Friday.

Regarding item marked (2) - it was understood that while the grants obtained from foundations whose charter restrictions ~~and~~ ^{are} activities to the United States would not be counted in figuring the NRS two million dollar income from the UJA, the NRS would nevertheless report all of its receipts to the UJA as heretofore.

Regarding item marked (3) - I had previously indicated that we would have no objection to having someone of the NRS become a co-chairman, with Jonah Wise and myself, of the UJA. Rosenwald felt that as far as the other officers were concerned, the NRS was already represented. He made one request for finding some place for a Mr. Gottlieb of the NRS in an executive position. I suggested that he might join Mr. Herman who has charge, I believe, of routing speakers, etc. This was agreeable.

It is not necessary to incorporate items (1) and (3) in the agreement.

I would suggest that you entertain no new proposals. The negotiations have dragged long enough and we have made every conceivable concession consistent with protecting the interests of the UPA. If attempts are made to bring in new proposals, we shall be compelled to re-open the allocations to the JDC, and that, I am afraid, will drag out the negotiations for another month or two and thrust the matter again into the lap of the Assembly of the Council of Federations in Chicago next month.

Lurie is a stooge for the NRS and should not be regarded as a neutral.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BX

Abba Hillel Silver

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 Lionel Weil, *Goldboro*
 I. M. Weissman, *Atlanta*
 David T. Wientz, *Port Amoy*
 Henry Wineman, *Detroit*
 Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, *New York City*
 Samuel Wohl, *Cincinnati*
 Alexander S. Wolf, *St. Louis*

December 23, 1941

The Honorable Judge Morris Rothenberg
305 West End Ave.
New York , N.Y.

My dear Rothenberg:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the note of Watchmaker and a copy of the letter which I sent to Mr. Lurie. The Watchmaker memorandum I discussed with Rosenwald and Lurie last Friday.

Regarding item marked (2) - it was understood that while the grants obtained from foundations whose charter restricts their activities to the United States would not be counted in figuring the NRS two million dollar income from the UJA, the NRS would nevertheless report all of its receipts to the UJA as heretofore.

Regarding item marked (3) - I had previously indicated that we would have no objection to having someone of the NRS become a co-chairman of the UJA with Jonah Wise and myself. Rosenwald felt that as far as the other officers were concerned, the NRS was already represented. He made one request for finding some place for a Mr. Gottlieb of the NRS in an executive position. I suggested that he might join Mr. Herman who has charge, I believe, of routing speakers, etc. This was agreeable.

It is not necessary to incorporate item (1) and (3) in the agreement.

I would suggest that you entertain no new proposals. The negotiations have dragged long enough and we have made every conceivable concession consistent with protecting the interests of the UPA. If attempts are made to bring in new proposals, we shall be compelled to re-open the allocations to the JDC, and that, I am afraid, will drag out the negotiations for another month or two and thrust the matter again into the lap of the Assembly of the Council of Federations in Chicago next month.

Lurie is a stooge for the NRS and should not be regarded as a neutral.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BX

Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds,

Inc.

including the Bureau of Jewish Social Research

National Office: 165 West 46 Street, New York, N. Y.

OFFICERS: *President* SIDNEY HOLLANDER, Baltimore • *Chairman of the Board* WILLIAM J. SHROPER, Cincinnati
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Executive Director H. L. LURIE • *Associate Director* GEORGE W. RAHNOFF

December 24, 1941

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105 St. at Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Rabbi Silver:

As Judge Rothenberg and Henry Montor have probably informed you, we held a meeting yesterday for additional consideration of the participation of the NRS in the 1942 UJA. Your letter of December 22nd had been received and I read it to the group.

You can recognize the difficulties facing the NRS in deciding whether or not to accept the proposals made. A limitation of \$2 million, even with funds guaranteed, leaves them with serious budgeting uncertainties. Those who have administrative responsibility for the NRS are rightly seeking to establish a method for meeting the essential budgetary requirements for caring for the refugees in this country.

We discussed the possibilities of NRS' securing contributions from substantial givers who, for both 1940 and 1941, have refused to contribute to a combined refugee and overseas appeal. It was proposed that after the 1942 UJA had made every effort to secure contributions from this relatively small group, the list of those that had not responded might be turned over to the NRS for solicitation. Judge Rothenberg suggested that one or more foundations, whose charters preclude the sending of funds outside of this country might be willing to serve as a channel through which a selected number of individual contributors might make their contribution. In order that this list should not be increased in any way, the privilege of this special solicitation would be denied any person or group who had contributed to the UJA in 1940 or in 1941. The whole procedure might be considered experimental, and it would be understood that (to the extent that it might seem practical in any future campaigns) the "base years" would have to remain 1940 and 1941.

All of the UJA agencies should appreciate the great advantage of securing otherwise unobtainable resources for one of its agency programs. It seemed to all of us that this was a feasible supplementary fund-raising method for the NRS in the event that its essential expenditures exceeded the assured income. In the event of a

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver

Cleveland

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December 24, 1941

serious crisis in refugee problems because of war regulations, an emergency campaign might be required as you suggest.

