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United Jewish Appeal, United Palestine Appeal, 1945-1946.

July 5, 1945

American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

This is to advise you that the Twentieth Anniversary Celebration of the United Palestine Appeal will be held at the Hotel Commodore on October 21st.

The celebration will be in the form of all day sessions beginning at 10:00 A.M and concluding with a dinner at 7:00 P. M.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Silverman

RS:VEE

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1945, AT 5:00 P.M.
HOTEL ASTOR, NEW YORK, N.Y.

PRESENT: Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Herman L. Weisman, presiding;
Maurice M. Boukstein, Miss Juliet N. Benjamin, Herman W.
Bernstein, Barnett R. Brickner, Jacob H. Cohen, Albert K.
Epstein, Mrs. Moses P. Epstein, Mendel N. Fisher, Daniel
Frisch, Abraham Goodman, Leo B. Kagan, Max Kirshblum,
I.M. Kowalsky, Abraham Krumbein, Louis E. Levinthal,
Joseph Leonard, Harris J. Levine, Louis Lipsky, Samuel
Markewich, Henry Montor, Sol Reiter, Bernard A. Rosenblatt,
Charles J. Rosenbloom, Albert Schiff, Jacob B. Shoham,
Mrs. Archibald Silverman, Jacob Sincoff, Rudolf G. Sonneborn,
Elihu D. Stone, Robert Szold, David Wertheim, Herman L. Weisman,
Stephen S. Wise.

Miss Sarah Behrman, Sidney Green, Eliezer Kaplan, Ellis Radinsky,
Martin Rosenbluth, Harry Seeve, Miss Florence Schulkind, Robert
Silverman, George Stefansky, Meyer F. Steinglass

RECONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

At the request of Dr. Wise, who was delayed in arriving,
Mr. Herman L. Weisman presided at the opening of the meeting of the Board
of Directors of the UPA. He reported on the events that had transpired
since the last meeting of the Board with regard to the reconstitution of
the United Jewish Appeal. He reviewed some of the gains of a financial
nature that accrued to the UPA from the agreement that had been signed
with the JDC. He included the increase in percentage, the increase in
the ceiling for the JNF, the elimination of the preferential payment of
\$600,000 to the JDC as a countervailing item because of the JNF tradition-
al collections.

He felt that the independent campaign had served to strengthen
the UPA. He believed that it demonstrated that it was possible to effect
a satisfactory response to the story of Palestine as presented by the UPA.
He also believed that the experience had uncovered certain deficiencies in
the set-up of the Zionist movement. There had not been the maximum
marshalling of pro-Palestine sentiment that had been believed to exist.
The campaign had also indicated that pro-Palestine opinion was not always
translated nor expressed in the Welfare Funds. He felt it essential that
the necessary steps be taken to ensure the proper representation of Zionist
strength in Welfare Funds throughout the country. Zionists should be en-
couraged to participate in community affairs and to take their proper role
of leadership in Welfare Funds.

It had also become evident, Mr. Weisman said, that those opposed
to or uninterested in Palestine were inclined to postpone the reorganiza-
tion of their communities on a democratic basis.

Mr. Montor, making a supplementary report on the agreement of the United Jewish Appeal, pointed out that the UJA had assumed reimbursement of the campaign expenses incurred by the three agencies. As a result, the UPA had received \$235,000 from the UJA to cover campaign expenses from February 15th to May 31st. Additional funds would be received to cover the period from May 31st to June 15.

There was an agreement to submit to arbitration a definition of the meaning of the ceiling of the JNF, that is whether the \$1,500,000 meant gross collections of the JNF or the net income received by the UPA after the deduction of campaign expenses by the JNF. This problem had arisen but had not been resolved as a result of the 1944 agreement. The arbitration would settle the issue for 1944 and the same decision would apply to 1945.

Mr. Montor reported on the campaign prospects of the UJA and stated that there was an increase in cash receipts for the first part of 1945, as compared with the same period for 1944, of approximately 40%. That, however, was not necessarily an indication of the total receipts for the year. He reported an estimate that the income for the UJA for 1945 would be somewhere between \$36,000,000 and \$40,000,000. The larger cities had not maintained the proper proportion of increase. It was the medium and smaller communities which have shown an average increase of 50%. The great problem that faces the UJA is to make the larger cities responsive to the needs of the agencies.

Giving his impressions of the independent campaign of the UPA, Mr. Montor declared that a number of new personalities had come to the fore and that these, together with others who were well-known in various communities, must be mobilized for the task of integrating Zionists into Welfare Funds and of bringing the leadership of Welfare Funds closer to an understanding of the UPA. He referred to Mr. Ellis Radinsky, the Director of Community Contacts of the UPA, who had been engaged as of April 1st, as a person who was organizing these tasks with imagination and energy.

Mr. Montor concluded by reading a statement of income and disbursements of the UPA for 1945 (Appendix A).

Judge Rosenblatt inquired whether the \$235,000 which is to be reimbursed to the UPA by the UJA was in addition to the expenditures indicated on Appendix A. The answer was in the affirmative.

STATEMENT ON THE UPA

The Chairman introduced Mr. Eliezer Kaplan and expressed appreciation for the service he had rendered during his visit to the United States.

Mr. Kaplan then read a statement containing the impressions he had gained as a result of his current visit to the United States, together with proposals for an enlargement of the fundraising potential of the UPA. Mr. Kaplan read from a prepared statement. (Appendix B).

Dr. Wise arrived during the course of Mr. Kaplan's statement and assumed the chairmanship of the meeting. He asked for a discussion of the "extraordinary paper" presented by Mr. Kaplan.

Mr. Sonnenborn asked whether it was the prerogative of this body to adopt the suggestions made by Mr. Kaplan.

The Chairman replied that it was the body's prerogative to make recommendations with a view to their transmission to the Koren Hayesod, Keren Kayemet and ultimately to the Jewish Agency.

Mr. Sincoff inquired whether the views stated by Mr. Kaplan represented the opinion of the Jewish Agency Executive or whether they were Mr. Kaplan's personal proposals.

Mr. Kaplan replied that the impressions he presented were obviously the result of his own visit in the United States and he had, therefore, had no opportunity to place them formally before the Executive. However, he had discussed the question in general and the specific proposals with the members of the Executive now in the United States. Although they did not constitute a formal body here, they nevertheless shared his views.

Mr. Goodman expressed the view that Mr. Kaplan had undoubtedly given a great deal of thought to his program and that he was known to be a realist, but he could not see in any of Mr. Kaplan's recommendations a realistic approach to the problem. The only recommendation, in his view, which Mr. Kaplan made which is not in effect now is perhaps that the UPA should be converted into a permanent body. In that respect the position is only a nominal one because the UPA actually is reconstituted year after year and it is assumed that it will continue to exist. Nothing disturbs its continued existence. As to Mr. Kaplan's point that the UPA should be an educational instrument, he did not know of anything in the constitution of the UPA to prevent it from carrying out educational work. Undoubtedly it is not carrying on enough, but it does issue UPA Bulletins and Reports; it conducts conferences. The Executive Director and his associates, as well as other officers, visit the communities throughout the country and undoubtedly carry on educational work. He was sure that Mr. Kaplan did not mean that the educational work of the various Zionist organizations should be supplanted. If an attempt was being made to coordinate the work, one could not coordinate without supplanting. In his opinion coordination was not desirable as there is no limit to the amount of educational work that can be conducted or absorbed. Absorptive capacity for such work is unlimited, he said.

The establishment of local committees can be done under the present constitution of the UPA, Mr. Goodman said. He did not see why it was necessary to take special steps to reorganize and to change the entire structure when that purpose could be carried out under the present form of the UPA.

As regards the formula for representation on the UPA Board suggested by Mr. Kaplan, Mr. Goodman defied anyone to identify any person on the Board as a ~~SH~~ man, KKL man, ZOA man or even a Jewish Agency representative. In this very Board, there are many people who are all of these things. Mr. Goodman felt that much more clarification in a realistic sense was required of Mr. Kaplan's views. He wanted to know what would really be accomplished before a great ado was created.

Mrs. Epstein said that she was in some confusion as to what Mr. Kaplan had in mind. At one time she thought that Mr. Kaplan was talking about a territorial verband; at another time she thought that Mr. Kaplan was aiming at having the UPA take over all Palestine fund-raising. She, too, believed that there could not be coordination without elimination. She did not see how the local councils would work out. There are today emergency councils in which four Zionist bodies have combined for political work. Is the UPA work to be included within these councils? That might be possible, but to whom would the local councils then be responsible? To one group for political work and to another for fund-raising? There would have to be a complete reorganization at the top, with a national group responsible, in the same way that the Jewish Agency was planning to set up an office responsible for all work in which it was interested.

Mr. Wertheim felt that great changes were being proposed by Mr. Kaplan. He was almost in agreement with the entire plan, except for certain minor matters. He was, however, concerned with the procedure. The UPA gets its authority year after year from two sources—the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth. These in turn get their authority in the United States from the Zionist parties. That is the structure of the Keren Hayesod, as it is of the Keren Kayemeth. If any favorable recommendation is made by this body, the proposal would then have to go to the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth. They in turn would have to go to the parties. To avoid this, he suggested that the plan be sent to the Zionist parties which organize the KH and KK.

Mr. Weisman said that he had not come to any definite conclusion with respect to the concrete proposals made by Mr. Kaplan. On the basis of his experience in the KH and in the UPA, he said he regarded the report as a challenge to our ingenuity in order to devise some method for strengthening fund-raising in this country and to reorganize the method by which the UPA is to proceed. It was his view that any committee that might be appointed by this body would not have the power to implement the plan and that the report would eventually have to be transmitted to the KH, KK and the Zionist parties, with the request that they severally and, eventually, jointly act on the matter. He felt that the method by which members of the UPA Board are selected is highly artificial and at times arbitrary. By this method an attempt has been made to select those who would be responsive to the business of making the UPA have a reasonable relationship to the people in the communities who concern and identify themselves with fund-raising for Palestine. On the whole, through this rather haphazard method, he said, we have done a pretty good job in selecting in the communities outstanding people. But that method of conducting the affairs of the UPA must give way to a form that will recognize the organization of the communities. An arbitrary method of designating members of the Board of the UPA is not calculated to produce the kind of strength for the UPA in the communities that a democratic method would. The UPA Board in some way and in reasonable proportion must reflect the fund-raising strength in the communities. There must be a compromise with the central proposition which is up to this time that the UPA is the child of the KH and KK. A principle is involved, namely, that no matter what happens Zionist fund-raising will be under the control of the JNF and KH and that by maintaining this control of the UPA they will always have within their own discretion the method of conducting business through the UPA.

Mr. Kaplan asks the Zionist forces to make a sacrifice and to take some risks by adding the community representatives as partners in this project. It is a risky business, but in the long run he believed, Mr. Weisman said, that it is a very necessary risk that needs to be taken -- that it is a risk that will prove productive of better results for Palestine. He felt that the subject raised by Mr. Kaplan was one deserving of study by a sub-committee of this body, together with action by this body, in transmitting its report to the KH and KK and the Zionist parties. Sometime in the early Fall some joint meetings could be held. At that time an effort should be made to come to some mutual understanding for the benefit of Palestine.

Mr. Rosenbloom said that all of us owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to Mr. Kaplan not only for his work in the United States, but for his presentation of the case of Palestine and of the UPA. He was particularly appreciative of the impressions and the proposals presented to the UPA Board by Mr. Kaplan. In a way it was only natural that such a comprehensive presentation should come from one who was not part of the American scene and who had the perspective to diagnose what he thought and what he believed a great many thought are the weaknesses of the UPA and the weaknesses of Zionist fund-raising in the United States. He was fearful of only one thing and that is: that although a committee may be appointed by this body to study the proposals further, the recommendations of Mr. Kaplan might die in the committee or might die in the Boards of the KH and KK. To him that would be a pity because he thought the proposals of Mr. Kaplan should be carefully, earnestly and seriously studied by a group of men and women who are interested not in the prestige of organizations in this country, but who are interested in the furtherance of Palestine. The stumbling block in the path of all Zionist activity in this country, in his view, has been preoccupation with organizational prestige. Too many men and women, he declared, good Zionists though they be, seemed to be interested first in the furtherance of the prestige of the organization which they represent and Palestine can take the hind seat. It is time, Mr. Rosenbloom said, that American Jews should wake up to the fact that great changes are facing us and have faced us for some time. We must sit down and discuss them not in a narrow-minded, partisan way, but purely from the point of view of what is good and what is better for American Jewry and for Palestine. If the problem is approached in that spirit, he declared, we will undoubtedly come to the conclusion that Mr. Kaplan has given us not only a diagnosis of what ails us, but also the treatment that will cure us. He hoped that the chair would appoint such a committee and that the committee, whatever its decisions, should see to it that the Boards of the KH and KK should attack the problem in the same light -- that is, with the interest of Palestine paramount in their discussion.

Mr. Epstein said he agreed with the premise that it was necessary in each community for Zionists to integrate themselves in the Welfare Funds and to become a local force. This was especially true in the larger cities like Chicago, where local UPA Councils would be of great benefit. He said, however, that at the present time the communities have many organizations which seem to overlap in purpose. There is a local Emergency Council, a local JNF Council, and now there will be a UPA Council. There are also Gewerkschaften Councils. There needs to be coordination of these various bodies since they are animated by the same general purposes. He reiterated that unless Zionists participated in the local Federations and Welfare Funds, they could not play a role in communal life.

Mrs. Silverman said that she was in agreement with the suggestion that Zionists must play their proper role in the Welfare Funds. She observed that often when Zionists become leaders in Welfare Funds they frequently become subjected to fear of the wealth of the people at the top and that they minimize

their Zionism. She was heartily in favor of making an effort to introduce the proposals that Mr. Kaplan had presented. She felt that he had given a splendid diagnosis of the situation.

A recess was called and dinner was served. The session was then resumed, with Dr. Stephen S. Wise in the chair.

UPA BUDGET FOR 1945

The proposed budget of the UPA for the year 1945, showing actual expenses for the first five months and the budget for the last seven months, was circulated among the members. (Appendix C.)

Mr. Montor stated that the 1945 budget had originally been formulated in December 1944 and January 1945. It had then been revised in the light of the fact that there was an independent UPA campaign. In view of the reconstitution of the United Jewish Appeal, a new budget was now being presented. Actual expenses for the first five months, as indicated in the budget, were \$61,906.11. Actual expenses through July 9th were \$73,308.36. It was obvious, of course, that the UPA had spent considerably more since the beginning of the year in connection with the independent campaign. By agreement between the JDC and the UPA, expenses incurred by the agencies in connection with their independent campaigns were to be reimbursed by the UJA. It was now proposed that the total budget for the year 1945 be fixed at \$209,910.47.

In reply to the question as to how this compared with the actual expenditures in 1944, Mr. Green stated that they totalled \$166,485.66.

The chief items in the differences between 1945 and 1944 were to be found, Mr. Montor stated, in increases in salary and increases in personnel, with particular regard to the establishment of a Community Contacts Department for the purpose of enabling the UPA to have greater contact with Welfare Funds and Community Councils. That department was inaugurated on April 1st.

It was moved by Mr. Sonneborn, and seconded, that the proposed budget totalling \$209,910.47 be accepted as the administrative budget of the UPA for the year 1945.

In response to Mr. Wertheim's inquiry as to what amount had been reimbursed by the UJA to the UPA, Mr. Montor stated that the UPA has received \$235,000 from the UJA for expenses incurred between February 15th and May 31st. There will be an additional reimbursement for expenses incurred between May 31st and June 15th.

A question was asked about the Washington representative listed at \$1,500.

Mr. Montor stated that from time to time the UPA requires services quickly in Washington in connection with various Boards. The amount represents a fee or retainer for a Washington lawyer to serve in this capacity. Mr. Louis E. Spiegler is the attorney.

The motion of Mr. Sonneborn, for approval of the budget, was voted upon and unanimously approved.

UPA MEMBERS ON UJA ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Mr. Weisman reported on the background of the idea to establish an Administrative Committee in the UJA. In the previous agreement the UJA had three national chairmen in whose charge was placed the full responsibility for implementing the details of the agreement. The executive business of the UJA was conducted by the Executive Vice-Chairmen, Mr. Henry Montor and Mr. Isidor Coons, subject to the direction of the three national Chairmen. That meant that insofar as certain policies and activities were concerned, the Chairman representing the NRS, and the Chairman representing the JDC, could often have a disproportionate weight. Therefore, in the reconstitution of the UJA it was thought desirable to create a machinery whereby the equality in executive responsibilities as between the JDC and the UPA would be maintained. The JDC agreed with the point of view of the UPA. Implementation of the agreement was entrusted to an Administrative Committee.

It was finally decided that this Administrative Committee should consist of five members of the UPA, and five members of the JDC, and five alternates from each side. Alternates would have the right to attend meetings and participate therein, but not the right to vote. The National Chairmen would likewise be privileged to attend and participate, but not to vote since if they did, the purpose of the whole plan would be nullified.

Mr. Weisman stated that consideration had been given to the drawing up of a list of nominees to represent the UPA. The heads of the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth had not been consulted in the drawing up of the list. He had, instead, brought the matter to the Campaign Office Committee of the UPA, which had been functioning since the beginning of the campaign. He felt that that was a practical method of conferring with colleagues and of obtaining an exchange of views.

In the Campaign Office Committee there was a discussion during which there was a challenge of the power of the Acting Chairman to prepare such a list. Notwithstanding the challenge as to its legal right to name the members, the Campaign Office Committee had taken the view that it did have the responsibility and right to make a recommendation to this Board of the ten names to represent the UPA on the UJA Administrative Committee. Subsequently, the joint committee representing the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth met and undertook to make a recommendation of its own. It refrained from making a recommendation in terms of names, but it did make other recommendations which Mr. Weisman reported as follows:

The joint committee representing the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth decided, first, that the need for a Campaign Office Committee which was selected for campaign purposes had disappeared. Therefore, it was advisable for the UPA to have an Executive Committee on the pattern of a year ago. Having reached a decision to bring about the establishment of an Executive Committee, the joint committee also recommended to this Board that the matter of the names of the representatives of the UPA on the UJA Administrative Committee should not be gone into at this meeting, but that the whole subject should be referred to the Executive Committee to be established.

