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United Jewish Appeal, United Palestine Appeal, 1946-1947.

CONFIDENTIAL

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE
APPEAL, HELD AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1946 AT 2:30 P.M.

PRESENT: Rudolf G. Sonneborn, presiding, Miss Juliet N. Benjamin, Mendel Fisher, Herman Hollander (presided after departure of Rudolf G. Sonneborn), Judge Bernard A. Rosenblatt, Robert Szold.

Miss Sarah Behrman, Sidney Green, Gottlieb Hammer, Ellis Radinsky, Harry Seeve.

PURCHASE OF SURPLUS MILITARY COMMODITIES

Mr. Sonneborn reported that the United Palestine Appeal had been asked by Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, treasurer of the Jewish Agency to establish credit with the Office of the Foreign Liquidations Commissioner in order to enable the Jewish Agency to purchase materials, needed in Palestine, from the American military surplus stock depots in Europe.

Mr. Seeve reported on the history of the Jewish Agency relationship with the O.F.L.C. It had started through the American Council of Volunteer Agencies of which the U.P.A. is a member. The American Council had reached an agreement with the O.F.L.C. to grant its member agencies priority in the purchase of surplus military stocks for use in their relief activities. The agencies are also allowed a 40% discount on all purchases made under this agreement.

Mr. Hammer who had been acting in behalf of the Jewish Agency in this matter reported that as a result of this agreement the Jewish Agency, through the membership of the U.P.A. had been permitted to purchase quantities of such stocks totalling about one-half million dollars. An example of the purchases made under this program is "Camp Pittsburgh". The entire camp including barracks, cots, tents, utensils, etc., was purchased. It is estimated that this camp material, which is expected in Palestine momentarily, will accomodate many thousands of refugees.

The Agency is anxious to purchase more materials which it needs immediately in Palestine. Previous purchases had been made on the basis of a credit established by the Joint Distribution Committee for all voluntary agencies. Because of the many agencies which are drawing on this credit the Jewish Agency was not permitted to extend its purchases. Only an individual credit would enable the Jewish Agency to take advantage of every opportunity to purchase such materials. In view of the fact that the American Council of Voluntary Agencies had concluded the original agreement with the O.F.L.C., only American voluntary agencies which are members of the Council can get credit from the O.F.L.C. The Agency therefore asked U.P.A. to apply for a credit of two million dollars for immediate purchases to be amortized over a period of three years.

Mr. Hammer further reported that he had met the previous day with representatives of the O.F.L.C. in Washington and had discussed the possibility of establishing this credit. The representative of the O.F.L.C. had reacted affirmatively to Mr. Hammer's inquiry and had suggested that the proper application in the form of a resolution be made by the governing body of the U.P.A. He had indicated that he would facilitate the granting of this credit in order to enable the Jewish Agency to take immediate advantage of the possibilities for acquiring

surplus stocks in Europe. Mr. Hammer had therefore suggested to the U.P.A. that an immediate meeting of the Executive Board be convened to discuss this matter.

(At this point Mr. Sonneborn left the meeting and Mr. Hollander assumed the chair.) Before leaving Mr. Sonneborn asked that his vote be cast approving the resolution.

Judge Rosenblatt inquired as to the propriety of the U.P.A. assuming such an obligation. He felt that it would more properly belong to the American office of the Keren Hayesod.

Mr. Hammer pointed out that this procedure was necessitated by the fact that the U.P.A. is the member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies which was responsible for the agreement covering voluntary agency's rights to surplus commodities.

Mr. Hollander suggested that the procedure outlined be followed and that the Keren Hayesod governing body meet immediately to discuss this matter and provide a counter guarantee for the commitments which would be undertaken as a result of such a credit.

Judge Rosenblatt declared that he was quite satisfied to proceed in this manner as long as it was technically required. He felt, however, that it was unwise to establish a precedent for such activities for the U.P.A.

The question of the proper delegation of such responsibility to the Keren Hayesod was further discussed by Mr. Fisher and Miss Sarah Behrman, during which time Mr. Fisher inquired as to the exact functions of the American Council for Voluntary Agencies.

Mr. Seeve explained that the American Council was primarily interested in facilitating the American functions of voluntary fund raising agencies; its interest in the purchasing program of the O.F.L.C. is merely accidental.

Miss Benjamin reported that the Hadassah which is also a member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies had also made some purchases and had asked the Jewish Agency to represent them in further efforts.

Judge Rosenblatt then moved that a proper resolution be drafted to be presented to the O.F.L.C. and that an additional resolution be adopted enumerating conditions under which the U.P.A. should undertake this action. (Appendix A and B.)

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Hollander and unanimously adopted.

The meeting was then adjourned.

HS:CL

APPENDIX A

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
On August 29, 1946

BE IT RESOLVED that the United Palestine Appeal Incorporated authorizes its officers and the same are hereby authorized to negotiate and conclude a credit arrangement with the Offices of Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, Washington, D.C., to the end that a credit will be extended to the United Palestine Appeal not exceeding \$2,000,000.00 and will be made available to be repaid over a period of three years in the following manner:

15% to be paid 90 days after signing of a specific contract.

18-1/3% payable six months after signing of a contract.

33-1/3% on the first day of June of each of the two succeeding years.

Interest on the unpaid balance to be paid annually, at the rate of 2-3/8%.

IT BEING FURTHER UNDERSTOOD that all purchases under this credit arrangement will be made before February 28, 1947.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Chairman, Executive Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the United Palestine Appeal Incorporated are hereby authorized to sign all necessary documents of sales contracts, etc. of the United Palestine Appeal Incorporated.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the representatives of the United Palestine Appeal Incorporated to be designated at a subsequent date are authorized to sign purchase orders on behalf of the United Palestine Appeal.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED
PALESTINE APPEAL
On August 29, 1946

(1) Having been requested by the Jewish Agency for Palestine to assist them in the procurement of surplus stocks available for sale to member agencies of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies, the Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal Incorporated has granted authority to certain officers of the United Palestine Appeal Incorporated to negotiate a credit from the Office of Foreign Liquidation Commissioner of Washington, D.C. under the following terms and conditions:

(1) A maximum of \$2,000,000.00 amortizable over a period of three years, namely:

15% to be paid 90 days after signing of a specific sales contract.
18-1/3% payable six months after signing of a contract.
33-1/3% on the first day of June of each of the two succeeding years.

Interest on the unpaid balance to be paid annually, at the rate of 2-3/8%.

(2) That the United Palestine Appeal Incorporated receive in writing from the Palestine Foundation Fund, Keren Hayesod, New York, a guarantee for the fulfillment of all commitments made under this agreement by the representatives of the United Palestine Appeal Incorporated acting on behalf of the Jewish Agency for Palestine under this credit, and that the Keren Hayesod authorize the United Palestine Appeal Incorporated to deduct said payments from its remittance to the Palestine Foundation Fund.

(3) That a representative of the Palestine Foundation Fund, Keren Hayesod, New York, participate with the representatives of the United Palestine Appeal Incorporated and the Jewish Agency for Palestine in the negotiations for this credit.