Some reference was made during the conversation to the effect that while the procedure was a departure from the previous agreements, there were similar precedents in the fact that the Jewish National Fund was obtaining special contributions and it was assumed that JNF efforts do not detract from the results of the UJA campaign.

I hope that these suggestions which appeared so reasonable to us yesterday will be accepted so that the UJA 1942 agreement can be announced.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially,


H.L. LURIE

HLL/eds



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 Srold

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

December 31, 1941

National Chairman

Abba Hillel Silver

National Co-Chairmen

Stephen S. Wise
*Chairman,
Administrative Committee*

Louis Lipsky
*Chairman,
Executive Committee*

Solomon Goldman
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Charles Riss
Elihu D. Stone
Joe Weingarten
David Wertheim

Executive Director

Henry Montor

Confirming my telephone conversations with you today, I beg to report that I have today concluded the negotiations with respect to the 1942 United Jewish Appeal campaign, and have, with your consent, initialed the agreement which contains the following provision for allocations:

Joint Distribution Committee	\$4,525,000.
United Palestine Appeal	2,575,000.
National Refugee Service	<u>2,000,000.</u>
	\$9,100,000.

The \$2,000,000 for the National Refugee Service represents the total sum it is to receive out of the 1942 campaign, including New York. It has no right to apply to or to receive from the Allotment Committee any additional sum, but its \$2,000,000 allocation is to be guaranteed, and it may receive it in ten equal monthly instalments of \$200,000.

In order to meet the urgent cash problem of the National Refugee Service a provision is made for an acceleration of \$300,000 out of the 1941 receipts, to be absorbed by the United Jewish Appeal by June 30, 1942. The National Refugee Service may also use for its general purposes the \$50,000 allotted to it by the 1941 Allotment Committee as a contingent fund.

The Allotment Committee, which is to be set up, will distribute the balance above the initial allocation of \$9,100,000 between the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal.

The Jewish National Fund traditional collections, as usual, remain outside of the United Jewish Appeal pool.

The other provisions are substantially the same as those contained in last year's agreement except for minor changes with which you are familiar.

With every good wish for the New Year, I am

Cordially yours,

Morris Rothenberg

Morris Rothenberg
National Co-Chairman

MR:FE

Ehodes
Lewin
Residual
Yankel
Blawstein
Wainwright
Butzel

Shapard
~~Goldstein~~
Kushner
Kotler
Silver
~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~

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Goldstein
Santora
Santora
Wachtman

2/3

VJA.

[Credited]

1941.	1.617.000	900.000
1940.	1.600.000	1000.000
1939	1.916.246	1400.000
1938	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Clevs -	450.000
Detroit -	420.000
Balt -	300.000
S.F.	315.000

Op. 45

Wahl coast + Berlin

① N.K.S. - ~~no partnership~~ -

② S.M.F. 

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4.475.
2.575.

4.525,000
2.575,000
2,000,000

Trading Base

clean to be
used to meet the
purpos. -

Thank you for your message and that
 of ^{the} presidents all, whom I presume
 are speaking in their own name and act
 in name of their Welfare Funds ^{where} ~~where~~
 they have probably not consulted.
 Will be pleased to sit in on your
 meeting but must inform you in
 advance ~~that~~ that the sole authority
 to ~~negotiate~~ consider resettlement of
 the USA as far as ^{the} UPTA is concerned
 resides in ^{its} Administrative Committee.
 and ~~now~~ that the ^{UPTA} hundred delegates
 at the Washington ^{Conference} ~~last~~ ^{last} ~~unanimously~~ ^{unanimously}
~~endorsed~~ ^{endorsed} the position
 which it ~~took~~ ^{took}.
 Robert H. Silver,

[undated]

C
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CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

of

THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, INC.

Pursuant to the Membership Corporations Law

WE, the undersigned, desiring to form a corporation pursuant to the provisions of the Membership Corporations Law, do hereby certify and state:

FIRST: The name of the proposed corporation is THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, INC.

SECONDE: The purposes for which the corporation is formed are the following:

1. To commence, conduct, engage or assist in a campaign or campaigns and any effort or efforts whatsoever for the collection and raising of funds, and to solicit, appeal for, and request moneys, funds, securities, donations, pledges, obligations, subscriptions, commitments, gifts, bequests, devises, legacies, choses in action and property of every nature whatsoever, for the relief and rehabilitation of Jews and/or non-Jews of or in Europe, Asia, Africa and any other foreign country or countries, and for the settlement and the welfare of Jews in Palestine.

2. To receive, accept, collect and hold title to such and to other funds, moneys, securities, donations, pledges, obligations, subscriptions, commitments, gifts, bequests, devises, legacies, choses in action and property of every nature whatsoever, real, personal and mixed, wheresoever situated, whether in the United States or in any other part of the world, whether by way or purchase, lease, mortgage, gift, bequest, devise or otherwise, and either absolutely or in trust for any of its purposes without limitation as to amount or value, except such limitations as shall be imposed by the laws of this state, and to expend, manage and develop the same in furtherance of the purposes of the corporation hereby organized, as described in this Certificate and in any amendment thereof.

