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

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United Jewish Appeal, United Palestine Appeal, 1945.

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Director of Education

ISIDOR M. KONOWITZ

* Deceased

Code Address: "ZIONISTS"
Bentley's Code

March 6th, 1945.

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

My dear Abba:

I need not tell you how happy I am that you accepted our invitation to be the guest speaker at the opening dinner of the United Palestine Appeal in Montreal on Monday evening, April 9th.

I should deeply appreciate it if you would let me know when you are planning to arrive in Montreal. We have reserved a room for you at the Mount Royal Hotel, where the dinner will take place. Would it be too much trouble to have your secretary send me a glossy photograph of yourself?

Thanking you ever so much, and looking forward to seeing you here, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Jesse Schwartz
Jesse Schwartz,
Executive Director.

JS/s

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WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

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RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER=
THE TEMPLE CLEVE=



1940 MAR 7 PM 36
DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED TELEGRAM

Gai 0150

SHALL BE MOST GRATEFUL IF YOU CAN POSSIBLY ARRANGE TO ADDRESS
A JOINT MENS CLUB ZOA ON UPA SOMETIME THIS MONTH. I AM
AUTHORIZED 250 DOLLARS OVER ALL EXPENSE IT WILL BE
TREMENDOUSLY HELPFUL TO OUR CAUSE AND WILL BE GREATLY
APPRECIATED HERE. PLEASE WIRE REPLY REGARDS=

• GERSHON HADAS 3400 PASEO.

COPY

THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT
DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.
270 Madison Avenue, New York, 15, New York

Campaign Headquarters,
342 Madison Avenue
New York, 17, N. Y.

March 7, 1945

Miss Hannah Hirschberg, Executive Director
Jewish Social Service Federation of San Antonio
Fourth Floor Bexar County Court House
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Friend:

It has been necessary for me again to accept the Chairmanship of the National Joint Distribution Committee Campaign. I state it this way because old friends like yourself can understand that after these many years of my service for this and similar causes, I should be entitled to turn the helm over to younger men. However, with the knowledge which I have of the critical need of our people who have survived the fury of the Nazis and, realizing the urgency of the job which the Joint Distribution Committee must do to save the remnant of Israel, I could not refuse when importuned by my colleagues of the JDC to carry on. Mr. Paul Baerwald, who is similarly bearing the full responsibility of the Chairmanship of the JDC while the younger men are in the armed forces, discussed your letter of February 23rd with me and suggested that, inasmuch as it refers to the Campaign, I write you directly.

I regret the delay occasioned by the problems of the dissolution of the United Jewish Appeal and the setting up of an independent national Joint Distribution Committee Campaign. Especially do all of us of the JDC regret the dissolution of the UJA. The JDC sent to you and to other leaders throughout the country a statement on the dissolution, and I need not belabor the point. With dignity and with a high sense of responsibility, the JDC will do everything in its power to raise the funds required for lifesaving purposes and to sustain local community unity in view of this unfortunate break.

You note in your letter to Mr. Baerwald that \$70,000 had been set aside as an allocation for the United Jewish Appeal for 1945 and that in the event of separate campaigns on the part of the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service, respectively, the San Antonio Federation will allocate monies on the same basis as that made by the UJA in 1944. You refer to this division as being 55% to the Joint Distribution Committee, 40% to the United Palestine Appeal, and 5% to the National Refugee Service. It is true that the percentage of division of funds among the JDC, UPA and NRS to date out of 1944 UJA income works out, approximately, as you state.

This is the situation to date. In the original agreement for 1944 the NRS was included for an allotment of \$1,000,000 with the right to appeal further to the Allotment Committee. It did appeal and was granted an additional \$80,000. The total of \$1,080,000 received from the 1944 UJA together with other resources of the NRS makes it unnecessary for them to appeal to the Allotment Committee further and satisfies completely their requirements from the 1944 UJA.

As to the division of funds to date between the JDC and the UPA, I feel that you

March 7, 1945

should have the details. The National Agreement provided for an original distribution of \$13,400,000 in the ratio of 60% for the JDC and 40% for the UPA. In addition, the sum of \$600,000 was granted to the JDC to offset funds reverting to the UPA through independent JNF fund-raising activities. The Allotment Committee then distributed an additional \$10,000,000 between the JDC and the UPA in the ratio of the existing deficits of the two organizations as presented by them to the Allotment Committee. Including the complete allotment made to the NRS, a sum of \$25,080,000 has to date been distributed and the tentative division as between the JDC and UPA is approximately 56% and 43%, respectively.

I emphasize that this first distribution made by the Allotment Committee was not made on the basis of existing needs but solely to meet deficits of the moment. The Allotment Committee will shortly hold another meeting to decide on the distribution of the additional income of the 1944 UJA which we estimate will probably be over \$3,000,000. The division of these additional funds between the JDC and the UPA may materially affect the percentage of distribution between the two agencies.

I think that you will also be interested in the percentage division between the JDC and UPA in previous years, which was as follows:

		<u>JDC</u>	<u>UPA</u>
1939	-	66.7%	33.3%
1940	-	67.6%	32.4%
1941	-	62.5%	37.5%
1942	-	63.1%	36.9%
1943	-	58.6%	41.4%

There is another factor which I feel should be brought definitely to your attention and that is that any consideration of the division of funds between the JDC and the UPA must take into account the independent fund-raising activities of the JNF outside the framework of the UPA. We were unsuccessful in controlling this irritating and discouraging competition during the six years in which the UJA was in existence but we see no reason whatsoever not to advise our friends of this inequitable arrangement at this time. As you probably know, the JNF is a full partner with the Palestine Foundation Fund in the UPA. From the proceeds of separate campaigns conducted in many communities by the JNF outside of the UPA, 50% out of every dollar contributed to the JNF finds its way into the treasury of its partner, the Palestine Foundation Fund, through the UPA agreement covering the division of funds for both partners within the UPA. Therefore, community budget committees will wish to take into account the unilateral opportunities which the JNF has created for itself in independently raising funds which, in effect, increased the income of the UPA.

Mr. Coons has told me that he has had considerable correspondence with you regarding the JNF activities in San Antonio and I do not believe it necessary for me to go into further detail. While the San Antonio Federation might call upon the UPA to account for individual contributions forwarded directly to their national Headquarters, I would doubt very much if you could secure any reports on JNF contributions of this type from either the JNF or the UPA.

With the sentiment in San Antonio as I believe it to be, based on the fine support which you and our other good friends have given to the JDC program for so many years, I would hope that any consideration of a division of funds between the JDC and UPA by the Budget Committee would be made only after a careful study of the budgetary needs of the JDC

March 7, 1945

The JDC has already received requests from overseas which would make it necessary that at least \$46,570,000 be raised in 1945 to provide only the most elementary essentials in the work of saving lives and merely starting the rebuilding of shattered Jewish communities. These budgetary requirements do not take into account emergency demands that are bound to come and that may be in very substantial sums. It has been made public by the UPA that the budgetary requirements of the agencies in Palestine which it supports, total some \$35,000,000 and that the UPA is undertaking to raise as America's share approximately 75% or some \$27,000,000.

I feel sure that you and the members of your Budget Committee will give thoughtful attention to these budgetary requirements. Taking the very minimum needs of the JDC and relating them percentagewise to the announced requirements of the UPA, there is a ratio of 62 - 37. I can say to you quite frankly that when negotiations with respect to the 1945 UJA were undertaken, the JDC felt that the requirements for 1945 would be such as to warrant the JDC asking that a preliminary division be made in the ratio of 70 - 30, but in order to avoid any so-called bargaining and to permit the negotiations to be completed promptly, the JDC was willing to have the initial distribution of funds in the ratio of 60-40, as it had been in 1944, between the JDC and UPA.

For your consideration and that of the members of your Budget Committee, I am attaching hereto a copy of the JDC budget. I am confident that you and our other good friends will give consideration to the allotment to the JDC on the basis of demonstrated needs and with a realization that lifesaving work will be carried on by the JDC to the extent made possible by contributions from the Jewish communities of America.

The JDC will, of course, subscribe as it has in the past to the procedures established by the San Antonio Federation including our refraining from direct solicitation in San Antonio outside the framework of your Federation campaign.

If you wish further information please do not hesitate to let me know. It will be sincerely appreciated if final decisions on the distribution of available funds by the San Antonio Federation for 1945 will not be made without giving the JDC an opportunity to present its case fully. I shall look forward to your response to this letter.

With kindest personal regards, Believe me

Sincerely yours,

S/ Jonah B. Wise

Jonah B. Wise
National Chairman
Joint Distribution Committee Campaign

JBW:RZF

Encl.

hs

March 8, 1945

Rabbi Jesse Schwartz
Zionist Organisation of Canada
527 Sherbrooke Street West
Montreal, Canada

My dear Rabbi Schwartz:

Thank you for your letter of March 6.
I plan to arrive in Montreal at eleven o'clock
in the morning on April 9. I plan to leave that
same night for Toronto where I am to address a
campaign meeting the next day.

I am enclosing herewith a glossy photograph
which you may use.

With all good wishes and looking forward to
seeing you, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:EK

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J. G. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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Gershon Hadas
3400 Paseo
Kansas City, Mo.

3-8-45

WANT A REPLY?

"Answer By WESTERN UNION"
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included without charge.

DEEPLY REGRET CAN NOT TAKE ON ADDITIONAL LECTURE ENGAGEMENT FOR NEXT FEW MONTHS
KINDEST REGARDS.

A H SILVER

March 8, 1945

Mr. S. J. Zacks
100 Adelaide St. West
Toronto, Canada

My dear Mr. Zacks:

Dr. Silver has requested me to write to you and ask you to arrange for his transportation from Montreal to Toronto and back to Cleveland. He would like to leave Toronto for Cleveland on April 10th if possible.

With best wishes, and trusting that you will let me know what arrangements you have made, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

BVK

Secretary to Dr. Silver

March 8, 1945

Mr. S. J. Zacks
100 Adelaide St. West
Toronto, Canada

My dear Mr. Zacks:

Dr. Silver has requested me to write to you and ask you to arrange for his transportation from Montreal to Toronto and also back to Cleveland from Toronto. Will you try to procure a reservation for him out of Toronto around midnight of the 10th of April?

Trusting that you will let me know what arrangements you have made, and with best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

BJK

Secretary to Dr. Silver

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (*Keren Hayesod*)

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (*Keren Kayemeth*)

MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-3320 • Cable Address—Palfund

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James G. Heller

*National Campaign
Co-Chairmen*

Joel Gross

Newark, N. J.

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Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR THE MIDDLE WEST

Mortimer May

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FOR THE SOUTH

Charles Brown

Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR THE WEST

*Chairman,
National Council*

Rudolf G. Sonneborn

March 9, 1945

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Honorary Chairman
1945 Jewish Welfare Fund Appeal
Cleveland, Ohio

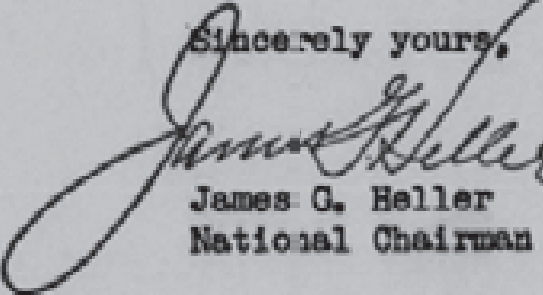
Dear Rabbi Silver:

For your information I am enclosing herewith a copy of the official application of the United Palestine Appeal for an allotment for 1945 from your community. Budgetary material is being sent to you under separate cover.

We are confident that you will give the most sympathetic consideration to the needs of Palestine, and that you will do everything possible to assure for Palestine's programs of rescue and upbuilding a sum commensurate with the needs and consistent with the centrality of Palestine's role in the assurance of the Jewish future.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,



James G. Heller
National Chairman

JGH:PRM

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

41 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

March 9, 1945

Mr. Joseph M. Berne, President
Jewish Welfare Fund of Cleveland
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Mr. Berne:

The United Palestine Appeal takes this means of applying for an allotment out of the proceeds of your community's 1945 campaign which will help carry forward its program of saving Jewish life through the settlement and upbuilding of Palestine and assuring that no Jew in the world shall ever be homeless again for want of a homeland or a land of haven.

The United Palestine Appeal, in calling upon the Jews of America for parity for Palestine in recognition of the vital role played by Palestine in the rescue of our people, recognizes the centrality of the Welfare Funds and will conduct its appeal within the framework of the welfare fund campaigns. We have the fullest confidence in the understanding of American Jews of the unprecedented needs of Jews all over the world and in their fairness as evidenced in the decisions of local allotment committees.

Under separate cover we are sending you a complete budgetary analysis of the minimum requirements of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the Palestine Foundation Fund, and the Jewish National Fund for the current year. It is clear from this budget that far larger sums must this year be provided for Palestine for accelerated immigration, relief, housing, construction of settlements, land purchase, rehabilitation, health and employment service, etc. At least \$34,314,434 is required if the terribly urgent United Palestine Appeal programs are to be carried forward on even a minimal basis.

No more pressing task confronts us in this historic hour than that of immediate action on the largest scale to prepare Palestine, which has already provided a home for some 600,000 Jews who might otherwise have been doomed, to receive as many thousands as possible of the remnant of 1,200,000 Jews who still survive and who, if they are not provided with homes and jobs and freedom in Palestine must remain indefinitely the objects of

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

41 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

-2-

private and governmental charity. Only this course is consistent with Jewish dignity.

All of the facilities of the United Palestine Appeal and the cooperation of its leadership are at the disposal of the communities in their effort to raise the largest possible sums in the crucial year 1945. Please feel free to call upon us for publicity material that will be useful in your over-all campaign and for speakers to address major campaign meetings.

We look forward to enheartening word that your community will provide for Palestine, through the United Palestine Appeal, a sum in 1945 that will be commensurate with the community's share of responsibility for the total Palestine program and that will recognize the vitality, the centrality and the parity of importance of Palestine in the rescue of Jews all over the world, who must never be homeless again.

We shall appreciate the opportunity of having a representative of the United Palestine Appeal present at your budget hearings.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

James G. Heller
National Chairman

JGH:FRM

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WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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RABBI ABBA HILLY SILVER, THE TEMPLE=

EAST 105TH AND ANSEL RD CLEVE=

WRHS

RECEIVED

DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONE TELEGRAM
JAN 0150

WE INTEND TO ASK AMERICAN JEWRY TO OBSERVE SATURDAY MARCH 31
AS UPA SABBATH WITH EMPHASIS OF CLOSE RELATIONSHIP OF
PALESTINE TO PASSOVER WOULD APPRECIATE IT IF YOU WOULD JOIN
ME IN SIGNING PROCLAMATION TO THAT EFFECT PLEASE WIRE REPLY
COLLECT REGARDS=

JAMES G HELLER UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL 41 E 42.
STREET NEW YORK CITY.

JEWRY

.31 UPA 41 E 42.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

JD 140P JX
JAN 31

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CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

March 12, 1945

WANT A REPLY?

"Answer by WESTERN UNION"
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included without charge.

Dr. Silver

WE INTEND TO ASK AMERICAN JEWRY TO OBSERVE SATURDAY MARCH 31 AS UPA SABBATH
WITH EMPHASIS ON CLOSE RELATIONSHIP OF PALESTINE TO PASSOVER. WOULD APPRECIATE
IT IF YOU WOULD JOIN ME IN SIGNING PROCLAMATION TO THAT AFFECT. PLEASE WIRE
REPLY COLLECT. REGARDS

JAMES G. HELLER
U P A
New York City

U. P. A

You may use my name in connection with
Proclamations on U. P. A. Sabbath
a. t. s.

התאחדות הציונית בקנדה

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: 527 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST . MONTREAL . TELEPHONE BELAIR* 2831

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Hadassah Organization

MRS. A. RAGINSKY
MRS. J. COHEN

National Executive Director

RABBI JESSE SCHWARTZ

Director of Education

ISIDOR M. KONOWITZ

* Deceased

Cable Address: "ZIONISTS"
Bentley's Code

March 14th, 1945.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
East 105th St. at Ansel Road,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, U. S. A.

My dear Abba:

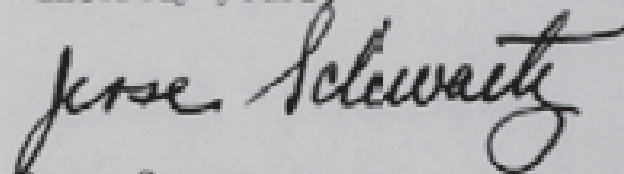
Thanks ever so much for your letter of March 8th, in which you inform me that you will be arriving in Montreal on Monday morning, April 9th, at 11 o'clock. I know that you are scheduled to speak in Toronto the following day. Due to the objective we have set for the Montreal United Palestine Appeal - namely, \$330,000 - and owing to the fact that there have been a number of other campaigns recently, we are depending upon the dinner to play a very important part in the total results of the campaign. Our committee feels that it is essential for the success of the appeal on Monday evening, April 9th, that you be present throughout the proceedings. As in the last few years, we intend to have the appeal before you speak.

I say all this because you mention in your letter that you want to leave on the evening train for Toronto. We have arranged for a plane seat for you on Tuesday morning, the 10th, for Toronto. If, by any chance, the plane should not fly, we have made arrangements to take you to Toronto by car.

I am sure you will understand the reason for our arrangements and that you will be with us throughout the entire evening of April 9th.

With all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,



Jesse Schwartz,
Executive Director.

JS/s

GROSS & BLUMBERG

COUNSELLORS AT LAW

JOEL GROSS

LEO BLUMBERG

MILTON B. GOLDBERGER

744 BROAD STREET

NEWARK 2, N. J.

MARKET 3-072

March 15th, 1945

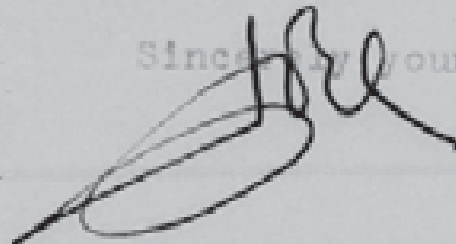
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Dr. Silver:

I thought you would be interested to learn that when I suggested to Mr. Imbrie that he contact Dr. Marsh he wrote Dr. Marsh at length. Marsh replied to the effect that he fully approved of Dr. Imbrie's position, but didn't know what to recommend by way of a course of action.

It seems to me unfortunate that a man in Marsh's position shouldn't know the road to be followed.

Sincerely yours,



JG/lr



UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (*Keren Hayesod*)
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (*Keren Kayemeth*)
MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Murray Hill 2-3320
Cable Address—Palfund

For the Reconstruction of the People of Israel in the Land of Israel

CAMPAIGN OFFICERS

National Chairman
James G. Heller

*National Campaign
Co-Chairmen*

Joel Gross
Newark, N. J.
FOR THE EAST

Harold J. Goldenberg
Minneapolis, Minn.
FOR THE MIDDLE WEST

Mortimer May
Nashville, Tenn.
FOR THE SOUTH

Charles Brown
Los Angeles, Calif.
FOR THE WEST

*Chairman,
National Council*
Rudolf G. Sonneborn

March 16, 1945

Dear Colleague:

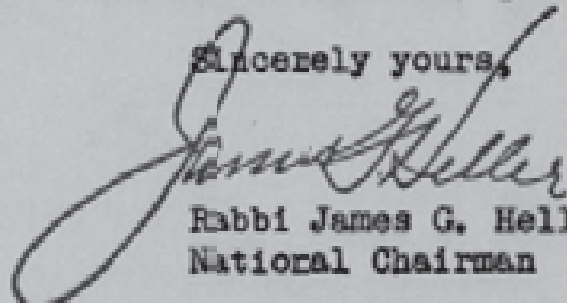
It is my earnest hope that we will have your continued support this year. Your cooperation has been of inestimable value in the past and I look forward to having your assistance and counsel in the months to come.

I should like to take this opportunity to call your attention to the fact that in many communities Saturday, March 31st will be observed as U.P.A. Sabbath. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Dr. Israel Goldstein, Dr. Solomon Goldman, Dr. Barnett R. Brickner, Rabbi Julius Gordon, Rabbi Joshua L. Liebman and Rabbi Irving Miller have joined me in the designation of the UPA SABBATH.

It is fitting that one day during the Passover holiday should be devoted to such a purpose and I trust that you will find it possible to associate yourself with this undertaking. If you can arrange to include this theme in your sermon it would be of great assistance in impressing your congregation with the significance of Palestine in the present Jewish situation and the importance of maximum support for the United Palestine Appeal so that American Jewry may make possible the realization of the vast opportunities for the redemption in the Jewish National Home of the surviving remnants of our people.

With kindest appreciation and cordial holiday greetings, I am

Sincerely yours,


Rabbi James G. Heller
National Chairman

P.S. An outline of the current needs of the United Palestine Appeal is enclosed for your information.

MEMORANDUM

Date March 18, 1945

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

From Martin Penzer

Subject General Wire to Welfare Fund Communities

Attached is a copy of the wire about which I spoke to you on the telephone Saturday. A letter has gone out from Goldsmith of Chicago which indicates that an effort will be made to draw in practically every Welfare Fund community. The first phase of the plan involves the sending of a committee to Palestine and one to Europe to survey the actual needs. This, however, will not affect the 1945 campaign, but is intended to apply to 1946.