(4) IT BEING FURTHER UNDERSTOOD that this arrangement does not create a precedent and is being entered into only because of the exigencies of the situation and the need for quick action in order to enable the Jewish Agency for Palestine to take full advantage of the surplus stocks available abroad.

CONFIDENTIAL

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
HELD AT THE OFFICES OF THE UPA ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16th AT 12 NOON

PRESENT: Herman L. Weisman, presiding. Mrs. Abraham N. Geller, Abraham Goodman, Henry Montor, Charles Ress, Judge Bernard A. Rosenblatt, Rudolf G. Sonneborn, David Wertheim, Dr. Stephen S. Wise. (Dr. Wise presided during first part of the meeting until Mr. Weisman's arrival.)

Sidney Green, Ellis Radinsky, Dr. Martin Rosenbluth, Harry Seeve.

UJA AGREEMENT FOR 1947

MR. MONTOR reported that at a joint meeting of the sub-committees of the UPA and the Joint Distribution Committee held in June of this year, it had been agreed in principle that there should be a UJA for 1947 and that the conditions of the agreement for that year should approximate the conditions in force during 1945 and 1946. There had been recognition of the fact that the needs for 1947 for both agencies would probably exceed those of 1946, but no goal could be established before the National Conference of the UJA. An agreement had been reached by the two committees that in the event there should be a substantial increase of immigration into Palestine consideration would be given to the greater needs of the UPA.

Mr. Montor also reported that in a cablegram received from the Jewish Agency the total of the estimated requirements of its various departments for the year 5707 approximated \$56,000,000. This, however, is not the final budget of the Jewish Agency. The Keren Kayemeth had also announced a tentative budget of \$27,000,000.

Mr. Montor moved:

That a committee be appointed to write the agreement with the JDC for 1947, and together with the JDC determine the position of the National Refugee Service in that agreement.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Sonneborn and unanimously carried.

LABOR ZIONIST FUND-RAISING

MR. MONTOR declared that the UPA should be concerned with the two campaigns now being conducted by the Labor Zionist movement in this country. He felt that although the Labor Zionist organizations had sovereign rights, they were related to the Zionist movement and should subject themselves to Zionist discipline and determine their activities with regard to the greater Zionist interests. The ancillary campaigns now being conducted by the Labor Zionists are harmful to the greater effort of the UPA which is the central fund-raising instrument for the basic Zionist funds, he declared.

He referred first to the Gewerkshafte campaign which had been approved by the World Zionist Congresses only as a secondary and supplementary effort, but which is being carried out on a very large scale and is in conflict with the larger effort of the UPA. At present its stated goal is \$5,000,000. He believed that the matter should be discussed and stated the hope that the World Zionist Congress would be able to give some time to it.

The Labor Zionists are also conducting a special campaign for relief in Europe. It is unjust, Mr. Montor declared, for a section of the organized Zionist movement to conduct such campaigns at a moment when the central Zionist fund-raising instrument is associated with the JDC in a large over-all campaign for relief and for Palestine

upbuilding. The JDC, he declared, is providing the funds for the relief activities of all the different Zionist groups in Europe, Labor Zionists, Mizrachi, etc. In answer to a question from several members of the Executive Committee, he declared that the JDC had called attention to the campaigns and had suggested that Zionist discipline demand the elimination of this competition. Community leaders and Welfare Funds have written questioning the propriety of this action.

MR. WERTHEIM declared that the Gewerkshafen is legally empowered to conduct its campaigns and that the UPA has no right to interfere with its efforts since it is not a part of the UPA campaign. It is natural, he declared, for an organization to grow and to ask for larger funds at a moment when larger funds are available.

He admitted that some of the propaganda used by the Gewerkshafen may have been misleading in claiming activities which are being carried out by the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth. He believed that the attention of the Labor Zionists should be called to this matter, otherwise there is no violation and no conflict with the larger campaigns since local Gewerkshafen drives are timed to follow after the local UJA campaigns have been completed. In referring to the Labor Zionists' relief campaign Mr. Wertheim asserted that the JDC does not object to a similar campaign by the Jewish Labor Committee. The funds of the JDC in Europe are being distributed by non-Zionists. This fact together with the JDC acquiescence in a Jewish Labor Committee campaign have served to strengthen the position of non-Zionists in Europe, particularly within the labor movement. The Labor Zionists in America must somehow demonstrate their interest in European relief and must provide direct assistance to labor groups in Europe in order to counteract the influence of the Labor Committee.

REPORT ON NEW YORK UPA CONFERENCE

MR. RADINSKY reported that the conference held in New York on October 6th at the Commodore Hotel under the sponsorship of the New York UPA had been very successful. The attendance at all the sessions was greater than had been anticipated. The morning session was devoted to reports from several members of the Council of Organizations for Palestine who had recently visited Europe. The spirit of the meeting was enthusiastic. It was an effective demonstration of greater support for the work in Palestine. More than 3,000 delegates attended the afternoon session which was under the chairmanship of Judge Morris Rothenberg and heard reports and messages from Rabbi Joseph H. Lookstein, Judge Bernard A. Rosenblatt, Attorney General Nathaniel L. Goldstein, Miss Freda Kirchway (editor of The Nation), Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Mr. Jacob Sincoff and Mr. Henry Montor. The dinner session which was attended by approximately 1,000 people, heard addresses by Mr. James G. McDonald and Governor Thomas E. Dewey. Mr. Radinsky reported that Mr. Samuel Hausman, president of the Board of the New York UPA as well as the other members of the Board worked assiduously and were in the main responsible for the success of the conference.

Mr. Weisman stated his regret that the members of the Executive Committee had not been consulted to a greater degree in the preparations for the conference. He felt that the officers of the organization and the members of the Executive Committee should be given greater responsibility in the determination of the programs and policies of the day by day activities of the UPA. The overemphasis of the political problems of the Zionist movement, at the Conference, was the result of this failure to consult the Executive Committee.

Mr. Montor said that Mr. Weisman's suggestion was well taken. He was very anxious that more of the leaders of the UPA devote time to the problems of the organization. It is regrettable that many meetings of both the Executive Committee and the sub-committees were not well attended. With regard to the conference, he pointed out, that it was traditional to invite the leaders of the agencies to speak of the activities of their respective bodies. If they failed to emphasize the funds

there is little we can do. It was also proper to invite Zionist leaders, who, besides occupying positions of leadership in the UPA were concerned with one or another of the political aspects of the Zionist movement. Such leaders had always taken advantage of the platform provided by the UPA to voice their current views, whether they were dominant or not. It would hardly be proper for the UPA to censor these expressions.

JUDGE ROTHENBERG suggested that in the future meetings of the Executive Committee and the sub-committees be called for late in the afternoon rather than at noon since it is difficult for most people to attend noon hour meetings.