Since that meeting, Mr. Weisman said, there had been certain representations made to him that there was no question about eight of the names, but that adjustments were sought for two.

He asked the Board if it wished to have him read the ten names recommended by the Campaign Office Committee. If given the proper authority he felt that a con-

clusion could be reached without reading the names. He realized it was his duty to read the names, but he had to be cognizant of the views of the two funds, although he did not agree with them.

Dr. Shoham said that the Campaign Office Committee had carried a considerable burden of the work during the independent campaign. It had discussed this subject at great length. It felt that it certainly had the power to make a recommendation, if not to name the committee. It also felt, he said, that perhaps the Board of the UPA, large as it is, would welcome suggestions made by a small group of men close to the situation, with regard to appointments. He felt that it was the duty of the Chairman of the Campaign Office Committee, particularly after the long discussion, to submit the names as recommended by that Committee. The Campaign Office Committee had been told that the Board of the UPA was the place for action on that slate, and that the Campaign Office Committee had no power to name the slate.

Judge Rosenblatt objected to the procedure on a point of order. He objected to the reading of the names, which, he felt, should be read by the Chairman of the Campaign Office Committee if he wished to do so.

After some discussion, Judge Rosenblatt offered a substitute motion to the effect: That the Acting Chairman of the UPA, together with the Executive Committee to be named, should be empowered to name the committee of five plus five alternates.

Mr. Montor declared that the Board of Directors of the UPA was faced with the most important issue that had confronted it since its formation in January, 1936, and that was whether the UPA was a self-sufficient organization or a front for unknown and mysterious factors, many of which have no relationship to the UPA. He felt it important to understand what the UPA is. It is not a substitute for the ZOA or any other Zionist Organization. It is not a substitute for the Emergency Council. It is purely and simply a fund-raising body. That is the key to its existence. It was important that all Zionists concerned with maximum fund-raising for Palestine should be enabled to have a proper role in the UPA. If the UPA is basically a fund-raising organization, was it not important that there be brought within the purview of the UPA and that there be given a controlling interest in the UPA, those who could do most for the UPA? He read excerpts from the agreement constituting the 1945 UPA, a continuation, in large measure, of the agreement since 1936. That agreement emphasizes that because of efficiency and economy in the raising of funds for their respective purposes, the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth created a centralized administration--not an administration of Reichstag members brought together at the Astor Hotel on July 11th in order that some people in an unknown room could cast votes for the members of the Board of the UPA. He did not believe that any self-respecting Jew could, under such circumstances, be a member of a controlling body of the UPA. The agreement of the 1945 UPA gives full authority to the UPA for the conduct of its affairs and states that the Board of Directors shall be the controlling power in those affairs.

The Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth created the UPA, but in order to ensure efficiency and economy in fund-raising they transferred their power to the UPA and by that very fact eliminated themselves from further control during the year in the conduct of the affairs of the UPA. Furthermore, they agreed to take no action which would hurt or impede the collection of funds by that campaign.

Mr. Montor asked why such a crisis had been provoked about a matter of selecting ten names who would represent the UPA on the Administrative Committee of the UJA. He did not for a moment contend that those ten names meant the success or failure of the UPA. There were many more lists of ten names which he could submit, which would be equally good for the UPA because he felt that there was a great deal of splendid manpower available for the UPA throughout the United States. What was at stake in the discussion was not the particular names, but the reasons why certain names had been submitted. The names had not been recommended for a personal reason. Most of the people on the list had not even been consulted with and were not advised of their recommendation. They were chosen because they were factors in their communities, had interest and experience in campaigning, and could be counted upon to attend to the business of the UJA in the UJA. They were symbolic of many other men of this type. That was the only criterion used.

Mr. Montor objected to the suggestion that the power to name the representatives of the UPA on the Administrative Committee of the UJA should be placed in the hands of an Executive Committee not yet selected when the matter had been gone into so thoroughly already. To yield to the suggestion involved the liquidation of the right of the UPA to conduct its own affairs. It would mean that the Board of Directors had no authority and no reason for existence. The UPA should have the power to recommend the names because the UPA is a fund-raising institution and, as such, it should have the power to bring into its leadership people who have the ability to raise funds, who have a knowledge of campaigning and who can assist the UJA, on behalf of the UPA, in campaign terms. The day previously, Mr. Montor said, he had received an interesting illustration of what the proposed Executive Committee of the UPA might do. A list had been submitted of thirteen additional members of the Board of Directors of the UPA. It was astonishing to him that of thirteen members recommended on the Board of the UPA, four had not contributed one penny to the UJA in five years. Others had given amounts so shabby in relation to their income that it was self-disrespecting for the UPA to have these men represent it in campaign matters.

The Chairman asked who had recommended the names. Mr. Montor replied: the joint committee of the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth.

Mr. Montor said that it might have been personally preferable for him to have yielded to the attitude of the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth with respect to those who should represent the UPA on the Administrative Committee of the UJA, but he felt that he had a higher obligation and that obligation was to increase the fund-raising capacity of the UPA. He urged that the ten men who had been recommended, or ten men equally good, should be selected by this Board of Directors by name. The list of thirteen members of the Board submitted the day previously, was no guarantee that the type of Executive Committee that was proposed would have the will to create a committee that would adequately reflect the prestige of the UPA. Although members were chosen for the Board of Directors of the UPA, Mr. Montor, as Executive Director of the UPA, who should be assumed to have some knowledge of campaign workers and leaders, had not been consulted with respect to any of the names.

Mr. Montor then began reading the list of ten names recommended by the Campaign Office Committee, whereupon Judge Rosenblatt raised a point of order. He said it was the duty of the Acting Chairman of the UPA to present the names on the recommendation of the joint committee. If the Acting Chairman (Mr. Weisman) had not done so, he did not think it the duty of the Executive Director to read the names, particularly when it had been stated that there was no objection except as to the method of selection.

Mr. Montor said that he proposed to read all of the names, to indicate the high type of persons under discussion. If, however, Judge Rosenblatt would offer a motion to approve the recommendation of the Campaign Office Committee without reading the names, he would be glad to withdraw.

Judge Rosenblatt then moved

That the entire ten names recommended by the Campaign Office Committee to represent the UPA on the Administrative Committee of the UJA should be approved by the Board of Directors of the UPA.

Mr. Stone said that he could not understand how the Board could ratify names which were not known to it.

Mr. Weisman then read the list of names recommended by the Campaign Office Committee: Joel Gross, Rudolf G. Sonneborn, Dewey Stone, William Sylk, Herman L. Weisman, Isidor Fine, Harold J. Goldenberg, Dr. Jacob B. Shohan, Jacob Sincoff and Joseph Mazer.

Mr. Wertheim took exception to Judge Rosenblatt's motion. He said that it did not represent the views of the joint committee of the Keren Hayesed and Keren Kayemeth. He urged that an Executive Committee should be established and that the Board of the UPA should create that Executive Committee, which would then conduct the affairs of the UPA in between meetings of the Board. That Executive Committee could look into the matter of finding the right people to represent the UPA on the Administrative Committee of the UJA. Mr. Wertheim felt that the Campaign Office Committee had no right to make a recommendation. He urged that an Executive Committee should first be elected and that it should be given the right to name the committee.

Mr. Kaplan hoped that he would be forgiven if, as an outsider, he would express his views on the situation. What was being discussed was the establishment of a UPA Committee. If anyone wished to place on the agenda the selection of an Executive Committee of the UPA, that was an entirely different subject. The issue at present was who should represent the UPA on the UJA Administrative Committee. For the moment, no Executive Committee of the UPA is in existence. The Campaign Office Committee had made certain recommendations. It was for this Board to accept the recommendations or to reject them. He urged the UPA Board to insist upon its right to name the members to represent the UPA. To him it was inconceivable that an organization could call itself democratic but remove from the authority of the Board of Directors the power to name its representatives. He did not think it proper that the selection of representatives should be left to caucuses. The business of the Zionist movement was a public business and its affairs should be discussed openly. Surely, there should be sufficient mutual trust that names submitted might be discussed openly and amicably.

Mr. Kaplan said that he wanted to take advantage of the occasion to express his deepfelt thanks not only on behalf of himself, but in the name of Palestine and the name of the Jewish Agency Executive, to the members of the Campaign Office Committee who had served so effectively and devotedly during the months of the independent campaign. He had been in touch with them. He had attended their meetings. He had watched them in their labors. They had rendered an inestimable service. He could not understand how Mr. Wertheim could so cavalierly dismiss this Campaign Office Committee and its members. These members of the Campaign Office Committee had spoken and acted as devoted Zionists. Some of them had accompanied him on his own visits to cities. He could not understand how the UPA

could dare treat the members of this Campaign Office Committee in the way it was proposed. These men had been invited to serve on the Campaign Office Committee during a most difficult period. They had shown their loyalty to Zionism. How could the Zionist movement expect to keep the loyalty of men to the UPA if it acted in this ungracious way? Mr. Kaplan begged of the members of the Board to follow the simple, democratic and direct procedures which should obtain in the Zionist movement. The question before the Board was the selection of UPA representatives on the UJA Administrative Committee. Nominations have been submitted. If it was wished to change the nominations, why were members of the Board hesitant to say so? It was their obligation, if names were inappropriate, to say so in open meeting and not to leave such matters to private caucuses.

Mr. Kaplan said he also wished to make another observation. He made it in the name of the Jewish Agency Executive and of the World Zionist Organization. No one is entitled, he said, to represent the Zionist Organization or to lead any of its affiliated organizations if he is not a contributor to the national funds, directly or indirectly. He insisted that automatically those proposed for membership on the Board of the UPA should be stricken out if they were not such contributors. He felt that there was not even any room for discussion of this established principle of the Zionist movement. His statement was applauded.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Kaplan for his earnest appeal. He ruled that if there is to be an election of an Executive Committee, that should be decided in its own time, but that at this moment the Board was considering the appointment of five men and five alternates to represent the UPA on the UJA Administrative Committee.

Mr. Weisman then again read the list of nominations as follows: Joel Gross, Rudolf G. Sonneborn, Dewey Stone, William H. Sylk, Herman L. Weisman, Isidor Fine, Harold J. Goldenberg, Dr. Jacob B. Shohan, Jacob Sincoff and Joseph Mazer.

It was moved, seconded and carried that these names be accepted as read.

Mr. David Wartheim and Judge Rosenblatt asked to be recorded as voting not against the names but against the procedure of selection.

UPA AS PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

Following a resumption of discussion on the paper presented by Mr. Kaplan, Dr. Shohan cited experience in the formation of the New Jersey United Palestine Appeal to confirm Mr. Kaplan's views. He declared that in many instances those who control local Zionist districts have no part in the fund-raising picture in their communities. Not only are they not substantial givers but often are not even workers. He felt that this was not an accurate gauge of actual Zionist strength, since many of the important givers are good Zionists. It is, therefore, necessary to create a machinery which will give a channel for expression to those who are an important asset for the UPA in terms of their importance in the local Welfare Funds. The reorganization of the UPA, he said, must not be on party lines but must be purely objective, keeping in mind only the needs of the Yishuv and the Jewish people.

Mr. Kaplan then undertook to answer some of the questions that had been addressed to him following his address. One such indirect question was whether the UPA was proposed to take over many of the duties and functions of the ZOA. His answer was in the negative. But it had to be understood that the needs of the

UPA required much stronger Zionist organizations than were available in many communities. There is such confusion and overlapping in many cities that the UPA, chief fund-raising medium for Palestine, is the principal sufferer. He cited his experiences in Chicago, during a visit there. He met with leaders of the Jewish National Fund there. He urged them to take greater part in protecting the interests of the UPA in Chicago, since that was the principal channel through which Keren Kayemeth money was raised. The JNF people then told him they could not concern themselves too much with the UPA since the JNF took all their time. If they occupied themselves too much with the UPA, "The JNF might suffer." Mr. Kaplan described this as a typically shocking evidence of the failure of many Zionists to realize that unless the UPA is built up to maximum strength in each community, the very foundations of greater fund-raising for the national funds would be destroyed.

Mr. Kaplan had also met with the representatives of the labor Zionists in Chicago. They, too, he pointed out, have a supreme responsibility to the UPA. But when he examined their participation in the UPA activities or in the Chicago Welfare Fund, from which the UPA benefits, they were completely missing, as though the UPA was no concern of theirs. Their chief interest seemed to be the Powerk-shaften campaign. What needs to be created, Mr. Kaplan said, is a permanent machinery of the UPA which will force all elements of the Zionist movement to recognize that the UPA has primacy and supremacy and that all other fund-raising activities are secondary. Moreover, the various Zionist groups must feel a greater sense of direct responsibility to and for the UPA.

While he was in Chicago, Mr. Kaplan was told about how many thousands of members the Zionist district had, how many thousands of followers labor Zionism has, how many thousands of supporters the Jewish Congress has. But each group had its own interests and problems, none of which bore on the central responsibility owed to the UPA as the chief source of funds for Palestine.

Mr. Kaplan had attended a meeting of the Board of the Jewish Welfare Fund in Chicago. His experience there indicated that the Zionists play a small role indeed in the Welfare Fund. They don't even seem to have the desire or the interest to make themselves felt, to improve an unfortunate situation. Every Zionist group in Chicago boasted about its achievements within its own limited sphere. There were so many meetings, conferences and committees that no one had the time apparently, to consolidate all the great Zionist strength of which everyone spoke into strong support for the UPA.

Mr. Kaplan wanted especially to address himself to his friends in the labor ranks. He felt that as an old comrade he might permit himself certain liberties. He felt free to believe that no one could speak as a more loyal labor Zionist than he. With that right, he wanted to say that the labor Zionists were not fulfilling their duty to the UPA in America. They were always asking for rights, but they were not entitled to rights unless they were equally willing to take on duties. He wanted to say the same with respect to the women of Hadassah. They want to influence our work. To do that, they must take a much more active role in all the activities of the UPA.

There must be a change in the present situation, Mr. Kaplan said. First of all, the Zionist leaders themselves must be educated to the fact that Palestine means business. Too many of them were content to let situations remain as they are, either because they haven't the energy to bring about changes or are afraid the changes might hurt their own situations. Why, he asked, must many Zionists feel that they must have their names on every committee that is formed, whether

in the UPA or elsewhere. One could see in America less than a score of names found in every single Zionist committee. What applied nationally was also seen often locally. There should be a sharing of responsibilities, not only because men can do better jobs if they are not burdened down with too many of them, but because that is one way of expanding the framework of the movement. Why, he asked, are so many Zionists afraid of new blood?

At the present time, the Zionist organizations have control of the national funds raised in this country, Mr. Kaplan said. He did not understand what was meant by democracy in Jewish life in America. Surely the Zionists in the local communities who have the burden of fighting for the UPA should have the responsibility of controlling the UPA and yet very little is done to encourage their participation in the national leadership.

Mr. Kaplan referred to the fact that at other Zionist meetings he had proposed a Joint Zionist Council, in which all American Zionist organizations would participate, for the purpose of coordinating and supervising educational, political, economic, fund-raising and similar Zionist activities. He had urged that heads of the various organizations should abandon the feeling that "this is my personal property and somebody is trying to steal it from me." A committee had been appointed to look into his proposals. Members of the committee had said to him: be practical. As though the scheme for improving and strengthening Zionist fund-raising in the United States was not practical! It would not be practical as long as vested interests insisted on placing their party interest above the needs of Palestine. Mr. Kaplan said that he had discussed his proposals with the Z.O.A., the Poale Zion, Hadassah and Mizrachi. The reaction to a consolidation of Zionist organizational strength was not uniformly favorable. Mr. Kaplan asserted that whatever might be the current reaction, inevitably an improvement in the situation would have to be made. The needs of Palestine will compel them, he asserted.

The proposals he had made with regard to the UPA already represented an effort to "be practical" and to take into account certain factors. The proposals did not represent the total conclusions to which he had come as a result of his own observations. But it must be understood that in offering these suggestions about the UPA he realized he was not curing the basic situation affecting the Zionist movement in the United States. That problem he had discussed at greater length elsewhere. He realized that the two problems were interwoven, but he could not at the same time be asked to "be practical" at one meeting and then told at another meeting he was "too practical."

The point had been made that the problem of reorganizing the UPA would have to be decided by the various Zionist parties rather than by the UPA itself. He had the greatest appreciation for the four Zionist parties in the United States. He agreed that the question should be discussed by them. But he wanted to know whether the Zionist movement was a group of Chinese armies with as many conflicting generals or whether it is a united Jewish renaissance movement. There is a World Zionist Organization to which all parts are supposed to owe responsibility. That responsibility included the right to say something about procedures and methods of work in the United States, now the main support for our struggle, apart from Palestine.

As he had said at the beginning of his remarks, he planned to submit his report and conclusions to the proper Zionist authorities and to the Yishuv. It was only fair that what he was going to propose to other authorities he should

first discuss with the friends in the United States. In addition to the four groups in this country, there is a fifth one which will have a voice, and not the least voice. That is the Executive of the Zionist movement.

He referred to comments made earlier by Mr. Goodman who had said that Mr. Kaplan had proposed nothing essentially new, on the ground that the UPA had the right now to conduct educational work, and that it could form local committees. Mr. Goodman had also said that the UPA was a continuing organization and that, therefore, there was no need to talk about making it a permanent organization.

Actually, however, the UPA is not a free, independent, self-governing organization, bound only by that which its officers consider best for it. He had had some unhappy experiences during his stay in the United States, when he had seen Zionist leaders go from one Zionist meeting to another, bound by the decision taken at the first in the action that they took at the second, regardless of the merit of the discussion. He could understand representatives of the UPA bound by certain lines of policy within the UPA, since other interests were involved. But within the Zionist movement itself, he saw no basis for the type of caucus which now seems to function, where decisions are made in the KH and KK affecting the UPA, without regard to what the UPA itself might decide.

If as Mr. Goodman had said, the UPA was a continuing organization, then its character should be made much more clear to the Jewish community. The education of American Jewry should be directed toward UPA insofar as major fund-raising for Palestine is concerned. We are asking for the building of an independent Jewish community in Palestine. The UPA is our financial instrument for that purpose in the United States. It must have dignity and responsibility in accordance with that high function.