The second phase deals with representation from the various Welfare Funds in a group which would decide jointly on allocations. Some of the representatives will be empowered by the communities to accept decisions, while others will not. However, it is most likely that whatever decision is reached by the meeting of such a group (the meeting is scheduled for March 31-April 1) will have more or less of a determining influence on the decisions of those communities and will in effect result in national budgeting. It is intended that a \$100,000 fund be provided by the communities for the purposes of the plan. Sobeloff and Goldsmith are the initiating forces.

Philadelphia, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Boston have already given indication that they will not participate in this plan. Pittsburgh has voted to go in and has given its delegates power to act. Newark has joined, but has not empowered its delegates. The information we have from Cleveland makes it appear that it is unlikely that Cleveland will participate.

The purpose of sending wires, despite the fact that there will probably be complaints about the expense, is to give the communities time to consider and act on the stand of the UPA, since the meeting of the communities is scheduled to be held so soon.

Montor also suggested that we might add to the telegram that the UPA welcomes a committee to Palestine. In fact, the UPA would even suggest that all larger communities choose a representative to go to Palestine and see for themselves how UPA funds are spent.

I shall be grateful for any word you may have for Mr. Montor, who will return to New York on March 22.

MP:RM



UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (Keren Hayesod)
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (Keren Kayemeth)
MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Murray Hill 2-3320
Cable Address—Palund

For the Reconstruction of the People of Israel in the Land of Israel

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FOR THE SOUTH

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FOR THE WEST

*Chairman,
National Council*
Rudolf G. Sonneborn

March 21, 1945

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th Street at Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

At the request of Dr. Heller I am sending you herewith a copy of the proclamation designating Saturday, March 31st as United Palestine Appeal Sabbath. Also enclosed is a news release dealing with this proclamation.

With many thanks for your cooperation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Meyer F. Steinglass
Meyer F. Steinglass
Director of Publicity

MES:RJ

From UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
41 East 42 Street
New York, N.Y.

TEXT OF PROCLAMATION ON PASSOVER UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL SABBATH

We the undersigned proclaim Saturday, March 31st, as United Palestine Appeal Sabbath and trust that the Jews of the United States will on this day of the Passover holiday give renewed expression of their support of the historic endeavor of the rebuilding of the Jewish National Home. We call upon our colleagues in the rabbinate and their congregations to observe the UPA Sabbath through dedication to the spirit of freedom and rebirth that is so inspiringly represented in the reconstruction of Eretz Israel.

On this Passover the people of Israel and all other peoples stand on the threshold of deliverance from the plague of destruction, from the scourge of oppression and from the chains of bondage. A terrible era, dominated by the Pharaoh curse, is coming to a close, an era in which our people were decimated, in which millions perished and the living were scattered to the four winds, doomed to misery and wandering.

On this Passover as on Passovers down the centuries we shall sing of the ordeal of bondage, of the miracle of deliverance, of the exodus and the journey to the Promised Land. The pages of the Haggadah remind us of the century-old sufferings of our people. But they also remind us of the mission of the ancient Jewish homeland which in our own day burst upon us miraculously from the past to provide once again the homeland and the refuge from hatred and death.

Today Passover is the great festival of fulfillment. Let it be the occasion for rejoicing that the horrible chapter of homelessness and tragedy is ending and that as in the ancient days, the Jewish National Home stands as the great island of redemption and promise. Passover the promise and Passover the fulfillment meet on the hallowed soil of Eretz Israel to which our ravaged people turns for deliverance from the cruelties and uncertainties of a war-torn world.

On this Passover we shall offer up prayers of thanks for the freedom that is being restored to the world. But on this Passover we must also dedicate our hearts and our energies to speeding the redemption of those from whom the shackles have been struck, of restoring to human dignity the hounded and the homeless. The destiny of Israel today, as in the days of Pharaoh, is inseparably linked to the Holy Land. There can be no true deliverance from the plagues of Hitler without a full and unlimited development of the Jewish National Home. There can be no true restoration of the rights of our people anywhere without the unlimited right of entry and rehabilitation in the Jewish National Home. There can be no true freedom for our people without the freedom to rebuild their ancient homeland, to till its soil and bring forth its fruit.

On this Passover we call upon the Jews of the United States, whose deep love of Palestine is reflected in its great generosity and devotion to its upbuilding, to help in the realization of the vast opportunities for the reconstruction of Eretz Israel. We ask this for the sake of the living remnant. We ask it for the sake of the dead. We ask it for the sake of the Jewish people everywhere so that there may be an end to its sorrow and travail. We ask it because at this very hour of the turning point in the history of our people, Palestine is the only land that can receive and redeem not hundreds or thousands, but tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands. We ask it because this is the hour of unique opportunity. This is the hour of direst necessity, of greatest urgency. This is the hour when Palestine offers the strongest bridgehead to the shores of true freedom and true deliverance for our brothers in Israel.

Barnett R. Brickner, Cleveland
Solomon Goldman, Chicago
Israel Goldstein, New York
Julius Gordon, St. Louis

James G. Heller, Cincinnati
Joshua L. Liebman, Boston
Irving Miller, New York
Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland

Stephen S. Wise, New York

3/20/45

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (*Keren Hayesod*)

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (*Keren Kayemet*)

MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-3320 • Cable Address—Palfund

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HERMAN L. WEISMAN

Executive Director

HENRY MONTOR

March 23, 1945

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
E. 105th Street at Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Mr. Joseph M. Berne has sent an invitation to have me meet with the Board of Trustees of the Jewish Welfare Fund Tuesday, March 27th at 12:30 p.m. I earnestly hope that you will be present at the meeting.

I am planning to come into Cleveland early and would like very much the opportunity of coming in to see you at your office to talk things over with you. If this is convenient for you, could you send me a wire.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Henry Montor
Henry Montor
Executive Director

EM:RH

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION¹⁹⁰¹ 1520P

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt at destination is 1945 MAR 24 PM 5:22

INBE149 DL PD=CPR Q MONTREAL QUE 23 VIA TS CLEVELAND OHIO
DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER=
COMMODORE HOTEL=

WONDERING WHETHER YOU RECEIVED MY LETTER MARCH TWENTIETH
ADDRESSED TO YOU NEW YORK EXTENDING INVITATION TO YOU ON
BEHALF OUR OTTAWA COLLEAGUES SPEAK OTTAWA UNITED PALESTINE
APPEAL DINNER ON APRIL ELEVENTH (OR TWELFTH STOP PERSONALLY
VERY RELUCTANT BOTHER YOU HOPE YOU WILL NOT CONSIDER ME
IMPERTINENT BUT DESIRE RESPECT URGENT REQUEST OUR OTTAWA
COLLEAGUE STOP WOULD DEEPLY APPRECIATE YOU REPLY BY WIRE
THANKS BEST WISHES YOU YOUR FAMILY HAPPY PESACH.

JESSE SCHWARTZ,

SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

.PESACH.

GROSS & BLUMBERG

COUNSELLORS AT LAW

JOEL GROSS
LEO BLUMBERG
MILTON H. GOLDBERGER

744 BROAD STREET
NEWARK, N. J.
MARKET 3-1070

March 26th, 1945

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

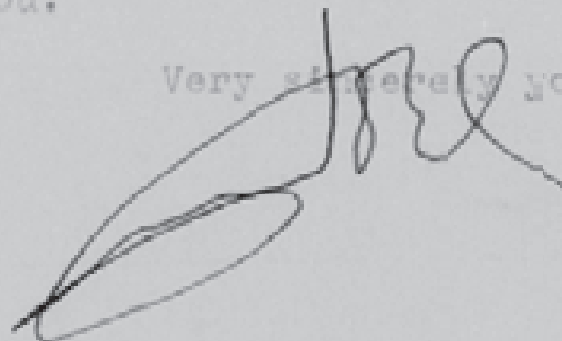
Dear Dr. Silver:

I have done and am presently doing a great deal along the lines of our discussion at the Biltmore. Before making the request directly to the Emergency Council I am making suggestions in places where I think it will do most good. You yourself would derive tremendous satisfaction from seeing the response you and the position advocated by you evoke at meetings. I addressed the Regional Conference at Durham, North Carolina, yesterday and was amazed to find out how well informed the people were, and with what unanimity they support you.

The United Palestine Appeal seems to be coming along fairly well. It lacks central driving power which you lend to it and which it is absolutely essential that it have today. All kinds of stories and all kinds of tactics on the part of JDC are in my ears wherever I go, and there exists a tremendous agitation to reply in kind. I am just about all tuckered out now, and should never have assumed the assignment in the first place, but it is encouraging to me to see how quickly people reach the correct result when they are given all the facts.

When you are in New York and have a few moments let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,



JG/lr

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DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
OVERNIGHT TELEGRAM	NIGHT LETTER
SPECIAL SERVICE	2nd Day Telegram

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WESTERN UNION

1206-

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TIME FILED

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PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. G. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

3-26-45

WANT A REPLY?

"Answer by WESTERN UNION"
or similar phrases may be
included without charge.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

UNDERSTAND CLEVELAND WELFARE FUND COMMITTEE MEETING TUESDAY AFTERNOON MARCH 27 FOR DECISION ON ALLOTMENT BETWEEN UPA AND JDC. SINCE YOU ARE A MEMBER OF THAT COMMITTEE WOULD URGENTLY SUGGEST GREAT VALUE YOUR ATTENDANCE AND VOTE. I AM PARTICULARLY ANXIOUS FOR HELPFUL CLEVELAND DECISION IN LIGHT OF INFLUENCE THROUGHOUT COUNTRY AND AS EXPRESSION OF A PALESTINE STRENGTH IN CLEVELAND. BEST REGARDS TO VIRGINIA AND YOURSELF

JOEL GROSS
New York, N.Y.

Charge to the account of _____

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
OVERNIGHT TELEGRAM	NIGHT LETTER
SPECIAL SERVICE	SHIP RADIOGRAM

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FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

3-26-45

WANT A REPLY?

"Answer by WESTERN UNION"
or similar phrases may be
included without charge.

Henry Hunter

N. Y.

I shall be pleased to see you tomorrow Tuesday
March 27. Please telephone on your arrival.

G. H. Silver

collect



UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (Keren Hayesod)
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (Keren Kayemeth)
MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

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Mortimer May
Nashville, Tenn.
FOR THE SOUTH

Charles Brown
Los Angeles, Calif.
FOR THE WEST

Chairman,
National Council
Rudolf G. Sonneborn

Please reply to
Room 901, Keystone Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., COurt 0138

March 27, 1945

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

Dear Dr. Silver :

In accordance with your kind suggestion I am repeating on paper the request which I made over the phone in the name of the officers of the Tri-State United Jewish Appeal.

Your many friends and admirers, and you have them here by the thousands, as indicated by the position taken by the Pittsburgh Zionist District and the Tri-State Zionist Administrative Committee, are anxious to have you address the Annual Tri-State U. J. A. Luncheon.

I checked with the Wm. Penn Hotel and find that their ballroom is not available for April 22nd, so that the dates which we could have the meeting are on Sunday, April 29th, or Sunday, May 6th. The April 29th date is preferable, if it meets with your convenience.

Last year the annual meeting was attended by no less than 600 people from 60 communities. With you as guest of honor, a much larger attendance is of course expected. In carrying out the spirit of the resolution, which I am enclosing herewith, the meeting will be held under the auspices of the Tri-State U. J. A. region.

While no definite plans have been made, there is the possibility that on the evening of the same day a great Zionist demonstration would be held, with the participation of high State officials in addition to yourself.

Anticipating your favorable reply, I am

NEM:FJ

Sincerely yours,

Meyer S. Mintz
Meyer S. Mintz

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL



AND



EMERGENCY YOUTH ALIYAH

527 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST, MONTREAL, QUE.

TELEPHONE : BELAIR 2831

Dominion Honorary Chairman
SAMUEL BRONFMAN

Chairman
HYMAN GROVER

Montreal Honorary Chairman
DR. H. ABRAMOWITZ

April 2, 1945

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

My dear Abba:

I shall be seeing you at the station next Monday, April 9,
when I meet your train which comes in at 11 a.m. As I have already
informed you, we have reserved a room for you at the Mount Royal Hotel

I am enclosing a copy of the March issue of the Canadian
Zionist.

With all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Jesse Schwartz
Jesse Schwartz,
Executive Director.

JS/s

P.S. Mr. Grover, chairman of the campaign, is arranging a small
luncheon on Monday for a number of his friends to meet you.
I take it that you will not object to the luncheon. You will
have sufficient time, after your arrival, to rest up before
the luncheon.

**MONTREAL
OBJECTIVE
\$330,000**

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**APRIL 9TH
TO
APRIL 23RD
1945**

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RABBI HIRSCH COHEN
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THIS IS THE "Year of Destiny"!

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Campaign Director
F. L. FINGEROTE

Campaign Headquarters
KING EDWARD HOTEL



FOR VICTORY AND RECONSTRUCTION

APR 3 1945

April 2, 1945.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
55 West 42nd St.,
New York 18, N. Y.,
U. S. A.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

The United Palestine Appeal Committee would be deeply appreciative to you if you would consent to make a fifteen-minute radio transcription during your visit in Toronto on Tuesday, April 10th. We would then arrange to have your talk broadcast at an appropriate period in the interests of the campaign. Owing to war-time conditions, we shall not be able to accommodate all the people who would like to hear you at the opening of our campaign and it is therefore felt that Toronto Jewry be given this opportunity through the means of the radio.

Trusting that we will receive an early and favourable reply, I am, with best wishes and Zion's greetings,

Sincerely yours,

F. L. Fingerote,
Executive Director.

FLF/PS

APRIL 10th TO APRIL 23rd

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (*Keren Hayesod*) JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (*Keren Kayemeth*)
MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-3320 • Cable Address—Palfund

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HERMAN L. WEISMAN

Executive Director

HENRY MONTOR

April 3rd, 1945

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I have been informed by the leaders of the New Haven, Connecticut, Welfare Fund that you have graciously consented to address a Campaign Opening Dinner meeting to be held in that City on April 26th.

It was very good of you to accept the engagement in view of what I know must be an exceedingly crowded calendar. Our friends in New Haven are delighted and we, most definitely, share their pleasure and appreciation.

If you will let me know when you plan to arrive in New York en route to New Haven and when you expect to return to Cleveland, I shall be happy to arrange for your transportation.

With renewed thanks, I am

Cordially yours,

Florence Schulkind

Florence Schulkind
Director Speakers Bureau

FS:NPL

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

41 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

April 3, 1945

Mr. Sol Brachman
706 Commercial Standard Building
Fort Worth 2, Texas

Dear Mr. Brachman:

This will acknowledge your letter of March 26th in which you inquire as to the action taken by the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York in reference to the allocation of funds.

First, allow me to enclose a copy of the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal in comment upon the decision of the Allotment Committee to distribute funds on the basis of 43% to the United Palestine Appeal and 57% to the Joint Distribution Committee.

An interpretation of the decision in New York is not possible without a knowledge of the background of the situation.

A permanent corporation, called the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York Inc., was established in 1941. For reasons having to do with the personal strength at that time of officers of the National Refugee Service, the New York corporation was established on the basis of three classes of members, each of them with an equal number. Thus, the J.D.C. had one-third, the N.R.S. one-third and the U.F.A. one-third. This was completely unlike the national United Jewish Appeal, in which the J.D.C. and U.P.A. were equal partners.

When the United Jewish Appeal nationally was dissolved, the By-Laws of the New York United Jewish Appeal stipulated that an Allotment Committee of five persons should be established which would have in mind the interests of the beneficiary agencies. That Allotment Committee was to be named by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee of the New York United Jewish Appeal Inc. consists of twenty-five persons, two-thirds of whom are officers of the J.D.C. and/or N.R.S. When the occasion arose to select the membership of the Allotment Committee, the Executive Committee majority used its voting power to defeat any suggestion by the U.P.A. as to the composition and functional nature of the Allotment Committee.

Mr. Sol Brachman

April 3, 1945

I happened to be one of the five members appointed on that Allotment Committee. I was not chosen with the consent or at the suggestion of the U.P.A., but was placed on the Allotment Committee purely at the direction of the majority of the Executive Committee. It was not a role which I appreciated, but in view of the attitude of the majority of the Executive Committee, I had no other recourse than to accept the membership forced upon me. The Allotment Committee was then composed of five voting members and five alternates for each, making a total of twenty-five. Obviously, the overwhelming majority of this group consisted of officers or representatives of the J.D.C. and/or N.R.S.

You ask what factors entered into the decision reached by the New York Allotment Committee. We met for more than sixteen consecutive hours, from 10 a.m. until 2 a.m. the following morning. I am completely convinced that any critical examination of budgetary requirements was not the basis for judgment. Many other factors entered into the decision.

I think it is fair to say that there was an intent to give the U.P.A. just enough so that it would not be goaded into leaving the New York U.J.A.

We were faced with a genuine dilemma. We had pledged to the country that the U.P.A. would work through the medium of the established fund-raising mechanisms. The United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York is not a Welfare Fund. It hardly reflects total community responsibility or representativeness. However, if we had rejected the decision of the Allotment Committee, our action would undoubtedly be distorted all over the country with the charge that the U.P.A. was breaking its pledge to remain within the framework of established fund-raising organizations. Our critics would not make the distinction that the U.J.A. of Greater New York was not a Welfare Fund. On the other hand, we recognized that acceptance of the decision would mean that it would be said in other communities by our opponents that in the largest Jewish community in the world -- New York -- the U.P.A. had accepted 45%; therefore, why should any other community give more?

Torn between these alternatives, it was my personal decision that we should accept the recommendation made by Messrs. Samuel Schneierson and Jerome Udell, who were the neutrals on the New York Allotment Committee of five. I voted with the majority with great reluctance and only because I was under the impress of our pledge to accept decisions locally made. I now find that my personal desire to sustain the pledge of the U.P.A. nationally is being misinterpreted for partisan and completely unworthy purposes. I may say that my personal action did not have the support of the officers of the U.P.A.

Mr. Sol Brachman

April 3, 1945

I must say to you in all frankness that I do not believe that the decision made in New York City as to the comparative needs of the U.P.A. and J.D.C. is an equitable one. It represents the pressure exerted by people who utilized the legal provisions of a corporate structure with the same disregard for community wishes as might characterize the actions of some persons trying to gain control of an industrial corporation. It is extremely unfortunate that the New York City decision was what it was.

What impresses me most greatly about the New York problem is that many of the people who are hostile to Palestine and who should be giving far more substantial sums in 1945 in the light of the New York Allotment Committee decision are not at all measuring up to their responsibility.

It is my hope that communities throughout the country will try to reflect community sentiment. It is unfortunate that in many communities there is a paralysis of the leadership which has been frozen for many years. It is a leadership which is either indifferent to or not fully familiar with the tasks and the achievements in Palestine. I am hopeful that in time the whole community may make decisions with respect to the needs of the Jewish people and not merely those who have been in positions of leadership for years without end because of factors that have no necessary relationship to acquaintance with Jewish problems.

I am sorry to have answered at such length, but I felt that your questions merited the fullest possible reply.

I shall be interested in hearing from you as to your own reaction to the Fort Worth and other Texas situations.

Cordially yours,

RGS:MBG

Rudolf G. Sonneborn
Chairman, National Council

RESOLUTION BY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
ON DECISION BY 1945 ALLOCATIONS COMMITTEE OF UNITED JEWISH
APPEAL OF GREATER NEW YORK, INC.

At a meeting on March 1, 1945, the Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal adopted the following resolutions with reference to the report of the decision by the Allocations Committee of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York, Inc.:

The Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal hereby records its strong dissatisfaction with the basic unfairness of the decision of the Allocations Committee of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York, so far as Palestine is concerned. While we appreciate that the Allocations Committee granted to Palestine a participation in the New York Joint Campaign greater than J. D. C. was ever willing to concede in the National U.J.A. agreements of former years or during negotiations of the 1945 contract, we protest because this approach to parity with J.D.C. in the distribution of joint collections is insufficient and unfair, because less than a 50-50 division continues an attitude of belittlement towards Palestine which certain elements in our community still attempt to make plausible and represents failure to recognize the centrality of Palestine for Jewish relief, rescue and rehabilitation even after Palestine on the level of saving Jewish lives has accomplished more than any other country in the world.

The U.P.A. also denies the validity or jurisdiction of the U.J.A. of Greater New York to attempt in any way to limit the scope of the fund raising program of the Jewish National Fund which has become traditional in Jewish Community life, a program which has always been safeguarded by the U.P.A. in concluding agreements for joint campaign drives and over which the U.J.A. of Greater New York, Inc. has no authority whatever, least of all by any consent or agreement on the part of the U.P.A. or its two constituent and autonomous bodies, the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund.

The U.P.A. has demonstrated its desire to maintain intact the joint fund raising apparatus of the U.J.A. of Greater New York, Inc. by agreeing to allocation of specific sums which in a generous manner answers the current needs of the N.R.S. and J.W.B. and will fully cooperate in the 1945 campaign despite its sincere conviction that the formula for fund distribution to the U.P.A. while superior to anything that J.D.C. would grant by agreement is less than a true and fair evaluation of Palestine's contribution to relief, rescue and rehabilitation actually justifies.

April 5, 1945

Miss Florence Schulkind
Director Speakers Bureau
United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd St.
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Miss Schulkind:

Permit me to acknowledge your kind letter of April 3rd to Dr. Silver. I have already arranged for Dr. Silver's transportation to New Haven and back to Cleveland.