INTER-CITY COMMITTEE

MR. MONTOR reported on a sub-committee meeting of representatives of the UPA and JDC with the representatives of the Inter-City Committee which was held in Chicago on Wednesday, October 9th. Mr. Isaac Levy and Mr. Harold Linder represented the JDC while Mr. Charles Ress and Mr. Joel Gross together with Mr. Montor represented the UPA. Mr. Joseph E. Beck, Executive Director of the NRS attended the meeting as an observer.

Mr. Montor reviewed the history of the Inter-City Committee. The group comprises a number of the larger welfare funds throughout the country. It is headed by Mr. Abraham Srere of Detroit, Michigan; among its leading figures are Mr. Samuel Goldstein, Executive Director of the Chicago Jewish Federation and Mr. Isidor Sobeloff, Executive Director, Detroit Jewish Federation. The Inter-City Committee which was organized in 1945 during the dissolution of the UJA had originally made application for representation on the governing bodies of the JDC and the UPA. It had subsequently changed its position and had instead requested such representation on the governing board of the UJA. After clearing with both the JDC and the UPA a formal application had been submitted to the UJA. The sub-committees which met on October 7th discussed this application.

Prior to the meeting, the JDC and the UPA representatives convened separately in order to arrive at an understanding among themselves. At this earlier meeting Mr. Levy had proposed that the JDC and the UPA should insist upon participation in the selection of the representatives to be chosen from the communities included in the Inter-City Committee.

Most of the members of the sub-committees felt, however, that any person appointed by these communities would strengthen the UJA because only active local leaders could be candidates for such appointments. It was also recognized that the granting of minority representation to these communities could in no way alter the basic structure and authority of the corporate body of the UJA, its Board of Directors or the corporate structure and authority of the UPA and the JDC. These new people would have power only in the conduct of the campaigns as represented in the function of the administrative and executive committees of the UJA.

At the larger meeting of the representatives of the UJA agencies and the Inter-City Committee it was proposed that an administrative committee of the UJA consist of 18 members; 6 to be appointed by the JDC, 6 by the UPA and 6 members to represent the communities; the representatives from the communities to be chosen by the Inter-City Committee and the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds; the Executive Committee should consist of 45 members selected in the same proportion. It had also been proposed that the community representatives be chosen as follows: 2 or 3 from the New York UJA; 4 or 5 by the Inter-City Committee; and 3 to represent the different regions of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

MR. LEVY had added the proviso that there be 14 members from the communities and these members, divided equally, should automatically become members of the

Boards of the JDC and the UPA. Mr. Levy feared that without affiliation with either of the two agencies the 1/3 representation from the communities would determine the balance of power and would be able to control the Administrative Committee.

The Inter-City Committee representatives had objected to this proposal. Mr. Ress and Mr. Gross would not go along with Mr. Levy's proposal but felt that the representatives from the communities should have the option of becoming members of the two boards.

The administrative committee of the UJA is planning to consider this matter further at its meeting on Friday, October 18th. The problem is urgent now because of the importance of these community leaders to the 1947 campaign.

In answer to a question from Dr. Wise, Mr. Montor declared that he favored cooperation with the Welfare Fund leaders. This would bring them closer to the campaigns and yet retain the integrity and autonomy of the agencies.

MR. RESS declared that he agreed with Mr. Levy only in the proposal that the UJA participate in the selection of the community representatives. He expressed the fear that otherwise these representatives would become a controlling factor in the UJA and, through it, in the agencies. The suggestion that the representatives be chosen by the regions of CJFWF had, however, cancelled out Mr. Levy's proposal. Mr. Ress could not see how the UJA could have a voice in the election of representatives from the regions.

In the discussion which followed, Judge Rothenberg, Mr. Weisman and Mr. Montor reiterated their approval of a plan for cooperation with the community leaders. Mr. Montor described the function of the Administrative Committee of the UJA and its Executive Committee. Neither of these bodies have authority in the establishment of policy but are concerned only with the mechanics of campaigning.

JUDGE ROTHENBERG understood that no Welfare Fund executives would be appointed.

MR. WEISMAN moved:

That it is the consensus of the Executive Committee of the UPA that its representatives favor the inclusion of community representatives on the Administrative and Executive Committees of the UJA, but that details and mechanics of such representation should be deferred until the principle is established.

The motion was seconded and carried.

RICHARD CROSSMAN TOUR

MR. RADINSKY reported that at the suggestion of the leaders of the UPA of England, the UPA is sponsoring a series of five addresses by Richard H.S. Crossman in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Pittsburgh. Mr. Crossman is a leading Laborite member of Parliament and was a member of the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee for Palestine.

NATIONAL REFUGEE SERVICE

MR. MONTOR reported on a meeting held with representatives of the JDC and the NRS to discuss an application for additional allocation which had been submitted by the NRS. The NRS had received \$925,000 as its original allocation out of the proceeds of the UJA. In June of 1946 a special sub-committee of the JDC and the UPA had voted the NRS an additional \$500,000. In September the NRS submitted an allocation for an additional allotment of \$1,294,687.00. At the meeting reported on by

Mr. Montor, this last application had been discussed. There had been agreement on the part of the representatives of both the JDC and the UPA that the UJA should allocate to the NRS at this time only such funds as it needs to meet its minimal requirements for the remainder of the year 1946. Mr. Montor had proposed the sum of \$500,000 which was declared to be inadequate. The committee had then approved, for recommendation to its respective parent organizations, an allocation of \$700,000 which, together with the \$238,000 remaining in the account of the NRS, would give that organization sufficient funds to meet its minimal requirements.

MR. SONNEBORN moved:

That the UPA Executive Committee approve an additional allocation of \$700,000 to the NRS.

This motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

GERSHON AGRONSKY

MR. MONTOR reported his conversation with Mr. Gershon Agronsky, editor and publisher of the "Palestine Post". During recent years Mr. Agronsky had been of great service to the UPA in welcoming representatives of the UPA and community leaders who were visiting Palestine, and in advising them on their tours of the country. Mr. Agronsky had suggested that his service to the UPA could be even greater if he were officially appointed a representative of the UPA in Jerusalem.

After some discussion during which everyone expressed approval of such an arrangement, Judge Rothenberg moved:

That a committee be appointed to make the necessary arrangements with Mr. Agronsky.

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION OF THE Z.O.A.

MR. WEISMAN read a letter from Dr. Silver, president of the ZOA inviting the UPA to send delegates to the Zionist convention in Atlantic City.

MR. RESS moved:

That the chairman be authorized to appoint delegates.

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

MR. WEISMAN reported on recent negotiations between the New York UJA and the Jewish Welfare Board. As a result of his proposals the JWB had been advised that its contract with the New York UJA was being cancelled and that negotiations for the year 1947 were in order. At the last meeting of the committee appointed for this purpose it had been agreed that the JWB would receive out of the proceeds of the New York UJA in 1947 35% of the JWB's national budget. This would amount to approximately \$385,000.

Mr. Montor wished to record his disapproval of any relationship between the New York UJA and the JWB. He thought that there was no connection between the purposes of the two organizations.