Insofar as the JNF is concerned, he admired the zeal and devotion of its leadership and workers. They are a splendid type of partisans. But they ought not to continue unaware of the fact that the UPA is the major instrument for the cause which is so dear to their hearts. They must be prepared, when necessary, to subordinate the immediate interests of the JNF for the far-larger program of the UPA, with whose growth the JNF fate is also tied up. We were going forward to raise more money. Certainly the needs would increase. It was unthinkable that every year the UPA, instrument for that fund-raising program, should go through the same discussion as to whether it will continue to exist, how it shall exist and who should be called upon to be its support throughout the country. Being a permanent organization, it would have to have roots in the communities where its strength originated.

Mr. Kaplan felt that the communities must be the bulwark of strength for the UPA. He had proposed a certain percentage of the Board should be composed of representatives elected by the local communities themselves. Actually he believed that a much greater percentage of the Board should be named from the communities. But he had suggested a compromise in view of the insistence which seemed to exist on giving an important vote to the national organizations.

He had suggested direct representation from the Zionist parties because he felt that the link between them and the UPA is too thin today. The Poale Zionists, for example, should be bound to the UPA directly from their organization and not indirectly as representatives of the KH or KK. The Poale Zion should feel responsible for the UPA not only because it receives a certain appropriation from the UPA. He questioned, incidentally, the right of the Poale Zion to receive

the appropriation. The Poale Zion people were active in the Gewerkshafte campaign, which was helpful, but their primary duty was still to the UPA as the bearer of national responsibility in Palestine. The same had to be said for the other parties.

Another aspect of leadership in Zionist fund-raising in America that he could not understand, Mr. Kaplan said, was that there might be people who do not contribute in accordance with their means. In Palestine giving to the funds is not only an opportunity but a specific responsibility. No one had the right to any voice in Zionist affairs who was not making a contribution to the work, as large or as small as the individual's resources permitted. But it was a symptom of certain weaknesses in Zionist fund-raising here that it was not taken for granted that no one should dare occupy a post of leadership who was not doing his proper part in fund-giving.

We Zionists demand the abolition of the White Paper, Mr. Kaplan said. We blame the British Empire. We blame other empires. We should also start to blame ourselves. We are face to face with the gravest times we have known for Zionism. This is the key period when the future of our people and our land will be decided. We will be worthy or unworthy. The least we can do is to prepare ourselves to do the best for our objectives. If we are weak, disorganized, inefficient, self-satisfied, we shall be contributing to our hurt. There is great strength in American Zionism. There are great possibilities for the UPA, as one expression of that strength. It was now up to an aroused Zionist leadership to do its part.

The Chairman asked whether the meeting was ready for a vote on Mr. Weisman's resolution providing for the naming of a commission to make a careful study and review of Mr. Kaplan's proposals, the commission to report back in September.

Mr. Lipsky spoke on the motion, saying that if it is adopted, it should be adopted with a certain amount of conviction. Something had been presented which merits very serious consideration on the part of the Board. The committee to be appointed should represent interests of the totality of the UPA. We have gotten ourselves into habits that are deplorable of never being able to discuss questions from the broader aspects. This leads to one-sided judgments. The view that Mr. Kaplan expressed of what the UPA should become is the resurrection of an idea which was the very basis of the beginning of the KH, the very basis of the beginning of the building of the Jewish National Home. It had to do with a fund operating with the cooperation of all Jews interested in building the national home regardless of ideology. Conditions of 1921 and 1922 do not exist today. An entirely different set of facts is at hand. It was all the more necessary to tighten our organization. We are talking of the transformation of the Jewish National Home into a self-governing state. Are these merely phrases or are we convinced that this will become a fact? The instrument of fund-raising to forward the state-building scheme is no longer merely an incident but essential for the fulfillment of our aims. The Zionist movement, which brought into being the KH, must not allow itself to degenerate and disintegrate insofar as our fund-raising program is concerned or we shall miss the opportunity of making that instrument the effective voice and arm of the Zionist movement.

We have been responsible to a large extent for the development of the Welfare Funds. We believed in the communities. Believing in the development of the communities, we must take our chances with the communities. If we are going to run our business like the JDC, from a central office, merely appealing for relief, we will not stand a chance. We will not have an opportunity of doing anything other than to talk about our business without having any material support behind it.

The Welfare Funds are being denuded of Zionists. They are going in other directions. They must be brought back if our strength is not to be impaired.

Why was a partnership made by the KH with the JNF? Because when in previous times a partnership was made with the JDC, many Zionists took all their interests to the JNF, to the hurt of the common campaign between the KH and JDC. We must play our full part in the combined campaign of the UJA and in the Welfare Funds which are the basic source of support.

The Welfare Funds are here to stay. Anybody who thinks he can break them is making a great mistake, because they emanate from the roots. Zionists and non-Zionists alike are interested in the preservation of the Welfare Funds. Therefore, the proposal of Mr. Kaplan to organize the UPA, to make it an institution of permanence, is of the utmost importance for the future of the UPA and the KH and KK. If there are any JNF contributors who think they can exist without the KH or a Zionist organization that produces the larger funds that are required they are making a very serious mistake. The JNF has been living for some time upon the tremendous propaganda with regard to the whole of Palestine. The JNF has been the heir to all the effort that has been put into Zionist sentiment. If that sentiment becomes weak and unorganized, then the JNF would suffer greatly.

A committee should be appointed to go into all these problems, but it must not be a committee that will be lackadaisical, without direction. It is lamentable, but a fact, Mr. Lipsky continued, that in many of the communities the control of the Welfare Funds, because of the abstention of Zionists, is in the hands of persons who are not with us. If we expect that these communities will give us adequate support because of some speech that is made at irregular intervals, it is an illusion. One man in the community who regularly champions the interests of the UPA is worth more than four powerful speakers coming in at intervals. It is our business without delay to begin building up our influence in the welfare funds, to see to it that these welfare funds represent the democratic sympathies of the communities and not only the wealth.

Mr. Saeled said that everyone would agree with a number of things said by Mr. Kaplan. He also agreed with most everything Mr. Lipsky had said. But he was still uncertain about some of the implications of Mr. Kaplan's report. There should be some clarification before definite commitments were made. He was willing to consider Mr. Kaplan's report very favorably, especially because he had such a high regard for Mr. Kaplan's policy, his understanding, his courage and his knowledge of things. But he did not feel that the Board ought to commit itself now to every detail of the program. One of the things involved seemed to be the creation of another organization -- the UPA organization. The reason for creating such an organization is that other organizations are not functioning or that there is duplication. One of the reasons for lack of strength in the local communities is that Zionists are compelled to be interested in too many different bodies. And now another organization is to be added. Is this one to be competitive or coordinated? This is one of the factors the committee will have to go into. There isn't any question, Mr. Boukstein said, that the local communities must be strengthened, that the UPA should be strengthened in those communities. With that central thought there is agreement. If we approve in principle the strengthening of the UPA, particularly in relation to local communities, and ask for favorable consideration of this report which is an immensely fine analysis, I think that the motion should be unanimously carried.

The Chairman phrased the motion as follows:

"This meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Palestine Appeal expresses its gratitude to its distinguished comrade, Eliezer Kaplan, for the stimulating report submitted by him on the permanent organization of the UPA as an instrument of fuller service to the Zionist movement.

"It is further resolved that a commission be appointed by the Chair, which commission shall make a careful and sympathetic study of the report as submitted and, immediately after the summer recess, call for a special meeting of this body in order to submit its report for the implementation of the program outlined by Mr. Kaplan."

The motion was unanimously adopted.

NATIONAL BUDGETING AND INTERCITY COMMITTEE

At this point Dr. Wise had to leave and Mr. Weisman resumed the Chair.

Mr. Montor reported on a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds at Detroit on June 24. The Board had voted to approve national budgeting in principle and to submit its vote to a referendum of the member agencies of the Council, to be concluded by November 15. Mr. Montor recalled that ever since 1940 the UPA had taken a position of consistent opposition to national budgeting. A number of other national bodies are also opposed, including the B'nai B'rith. Some officers of the JDC are also opposed. Mr. Montor read the definition of national budgeting which would be the basis of the referendum. (APPENDIX D.)...

The language in which the definition is couched is an attempt to be conciliatory but the objective and underlying intent are still the same.

The question was whether and to what extent the UPA wanted to take an active part in the fight against national budgeting.

Mr. Montor then reported on the developments in the "intercity committee" (Provisional Committee on Inter-Welfare Fund Cooperation.) It had met in Detroit simultaneously with the Board of the CJFWF. Formed originally to make recommendations for division of funds between the UJA agencies, it was now contemplating a permanent existence. Its latest recommendation was the enlargement of the UJA, with the addition of agencies, with the majority control vested in the Welfare Funds rather than in the agencies which composed it. (Appendix E.)

It was moved and seconded that, in conjunction with other organizations, the UPA make every effort to resist national budgeting.

The Chairman reported on a meeting held with JDC officers, at which time it was made clear that the JDC as an organization would not adopt a position on national budgeting although some of its officers are opposed.

The motion was unanimously carried, following discussion.

Dr. Shoham called attention to the fact that a number of those active in the Inter-City Committee, which some conceived to be hurtful to Palestine's ultimate interests, are Zionists in good standing, some of whom helped to organize ZOA regions. He wondered what was meant in using the phrase "Zionist discipline."

Mr. Rosenblum reported on his attendance at the meetings in Detroit of the Inter-City Committee and of the Council of Federations Board. The Council Board

had been requested to cooperate with the Inter-City Committee on the establishment of a permanent UJA but this was rejected. Mr. Rosenbloom felt that if national budgeting is rejected, the Council will cooperate with the Intercity Committee. Both attempts at the same thing should be resisted, he said. He also shared Dr. Shohan's question on Zionist discipline. He felt that where fundamental Zionist interests were at stake, the ZOA ought to act.

Mr. Radinsky analyzed the differences between the Intercity Committee and the question of national budgeting. There are certain aspects of the UJA about which the communities are concerned. The UJA cannot take the money of Welfare Funds and not recognize, to some degree, the interest which the Funds have in the disposition of their money. He felt that no precipitate decision ought to be made on the Intercity Committee proposals, that they ought to be studied further.

Mr. Silverman disagreed with Mr. Radinsky, saying that an effort is being made to crowd the UPA from various angles. He did not think the UPA could procrastinate. A committee ought to be appointed to work out a plan to deal with the Intercity Committee proposals.

The matter was tabled.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

At a previous meeting of the Board of Directors of the UPA, consideration had been given to a request by the Jewish Welfare Fund for an additional sum of \$120,000 from the New York UJA. The matter had then been tabled. The money could not be given by the New York UJA unless the UPA agreed. Mr. Weisman reported that the JDC and NRS had already given their agreement.

It was moved and seconded that the Board of the UPA vote in favor of the additional allocation of \$120,000 to the Jewish Welfare Board from the New York UJA.

The motion was carried.

WAR RELIEF CONTROL BOARD

A letter from the President's War Relief Control Board, signed by James Brunot, Executive Director, was read. (Appendix F.) There was a discussion of the attitude which the UPA should adopt.

It was stated that Mr. Sidney Hollander, President of the Council of Federations, had told the Board of the Council at Detroit that he had sent a letter to the EWRCB protesting against the agreement between the JDC and UPA for the UJA on the ground that it was not in keeping with the directive from the Board, since an allotment committee was not provided for.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a committee be appointed to study the question and to formulate a program of action.

YOUTH IMMIGRATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Mr. Sonneborn reported in his capacity as Chairman of the UPA committee which has for several years dealt with the problem of creating a Youth Immigration Coordinating Committee in the United States. Progress had been made,

particularly as a result of Mr. Kaplan's visit, he said. Mr. Kaplan had urged that the Committee be set up, regardless of the views of any prospective member of the Committee. The problem of Youth Aliyah is pressing and, therefore, the Committee should begin to function as quickly as possible, Mr. Kaplan had said. A statement had been drawn up, with the support of Hadassah and Pioneer Women and, he hoped, Mizrahi Women, announcing the formation of the Committee. About a year ago, Mr. Sonneborn pointed out, the UPA had formally endorsed the setting up of the YICC. He thought it would be appropriate to adopt a resolution reaffirming that support.

Mr. Montor felt such action would be very desirable. A new status exists with regard to youth immigration, Mr. Kaplan had pointed out, in view of the fact that the burden of the children coming in is much greater. They will require support for a longer number of years, due to the wide age ranges. The housing problem is becoming more acute. More are coming in. A deficit of close to \$1,000,000 is in prospect. This would, in effect, have to be borne by the UPA. It was, therefore, vital that a central committee be set up so that a clearing house could be established here for information and action.

Mr. Sincoff asked why the Mizrahi Women have thus far held up their approval of joining the Committee. Mr. Montor explained that the Mizrahi Women have not hitherto sent their money to the Youth Aliyah Bureau of the Jewish Agency. Such action was being made a prerequisite by the Jewish Agency if the Mizrahi Women are to join the YICC.

It was moved, seconded and carried that final action by the UPA on the YICC be postponed.

RETIREMENT OF MORRIS POSWOLSKY

Mr. Montor reported that the Campaign Office Committee had approved a recommendation that Morris Poswolsky be retired. He had worked as a stockroom boy for the UPA and its predecessor organizations for over twenty years. His salary was still \$28.75 per week. He was advanced in years. The union shop committee had urged that the UPA agree to pay Mr. Poswolsky a severance retirement compensation amounting to three years' salary. The UPA had discussed the matter on previous occasions and, last year, had agreed to retire Mr. Poswolsky with two years' pay but this had not been accepted.

Mr. Doukstein felt that a bad precedent would be set in fixing a "three years' salary." He preferred the fixing of a specific amount.

It was moved, seconded and carried that, in consideration of Morris Poswolsky's years of service with the United Palestine Appeal, he be retired with a payment of \$4,500, this sum to be paid to him over a period of three years. In the event that he should wish the entire sum at one time, the decision to grant this request should rest with Mr. Montor.

UPA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Judge Rosenblatt raised the question of the naming of an Executive Committee of the UPA.

Mr. Doukstein pointed out that the administration of the UPA is set up in an agreement entered into jointly between the KH and KK and that this agreement sets forth the terms, various committees, etc. In the 1944 agreement there was a

provision for an Executive, which was removed in the 1945 agreement. The proper procedure, he said, is for the joint KH-KK committee to amend the 1945 contract so that it provides for an Executive Committee. That has been done and therefore no action is necessary, he said.

He himself felt that the present procedure is wrong but that is the situation and the constitution cannot now be rewritten. It was very good that Mr. Kaplan had brought the matter up for discussion. It was time that the structure be revamped and he hoped that it would be done. But this is the arrangement for 1945.

The Chairman said that the joint committee had failed to mention an Executive Committee in establishing the UPA this year. It established a Board of sixty. That Board has the right to decide if it wants an Executive Committee and what size it should be.

Mr. Doukstein disagreed, saying that the agreement governs.

The Chairman pointed out that, in the absence of by-laws, there are certain powers that the Board of Directors has. One of them is to carry on the business of the corporation through such subcommittees as it sees fit. Paragraph 20 reads: "The Board of Directors shall have full authority, control, management and conduct of the affairs of the campaign herein provided for, including the employment and release of staff and personnel. The Board of Directors shall meet at least once a month and shall receive reports of standing and other committees as well as from the National Campaign Committee, which shall be responsible to the Board of Directors." He felt that the Board should now proceed with Judge Rosenblatt's motion to determine whether the Board of Directors wishes to establish an Executive Committee.

Judge Rosenblatt moved that an Executive Committee be appointed to be in charge of affairs between meetings of the Board of Directors of the UPA.

Mr. Wertheim suggested that, in view of the report that had been given of the activities of the Campaign Office Committee and in view of its composition, the people who served on the Campaign Office Committee be named to serve as the Executive Committee.

It was then moved and seconded that the Board of Directors of the UPA approve the establishment of an Executive Committee to be responsible for the UPA between meetings of the Board; that the Executive Committee have the same power between meetings as the Board of Directors itself; that the Campaign Office Committee be substituted by the Executive Committee; and that all members of the former Campaign Office Committee shall constitute the Executive Committee.

Judge Rosenblatt said that he and a number of others had attended a meeting of the Joint Committee of the KH and KK which had recommended that the Executive Committee should consist of the members of the Joint Committee and the officers of the UPA. They might not be bound legally but he felt they were morally bound.

Mr. Fisher read from the agreement constituting the UPA for 1945 and said that he felt the Board of Directors was thereby given full power to name its committees. Under those circumstances, the Joint Committee was seemingly mistaken in its views.

The motion was then submitted to a vote and unanimously carried.

IMMIGRATION CAMPAIGN

Judge Rosenblatt felt that the machinery of the UPA ought to be utilized immediately for an effective campaign which might be called "Open the Gates to Palestine." What was involved was not a political question but one of propaganda. He thought that a real campaign directing the nation's attention to immigration needs and to the restrictive White Paper would be especially valuable now, to coincide with the London Zionist Conference.

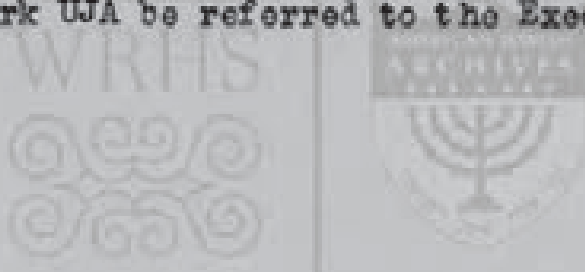
It was moved, seconded and carried that the American Zionist Emergency Council be advised of the contemplated action, so that its views could be obtained; but that, in principle, the Board approved of Judge Rosenblatt's suggestion.

20TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

The UPA was planning to mark the twentieth year of its establishment on October 21. The Keren Hayesod's 25th anniversary would also occur this fall. It was suggested and agreed that the UPA and KH officers work out a method of coordinating the two events.

RELATIONSHIP TO NEW YORK UJA

It was moved, seconded and carried that the problem of the relationship of the UPA to the New York UJA be referred to the Executive Committee with full authority for action.