Thanking you kindly for your proffer of assistance, and with best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

BJK

Secretary to Dr. Silver

Confidential

April 9, 1945

A MEMORANDUM

DEALING WITH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

"APPROPRIATIONS" AND "EXPENDITURES"

(A commentary on a letter by Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, National Chairman, J.D.C. Campaign, dated March 7th, 1945).

- - - - -

In a letter dated March 7, 1945, written to San Antonio, Texas, Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, National Chairman, JDC Campaign, states that "taking the very minimum needs of the JDC and relating them percentagewise to the announced requirements of the UPA, there is a ratio of 63-37".

Rabbi Wise adds: "I can say to you quite frankly that when negotiations with respect to the 1945 UJA were undertaken, the JDC felt that the requirements for 1945 would be such as to warrant the JDC asking that a preliminary division be made in the ratio of 70-30, but in order to avoid any so-called bargaining and to permit the negotiations to be completed rapidly, the JDC was willing to have the initial distribution of funds in the ratio of 60-40, as it had been in 1944, between the JDC and UPA."

The ratio of 63-37 has been arrived at by Rabbi Wise by putting the needs of the JDC at \$46,570,000 and the UPA requirements from America at some \$27,000,000.

This is not a proper method of budgetary analysis. One cannot arrive at the combined budgetary requirements of the JDC and the UPA by taking, on the one hand, a budget worked out in detail and discussed over a period of weeks by the Jewish Agency Executive and finally submitted for approval to the Zionist General Council in Palestine - a budget which reflects in every detail the most urgent and actual requirements in all fields of activity -

and compare such a budget with "requests from overseas" which might have reached the JDC during the last few months.

If the Jewish Agency would enumerate the full list of requests which reaches it in Palestine - where tens of thousands of persons ask for initial assistance while tens of thousands of others wait for their final settlement - the total amount of such requests would reach astronomical heights - far beyond the \$46,000,000 requested from the JDC. This so-called "Budget of Estimated Requirements" of the JDC is not based on systematic planning but has been devised for campaign purposes.

On November 8, 1944, when representatives of the JDC met with representatives of the UPA to negotiate a 1945 UJA agreement, the JDC proposed that the goal for the 1945 UJA campaign, which was to cover the financial needs of the JDC, the UPA and the NRS, should be fixed at \$42,000,000. It was only after the annual conference of the UPA, held in Chicago on November 18-19, 1944, where the Palestine budget of the UPA, amounting to some \$35,000,000, was publicly announced that the JDC discovered that its own budgetary requirements for 1945 would surpass \$46,000,000. However, this was intended for propaganda purposes only and was by no means an actual budget. Proof is that three months thereafter (as late as February, 1945) there was still discussion as to whether the United Jewish Appeal should ask American Jewry for a quota of at least \$45,000,000 in 1945. Rabbi James G. Heller, National Chairman of the UPA, and a National Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, favored the \$45,000,000 quota. But Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, National Campaign Chairman of the JDC and William Rosenwald, Honorary President of the NRS, who were the other two National Co-Chairmen of the UJA, did not find themselves able readily to concede to as much as a \$45,000,000 goal for the needs of the three UJA agencies.

The JDC itself does not take its so-called "Budget of Estimated Requirements" very seriously -- except for publicity purposes. In its application

to the Allocations Committee of the UJA of Greater New York, submitted on February 16, 1945, the JDC states "we are operating presently at the rate of about \$32,000,000 for the year 1945", and it is on the basis of this budget that the JDC made its formal application to that Allocations Committee.

It is therefore unfair for the JDC to inform Budget Committees of Jewish Welfare Funds outside of New York that its "very minimum needs" for the year 1945 amount to \$46,570,000.

UPA and JDC Methods of Budgeting

There are other factors to be taken into account in dealing with a budget of the JDC. How was the JDC operating "budget" of \$32,000,000, presented to the Allocations Committee of the UJA of Greater New York, arrived at? By a very simple and mechanical method, namely, by multiplying by six the appropriations made during the first two months of the year. This method is most arbitrary and not comparable to the method used by the constituent agencies of the UPA.

The budget of the UPA and its agencies in Palestine is prepared to reflect estimated cash expenditures. It represents the minimum amount of the expenditures which will have to be made, during the twelve-month period to which the budget refers, to support the Jewish work in Palestine and to enable the Jewish National Home to absorb additional tens of thousands of Jewish refugees. How conservative is the UPA method of budgeting as reflected in the Palestine budgets can be seen from the fact that, for a number of years and particularly during the war period, actual annual expenditures exceeded the amounts provided for in the budgets, with the result that the deficit of the Jewish Agency and the Palestine funds increased considerably

during that period. UPA budgets are not prepared for campaign propaganda and, obviously, not for ratio purposes. It is not fair to compare them with the varying amounts which the JDC at one time or another calls its budget.

The annual budget of the JDC consists of a number of "appropriations" made or envisaged for the year in question. In the books of the JDC all appropriations voted by its Executive Committee are set up as liabilities even though no real liability exists and, therefore, no cash expenditures may ever have to be made. The result is that the JDC, in its literature as well as its financial statements, indiscriminately uses the word "expenditures" instead of appropriations even when not a single dollar may actually have been spent in cash against an appropriation, and that there are always unpaid balances involving millions of dollars. For example, of 1942 appropriations, amounting to \$7,039,000, there was still unpaid on September 1, 1943, \$2,468,000 and on April 27, 1944, \$2,051,000. Of 1943 appropriations, amounting to \$10,453,000, there were unpaid balances as of April 27, 1944, of \$3,830,000. The total of unpaid balances of 1943 and prior years' appropriations amounted to \$4,909,000 as of September 1, 1944. To deal with more recent figures: Of 1944 appropriations, totalling \$20,011,970, there were unpaid balances of \$5,315,864 by December 31, 1944, and of \$4,690,343 as of March 15, 1945.

Eventually, of course, unpaid balances have to be cancelled. It is characteristic that such cancellations usually take place after meetings of UJA Allotment Committees, while in the material submitted to the Allotment Committees such unpaid balances are treated as liabilities in order to bolster the JDC's request for additional funds.

The following is a striking example of the methods of the JDC: In a financial report dated April 27, 1944, submitted to the 1943 Allotment Committee, the General Fund Accumulated Deficit as of January 1, 1944 was listed as at \$1,188,601. However, in its presentation to the 1944 Allotment Committee in October, 1944, that deficit had not only decreased by some \$880,000 (constituting additional income for 1943 granted by the Allotment Committee of that year), but had been transformed into an "adjusted January 1, 1944 surplus" amounting to \$796,989, by the cancellation of prior years' appropriations in the amount of approximately \$1,100,000.

Cancellations of Appropriations

An analysis of the financial data published by the JDC during the last few years gives an interesting picture of the figures relating to the presentation of its budget.

1939: the original budget amounted to \$13,450,000; the modified budget was \$10,922,000; actual appropriations totalled \$8,923,705, but they decreased first to \$8,864,000 and then to \$8,541,463 -- after additional cancellations had been effected as late as June 27, 1944, which is practically five years after the budget was originally published.

1940: When the JDC submitted its application on August 20 to the Allotment Committee, its budget for that year amounted to \$6,792,000. However, during the inquiry carried through by direction of the Allotment Committee and extending over a period of four or five months, the JDC decided to submit a revised application on October 14th, wherein the budget for the same year (1940) was increased to \$8,552,500. But when the Report for 1940 was published by the JDC in 1941, it became clear that the 1940 appropriations of the JDC totalled in fact not more than \$6,339,600. It can safely be assumed that even this sum was not spent in full, but that

some portion of it was cancelled in subsequent years.

1942: The budget originally amounted to \$7,257,230. The revised budget was \$7,039, 100. After cancellations it dropped to \$6,797,040, as published in the JDC report for 1942. Additional cancellations (the exact amount is not known) were made at the JDC meeting on June 27, 1944.

1943: The budget amounted to \$9,960,910 in the JDC application of September 22, 1943 to the Allotment Committee of that year. When the figures of the UPA and its constituent agencies for that year had become known, the JDC increased its budget by more than \$1,000,000, so that, on October 5th, it reached \$11,017,910. However, after cancellations on June 27, 1944 and August 31, 1944, the same budget decreased to \$9,978,393. Since, unpaid balances of 1943, 1942 and 1941 appropriations still amount to \$3,812,056 as late as March 15, 1945 it can safely be assumed that there will be a further substantial decrease in the 1943 "expenditures" in subsequent years.

The 1944 "Budget" of JDC

The 1944 budget of the JDC, originally amounting to \$19,756,414 was finally increased to \$20,011,971. Of this sum only \$15,121,627 was spent by March 15, 1945 while unpaid balances amounted to \$4,890,343. In view of the experiences of the last few years, it is certain that a large percentage of the unpaid balances will be cancelled in the future - but not before the 1944 Allotment Committee meets again.

Summary

To summarize: It should be clear to everyone, in the light of what has been set forth here, that the attempt of the JDC to influence budget committees to base their budgetary decisions in 1945 on a comparison

between "requests from overseas" (of JDC) and an elaborate and detailed budget (of UPA) is without foundation. The figure of \$48,570,000 abandoned by the JDC itself (in its presentation to the New York Allotment Committee on February 16, 1945) as a basis for any serious budgeting is all the more unrealistic if one considers that the total cash expenditure of the JDC in 1944 on account of 1944 and prior years' appropriations - was only \$17,045,402 (including an amount of \$116,648 advanced in 1944 on account of the 1945 relief program).

UPA Request

UPA is asking the Jewish communities of America to divide their funds in 1945 on the basis of a 50-50 allocation of funds as between the UPA and the JDC.

In 1944 the UJA agreement provided for a preliminary distribution of \$13,400,000 on the basis of 60% to the JDC and 40% to the UPA, the balance to be distributed by an Allotment Committee. The Allotment Committee, whose decision was based on the influence of the three neutral members, Stanley C. Myers of Miami, Herbert E. Bloch of Cincinnati and David Watchmaker of Boston, Chairman, voted on November 10, 1944 that a further \$10,000,000 should be distributed on the basis of approximately 48% to the UPA and 52% to the JDC. It was an authoritative decision by neutral outsiders basing their judgment on a thorough examination of the financial experience of the two agencies.

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF CANADA

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MONTREAL

April 11th, 1945.

My dear Abba:

Monday was a great day for us.

I need not tell you how deeply grateful I am to you for coming to Montreal, and also to Toronto. I am sure you enjoyed your visit to Montreal, and I suppose the same was true of Toronto.

Please let me know what your expenses were and we will send you as quickly as possible a draft in U.S. funds.

With all good wishes from Rebecca and myself to you and yours, I am,

Sincerely,

Jerre Schwartz

JS/s

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
E. 105th St. at Ansel Rd.,
Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Private Memorandum

April 12, 1945

TO: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

FROM: HENRY MONTOR

On March 7, 1945, Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee Campaign, wrote a letter to San Antonio Texas, in which he indicated to the community what he thought should be the proportions between the JDC and UPA.

In view of his observations, it is desirable that there be made available to you an analysis of the budget of the JDC, for your private use, as you may require it. There is also attached a copy of the letter from Rabbi Wise, as was written by him.

HM:LM

Encls.

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (*Keren Hayesod*) JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (*Keren Kayemeth*)
MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-3320 • Cable Address—Palfund

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HERMAN L. WEISMAN

Executive Director

HENRY MONTOR

April 12, 1945

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Having been out of the office almost continuously I have not been able to acknowledge earlier your letter dated April 2nd which enclosed a copy of your letter to Mr. Emanuel Neumann. Since then, of course, I have been in close touch with the Cleveland situation and know how valiantly you fought to safeguard the interests of the United Palestine Appeal. I am more gratified than I can possibly say. Ezra Shapiro called me last yesterday to tell me of the action taken by the Welfare Fund. It will be interesting to see what the Federation does at its meeting next Monday. I know that you will do your utmost once again to pull the situation through to the final stage. I hope that our other friends of the Federation will attend the meeting on Monday to sustain you.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Henry Montor
Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM:RH

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HERMAN L. WEISMAN

Executive Director

HENRY MONTOR

April 12, 1945

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I am sending you herewith a copy of the Minutes of a Meeting of the Allotment Committee of the United Jewish Appeal of 1944 which was held on November 10-11, 1944. The minutes do not at all go into the question of the basis on which the award of money was made and certainly there is no warrant for references by Mr. Bernon to the fact that "only deficits" were taken into consideration. If "only deficits" were involved then the JDC would have little right to more money. As I have indicated in a memo sent to you under separate cover, the JDC reported to the Allotment Committee that its appropriations for 1944 were in excess of \$20,000,000. Actually as of March 15th, the JDC had more than \$5,000,000 unexpended of these appropriations.

I refer you to a Minute of the Meeting of the negotiators who were discussing a 1945 United Jewish Appeal. At a meeting held on November 28th, 1944, "Mr. Levy denied that the Allotment Committee decision had any bearing on the subject." That was in reference to a statement by Rabbi Heller that the division of funds on a 60-40 basis was not justified in the light of the Allotment Committee decision. "It (the Allotment Committee) had only determined the division of \$10,000,000". Mr. Levy said, "This bore upon the requirements for immediate needs but did not take into consideration the future, that is, 1945." I attach the minutes of the November 28th meeting.

I attach hereto also a copy of a letter which Mr. Rudolf Sonneborn sent to Sol Brachman of Fort Worth. It explains the New York City action in voting the 43-57 decision. Also attached is a copy of the resolution which the UPA adopted following the New York United Jewish Appeal Allotment Committee decision. The UPA has declined to take any cognizance of the ruling by that Allotment Committee with respect to the JNF in New York City. The JNF raised in New York City between January 1st and December 31st, 1944 the sum of \$416,802.

Dr. Abba Eillel Silver

- 2 -

April 12, 1945

I am trying to get some additional material on Landsmanschaften for you and will send it to you tomorrow.

What Cleveland decides to do about the 1945 campaign must rest with the Cleveland Zionists. The situation was discussed at a meeting of the Campaign Office Committee on Wednesday afternoon. It was agreed there that the UPA would back up completely the Zionists of Cleveland if they should decide that the interests of Palestine warranted an independent UPA campaign in Cleveland for 1945. The success of the campaign would be determined by the strength of the leadership mobilized to head the campaign. Insofar as technical direction is concerned I would have no fear at all of the outcome if Harry Shapiro were to run a UPA campaign in Cleveland in the Fall. I think he would teach Cleveland quite a few lessons on how to run campaigns. You may recall that Shapiro was the man responsible for the transformation of Los Angeles' methods of campaigning. It was Shapiro who pulled Los Angeles from its \$630,000 mark to over \$1,200,000. We would add several men to the staff under Shapiro if he could be made available.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Montor

Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM:RH
Encls. 3

April 13, 1945

Rabbi Jesse Schwartz
Executive Director
Zionist Organization of Canada
527 Sherbrooke Street West
Montreal, Canada

My dear Jesse:

I enjoyed my visit to your city tremendously. The meeting was splendid and the enthusiasm of your people for Palestine is really heart-warming. I am confident that your campaign will be greatly successful. I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of the Montreal Yiddish newspaper which had such a lovely article about me.

I enjoyed seeing you and Rebecca and I was particularly delighted to learn in what high regard you are held in the community and in Canada. With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK

P.S. My traveling expenses amounted to \$30.

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

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HERMAN L. WEISMAN

Executive Director

HENRY MONTOR

April 18, 1945

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Thank you for your telegram in regard to Worcester.

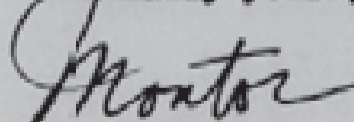
Naturally, I regret your unavailability, particularly because the community is so important to us. However, I certainly understand.

Ezra Shapiro called me yesterday to advise of the decision made by the Board of the Federation. It is, of course, disappointing but there is a tremendous amount of satisfaction in the knowledge that the Zionists in Cleveland, under your leadership, fought so militantly and brilliantly.

I know that you acted in the interests of the Zionist movement and of Palestine. At the same time, I want you to know that I personally feel deeply indebted to you for what you did to mobilize our forces to the maximum extent.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,



Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM:BG



UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (*Keren Hayesod*)

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (*Keren Kayemet*)

MIFAL BITZARON (*Defence Fund*)

527 Sherbrooke Street West
Montreal

BElair 2838

For the Reconstruction of the People of Israel in the Land of Israel

*Honorary Dominion
Chairman*

Samuel Bronfman

Dominion Chairman

Samuel E. Schwisberg K.C.

Executive Director

Rabbi Jesse Schwartz

April 24th, 1945

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
E. 105th St. at Ansel Rd.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, U. S. A.

My dear Abba:

We are sending you herewith enclosed a money order
for \$30.00 in U.S. funds for the expenses incurred in connection with your recent
visit to Montreal and Toronto.

Many thanks again for the addresses you delivered in
both cities.

With all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Jesse Schwartz,
Executive Director.

JS/s
encl.

1945 Canadian Objective—\$1,100,000

United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM: HENRY MONTOR

MINUTES OF A MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT'S
WAR RELIEF CONTROL BOARD

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1945, WASHINGTON BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Two sessions were held, the first from 12:00 noon to 1:15 P.M.,
and the second from 3:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.

<u>PRESENT:</u> Joseph E. Davies, Chairman	}	Members	}	For the President's War Relief Control Board
Charles P. Taft				
Charles Warren				
James Brunot, Executive Director	}		}	
Melvin D. Hildreth, Counsel				
Dr. Jacob B. Shohan	}		}	For the United Palestine Appeal
Henry Montor				
Ellis Radinsky				
Louis E. Spiegler				
Isaac H. Levy	}		}	For the Joint Distribution Committee
Joseph C. Hyman				
Moses A. Leavitt				
William Rosenwald	}		}	For the National Refugee Service
Joseph Beck				
Sidney Hollander	}		}	For the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds
Harry L. Lurie				

(A stenotypist took notes during the proceedings)

The attendance of the United Palestine Appeal was in response to a telegram from James Brunot, Executive Director of the Board, reading as follows:

"Henry Montor, Executive Director,
United Palestine Appeal

Board desires to discuss fund-raising plans of former UJA Agencies at Board Offices 1044 Washington Building, 15th Street and New York Avenue, 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, April 26th. Please advise what representatives of UPA can attend.

James Brunot, President
For Relief Control Board"

(From various indications, although not through direct evidence, it would appear that the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds was responsible for instigating the War Relief Control Board to summon a meeting of

the agencies which previously constituted the United Jewish Appeal. It would also appear from the nature and content of remarks made during the meetings by members of the W.R.C.B. that their point of view had been shaped by previous discussions with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.)

MR. JOSEPH E. DAVIES opened the proceedings by saying that it has been the constant purpose of the W.R.C.B. to act in the public interest and to consolidate the various philanthropic organizations. This was intended to reduce costs both in solicitation expense and in the expenditure of manpower. The W.R.C.B. had thus succeeded in reducing the number of competitive appeals from 400 to 100. There has been a definite reduction in overhead and in the manpower needed.

Also the W.R.C.B. has urged on the American public that all these charitable organizations for war relief should be confined to war relief purposes. They must be conducted as American organizations rather than as nationalistic or racial organizations. I am informed that agencies which previously constituted the UJA are now conducting two separate campaigns. This is opposed to the program which has animated the W.R.C.B. I warn you that there may be resentment accumulating against you. Your action is not without dangerous possibilities to the people we all so much admire, the Jewish people. I say that as a friend.

We have succeeded in eliminating the rivalries of nationalisms in the National War Fund, and we believe that this should also be possible in the Jewish group. In lieu of the UJA, you are now conducting three campaigns involving additional costs in terms of money and at the expenditure of manpower.

I should like to ask the representative of each of the agencies to state why the UJA cannot be continued. I would ask each to be as brief and as succinct as possible. Please understand that our primary objective is to eliminate all unnecessary campaigns and to act in the interest of the American public.

MR. LEVY said during his remarks that during the last six or seven years there had been a United Jewish Appeal. Last November negotiations had been started, looking to the renewal of that agreement. The negotiations were undertaken, he was sure, with sincerity on both sides. The interests of the Jews in Europe were critical. The interests of the Jews in Palestine were also critical. However, there were differences in emphasis on the part of each of the agencies. These differences assumed an importance during negotiations that was quite apart from the money involved. MR. LEVY said that the JDC had offered to renew the agreement of 1944 and that it had been willing to accept the recommendation of a group which had met in Cincinnati in February. Following the recommendation of the Cincinnati meeting of the Council of Federations, the UJA had voted not to renew the agreement for 1945. MR. LEVY quoted from the pamphlet issued by the JDC on the dissolution of the UJA, with special reference to the summary given to the Board of the Council by Mr. William Shroder. During the meeting with the Committee which had been appointed by the Council to mediate between the two groups, Dr. Heller, Mr. Levy stated, declared that while the matter of money was of consequence, a United Jewish Appeal interfered with the possibility of the presentation of the Zionist program. While money was an important factor, the inability to present the Zionist program effectively put the UJA under the necessity of conducting a separate campaign.

MR. LEVY said that the situation, as a result of the dissolution of the UJA, was not so bad as it might appear. Welfare funds existed in each community as the unified instrument for fund-raising. All that happens is that representatives of one or another agency appear before the local budget committees to present the case for allocation to the agencies. Perhaps tensions might even be

helpful to fund-raising, because they created in the minds of special devotees of the causes an eagerness to render special service to the agencies with which they are identified. Perhaps the story of neither agency has been told adequately before. The Zionists and those who believe in a Palestine state perhaps get a better opportunity to tell their story to the communities. As to what prospect there is of a renewal of the agreement, that would require discussion. He would not dilate at this time on the needs of the Jews of Europe. However.....