JOINT DEFENSE APPEAL

MR. SONNEBORN reported that a sub-committee of the New York UJA had been

meeting with the JDA to explore a proposal that that organization participate in the New York UJA. The leaders of the JDA and some trade leaders felt that the inclusion of that organization would defer the organization of a welfare fund or trade chests in New York City. A tentative formula had been proposed to the effect that the JDA should receive \$2,000,000 out of the first \$30,000,000 raised by the New York UJA, with additional proportionate allocations from funds raised above the \$30,000,000.

MR. MONTOR declared that these exploratory discussions would be presented soon as a fait accompli to the UPA. The UPA, he said, must now seriously face the problem as to what extent this plan represented the will of the community leaders in New York City and whether it ought to yield to that demand.

MR. WEISMAN felt that the community leaders would not press this point.

MR. SONNEBORN was of the opinion that the exclusion of the JDA would hasten the organization of separate trade chests.

In such chests, Mr. Montor declared, our influence would be at a minimum.

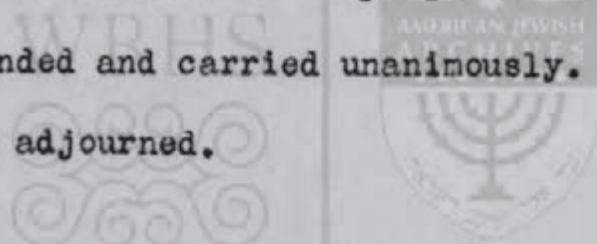
Mr. Weisman suggested that the UPA consider a long range approach to this problem by anticipating the organization of a welfare fund and undertake such an organization through the present structure of the New York UJA.

After some discussion it was moved:

That the representatives of the UPA on the Executive Committee of the New York UJA resist the inclusion of the JDA in the 1947 campaign of that organization.

This motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

The meeting was then adjourned.



UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

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

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Honorary Chairmen

ALBERT EINSTEIN
HARRY FRIEDENWALD
SOLOMON GOLDMAN
HENRY MONSKY
NATHAN STRAUS

National Chairman

CHARLES J. ROSENBLOOM

Associate Chairmen

BERNARD A. ROSENBLATT
MORRIS ROTHENBERG

National Co-Chairmen for Regions

CHARLES BROWN
For the West
JOEL GROSS
For the East
BENJAMIN R. HARRIS
For the Middle West
MORTIMER MAY
For the South
ELIHU D. STONE
For New England

Co-Chairman

Executive Committee

HERMAN L. WEISMAN

National Co-Chairmen

STEPHEN S. WISE
Chairman, Board of Directors
MRS. MOSES P. EPSTEIN
HAYIM FINEMAN
LEON GELLMAN
ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN
JAMES G. HELLER
EDMUND I. KAUFMANN
LOUIS E. LEVINthal
LOUIS LIPSKY
EMANUEL NEUMANN
CHARLES RESS
ABBA HILLEL SILVER

Chairman, National Council

HAROLD J. GOLDENBERG

National Treasurer

ABRAHAM L. LIEBOVITZ

Associate Treasurers

ABRAHAM GOODMAN
JACOB SINCOFF
MARK SUGARMAN

Executive Vice-Chairman

HENRY MONTOR

Secretary

ROBERT SILVERMAN

Associate Secretary

MENDEL N. FISHER

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

Murray Hill 2-3320
Cable Address—Palfund

September 20, 1946

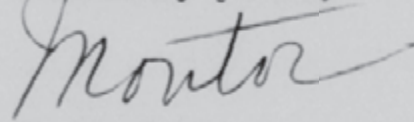
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

In view of the extraordinary nature of the \$100,000,000 campaign of the United Jewish Appeal in 1946 and in view of the obligations which may need to be assumed for 1947, I believe it important that official Zionist leadership concern itself with the attitude of labor Zionists in America toward the basic fund-raising programs under way.

I am, therefore, taking the liberty of sending you a copy of a letter which I have addressed to Mr. Louis Segal, Chairman of the Labor Zionist Committee for Relief and Rehabilitation, Inc., together with a copy of a typical letter issued by that Committee.

Cordially yours,



Henry Montor
Executive Vice-Chairman

HM:RH
Enclosures 2



They Must Never Be Homeless Again

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

41 EAST 42nd STREET

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Copy to Dr Silver

September 20, 1946

Mr. Louis Segal, Chairman
Labor Zionist Committee for Relief and Rehabilitation, Inc.
31 Union Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Segal:

I address you in your capacity as Chairman of what is denominated the Labor Zionist Committee For Relief and Rehabilitation, Inc.

It is a source of deep regret to me that this campaign should be undertaken under the sponsorship of men and women who are leaders in the Zionist movement and who presumably have a disciplined interest in the one great campaign of American Jewry to meet the overwhelming bulk of the responsibilities in Palestine and in Europe. I refer to the United Jewish Appeal.

As one who has just returned from Europe, I know how great is the responsibility borne by the J.D.C. It is true that its funds do not suffice to cover all the requirements, but certainly within the framework of its funds it is doing as good a job as human beings can accomplish. I know, moreover, that the program of the J.D.C. in Europe is one that is linked very closely with that of the Jewish Agency on many fronts.

The splendid attitude of the J.D.C. vis-a-vis the immigration program for Palestine, in regard to Nachschareth and in the maintenance of many Kibbutzim is visible on all hands. There is an identity of interest between the programs of the J.D.C. and the Jewish Agency which is reflected in substantial areas of expenditure by the J.D.C.

When the U.P.A. came into the partnership with the J.D.C. in the U.J.A., it was on the basis that the Zionist forces which were included in the U.P.A. would give their total and unreserved strength to a great campaign. In 1946 the U.J.A. undertook to raise \$100,000,000 — the greatest goal in the history of American Jewry. It is gratifying to see that American Jewry has understood the needs of Europe and Palestine and has been responding accordingly.

- 2 -

Mr. Louis Segal

September 20, 1946

Surely it is to the interests of Zionists who understand the nature of the European problem and who have a first obligation to Palestine to give their whole strength to the U.J.A. campaign. Instead, a substantial number of labor Zionists are attempting to divert the interest of American Jews and to deflect from common concentration upon the objectives of the U.J.A. and its several agencies.

The campaign of the Labor Zionist Committee for Relief and Rehabilitation, Inc. provides the opportunity also to refer to the campaign for \$5,000,000 being undertaken by the Gewerkschaften campaign. It is inevitable that with two such undertakings the labor Zionists of America should be completely unable and unequipped in manpower, in resources and in interest to play any part in the campaigns of the United Palestine Appeal and the United Jewish Appeal.

It seems to me, therefore, that there ought to be a very serious consideration by all parties concerned as to the role which labor Zionists are playing in the fundamental obligations which Zionists in America are assuming both toward Europe and toward Palestine.