1945

Appendix A

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND DISTRIBUTION
FOR PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1, 1945 THRU JULY 9, 1945

Bank Balance as of January 1, 1945 \$ 84,436.41

INCOME:

United Palestine Appeal - 1945 (Bequests)	\$ 1,600.00	
Jewish National Fund - 1945 (thru May)	1,292,356.08	
United Jewish Appeal - 1945	3,612,000.00	
United Jewish Appeal - 1944	2,626,187.46	
United Jewish Appeal - 1943	20,000.00	
United Jewish Appeal - 1942	1,330.00	
United Jewish Appeal - 1941	219.66	
United Jewish Appeal - 1940	160.30	
United Jewish Appeal - 1939	144.40	
United Palestine Appeal - Prior Campaigns	295.00	<u>7,554,292.90</u>
<u>Total Cash Received</u>		<u>\$7,638,729.31</u>

DISTRIBUTION:

Jewish National Fund	\$3,500,000.00
Palestine Foundation Fund	3,500,000.00
Mizrachi Palestine Fund	<u>233,333.35</u>
	<u>\$7,233,333.35</u>

SERVICE PAYMENTS:

Zionist Organization of America	\$31,500.00	
Mizrachi Organization of America	7,000.00	
Peale Zion - Zeire Zion	7,000.00	
Hashomer Hatzair	<u>600.00</u>	<u>46,100.00</u>
		<u>\$7,279,433.35</u>

Executive Committee Grants	520.02	
Dr. James G. Heller Palestinian Expenses	4,047.15	
Petty Cash Funds, Deposits and Advances	7,910.29	
Expenses advanced for U.J.A.	29,956.98	
Budgeted Expenses of U.P.A.	<u>73,308.36</u>	<u>115,742.80</u>

Total Distribution \$7,395,176.15

Bank Balance as of July 9, 1945 \$ 243,553.16

National City Bank	\$218,553.16
Manufacturers Trust Co.	10,000.00
National Safety Bank	10,000.00
Public National Bank	<u>5,000.00</u>
	<u>\$243,553.16</u>

A STATEMENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
AT ITS MEETING ON JULY 11, 1945, HOTEL ASTOR, NEW YORK CITY

By Eliezer Kaplan, Treasurer, Jewish Agency for Palestine

On the eve of my departure from the United States, I welcome this opportunity to express my deep appreciation to the Board of Directors of the United Palestine Appeal and to the many other Zionist comrades who showed me such friendly hospitality during my stay. As Treasurer of the Jewish Agency my relationship to the United Palestine Appeal is a specially close one. I am thankful that, under its auspices, I was enabled to see a substantial part of the country and to meet with many community leaders and to make my small contribution to the work in the United States.

It is more than formal appreciation that I wish to extend to the leadership and to the executive staff of the United Palestine Appeal. I was glad of the opportunity of knowing your National Chairman, Rabbi James G. Heller, and of seeing him at work; also Herman L. Weisman, the Acting Chairman. In addition, I had the privilege of meeting with some of the Campaign Chairmen who served so effectively during the independent campaign and of observing the work of all of them closely. Such men as Joel Gross, Harold Goldenberg, Charles Brown and Mortimer May proved themselves fine Zionists and effective campaigners. It is heartening to know that they are the symbols of many others scattered through the country who are ready to be tested for Zionist service. If I mention these names particularly it is because they were new personalities for me. I am, of course, equally appreciative of the helpfulness of the other men who, through the years, have carried the burden. We all know their names and value their work. I understand

that it was twenty years ago that the United Palestine Appeal was first formed, under the leadership of Rabbi Wise. Since then other men have held the posts of leadership and continue to do so. I have no doubt that it is their eager desire constantly to enlarge our forces and to train others to take over and share in the ever-growing responsibilities. I would also like to express my thanks to Henry Montor and his associates on the staff. Their cooperation has been valuable. They all constitute a splendid asset in the Zionist civil service.

I feel it my duty, before my departure, to summarize the impressions I gained during my stay. I also wish to submit some suggestions for a reorganization, or shall I say, a "streamlining" of the UPA. I consider the need for reorganization not only important but urgent. Since my observations here will form the basis for my report to the higher Zionist institutions, it is only proper that I first discuss the problems with you.

During my current visit, I had first-hand contact with Zionist strength and sentiment. I had the opportunity of meeting with the Zionist and campaign personalities in ten of the major communities. I was also afforded the chance to meet with several score leaders of smaller cities. These contacts were not hurried, but intimate and thorough. I particularly welcomed the pleasure of visiting America during the period of the independent campaign conducted by the UPA. As I see it, the experience was encouraging. That campaign had a number of splendid by-products, in terms of individuals as well as financial results.

At the same time, I could not help seeing certain weaknesses. Under the strain of extraordinary responsibility, many failings became apparent. Because the Zionist movement is faced with such great needs

and must deal with such critical tasks, we cannot be satisfied merely with achievements. We must be prepared to correct deficiencies and to promote our general growth.

I want to express appreciation to the officers of the United Palestine Appeal for giving me this opportunity to discuss frankly with them the conclusions to which I came and to draw attention to the need for prompt improvements in certain directions.

It is true that in many communities the Zionists have strength. They can be relied upon to protect Zionist interests at all events. But there are also many communities where the Zionists are dependent on the good will of others who often know little of our work. I do not wish to be understood as emphasizing our weakness; I am merely saying that we have urgent need to intensify our strength. I have been told that during the independent campaign, the allotments until the end of May showed that the UPA was receiving some 44 percent in comparison to 56 percent. We can say to ourselves that, in the face of the problems, this was gratifying. But few Zionists will wish to term that a real measure of the Zionist strength in this country.

My own analysis of the situation during the independent campaign indicates that in most of the communities there was no concentrated Zionist effort. The different Zionist groups were absorbed in their separate activities. Some were preoccupied with campaigns of their own. Others were distracted by other diversions. Few of the Zionist groupings seemed to have any overwhelming sense of responsibility to the UPA campaign. They were, in the main, sympathetic to it; but it was something on the periphery of their major tasks. It seemed as though many of the Zionists not only had little sense of responsibility toward the

campaign but failed to grasp the meaning of what role Zionism must play in Jewish life.

From the perspective of the independent campaign we can and should learn much. We shall do grievous harm to Zionism and to Palestine if we do not quickly adjust ourselves to the facts revealed and underlined by the independent campaign. If I speak to you with deep solemnity on this subject, and urge you to view it in the same spirit, it is because so much of our future is bound up with the success of the UPA and with the acceptance which the UPA will obtain among American Jews.

I believe it accurate to say that very deep changes have taken place in the fund-raising scene in this country, as compared with my impressions on the two previous visits. There has been a shift in emphasis from the "national agency," the term which I quickly learned here, to the local community. The local community is no longer merely a helpless agent which, at the call of a national agency, organizes itself to raise some funds for a worthy cause. Today the local Jewish community in America is conscious of its powers and its responsibilities. Most Jewish communities here are now organized on a permanent basis. They want to share completely in Jewish life in all its aspects. They are no longer willing merely to take directions. They want the right answers to relevant questions. They want to share in making decisions. They are ready to take over control of national Jewish life. Unless the UPA arouses itself to an understanding of what these great changes mean, not only our influence and our prestige but our money-raising capacity will suffer beyond description. American Jewry, in its local manifestations, is a new phenomenon. To my mind, the Zionist movement

is confronted with a unique opportunity to fulfill Herzl's injunction for "kibbush hakehilloth."

American Jewry today is expressing itself most effectively through its Welfare Funds and Jewish Community Councils. There are many agencies, causes and movements. But their strength must be derived from the local community.

It is a peculiar phenomenon of American Jewish life - but one so unmistakable as to require no argument - that these local forces revolve around fund-raising activity. Through the Welfare Fund and through the Community Council, which is often an affiliate, if it is not actually the controlling instrument, of the Welfare Fund, the greatest number of individual Jews are involved in participation in Jewish life.

And because all of this is done on the fund-raising level, I place such great stress on the United Palestine Appeal. The UPA becomes the most important instrument for reaching important elements of American Jews at the most opportune times.

Is our movement equipped to deal with these realities? The independent UPA campaign offered an interesting test, but not a conclusive one. To some observers, the results achieved were good. To many, the results were a miracle in the light of the situation that prevails in many communities. The independent campaign was not the last test that the UPA will face. The Zionist movement may have to face a bitter struggle politically. We may encounter many difficulties in our economic life in Palestine. It is then that many Zionist sympathizers and neutrals may turn their backs upon us. It is for those days, as well as for better times, that we must be prepared.

The Zionist movement, to my mind, is stronger than some of its leaders think. Some Zionists still seem to be burdened with an

inferiority complex. They feel that most of the big givers are non-Zionists and they act accordingly. But in my view that situation has changed in recent years. Now many, if not most, of the big givers are Zionist-inclined. That does not mean that they automatically espouse the Zionist cause. It is a question of organization and education to win their interest and support, and to assure the influence of the Zionist movement in the community. That means organization in the local community and on a national scale. Otherwise, we shall see a new generation - ready for inclusion in the Zionist ranks - but lost to us because of our failure to use the new instrumentalities of community action.

The reconstitution of the United Jewish Appeal gives the UPA a breathing spell. There is time for quiet preparation - for good times, as well as for bad. We must be ready not only to fight in the communities but to work in them and strengthen them.

The problems ahead are many. At the end of the war, America will be faced with a variety of elements that will affect fund-raising. There is likely to be a reduction in the income tax rates and a revision of the incentives to large giving. There may be a shift in emphasis from the overseas to the domestic and local to a far greater extent than prevails even now. If we are not prepared, we may be among the first victims.

What, in essence, must we do to safeguard and strengthen the UPA? This year the UPA will obtain some \$15,000,000. It is as much as the income of some governments. We should do everything possible to strengthen the foundations on which this income rests. That means we must bring into the UPA a maximum of people directly connected with

fund-raising and campaigning and with community leadership. The UPA must attract to itself more and more of the people who feel and carry the responsibility for local community life. In that way we can assure the life and strength of the UPA.

If I seem to be oversimplifying the Zionist problem in the United States, I want, for a moment, to make a digression. In my view, there is a far larger problem than that of the UPA that must be dealt with. It is only because I am addressing a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UPA that I am trying to concentrate on one phase of the larger task. In the past few weeks I have touched on the problem as a whole before other bodies. I have said that in order to face the possibilities and dangers in Palestine, and to mobilize our forces for the great task ahead, we need to reorganize the Zionist work in all countries. For too long we have been content with established patterns that did not take into account the great changes in Palestine itself and the catastrophic changes in the Galuth. But the need for reorganization is greater in the United States than elsewhere - for obvious reasons. You in America are the main support for all our activities. It is from you that we expect the best in American efficiency as well as the bulk of moral and material support. There is an overwhelming sympathy for Palestine among the people of the United States. These forces must be mobilized and coordinated for greater effectiveness.

In my meetings with the several Zionist organizations, I have suggested broad changes in keeping with the times and the requirements. I have proposed an over-all and united Zionist movement, functioning through a Joint Zionist Council, which would have centralized responsibility for political activities, fund-raising, economic tasks, for

propaganda and a joint Palestine office. Instead of overlapping and duplication on a variety of fronts, there would be a unification of central and local authorities. It is not a radical proposal that I have presented. It is one that has received the approval of a World Zionist Congress. I have suggested that at the center there be a Joint Zionist Council and that in each community there be a replica of the Joint Zionist Council, acting in the local community with the authority and in all the spheres under the jurisdiction of the central Council. In a few communities, such centralized Zionist Councils already exist. But they are few in number, and they do not have any central direction. The local Zionist Council would be closely connected with the life in the local communities and would attempt to influence it in its various manifestations. There would be a coordination of all Zionist and Palestine information, of the press, publications, etc.

But in this meeting of the UPA there is no occasion to deal with the larger program. I have wanted to concentrate on one aspect, a very important aspect: the organization of fund-raising activities in the United States. It is unnecessary to elaborate on the role played by the United States in the upbuilding of Palestine. Substantial progress has been made in recent years, coinciding particularly with the existence of the United Palestine Appeal. With the destruction of Europe, the share of America in our public funds has risen from less than 50 percent to some 64 percent. I mentioned a possible figure of \$15,000,000 as the UPA income this year. It is a sizeable increase. But our needs are growing with greater tempo than our funds. We face already and we may face next year an even more strained financial

position. Thousands of immigrants utterly destitute have come in and continue to come. They require large expenditures for primary assistance, housing and economic integration. The soldiers of Palestine are being demobilized at a rapid rate. Already we are deluged with justified demands on their behalf. The pressure upon us is enormous in connection with imminent political events, for such vital tasks as increased security measures and Aliyah.

Despite our enlarged budget this year, I have been receiving while here pressing cables asking for increases in many directions. I am called upon to obtain very large additional funds for some of the purposes I have indicated. The present total of such requests for money above and beyond the budget under which we are operating is some six million dollars.

In this atmosphere I cannot help but be conscious of the vital role that the UPA must continue to play in our national development in Palestine. We must conserve and expand our strength here. The improvement of our fund-raising machinery is a paramount and acute problem, requiring action now. It is not something that can be left for later, more pleasant days. Already, I feel, changes have occurred in the American communal scene which have left us somewhat behind.

The reconstitution of the UJA is not a solution of these problems. It merely provides additional breathing space in which to plan and act. The UPA needs to be strengthened within the United Jewish Appeal; it will need strengthening even more if there will at some future time be an independent campaign.

The problems that face the UPA are many. They require alertness, experience and imagination on the part of leadership to deal with

them. On the one hand, I find that the President's War Relief Control Board is submitting demands that our budgets now be submitted to it in advance. The issues that this raises are manifold and critical. We have already seen that the National Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds has tried to influence the War Relief Control Board in its policies. The Council of Welfare Funds, at its recent meeting in Detroit, approved a program for national budgeting which is to be submitted to communities for ratification. Another factor has developed in the form of the Inter-City Committee, which is proposing the complete reorganization of the United Jewish Appeal, with the majority control vested in the Welfare Funds and not in the agencies which compose the United Jewish Appeal. All of these problems fill me with deep concern as I am sure they do you. But these are not problems that can be solved by remote control and haphazardly. They require constant, devoted attention. They are as important as any other problems that face the Zionist movement and should have as single-minded concentration. That is why we must learn to spread our leadership, to bring in new forces and to integrate ourselves into the local communities. I have learned here that there is a national pastime to criticize New York. I do not wish to join in it. But I have come to learn that Jewish community life in the rest of the United States is quite different from that in New York City. In the first place, there is really no organized, unified Jewish community in New York. Each group lives its own life independently. That is why, perhaps, in New York City it is not always easy to grasp the vast changes that have occurred in the local Jewish communities, where centralization and unity of purpose are becoming so distinctive. And if the UPA wishes to surmount the very grave problems into

which it is about to be plunged - aside from the impact upon it of the events in Palestine - it must derive its strength from the communities themselves. It cannot depend on far-away leadership, which places its reliance on the past.

Our principal financial instrument for the upbuilding of Palestine in the last decade was the UPA. All the other funds, beginning with the Keren Kayemeth and Hadassah and including the others, were of great importance, but of second and subsidiary importance. The UPA provided about 75 percent of all the collections for Palestine.

Formally the UPA is a technical instrument of the two funds, the K.H. and the K.K.L., created only for the sake of fund-raising, its structure to be renewed every year. But in fact and because of the public and financial tasks it must fulfill, we must recognize that in the United States the UPA has come to be the main financial instrument of the national institutions and of the public upbuilding of Palestine as a whole. We must, therefore, consider its work in the light of the realities here and of the tasks that face us in Palestine.

To fulfill its functions properly, the UPA must be equipped with the kind of structure that will reflect the fact that it is our chief financial arm.

My first recommendation is that it should become a permanent institution. It ought no longer to be a body depending for its life on annual renewals.

All of us have learned that we cannot divide the financial from the educational, any more than we attempt to separate the body from the spirit. My second recommendation is that the UPA should be regarded and should function not only as a fund-raising but as an educational

instrument. It should serve not only during campaign times but throughout the year as an educational vehicle. It has the equipment but also the responsibility to bring the facts of Palestine development to the contributors to its funds. The UPA should spread the knowledge of Palestine, its hopes and its needs, among the contributors. This is a natural development in view of the fact that the UPA, by the very nature of communal organization in the United States, has contact with the largest number of Jews in each community. To fail to use that opportunity is not only a disservice to the Zionist movement but must inevitably have adverse effects on its fund-raising capacity. As I have indicated previously, the trend in the United States is to make campaigning the educational forum for virtually all causes. The Welfare Fund becomes the tribune of the people. Keeping that fact in mind, the UPA must take on additional responsibilities. Since the UPA is the major instrument for Palestine in the Welfare Funds, it must protect Palestine's interests in that community structure.

The UPA should become the channel for bringing to bear the Zionist influence upon the life of the community. The UPA should seek to bring more Zionists into the Welfare Fund leadership as well as to educate the Welfare Fund leadership in Zionism. The UPA should also seek to share in the formation of Jewish Community Councils where they do not already exist. These Community Councils, already or potentially the controlling factor in the lives of their cities, will obviously determine the destiny of fund-raising for Palestine. We can assure our share and influence in the Welfare Funds only if Zionists take part in the general work of the communities, through the Community Councils and Welfare Funds. The UPA, having the greatest stake in the outcome and

enjoying the closest contact with these enterprises, should carry the responsibility in them for the Zionist movement. The UPA must assume the burden of sponsoring, influencing, directing Zionist participation in the various manifestations of community life as expressed in these Welfare Funds and Community Councils.

We must, in effect, create an organization and not merely an apparatus. But if the UPA is to do these things successfully, there must be created toward it a loyalty based on the fact that it is the combined fund of the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth. That does not mean that the names of these two funds should be minimized or obliterated. It merely means that as the instrument for both it must acquire proportionate prestige.

The third recommendation that I present is the practical method for achieving some of the improvements and benefits that I seek for the UPA.