MR. DAVIES interrupted to say that the thing in which I am particularly interested is why there cannot be a consolidation of the UJA, and nothing else.

MR. LEVY replied that from our point of view there should be a consolidation. He proceeded to say that the needs of the Jews of Europe were exceedingly great. They estimated that there were 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 Jews. He recognized that the Jews cannot meet all of the needs, and that the only way in which to meet them adequately is through governmental assistance. The same thing was doubtless true with respect to Palestine and its long-range settlement program; but the JDC is confronted with imminent need which it cannot possibly postpone. There is a minimum which the Jews are called upon to do, and the JDC acts on behalf of those Jews. We need every dollar.

MR. DAVIES interjected that, if you could save a million dollars through eliminating overhead, that would help you, wouldn't it; and assist the Jews whom you are trying to serve.

MR. WARREN asked to what extent would the expenses be increased as a result of the separate campaign.

MR. LEVY said that perhaps there would be an overall additional cost of \$500,000 for all of them. He estimated that the JDC campaign cost would be \$500,000. He said that both the JDC and the UJA had been stirred to greater activity through separate approaches. The greater expense might, as a matter of fact, result in greater totals for each of the agencies, and the matter of expense was one of proportions as well as of total amounts. Through the work of the separate agencies, collections were being enlarged.

MR. TAFT interjected that fund-raising was actually done by the local welfare funds and he did not understand how these national agencies, through their promotional work, increased the giving of the individual contributors, since that was a process handled locally.

MR. LEVY said that local federations did very little to emphasize the overseas picture. That has always been done by the UJA which created the machinery for local fund-raising and gave to the contributor a sense of responsibility for the overseas requirements, which resulted in very generous response.

After MR. TAFT continued to insist that it was the local groups that did the fund-raising, MR. HYMAN observed that in the UJA we never solicited individuals, but we did stimulate the communities.

MR. WARREN asked of what the expenses of the UJA, referred to as being \$591,000 by Mr. Taft, consisted in the main.

MR. MONTOR, in response to a suggestion from Mr. Hyman, said that a very substantial part of the cost of operating the UJA was the employment

of personnel and field staff, and that not too large a part was paid for promotional publicity.

MR. LEVY continued to say that the greater expenses were justified by the greater results.

MR. DAVIES interrupted to say that he wanted to adjourn at 1:00 o'clock, that he wanted to hear from all groups. Addressing himself to Mr. Levy, he said: you have been fair in elaborating on the point of view of other agencies, but don't you think that that might well be left to them? I would suggest that you tell me what it is that your agency has to say for itself.

MR. DAVIES asked Mr. Levy whether he believed that with three separate appeals more money in total would actually be raised.

MR. LEVY's reply was yes. He realized, however, that there were also greater values than money. The JDC needs the money, but, just because it needs the money so urgently, it had to take the position that it wanted the same division of funds as last year. At the present time we feel we would be recalcitrant to the needs of the Jews of Europe if we accepted 60%.

MR. TAFT inquired how much money had already been spent by the separate campaigns. How much of what was being talked about was a fait accompli?

MR. HYMAN said that it is a fait accompli; that a great part of the expenditure had already been incurred and most of the communities were already far advanced in their campaigns.

MR. TAFT asked how many of the 265 welfare funds had actually made allocations already.

MR. HYMAN replied about two dozen.

Referring to a further question of MR. TAFT as to why it seemed impossible for the agencies to be together, MR. LEVY said that nothing stands in our way except the amount of dollars. It was probably true that more money might be raised by the three separate campaigns but, as far as he was concerned, perhaps that might be sacrificed for unity.

DR. SHCHAN, speaking for the UPA, said that he would like to clarify some of the points that he had raised. Appeals are going forward in the local communities in substantially the same way as last year. Laymen like myself were visiting communities to aid in fund-raising and, as a matter of fact, were speaking of the needs of both the JDC and the UPA as they had previously. The only tension that might possibly exist was when the subject of allocations was actually raised in each community. He referred to a meeting he had attended the previous night in Trenton, New Jersey, at which there was an increase in giving of approximately 100%, which indicated that communities generally were going forward regardless of the dissolution. As far as he could see, there was no great difference in the type of appeals being made this year as compared with the last year.

MR. DAVIES asked whether this year there was any more emphasis on the political aspect.

DR. SHCHAN replied that controversies are left out of fund-raising procedures. Everyone realized that, when funds are to be raised, the emphasis must

be placed on the factors that are non-controversial. He had found in the communities that he had visited no unusually great ferment to give. He did not believe that the effects of the dissolution had been tremendous at all. He would not enter into the history of negotiations between the JDC and the UPA; these were a matter of record. The UPA and the JDC, he said, separated because of different views whose emphasis was on money. If the UPA had received parity, the question would have been settled at once. The UPA had offered to submit the problem between the agencies, which are not competitive but collaborative, to complete and full arbitration by people who are neutral.

MR. DAVIES interjected: Is money, then, the only question at issue?

DR. SHOHAN replied: Precisely, sir. The UPA at the very beginning of the negotiations suggested that the three neutrals of the 1944 Allotment Committee should be called upon to resolve the differences between the agencies. That is the essence of the solution on the part of the UPA. The UPA has full trust in the judgment of the communities and of their leaders, and is willing to submit the matter to their decision.

MR. TAFT said that JIM HELLER was quoted as saying that the UPA was prevented by the UJA from presenting its story 100% and that, therefore, the UPA felt that it could not continue in the UJA. Is that the position of the UPA?

DR. SHOHAN replied that, when two groups disagree, their areas of disagreement have a very wide ground, and it was quite possible that during long discussions many things might be said. He did not think, however, that the quotation attributed to Dr. Heller was in any way relevant to the present discussion, particularly since it involved an excerpt from an alleged statement made on the basis of months of protracted negotiations.

Insofar as the UPA is concerned, its case is in the record. It need not amplify it at this time. The UPA certainly is agreeable to the reconstitution of the UJA and is prepared to submit its case to full and unconditional arbitration.

MR. TAFT asked: What if there isn't enough money to satisfy the needs of both agencies?

DR. SHOHAN replied that the Allotment Committee had faced the very same problem last year but had seemed to be able to deal with the situation. In fact, the decision of the Allotment Committee favored the UPA.

MR. MONTEUR amplified Dr. Shohan's statement by pointing out that last January the UPA had proposed that all funds of a 1945 UJA be submitted to an allotment committee for distribution. Subsequently the UPA had offered to submit its case to full arbitration. Therefore, insofar as the UPA was concerned, it was prepared to leave its case to the judgment of others than itself.

MR. TAFT asked what the differences were between the organizations in terms of money.

DR. SHOHAN replied that the JDC started with a formula of 60-40, and the UPA 50-50, and that that was the area of disagreement.

MR. TAFT asked what was the goal for 1945. That, of course, had not been agreed upon. He asked how much was likely to be raised in 1945. MESSRS. SHOHAN and LEVY thought it would be about \$40,000,000.

MR. TAFT said that \$4,000,000 was the difference that is separating the two organizations.

MR. HOLLANDER interjected to say that that was not the amount; that it would be less than that.

After some further brief discussion of the amounts involved, MR. HOLLANDER made a statement as President of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, which he said might be compared in the general field to Community Chests and Councils. The Council of Federations has 268-member agencies. These member agencies would be gratified if this Board insisted on arbitration and on the reconstitution of the UJA. What is involved between the agencies is purely a matter of agency prestige and not of money. The block arises out of personal antagonisms which were the development of protracted negotiations.

MR. HOLLANDER then described the procedures by which the Allotment Committee of the UJA used to function. Actually it made no difference what the original ratio for either organization was. This could be created by the Allotment Committee which had sufficient power and resources to make adjustments. The stumbling block which wrecked the situation is on the question of initial ratios which had to be determined by the agencies in face-to-face discussion, and without the participation of outsiders. The negotiations between these two agencies became more and more antagonistic and violent. I pointed out to them that the original allocation was meaningless; that the Allotment Committee had sufficient room to correct inequities. But the original division at the start stuck out as a shibboleth. All that these agencies were concerned about was their prestige in the communities. Both of them lost sight of the fact that the original ratio would be thrown out by the action of the Allotment Committee. Both of these groups were determined in their attitudes by agency prestige. Insofar as costs are concerned you have heard a lot of sanctimonious speeches. They haven't begun to tell you the real facts of the money being thrown away. Both of these agencies are sending their field representatives into the communities to stir up agitation and violent controversy. The communities are terrified. The hostilities, which these two agencies are developing, are breaking communities apart. Turning to the members of the Board, MR. HOLLANDER said: You can do no greater service to the Jews of this country than by not allowing this ridiculous competition and disgraceful action to continue. The performances, in which they are engaged, are shameful. I am told that agencies, in the desire to obtain fieldmen, have doubled salaries and have sent these men into the communities for the purpose of stirring up the most violent controversies.

MR. ROSENWALD said that in January an agreement had been reached on the position of the National Refugee Service in relation to the UJA. The NRS deplored the dissolution.

MR. TAFT asked Mr. Rosenwald what the NRS campaign expenses would be apart from the normal overhead.

MR. ROSENWALD said that, in order to get a fund-raising staff, it had to take people from its functional staff. It had an appropriation of \$57,500 in addition to its normal appropriations in order to conduct its campaign, with an authorization to spend more if it were required.

MR. TAFT asked Dr. Shohan how much the UPA expenses would be. DR. SHOHAN replied about \$600,000.

As MR. DAVIES prepared to adjourn the meeting at 1:00 o'clock, as he had

originally announced, MR. LEVY said that he wanted a chance at a brief statement for one minute. He was not interested in what might develop into a personal altercation, but he wanted to express his resentment at the speech of Mr. Hollander. He believed that any reflection on the integrity and on the sincerity of those who had represented the JDC and the UPA in the negotiations or in the current campaign was most unjust and most uncalled for, and had no place at this meeting. I give my time and my effort as a layman to the cause in whose service I am enlisted. I think I can fairly say that the effort I contribute is much more than Mr. Hollander gives to any Jewish cause.

MR. DAVIES, in great impatience, said to Mr. Levy that he had taken three minutes instead of one, which he had asked for. MR. DAVIES said that he was impelled to quote from the late President Wilson: that "great causes are more often hurt by the conflict of personalities than by differences of principles."

Already, MR. DAVIES continued, there was a reflection in the American community on Jews, because they had not joined the War Fund. We in the W.R.C.B. had felt you ought to join the War Fund. When you declined to do so, we thought that you were a high-minded group who could be relied upon to take care of your own problems; but now we find an entirely ^{different} situation. It is up to you to avoid this scandalous situation and to get together.

MR. LEVY attempted to add to his remarks with regard to Mr. Hollander, and MR. DAVIES very emphatically interrupted him and said: Now listen, Mr. Levy, I think that what Mr. Hollander said he had a right to say. I am sure that he spoke with full sincerity, and from his point of view he was correct whether you agree with him or not. I can understand the statement also which you made.

This Board will do anything we can to cooperate with you, but we are placing the responsibility on you to remedy the situation. It may not be scandalous yet, but it might become so. I am sure that, if charges are hurled about in this room, it must also be true throughout the country; and we are determined to prevent such a situation from developing.

MR. WARREN said that it would be unfortunate to the Jews in the United States if you people should not get together -- I mean the publicity that would result among the American people because of your actions. I think that all of us on the Board are now familiar with the broad outlines of the situation. I doubt the necessity of a further hearing.

MR. LEVY said: I certainly want time to discuss what Dr. Shohan has said, because I did not in my remarks deal at all with the question of the negotiations and the offers made during that time.

MR. DAVIES interrupted Mr. Levy to say: Please let Mr. Warren continue his remarks.

MR. WARREN continued that, insofar as the details of a consolidation of the agencies were concerned, he did not think that the Board could give much time to that.

MR. TAFT thought that it would be helpful if each agency would indicate what it is authorized to say in regard to arbitration of the differences. MR. DAVIES thought that Mr. Taft's suggestion was excellent. He ordered the groups to return at 3:00 o'clock and recommended that the agencies get together for

lunch and come back with some common view; but, in any event, to come back at 3:00 o'clock with a written statement of what they were prepared to do. I suggest in the meantime you cool off and get together and reestablish a situation that was excellent before. We will hear you if you wish, but no useful purpose is to be served in recriminations. The only fact that we are concerned with is that they shall be united. And on this he pounded his fist on the table. Now go to lunch together.

MR. HYMAN said that he had to take exception to most of what Mr. Hollander had said.

MR. DAVIES observed that you cannot get anywhere by not being tolerant and making concessions.

MR. TAFT said that this Board has had to get tough on only two cases out of thirty-eight. We might have to take fund-raising licenses away from all of you.

MR. LEVY observed that perhaps that was a good idea.

The session adjourned at 1:15 P.M.



II.

The session resumed at 3 o'clock. The agency representatives had not had lunch together.

MR. WARREN said that Mr. Davies had just come out of the hospital after being there for three weeks; that he was ordered by his doctors to spend only a certain time in his office on his routine work and therefore he could not be at the meeting for the afternoon session.

MR. TAFT took over the chair.

MR. HOLLANDER opened the meeting by saying that one of the men had told him during the luncheon interval that the remarks which I had made had been directed toward him. Mr. Hollander said that what I had reported was factual evidence and was not directed at any individual. He did not feel that any one person was responsible.

MR. TAFT said that as far as the Board is concerned, it has no knowledge of the negotiations and therefore knows nothing of any personal references. MR. LEVY said that the least that a man could do under the provocation that had been given was to express his resentment.

MR. WARREN asked who first determined the ratio of 60-40. MR. LEVY said that he would answer, but MR. TAFT interjected that everybody should be heard during the afternoon. But what he was concerned with was the basic issue of re-establishing the United Jewish Appeal.

At this point, Dr. Shohan handed up to the Chairman a statement of the U.P.A. position and Mr. Leavitt submitted one for the J.D.C. The U.P.A. statement was subsequently read by Dr. Shohan. The J.D.C. statement, which was never read, was a reiteration of the four points which the J.D.C. had previously submitted to the Inter-City Committee involving a renewal of the 1944 agreement — 42-58 on \$25,000,000, the New York City 43-57 formula and 60-40 on the \$17,500,000.

MR. TAFT said that what disturbed the Board is the development of any kind of controversy, local or national, in addition to what seems to us a waste of \$1,000,000.

MR. LEVY said that he wanted to present the background of the situation. This was not an ordinary commercial enterprise. It has a deep historical background. The J.D.C. is a non-political organization engaged solely in the work of relief and rehabilitation of the Jews of Europe. Its non-political character is of the utmost importance. It operates in all countries and with the cooperation of governments. Its work can be compared with the Red Cross. It knows no nationalistic boundary lines, although most of its work is done for Jews.

The U.P.A. represents the functioning Palestine agencies. The U.P.A. is no less concerned about saving Jewish lives than the J.D.C., but it is a fundamental postulate with them that more Jewish lives can be saved by establishing a national commonwealth in Palestine. So without answering any charge, we attribute to the U.P.A. the same sincerity regarding interest in the Jews of Europe. The position of

the J.D.C. is that it must resort to all Jews for J.D.C. support. Among the most active supporters of the J.D.C. are Zionists.

MR. TAFT interjected that so long as such an objective, political in character, is not identified with relief operations for which an agency is raising money, the War Relief Control Board cannot interfere. But the Board definitely objects to the intermingling of relief, fund-raising and political propaganda. The Board had had occasion to take up that subject with the U.P.A. last year. It had come to an agreement with the U.P.A. about identifying some \$250,000 to be spent for work which the U.P.A. thought was important to its program. This was done with some doubt by the Board as to the wisdom of its action. In a number of other cases, the Board had wanted the two types of activity completely separated. The question to the Board now is: To what extent the views of the U.P.A. are part of the appeal made to contributors to give to the campaign.

MR. LEVY continued that the U.P.A. represents a function; the J.D.C. represents a function. This year the differences between us are intensified. The White Paper is running out. There is a question as to the future of Palestine and the U.P.A. is anxious to present its case in a more intensive form than ever before. We have left in Europe 1,000,000, perhaps 1,500,000 Jews. I will not dilate on their needs. We of the J.D.C. are the mouthpieces of these Jews. It is our duty to get as much money as possible for them. It is our duty, but we were prepared to consider other factors. Our financial conditions enter into the negotiations. I think it is important to keep this in mind in view of the U.P.A. proposals for arbitration, since we have to point out why our arbitration is not acceptable.

Through Mr. Paul Baerwald, the J.D.C. entered into an arrangement with two banks for a credit of \$6,000,000 on which we have already borrowed \$5,000,000 to date. We have a deficit from last year's activities of several millions of dollars. We don't have a penny of assets. We have no land and we have no water development companies, such as the U.P.A. has. That is why we have to know now where we stand. The only safe machinery for us is a stated, stipulated amount in terms of percentage of the money.

MR. TAFT asked whether \$20,000,000 would be enough. Mr. LEVY said no. MR. TAFT asked whether \$24,000,000 would do it. MR. LEVY again said no. We will need more and much more. Then we will be in the hole. Our deficit now, he continued, is \$4,000,000. We are spending at the rate of \$32,000,000 to \$33,000,000.

MR. TAFT asked to what extent do your deficits arise from guarantees in Switzerland. MR. LEVY said that they certainly did not contribute to the deficit and were not taken into account.

MR. LEAVITT said that actually the funds referred to by Mr. Taft had not yet been committed for expenditure.

MR. TAFT said: "I thought you had a large amount on deposit in Switzerland." Mr. LEAVITT said that that amount is included in the deficit. We have a substantial sum on deposit in Switzerland, but we have not included this in appropriations.

There was subsequently a rather lengthy exchange between Messrs. Leavitt, Levy and Taft on the subject of the Swiss money, (See page 11a)

MR. LEVY continued that there was another feature of the negotiations involving the Jewish National Fund. The JNF was one of two constituent agencies of the U.P.A. The National Fund had certain traditional collections. These traditional collections had gotten up to \$1,400,000. The J.D.C. felt that the J.N.F. had overstepped the bounds of permissible license. In 1944 the J.D.C. had agreed to compromise on a ceiling of \$1,100,000, with an amount of \$600,000 to equalize this for the J.D.C.

Finally, the negotiations eventuated, said Mr. Levy, in a meeting at Cincinnati in response to a telegram from Sidney Hollander. The two agencies met with a committee appointed by Mr. Shroder. Following these negotiations, Mr. Shroder had reported to the Board of Directors of the Council on the recommendations it had made to the two groups.

MR. LEVY then read from the Shroder report that passage in which Mr. Shroder quoted the UPA as saying that a United Jewish Appeal prevented them from making 100% use of their campaign story.

DR. SHOHAN interrupted to say that in all fairness to both sides, the programs and aspirations of each agency should be described by the representative of each agency.

MR. LEVY said that the whole situation was such that it was hard for outsiders to understand unless the full background were given. Dr. SHOHAN continued that he believed that the UPA has the capacity and intelligence to state its own case.

MR. LEVY again referred to the recommendation made by the Shroder-appointed committee in Cincinnati. Mr. Levy tried to say this several times, but Mr. Taft interrupted him each time to say that he was not interested in what Mr. Shroder had said or what had been done in Cincinnati. All he wanted to hear was what was the position of the J.D.C. What was its position now in regard to a United Jewish Appeal.

MR. LEVY continued that the group in Cincinnati had recommended that \$17,500,000 be allotted initially on the basis of 60% to the JDC and 40% to the UPA, with a ceiling of \$1,100,000 for the JNF and with the JDC to give up its \$600,000 equalizing amount. The JDC had accepted this recommendation, but the UPA said that they would submit this to their Executive Committee. Their Executive Committee turned it down. Following that, the JDC received a telegram from Mr. Hollander asking the JDC to arbitrate. The JDC agreed to arbitrate the unresolved differences and we have set forth those unresolved differences in the

with Mr. Taft saying that all that he was trying to get at was whether the amount of the deficit referred to by Mr. Levy included the amount on deposit in Switzerland. After some exchanges, Mr. TAFT said he was sorry to have raised the question.

MR. LEVY, continuing his statement of the so-called historic background, said that last November he had written a letter to Joseph C. Hymen explaining the attitude of the JDC to a 1945 United Jewish Appeal. He had felt that this was a year in which the Jews should unite and should not bargain. Therefore we asked for the same division as in 1944.

In 1939 the division for the JDC was 66.7; in 1940, 67.7; 1941, 62.9; 1942, 63.7; 1943, 63.7; 1944, 60% of the initial division. Thus, we have been going continuously downward, but we were prepared to start at the lowest point.

MR. WARREN asked who fixed the percentage of 50-40. MR. LEVY replied: "By agreement".



statement just submitted to you. The differences have been so narrowed that as far as the protection of our program and of the UPA program is concerned, we felt entirely satisfied to go to arbitration.

MR. TAFT said you were willing to start with an initial allotment of \$17,500,000 in Cincinnati. Has there been any change in your position since then? MR. LEVY said since then the JDC had made other offers but he was informed that the UPA had even refused to listen to these offers as submitted to the Inter-City Committee. The JDC, he continued, will take 58% of the first \$25,000,000, or the New York City formula, or the over-all results of last year's distribution being made up of the initial distribution and the actions of the Allotment Committee which he said was approximately 58%. In New York City they gave us 57%, plus \$275,000 for collections from Landsmannschaften which we have never had before. The JNF had been cut down to a ceiling of \$300,000. MR. TAFT said but the Landsmannschaften does not exist in the rest of the country. Was there any further modification in the JDC position. MR. TAFT said that he did not think there was anything involved for arbitration.