3. In the discretion of the directors, to invest and reinvest and to manage, disburse and handle the moneys, securities, choses in action and property, real, mixed and personal, of every nature of the Corporation.

4. To promote the organization, through its authorized members, directors, representatives, appointees and/or agents, for effecting any of the purposes enumerated in this Certificate or any amendment thereof, of subsidiary stock and non-stock corporations, unincorporated voluntary associations, trusts, foundations, organizations, associations, committees or entities, domestic and foreign; to hold stock and/or membership and/or other interests in these and/or other domestic or foreign corporations, associations and/or entities having kindred or auxiliary purposes or engaged in performing kindred or auxiliary services.

5. In the discretion of the directors, or their authorized respective appointees and/or agents, to establish, aid and/or maintain philanthropic, religious, economic and cultural enterprises and institutions of every nature and description in order to carry out adequately the purposes of the Corporation enumerated herein and in any amendments hereto.

6. To enter into contracts, in the discretion of its directors, with kindred associations, with governments, bodies, corporate and unincorporate, public and private, and with individuals, in order to effect the purposes of the Corporation enumerated herein and in any amendments hereto.

7. In the discretion of its directors, to make promissory notes, draw bills of exchange, pledge its credit, issue bonds, mortgage property, and to make, maintain, enter into and participate in any plans, contracts, engagements, obligations and commitments to finance the Corporation in any or all of its needs and purposes herein set forth.

8. To cooperate, with or without the incurrence of legal obligations, with any other persons, organizations and/or governments, in order to carry out the purposes enumerated herein and in any amendments hereto.

9. To take any action whatsoever in relation to the foregoing purposes for the benefit of Jews, including both single individuals, the Jewish people, or any number or group or body of them where such action may, in the sole discretion of the directors, seem advisable or desirable.

Each one of the above enumerated purposes shall be considered an independent purpose of the Corporation, and shall be interpreted liberally in order to give the Corporation and its directors wide powers to perform the purposes of the Corporation.

THIRD: The territory in which the operations of the Corporations are principally to be conducted is the United States of America.

FOURTH: The office of the Corporation is to be located in the City and County of New York.

FIFTH: The number of its directors shall be fourteen (14), and may be divided into several classes not exceeding five (5), in accordance with the provisions that may be set forth in the By-Laws of the Corporation. Directors need not be members.

SIXTH: The names and residences of the directors until the first annual meeting are:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Addresses</u>
Paul Baerwald	9 East 88th Street, New York City
David M. Bressler	290 West End Avenue, New York City
Harry L. Glucksmann	309 West 104th Street, New York City
Joseph C. Hyman	210 West 78th Street, New York City
Alexander Kahn	46 Willow Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John L. Leibowitz	71 Burton Avenue, Woodmere, L. I.
Louis Lipsky	315 West 90th Street, New York City
Solomon Lowenstein	150 West 79th Street, New York City
Isidore D. Morrison	475 West 57th Street, New York City

Charles Ress	246 Bradley Ave., Mount Vernon, N.Y.
Louis P. Rucker	88 Central Park West, New York City
Morris Rothenberg	Hotel Beacon, New York City
Felix M. Warburg	1109 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Jonah B. Wise	40 West 77th Street, New York City

SEVENTH: At any regular Membership meeting or at a special Membership meeting called for that purpose, the Corporation may appoint individual or corporate Trustees and/or their successors of any or all of its property and confer on such Trustees, such powers, duties or obligations in relation to the care, custody or management of such property as may be deemed advisable.

EIGHTH: The proposed Corporation is not established and is not to be maintained or conducted for pecuniary profit. The income and property of the Corporation whencesoever derived is to be applied primarily towards the promotion of the objects of the corporation, as set forth above; and no portion thereof is to be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise howsoever, by way of profit to its members, provided that nothing herein is to be construed as preventing the provision by the Board of Directors in their discretion by contract or otherwise, for the compensation of and payment as compensation to any officer, agent or employee of the Corporation, or any other person in return for any services actually rendered or on account of services to be rendered to the Corporation, or the payment of interest on money lent; and no compensation or other benefit in money or money's worth is to be given by the Corporation to any director for his services as director, except repayment of out-of-pocket expenses and interest on money lent.

NINTH: All the subscribers to this Certificate are of full age, and at least two-thirds of them are citizens of the United States, and at least one of them is a resident of the State of New York. Of the persons named hereinabove as directors, at least one is a citizen of the United States and resident of the State of New York.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have made and acknowledged this Certificate
this 24th day of January, 1935.

(Sgd.) Louis Lipsky (L.S.)

Harry L. Glucksmann (L.S.)

Morris Rothenberg (L.S.)

Paul Baerwald (L.S.)

Joseph C. Hyman (L.S.)

Solomon Lowenstein (L.S.)

Jonah B. Wise (L.S.)

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF NEW YORK) ss.:

On this 24th day of January, 1935 before me personally came Paul
Baerwald to me known and known to me to be the person who executed the foregoing
Certificate of Incorporation, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed
the same.