Sincerely yours,

Henry Montor
Executive Vice-Chairman

HM:RH

C
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LABOR ZIONIST COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

31 UNION SQUARE

NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

OFFICERS

CHAIRMAN

Louis Segal

September 16, 1946

VICE CHAIRMEN

S. Bonchek

M. Brown

Dvora Rothbard

David Wertheim

TREASURER

S. Berke

SECRETARY-DIRECTOR

Z. Baumgold

Dear

You are well acquainted with the efforts of our organization to aid in the tremendous task of sending relief to our Jewish people in Europe. You were one of our first friends and supporters to give us your generous help, and it is this sincere interest and cooperation that prompts me to ask for your kind assistance again.

We are working to gain the active participation of more and more people in our program in order to increase the shipment of supplies overseas. To achieve this, we have arranged a Conference which will take place on October 12 and 13. The Conference will conclude with a "Hunger Banquet" on Sunday evening at the Hotel Commodore, for which admission will be the cost of twenty food packages - one hundred dollars.

Your presence would lend immeasurable prestige to this occasion and would be an impetus and source of inspiration to carry on this necessary and urgent work. This event can serve a two-fold purpose - to raise immediate relief funds and to encourage more of our people to join in sharing the responsibility of saving European Jewry.

I sincerely hope that you will let us have your reservation, and I look forward to calling you within a few days for your answer.

Respectfully yours,

(sgd) S. Bonchek

S. Bonchek

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

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

CC: DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

October 8, 1946

Mr. Joseph Schlossberg, National Chairman
National Committee for Labor Palestine, Inc.
45 East 17th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Schlossberg:

I have before me the October 7, 1946 issue of The New York Post. It contains a full page advertisement for your current "Histadruth Campaign".

May I observe that not since the days of Peter Bergson and his various aliases have I seen public advertisements as misleading both by omission and commission as this particular display ad.

The advertisement contains a reference to the several ships which brought refugees to Palestine this year. Surely you as a responsible Jew and Zionist know who paid for those boats and who bore the major responsibility. Carelessness in the statement of facts cannot strengthen either the Jewish Agency for Palestine, nor the Histadruth campaign, nor you, whose career has been too long identified with soberness and great integrity to have it marred at this moment in a frenzied desire to get money on any basis.

I have made clear on several occasions my conviction that the Labor Zionists of America are not playing their part in good faith as disciplined members of the Zionist movement. Their efforts to sabotage the supreme responsibility of the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth through the United Palestine Appeal and the United Jewish Appeal must win the attention and the corrective action of all those who have the largest interests of Palestine at heart.

Unless the Histadruth campaign conducts its effort with more concern for the facts, especially in a year when American Jewry is raising unprecedented sums for the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth, which, as you know, are the basic institutions of Palestine, I shall feel it my personal and official obligation to express these views vigorously and publicly.

Sincerely yours,

Henry Montor
Executive Vice-Chairman

HM:RH

CONFIDENTIAL

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
HELD AT THE OFFICE OF THE UPA ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1946 AT 4:30 PM

PRESENT: Herman L. Weisman, presiding. Samuel Blitz, Rabbi Irving Miller, Henry Montor, Judge Morris Rothenberg, Robert Silverman, Jacob Sincoff, Louis Segal, Rudolf G. Sonneborn, David Wertheim, Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

Sidney Green, Dr. Martin Rosenbluth, Dr. George Stefansky, Harry Seeve, Harry Shine, of London, England.

NORMAN LOURIE-FILM PROJECT

Mr. Montor recalled the decision reached at the last meeting of the Board of Directors that Norman Lourie, the Palestine film producer be authorized to produce three documentary films at a cost of \$24,000. This proposal had been adopted in response to Mr. Lourie's proposal to produce six films for \$48,000.

Mr. Montor reported a cablegram from Mr. Lourie to the effect that the production of three films instead of six would raise the cost per film to approximately \$10,000 each instead of \$8,000.

After some discussion, Dr. Wise moved that:

The UPA accept Mr. Lourie's proposal to produce three films in its behalf at the cost proposed by him of \$10,000 per film.

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

JOINT DEFENSE APPEAL

Mr. Montor recalled that at the last meeting of the Executive Committee there had been lengthy discussion of a proposal that the Joint Defense Appeal campaign in New York City be included in the New York UJA for the year 1947. At the last meeting it had been decided that the UPA representatives on the Executive Committee of the New York UJA be instructed to resist this proposal.

He reported that a number of UJA campaign leaders, some of them friendly to the UPA., who are concerned with the fund-raising picture in New York City, are in favor of the inclusion of the Joint Defense Appeal.

Mr. Hausman, the President of the New York Board of the UPA is also in favor of it and had asked Mr. Montor to convey his views to the Executive Committee of the UPA.

Mr. Hausman, as well as many of the leaders of the trade divisions in New York, are disturbed by the multiple campaign activities for which they are called upon to give time and energy. A number of the trades had threatened to organize campaign chests. Mr. Hausman and other trade leaders of the UJA felt that by the inclusion of the Joint Defense Appeal in the 1947 campaign this threat could be circumvented or at least delayed. The inclusion of the Joint Defense Appeal

would allay these threats because its campaign is the biggest national campaign in New York City outside of the UJA and because its leadership is vigorous and to a great extent coincides with the leadership of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York.

Private negotiations had been going on for some months and a specific formula had been proposed at a recent meeting of the sub-committee, appointed for the purpose. The formula called for the distribution of the net proceeds of the New York UJA as follows: Out of the first \$20,000,000, \$2,000,000 would go to the Joint Defense Appeal, with a proportionate reduction to both the UJA and the Joint Defense Appeal in the event that less than \$20,000,000 is raised; the next \$5,000,000 to go to UJA; 10% of the following \$5,000,000 to go to the Joint Defense Appeal; \$2,500,000 would be the maximum sum the Joint Defense Appeal would receive.

No contract has as yet been drafted. However since the Joint Distribution Committee and the National Refugee Service had indicated their compliance and the discussions have been accelerated it is now up to the UPA to give its approval or use its veto power in the New York UJA to stem this action.

In answer to a question from Dr. Wise, Mr. Weisman reported that in anticipation of the lack of choice for the UPA, he had proposed that some Palestine agencies also be considered for inclusion in the New York UJA.

Mr. Blitz asserted that though the Jewish Welfare Board which had been included during 1945 and 1946 had not brought to the UJA new contributions to equal the sums it is receiving, its inclusion had nonetheless deferred the organization of trade chests. Now he said a number of trades are preparing the organization of such campaign chests. He cited the amusement, clothing and jewelry divisions. He urged that the UPA approve the inclusion of the Joint Defense Appeal, though it would mean a loss to the UJA. This would be amply counterbalanced by the retention of the support of the campaign leaders in the trades who are sympathetic to the Joint Defense Appeal.

The final decision will probably have to be made by the Executive Committee of the New York UJA at its next meeting on Wednesday, November 6th at 5:00 p.m. He urged that the UPA instruct its representatives on the Executive Committee.

Dr. Wise declared that there was more involved in this action than mere fund-raising technique. The inclusion of the Joint Defense Appeal would in effect give endorsement to a point of view in civic defense problems which was distasteful to the large masses of the New York Jewish community. An over-all campaign for European relief and Palestine which has the support of all the Jewish community has no right to include a program which is acceptable only to a few.