If the Joint Zionist Councils were to come into existence, then they would appoint special UPA committees to function in each community. Otherwise, or until that time, the UPA Board should establish such UPA committees directly in each community. The UPA committees in the local communities should consist of representatives of the various Zionist organizations and of our friends active in the Welfare Funds. The task of these UPA committees should be to increase the activities of Zionists in the Welfare Funds, to share in the conduct and expansion of Community Councils, to conduct the UPA educational work and to co-ordinate and supervise as much as possible other fund-raising activities for Palestine. In this connection, I want to say briefly that we will do well to set our fund-raising house in order quickly before changes

are made by methods and in a manner that can be pleasing to none of us. It is also necessary to reiterate that Zionists, of all shades, owe a supreme responsibility to the UPA as Palestine's chief financial instrument.

My third proposal involves the reorganization of the structure of the UPA, in terms of its composition and responsibility. The Board of Directors should be linked directly to the various factors which will make for the success of the UPA.

(1) In the first place, the UPA Board should be integrated in the local communities. If we want to develop friends in the places to which control is now reverting, if we want to insure UPA effectiveness and, at the same time, manifest the democratic point of view, we should give our local friends rights as well as impose duties on them. In the reorganized Board, there should be direct representation from the communities. Thirty percent of the membership of the Board should be selected by the UPA committees in the communities - a process being worked out whereby major, medium and small communities will be represented. The choice will be that of the communities themselves, not of the national body. That will serve to increase the authority and influence of the National Board, while, at the same time, strengthening the ties between the Board and the local communities.

(2) Thirty percent of the Board should be composed of representatives selected by the two funds here, the K.H. and K.E. This will keep the link between the established funds and the agency which was created to raise funds for them.

(3) Thirty percent of the Board should be named directly by the Zionist organizations. At the present time the Zionist organizations

are represented only indirectly and remotely.

(4) Ten percent of the Board should be nominated by the Executive of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem.

I have indicated why I think direct representation should be given on the Board of Directors of the UPA to the local communities. I should like to explain the other recommendations. Insofar as the Zionist organizations are concerned, I believe there should be much more direct contact than there has been between them and this central fund. Such direct representation will more clearly fix the idea that the Zionist organizations have duties toward as well as rights in the fund. At the present, the Zionist parties are represented only through the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth. I have the impression that because of this indirect tie, the Zionist parties do not sufficiently feel their responsibility to the UPA. They do not take sufficient steps to support the UPA, particularly in the local community.

I propose direct representation of the Jewish Agency Executive on the UPA Board. This may take the form of members of the office of the Jewish Agency in the United States or any other means selected by the Executive. As you probably know, we have decided to strengthen and expand the Jewish Agency representation in this country, to enable us to deal more effectively with the ramified problems that continue to increase. In my own work I have found direct contact between the UPA and the Jewish Agency of great importance. I should like to extend and improve this contact.

This gives me the opportunity to stress a vital point. It is essential that there be more clarity in understanding the relationship of fund-raising activities in the United States to the World Zionist

Organization as a whole. There are certain legal considerations which have been kept in view here. From the Zionist point of view, it ought to be understood, however, that the Zionist fund-raising agencies in the United States or elsewhere are the instrument and agents of the World Zionist Organization and not the reverse. If that central truth is kept in mind, many misunderstandings can be avoided.

When the UPA Board is reconstituted, it should have authority to determine all questions that affect it, apart from major decisions of political significance. For example, questions such as those regarding joint or independent campaigns ought to be decided in consultation or agreement with other bodies: by the Joint Zionist Council if it should exist, or with other Zionist bodies here and in Palestine. The effects of decisions of this nature are not only financial but extend to other spheres of our work. But otherwise the UPA Board should have full authority on all matters which concern it.

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The war in Europe is over. Our problems have only begun. We face a decisive period. We shall need every ounce of Zionist strength. We must unify our Zionist work as never before. Our policy, our direction, our aims must be based on the democratic principles of our national movement. Every aspect of our work is involved. I have touched on fund-raising, in addressing you; first, because that is the concern of this body and because fund-raising is so vital a concern of our movement, based as it is on voluntary participation. There are other phases of the fund problem I have not touched upon, such as the unification of the Zionist budget, the transmission and distribution of funds, etc. These questions I leave to the next Zionist Congress or to some similar

international body. But we face immediate tasks, requiring our most strenuous efforts.

Zionist leadership is called upon in this country, as elsewhere, not to allow routine to prevail; to set the example of high-minded, self-sacrificing, devoted labors that will increase our ranks and bring into them every man and woman who can share in the rebirth of our people in our own land.



UNITED PALESTINE APPEALProposed Budget1945

<u>Field Staff</u>	<u>Actual Expenses</u> <u>first 5 months*</u>	<u>Budget for</u> <u>last 7 months</u>	<u>Total Budget</u> <u>for 1945</u>
Payroll	\$ 2,666.67	\$ 8,666.71	\$11,333.38
Expenses	834.03	4,165.97	5,000.00
<u>Publicity & Conferences</u>			
Payroll	1,929.74	7,464.08	9,393.82
Expenses	3,752.25	2,247.75	6,000.00
Literature	982.31	4,017.79	5,000.00
U.P.A. Report	6,955.68	13,044.32	20,000.00
Speakers	4,107.40	5,892.60	10,000.00
Regional Conferences	5,483.75	9,516.25	15,000.00
Council of Organizations	367.19	2,132.81	2,500.00
<u>General Office</u>			
Payroll	20,619.70	41,580.15	62,199.85
Rent	4,000.00	5,600.00	9,600.00
Postage	1,161.56	2,838.44	4,000.00
Mail Service	316.60	2,183.40	2,500.00
Mail Service Postage	74.16	2,425.84	2,500.00
Travel	-	1,000.00	1,000.00
Telephone	1,007.40	1,492.60	2,500.00
Telegraph	888.29	1,111.71	2,000.00
Printing & Stationery	3,942.89	2,057.11	6,000.00
Furniture & Equipment	26.52	473.48	500.00
Insurance	133.11	666.89	800.00
Auditing	500.00	700.00	1,200.00
Electricity	335.08	664.92	1,000.00
Office Maintenance	505.66	1,494.34	2,000.00
Reporting Service	254.75	495.25	750.00
Meeting Expense	418.77	581.23	1,000.00
Washington Representative	625.00	875.00	1,500.00
Miscellaneous	17.70	482.30	500.00
<u>Community Contact</u>			
Payroll		12,133.42	12,133.42
Travel, per diem, Expense		5,000.00	5,000.00
Regional Offices		5,000.00	5,000.00
<u>Contingencies</u>		2,000.00	2,000.00
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$61,906.11*</u>	<u>\$148,004.36</u>	<u>\$209,910.47</u>

* If campaign expenses as submitted to the U.J.A. are reimbursed in full.

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(APPENDIX D)

BOARD ACTION
1945 GENERAL BULLETIN FOR MEMBER AGENCIES
NO. G - 10

SUMMARY OF COUNCIL BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
June 23-24, 1945 at Detroit, Mich.

The Board of Directors of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds meeting in Detroit on June 24th approved national advisory budgeting in principle, subject to the acceptance of such a program by its local member agencies.

The program, if adopted, would provide for the review by a representative national committee of the budgets of the national and overseas organizations, and the reporting of the findings to the local member agencies as an advisory guide to them in distributing the funds they raise.

The Board likewise considered the reconstitution of the United Jewish Appeal, voted to call a conference of outstanding lay and professional leaders to chart post-war Jewish social services, elected an executive committee, heard a report of the Provisional Committee on Inter-Welfare Fund Cooperation, reviewed the Council's expanded publicity and campaign service, and received a report of its Committee on Local Organization for Community Relations Work.

The national advisory budgetary proposal under consideration, upon which member agencies will be asked to vote in a mail referendum starting September 1, 1945 and closing November 15, 1945, is limited to the following definition:

National Advisory Budgeting is defined as a review by a national committee selected by the Council or by the welfare fund members of the Council. It is assumed that the Committee appointed for this task would be acceptable both to the member agencies of the Council and to the national and overseas organizations as an impartial and objective group concerned primarily with reaching equitable decisions which would be helpful to fund raising and to local budgetary procedures. The national and overseas agencies would in the first instance, as heretofore, determine what their budgets should be. The national committee to be established would then review the budgets, and after objective and thorough study, would attempt, together with the national and overseas agencies, to arrive at joint decisions on the amount of funds required to carry out the specific program. These would be recommended - in an advisory way - to the welfare funds as minimum goals for fund raising and fund distribution. Where joint decisions could not be reached, the Committee would advise the welfare funds as to the part of the agency's budget and program of work which had been agreed upon and would present both sides of the major items of difference.

The Committee would not attempt to establish local quotas. The decisions reached by the Committee could be utilized by the member agencies which desired to do so as a guide in determining the distribution of the maximum funds raised in each local community.

Action of the Board in setting this referendum followed a mail poll of the complete Board membership which showed 40 in favor, and 8 opposed, to national advisory budgeting as thus defined.

The referendum will bring to a head the process which began in 1940 when several regions of the Council adopted resolutions calling for such budget service. A committee was established by the Board to study the question and following its report in favor of national advisory budgeting, the Board approved and submitted the question to the General Assembly of Council in Atlanta in 1941. The referendum of member agencies authorized by that Assembly showed a small majority in favor of instituting national advisory budgeting, and resulted in the decision of the 1942 Assembly to develop a limited form of budgetary service for a three-year experimental period and to leave open for later determination the question of the fuller service. This agency reporting service has been under the direction of the Budget Research Committee headed by Jacob Blaustein of Baltimore.

The Board agreed that prior to the referendum member agencies should receive necessary information explaining the proposal and an analysis of the questions that have been raised concerning it.



PROPOSAL BY THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR INTER-WELFARE FUND COOPERATION

ADOPTED JUNE 23, 1945 IN DETROIT, MICHIGAN

The Provisional Committee for Inter-Welfare Fund Cooperation, speaking for the Jewish communities of America organized in welfare funds for the purpose of expressing their deep concern and extending their material support to meet the tremendous needs for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction for European Jewry and for the development of Palestine, have come to the conclusion that for the best interests of the people and cases to be served, the welfare funds must assume primary responsibility for stabilizing the structure of the United Jewish Appeal.

The Jewish communities of America are convinced that the dissension and chaos that have marked the annual efforts to renew the United Jewish Appeal must not be repeated in the future. They are convinced that the inherent weakness in the existing arrangement can be corrected only through the creation of a new form of organization, which, while giving adequate participation to the national agencies, recognizes the fundamental position of the local communities, operating as welfare funds.

It is recommended that a permanent United Jewish Appeal be made up of the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal, the National Refugee Service, and possibly minor representation from other organizations active in overseas work, plus majority representation from the welfare funds. Such representatives from the welfare funds should be representative of their communities and primarily of their communities, and not local representatives of national agencies. Such an organization would be in a position to consider budgets submitted by the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal, National Refugee Service and others — if others are admitted — in organized fashion to deal with the local communities and to distribute funds in accordance with the needs.

When such an organization is established, it will go far toward promoting an essential unity of purpose and action among the Jews of the United States, and would help establish optimum programs with maximum funds.

This form of the United Jewish Appeal would be the logical organization to consider sending a mission to Europe and Palestine to gather facts in the fields of operations, to maintain consistent lines of communications and information and more particularly to use such a mission graphically to present the problems overseas to American Jewry, to give to the American Jewish communities the courage and the statesmanship to assume the position which the American Jewish community must now assume as the leading Jewish community of the world.

Insofar as current needs are concerned, both of program and finance, the agencies with which welfare funds are dominantly concerned are the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal.

On the side of program the lines are clearly drawn between the Joint Distribution Committee and the Palestinian organizations supported by the United Palestine Appeal. The programs themselves are not competitive. However, the free or forced joinder of these organizations in the United Jewish Appeal, or the joint fund raising for their programs within the Jewish welfare funds, does bring about a competition for available funds. It is the process followed in making the division of these funds that has produced pressures and conflicts within the Jewish community, and consequent instabilities both in the United Jewish Appeal and in the local welfare funds.

Thus we are inexorably led back to a competition for funds within the United Jewish Appeal and within the welfare funds, as these institutions exist, and we are, therefore, perforce, led to consider and to divide available funds, despite a full recognition that each of the agencies -- the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal -- needs to develop an optimum of program and secure a maximum of funds right now.

The United Jewish Appeal for 1945 and possibly for 1946 has been reestablished, and an agreement on a division of funds has been reached independently by the agencies, after eight months of controversy and only following intervention by the President's War Relief Control Board. Furthermore, the percentages are fixed possibly for a two year period and, at this writing, do not provide a flexibility of expenditure to permit adjustments to changing needs.

The present unstable form of organization should not be continued. In essence, and as a practical matter, the United Jewish Appeal of the past and of the present represents the expressed wishes and desires of the United Palestine Appeal and the Joint Distribution Committee. However, it does not provide direct representation to the hundreds of thousands of Jewish people of the country who, through the welfare funds and, in a limited number of larger communities, through Community and War Funds, give the money.

For many years, and in increasing numbers, the Jewish communities of the country have organized the welfare funds as central fund raising and fund distributing organizations. Though these funds generally make contributions to other organizations, their primary interest has been in the work overseas. Present day fund raising differs quite radically from that which obtained during and following the last war. At that time the JDC in order to raise its funds, had the responsibility of organizing its own campaign in regions, states and local communities. The agencies supported by the UPA had a similar experience. Today the communities shoulder this responsibility.

Naturally, both the UPA and the JDC still feel it incumbent upon themselves to stimulate the raising of funds and to assist local communities insofar as they can, to raise maximum sums. It is essential, however, to recognize that American Jews through their local and voluntary association have now established reasonably firmly, a method of voluntary taxation for overseas needs, and that these local organizations have taken it upon themselves to raise the funds and to distribute the funds that they raise for such purpose.

A Steering Committee on Stabilization of the United Jewish Appeal, growing out of the Provisional Committee for Inter-Welfare Fund Cooperation, has been formed to plan with the welfare funds and the overseas agencies jointly to attain the goal of orderly, continuing and maximum support through this strengthened, more inclusive United Jewish Appeal, for Jewish needs the world over.

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(APPENDIX F)

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR RELIEF CONTROL BOARD
Washington Building
Washington 5, D.C.

June 23, 1945

Dear Mr. Montor:

At its meeting on June 23 the President's War Relief Control Board considered the Preliminary Memorandum of Agreement between the JDC, NRS and UPA as submitted with Mr. Hyman's letter of June 11 and the additional statements contained in Mr. Hyman's letter of June 19 with which we understand you are familiar.

The Board instructed me to inform the JDC, NRS and UPA that in its opinion the Preliminary Memorandum of Agreement substantially meets the main point of Mr. Taft's letter of May 25.

In view of the important questions of public interest involved in the activities financed through the United Jewish Appeal, the Board requests that the budgets of the JDC, NRS and UPA for the year beginning January 1, 1946 be submitted to the Board for review not later than October 1, 1945. It is the Board's intention to review the general programs covered by these budgets with the technical assistance and advice of other agencies and to make any pertinent comments or questions of general policy as it now does in the case of National War Fund budgets.

With respect to possible emergency campaigns by the JDC, NRS or UPA the Board will be happy to consider any facts which any one of the agencies may wish to present should the Board's approval of such additional solicitation be desired.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) James Brunot
Executive Director

Mr. Henry Montor, Executive Director
United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

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

August 21, 1945

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Ansel Rd. at E. 106th St.
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Dr. Silver:

I am pleased to enclose herewith a receipt for the \$25.00. that you were kind enough to turn over to me aboard the clipper. This represents the "sacrificial" offering which you have been good enough to make available to the JNF. You will receive a certificate under separate cover.

It was good being with you in London. I hope that you share in the judgment that on the whole the Conference turned out better than we had expected.

May I add my humble congratulations upon your election as a member of the Executive.

With affectionate greetings and best wishes,

Cordially yours,

Mendel N. Fisher
Executive Director

JNF:EG

cc: Mayflower Hotel
Plymouth, Mass.

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HARRY FRIEDENWALD
SOLOMON GOLDMAN
HENRY MONSKY
NATHAN STRAUS

National Chairman

JAMES G. HELLER

National Campaign Co-Chairmen

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For the East
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For the Middle West
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For the South
CHARLES BROWN
For the West

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Campaign Office Committee

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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

August 22, 1945

Dear Friend:

Attached herewith are minutes of the meeting
of the Board of Directors of the United Palestine
Appeal held at the Hotel Astor on July 11, 1945.

Cordially yours,

Henry Montor

Henry Montor

Executive Vice-Chairman

HM:az
Enc.



קקל



BERL KATZNELSON

Memorial Colony

To redeem a tract of land in Palestine
for a colony bearing his name.

41 EAST 42nd STREET

August 31, 1945

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

VAncerbilt 6-3780

CHAIM WEIZMANN
STEPHEN S. WISE
Honorary Chairmen

HAIM GREENBERG
Chairman

H. EHRENREICH
Secretary

(Committee in formation)

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
135th & Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Dr. Silver:

The Labor Department of the Jewish National Fund has undertaken as its project for the year 1945-46, the redemption of a tract of land for the establishment of a colony in memory of the unforgettable Berl Katznelson.

It is my pleasure to extend to you a most cordial and sincere invitation to accept the office of an Honorary Vice Chairman of the Berl Katznelson Memorial Committee which is headed by Dr. Chaim Weizmann and Dr. Stephen S. Wise as Honorary Chairmen and Mr. Haim Greenberg as the Chairman.

Our aim is to raise a quarter of a million dollars for this project which has been approved by the Head Office of the Jewish National Fund of Jerusalem. A tract of land has already been set aside for this purpose.

Knowing of your friendship and admiration for the late Berl Katznelson, we are looking forward to your acceptance. We are very anxious to complete the organization of the Committee and would therefore appreciate your early reply.

With best wishes for a Happy New Year, I remain, with Zion greetings,

Sincerely yours,

H. Ehrenreich

H. Ehrenreich
Secretary

HE/as



JEWISH NATIONAL FUND, Inc.