(seal)

Fanny Speiser
Notary Public
N.Y. Co. Clk. No. 369, Reg. No. 5-S-64

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF NEW YORK) ss.i

On this 24th day of January, 1935 before me personally came

Morris Rothenberg

Solomon Lowenstein

Jonah B. Wise

Joseph C. Hyman

to me known and known to me to be the persons who executed the foregoing
Certificate of Incorporation, and they duly acknowledged to me that they
executed the same.

Fannie Speiser
Notary Public
N.Y. Co. Clk. No. 369, Reg. No. 5-8-54

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF NEW YORK) ss.:

On this 24th day of January, 1935 before me personally came
LOUIS LIPSKY, to me known and known to me to be the person who executed the
foregoing Certificate of Incorporation, and he duly acknowledged to me that
he executed the same.

Fannie Speiser
Notary Public

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF NEW YORK) ss.:



On this 24th day of January, 1935 before me personally came
HARRY L. GLUCKSMAN, to me known and known to me to be the person who
executed the foregoing Certificate of Incorporation, and he duly acknowledged
to me that he executed the same.

Fannie Speiser
Notary Public

SUPREME COURT - NEW YORK COUNTY

.....
*
In the Matter *
*
of the *
*
Incorporation, under the Member- *
ship Corporations Law, of a *
corporation to be known as *
*
"THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, INC." *
*
.....

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF NEW YORK) ss.:

JOSEPH C. HYMAN, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am one of the signers of the proposed Certificate of Incorporation. I make this affidavit in support of this motion, under Article II of the Membership Corporations Law, to secure the approval of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the Judicial District in which the office of the proposed Corporation is to be located, that is, New York County.

2. The purposes of the proposed Corporation are set forth in the powers contained in the proposed Certificate. Upon its incorporation, the Corporation will engage in purely philanthropic activity, namely, the raising of funds that are necessary for the relief and rehabilitation of Jews of and in Germany and elsewhere outside the United States of America and Canada, and for the settlements of Jews in Palestine. The Incorporators represent The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., of which I am the Secretary, and the American Palestine Campaign for the Jewish Agency for Palestine. The former is a non-profit corporation, organized under the Membership Laws of the State of New York that has for years engaged in the collection and distribution of funds for the purpose of relieving and rehabilitating needy Jews of other countries. The latter is a body whose purpose is to raise funds for the settlement of Jews in Palestine. The

Jewish Agency for Palestine for which it operates is a body recognized and appointed under a mandate of the League of Nations to the British Government for the setting up of a Jewish national home in Palestine. Together these two bodies constitute perhaps the largest philanthropic bodies functioning among the Jews of the United States. It is proposed to unite the efforts of these two bodies in fund-raising activities, and for that purpose to organize the Corporation whose proposed Certificate is herewith respectfully submitted.

3. That no previous application has been made for the approval of the foregoing Certificate of Incorporation except that a Certificate of Incorporation was previously submitted, and approved by Mr. Justice Edward J. McGoldrick on November 13th, 1934, but was returned by the Secretary of State because certain provisions did not comply with the Membership Corporation Law. Deponent is informed that the objections of the Secretary of State have been complied with by eliminating the provisions he objected to and deponent is informed and verily believes that the annexed Certificate of Incorporation is in compliance with the Membership Corporation Law.

4. It is expected that all funds collected by the proposed Corporation shall be applied in proportions agreed upon separately for the purposes set forth in the Certificate, which are the purposes of The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc. and the American Palestine Campaign of the Jewish Agency of Palestine.

I respectfully pray that the court will approve of the proposed Certificate of Incorporation, and that the Secretary of State will permit the same to be filed and the Corporation to be organized.

Joseph C. Hyman

SWORN TO before me this

24th day of January,

1935

Fannie Speiser
Notary Public

SUPREME COURT - NEW YORK COUNTY

.....
In the Matter
of the
Incorporation, under the Membership
Corporations Law, of a corporation
to be known as
"THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, INC."
.....

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF NEW YORK) ss.:

Louis Lipsky, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I have read the annexed affidavit of Joseph C. Hyman, and I join in the statements and the petition made by him. As one of the Incorporators, I respectfully pray that this honorable Court will grant the petition here presented.

(Sgd.) Louis Lipsky

SWORN TO before me this
24th day of January,
1935

Fannie Speiser
Notary Public

SUPREME COURT - NEW YORK COUNTY

.....
In the Matter
of the
Incorporation, under the Membership
Corporations Law, of a corporation
to be known as
"THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, INC."
.....

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF NEW YORK) ss.:

PAUL BAERWALD, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I have read the annexed affidavit of Joseph O. Hyman, and I join in
the statements and the petition made by him. As one of the incorporators, I
respectfully pray that this honorable Court will grant the petition here
presented.

(Sgd.) Paul Baerwald

SWORN TO before me this
24th day of January,
1935

Fanni- Speiser
Notary Public

SUPREME COURT - NEW YORK COUNTY

.....
In the Matter
of the
Incorporation, under the Membership
Corporations Law, of a Corporation
to be known as
"THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, INC."
.....