Judge Rothenberg declared his disagreement with Mr. Blitz. The arguments, he said, are the same as those presented when the Jewish Welfare Board was first discussed. We made a serious error in including that organization which would be compounded by the inclusion of the Joint Defense Appeal. Just as the Jewish Welfare Board has meant a loss to the UJA so would the Joint Defense Appeal. Its leaders would cease their fund-raising activities if it became a beneficiary of the UJA. He would prefer a Welfare Fund which would require that each participating agency carry its share of the load.

Mr. Sincoff said it was evident to anyone who worked closely with the New York UJA campaign that the leaders of the trade division wanted the inclusion of the Joint Defense Appeal and other organizations. He cited a number of the larger trades which were feeling the pressure from their large contributors. If we object to this proposal then the trade leaders will wash their hands of the UJA and will organize their own chests. As between the two alternatives he preferred the lesser evil of the inclusion of the Joint Defense Appeal.

In answer to a question from Dr. Wise he stated that he would approve the inclusion of other organizations too, such as the American Jewish Congress, if they were willing to give up their separate campaign efforts in New York City.

Mr. Montor analyzed the incongruity of the UPA position. Though it is nominally a partner in the New York UJA, together with the JDC and NRS, and is entitled to participate in joint decisions, all new action is considered by people outside of its orbit and it is then faced with a fait accompli; it must either approve or take the consequences. The leaders of the New York UJA do not give precedence to the UJA. They put all fund raising on the same level. They are merely concerned with avoiding duplication rather than establishing relative values. It is true he said that the analogy between the Jewish Welfare Board and the Joint Defense Appeal is not complete. The big givers to the latter are also big givers to the UJA, many of them giving equally to both, but in the over-all picture their gifts average about 10% of the UJA gifts. A great part of this would be brought to the United Jewish Appeal campaign together with the more enthusiastic energies of the leaders of the Joint Defense Appeal.

The UPA, however, should be concerned with its status within the UJA, and within the community. If the New York UJA continues the piece-meal approach of including additional beneficiaries the power of the UPA within that organization will be successively diminished. It will also become a minor factor in the publicity and propaganda efforts of the New York UJA. If an agency like the American Fund for Palestine Institutions were to be included under the present arrangements, the two basic Zionist Funds, Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth which comprise the UPA would be brought down to its level. He thought that it would be the better part of wisdom for the UPA to take the long-range point of view and initiate the organization of a N.Y.C. Welfare Fund and thus establish its immutable role as a major factor in that organization. If the UPA fails to do this the trade leaders themselves will take such action and take the initiative away from the UPA. There is even the danger that the whole program would fall under the orbit of the Federation.

Mr. Blitz supported Mr. Montor's suggestion and urged that the UPA propose the inclusion of all the civic protective agencies for 1947 and call for the organization of a Welfare Fund by 1948. He felt that the inclusion of all the civic defense agencies would answer Dr. Wise's objections.

Mr. Weisman reiterated the feeling that the UPA should either insist that other Palestine agencies should also be included or vote against any other agencies and insist on maintaining the integrity of the overseas programs.

Rabbi Miller supported Mr. Montor's point of view. He thought that a categorical response to the problem would be unrealistic, even though the constitution of the New York UJA gives us that right. It would be hastening the organization of separate trade chests. Taking the initiative in the organization of a Welfare Fund would give the UPA an opportunity to rectify its status within the structure of the UJA instead of being a third partner which is always majorized by the

JDC and NRS. It could insist upon parity with the JDC as against all other agencies which would be included in the Welfare Fund. Such a counter-proposal would also give the UPA a bargaining point vis a vis the trade leaders. He moved that:

The UPA propose that it will consent to a plan looking towards the organization of a Welfare Fund in 1948, the constitution of which would be drawn up by the JDC and the UPA, and would consider applications from national fund-raising bodies for inclusion in that Welfare Fund.

Judge Rothenberg restated his opposition to that point of view. He felt that the UPA should unequivocally oppose the inclusion of any other organization in the New York UJA.

Rabbi Miller pointed out that in the national picture too the UJA is dependent on welfare funds.

Mr. Sonneborn supported Rabbi Miller's proposal. He declared that the UPA had no choice but to make such a broad proposal and in the meantime progressively include a few other agencies. He felt that the JDC would go along with such a proposal. He suggested that 1948 be set as a deadline for the organization of a Welfare Fund.

During the discussion that followed the various points of view were restated with Dr. Wise and Judge Rothenberg opposing the inclusion of any other agencies in the New York UJA.

In answer to a question from Mr. Wertheim, Rabbi Miller described what he thought would be the result of separate trade chests. The UJA would have to go hat in hand to the chests and its participation would depend on the prejudices of the different trade leaders.

Mr. Montor declared that though he supported Rabbi Miller's proposal he felt that the trade leaders would resent the assertion that the New York campaign belonged to the UPA and the JDC.

Rabbi Miller then suggested that a few members of the UPA meet with a small group of the trade leaders to discuss the matter with them.

This suggestion was discussed. It was finally moved by Dr. Wise that:

A committee be named which shall explore with a group of friends of the UPA the situation created by the proposal that the JDA and other organizations shall be included in the New York UJA and that the UPA be prepared to meet immediately thereafter so that it could reach a decision in the matter before Wednesday.

This motion was seconded and carried.

The chairman then declared that the meeting with the trade leaders be called for Monday at 4 p.m. and that Judge Rothenberg, Stephen S. Wise, Henry Montor, Herman Weisman and Rudolf G. Sonneborn attend this meeting. The UPA Executive Committee meeting was called for Monday at 6 p.m.

NATIONAL LABOR COMMITTEE FOR PALESTINE

Mr. Montor referred to a discussion held during the last meeting of the Executive Committee regarding the campaigns of the Labor Zionist Organization. He had then criticized the manner in which the campaign was being conducted and the misleading propaganda which was being released by the Labor Zionists. Subsequent to the meeting, the National Labor Committee for Palestine had carried an ad in the N.Y. Times which was grossly misleading and had the effect of sabotaging the efforts of the basic Zionist funds whose priority status had been established by the World Zionist Congress. The ad had implied that the National Labor Committee for Palestine was responsible for the establishment of the new settlements in the Negev. We should be further concerned because our friends in the UJA believed that the UPA could bring with it all Zionist forces, instead of which the UPA is the victim of competition from its own people.

Mr. Montor proposed that the UPA go on record as condemning the National Labor Committee campaign as unwarranted.

At the request of Mr. Segal, Mr. Montor read the telegram he had sent to Mr. Joseph Schlossberg in which he condemned the ad and the action of the National Labor Committee. (Appendix A).

Mr. Wertheim took issue with Mr. Montor and declared that as Executive Director of the UPA, Mr. Montor had no authority to send an official condemnation to the National Labor Committee nor did the UPA have the right to question or criticize the campaign of the National Labor Committee which had been recognized by the World Zionist Congress.