MR. HOLLANDER asked what percentage of the money raised in the country was obtained in New York City. MR. LEVY estimated one-third. MR. MONTOR remarked about 27%, or less.

As MR. LEVY continued in an attempt to state the UPA's position in the negotiations, MR. TAFT insisted that MR. LEVY should let the UPA state its own position. But Mr. Levy declared that he would have to say why the JDC cannot accept the UPA proposal for arbitration and why the JDC insists on arbitration on the unresolved differences. He was stopped from going further by Mr. Taft.

DR. SHOHAN said that he had followed the instructions of the Chair and had prepared a statement for submission which he read as follows:

"THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL OFFERS TO REUNITE WITH THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE INTO A UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, ALL TERMS AND PROVISIONS OF SUCH A RECONSTITUTION AND ALL ASPECTS OF PERFORMANCE THEREUNDER TO BE ARBITRATED BY A COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION MUTUALLY ACCEPTABLE TO JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE AND UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL."

DR. SHOHAN continued: "If we went back into history, we would find that many proposals had been made and rejected. At this particular time it seems to us that the proposition which the UPA has made for full arbitration is virtually the only one that can meet with satisfactory results for both sides. If we should discuss here the merits of the cases, each side would undoubtedly point to the rejection by the other side of proposals it had made. No purpose would be served by such rehearsals. We of the UPA have complete faith in the integrity and the judgment of the public which supports both agencies.

"This offer of arbitration is unreserved. It is without any strings. It is total and unreserved. We are willing to abide by all decisions". (This referred to an observation that had been made earlier by Mr. Hollander who, during a castigation of both the JDC and the UPA, had said that when the UPA proposed arbitration it had tied a string to it by insisting that there should be an initial distribution of funds on an equality basis, whereas the JDC had attached a string to its offer of arbitration by insisting that it would have to be on the basis of unresolved differences.)

We of the UPA, said Dr. Shoham, yield to no Jewish group in existence in our loyalty to our European brethren. The beneficiaries of the two agencies are the very same people. In our opinion, we felt that in justice to these European Jews and their ultimate survival a division of funds on a 50-50 basis was just and equitable. We feel that very keenly---just as keenly---as Mr. Levy feels that a 60-40 distribution is equitable. We ask for 50-50 because we think it is equitable. Naturally, if we went before arbitration we would seek to persuade the arbitrators of our 50-50 position and in the same way the JDC would seek to persuade the arbitrators of their position. That arbitration committee would then have to decide the issue on the merits and on the examination of the budgets.

MR. TAFT asked Dr. Shoham whether the JDC report is correct---that the UPA proposed an unequal division at an earlier date (referring to a 42-58 proposal).

MR. TAFT then quoted Mr. Hollander at length on the operations of the Allocations Committee. He did not see how it could make any difference to the UPA what its original ratio was. If it was true, as had been said, that the Allocations Committee had full power to make a decision on distribution, it would make no difference what the original amount or original percentage was. He wanted to make clear that the heat was not being applied to only the UPA, but to both agencies. What difference did it make to the JDC as to what it got originally if a sufficient amount was left in the hands of the Allotment Committee to enable it to get justice at the hands of an Allotment Committee.

MR. MONTOR interjected that Mr. Hollander had been inaccurate in reporting the UPA offer on arbitration. There was a slight alteration as to whether Mr. Montor should continue with his explanation. Mr. Montor said that in January the UPA had proposed that the full amount raised in 1945 should go to an Allotment Committee but that an initial drawing account should be established on a 50-50 basis. The purpose of that was to eliminate the argument that had consistently been made by the JDC that the initial ratios agreed upon between the agencies should have a determining influence on the Allocations Committee.

MR. TAFT then said that apparently that was not true because during the years the Allocations Committee, according to Mr. Hollander, did ignore the initial ratios. Certainly that seemed to be true in 1944. MR. MONTOR declared that with the exception of 1944 the ratios had been more or less uniform.

MR. TAFT again asked whether it was true that the UPA had been willing to accept 42-58. What had changed the picture?

MR. MONTOR said that during negotiations people made various offers in an attempt to arrive at a solution of their differences. The UPA had made its very last offer. It had been driven to the wall. It was certainly unfair now that the negotiations had been ended to say that the reopening should be based on the position to which the UPA had been pressed and that the wall against which it was standing should be pushed further back so that it could be pressed further back in its position. MR. TAFT said that he could understand that.

MR. HYMAN said that the fear of our UPA friends is that an Allocations Committee will be governed by the initial ratios, but the JDC has already agreed that the language of the agreement shall very clearly indicate the absolute power of the Allocations Committee.

DR. SHOHAN asked who then will settle the initial percentage?

MR. TAFT said either you people will decide it or we will settle it for you.

MR. LEVY said that the JDC is paying out money at the rate of \$2,000,000 a month and therefore they would have to have a definite assurance of what money they could rely upon. MR. TAFT said: "I thought your presentation on that point was weak."

MR. LEVY said: "We operate from day to day. Budgets don't mean anything. If we get a call to save Jews in a concentration camp, we send \$400,000 at once without thought of budgets."

MR. TAFT said that the chance you take is a very small one. You say that you are willing to arbitrate. The area of difference between you is about 8%. Inasmuch as the UPA has agreed that you are to get 50% of the money, you are assured of \$20,000,000 anyway, so what can you lose if you leave the decision in the hands of the Allotment Committee? As far as the first part of the year is concerned, you don't have anything to worry about, because you are guaranteed enough money with which to operate.

MR. LEVY again said it is a question of what the JDC is assured of for its year's operation.

DR. SHOHAN, in response to a question from Mr. Taft, said that the UPA position is that we place our entire case and all our requirements in the hands of neutral arbitrators.

Mr. LEAVITT referred to the proposal for arbitration submitted by the UPA and said one of the issues we cannot arbitrate is whether the JDC is to become a political organization. We told the UPA that they could publicize our story through their own organization. But the proposal that has now been submitted by the UPA is very broad. The word "performance" is used. That means publicity would also be controlled by the decision of neutral arbitration. The JDC cannot get itself into a political organization by being tied up with an agency which is identified with its political propaganda. Certain things we cannot arbitrate. We can arbitrate money, but we cannot arbitrate whether we shall become a partner in a political organization.

MR. TAFT asked whether there were any other provisions in the United Jewish Appeal contract to which the UPA objected.

DR. SHOHAN said that the word "political" is being used here as a smear word. It had no relevancy to the discussion. Didn't a neutral arbitration committee recognize the points of view raised by each of us on any subject of discussion?

MR. TAFT said that it would be difficult to get arbitration on each item.

DR. SHOHAN said I don't think that any of these matters is a matter which cannot be resolved by arbitration. As far as we are concerned, money is the major thing. Everything else is minor.

MR. TAFT said this other question disturbs us very greatly: the injection of the political issue. We don't like to get into a borderline question like this. Our feeling is that fund-raising for relief purposes should not be mixed up with any political propaganda.

DR. SHOHAN said if the UPA had agreed to 60-40 no questions would have been raised by the JDC on the question of politics. If the UPA had obtained its demand for 50-50, this discussion would have been irrelevant. Insofar as arbitration was concerned, we could deal with the subject of money and the other matters could be left to year-round contact.

MR. HYMAN said in the last twenty-five years the Jews had always showed in times of emergency an infinitely larger measure of concern for immediate relief and rescue than for Palestine. No debate on that would alter the record. This year our friends of Palestine want to change it. They say it is because Palestine, politically, requires it. Is it not a fact that there is more need for food and assistance in Europe than there is in Palestine for this calendar year. Let there be a candid examination of the needs. Perhaps there might be a different point of view if hundreds of thousands of Jews could be brought into Palestine. But we know that a hundred thousand Jews will not go into Palestine in 1945.

MR. TAFT asked whether the agencies could agree on an Allocations Committee to divide the balance after an initial ratio had been agreed upon. MR. HOLLANDER interjected that, of course, they could. MR. LEVY said that the agencies had agreed in the past, but it has not been satisfactory. They have not taken into account the needs by the bookkeeping figures as submitted to the Allocations Committee. That Allocations Committee has usually consisted of Zionists or those under Zionist influence. We have taken the position that we will not question the Zionist program and we have been at a disadvantage. The bookkeeping figures, as submitted, mean that in Palestine they adopt a budget for the Jewish year and that is presented to the Allocations Committee at the end of our calendar year as though it were a budget actually in operation and the decisions of the Allotment Committee are based on that type of figuring.

MR. TAFT said: "I doubt whether you could get an Allotment Committee."

MR. HOLLANDER said that if you give the Allotment Committee real power to distribute the funds and do not hamstring them, they will certainly be able to act. MR. TAFT said that on that basis the Allocations Committee could actually be given the power to decide the total of what each agency should receive.

MR. LEVY said there was one more thing that needed to be considered on the subject of whether an Allotment Committee could be selected. He felt it was unfair to the JDC that there should be injected before the Allotment Committee an entirely extraneous issue. This 50-50 demand of the UPA incorporates a certain political view. They say they need this money because it is a reflection of the political status of Palestine. This we cannot agree to.

MR. TAFT, addressing himself to MR. LEVY, declared that what you say now is irrelevant to the issue. You keep on repeating the same thing. If the Allotment Committee has full power to act it makes no difference what argument anyone makes, its decisions will be based on the merits.

As far as the Board is concerned, MR. TAFT said, it can do one of several things. One, it could fix the initial amount of distribution between the two agencies at say \$17,500,000 or \$25,000,000. That would assume that the two agencies can agree to an Allocations Committee. Two, we could ask you to nominate people on both sides and they choose an impartial Chairman to make a decision with regard to the whole matter.

MR. HOLLANDER said that in his opinion it would be eminently desirable to have a quarterly review of the expenditures of the agencies as was the case in the National War Fund. MR. TAFT agreed that a quarterly review would be a desirable procedure. MR. LEVITT said that MR. HOLLANDER apparently does not understand what has happened in the last six years. The best way to kill off the staff of both agencies was to insist that there be a quarterly review with all the backbreaking work that was involved. MR. TAFT observed that it was true that the staff of the National War Fund was working a little harder.

MR. LURIE said that the problem is that the United Jewish Appeal is constituted for only one year. By the time the Allotment Committee gets to work it is the end of the year and thus the Allotment Committee acts not on budgets but on accumulated deficits. MR. WARREN said he understood that this Allotment Committee system has been going on for six years. Mr. Montor tells us that the United Palestine Appeal accepted these initial ratios year after year with great dissatisfaction under pressure but nevertheless it did accept these initial ratios. What conditions have arisen that make it impossible for the UPA to accept in 1945 the ratio which it accepted in 1944. The UPA was apparently even willing to accept 42% previously. Why was it now insisting on 50-50? What conditions now exist requiring the revision of the ratios?

MR. MONTOR said that the Jews of Europe insist that the experience which they have undergone during the past decade or more makes it indispensable for them to leave Europe as quickly as possible and to be settled in Palestine. They want to know that their chaos and insecurity are finally going to be replaced by freedom and security. They feel that they have no further future in Europe. To meet that situation the UPA is impelled to act with unprecedented speed in moving Jews out of Europe now and in laying the foundations so that tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of other Jews in Europe can be transferred to Palestine as quickly as possible. That is why the UPA feels that emphasis on an entirely new scale must be placed on the work of going forward with the building of the Jewish Homeland in Palestine.

MR. TAFT asked how it was possible for an agency in these days of manpower shortage to spend so much money in the current year. The UPA had

received \$11,000,000 from the United States in 1944. In 1945, \$40,000,000 was to be raised and the UPA was asking for \$30,000,000 since it was demanding 50%. How could the Agency increase its expenditures from \$11,000,000 to \$30,000,000? DR. SHOHAN said that the expenditures in Palestine would be greater than \$30,000,000. We believe that we will more closely approach our budgets in 1945 if we obtain \$30,000,000 rather than \$16,000,000. It means that our deficit will be less. We certainly do not want to increase our deficits in this year.

MR. TAFT said that he felt that the needs of the people in Europe were greater than in Palestine. That was a personal expression on his part.

DR. SHOHAN said that he would like to correct the idea that arbitration would have to start from any point. After all, it was possible for the arbitrators with full power to make any decision they wished so there need be no fear on the part of the JDC as to what it might expect or to the advantage which might accrue to the UPA. MR. TAFT said that he did not agree with DR. SHOHAN, that it was customary for arbitration always to start from the two points of the demand of each of competing groups.

DR. SHOHAN said that the whole discussion of the relative merits of the agencies could not be disposed of here today. We can put the arguments before the neutrals or we can continue these partisan or as each of us might think, objective statements. In his view the only sensible arrangement was to submit the matter to arbitrators who could listen to all the facts and come to a decision based on all the facts.

MR. HOLLANDER said that he had a specific recommendation to make. That the Board should designate an arbitrator to divide the first money. MR. HOLLANDER said that the Board should also put the responsibility on the two groups to force them to select an Allocation Committee. MR. LEVY said that there were a number of other facts in the situation which he wanted to discuss. MR. TAFT replied that the issues had been clearly explored and that no purpose was served by further discussion. MR. LEVY said that I think you ought to listen to this. We have always agreed, the UPA and the JDC, that the initial distribution of UJA money has an effect on the campaign. The amount of the initial division is an index to the communities of what the agencies require to begin with. It was very helpful in 1944 when, instead of dividing \$9,000,000 to start with, the sum was raised to \$14,000,000.

As to the selection of an Allotment Committee, much more thought would have to be given to that because necessarily we would have the Zionist point of view always totally represented. Such things as Mr. Montor said would be injected into the discussion before an Allotment Committee. MR. TAFT said that he thought Mr. Montor's statement on the attitude of the Jews of Europe toward Palestine was a proper point of view to present to an Allotment Committee.

MR. LURIE said that there are a number of local factors which must be taken into account. That is the sympathy which these two organizations command among respective groups in the communities.

MR. TAFT said that he would like to know the financial position of the Jewish Agency and of the other agencies. When MR. MONTOR offered to discuss the matter, MR. TAFT said that MR. BRUNOT could get the figures from MESSRS. HYMAN and MONTOR.

MR. LEVY said that he wanted to call attention to the fact that the JDC was without any money while the UPA had land and investments, that the JDC has no resources whatever. MR. TAFT said that if these projects of the UPA had been approved and had been carried on then certainly no objection could be had to what use had been made of the money as long as the money was spent. It was proper, therefore, for the UPA to spend the money in accordance with its program.

MR. WARREN said that he wanted to make a concluding statement. When this War Relief Control Board was constituted by President Roosevelt it was with the desire that there should be a coordination of fund-raising activities and not a diffusion of effort. There has got to be, he pounded, a united appeal. If you cannot agree between yourselves, we shall have to do what we did with the Italians, that is, set up our own form of appeal. We cannot tolerate three campaigns. He would also like to know what would be the effect on the non-Jewish contributors of your inability to get together. I do not care how you do it but I am immensely concerned with President Roosevelt's desire that there must be a union of appeals to carry out the purposes of the war.

MR. TAFT said that we cannot permit the waste of \$1,000,000. MR. LURIE said that the Board would also have to take into consideration the fact that the agencies of the UJA were not the only ones in the American scene. There were a number of other Jewish agencies raising funds totalling \$10,000,000. Perhaps they also ought to be taken into consideration. MR. TAFT remarked that a large part of these agencies were completely outside the jurisdiction of the War Relief Control Board. There was nothing that the Board could do about them. He doubted whether those agencies which were within the jurisdiction of the Board raised more than half a million dollars total.

MR. HYMAN terminating the meeting, said that he wanted to express what he was sure was the attitude of the JDC, the UPA and the NRS, of appreciation of the courtesy and patience of the members of the Board. DR. SEOLAN seconded. The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m.

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (*Keren Hayesod*)

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (*Keren Kayemet*)

MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-3320 • Cable Address—Palfund

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April 27, 1945

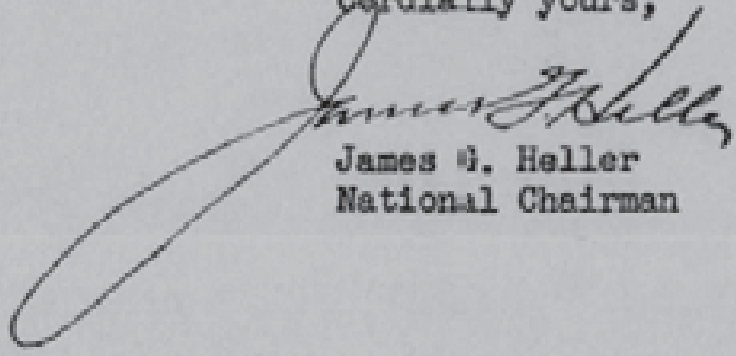
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Palestine Appeal will be held on Thursday, May 3rd, at 3 p.m. at the United Palestine Appeal office, 41 East 42nd Street, New York City.

Since this is the first official meeting of the Board since its organization and in view of the several items of major significance which it will consider, I trust you will be present.

Cordially yours,


James G. Heller
National Chairman

JCH:NRH
Enc.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Rabbi James C. Heller, National Chairman
United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd Street
New York City

I will
will not attend the meeting of the
Board of Directors of the United Palestine
Appeal on Thursday, May 3rd, at 3 p.m.

United Palestine Appeal
342 Madison Avenue
New York, 17, New York

MEMORANDUM

May 7, 1945

TO: DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

FROM: HENRY MONTOR

On Saturday, May 5th, the Allotment Committee of the United Jewish Appeal for 1944 met to distribute the balance of the funds available from the 1944 United Jewish Appeal.

Messrs. Isidor Coons and Henry Montor, Executive Vice-Chairmen of the 1944 United Jewish Appeal, reported to the Allotment Committee that in their judgment an amount of between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 would be available beyond the \$25,080,000 already distributed (a) by the original agreement and (b) by the action of the Allotment Committee on November 11, 1944.

Following a lengthy discussion of all the material that had been submitted by the UPA and JDC to describe their financial situation, a motion was made that all funds available for distribution beyond the amounts already distributed by agreement and by the first meeting of the Allotment Committee should be divided equally between the UPA and the JDC.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Stanley C. Myers of Miami, one of the three community representatives on the Allotment Committee, that the funds should be divided on the basis of 60% to the JDC and 40% to the UPA.

The amendment was lost. Only three persons (Mr. Stanley C. Myers and Messrs. Isaac Levy and I. Edwin Goldwasser, representatives of the JDC on the Allotment Committee) voting for it.

Then the motion to divide the funds 50-50 was acted upon and four votes, or the majority, were cast for it. (The four were Mr. David M. Watchmaker, Chairman of the Allotment Committee and one of the three community representatives who proposed the formula; Mr. Herbert R. Blech of Cincinnati, the other community representative; and Rabbi James G. Heller and Mr. Rudolph G. Sonneborn, the UPA representatives on the 1944 UJA Allotment Committee).

Taking into account (a) the sum of \$14,000,080 originally distributed by agreement between the JDC and UPA (b) the decision of the Allotment Committee of November 11, dividing \$10,000,000 and (c) assuming that \$2,000,000 more will be available for distribution between the JDC and the UPA—the over-all percentage between the JDC and the UPA on the 1944 income will be 57% to the JDC and 43% to the UPA.

HM:BG

United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd Street
New York, 17, New York

MEMORANDUM

May 7, 1945

TO: DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER
FROM: HENRY MONTOR

This will bring you up-to-date on the status of the UPA-JDC relationship to the President's War Relief Control Board.

Minutes of the meeting with the President's War Relief Control Board on April 26th have been sent to you. On April 30th the UPA and JDC representatives met at the Biltmore Hotel for the purpose of formulating joint action to prevent the PWRCB from imposing its authority on the two agencies for a reconstitution of the United Jewish Appeal. The representatives of the two agencies felt that the issue was a very grave one affecting the future of Jewish communal life in America and that more was involved than merely a reconstitution of the U.J.A.

It was agreed that a memorandum should be drawn up to be signed jointly explaining why the two agencies felt that the PWRCB had no authority in regard to their enterprises.

On Tuesday, May 1st, Dr. James G. Heller, at the request of the JDC and UPA was in Washington and met with James Brunot, Executive Director of the President's War Relief Control Board, and Mr. Charles P. Taft for the purpose of urging that a memorandum be received and that an opportunity be given to a delegation representing the UPA and JDC to explain and amplify the memorandum. It was agreed by Messrs. Brunot and Taft that they would recommend the acceptance of a memorandum and would be prepared to receive a delegation subsequently to discuss it further.

Confidential sessions were held with a number of important Washington officials in other Government agencies. These expressed the view that legally the PWRCB would be going beyond its authority in attempting to impose a decision upon the two agencies for a reconstitution of the UJA.

On May 3rd a memorandum was finally drafted for submission to the President's War Relief Control Board. It was signed by Mr. Paul Baerwald for the JDC and Dr. James G. Heller for the UPA. Attached herewith is a copy for your information.