I, the undersigned, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the First
Judicial District in which the office of the above mentioned Corporation is
to be located, hereby approve of the within Certificate of Incorporation
of THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, INC., and consent that the same be filed.

Dated, the 29th day of January, 1935

(Sgd.)

Charles E. McLaughlin
Justice of the Supreme Court
of the First Judicial District.

2590

3-

		1941 Allotment should be	Adjustment For Additional 500,000 To RAS	1942 Campaign Advance on Receipts of 1941 payments	1942 Campaign Advance Monthly To RAS To RAS Total Campaign To RAS	TOTAL CASH
GAC	Dec	242,250	188,602.74	733333		8731373
	Jan	470,250	757,770	366667		47931103
	Feb	357,000	546,383	333333		37580497
	Mar	222,600	339,398	71750		74158980
	Apr	178,500	265,191.5	111117		18790748
	May	127,500	197,939	1056333		75713771
	June	76,500	117,960	266667	10733333	118777960
		1738500	0	0	10733333	72118333
UFA	Dec	176,750	111,347.06	111117		5368677
	Jan	277,750	270,097.0	1933333		78642937
	Feb	224,000	310,904.0	1191117		13817373
	Mar	144,000	199,968.0	10975		15311180
	Apr	112,000	165,467.0	845433		11908687
	May	90,000	111,037.1	5791667		14407638
	June	48,000	66,225	133333	5366667	10466225
		1062500	0	0	5366667	75911667
NRS	Dec	140,000	300,000	35000		475000
	Jan	220,000	772140	55000		10712630
	Feb	203,000	637,770	50750		17007130
	Mar	130,600	538,250	37625	35000	14479940
	Apr	101,500	418,435	75275	175000	76001065
	May	72,500	299,021.0		841250	88384690
	June	42,500	174,419.5		750000	77555815
		911000	0	198750	1301250	2411000
USA	Dec	616,000				616000
	Jan	968,000				968000
	Feb	784,000				784000
	Mar	504,000			35000	539000
	Apr	392,000			175000	567000
	May	280,000			1000000	1280000
	June	168,000			1900000	2068000
		3712000		2110000		5822000



3.300x

6600
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5090

		1941 Allotment Should be	Adjustment for 300,000 Additional to NRS	1944 CAMPAIGN ADVANCES ON ACCELERATION OF 50% of PAID IN'S	1945 CAMPAIGN ADVANCE HAS TO MAKE TOTAL EQUIVALENT TO 1944	
JSC	Dec	299250	18860294	466667		6398039
	Jan	470250	4572770	733333		44764437
	Feb	357000	4263830	676667		34197163
	Mar	229500	3383880	42500		71983880
	Apr	178500	2631915	233333		17098582
	May	127500	1879939	7243333		39463177
	June	76500	112796	266667	10733333	118777960
		1738500	- 0 -		10733333	74119333
VPA	Dec	176750	11139706	733333		4701961
	Jan	277750	2700870	366667		26809203
	Feb	224000	3109040	333333		74175707
	Mar	144000	1998680	21750		74743680
	Apr	112000	1554520	169167		11064853
	May	80000	1110371	1191667		71077038
	June	48000	666225	133333	5366667	6046625
		1062500	- 0 -		5366667	15771667
NRS	Dec	140000	300000	70000		510000
	Jan	220000	7273640	110000		75716360
	Feb	203000	8372870	101500		77077130
	Mar	130500	5382560	62750	35000	17697440
	Apr	101500	4186435	50750	175000	78538565
	May	72500	2990310		647500	68509690
	June	43500	794185		750000	77555815
		917000	- 0 -	397600	1107500	7411000
UIA - Paid	Dec	616000				616000
	Jan	968000				968000
	Feb	784000				784000
	Mar	504000			35000	539000
	Apr	392000			175000	567000
	May	280000			1000000	1780000
	June	162000			1900000	2068000
		2712000			3100000	6844000



100%

		1941 Allotment Should be	Adjustment for \$300,000 Additional to WRS	1942 CAMPAIGN ADVANCES ON ACCUMULATION OF 10% OF 1941 PAYMENTS 7/3 & 1/3	1942 CAMPAIGN MONTHLY "A" WRS To MAKE TOTAL EQUIVALENT To 1941-1942
JDC	Dec	299250	15860274	933333	10131373
	Jan	470250	2572770	1466667	50131103
	Feb	327000	5263830	1333333	39610497
	Mar	229500	3383880	8700	75412880
	Apr	178500	2631915	676667	19905248
	May	127500	879939	2633333	17263272
	June	76500	127960	2666667	11877960
		1738500	- 0 -	8	107333333761183333
WPA	Dec	176750	18139706	466667	606667
	Jan	277750	2700870	733333	29742537
	Feb	224000	3109040	676667	24832312
	Mar	144000	1995680	4350	13965680
	Apr	112000	554520	339333	12416187
	May	80000	110371	1316667	10427038
	June	48000	662225	1333333	60466225
		1062500	- 0 -	8	53666667159916667
NRS	Dec	140000	300000	14000	454000
	Jan	220000	273640	70000	1692620
	Feb	203000	2372270	70300	13957130
	Mar	130500	5282560	12060	12472440
	Apr	101500	4186435	10150	24478665
	May	72500	2990310	960500	100309690
	June	43500	1796185	750000	7555915
		911000	- 0 -	79500	1420500
UTA	Paid				
	Dec	616000			616000
	Jan	968000			968000
	Feb	784000			784000
	Mar	504000		35000	539000
	Apr	392000		175000	567000
	May	280000		1000000	1280000
	June	168000		1900000	2068000
		3712000		3110000	6822000



6 1.200.000



2,000.00

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300

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CONFIDENTIAL

MINUTE OF A MEETING TO CONSIDER A 1942 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
AT UNITED JEWISH APPEAL OFFICE, 342 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW YORK CITY, NOVEMBER 4, 1941. 3:30 P.M.