41 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: VANDERBILT 6-3780

President
MORRIS ROTHENBERG

Honorary President
ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN

Honorary Chairmen
JUDITH EPSTEIN
WOLF GOLD
SOLOMON GOLDMAN
JAMES G. HELLER
LOUIS E. LEVINTHAL
LOUIS LIPSKY
DAVID PINSKI
ABBA HILLEL SILVER
ROBERT SZOLD
STEPHEN S. WISE

Honorary Vice-Chairmen

A. J. KREMENTZKY
GUSTAVE KLAUSNER
HARRY A. FINE
LOUIS P. ROCKER
ELIYU D. STONE
THEODORE STRIMLING

Honorary Secretary
LOUIS SEGAL

Treasurers
ISHEL M. KOWALSKY
JACOB SINCOFF

Executive Director
MENDEL N. FISHER

September 4, 1945

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Ansel Road at East 106th St.
Cleveland, Ohio

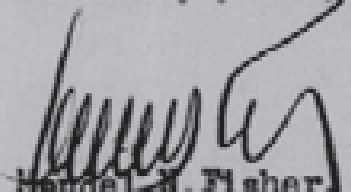
Dear Dr. Silver:

We wrote to you on August 28th asking you to kindly prepare a message for transmission to the "Call of the Land" Conference, which the Keren Kayemeth LeIsrael is convoking on September 19th.

It is essential that these messages be cabled without delay so that they may have them in time. It is the wish of the Head Office in Jerusalem to give the widest possible publicity to these messages, and they have, therefore, requested us by cable to secure these messages for them.

Your cooperation in making your message available promptly will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,


Mendel N. Fisher,
Executive Director.

MNF:dl





JEWISH NATIONAL FUND, Inc.

41 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: VANDERBILT 6-3780

President
MORRIS ROTHENBERG

Honorary President
ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN

Honorary Chairmen
JUDITH EPSTEIN
WOLF GOLD
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JAMES G. HELLER
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Honorary Secretary
LOUIS SEGAL

Treasurers
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JACOB SINCOFF

Executive Director
MENDEL N. FISHER

Administrative Committee
JULIET N. BENJAMIN
SAMUEL BONCHER
NAOMI CHERTOFF
SARAH FISCHER
SHIFRA GELLER
BERT GOLDSTEIN
LEO GUZIK
DORA INSERBUCH
MAX KIRSCHBLUM
HARRIS J. LEVINE
IRVING D. LIPKOWITZ
LOUIS RIMSKY
LEON RUBINSTEIN

September 11,
1945.

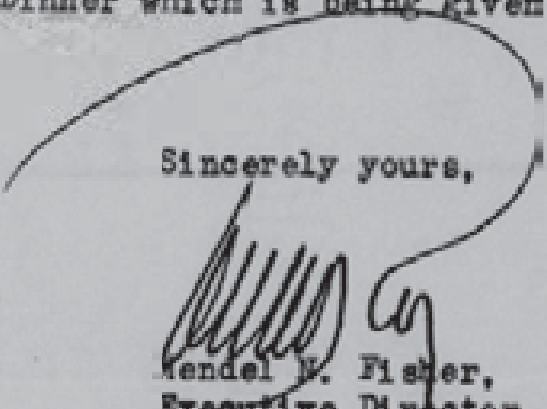
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Ansel Road at East 108th St.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver:

Let me thank you for your message which we have just received and which has already been cabled to the Keren Kayemeth Leisrael, Palestine.

Enclosed is a copy of the first preliminary announcement in connection with the Dinner which is being given in your honor.

Sincerely yours,


Mendel N. Fisher,
Executive Director.

MNF:dl
Encl.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Honorary Chairmen

ALBERT EINSTEIN
HARRY FRIEDENWALD
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HENRY MONSKY
NATHAN STRAUS

National Chairman

JAMES G. HELLER

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For the East
HAROLD J. GOLDENBERG
For the Middle West
MORTIMER MAY
For the South
CHARLES BROWN
For the West

Chairman, Campaign Office Committee

HERMAN L. WEISMAN

National Co-Chairmen

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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

RECEIVED			
DATE	NOTED BY	REFER TO	DATE
		AHS	
	SEP 12 1945		
ANSWERED			

September 11, 1945

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter
that was sent to the American Zionist Emergency
Council on July 5th.

With kind regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Robert Silverman

Robert Silverman

RS:tr



NATIONAL OFFICERS

Honorary Chairmen

ALBERT EINSTEIN
HARRY FRIEDENWALD
SOLOMON GOLDMAN
HENRY MONSKY
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CHARLES J. ROSENBLUM
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 Kayemet*)

MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

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

Murray Hill 2-3320
Cable Address—Palfund

September 14, 1945

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

I was indeed glad to have had the opportunity to speak with you the other day concerning the Twentieth Anniversary Celebration of the United Palestine Appeal.

We are most anxious to focus the attention of the American Jewish public on this anniversary. Toward this end, we feel that an article by you, as an outstanding leader of the United Palestine Appeal and one who guided its work for many successful years, would be of inestimable value.

I realize that your schedule is very crowded. Nevertheless, I hope that you will be able to find time to prepare such an article for distribution throughout the country. It would be very helpful if you could let me have this article within the next two weeks.

I am looking forward to early word from you in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Ethel L. Lazarus

Ethel L. Lazarus
Director of Publicity

ELL: AB



UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
41 East 42 Street
New York City

September 21, 1945

MEMORANDUM

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

To: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

From Henry Montor

A matter of the utmost urgency and importance has just arisen in the relations between the JDC and the UPA, requiring the promptest and most careful consideration. A meeting of the UPA leaders within 24 to 48 hours is likely, and therefore I am rushing to you a detailed statement of what is involved.

The JDC held in New York City on September 20-21 a meeting which brought together some 60 important Jews from every part of the country. The purpose of the meeting was to advise that the resources of the JDC were completely depleted, that the situation for the Jews in Europe was getting worse, and that some unprecedented emergency action was necessary.

At five p.m. on Friday, September 21 George Alpert of Boston telephoned to me from the JDC office. He said that he had to meet with a number of the UPA leaders immediately on Friday night or Saturday morning, because of the extreme urgency of the matter involved. I said that no one was available at that time, but I would be glad to see him. When he came to the office it was not alone, but with a delegation consisting of Jerome Kohn, Hartford, Haskell Kramer, Los Angeles, Lawrence Goodman, Indianapolis, Maurice Bernson, Cleveland, and Abe Bronfman of Montreal, each of whom is an important personality in his community.

Mr. Alpert, who has been an important asset in the UPA campaign in the past two years, made a preliminary statement to the effect that a tragic story about the needs in Europe had been presented by the JDC to the men assembled from various parts of the country. People were dying from malnutrition and by suicide. It was obvious that the resources of the UPA as they stood at present would not be adequate to meet the new, desperate situation. The men who had come to New York had not considered the matter as partisans of the JDC, but as Jews aroused by a problem. They had concluded that something out of the ordinary had to be done, and therefore they felt that what was essential was an immediate appeal of an emergency character, but a one-time amount. However, there was a UPA contract which prohibited a JDC special appeal. Therefore, it had been decided by the conference to make representations to the UPA immediately and to ask the UPA because of its own interest in the problem to waive the provisions of the agreement, or rather to concur in the campaign as it is permitted to do by the terms of the agreement, so that the emergency situation might be met.

Mr. Alpert said that all the men approached the problem as friends of Palestine. He said that at least 4 of the persons in the delegation were members of the ECA. They hoped that the UPA would take prompt and favorable action on this request for this emergency campaign. Mr. Bernson of Cleveland stated that

they had been advised that the JDC had spent \$20,000,000 as of this time. This was the maximum that the JDC could expect from the prospective receipts of the 1945 UJA. It needed \$14,500,000 for the next three months. Every avenue had been explored. The banks could lend a certain part of the money, but even such loans had to be repaid. Therefore the plan for this emergency campaign had been conceived.

Mr. Kohn of Hartford made a supplementary statement during the course of which he expressed the view that it would be good public relations for the UJA to accede to this request. That the men involved were important personalities in their respective communities and that they had been aroused to deep emotion by the picture of the JDC situation in Europe. Favorable action now by the UJA would cement the good will of these men, and of the public generally.

Mr. Goodman of Indianapolis, saying that everybody realized his Zionist background and affiliations, tried to describe conditions in Europe and urged UJA favorable action on this request. He declared that the group of men were of the type that if any large immigration schedule were granted for Palestine, they would be the ones to come to the fore and act with similar speed to utilize the immigration schedule. Mr. Goodman reported that during the course of the meeting of the JDC Sally Mayer had telephoned from Switzerland to ask for \$2,000,000 immediately for certain operations and had declared that he had to have an answer within 48 hours, but the JDC was in no position to give any assurance to him or to anybody else. Mr. Kohn pointed out that there has been extensive criticism of the JDC from all sources because of the JDC's inactivity in Europe. Much of this criticism was justified, but that was because the JDC simply did not have the funds with which to operate and the situation was becoming worse daily. The whole UJA would be affected, if the matter reached an open scandal that Jews were dying in Europe because American Jews were providing insufficient funds.

Mr. Kramer of Los Angeles, whose firm contributed \$50,000 to that community's drive this year, also urged UJA favorable action.

In acknowledging the visit from the delegation I said that while I was very glad to see them, obviously I could not say anything on behalf of the UJA. It was a subject which had come to my notice for the first time. I was, however, glad to see the interest which a group of laymen of this type was taking in the overseas situation. It was the first time in my experience with the UJA that I had seen such a group of laymen animated by the situation abroad. During the course of subsequent conversation I asked whether they had any schemes for the mechanics of the proposed undertaking. I pointed out that in New York City the UJA will have raised somewhere between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000 in 1945. There are men who are leaders of the JDC who are also leaders in New York Federation, which is now going out for a \$30,000,000 campaign. Had any thought been given to the New York situation, where matters of comparative secondary interest were being allowed to overwhelm the UJA. I referred to Mr. Ittleson, who in 1944 gave \$38,000 to the UJA, and who at last report had not yet made a contribution to the 1945 UJA. What sort of interest would he have in this proposed emergency undertaking? Mr. Goodman declared that Mr. Goldwasser had stated that Ittleson would be asked for \$300,000 to \$350,000. Mr. Bernson also stated that a number of Philadelphia people were assumed to be ready to give large amounts. At one point I asked Mr. Goodman what effect it would have on the thinking of the group if in the early future the British Government announced a large immigration schedule. He and Mr. Kohn at once said that they felt that a \$100,000,000 campaign should be initiated at once. Again and again they emphasized that if the UJA acceded to the request on behalf of the JDC at this time it would bring in a great deal of good will for subsequent action in connection with Palestine.

At one point Mr. Kohn said that what the JDC needed was not necessarily the immediate cash, but the assurance of the availability of money to the extent of \$14,500,000 for the next three months. At one point I inferred that what Mr. Kohn might mean was that if some assurance could be given that proceeds of this character would be forthcoming from the 1946 campaign, and the JDC could borrow accordingly, it might help meet the situation. However, this was an inference on my part, and not a statement by the group.

The men urged an immediate meeting with the UPA officers. I pointed out that it was Succoth, and that no such meeting could be called with success. I finally indicated that I would try to see if it were possible to bring together some of the UPA officers for a meeting late Monday. Mr. Kohn suggested that if this was not possible on Monday, it might be Wednesday, but not later. I said that I would communicate with the officers, and try the best I could. The men who came to see me on Friday afternoon are awaiting individual calls from me as to the time when the UPA will set its meeting.

--*-*-*

Prior to any meeting which may be called by telephone or telegraph or otherwise on the above subject, I should like to submit for your consideration a few impressions and observations. I would like to suggest what might be termed the pro's and con's of the situation.

PRO'S:

(1) The reports from Europe in the past few weeks have indicated a rapid deterioration in the Jewish position. It would seem from these reports that the need is widespread and the resources to meet them meager.

(2) There has been a barrage of criticism that has reached this country from United States Army Chaplains. Almost uniformly they have criticized the JDC for inaction on almost every front. They have charged lack of concern and lack of helpful intervention by the JDC. Hundreds of persons throughout the United States have received such letters of complaint from Jewish Chaplains.

(3) Zionist forces have been among the most effective exploiters of the case of Europe's needy Jews. The World Jewish Congress and American Jewish Congress, for example, have been pounding away at the JDC for its inertia and inaction on the European Jews. The Congress has even initiated a fund-raising effort in an attempt to meet the situation. A number of Peale-Zion organizations have launched campaigns of their own to meet the European situation. The whole picture has been one attempting to portray the JDC as inadequate and that much more must be done for European Jews.

All of this is an impressive build-up for the present emergency demand on behalf of the JDC. The JDC answer to all criticism is to confess guilt and to say that all of it is caused by lack of money and that that fault can be remedied only by American Jews.

CON'S:

(1) It is regrettable that the JDC action on this particular matter has in my humble judgment been characterized by guile and lack of candor. The JDC and the UPA have met at many intervals in the past few weeks but not even a whisper

of this contemplated action was forthcoming. On Friday noon, September 21 there was a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the UJA. The UJA and JDC representatives were present. We discussed many campaign problems. It would have been courtesy, if not self-interest, for the JDC to have presented the matter at that time. Instead, it is now made to appear that this is not the JDC acting, but a "National Citizen's Committee" which is aroused by the plight of Europe's Jews and is calling upon the UJA to make possible the saving of lives of Jews.

(2) It is possible that the emergency action now called for may preclude a desire by the JDC to utilize the escape clause of the 1945 UJA agreement, and to repudiate a 1946 UJA campaign. On the other hand it is possible that the move is an effort on the part of some of the JDC officers to anticipate what might be a UJA demand for repudiation in the event that a very substantial immigration schedule for Palestine were granted. It might be an effort to shift emphasis. This is said without any relationship to what is known to be a very difficult situation for European Jews.

(3) The question that must be asked is whether making \$14,500,000 available at this time will truly and comprehensively meet the needs of European Jews. Would the prompt and aggressive intervention of 60 leading American Jews with cjr authorities in Washington be more effective than a few million dollars raised now in an emergency situation from American Jews. On the other hand, can it be expected that our Government, which has been almost uniformly callous to this problem hitherto, will revise its attitude?

(4) What must also be considered is the effect of the emergency campaign at this time on the 1946 UJA campaign.

*_**

There are many aspects to an appropriate decision of this grave problem. They are physical, psychological and political, as well as financial in scope. The action to be taken in the event of a negative reply is obvious. It will involve bringing in the people who were affected by the JDC plea and giving them a rounded picture of the Jewish problem at this time. It will be an exercise in good will to convince them that they must see the Jewish scheme as a whole. That will require the best efforts of our leadership in terms of persuasion and logic. I am confident that they are capable of it.

In order that there may be before you just what might be required in the event that a favorable answer might be considered, I present the following considerations that might enter into acquiescence.

(1) The JDC has an organization, and not through the back door, would have to come to the UJA to make this request for an emergency campaign.

(2) It would be a cash campaign only, with no pledges being taken.

(3) There might be an agreement that the campaign must end by December 31, 1945, and that no outstanding pledges must exist or be collected after December 31, 1945.

(4) All campaign plans by the JDC to be discussed with the UJA to assure that no hurt would come to the 1945 or 1946 UJA.

(5) All campaign publicity by the JDC campaign would be prepared in concert with the UPA to avoid even a tinge of a campaign that would invite anti-Zionist or anti-Palestine sentiment.

(6) All public statements on the campaign to include some such reference as: "The United Palestine Appeal has given special permission for this campaign as its contribution to meet the European Jews' situation".

(7) There should be a pledge of the "National Citizen's Committee" and the JDC that in the event of any significant change in the Palestine picture which would concern the UPA, their support would be promptly available for a special effort by the UPA and that the provisions of the UPA contract would not obtain.

(8) An agreement to be made immediately between the JDC and the UPA that the UPA campaign for 1946 will be for a minimum of \$100,000,000. Such a campaign to be conducted in or outside the framework of the welfare funds, as the situation might require.

All of the above observations are obviously confidential and I have put them to paper only because I felt there should be as much exploration as possible before the meeting itself.



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 UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1220

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

MLT = Cable Night Letter

Shy Radiogram

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HA345 DL PD=UD NEWYORK NY 26 438P

1945 SEP 26 PM 6 56

DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER

= THE TEMPLE EAST 105 ST AT ANSEL RD CLEVE=

AS A RESULT OF A MEETING OF COMMUNITY LEADERS CALLED BY JDC WITHOUT PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OF UPA OR UNITED JEWISH APPEAL A DELEGATION CALLED UPON THE UPA FOR PERMISSION TO CONDUCT AN EMERGENCY CAMPAIGN IMMEDIATELY FOR JDC FOR 14 MILLION DOLLARS OUTSIDE OF UJA 1945 CONTRACT. THIS REQUEST HAS OT SERIOUS IMPLICATIONS FOR FUND RAISING FOR ALL JEWISH NEEDS AND REQUIRES MOST CAREFUL DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS A DECISION IS REQUESTED AT ONCE URGENTLY NECESSARY HAVE YOUR GUIDANCE ON THIS VITAL PROBLEM URGE YOU ATTEND A JOINT MEETING WITH COMMUNITY LEADERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN JDC MEETING WHICH WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE MUSIC ROOM OF THE BILTMORE HOTEL MADISON AVENUE AND 43RD STREET NEW YORK CITY ON MONDAY OCTOBER 1ST AT 200 PM PLEASE WIRE ACCEPTANCE AT ONCE=

DR JAMES G HELLER NATIONAL CHAIRMAN JOEL GROSS
COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL 41
EAST 42ND STREET NEW YORK CITY 17.

JDC UPA UPA JDC 14 UJA 1945 JDC 43 1 200 PM 41 42 17.

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 UNION

A. M. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL - Day Letter

NL - Night Letter

LC - Deferred Cable

MLT - Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

(35)

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H380 LG SER PD=WUX NEWYORK NY 27 410P 1945 SEP 27 PM 7 36

DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

THE TEMPLE EAST 105 ST AND ANSEL RD GA 9642=

DEEPLY APPRECIATE YOUR ACCEPTANCE PARTICIPATION IN MEETING
MONDAY OCTOBER FIRST 2 PM AT BILTMORE WITH COMMUNITY
LEADERS REGARDING SPECIAL JDC CAMPAIGN. SPECIAL MEETING
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE UPA BEING CONVENED AT UPA OFFICE
MONDAY MORNING 9:30 TO DISCUSS THIS CRITICAL QUESTION.