HM:BG

C
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P
Y

342 Madison Avenue, New York, New York

May 1, 1945

President's War Relief Control Board,
Washington Building,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

On April 26th, the representatives of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal attended a meeting in Washington called by your Board on the basis of a telegram from Mr. James Brunot that "the Board desires to discuss fund-raising plans of former UJA agencies." At the meeting in question, consideration was given to a number of the factors affecting the activities of the two organizations. There appeared to us, however, certain matters which could not be fully covered in discussions we had, and which in justice to the situations of the JDC and UPA require some further elucidation. Because of this, we are taking the liberty of submitting the following observations which may conduce to a more complete understanding of these matters on the part of the Board:

Basically, as we see it, the aim of Executive Order #9205, which established the Board on July 25, 1942, was to deal with fund-raising problems growing out of "war created needs". We desire to emphasize that, in the case of both the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal, the programs and objectives of these organizations antedated by decades the establishment of the President's War Relief Control Board and that, in pre-war as in post-war situations, these two agencies have functioned and plan to operate. The Joint Distribution Committee has been in existence since the Fall of 1914. Its problems include relief and reconstruction during peace as well as during war-time. One of its primary goals has been to assist in the rehabilitation of Jewish communities in their religious, cultural,

educational, as well as in their philanthropic structure.

During the period of World War II, the Joint Distribution Committee has acted on behalf of American Jewry in providing emergency relief assistance with the maximum resources made available to it by the American Jewish community; but its fundamental character as a permanent agency of relief and rehabilitation in the special field of Jewish interest on behalf of Jews throughout the world, has not thereby been modified. The word relief as used loosely does not indicate the variety of its functions. These have included such things as ritualistic food supplies for the Passover, ceremonial and religious paraphernalia, the restoration of Jewish synagogues and religious institutions of learning, Yeshivoth, etc. In addition to emergency relief, the JDC's activity, in terms of supplementing governmental, intergovernmental and public assistance is to reconstruct characteristic Jewish community institutions abroad.

The JDC regards as one of its major functions to make provision for special Jewish needs as distinguished from those common to the entire community. It is important that the Board recognize this primary conception of the work of the JDC.

The agencies which constitute the United Palestine Appeal are the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund. The latter agency has been functioning since 1903 for the purpose of acquiring land in Palestine as the inalienable property of the Jewish people, and as the foundation for Jewish mass-settlement in the Jewish homeland in Palestine. The ability of the Jewish National Fund to acquire land in Palestine has varied with conditions existing in Palestine and elsewhere throughout the world, but the long-range objectives which animate it have been valid in peace as in war. The termination of the present war will not restrict - on the contrary is likely to accelerate - the activity of this agency.

The Palestine Foundation Fund was established in 1920 and was in

the United States the successor agency of the Palestine Reconstruction Fund which was headed at one time by the late Mr. Justice Louis D. Brandeis - as the agency to prepare the ground for mass Jewish settlement in Palestine. The Palestine Foundation Fund is charged with raising funds to provide for immigration, colonization, education, and the promotion of all types of economic and agricultural enterprises which will enlarge the capacity of Palestine to admit and absorb Jewish immigrants. The range of activities which the Palestine Foundation Fund finances is as broad as those imposed upon any colonization enterprise having responsibility for all aspects of upbuilding a neglected country. The Palestine Foundation Fund, which obtains its support from American Jewry through the United Palestine Appeal, is the fund-raising instrument of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the body recognized in the League of Nations Mandate, awarded in 1922 to Great Britain for the purpose of facilitating the establishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine. The budget and programs of the Palestine Foundation Fund, Jewish National Fund and of the Jewish Agency for Palestine are formulated and adopted by these major international bodies and the United Palestine Appeal serves as the channel through which funds are raised in the United States.

The two major agencies in the former United Jewish Appeal - the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal - have affected the lives of millions of Jews through the decades of their existence, and have been the repositories of the determination of the Jews of the United States and of other lands for the preservation of the Jewish people, whatever the nature of the needs confronting them.

This brief history is essential in order that the War Relief Control Board may recognize the vital distinction between agencies such as those which are embodied in the National War Fund and which primarily are ad hoc bodies, created since American entry into the war, and dealing with war-created needs, and the programs of the JDC and the UPA which are continuing pre-war, war

period and post-war programs involving aspects of special Jewish reconstruction, and rehabilitation peculiar to the problems affecting Jews in many countries throughout the world. It would be, in our opinion, a serious error to assume that either the JDC or the UPA in the very nature of their work, operations and objectives, are concerned with the same kind of activities, per se, as constitute the functions of Russian or British War Relief, or similar bodies.

Both within the programs of the Joint Distribution Committee and of the United Palestine Appeal there are elements of special importance and interest to the Jewish communities of this country and elsewhere which are not to be found in the so-called emergency relief undertakings of other war-created bodies. The problem is not simple: it is a resultant of historic forces and developments, and cannot be measured by the same yardstick as may apply to the philanthropic undertakings of the American people in relation to War Fund activities.

One of the signatories to this memorandum--the United Palestine Appeal--desires to call attention to the special situation in which the UPA finds itself. Prior to the establishment of the President's War Relief Control Board, the Department of State assumed responsibility for similar activity in Regulations issued on September 5, 1939. These regulations were an interpretation of the Neutrality Act. An interpretation by the Department of State of the status of the United Palestine Appeal agencies under this Neutrality Act excluded the United Palestine Appeal, because of the nature of its activities, from the necessity of registration with the Secretary of State. This view was contained in a letter addressed to the United Palestine Appeal on October 20, 1939, by Mr. Edgar P. Allen, Acting Assistant Chief of the Division of Controls of the Department of State. It was not until June 8, 1943 that the United Palestine Appeal undertook to submit an application for registration to the President's War Relief Control Board. This arose out of a suggestion by the

Board addressed to the United Jewish Appeal which was at that time the agency raising funds on behalf of the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal. The UPA notes that 2 (a) (4) of the Executive Order establishing the Board recommended that its powers "shall apply only to activities concerned directly with war relief and welfare purposes."

Several other matters might well be brought to the attention of the War Relief Control Board:

1. The Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal are not competing agencies operating within the same framework of activity and within the same geographic areas. The Joint Distribution Committee functions in all parts of the world that it can reach, where Jewish communities require special Jewish assistance, with the exception of Palestine. The funds of the United Palestine Appeal are intended for use in Palestine for the purposes of and through the agencies indicated above. There are a number of areas of activity in which the Joint Distribution Committee and the Jewish Agency for Palestine - which is financed by the Palestine Foundation Fund - collaborate; but at no point has there been any major conflict arising out of jurisdictional authority. There does not arise, therefore, insofar as the Board is concerned, the question of merging agencies in the same field, engaged in the same purpose.

2. The Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal do not directly solicit contributors to their campaigns in the communities of this country. In practically every instance, the Jewish population in each community has established fund-raising organizations there, called either a Welfare Fund, United Jewish Appeal, or by a similar title. Once a year, a campaign is conducted in the local communities by local leaders and workers, in some cases for the JDC and the UPA alone, or more frequently, for a considerable number of additional organizations, - the number of agencies participating varying from five to as many as one hundred. The Joint Distribution Committee and

the United Palestine Appeal do not therefore compete for the attention of the individual contributor. Where a combined or unified drive in behalf of the JDC and UPA exists in a given locality, the personnel or leaders of the combined drive apply to the local budget committee for a maximum allotment of funds out of the sums raised in the local campaign. Where the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal do not have a locally combined committee, the national or local representatives of each organization make separate applications to the Budget Committees of such Welfare Funds for the allocation of funds to their respective causes. In any event, the determination of the allocations, whether to the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal, or other locally included bodies, is made by the local Welfare Fund. Frequently, the problem arises as to the relative proportions to be given to the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal, as against sums to be set aside for other local or nation-wide institutions in this country. It is true that the JDC and the UPA are the largest agencies included in Welfare Funds, but in most of these organizations there are scores of causes which are beneficiaries of the local Welfare Fund drives.

3. The relationship between the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal in terms of unified fund-raising, has varied. In some instances, they have found it in their best interest to have combined drives; in other cases, to have separate applications to the communities. Although the Joint Distribution Committee has been raising funds since 1914, and the UPA or comparable organizations for Palestine, have been raising funds for forty years, until the year 1930 the JDC and the agencies of the United Palestine Appeal did not apply for funds together. In 1930, the JDC and the Palestine Foundation Fund established an agency called the Allied Jewish Appeal. The Jewish National Fund campaigned independently and was not included in the Allied Jewish Appeal. That Appeal existed for one year and was subsequently

abandoned.

In 1934, the JDC and the Palestine Foundation Fund again decided that it would be desirable to merge their fund-raising efforts in a body which became known as the United Jewish Appeal - in which again the Jewish National Fund was not a party. The United Jewish Appeal continued on this basis during the years 1934 and 1935, but for the entire period 1936 - 1937, the agencies applied for funds separately. In 1938 there was an arrangement that covered many of the communities of the country on a united basis, but which excluded Greater New York. In 1939 and 1940, there was a combined drive. In 1941, the two agencies for the early part of the year campaigned separately, but later reunited. This continued as a United Jewish Appeal until the end of 1944.

The year 1945 represents a crucial year in the history and growth of critical Jewish need, whether in Europe in terms of the survival of enormous masses of Jews, or in Palestine in terms of preparation to receive masses of Jews for immigration. There rest upon the two organizations the gravest responsibilities affecting the lives and the future of great numbers of the Jewish people. In their essence, these problems and decisions affect more than merely relief or philanthropy, but go to the very heart of the thinking, the aspirations and the desires of Jewish people in this country and elsewhere, with respect to the plight of the men and women of their own faith and origin throughout the world.

4. Reference was made to the problems of economy in the conduct of campaigns and the necessity - especially at this time, of cutting down to the lowest possible scale all overhead. A careful examination of the record will indicate that the ratio of national organization expenses incurred by the United Jewish Appeal or by the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal in independent campaigns, compares favorably with the record of any comparable fund-raising cause. In fact, we may say with pride that the record

shows new achievement in the conduct of financial operations of this magnitude.

Insofar as the 1945 campaigns are concerned, the JDC and the UPA had to undertake commitments from the very outset of the calendar year, because of the very nature of their enterprises, involving long-term obligations that covered the entire calendar year. This is true, likewise, with respect to the engaging of personnel who had to be taken on with the assurance of employment for an entire year. A reconstituted United Jewish Appeal would have to assume these obligations.

5. The attention of the Board is directed to the fact that neither the Joint Distribution Committee nor the United Palestine Appeal solicits or receives funds from the general public. With rare exceptions, the hundreds of millions of dollars that have been provided for these agencies during the decades of their existence, have been forthcoming almost exclusively from Jewish citizens of the United States. No general attempt has been made to solicit other than these. Thus, there do not arise questions germane to the problem of fund-raising through solicitation of the general American public of all denominations, including Jews, Protestants and Catholics.

It is the concern of the two agencies, as to our mind, it certainly would be of the President's War Relief Control Board, that regulations applying to funds raised from the general American public, should not be considered in the same manner as the internal enterprises of the American Jewish community.

It is because of these factors that we have elaborated in this memorandum on the special nature and conduct of operations of the two organizations in question.

Certainly, the histories of the administration, personnel and leadership of these two bodies attest to the integrity, responsibility and competence with which funds, raised from the Jewish population of the country,

have been administered.

Both the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal have their origins in Jewish history, tradition and religion. Their tasks are philanthropic and humanitarian but the inspiration for their activities is to be found in the spiritual and idealistic aspirations of the Jewish people to preserve their special values in the world as well as to survive physically.

You have indicated your views to our several organizations. We respect wholly the considerations that have impelled you to call us together. Differ as we may among ourselves, we submit that the Jewish problems arising from our special activities can best be cleared up within the Jewish fold.

We had wished that a delegation representing the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal should present this memorandum to the Board and to supplement it with verbal representations. At the suggestion of Mr. Brunot we are submitting copies of the memorandum in advance so that the members of the Board may have an opportunity to read it prior to a meeting with this delegation. We shall appreciate the opportunity of a meeting with the Board for a supplementary presentation.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Paul Baerwald, Chairman
American Jewish Joint
Distribution Committee

(signed) James G. Heller,
Chairman
United Palestine
Appeal

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HARRY FRIEDENWALD
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National Campaign Co-Chairmen

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Associate Secretary

MENDEL N. FISHER

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (*Keren Hayesod*)

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (*Keren Kayemeth*)

MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Murray Hill 2-3320
Cable Address—Palfund

May 8, 1945

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Palestine Appeal will be held on Monday, May 14th, at 4:30 P.M. at the United Palestine Appeal office, 41 East 42nd Street, New York City.

It is imperative that you be present.

Cordially yours,

James G. Heller
National Chairman

JGH:MBG
Enc.



UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
342 MADISON AVENUE

MEMORANDUM

Date May 11, 1945

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

From Henry Montor

Subject

Attached hereto is a copy of a letter which has just come from Mr. Joseph E. Davies, Chairman of the President's War Relief Control Board, in reply to a joint memorandum from the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal dated May 1st, 1945.

HM:BG

Encl.

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THE PRESIDENT'S WAR RELIEF CONTROL BOARD
WASHINGTON BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

May 10, 1945

Registered Mail

Mr. Paul Baerwald, Chairman,
The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee,
270 Madison Avenue,
New York 16, New York.

Rabbi James G. Heller,
National Chairman,
United Palestine Appeal,
41 East Forty-second Street,
New York 17, New York.

Gentlemen:

The President's War Relief Control Board herewith acknowledges your communication dated May 1, 1945 signed by Paul Baerwald, Chairman of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, and James G. Heller, National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal. In this communication, it is stated:

1. "Basically, as we see it, the aim of Executive Order No. 9205 which established the Board on July 25, 1942, was to deal with fund raising problems growing out of 'war created needs'."
2. "That in the case of both, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal, the programs and objectives of these organizations antedated by decades the establishment of The President's War Relief Control Board and that, in pre-war as in post-war situations, these two agencies have functioned and planned to operate."
3. "As to JDC, 'its fundamental character as a permanent agency of relief and rehabilitation in the special field of Jewish interest on behalf of Jews throughout the world, has not thereby been modified. The word relief as used loosely does not indicate the variety of its functions.'"
4. "Both within the programs of the JDC and of the UPA, there are elements of special importance and interest to the Jewish communities of this country and elsewhere which are not to be found in the so-called emergency relief undertakings of war created bodies."

In view of the above statements, the Board would be glad to be informed (a) whether the JDC and the UPA consider that in soliciting contributions

from the American people, they are not soliciting them for "war created needs" or for "emergency war relief" and (b) whether they consider that the Board has no jurisdiction under the President's Executive Order regarding solicitations made by them for contributions. If such be the position taken by the two agencies, the Board will be called upon necessarily to consider the question of cancellation of the registrations of each agency on the ground of lack of jurisdiction. If it decided to cancel, the Board would be called upon to inform the various Community Chests and other similar bodies in local communities that requests for allocations of community funds made by the two agencies should not be deemed to be requests for contributions for "war created needs" or for "emergency war relief." Furthermore, the agencies concerned would be obliged to refrain from appealing to the public or to allocating bodies for funds on the grounds that they are designed to meet war created needs.

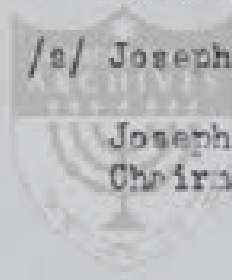
In view of the urgency of the situation the Board would appreciate it if you would answer the questions herein contained immediately.

By order of the Board:

Very truly yours,

/s/ Joseph E. Davies

Joseph E. Davies
Chairman



UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

41 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MEMORANDUM

Date May 11, 1945

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

From HENRY MONTOR

Subject

Attached herewith, for your information, is a list of communities which have thus far made definite decisions on allocations of funds as between the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal.

HM:AM
Enc.

Communities With Definite 50/50 Allocations

Dothan, Ala.

Jasper, Ala.

Middletown, Conn.

Stamford, Conn.

Waterbury, Conn.

Ft. Myers, Fla.

St. Augustine, Fla.

Stark, Fla.

Nampa, Idaho

De Kalb, Ill.

State of Maine

Attleboro, Mass.

Franklin, Mass.

Lynn, Mass.

Marlboro, Mass.

Medway, Mass.

Winchendon, Mass.

Ypsilanti, Mich.

Hattiesburg, Miss.

Grinnell, Iowa

Carmel, N.J.

Dunellen, N.J.

Garden Road, N.J. (60%)

New Brunswick, N.J.

Asbury Park, N.J.

North Hudson, N.J.

Park Ridge, N.J.

Plainfield, N.J.

Union, N.J.

Massena, N.Y.

Newark, N.Y.

Walden, N.Y.

Ahoskie, N.C.

Albemarle, N.C.

Broward, N.C.

Canton, N.C.

Reidsville, N.C.

Rocky Mt., N.C.

Elyria, Ohio

Bamberg, S.C.

Edgefield, S.C.

Greenville, S.C.

Newberry, S.C.

Johnson City, Tenn.

Merristown, Tenn.

Genzales, Tex.

Staunton, Va.

Calpeper, Va.

60-40

Montgomery, Ala. (6-month basis)
Petaluma, Calif.
Bridgeport, Conn. (10% in reserve for later decision)
Hartford, Conn.
Lower Middlesex Co., Conn.
Southington, Conn.
Tampa, Fla.
Orlando, Fla.
Champaign, Ill.
Freeport, Ill.
Marion, Ind.
Terre Haute, Ind.
Ayer, Mass.
Middleboro, Mass.
Millis, Mass.
Columbus, Neb.
Westwood, N.J.
Dunkirk, N.Y.
New Bern, N.C.
Bradford, Pa.
Hazelton, Pa.
Bennettsville, S.C.
Bishopville, S.C.
Columbia, S.C.
Florence, S.C.
Manning, S.C.
Whitmire, S.C.
Charlottesville, Va.



52-48

Pontiac, Mich.
High Point, N.C.
Danville, Va.

52¹/₂-47¹/₂

Washington, D.C.

53-47

Atlantic City, N.J.
Ogdensburg, N.Y.

55-45

Danielson, Conn.
Ansonia, Conn.
Meriden, Conn.
New Haven, Conn.
Morrish, Conn.
Pontiac, Ill.
Anderson, Ind.
Yazoo City, Miss.
Penns Grove, N.J.
Lockport, N.Y.
Lancaster, Pa.
Reading, Pa.
Rock Hill, S.C.
Spartanburg, S.C.
Aberdeen, Wash.
Martinsburg, W. Va.
Mt. Carmel, Pa.
Woonsocket, R.I.

57-43

Davenport, Iowa
Hasbrouck Hgts., N.J.
Allentown, Pa.
Nashville, Tenn.
Houston, Tex.
San Antonio, Tex.
Richmond, Va.
New Orleans, La. (6-month basis)
New York, N.Y.

57.8-43.2

Troy, N.Y.
Dallas, Tex.

Is P. a strategic area — ^{Based} Under
World League Secretariat General

- self-govt and func. power to
be expected under mandate
proposals.

- self-govt. in form of trusteeship
to the League of Nations
each territory —

the governing state concerned
must agree to submission
of any territory to trusteeship

Fertig.

Jerome. 8-8244

Hannover. 2-3990

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May 16, 1945

NIGHT LETTER

HONORABLE JOSEPH E. DAVIES, CHAIRMAN
PRESIDENT'S WAR RELIEF CONTROL BOARD
WASHINGTON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEEPLY REGRET PREPARATIONS I HAVE BEEN MAKING FOR FLIGHT TO PALESTINE THIS WEEK PREVENTED EARLIER REPLY YOUR LETTER. IT WAS NOT INTENTION OF LETTER OF MAY FIRST TO RAISE ANY QUESTION ABOUT JURISDICTION OF WAR RELIEF CONTROL BOARD. NATURE OF ACTIVITIES OF UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL WAS CLEARLY INDICATED IN LETTER OF APPLICATION ON BASIS OF WHICH REGISTRATION WAS GRANTED BY YOUR BOARD. WE DESIRE TO COOPERATE WITH BOARD. WHEN I WAS IN WASHINGTON ON MAY FIRST AND SUGGESTED TO MR. BRUNOT THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO MEET WITH MEMBERS OF BOARD TO PRESENT A MEMORANDUM, MR. BRUNOT SUGGESTED COPIES OF MEMORANDUM BE MADE AVAILABLE IN ADVANCE AND INDICATED A MEETING WOULD BE HELD SUBSEQUENTLY. DEEPLY REGRET MY DEPARTURE FOR PALESTINE THIS WEEK WILL PREVENT PERSONAL PARTICIPATION BUT EARNESTLY RENEW REQUEST ON BEHALF UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL THAT DELEGATION REPRESENTING UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL ASSOCIATED WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE HAVE OPPORTUNITY OF MEETING WITH MEMBERS OF YOUR BOARD AT YOUR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE.

JGH:fe

RABBI JAMES G. HELLER, CHAIRMAN
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
41 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y.

C
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May 16th, 1945

Hon. Joseph E. Davies, Chairman
The President's War Relief Control Board
Washington Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Davies:

We have for acknowledgment your letter of May 10th. Nothing in the memorandum of May 1st, 1945, addressed to you jointly by the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal, was intended to question the authority of the War Relief Control Board or its jurisdiction regarding solicitations by our organizations. On behalf of the Joint Distribution Committee we wish to state that we consider that the Board has full jurisdiction under the President's Executive Order. We also believe that the Joint Distribution Committee does solicit contributions for "war created needs" and for "emergency war relief". We believe that the factors presented in our joint memorandum of May 1st are not at all at variance with the question of jurisdiction of the Board.