PRESENT: Judge Morris Rothenberg and Henry Montor for the United Palestine Appeal; Harold Linder and Joseph C. Hyman for the Joint Distribution Committee; David Watchmaker and Harry Lurie for the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

After preliminary conversation, Judge Rothenberg pointed out that the position of the U.P.A. had been stated at the last meeting, at which Dr. Silver had said that the U.P.A. was prepared to proceed in 1942 on the basis of 1941. It was now for the J.D.C. to state its position.

Mr. Linder said that last year the country had forced a U.J.A., but that the J.D.C. had made the chief sacrifice in order to make such a united appeal come about. The J.D.C. had been reduced from a percentage of 67.6 in 1940 to 62.6 in 1941, whereas the U.P.A. had gone up both by percentage and by total. In trying to achieve a formula for 1942 the J.D.C. was suggesting that it would be fair to take the income of the last three years, both as originally distributed and including the sums awarded by the Allotment Committee, and to strike an average of these amounts. That average for the total distribution for the three years of 1939, 1940 and 1941 was 65.7 for the J.D.C.

As these figures were applied to the initial sum distributed last year of \$8,800,000, that would mean \$4,467,600 for the J.D.C. as against \$4,275,000 in 1941, and \$2,332,400 for the U.P.A. as against \$2,525,000.

Judge Rothenberg, pointing out that he was merely asking a question and not committing the U.P.A., asked what the J.D.C. would require if the U.P.A. were to receive a basic minimum of \$2,525,000. Computation showed that this would require an initial distribution between the U.P.A. and J.D.C. of \$7,361,000 to be divided as follows: \$2,525,000 to the U.P.A. and \$4,836,000 to the J.D.C., or \$561,000 more than the J.D.C. had received in its initial allotment in 1941.

Mr. Linder and Mr. Hyman both pointed out that in 1941 the J.D.C. had started off with almost a million dollar reduction in its allotment as compared with 1940 in order to bring about a united appeal.

Mr. Linder was asked whether the J.D.C. would consider the distribution of all income from a 1942 campaign on a percentage basis which would eliminate an Allotment Committee. Mr. Linder said that that was unacceptable and that the country wanted an Allotment Committee. This was also the position taken by Judge Rothenberg.

Called upon for an opinion as to the merit of Mr. Linder's proposal, Mr. Watchmaker said that all that he and the officers of the Council of Federations were interested in was to see that the two parties come together and not to pass judgment on what they had agreed upon.

In general, Mr. Watchmaker felt that the Allotment Committee in 1941 had ignored the original amounts distributed. Thus, if there seemed to be any situation which required rectification as a result of the original allotments this would be done by the Allotment Committee. He thought that the need

of the country was such that it would not be impressed by argument on one side or another revolving about 65% or 62%. What the country was concerned with was the continuation of a united campaign.

Judge Rothenberg made two observations with respect to the N.R.S. In the first place, there was the question of having the New York Federation assume part of the legitimate load of the N.R.S. as it referred to New York City. In the second place, he wanted it understood that any agreement arrived at between the U.P.A. and J.D.C. would not later be upset by the N.R.S. by virtue of subsequent demands and that the ratios that would be set up between the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. would also be binding with respect to the N.R.S.

Judge Rothenberg inquired whether the J.D.C. proposal offered by Mr. Linder would exclude the J.N.F. collections.

Mr. Linder replied that there is a question about the traditional collections of the J.N.F. The J.D.C. feels that these traditional collections are going upward constantly. When the first campaign was agreed upon it was said that the traditional collections were small and negligible and therefore could be ignored, but when they went up sharply year after year they constituted a serious problem to the U.J.A. because they took income which might otherwise go to the U.J.A.

This point of view was disputed by Judge Rothenberg and by Mr. Montor.

Mr. Linder suggested that an average be struck of what the J.N.F. had raised during the past three years, that a ceiling be put on any further traditional collections by the J.N.F. and that any amount above that ceiling go into the U.J.A.

Judge Rothenberg emphasized that whatever might be the language with respect to the National Fund in the agreement, the fact was that the Allotment Committee had taken into account the J.N.F. collections in the same way as there had been taken into account all the income received in Jerusalem from all sources.