EARNESTLY URGE YOUR ATTENDANCE THIS MEETING. PLEASE WIRE
CONFIRMATION. CORDIAL REGARDS=

HERMAN L WEISMAN CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd Street
New York City

MINUTE OF A MEETING BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE AND UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
BILTMORE HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1945 - 10 A.M. TO NOON

Representing U.P.A.: Harold Goldenberg (Minneapolis), Rabbi James G. Heller,
Louis Lipsky, Rabbi Irving Miller, Henry Montor,
Robert Silverman, Herman L. Weisman.

Representing JDC: Paul Baerwald, Maurice Bernon (Cleveland), I. Edwin
Goldwasser, Isaac Levy, Harold Linder.

(The meeting was arranged for on October 3. Joseph C. Hyman of the JDC had called, saying he was informed of a meeting which the UPA had convened on October 1 for the purpose of considering an indirect request by JDC for an emergency campaign for \$14,500,000 outside of the UJA. The JDC wanted to meet with the UPA officially.

The JDC situation had been reviewed at a meeting it held in New York on September 20 and 21 of JDC friends in various communities and out of that meeting had come the decision to ask the UPA to consent to a special independent campaign. The JDC had not at any time approached the UPA on the matter. At the October 1 meeting called by the UPA the whole European and Palestine situation had been reviewed and a resolution had been adopted urging that (a) since the problem was vast and required governmental intervention, a committee should be formed to stimulate such intervention and (b) that in view of the largeness of the task American Jews themselves approach the problem from a new light and undertake, beginning at once, a campaign for \$100,000,000 to meet the needs of the JDC and UPA through the UJA.)

- - - - -

Mr. Levy opened the meeting and referred to the contract of the United Jewish Appeal which provides that in the event of an emergency, any of the participating agencies must have the consent of the members of the UJA, Inc. to launch a special campaign for itself. The JDC now desired to make a supplementary appeal because of the emergency confronting it and the Jews of Europe. The JDC faces a deficit in excess of \$14,000,000 as of December 31, he said. It asks the UPA for the right to conduct such a campaign.

Rabbi Heller said that the officers of the UPA considerably resented the manner in which the matter had been brought to its attention. There was a UJA contract which did provide a procedure by which partners in the UJA could deal with emergency situations. There had been a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the UJA on September 21 but at that time the JDC members had made no reference to the problem, even though the JDC held meetings on Sept. 20 and 21 about it. An attempt had been made to exert duress on the UPA through other devices than the proper ones in which partners could discuss their common problems. However, the UPA officers were not permitting that fact to interfere with their impartial consideration of the JDC request.

An effort had been made, Dr. Heller said, to ascertain the attitude of the communities toward an emergency campaign. There had been a wide response and a large majority of the opinion was that no such campaign was possible and that whatever its results it would seriously prejudice the 1946 campaign. Moreover, many of the cities were in War Chests and were definitely committed not to have such special campaigns. It was his opinion, on the basis of wide inquiry, that an emergency campaign was impractical, would not yield much money and would detract from the real effectiveness of the 1946 drive.

No one would deny the needs of the Jews in Europe, Dr. Heller added. They are great. But in his view it is impossible to meet that overwhelming need on the private level. To do a proper job the pressure must be on governments and on intergovernmental bodies. He then referred to some of the points which Dr. Nahum Goldmann had made at the meeting on October 1, to point up that governments, such as Switzerland and Sweden, had substantially financed refugee assistance and that much more could be done through coordinated pressure on governments. The UPA was proposing, in conjunction with other American bodies, to share with the JDC in meeting this aspect of the problem.

The UPA felt that the most successful method of meeting the great requirements was not through emergency campaigns every few weeks or months by each partner but through a campaign on a huge scale which would challenge the generosity of American Jews. At the meeting of October 1 a resolution had been adopted to urge the UPA and JDC to go out for \$100,000,000 forthwith. That met with the UPA approval. A large national meeting should be called promptly to explain the needs involved in such a sum.

If it was merely a matter of demonstrating current needs, the UPA had to point out that the agencies in Palestine were now operating on the schedule of 5706. The deficits of the Jewish Agency and National Fund in 5705 would be over \$8,000,000. The Jewish Agency and National Fund were now operating on the basis of budgets totalling \$51,000,000. These budgets actually started on October 1 and the UPA was in the difficult position of not being able to step up the contribution from America to meet these greater requirements.

Dr. Heller urged that the JDC consider the problem from its larger aspects and agree to the prompt launching of a \$100,000,000 drive.

Mr. Baerwald said that he resented the use of the word "resent" in regard to the JDC approach. The JDC had exercised no pressure. It found itself in a serious position and consulted its friends.

Mr. Levy declared that the sense of what the UPA said is that it will not consent to the raising of \$14,000,000 by the JDC in an emergency campaign.

Dr. Heller replied that what the UPA is doing is to approach the problem from its larger aspects and not only on a short-term basis and is proposing (1) coordinated large-scale action on the governmental front so that more Jews can get more help; and (2) that American Jews themselves at once proceed to the raising of \$100,000,000.

Mr. Levy: But your answer is no to our request.

Rabbi Miller pointed out that what Rabbi Heller said was not his individual opinion but represented the consensus of the community leaders brought together in New York by the UPA on October 1. All aspects of the problem had then been reviewed. There was no intent to minimize the European situation. On the con-

trary, the approach then adopted was much more vigorous than the JDC was willing to take.

Mr. Lipsky said that all that the UPA is doing is to propose a different method to meet the situation, but believes its method is much more effective.

Mr. Levy said that as far as the JDC is concerned, the UPA answer is no. The JDC is satisfied that an emergency campaign is not impractical. It thinks it would help the 1946 campaign. The Jews of the United States have been sheltered. That is one of the penalties of a United Jewish Appeal. It should be rubbed under the noses of American Jews that they have not been doing enough. As regards government aid, all the pressure in the world on governments does not seem to matter much. The UPA group should be the last one to suggest that pressure on governments can be effective in redeeming illusory promises. No organization can point to as good a record as the JDC in regard to cooperation with governments. The JDC need is for 1945 and that problem requires action now. The JDC does not intend to meet the situation out of 1946 proceeds. The banks won't extend credit on that basis. We do not accept the counter-suggestion or the bases on which it is predicated.

Mr. Weisman said that after hearing all sides of the question and examining the problem thoroughly he was convinced that the counter-proposal was a rational approach to the problem. Nothing had happened to make the position of the JDC today any different than it was known to be at the beginning of the year. They knew then, as they know now, that there are not enough resources from private funds to deal with the total Jewish problem. The problem was one that had to be approached from a variety of angles. That was achieved by the counter-proposal. People are guilty of deceiving a generous public if they project the thesis that private benevolence can meet the situation in Europe. The assumption that the JDC can ask for \$14,000,000 and if it gets no for an answer that the problem could not be met merely for financial reasons is not a fair or accurate statement.

Rabbi Heller, referring to Mr. Levy's insistence that an emergency campaign was practical at this time, said that in the past two years particularly he had visited numerous communities. He had not only spoken for the UJA but had familiarized himself with local conditions. On the basis of that knowledge, he was confident that it would be injurious to the 1946 campaign to launch an emergency effort at this moment, especially when it is recognized that the story has already been told within the framework of the 1945 campaign and quotas. The problem should now be projected on an entirely different level and the campaign started in communities which conducted spring campaigns. At the end of 1944, an emergency campaign for the UJA was launched over the signatures of the Allotment Committee of that year. The results had been poor and reflected that a campaign of that kind could not expect substantial returns.

Mr. Lipsky said that he was disappointed with the attitude displayed by Mr. Levy. Evidently all that Mr. Levy wants is a formal reply to a proposal that the JDC go out on an emergency campaign for \$14,000,000 and he does not want to consider the larger problem. The UPA is inviting the attention of the JDC to the larger problem, which is not confined to the last three months of 1945. Surely the JDC must begin to consider what it will do in 1946, in the early months of the year as well as later. It is a program that needs to be considered immediately. The UPA is now asking that the JDC, for the first time consider with its partner, the total problem. The JDC was not going to meet the situation of the Jews in Europe even if it were to get \$14,000,000 for the next three months. What was necessary was to press governments and intergovernmental

agencies either to begin to assume their proper responsibility to Jewish needs or to extend those they had already undertaken. At the same time there should be an expansion of fund-raising among American Jews. The problem needs to be seen as a whole; not as an emergency for one or three months. Surely the JDC could not believe that getting \$14,000,000 would dispose of the whole problem satisfactorily.

Rabbi Miller said that every effort has been made to try to get American Jews to become aware of the European situation. In the simple picture that the JDC presents, it would seem to be only a matter of saying to the Jews of the United States: what you have given up to now is not enough. We need more. But if it is only a question of asking for more money, it would be just as fair for the UJA, which has been running the campaigns, to say that as for the JDC. If the appeal in this emergency is to be made to those who have already given in 1945, they can say that they have regular channels through which they contribute as generously as they can. And if the UJA needs more, let it appeal to them. But if the appeal is to be made to those who have not given to the UJA in 1945, whatever their motives, on what basis can it be said that the response of such persons will improve the 1946 campaign? It will merely remove from them the taint for which they should be publicly condemned.

The JDC says it needs \$14,000,000 for the next three months and wants an emergency campaign. In the coming days Prime Minister Attlee will make a statement about the Palestine situation. No one can predict that statement. But assuming a more generous immigration will be announced, is it proposed that immediately the UJA, too, launch an emergency campaign among American Jews for the vast millions then involved? Is that the proper way in which these great problems and recurring emergencies ought to be met?

All that the JDC can prove, Rabbi Miller continued, is that with \$14,000,000 it could meet its allocations for the next three months. But certainly it cannot assert that with such a sum it could meet the needs of the Jewish people. Let us, by common action, he urged, see the whole problem at once and not in individual fragments.

Mr. Levy reiterated that the JDC needs the money. To get it it will go to anybody who would give it, even to Gerald Smith or the Polish Government in London or anyone else. And if there are people who have not given before to the UJA and are willing to give money now to the JDC they would take it.

Mr. Weisman asked why the JDC is unwilling to consider a UJA appeal.

Mr. Levy replied that they did not see any emergency at this time facing the UJA. Under present conditions, the situation of the Jews in Europe can be presented with simplicity, and without irritations and is sure to get an overwhelming response. We think that combination of the Palestine story now with that European situation would only interfere with the unadulterated case that the JDC can present. Perhaps there would be a Palestine emergency situation but in their view it was not now.

Rabbi Heller pointed out that the 5706 budgets totalling over \$51,000,000 were not based on any expected political decisions but represented continuation of work already in progress. In addition to the other essential programs, two vital items that required additional resources arose out of care of returning soldiers and the urgent need for housing the refugees who had streamed into Palestine. In August, at the London Zionist Conference, Eliezer Kaplan had asked the American delegates present to go back to hold an emergency campaign

to meet the expanded needs. But Rabbi Heller had expressed himself at London in the negative. He pointed out that there was a UJA agreement, that an emergency campaign in the fall was ill-advised and impractical and would be certain to injure the UJA. The thinking that he had applied to the Palestine case applied equally to the JDC situation.

Mr. Levy declared that housing in Palestine did not compare in importance with housing in Greece or Hungary; and nobody could give the problem of the returning soldiers any sense of urgency.

Mr. Lipsky said that in presenting its problem in terms of \$14,000,000 the JDC is projecting the idea that all that is involved is tiding over the JDC for three months. But the problem of the Jews is not merely restricted to the budget of the JDC. There are other agencies functioning in the field, private and governmental. Account should be taken of all the factors and a complete balance-sheet drawn up. Only in that way could the problem be seen in its full perspective. Certainly the JDC must realize that after the three months are ended it will still be faced with a problem. Why was it unwilling to think further ahead, together with the UPA?

Mr. Linder said that \$14,000,000 would not tide the JDC over to 1946. The JDC was not merely concerned with the balance of 1945 but with the future. However, in dealing with a program, there are always part one and part two of any program. The first thing that concerns the JDC at this moment is the immediate need. The JDC already knows that its needs for 1946 will be larger.

Mr. Goldenberg, asked by Dr. Heller to express his views, said that he was astonished by what he had heard at the meeting. As President of his Federation in Minneapolis he was accustomed to thinking of the UJA as one problem, represented by several agencies. He thought that the average American Jew tried to see the whole picture. But at this meeting he had heard expressions which, in his view, if known to American Jews would make it impossible for the UJA to raise even \$10,000,000. He could not understand this constant repetition of "we" and "you," as though both agencies ought not to be concerned equally with both. This was not a matter of the JDC or UPA; this was a matter which concerned the whole Jewish people: the whole of Jewry in Europe and the whole of Jewry in America. And unless the partisan approach were abandoned, there was no hope of meeting the problem. As far as he could see, the term United Jewish Appeal was a misnomer. There was no united campaign but several agencies, whose representatives seemed always at each other's throats, looking for advantage and maneuvering. He was impressed by the approach taken by Messrs. Lipsky and Miller. Give American Jews the whole problem to see at one time. American Jews didn't care which agency did the job. They wanted the job done -- and not piecemeal, but all together. If an announcement would be made now of one great campaign, aimed, on the one hand, to press governments, and, on the other to get extraordinary generosity from American Jews, there would be forthcoming the kind of response that the UJA has never seen before.

Mr. Linder said that the problems facing the UPA and JDC were different. In the one case capital assets were being acquired on which borrowing could be made but in the case of the JDC it was not acquiring tangible property and, therefore, its financial position was entirely different.

Mr. Goldenberg reiterated that it ought to be possible for the JDC and UPA to come together and say to each other: these are our common problems, how can we best meet them? Instead, there is this separatist approach, as though there were monopoly of concern with one or another aspect of the Jewish need.

Mr. Baerwald said that the agreement of the UJA contained a clause providing for special request for campaigns in the event of emergencies, so that apparently it had been foreseen that such eventualities might arise. If the White Paper had been rescinded, the UPA would have come to the JDC and asked for the right to conduct an emergency campaign and the JDC would have agreed.

Mr. Goldwasser explained the reasons for JDC needs, dealing especially with the failure of governments to act. When the UNRRA was first announced, there was rejoicing. That has been short-lived.

Mr. Linder talked of the work of UNRRA, with particular reference to Greece where, he said, UNRRA is ministering to the needs of only 10% of the Jews. It was true, as Dr. Goldmann had said, that in Sweden, the government was meeting the basic needs of the Jewish refugees, but the basic needs in food, clothing and housing were so primitive as to require supplementary support. He had been in London for seven months. He had negotiated with various governments and with intergovernmental agencies. He had found them to be weak sources of support.

Mr. Linsky remarked that what Mr. Linder had done was done in secret. Nobody knew of his work. However well it had been done, it would have been infinitely more effective if other Jews, working on a common program, had been doing the same thing in various directions and if Jewish public opinion had been mobilized to direct and back up what he and many others could do. The JDC was seemingly unwilling to coordinate its efforts with those of other bodies engaged in the very same field of work.

Rabbi Heller, summarizing, said that the UPA cannot agree to a separate campaign in the exact form proposed by the JDC but that, to meet the situation, it is offering two alternatives: (1) to meet quickly, to call a large conference of American Jews to make them aware of the situation and establish a large goal, the campaign to start now; (2) and also to work out forms of cooperation for pressure on governmental agencies.

Mr. Goldwasser asked how the JDC was going to meet the situation of the Jews looking to it for aid, to enable them to live through the winter.

Rabbi Heller said that for the JDC it was essentially a matter of credit to tide it over these next few months. The JDC would have to borrow, as it had to do on other occasions.

Mr. Levy challenged Mr. Goldenberg's remarks on disunity in the UJA. He said that one of the partners was presented with a special problem. In accordance with the established procedure, it was turning to its partner to associate itself with it in the solution of that problem.

Rabbi Miller said that that was exactly what the JDC was not doing. It was not asking the UPA to associate itself with the JDC in discussing and meeting a common problem. That is what the UPA wants to do. All that the JDC says is: we have a need for \$14,000,000 in the next three months and we want to meet it our way.

Mr. Linder reiterated that the JDC feels that it has an urgent, priority need.

Rabbi Heller suggested (a) that there be transmitted to the JDC, if that had not already been done, the resolution adopted at the meeting held on October 1 and (2) invite the JDC to make its response to the suggestions contained in that resolution.

Mr. Levy said that the JDC refuses the UPA counterproposal, as the UPA, it feels, has refused the JDC proposition.

Rabbi Heller asked, assuming that the campaign for \$14,000,000 was out, was the JDC willing to consider the proposal for a \$100,000,000 campaign at once of the United Jewish Appeal.

Mr. Levy said that the JDC will take under consideration how it will meet its problem. The consideration of how it will meet that problem will affect its attitude to the proposal.

The meeting adjourned at 12 noon.

. . . .



October 8, 1945

Mr. H. Ehrenreich, Secretary
Berl Katznelson Memorial Colony
41 East 42nd St.
New York 17, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Ehrenreich:

In reply to your kind letter of
August 31 - I shall be very pleased to serve
as Honorary Vice-Chairman of the Berl Katznelson
Memorial Committee.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

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

October 11, 1945

FROM: HENRY MONTOR

The budget of the Jewish Agency and the Keren Hayesod was forwarded by Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, and that of the Jewish National Fund by Dr. Abraham Granovsky, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Keren Kayemet in Jerusalem.