As you know, we have worked in closest collaboration with the Board for these many years. There are, however, so many factors in the complicated situation affecting the various agencies formerly constituting the United Jewish Appeal that we had hoped to have the opportunity orally to explain in somewhat greater detail than could be done in the memorandum the unique problem of relationship among the agencies.

We therefore renew our request for another meeting with the Board in order to permit both agencies to set forth their situation more completely.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Baerwald
Chairman

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HARRY FRIEDENWALD
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JACOB SINCOFF

Chairman, Campaign Office Committee

HERMAN L. WEISMAN

Executive Vice-Chairman

HENRY MONTOR

Secretary

IRVING D. LIPKOWITZ

Associate Secretary

MENDEL N. FISHER

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (*Keren Hayesod*)

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (*Keren Kayemeth*)

MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Murray Hill 2-3320
Cable Address - Palfund

May 23, 1945

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
Hotel Commodore
New York City

Dear Dr. Silver:

Do you think it would be advisable to arrange a meeting for Mr. Eliezer Kaplan with the Board of the Cleveland Federation despite the fact that the bulk of the money has already been allocated?

Mr. Kaplan has already visited with the Budget Committees or Boards in St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. Everywhere he made a magnificent impression. Perhaps it would be desirable to prepare the ground for the action that is to be taken in September on the balance of 10%. What is your view in the matter?

Cordially yours,

Henry Montor
Henry Montor
Executive Vice-Chairman

HM:EH



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THE PRESIDENT'S WAR RELIEF CONTROL BOARD
WASHINGTON BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

May 25, 1945

Dear Rabbi Heller:

We have received your telegram of May 16 and a telegram from Mr. Baerwald both replying to our letter of May 10. Both the UPA and the JDC acknowledge the jurisdiction of The President's War Relief Control Board which the joint statement submitted under date of May 1 seemed to question.

The Board has given careful consideration to the situation presented at the hearing held in Washington on April 26 and to the further materials submitted by the UPA and the JDC since that time.

Under the terms of Executive Order 9205 dated July 25, 1942 and of Section 8 (b) of the Joint Resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939, the Board has registered the United Palestine Appeal, the National Refugee Service and the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee as war relief agencies. It has registered the United Jewish Appeal as a joint fund-raising organization for war relief purposes.

The registrations of these agencies authorize the UPA, the NRS and the JDC to perform certain relief and welfare services which now must be construed as war relief and welfare measures and to solicit funds for those purposes primarily through the UJA, which was authorized to conduct a combined appeal in collaboration with local fund-raising organizations where they exist.

The agencies formerly supported through the United Jewish Appeal now propose to abandon that method of securing their principal support and to substitute independent appeals to local fund-raising organizations

Rabbi James G. Heller, Chairman
United Palestine Appeal
41 East Forty-second Street
New York, New York.

except in New York City. This modification of agency programs would require amendment of the registrations of the UPA, NRS and JDC and withdrawal of the registration of the UJA as a combined fund-raising organization. Requests for such amendments have been filed with the Board by the UPA, NRS and JDC. The fact that the UPA, NRS and JDC have proceeded to inaugurate such independent appeals without prior authorization by the Board is a violation of section 501.7 of the Board's regulations.

The Board considers that the principal points bearing on the question of whether these amendments should be approved are the following:

1. The reasons for failure to reconstitute the UJA in 1945 include -

- (a) Failure of the UPA and JDC to agree, as heretofore, on a formula for division of an initial portion of the proceeds of the combined campaign.
- (b) The belief, on the part of at least some of the persons involved, that separate appeals to local fund-raising organizations and separate promotional programs by the several national agencies will permit more effective presentation of the needs for funds and that this may result in larger total contributions.

2. The costs of fund-raising and promotional activities already projected by the three organizations are now estimated in the total of \$1,357,000 in addition to their normal administrative costs which last year totaled approximately \$800,000. This more than doubles fund-raising costs which totaled \$583,000 for the UJA in 1944.

3. Except in New York City the decision as to allocation of funds between the three agencies formerly financed through the UJA would be made under the proposed plan by budget committees of local fund-raising organizations rather than the national agencies and the allocation committee of the UJA.

The Board is convinced that the proposal to abandon the United Jewish Appeal and conduct separate campaigns by the method and to the extent proposed is contrary to the public interest and inimical to the humanitarian causes heretofore served jointly through the United Jewish Appeal.

Since 1939 when the United Jewish Appeal was established as a means of financing the principal Jewish overseas charities the Appeal has made an enviable record during a period of critical emergency. It has distributed more than \$95,000,000 in a manner which now permits flexibility of allocations in the interest of equitable consideration of emergency needs. Its fund-raising costs have been reduced to 2.5%.

During 1945 the humanitarian purposes served through the agencies of the United Jewish Appeal will continue to require all the resources which possibly can be obtained for urgent relief and welfare measures. Diversion of large sums for additional promotional costs is unjustifiable at this critical time.

Furthermore, the needs served through the agencies of the UJA will continue to be influenced by emergency factors which clearly indicate that flexibility in allocating funds still is highly necessary and desirable. Equitable consideration of these conditions can best be provided through a pooling of resources for allocation from time to time by a central allocations committee which can be informed continuously of developments affecting relief and welfare programs.

The United Jewish Appeal should be continued during the war emergency period. The Board suggests that it be reconstituted for 1945 with an allocations committee instructed to meet quarterly or oftener and authorized to allocate all of the proceeds of the united campaign to the several participating agencies without a predetermined percentage formula in regard to any part of the funds. The allocations committee should be empowered to make annual allotments sufficient to meet fixed obligations of the participating agencies. Its allotments for relief and welfare services which must be adjusted to changing circumstances should be made in a manner which will permit prompt response to emergency needs wherever they may arise.

The promotional activities of the UJA should be continued on a basis which will continue the economy in cost and manpower which the joint campaign has achieved in the past. As heretofore, the objective of the UJA campaign should be to interpret the needs served through the several participating agencies and to present them in a way that will make clear the essential unity of purpose in the combined appeal--to secure the maximum resources to meet the great needs for relief and welfare services during this period of critical emergency.

The Board insists that in the public interest, especially during the war emergency period, the UJA, the NRS and the JDC provide for the continuation of the United Jewish Appeal in 1945 along the lines proposed. Recognizing the strength of the point made by you and Mr. Baerwald to the effect that the special

problems arising in this connection can best be cleared up within the Jewish community as an integral part of the American body politic the Board requests that by June 4, 1945 the three agencies submit a statement to the effect that the three agencies in their own interests and in the public interest have composed the difficulties which until now have delayed re-establishment of the United Jewish Appeal for 1945.

With regard to the request for another hearing before the Board as incorporated in the statement of May 1 and in the replies to our letter of May 10 the Board sees no reason for an additional hearing at this time.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

CHARLES P. TAFT

Charles P. Taft
Acting Chairman



UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
FOR REFUGEES, OVERSEAS NEEDS AND PALESTINE

on behalf of

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
NATIONAL REFUGEE SERVICE

National Chairmen:

Rabbi James G. Heller
William Rosenwald
Rabbi Jonah B. Wise

342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

VANDERBILT 6-2080

June 11, 1945

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

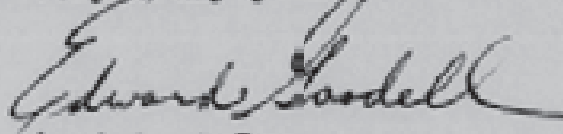
Dear Rabbi Silver:

You are cordially invited to attend a meeting of the Members of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. to be held at Luncheon on Thursday, June 21st at 12:30 P.M. in the Nimrod Room, 8th floor, of the Astor Hotel, Broadway and 44th Street, New York City, to transact such business as may come before the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

If you cannot attend, please fill out the enclosed proxy and return it in the enclosed self-addressed envelope.

A meeting of the Board of Directors will immediately follow the meeting of the Members and formal notice of the meeting of the Board is enclosed herewith.

Very truly yours,


Assistant Secretary

EG:RZF
Encls. 3

P R O X Y

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I,

do hereby constitute and appoint Henry Montor and
Charles J. Rosenbloom , or either of them, with full power
of substitution to each, my lawful attorney, substitute, and proxy,
for me, and in my name, to attend and vote at, and waive notice of,
all future annual and special meetings of the Members of the United
Jewish Appeal, Inc. (including, without limiting the generality of
the foregoing, the meeting of the Members of the United Jewish
Appeal, Inc. to be held on June 21, 1945), as fully and with the
same effect as I might or could do were I personally present at
such meeting.


I hereby revoke any proxy or proxies heretofore given by
me to any person or persons whatsoever. This proxy shall be valid
as long as it shall not be revoked by notice in writing, communicated
to said corporation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal
this day of June, 1945.

L.S.

WRHS
6296

Mr. Edward Goodell
c/o United Jewish Appeal
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.



UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
FOR REFUGEES, OVERSEAS NEEDS AND PALESTINE

on behalf of

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
NATIONAL REFUGEE SERVICE

National Chairmen:

Rabbi James G. Heller
William Rosenwald
Rabbi Jonah B. Wise

342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

VANDERBILT 6-2080

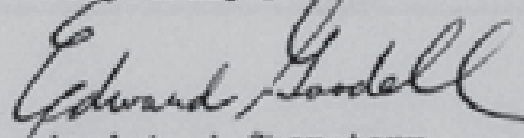
June 11, 1945

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

You are hereby notified that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. will be held in the Nimrod Room, 8th floor, of the Astor Hotel, Broadway and 44th Street, New York City, on Thursday, June 21st at 1:00 P.M. to transact such business as may come before the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

Very truly yours,


Assistant Secretary

EG:RZF

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Honorary Chairmen

ALBERT EINSTEIN
HARRY FRIEDENWALD
SOLOMON GOLDMAN
HENRY MONSKY
NATHAN STRAUS

National Chairman

JAMES G. HELLER

National Campaign Co-Chairmen

JOEL GROSS
For the East
HAROLD J. GOLDENBERG
For the Middle West
MORTIMER MAY
For the South
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Chairman, Campaign Office Committee

HERMAN L. WEISMAN

Executive Vice-Chairman

HENRY MONTOR

Secretary

IRVING D. LIPKOWITZ

Associate Secretary

MENDEL N. FISHER

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (*Keren Hayesod*)
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (*Keren Kayemet*)
MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Murray Hill 2-3320
Cable Address—Palfund

June 12, 1945

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th Street and Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

The Board of Directors of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, of which you are a member, will meet in Detroit on June 23rd and 24th. I am writing to urge your attendance. Matters of very great importance affecting the United Palestine Appeal and its related interests will be discussed at the meeting. It is apparent that unless such friends as yourself make a determined effort to attend the meeting some of the decisions may be reached by default.

As we understand it, the subjects for discussion will include

1. National Budgeting
2. Inter-City Fact-Finding Committee
3. Reconstitution of the United Jewish Appeal

There is reason to believe that a serious effort will be made finally to push Board of Directors approval of national budgeting. Mr. Jacob Blaustein of Baltimore who has worked on this project for more than five years and apparently recognizing the weakness of his case is determined to utilize the present state of mind to obtain approval of his national budgeting program. He is endeavoring to obtain good attendance by those likely to support his thesis.

The presence of executives and lay leaders from the inter-city group will bring to Detroit a solid front for national budgeting, either under the Blaustein plan or the Inter-City plan. The reconstitution of the United Jewish Appeal may be a spur to efforts to achieve full national budgeting.



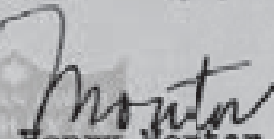
June 12, 1945

It is likely that action will be taken by the Board on the question of U.J.A. reconstitution. There is talk of condemning both agencies for having failed to set up an allotment committee. Such action may result in the creation of an unfavorable atmosphere for maximum fund-raising. There is also a danger that Mr. Hollander may be given a vote of appreciation for his role as the "prosecuting attorney" before the War Relief Control Board. It is obvious this should be discouraged, if not replaced by a vote of censure.

Failure of our friends to participate in a meeting which may make the final decision on the question of national budgeting will have obvious repercussions not only on the UPA but on the various other causes in American Jewish life which have reason to suspect the motives of those who are sponsoring and pushing national budgeting. I would be deeply grateful to be advised that it is your intention to be present at the sessions which will begin at 6:30 p.m., Saturday, June 23rd and close Sunday evening.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,


Henry Montor
Executive Vice-Chairman

HM:EH

NATIONAL OFFICERS

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MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 East 42nd Street
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June 15, 1945

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
E. 105th Street at Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

In order to clarify our position on national budgeting I send you the enclosed letter which I wrote to Mr. Jacob Blaustein. I would again like to urge that you make every effort to be present at the Board meeting of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

Cordially yours,

Henry Montor
Henry Montor
Executive Vice-Chairman

HM:RH
Enc.



June 18, 1945

Mr. Henry Montor
United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Montor:

Thank you for your kind letter of June 15 and the enclosed letter which you addressed to Mr. Jacob Blaustein. I read it with a great deal of interest.

I regret that I will not be able to attend the meeting of the Board of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds in Detroit on June 23 and 24. I must attend the convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis in Atlantic City. I am Vice-President of the organization and I am scheduled to be elected President at this session. You can understand why I must attend this convention.

Now that the UJA has been reconstituted, it may be easier to fight off National Budgeting. What is the present position of the JDC on the subject? If they are opposed to it, it might be tactically wise to let them carry the ball for a spell instead of having the UPA do all the fighting all the time. If the JDC is not prepared to do so, then I believe that the UPA should resume the fight.

From one of the minutes sent to me, I got the definite impression that Heller did approve of National Budgeting for a tentative trial period of a few years. If so, then our position is not as strong as it might be.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BX

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
41 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

June 20, 1945

FROM: Henry Montor

Attached hereto is a copy of a letter which Mr. Joseph C. Hyman, Executive Vice-Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, wrote to the President's War Relief Control Board.

HM:BG
Enc.

C
O
P
Y

THE AMERICAN JEWISH
JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.
270 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

June 19th, 1945.

Mr. James Brunot, Executive Director,
The President's War Relief Control Board,
Washington Building,
Washington 5, D.C.

Dear Mr. Brunot:

We have your letter of June 15th. In response to your question, we beg to advise you that most careful and thorough consideration, indeed, was given to the Board's suggestion concerning an Allocations Committee to make adjustments as between JDC and UPA if emergency situations arise.

The matter was not only discussed by representatives of the JDC and UPA, but was considered jointly with members of former Allocations Committees of the United Jewish Appeal. Our experience in the last six years with Allocations Committees was such that both the UPA and we reached the conclusion that it would be in the best interests of both organizations if in the present UJA Agreement there were no allocations committee and the two organizations could count on definite sums available for their continuing programs.

We realized, of course, that emergencies might arise which would necessitate our getting together and meeting those emergencies through a mutually agreeable understanding. Naturally, if any one of the organizations was to embark on a special emergency campaign, we would consult with the Board.

I have communicated to Mr. Montor of the UPA the text of this letter, with which, he authorizes me to say, the UPA is in accord. I have likewise read it to Mr. Beck of the NRS. Provision has been made, in the event of need for adjustments with respect to NRS requirements.

We are deeply appreciative of the interest of the Board in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph C. Hyman,
Executive Vice-Chairman.

JCH:lc

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MENDEL N. FISHER

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (*Keren Hayesod*)

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (*Keren Kayemeth*)

MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 East 42nd Street
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June 20, 1945

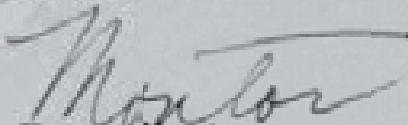
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Attached hereto is a copy of a letter
which I wrote today to Suggs Garber following a
telephone inquiry from him.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,


Henry Montor
Executive Vice-Chairman

HM:RE
Enc.



UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

41 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

June 30, 1945

Mr. Suggs Garber
2956 Overlook
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Suggs:

I have been awaiting the receipt of the letter from you based on our telephone conversation of yesterday but no such letter has arrived nor have I received a copy of the letter which Joseph Berne is supposed to have circularized among the contributors to the Cleveland Federation.

In the meantime let me say that I find it quite incomprehensible why anyone should contend that the formula for the distribution of the funds of the 1945 United Jewish Appeal resembled the Cleveland decision based on a 60-40 distribution.

Let us assume for the sake of discussion that the United Jewish Appeal in 1945 will have available for distribution \$35,000,000. It may be more, it may be less. 43% of \$35,000,000 is \$15,050,000. That would be the share of the United Palestine Appeal from the income of the United Jewish Appeal. In addition, the Jewish National Fund is entitled to retain traditional collections up to \$1,500,000. As you know, the traditional collections of the JNF are put into the pool of the UPA. That means for 1945 the UPA would have \$16,550,000. The JDC income from the UJA would be \$19,950,000. The income of \$16,550,000 accruing to the UPA represents in excess of 45% of the total income as compared with \$19,950,000 for the JDC which receives under 55% out of the total.

You may wish to call attention to the fact that the JDC is also permitted to receive earmarked contributions from Landsmanschaften up to the amount of

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

41 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

\$800,000. I do not wish at this time to project any controversy since the controversy is supposed to have ended with the reconstitution of the UJA. The fact of the matter is, however, that insofar as the JDC is concerned the \$800,000 amount was fixed as a means of making the JDC happy and not because it represents any real source of income. The fact of the matter is that in the first six months of 1945 the JDC has received from this source much less than \$50,000. The Landsmanschaften are not making earmarked funds available in the amount that was at any time anticipated even in discussion. You will be interested to note that during the negotiations following the directive from the President's War Relief Control Board the JDC offered a formula of 57-43 with a ceiling of \$1,100,000 for the JEF with the further condition that it would be willing to reduce its "allowable" income from Landsmanschaften to \$275,000. The reason for that was clearly that the JDC realized that it would not possibly receive any where near \$800,000 and considered \$275,000 an unattainable figure for income from Landsmanschaften.

I am not saying that the Landsmanschaften should not give the money that they have. I am merely recording the fact that they are not turning the money over. Certainly the JDC could do more with it than the Landsmanschaften are.

In the light of the above facts, what is the basis on which anyone can seriously contend that the income of 1945 is going to be divided on a 60-40 basis?

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Henry Montor
Executive Vice-Chairman

HM:RH

P.S. The Jewish National Fund in 1944 reported to the United Palestine Appeal a Net Income of \$1,209,023.97.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

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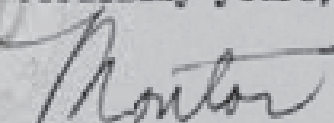
June 22, 1945

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Attached hereto is a copy of a letter
which I have written to Rabbi Erickner on
the basis of an inquiry from him.

Cordially yours,


Henry Montor
Executive Vice-Chairman

HM:RH
Enc.



UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

41 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

June 22, 1945

Rabbi Barnett Brickner
Euclid Avenue Temple
Euclid at E. 83rd Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Brickner:

This will acknowledge your letter dated June 30th with which was enclosed a copy of the statement issued to the subscribers of the Cleveland Jewish Welfare Fund. It is my personal view that the United Palestine Appeal as an organization should not become involved in a controversy with the Jewish Welfare Fund in regard to the question raised by Mr. Berne. The United Jewish Appeal has been reconstituted. Presumably harmony should obtain and discussions as to the relation between the agencies participating in the United Jewish Appeal can only be conducive of ill-will. The agreement has been concluded and each of the parties will maintain the agreement in good faith.

For Mr. Berne to have issued the letter that he did to the subscribers to the Cleveland Jewish Welfare Fund seems to me, to put it on its mildest level, a remarkable demonstration of bad taste. What should have been emphasized by any community leader was the harmony achieved through the reconstitution of the United Jewish Appeal. But since Mr. Berne is apparently more eager to vindicate his wisdom than to maintain harmony in the community it would be desirable for you as Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal Committee in Cleveland to call attention to the inaccuracies contained in Mr. Berne's statement.

Ezra Shapiro has suggested the possibility that a statement might be sent to the English-Jewish papers in Cleveland. The action to take should be determined by you and our other friends on the same basis as action was determined upon with respect to the United Palestine Appeal relationship to the Welfare Fund when the independent campaign was in progress.

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

41 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Rabbi Barnett Brickner

- 2 -

June 22, 1945

You have suggested that I draft a letter which you might want to consider as the basis for something to be sent. Whether it meets the Cleveland situation is for you to determine.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Henry Montor
Executive Vice Chairman

HM:RM
Enc.

C O P

June 22, 1945

Dear Mr. Berns:

May we take exception to your action as President of the Jewish Welfare Federation in issuing a circular letter to the subscribers of the Cleveland Jewish Welfare Fund in which an effort is made to vindicate the judgment of the Federation in allocating funds prior to the reconstitution of the United Jewish Appeal.

Undoubtedly the reunion of the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal is cause for gratification among Cleveland Jews. The announcement of the reconstitution of the United Jewish Appeal might well have been made the occasion for a statement by the Jewish Welfare Fund to its subscribers, who would have been appreciative of the news that unity had been achieved among the two great agencies of American Jewry. Instead of cementing good-will the Federation has utilized its machinery for further exacerbating feelings.

Even if the statement circularized to the subscribers were accurate it would have been in poor taste to raise again issues that had so deeply divided the Cleveland Jewish community. But the statement seems to be self-serving and not accurate.