Mr. Watchmaker, referring to the proposal of Mr. Linder that an average be taken of J.N.F. traditional collections, pointed out that this would amount to about \$400,000. In 1941 it was estimated that the J.N.F. had received a net income of \$500,000. In other words, the amount being talked about was really negligible. However, wouldn't a decision to put National Fund collections into the U.J.A. automatically decrease the income of the J.N.F.? He described a series of interviews he had had with a number of important people in Boston who were active in the J.N.F. and also in the Welfare Fund. He asked each of them whether, if the National Fund collections were put into the U.J.A., this would affect their giving to or work for the J.N.F. They all agreed that it would. Thus, Mr. Watchmaker said, a loss would be caused to the J.N.F. and no gain would result to the U.J.A.

Mr. Linder replied that there was an offset in this situation in the fact that some people are not giving to the U.J.A. because it includes Palestine. Thus the J.D.C. is suffering, as are the U.P.A. and the N.R.S. also. He did not feel it right that a premium should be given to people who had a channel for contributions to the U.P.A., whereas there was no similar channel for friends of the J.D.C. Why would it not be proper for the J.D.C. to start a separate collection of its own along the same lines? Judge Rothenberg pointed out that this was not realistic, that the J.D.C. knew from the very beginning that the J.N.F. traditional collections were a separate entity and had agreed to their exclusion.

Mr. Lurie offered what he described as the Welfare Fund point of view. He thought that the additional income obtained by both the N.R.S. and the J.N.F. affected the Welfare Funds. He believed that a ceiling should be put on the amounts that might be derived from outside collections.

Pointing to the experience that he had with communities raising funds for the U.J.A., Mr. Montor declared that he did not feel that the J.N.F. traditional collections hurt the U.J.A. in any community. As an example he asked Mr. Watchmaker if the activity conducted by the J.N.F. in Boston in any way depleted the allotment to the U.J.A. from the Boston campaign. Mr. Watchmaker said that it did not and also agreed that the effect upon other communities throughout the country was negligible, if not non-existent.

Mr. Hyman reviewed the growth of the J.N.F. collections and said they had become an important source into which many people were putting their gifts instead of contributing their whole resources to the local U.J.A. drives.

Mr. Lurie said that what was important was a definition of the methods that the J.N.F. might employ and that a distinction be made between traditional collections and the large campaigns on which the J.N.F. sometimes embarked. If there were such a definition this would also be helpful to the Welfare Funds.

Mr. Watchmaker examined an analysis printed in the New Palestine of the sources from which the J.N.F. derives its income. He said that there was not \$100,000 out of the \$500,000 prospective income that might be interpreted as affecting Welfare Fund drives. Under these circumstances he did not think that the argument had any substance.

Judge Rothenberg, replying to the suggestion that some people were giving money to the J.N.F. rather than to the U.J.A., said that a question might be raised with respect to Santo Domingo. Several members of the Board of Directors of the J.D.C. were engaged in that enterprise. Contributions to that source would certainly affect the U.J.A. more than the J.N.F. collections did.

Mr. Watchmaker asked if the J.D.C. would be satisfied if a top of \$500,000 would be set for the traditional collections of the J.N.F.

Mr. Linder answered in the negative, saying that \$500,000 was the peak. He thought that \$400,000 was a sufficiently high mark.

Mr. Lurie asked that the U.P.A. representatives give a frank statement on whether they found the J.D.C. proposal of Mr. Linder acceptable.

Judge Rothenberg said he could not give his personal view, since that would carry no weight. It was for the U.P.A. officially to state its view. He could only observe that it was a large additional amount which the J.D.C. was asking.

He concluded that there was NO CHANCE WHATSOEVER of the U.P.A. agreeing to any change in the arrangement with respect to the J.N.F.

Judge Rothenberg said that he would take back the other proposal to the U.P.A.

It was agreed that there would be another meeting some time on Monday or Tuesday of next week.

EM:EH

CONFIDENTIAL

MINUTE OF A MEETING TO DISCUSS THE 1942 CAMPAIGN

AT THE HOME OF MR. HAROLD LINDER, 888 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

November 9, 1941 at 11:00 A.M.

PRESENT: Harold Linder and Joseph C. Hyman for the Joint Distribution Committee; Judge Morris Rothenberg and Henry Montor for the United Palestine Appeal; David Watchmaker and Harry Lurie for the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

Judge Rothenberg stated that he had presented to his colleagues in the United Palestine Appeal an account of the proposal that had been made by the Joint Distribution Committee representatives at the last meeting of the group on November 4th. Much as the U.P.A. appreciated the problem of the J.D.C., it was felt that nothing had occurred which warranted a change in the situation from that which existed in 1941. In the first place, the Allotment Committee of the 1941 U.J.A. had very carefully analyzed the rate of expenditures of the various bodies and had, as a matter of fact, given the U.P.A. an even higher percentage than it received from the original distribution by agreement with the J.D.C. early in 1941. Thus the requirements of the U.P.A. were vindicated by the Research Committee. Secondly, there had been no change in the international situation which would justify the disproportionate ratios now suggested by the J.D.C. The needs of Palestine had grown - it was essential that the American Jewish community at least maintain and, if possible, extend its measure of support of the Yishuv. Thirdly, there were other projects being undertaken by men associated with the J.D.C. which could not be ignored in the total picture of what the J.D.C. was receiving. There was, for instance, the Santo Domingo project which was making applications to Welfare Funds in a campaign for \$650,000. It might be denied that the J.D.C. was sponsoring the undertaking, but the money would come from men of means whose gifts to the U.J.A. would thereby be affected or from Welfare Funds which would deduct the amounts from the U.J.A. allotment. Many people were of the belief that such work as was being carried on in Santo Domingo was in the province of the J.D.C., since it involved reconstruction.