Jewish Agency (excess of expenditures over income)	LP 985,000
Jewish National Fund(" " " ")	<u>1,100,000</u>
	<u>LP2,085,000</u>

HM:BG
Enc. 2

JEWISH AGENCY AND PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD)
Budget for the fiscal year 5706 (October 1, 1945 - September 30, 1946)

Transcript of cable from Eliezer Kaplan, Treasurer, Jewish Agency, Jerusalem:

" 1. <u>Immigration, Housing and Relief to Refugees</u>	<u>LP</u>	<u>\$</u>
Rescue and Relief activities	200,000	810,000
Transportation of Refugees	200,000	810,000
Participation in Youth Aliyah	650,000	2,632,500
Care of immigrants, initial accommodations, etc.	500,000	2,025,000
Training offices abroad, administration, etc.	125,000	506,250
Housing and camps for immigrants	<u>700,000</u>	<u>2,835,000</u>
Total	2,375,000	9,618,750
II. <u>Agricultural Settlement</u>		
Consolidation of existing settlements	600,000	2,430,000
Establishment of new settlements	400,000	1,620,000
Investments in agricultural and water companies	100,000	405,000
Loans to citrus growers, etc.	50,000	202,500
Agricultural Research Station	35,000	141,750
Technical Department and miscellaneous	9,000	36,450
Agricultural settlement and economic enterprises for ex-soldiers	<u>950,000</u>	<u>3,847,500</u>
Total	2,144,000	8,683,200
III. <u>Labor Department</u>		
Labor exchanges in towns and villages, fishing and maritime activities, vocational training of adults and working youths, etc.	150,000	607,500
IV. <u>Aid to Trade and Industry and Investments</u>		
Promotion of industrial enterprises	60,000	243,000
Crafts and Small Trade Department	30,000	121,500
Economic Research Institute	10,000	40,500
Department of Statistics	5,000	20,250
Post-War Planning	25,000	101,250
Investments in Maritime, Shipping and Air Companies	100,000	405,000
Investments in other companies	<u>220,000</u>	<u>891,000</u>
Total	450,000	1,822,500
V. <u>National Organization and Security</u>		
Political Department; soldiers' welfare; help to soldiers' families, etc.	710,000	2,875,500
Jewish Agency offices abroad	<u>60,000</u>	<u>243,000</u>
Total	770,000	3,118,500

VI. <u>Education and Culture</u>		<u>LP</u>	<u>\$</u>
Grants to Vaad Leumi for Education			
Budget		120,000	486,000
Bialik Foundation		12,000	48,600
Participation in Budget Youth Department		10,000	40,500
Grants to University, Technion, Nautical School		<u>18,000</u>	<u>72,900</u>
Total		160,000	648,000
VII. <u>Religious Affairs</u>			
Grants to Rabbis, Yeshivoh, etc.		16,000	64,800
Rabbi Kook Institute		<u>8,000</u>	<u>32,400</u>
Total		24,000	97,200
VIII. <u>Grants to Educational Cultural, Sport, Social Welfare Institutions</u>		43,000	174,150
IX. <u>Loan Service</u>			
Repayment of loans from Lloyds Bank and others		250,000	1,012,500
X. <u>Administration</u>			
Keren Hayesod		45,000	182,250
Jewish Agency		<u>42,000</u>	<u>170,100</u>
Total		87,000	352,350
XI. <u>Reserve</u>		47,000	190,350
TOTAL BUDGET 5706		<u>6,500,000</u>	<u>26,325,000</u>

The total LP 6,500,000 includes Grants and Participations LP 500,000 (\$2,025,000) of which Relief to Refugees LP 200,000 (\$810,000) Political Department activities LP 150,000 (\$607,500) Ex-Soldiers' Resettlement LP 150,000 (\$607,500).

Absorption of immigrants and children and resettlement of ex-servicemen will require additional enormous amounts.

Housing and initial accommodation of each thousand immigrants require from the Jewish Agency LP 100,000 (\$405,000).

Maintenance of each child from Youth Aliyah requires LP 140 (\$567) annually apart from Housing. Women's Organizations promised to provide in 5706

for maintenance of 5000 to 6000 children and the balance to be supplied from Jewish Agency.

We are faced with problem of housing 7000 ex-soldiers to be demobilized soon - part already discharged - and we are faced with necessity of providing for agricultural settlement of 1600 ex-soldiers.

The above budget, which is still subject to alterations, is inadequate but covers the most urgent needs."



JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)

Budget for the fiscal year 5706 (October 1, 1945 - September 30, 1946)

Transcript of cable from Dr. A. Granovsky, Director, Keren Kayemeth, Jerusalem:

"The following budget for the fiscal year 5706 is subject to final adjustments and approval by the Board of Directors at its meeting in mid-October.

		<u>LP</u>	<u>\$</u>
I. <u>Land Purchase</u>			
Rural land (purchases in 4 main regions)	4,055,000	16,422,750	
Rural land previously acquired (mainly compensations to tenants)	125,000	506,250	
Rural housing land (in and near settlements not established on Keren Kayemeth land)	140,000	567,000	
Urban housing land (mainly near Tel Aviv)	<u>700,000</u>	<u>2,835,000</u>	
Total	5,020,000	20,331,000	
II. <u>Maintenance of Land</u>			
(Guarding, supervision, fencing, ploughing, cultivation, legal expenses, survey work)	65,000	263,250	
III. <u>Land Development and Improvement</u>			
Amelioration and reclamation	50,000	202,500	
Development work in the Negev	25,000	101,250	
Town planning	<u>2,700</u>	<u>10,935</u>	
Total	77,700	314,685	
IV. <u>Hydrological, Drainage, Anti-Malarial Work</u>			
Anti-malarial drainage and supervision	10,900	44,145	
Agricultural drainage work	12,000	48,600	
Hydrological research and survey work	<u>17,000</u>	<u>68,850</u>	
Total	39,900	161,595	
V. <u>Property and Local Taxes</u>	20,000	81,000	
VI. <u>Road Construction</u>	40,700	164,835	
VII. <u>Buildings</u>	5,000	20,250	
VIII. <u>Afforestation</u>			
Upkeep existing forests 3,665,000 trees covering 15,840 dunams	26,800	108,540	
Planting 460,000 saplings on 2,000 dunams	<u>28,200</u>	<u>114,210</u>	
Total	55,000	222,750	
IX. <u>Advances, Loans and Grants</u>			
(mainly directly to settler groups in connection with establishment of new agricultural settlements)	40,000	152,000	
X. <u>Participation in Land, Water and Development Companies</u>	25,000	101,250	

	<u>LP</u>	<u>\$</u>
<u>XI. Interest on:</u>		
Loans	90,000	364,500
Debentures	8,000	32,400
Living legacies	<u>32,000</u>	<u>129,600</u>
Total	130,000	526,500
<u>XII. Loan Service</u>		
Redemption of Debentures	18,000	72,900
Repayment of loans reaching final maturity in 5706 or payable at creditors' option	316,000	1,279,800
Loans earmarked for housing purposes repayable when building schemes realizable and progressing	<u>305,000</u>	<u>1,235,250</u>
Total	639,000	2,587,950
<u>XIII. Organization, Information, Administration</u>	122,800	497,340
TOTAL BUDGET 5706	<u>6,280,100</u>	<u>25,434,405</u>

Postwar transition period demands accelerated program land acquisition for new agricultural settlements and housing for returning soldiers and new immigrants. Agricultural settlement waiting list already comprises 20 organized soldiers groups and 30 groups trained settlers already waiting 4 to 7 years. Minimum areas available only for 30 agricultural settlements thus leaving 20 groups wholly unprovided with land. Furthermore economic basis first 30 settlements requires purchase additional 50,000 dunams. Further 50,000 dunams urgently needed for same reason for completion existing agricultural settlements. Although anticipate demands for land for many additional soldier groups presently in formation and groups trained settlers here or expected from abroad during coming months, only most pressing needs have been listed for financial reasons.

Grave housing situation which required our intervention already last year further deteriorated owing demobilization in progress, arrival thousands new immigrants and natural increase population. Extremely high building costs inevitable demand Keren Kayometha increasing participation by purchase 3,000 urban and 1,250 rural dunams for housing 50,000 to 70,000 persons which extremely costly.

All quoted items land purchase refer to transactions already in negotiation."

C
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Copy to Dr. Lilner

THE AMERICAN JEWISH

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, Inc.

270 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.

October 12, 1945

**United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N.Y.**

Attention Mr. Henry Montor.

Dear Mr. Montor:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 8, 1945, enclosing copy of certain resolutions.

At a meeting of a Committee representing the Joint Distribution Committee and a Committee representing the United Palestine Appeal, held at the Hotel Biltmore on Sunday, October 7th, the Joint Distribution Committee presented a formal request that it be permitted to conduct a supplementary campaign under the provision of the United Jewish Appeal agreement for 1945, reading as follows: (Article 10, last line)

"In the event of an emergency arising affecting one or more of the three agencies, which cannot be financed out of its share of the proceeds of the U.J.A., that agency may with the consent of the Members of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc., undertake a supplementary appeal."

At that meeting, certain of the matters covered by the resolutions were referred to and were considered. The Joint Distribution Committee is still of the opinion expressed at that meeting that the proposals of the resolution will not to any extent whatsoever meet the emergency needs of the J.D.C. In order to meet this problem, we shall at the earliest date possible call a meeting of our Board of Directors in New York City.

In the recitals that accompany the resolutions there is a statement that might imply that the meeting held on October 1st, called by the United Palestine Appeal, was a joint meeting of representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal. We wish to make clear that the Joint Distribution Committee was not represented, and no invitation was extended to the Joint Distribution Committee to be represented at that meeting.

Sincerely yours,

**/s/ Joseph C. Hyman
Joseph C. Hyman
Executive Vice-Chairman**

JCH:12

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

MEMORANDUM

Date October 12, 1945

To Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver

From Rabbi James G. Heller

Subject

I send you herewith a copy of a memorandum that I have just circulated among the members of the Board of Directors of the United Palestine Appeal.

I shall be glad to have your comments.

JGH:MBG
Enc.

MEMORANDUM

Date October 11, 1945

To Members of Board of Directors of UPA

From Rabbi James G. Heller, National Chairman

Subject

I want to bring you up-to-date on the question of financing that has been discussed as between the United Palestine Appeal and the Joint Distribution Committee.

On September 20th and 21st the Joint Distribution Committee convened a meeting in New York to discuss its financial requirements. Invitations had been extended to a selected number of community leaders. A review was given of the situation in Europe. The JDC officers stated that an amount of \$14,000,000 was required to cover needs during the last three months of 1945, and that this sum was in addition to the amount expected by JDC from the proceeds of the 1945 United Jewish Appeal.

A committee of ten persons of those attending the gathering was formed to consider practical steps. This committee was of the opinion that the JDC should go out on an emergency campaign. Inasmuch as the UJA agreement provides that separate emergency campaigns require the consent of the other partners to the agreement, the committee approached the UPA for its consent. While deeply regretting that its partner in the UJA had not availed itself of the procedure established in the UJA agreement, UPA, ignoring the indirectness of the approach, decided to take counsel of a wider circle of representative American Jews and invited 270 leaders from all parts of the United States and from 108 cities to meet in New York on October 1st. Among them were heads of major Welfare Funds, leaders of Community Councils, all those who had been invited to the JDC meeting, as well as members of the Boards of the JDC and UPA. Eighty of the invitees attended in person, but scores of others expressed their views in writing. Some urged that the JDC be allowed to conduct an emergency campaign for \$14,000,000, but the overwhelming majority expressed themselves against it. They felt that such a campaign was not feasible; that it represented a departure from the principles of welfare fund campaigning; that, coming on the very eve of the 1946 campaign, it would seriously affect its results. Some emphasized that they were included in War Chests, which made impossible any thought of emergency campaigns at this time.

However, the problem was considered from far larger aspects at the meeting on October 1st. After members of the committee who had approached the UPA presented the reasons for their decision and urged the UPA and those present to accept the plan of a separate emergency campaign, the whole problem of the situation of the Jews in Europe was reviewed in its totality by various community spokesmen and leaders of the UPA. These are some of the points that were made:

- 1) The needs of the Jews in Europe, both for immediate and permanent help, are so vast that they cannot be dealt with piecemeal or met in the main, out of Jewish philanthropic resources. Instead, all the Jewish organizations concerned should make coordinated efforts to press governments and intergovernmental agencies to assume their proper responsibilities and to provide the bulk of the means required for temporary assistance as well as for the emigration and settlement outside Europe of large numbers of our brethren who cannot or will not return to, or remain any longer in the countries of their previous abode; these funds to be made available out of large sums of money which governments are granting in generous measure to others; out of resources which UNRRA has

at its disposal; out of assets valued at billions of dollars which properly belong to the Jewish people, consisting of the property of Jewish communities which have been destroyed, and of individual Jews who perished and left no heirs.

2) At the same time it was obvious that the coordinated approach of American Jewry to governments and inter-governmental agencies would have to be accompanied by its own financial contribution. It was recognized that American Jews owe a far greater financial responsibility than has thus far been shown.

3) It was pointed out that the problem of the Jews of Europe is indissolubly linked with the fate of Palestine as was underlined dramatically and unmistakably in the reports of Earl G. Harrison to President Truman, and of General William O'Dwyer to the War Refugee Board. Both stated that without Palestine there is no solution of the problem of the Jews of Europe.

4) The urgency in planning and fund-raising that faces us is not restricted to one or another agency. It is a total problem that can be met only by a total, all-embracing effort. From the point of view of emergency requirements, UPA has a deeply disturbing problem since the agencies in Palestine ended the year 5705 with a large deficit and are now operating on the 5706 budgets of over \$52,000,000, in comparison with the budget of \$34,000,000 for 5705. The present budgets do not take into account any large-scale immigration and settlement plans which would require international assistance, but only the most pressing tasks of absorbing refugees, including some 7,500 children, most of them orphans, rescued from the European holocaust; assisting in the settlement of discharged servicemen and in the general reconversion of the country's economy to enable it to cope with peacetime requirements.

A resolution presented by Irwin Spiegel, Chairman of the 1945 Allcations Committee of the Newark UJA, was thereupon adopted, calling on JDC and UPA to launch forthwith, through the UJA, a 1946 campaign for \$100,000,000 and to convene at once a national conference to acquaint American Jews with the pressing reasons for such action. Regarding the question of budgetary requirements of the JDC for the last three months of 1945, it was suggested that UPA and JDC should get together to consider this problem of financing.

On October 7th we met with JDC representatives to consider the latter's formal request for consent to a \$14,000,000 emergency campaign for JDC. We urged that the situation could be remedied much more effectively by joint action on the scale of a \$100,000,000 UJA campaign.

It is our hope that the JDC will finally accept this proposal as the most effective way of meeting - as far as it is possible from non-governmental resources - the common needs of JDC and UPA. If all American Jews can now be united in a vigorous program to bring about governmental action, and if, at the same time, we appeal to the vision and generosity of American Jewry through a \$100,000,000 campaign of the UJA, launched at once, we can meet in far more substantial measure than at present our responsibilities to our brethren abroad, helping them in their immediate needs and paving for most of them the way to Palestine.

I send you this summary as preparation for the next meeting of the Board.

JGH/MBG

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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

October 12, 1945

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

I hope you will not mind my sending you this reminder that we are very anxious to obtain an article from you on the twentieth anniversary of the United Palestine Appeal. I should greatly appreciate your letting me know at the earliest opportunity how soon I can expect to receive this article.

With many thanks for your cooperation --

Sincerely yours,

Ethel L. Lazarus

Ethel L. Lazarus
Director of Publicity

ELL:AB





JEWISH NATIONAL FUND, Inc.

41 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: VANDERBILT 6-3780

November 1, 1945.

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Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Ansel Road and E. 106th St
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver,

As you probably know, Dr. Abraham Granovsky, Chairman and Managing Director of the Keren Kayemeth in Jerusalem, is en route to New York and is expected to arrive here next Monday or Tuesday. He has been requested by the Board of Directors of the Keren Kayemeth to undertake this trip to the United States to acquaint American Jewry with our post-war Goulath Ha'aretz program which would make possible the absorption and settlement of the 1,000,000 Jews in accordance with the plans that have been formulated by the London Zionist Conference.

Dr. Granovsky's first presentation will be made at a Luncheon-Reception which is being tendered in his honor by the Board of Directors of the Jewish National Fund of America on Sunday, November 11th, 1 P.M. at the Waldorf Astoria, New York. In behalf of the Board, I extend to you a most cordial invitation to attend and address the gathering.

I earnestly entreat you to be with us on this occasion. In our efforts for the abrogation of the White Paper, emphasis has been laid, up to date, largely on the issue of immigration. The arrival of Dr. Granovsky, who is a recognized authority on the land problem, affords us an effective opportunity to focus public attention on the other phase of our struggle - the right of Jews to buy land in the Jewish National Home, a right which is being denied us in 95% of the territory west of the Jordan.

It would be especially helpful to our cause if your eloquent voice would be raised on the specific land issue which involves discriminatory legislation not only against Jews who intend going to Palestine but also against those who have already been admitted and against Jews who are citizens of the United States.

Looking forward with a great deal of anticipation and pleasure to seeing you on November 11th at the Waldorf Astoria,

Sincerely yours,

Morris Rothenberg
MORRIS ROTHENBERG
President

MR/bfa

MAX ENGELBERG
417 FRICK BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA.
COURT 1117

November 1, 1945

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

My dear Dr. Silver:

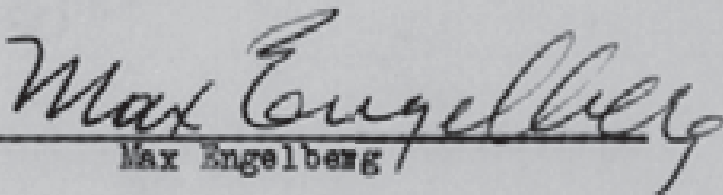
May I express to you my belated thanks for the spiritual and practical pleasure you have afforded me as well as the over 1,200 guests, who were present at the Dinner, which Pittsburgh and Tri-State Jewish National Fund Council have tendered in your honor.

We have received calls and letters from many, many of the guests present at the dinner expressing to us their thanks for affording them the pleasant and inspiring opportunity to hear your address, which has truly given us all a great moral uplift. The members of the Testimonial Dinner Committee, as well as myself, are truly grateful to you for honoring us with your presence and address. Your gracious acceptance of our invitation to be our honored guest at the Dinner is in a great measure responsible for the over-capacity attendance, which has enabled us to raise the magnificent sum of \$52,000 for Palestine land-redemption purposes. I know that this achievement will also be to you a source of personal pride.

Within the next few days, we will send you the Album, which I am certain you will consider as one of the mementos, which will always bring you great pleasure. May G-d grant you many, many more years of happy life, in which you can continue your great services in behalf of our people and Zion. May we all soon be blessed with the joy of seeing the fulfillment of Israel's ancient dream of "shivas Tzion."

Again thanking you most sincerely for all you helped us achieve and wishing you the fullest measure of success in all your great efforts in behalf of Eretz Israel, I am,

Sincerely yours,


Max Engelberg