He asserted that at the last meeting he had suggested that a committee be appointed to meet with representatives of the National Labor Committee to discuss their publicity program.

Mr. Sincoff endorsed Mr. Montor's action. He declared that the ad was definitely misleading and would hurt the over-all campaign efforts of the UJA.

Dr. Wise also declared that it was unfair for the National Labor Committee to have embarked on a huge campaign for \$5,000,000 in view of the large sacrifice which the American Jewish community had made for Palestine through the UPA, the bulk of which would benefit members of the Histadruth.

Mr. Weisman expressed the wish that the matter should be discussed with good will. It is true, he said, that the UPA could not intrude upon the autonomy of the National Labor Committee. In view of the relationship of the two organizations however, the National Labor Committee should have conferred with the UPA before launching a campaign of such magnitude.

Mr. Segal admitted the justice of Mr. Weisman's remarks and suggested that the two organizations appoint committees to discuss the matter.

Judge Rothenberg supported the point of view expressed by Dr. Wise and Mr. Montor.

It was moved and seconded that

"A sub-committee be appointed to meet with the National Labor Committee"
The meeting was then adjourned.

ES:CL

October 17, 1946

Night Letter

Mr. Joseph Schlossberg, National Chairman
National Committee for Labor Palestine
45 East 17th Street
New York, N.Y.

Advertisement appearing in New York Times October seventeenth on behalf of National Committee for Labor Palestine campaign is one of most fraudulent appeals even in a period when ethics in Jewish advertising have sunk low. The pretense that the campaign of which you are chairman was responsible for the financing of the eleven new settlements in the Negov is cheap and dishonest attempt to obtain funds regardless of worthiness of purpose. I regard campaign for \$5,000,000 by National Committee for Labor Palestine as direct and deliberate violation of discipline embodied in resolutions of World Zionist Congress which placed all Zionists under obligation to give paramount support to two basic national institutions, Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth. In 1946 as result of campaign of United Jewish Appeal \$40,000,000 will be available to Palestine. Overwhelming bulk of those funds is used to further activities in which chief beneficiary are members of Histadrut. Not only is your \$5,000,000 campaign without consultation with national institutions sabotage of most vital effort American Jews have ever made to aid Jewish Palestine including Histadrut but its whole public appeal is based on deliberate distortion of facts as to what funds make possible national rebirth. I consider campaign of National Committee for Labor Palestine so violent in its misinterpretations that I am bringing all facts before forthcoming World Zionist Congress Court of Honor.

Henry Montor, Executive Vice-Chairman
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
41 East 42nd Street
New York City

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

SYMBOLS

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NL - Night Letter

LC - Deferred Cable

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H281 100 SER=WUX NEWYORK NY 11 501P

1945 NOV 11 PM 5 42

DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

THE TEMPLE EAST 105 AND ANSEL RD CLEVE=

ON BEHALF UJA EXTEND CORDIAL INVITATION TO YOU TO ATEND
AND ASSUME LEADING PART IN NATIONAL CONFERENCE UJA TO BE
HELD ATLANTIC CITY NOVEMBER 30TH THROUGH DECEMBER 2ND.

I KNOW OF NO OTHER PERSON WHO COULD PRESENT THE NEEDS OF
OUR PEOPLE BOTH EUROPE AND PALESTINE SO ELOQUENTLY. URGE YOU
TO PLEASE MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO BE WITH US. YOUR PRESENCE
MOST IMPORTANT IN DETERMINING RESPONSE AMERICAN JEWRY TO
NEEDS OUR PEOPLE EUROPE AND PALESTINE. ANXIOUS PREPARE
PROGRAM FOR CONFERENCE IMMEDIATELY THEREFORE APPRECIATE
YOUR EARLY REPLY. WILL ASSURE YOU AIR TRANSPORTATION TO
ZIONIST CONGRESS IMMEDIATELY AFTER UJA CONFERENCE.

WARMEST REGARDS=

CHARLES J ROSENBLOOM NATIONAL CHAIRMAN UP.

UJA UJA 30 2 UPA.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
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TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
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WESTERN UNION

1207

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

\$	CHECK
	ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
	TIME FILED

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

November 12, 1946 19

To Charles Rosenbloom, National Chairman

Care of or Apt. No. United Palestine Appeal

Street and No. 41 E. 42nd St. - New York City

Place

APPRECIATE YOUR INVITATION TO ATTEND CONFERENCE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL.

REGRET THAT I WILL LEAVE FOR THE ZIONIST CONGRESS BEFORE THE HOLDING OF THE

CONFERENCE IN ATLANTIC CITY. I WISH YOU EVERY SUCCESS.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

Sender's name and address
(For reference only)

Sender's telephone
number

D. L. collect

CONFIDENTIAL

AGREEMENT REACHED BY SUB-COMMITTEES
of the
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
and the
JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
WITH REGARD TO THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL FOR 1947
AT A MEETING HELD AT THE OFFICE OF THE UPA ON FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1946

Present were:	I. Edwin Goldwasser)	
	Joseph C. Hyman)	
	Jerome H. Kohn)	JDC
	Moses Leavitt)	
	Isaac Levy)	
	Samuel Markewich)	
	Henry Montor)	
	Bernard A. Rosenblatt)	
	Martin Rosenbluth)	
	Morris Rothenberg)	UPA
	Harry Seeve)	
	Robert Silverman)	
	Jacob Sincoff)	
	Rudolf G. Sonneborn)	

It is agreed that the United Jewish Appeal will be reconstituted for 1947; that the first \$75,000,000 (account being taken of the National Refugee Service allotment) be divided in accordance with the agreement of 1945-46, i.e. 57 percent to JDC and 43 percent to UPA; that, depending upon the goal to be adopted by the country, consideration will be given at that time, or at an earlier time, if feasible, to the division of funds in excess of \$75,000,000.

The purpose of the above formula is to retain flexibility so that account may be taken of any particular situation which may arise affecting either the work in Palestine (such as a substantial increase in immigration) or the situation in Europe (such as the inability of substantial migration to Palestine.)

The other arrangements included in the agreement for 1945-46 shall continue through 1947 without change.

Signed _____
for JDC

Signed _____
FOR UPA

November 29, 1946

First \$25,000,000 over \$75,000,000, 65% to JDC, 35% to UPA.
At any time during 1947 Kaplan and Schwartz to determine whether
on basis of increased immigration into Palestine in 1947, within
the terms of June 14, 1946 agreement, there should be adjustment.

As to excess over \$100,000,000 Kaplan and Schwartz to deter-
mine division upon basis of factor of immigration into Palestine
within terms of June 14, 1946 agreement.



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

M E M O R A N D U M

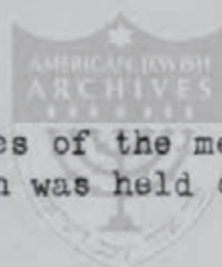
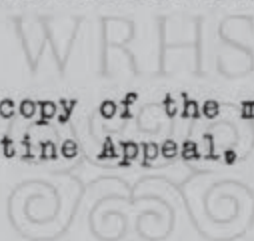
January 14, 1947

To: Members of the Board of Directors

From: Harry Seeve, Administrative Assistant

Attached herewith is a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Palestine Appeal, which was held on December 23, 1946 at the Astor Hotel.