Furthermore, there were other campaigns in the same field as the J.D.C. as, for example, the Ort. It should be recalled that several years ago the total American budget of Ort was supplied by the J.D.C. When that became too costly it absolved itself of responsibility for Ort, which then launched its own campaign, which is beginning to raise substantial sums. In some respects the work of Hias fell within the framework of the J.D.C. The U.P.A. people, Judge Rothenberg continued, feel that any change in the ratios would reduce the position of the U.P.A. unjustifiably. Originally the relationship between the J.D.C. and U.P.A. had been 50-50, then it went down to 60-40 and now it had gone to 65-35. Now it was being suggested that even this ratio should be further reduced.

Under all these circumstances, the U.P.A. was compelled to reiterate its desire to continue with the U.J.A. on the same basis as 1941. If there were any inequities then, as Mr. Watchmaker had suggested at the last meeting, these could easily be rectified by the Allotment Committee. The U.P.A. was prepared to take its chances on the Allotment Committee decision.

Mr. Linder said that he too could go into a lengthy recital of the needs of the J.D.C., but he felt that no purpose could be served by this. If the U.P.A. felt as Judge Rothenberg had indicated then the people attending the meeting could adjourn for a drink and call it a pleasant morning. There would be no point in continuing the discussion.

After this there were a few minutes of desultory conversation in which the positions of the U.P.A. and the J.D.C. were again touched upon. During this Judge Rothenberg called attention to the possibility of a reduction in the amount for the N.R.S. and quoted from the report of Professor Eli Ginzberg, Research Director of the 1941 Allotment Committee, who had stated that if certain economies were undertaken and such a department as the Resettlement Division abandoned, the N.R.S. would require a total of not more than \$2,000,000. The U.P.A. was prepared, through a reduction of the amount to the N.R.S., to see to it that some consideration be given to the J.D.C. in the distribution of this sum.

Mr. Linder declared that at the first meeting at the Harmonie Club it had been agreed that the only subject to be discussed was the relationship between the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. and that only after that had been established would the question of the N.R.S. relationship be gone into. Under these circumstances he could not comment one way or another on Professor Ginzberg's report or on the N.R.S.

Mr. Harry Lurie took issue with Professor Ginzberg's interpretation of the needs of the N.R.S. and said that it was likely that the N.R.S. would need a sum of \$2,500,000 to \$2,750,000 during the year 1942. He declared that Professor Ginzberg was having occasion to revise some of the views he had expressed on the N.R.S. in his report to the Allotment Committee.

Mr. Watchmaker asked if Messrs. Linder and Hyman could leave the room so that he and Mr. Lurie could have a private conversation with the representatives of the U.P.A. This was acquiesced to by Messrs. Linder and Hyman.

Mr. Watchmaker then undertook, in what he said was a personal, off-the-record way, to convince the U.P.A. of the desirability of making some concession to bring about a united campaign. Theoretically, the J.D.C. was correct in its position with respect to J.N.F. traditional collections. However, he still had the view that any limitation upon the J.N.F. could only hurt the income for Palestine without in any way benefitting the U.J.A. Under these circumstances, therefore, he was most desirous that the J.N.F. continue to be excluded from the consideration of the U.J.A.

In 1941 the J.D.C. had made the principal sacrifice to bring about a united campaign, it had lost \$975,000 in comparison with the initial allotment which it received in 1940. It would not be unfair if the U.P.A. at this time made some kind of concession, especially in view of the exclusion of the J.N.F., in order to achieve unity.

The J.D.C. was asking for a revision of the ratio in 1942 which, giving the U.P.A. \$2,525,000 as an initial allotment, would provide the J.D.C. with \$561,000 more than its initial allotment of \$4,275,000 in 1941. He would suggest a compromise; that is, that the U.P.A. agree that the J.D.C. should receive an additional \$250,000, giving it an initial allotment in 1942 of \$4,525,000 instead of \$4,275,000.

Judge Rothenberg said that he was in no position either to accept or to discuss Mr. Watchmaker's proposal. He appreciated the fine spirit with which he had participated in the sessions and understood the desire which he had for a unified campaign. It was not fair to include the J.H.F. as a bargaining point in the discussion, since it had always been excluded from the U.J.A. and since in any event the U.P.A. was taking less than the 40% relationship that it had in former years regarded as a minimum in its relationship to the J.D.C.

Mr. Watchmaker undertook to meet with Dr. Silver at the earliest opportunity to see if he could not give him his point of view after having heard the positions of both the J.D.C. and U.P.A.

After a brief period of pleasant interchange the meeting dissolved.

HM:EH