It is your contention that the United Jewish Appeal was reconstituted on a basis of distribution which in effect sustains the "fairness and judgment" of the Cleveland Federation in adopting the formula for dividing funds between the JDC and the UPA on a 60-40 basis. The facts do not sustain that contention. The JDC is to receive 57% and the UPA 43% of all funds divided by the United Jewish Appeal. In addition, the Jewish National Fund is permitted to retain traditional collections up to the amount of \$1,500,000. The income of the Jewish National Fund becomes part of the income of the UPA. The JDC is also permitted to receive earmarked contributions from Landsmanschaften up to the amount of \$200,000.

Assuming that \$35,000,000 were to be distributed by the UJA itself in 1945 the UPA would receive \$15,050,000 and the JDC \$19,950,000 on the basis of the 57-43 division. The UPA share would be increased by the \$1,500,000 income accruing to the JNF so that its total would be \$16,550,000. The amount of \$16,550,000 would then represent in excess of 45% of the total income involved.

The right of the JDC to receive earmarked contributions from Landsmanschaften is clearly restricted to projects mutually agreed upon by the Landsmanschaften and the JDC. The earmarked gifts which Landsmanschaften might make to the JDC must be in excess of contributions which they make to local campaigns and at times and through methods approved by local welfare funds.

Everyone familiar with fund-raising, including the officers of the JDC, recognize that the possibility of received \$800,000 from this source is more than remote. The figure was adopted as part of the process of amelioration and harmonization leading up to the reconstitution of the United Jewish Appeal. One might describe it as a psychological rather than a financial gain. The fact of the matter is that during the first five months of 1945 the JDC has received some \$36,000 from Landsmanschaften.

Since you have raised the question of the "fairness" of the Federation leadership it is pertinent to congratulate the JDC that it was much more amenable to reason and equity than were the officers of the Cleveland Federation. The Cleveland Federation insisted, despite the views of the Cleveland community, that there should be a 60-40 ratio. The JDC agreed that there should be a 57-43 ratio. Those who are familiar with the background of the negotiations know that the JDC even proposed a 56-44 ratio. It was the UJA which chose a 57-43 ratio in order that the activities of the JNF might be broadened. In 1944 the JNF was permitted to engage in traditional collections up to \$1,100,000. Out of the resources of the UJA there was a countervailing payment to the JDC of \$600,000. In 1945 there is no countervailing payment of \$600,000. Moreover, the JNF is permitted to engage in traditional collections up to \$1,500,000, an increase of \$400,000 over the ceiling of 1944.

If the Cleveland Jewish Federation insisted upon issuing a statement to its subscribers purporting to give details of the agreement, all of the details should have been volunteered and not merely a distorted version that would enhance the prestige of leadership which was actually repudiated by the JDC itself.

It is regrettable that these details, now irrelevant, should have to be rehearsed at a time when Jews are content that the UJA has been reconstituted and that it will again be possible for every Jewish community to give its wholehearted support to the programs conducted by the JDC and the UJA.

It seems to us that the Leadership of the Jewish Welfare Federation of Cleveland has shown neither statesmanship nor tact either in connection with the independent campaigns or now that the UJA has been reconstituted.

It should be the determination of Federation leadership to unify and to harmonize points of view in the community and not to sow dissension and to provoke controversy on the basis of personal bias among the leadership.

Sincerely yours,

NATIONAL OFFICERS

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UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

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MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Murray Hill 2-3320
Cable Address—Palfund

June 27, 1945

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I have not acknowledged earlier your letter dated June 18th because I know that you are at present immersed in the sessions of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. I trust I am not premature in felicitating you on your election as President of the Conference. In these days holding office in a national Jewish organization brings with it so many headaches that extending felicitations hardly seems appropriate. However, you know that I wish you the best.

Last weekend two groups met in Detroit, as you know. One was the Inter-City Committee and the other the Board of Directors of the Council. The Inter-City Committee adopted a resolution which in effect involved the reorganization of the United Jewish Appeal with the control vested in the Welfare Funds. Mr. Jacob Blaustein is most unhappy about the interference of the Inter-City Committee with his plans. The Board of Directors of the Council did, however, sustain Blaustein and approved by a vote of eleven to four his proposal for national budgeting. The proposal is to be submitted to a national referendum to be concluded by November 15th, 1945.

We discussed the problem briefly at a meeting of the Campaign Office Committee of the United Palestine Appeal on June 25th. At that time it was agreed that every effort should be made to get the Joint Distribution Committee to act with the United Palestine Appeal on the question of national budgeting. I am inclined to doubt whether the JDC will go along but certainly we shall make every effort to obtain their acquiescence.



D r. Abba Hillel Silver

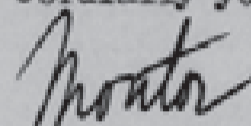
- 2 -

June 27, 1945

The proposal was also made that a national committee be formed along the lines of the one which existed in 1941 with representatives from as many groups as possible so that not the UPA but a general committee would conduct the battle. I would be grateful for any suggestions that you may have with regard to the fight against national budgeting in terms of personalities to be involved or methods to be used.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,



Henry Montor
Executive Vice-Chairman

HM:RH



What Future Are We Shaping for Them?

THE 1945 CAMPAIGN OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, which receives its support through your local community drive, places a historic challenge squarely before the Jews of America. The great opportunity for salvaging the remnants of our people is at hand. To us in this year of decision has been given the grave responsibility of determining whether the surviving Jews shall continue to live in fear and pauperization in the shambles of Europe or whether they shall have an opportunity of sharing in the realization of the ideals of peace and security in the Jewish National Home in Palestine.

THIS IS THE FATEFUL YEAR. The shackles of oppression have been broken. The avalanche of destruction has been almost completely halted. The battle-grounds of Europe are soaked with the blood of our brothers and their bones are mingled with the ashes and rubble of a devastated continent. Reports from the liberated areas in the Balkans—in Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria—indicate that 80% of the Jews who remain in that territory regard immediate settlement in Palestine as their only hope for the future. In Western Europe too—in France, Belgium, and Holland—a large proportion of the survivors are pleading for reconstruction through emigration to and settlement in Palestine. Our major concern at this crucial time is the fate of 100,000 Jewish children. Most of them are orphans of the Nazi death camps. They represent the future destiny of the people of Israel.

PALESTINE IS THE ONLY COUNTRY in the world that offers immediate opportunities for the mass migration of homeless Jews. Palestine is the only solid foundation for their future. With the same vision and leadership which

marked its rescue efforts in times of wholesale destruction, the Jewish Agency for Palestine has worked out in detail a plan for the immigration into Palestine of 1,000,000 Jews within two years after the end of the European phase of the war. Emigration routes have been drawn, shipping has been carefully planned, ports of arrival have been designated, a vast housing program has been outlined and new agricultural and industrial projects have been blue-printed for the speedy and effective absorption of the newcomers.

THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL BUDGETS for the year 1945 amount to \$35,300,000. But these expenditures do not include provision for the execution of the initial stages of this great immigration program. The highest priority has been placed on the immediate need of transporting and settling 20,000 Jewish orphans in Palestine. This is to be the first phase of the enlarged influx from post-war Europe. Over and above the \$35,300,000 needed for the normal budgets, the sum of \$12,000,000 will be required for capital outlay including shipping and clothing for the 20,000 children and an additional sum of \$8,000,000 a year will be needed for maintenance after their arrival in the Jewish National Home.

THE ACQUISITION OF LAND IS A BASIC necessity for large-scale settlement. New areas must be purchased through the instrumentality of the Jewish National Fund, not only to provide living space for the newcomers but also to produce enough food to sustain them and to maintain the balance between agriculture and industry that is vital for a sound economy. The sum of \$8,448,300 will be required this year for the acquisition of new land tracts, and \$3,215,700 will be required for the purchases of areas for new housing projects in rural and urban communities.

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE also faces major tasks in the conversion of Palestine's economy from wartime to peacetime production. Large-scale economic projects have been planned for the immediate post-war period. A special bureau has been set up to settle returning veterans on the soil and to establish employment opportunities for those who wish to enter industry.

THROUGHOUT THE YEARS OF DESTRUCTION the Jews of Palestine were in the vanguard of rescue and relief action in behalf of their brothers in Hitler Europe. Their daring and courage in the conception and execution of rescue plans brought about the escape of large numbers from enemy-occupied territory. With the help of a network of underground emissaries,

some of whom parachuted to Nazi-held countries, the Jewish Agency for Palestine carried on wide relief and rescue activities that saved many thousands from mass execution. It was through the instrumentality of the Jewish Agency for Palestine that assistance was brought to Jews under Nazi domination in the Balkans. Because it was so close to the tragedy, because it represented a strong and fearless spirit, Palestine Jewry was a primary force in the salvation of large sections of the Jewish people. Those who could be gotten out were guided to Palestine. Those who failed to escape were provided with hiding centers, food, clothing, and identity papers. Others were helped to cross borders into more sympathetic countries.

REHABILITATION AND REPATRIATION, however, involve problems of exceptional gravity. The economic position of the Jews has been completely undermined by wholesale expropriation. Many political and economic difficulties have barred the return of property which formerly belonged to Jews. Moreover there is an alarming residue of anti-Semitism in the liberated countries even in such traditionally enlightened lands as France and Belgium. The Jews of Europe must regain their rights and proper safeguards must be established by the United Nations to make possible their reintegration into European life on a level of equality with all other citizens. But we must not have any share in a forced return. We cannot ask Jews to go back unless they are prepared to do so willingly. Repatriation brought about by compulsion or pressure in order to implement a principle without regard to the consequences would doom many Jews to frustration and despair. It would cruelly blast their hopes for a share in the freedom for which millions of their brothers gave their lives and for which they themselves made untold sacrifices and endured years of tragic misery.

AND THOUSANDS AND HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS do not want to go back. For them the road back is the road to continued anxiety, hatred, and insecurity. They must be gotten out of the ruin of a blood-soaked continent. It is an emergent problem fraught with many dangers for the survival of Judaism as well as individual Jews. Alarming reports have come out of Italy, the Balkans, and France. There have been too many examples of the use of the "back door" to safety. Many Jews who lived as Christians to escape the Nazis have refused to return to the fold after liberation. They have gone into permanent hiding to shield their children from the upheavals of the future. That is why the Jewish National Home in Palestine, which saved more Jews than the rest of the world combined during the years of the Hitler scourge, now stands as the only rock of hope for the vast majority of the surviving Jews of Europe.

THE MORE THAN 600,000 JEWS OF PALESTINE represent the second largest free Jewish community in the world. All their sacrifices, all their labors are bound up with the paramount desire to bring about the salvation of their brothers in Europe. The world recognizes that the pioneers of Palestine have built well, that they have laid the foundations for the Jewish National Home, that they have given new dignity, new pride to Jews everywhere, that they have revived the great creative forces in Jewish life. Today as the Jewish people, sadly reduced in numbers by unparalleled oppression, stand on the threshold of the new world, Palestine holds the key to their future destiny. We in America have the momentous responsibility of building that future so that Jews shall never be homeless again. The reconstruction of the people of Israel in the Land of Israel is the task of the United Palestine Appeal.

JAMES G. HELLER, *National Chairman*

JOEL GROSS, *Newark*

FOR THE EAST

HAROLD J. GOLDENBERG, *Minneapolis*

FOR THE MIDDLE WEST

MORTIMER MAY, *Nashville*

FOR THE SOUTH

CHARLES BROWN, *Los Angeles*

FOR THE WEST

RUDOLF G. SONNEBORN, *Chairman, National Council*

*National
Campaign
Co-Chairmen*

The United Palestine Appeal is the American Agency for the Upbuilding and Development of
the Jewish National Home in Palestine

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL • 41 EAST 42nd STREET • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.





UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

[1945]

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (Keren Hayesod)
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (Keren Kayemet)
MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

41 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Murray Hill 2-3320
Cable Address—Palfund

For the Reconstruction of the People of Israel in the Land of Israel

CAMPAIGN OFFICERS

National Chairman
James G. Heller

*National Campaign
Co-Chairmen*

Joel Gross
Newark, N. J.
FOR THE EAST

Harold J. Goldenberg
Minneapolis, Minn.
FOR THE MIDDLE WEST

Mortimer May
Nashville, Tenn.
FOR THE SOUTH

Charles Brown
Los Angeles, Calif.
FOR THE WEST

*Chairman,
National Council*
Rudolf G. Sonneborn

*901 Keystone Bldg.
Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Dear Mr. Heller: -

*Unfortunately, when I returned home from
New York where I spent the week of Passover, I
found the enclosed letter unmailed. I understand
from Mrs. Heller that you are expected in Cleveland
tomorrow. I trust that you will find it possible
to accept our invitation.*

With many thanks,

Sincerely

Walter S. Montz

The following are a few of the initial contributors to the 1945 Combined Palestine Appeal campaign, and their comparative giving in 1944.

[1945]

<u>NAME</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1944</u>
Samuel J. Zacks	10000.00	5,000.00
D. Dunkleman	10,000.00	6000.00
S. Lunenfeld	3500.00	1500.00
J.S. Granatstein	2200.00	1260.00
Len Brooks	2000.00	500.00
S. Greisman and M. Greisman	2000.00	1000.00 100.00
D. Hildebrand	2000.00	1500.00
Poslan Bros.	2000.00	1500.00
Chas. Foster	1500.00	1000.00
J. Steinberg	1500.00	1000.00
B. Sadowaki	1500.00	1000.00
Irving Stone	1500.00	750.00
M. Satok	1250.00	400.00
Elaie Pullan	1200.00	800.00
A. Solway	1200.00	1000.00
Barney Stone	1200.00	1000.00
S. Gross	1100.00	1000.00
Louis D. Arnold	1000.00	800.00
Louis Galber	1000.00	650.00
H. Lahman	1000.00	600.00
S.F. Samuels	1000.00	600.00
D.L.Harris	1000.00	500.00
S. Saltzman	1000.00	1000.00
M. Levy	800.00	800.00
Isadore Caplan	750.00	300.00
Samuel Weinstein & Saons	750.00	500.00
B. Hillman	750.00	500.00
H. Paulen	700.00	500.00
S. Bennett & Family	600.00	200.00
I.J. & M. Tenenbaum	600.00	500.00
Louis Berger	500.00	400.00
Samuel Dubiner	500.00	200.00
Paul Kamin	500.00	300.00
J.H.Greenberg	500.00	250.00
S. Ciglon	500.00	300.00
J. Lubatto	500.00	400.00
Ch. - C. Matlow	200	350

[1945]

BACKGROUND INFORMATION
ON 1945 UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL CAMPAIGN

On this Passover the people of Israel and all other peoples stand on the threshold of deliverance from the plague of destruction, from the scourge of oppression and from the chains of bondage. A terrible era, dominated by the Pharaoh curse, is coming to a close, an era in which our people were decimated, in which millions perished and the living were scattered to the four winds, doomed to misery and wandering.

On this Passover, as on Passovers down the centuries, we shall sing of the ordeal of bondage, of the miracle of deliverance, of the exodus and the journey to the Promised Land. The pages of the Haggadah remind us of the century-old sufferings of our people. But they also remind us of the mission of the ancient Jewish homeland which in our own day burst upon us miraculously from the past to provide once again the homeland and the refuge from hatred and death.

PASSOVER - A FESTIVAL OF FULFILLMENT

Today Passover is a great festival of fulfillment. Let it be the occasion for rejoicing that the horrible chapter of homelessness and tragedy is ending and that as in the ancient days, the Jewish National Home stands as the great island of redemption and promise. Passover the promise and Passover the fulfillment meet on the hallowed soil of Eretz Israel to which our ravaged people turns for deliverance from the cruelties and uncertainties of a war-torn world.

On this Passover we shall offer up prayers of thanks for the freedom that is being restored to the world. But on this Passover we must also dedicate our hearts and our energies to speeding the redemption of those from whom the shackles have been struck, of restoring to human dignity the hounded and the homeless. The destiny of Israel today, as in the days of Pharaoh, is inseparably linked to the Holy Land. There can be no true deliverance from the plagues of Hitler without a full and unlimited development of the Jewish National Home. There can

be no true restoration of the rights of our people anywhere without the unlimited right of entry and rehabilitation in the Jewish National Home. There can be no true freedom for our people without the freedom to rebuild their ancient homeland, to till its soil and bring forth its fruit.

On this Passover we call upon the Jews of the United States, whose deep love of Palestine is reflected in its great generosity and devotion to its upbuilding, to help in the realization of the vast opportunities for the reconstruction of Eretz Israel. We ask this for the sake of the living remnant. We ask it for the sake of the dead. We ask it for the sake of the Jewish people everywhere so that there may be an end to its sorrow and travail. We ask it because at this very hour of the turning point in the history of our people, Palestine is the only land that can receive and redeem not hundreds or thousands, but tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands. We ask it because this is the hour of unique opportunity. This is the hour of direct necessity, of greatest urgency. This is the hour when Palestine offers the strongest bridgehead to the shores of true freedom and true deliverance for our brothers in Israel.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE 1945 CAMPAIGN

The 1945 Campaign of the United Palestine Appeal, which receives its support through local community drives, places a historic challenge squarely before the Jews of America. The great opportunity for salvaging the remnants of our people is at hand. To us in this year of decision has been given the grave responsibility of determining whether the surviving Jews shall continue to live in fear and pauperization in the shambles of Europe or whether they shall have an opportunity of sharing in the realization of the ideals of peace and security in the Jewish National Home in Palestine.

This is the fateful year. The shackles of oppression have been broken. The avalanche of destruction has been almost completely halted. The battlegrounds of Europe are soaked with the blood of our brothers and their bones are mingled with the ashes and rubble of a devastated continent. Reports from the liberated

areas in the Balkans -- in Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria -- indicate that 80% of the Jews who remain in that territory regard immediate settlement in Palestine as their only hope for the future. In Western Europe too -- in France, Belgium, and Holland -- a large proportion of the survivors are pleading for reconstruction through emigration to and settlement in Palestine. Our major concern at this crucial time is the fate of 100,000 Jewish children. Most of them are orphans of the Nazi death camps. They represent the future destiny of the people of Israel.

IMMEDIATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR MASS MIGRATION

Palestine is the only country in the world that offers immediate opportunities for the mass migration of homeless Jews. Palestine is the only solid foundation for their future. With the same vision and leadership which marked its rescue efforts in times of wholesale destruction, the Jewish Agency for Palestine has worked out in detail a plan for the immigration into Palestine of 1,000,000 Jews within two years after the end of the European phase of the war. Emigration routes have been drawn, shipping has been carefully planned, ports of arrival have been designated, a vast housing program has been outlined and new agricultural and industrial projects have been blueprinted for the speedy and effective absorption of the newcomers.

The 1945 budgets of the agencies which receive their support from the United Palestine Appeal amount to \$35,300,000. But these expenditures do not include provision for the execution of the initial stages of this great immigration program. The highest priority has been placed on the immediate need of transporting and settling 20,000 Jewish orphans in Palestine. This is to be the first phase of the enlarged influx from post-war Europe. Over and above the \$35,300,000 needed for the normal budgets, the sum of \$12,000,000 will be required for capital outlay including shipping and clothing for the 20,000 children and an additional sum of \$8,000,000 a year will be needed for maintenance after their arrival in the Jewish National Home.

MAJOR PROBLEMS CONFRONTING U.P.A.

The acquisition of land is a basic necessity for large-scale settlement.

New areas must be purchased through the instrumentality of the Jewish National Fund, not only to provide living space for the newcomers but also to produce enough food to sustain them and to maintain the balance between agriculture and industry that is vital for a sound economy. The sum of \$8,448,300 will be required this year for the acquisition of new land tracts, and \$3,215,700 will be required for the purchases of areas for new housing projects in rural and urban communities.

The Jewish Agency for Palestine also faces major tasks in the conversion of Palestine's economy from wartime to peacetime production. Large-scale economic projects have been planned for the immediate post-war period. A special bureau has been set up to settle returning veterans on the soil and to establish employment opportunities for those who wish to enter industry.

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NO REPATRIATION BY COMPULSION

Rehabilitation and repatriation, however, involve problems of exceptional gravity. The economic position of the Jews has been completely undermined by wholesale expropriation. Many political and economic difficulties have barred the

return of property which formerly belonged to Jews. Moreover there is an alarming residue of anti-Semitism in the liberated countries even in such traditionally enlightened lands as France and Belgium. The Jews of Europe must regain their rights and proper safeguards must be established by the United Nations to make possible their reintegration into European life on a level of equality with all other citizens. But we must not have any share in a forced return. We cannot ask Jews to go back unless they are prepared to do so willingly. Repatriation brought about by compulsion or pressure in order to implement a principle without regard to the consequences would doom many Jews to frustration and despair. It would cruelly blast their hopes for a share in the freedom for which millions of their brothers gave their lives and for which they themselves made untold sacrifices and endured years of tragic misery.

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THE HISTORIC RESPONSIBILITY

The more than 600,000 Jews of Palestine represent the second largest free Jewish community in the world. All their sacrifices, all their labors are bound up with the paramount desire to bring about the salvation of their brothers in Europe. The world recognizes that the pioneers of Palestine have built well, that they have laid the foundations for the Jewish National Home, that they have given new dignity, new pride to Jews everywhere, that they have revived the great creative forces in Jewish life. Today as the Jewish people, sadly reduced in numbers by unparalleled oppression, stand on the threshold of the new world, Palestine holds the key to their future destiny. We in America have the momentous responsibility of building that future so that Jews shall never be homeless again. The reconstruction of the people of Israel in the Land of Israel is the task of the United Palestine Appeal.

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
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