HS:GG
Encl.



CONFIDENTIAL

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
HELD AT THE ASTOR HOTEL ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1946 AT 7 P. M.

* * * *

Present were: Charles J. Rosenbloom, presiding. Bernard Davidson, Ellis Goodman, Judge Emanuel Greenberg, Samuel Hausman, Leo B. Kagan, Abraham L. Liebovitz, Samuel Markewich, Henry Montor, Sol Reiter, Henry Rosenbaum, Dr. Maxwell Silver, Rabbi Joshua Trachtenberg, Mrs. Dora Inselbuch, Louis Schwefel, Jacob Sincoff, Mark Sugarman.
Dr. Leon Bernstein, Italy; Dr. Frederick Goeroeg, Hungary, Dr. Boris Pliskin; Leon Retter, Samuel Shlomovitz, Norbert Wollheim, Germany.

Sarah Behrman, Sidney Green, Martin Panzer, Dr. Martin Rosenbluth, Florence Schulkind, Harry Seeve, Dr. George Stefansky, Meyer Steinglass, Esther Trebach.

MEMORIAL TO JACOB FISHMAN

Mr. Rosenbloom reported a news dispatch from Basle, Switzerland, announcing the sudden death of Jacob Fishman, noted Yiddish writer and Zionist leader at the World Zionist Congress to which he was a delegate. Aged 69, Mr. Fishman had been suffering from a heart ailment.

Mr. Montor spoke briefly of Mr. Fishman's great devotion and life-long service to the Zionist movement. He paid tribute to his efforts in behalf of the United Palestine Appeal of which he was a founder.

REPORT ON UNITED JEWISH APPEAL CAMPAIGN

Mr. Montor reported on the status of the U.J.A. campaign. The successful conclusion of the campaign, he said, was a fitting eulogy to Jacob Fishman, who had been the first to propose the inauguration of the 1946 effort. His proposal had been made in his daily column "From Day to Day" carried in the Jewish Morning Journal.

Mr. Montor announced that the United Jewish Appeal will have raised approximately \$102,000,000 through its 1946 campaign.

He then reported on the deliberations at the Atlantic City Conference of the U.J.A. which had led to the establishment of the goal of \$170,000,000 for 1947. The basis of the discussions at the Conference had been the needs presented by the three agencies of the United Jewish Appeal; Joint Distribution Committee - \$122,000,000; United Palestine Appeal - \$85,000,000; National Refugee Service - \$8,000,000.

There were some at the conference who proposed a campaign for less than \$100,000,000. The figures discussed varied between \$75,000,000 and \$215,000,000 which was the total of the needs of the three agencies. The overwhelming majority of the Resolutions Committee of the Conference which submitted the final recommendation to the conference, felt that the goal of the 1947 U.J.A. campaign should represent the total needs of the agencies, after deduction of funds from other sources, which could be applied to these needs, i.e., \$22,500,000 from the International Reparations Commission and some \$24,000,000 from Jewish communities outside of the United States. Thus, the figure of \$170,000,000 was reached.

Mr. Montor declared that the groups represented at the Conference including those who had opposed the larger goal would have to work together to bring the campaign to a successful conclusion. Zionists, he said, have the greatest responsibility in this campaign. Because they believe profoundly in Jewish survival, they must set the example in giving to the United Jewish Appeal. The success of the 1946 U.J.A. campaign will result in making available to the U.P.A., for work in Palestine, almost \$40,000,000 which is more than was raised by the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth in the last 15 years. This constitutes the greatest one year contribution of the American Jewish community towards the development of the Jewish National Home.

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL AGREEMENT

Mr. Rosenbloom reviewed the negotiations with the Joint Distribution Committee towards the conclusion of the 1947 U.J.A. agreement. He felt that the Board would be happy to learn that U.P.A. and J.D.C. had reached such agreement for 1947, and that there was promise of continued cooperation between the two agencies towards the successful fulfillment of the campaign in the coming year. He reported that the negotiations had first been instituted on June 14, 1946 at which time a preliminary agreement had been reached to the effect that all funds raised up to \$75,000,000 for the U.J.A. should be distributed in accordance with the formula which prevailed in the agreement for 1945-46. The conditions of the campaign were to be the same as those in effect in the previous agreement. The June 14th agreement referred only to a sum of \$75,000,000 because it was then not certain whether there would be the necessity for as large a campaign in 1947 as the \$100,000,000 drive of 1946. Since that time, it had, however, become apparent that the U.J.A. would have to plan another great effort for 1947. The urgent needs of the Jews of Europe for aid in Europe and resettlement in Palestine and other countries demanded a continuation of the standard of generosity begun in 1946. The J.D.C. representatives had felt that there should also be a definite agreement as to the distribution of funds which would be raised in 1947 over the first \$75,000,000. The U.P.A. representatives had insisted on the establishment of a flexible formula for distribution of funds over \$75,000,000. The U.P.A. representatives had felt that conditions both in Europe and in Palestine were too uncertain and called for a postponement of a definitive ratio. The U.P.A. had, at one time, proposed that an allotment committee be appointed to distribute such funds. However, the J.D.C. representatives had been adamant and at a final meeting held only one hour before the meeting of the National Executive Committee of the U.J.A. in Atlantic City, on November

30th, the following agreement had been reached:

- a. The first \$75,000,000 to be divided: JDC - 57% UPA - 43%
- b. The second \$25,000,000 to be divided: JDC - 65% UPA - 35%. However, this ratio is to be subject to revision on the basis of increased immigration to Palestine and to be determined jointly by Dr. Joseph Schwartz of the JDC and Eliezer Kaplan of the Jewish Agency.
- c. All funds over and above \$100,000,000 to be divided by agreement between Dr. Joseph Schwartz and Eliezer Kaplan with special reference to the extent of immigration to Palestine.

Mr. Montor, in answer to a question from Mr. Rosenbaum, declared that in effect the agreement has prevented the establishment of a static formula for all funds over \$75,000,000. Even the distribution of the first \$25,000,000 over the \$75,000,000 is not finally determined but subject to change at any time during 1947. There is no restriction, he said, upon the percentage which may ultimately accrue to the UPA in the event of substantial immigration to Palestine during 1947.

In answer to a question from Mr. Goodman, Mr. Montor pointed out that even the 1946 distribution of funds between the JDC and the UPA does not fully reflect share of the Palestine program since the JDC (as in preceding years) had participated in transportation costs for more than 10,000 immigrants who reached Palestine between March 1st and August 1st, and is continuing its support of the kibbutzim and "hachsharah" camps in Europe. The JDC ceased participation in the transportation costs only when it became clear that the refugees were deported to Cyprus. During his visit to Europe, he had seen the cooperation between the JDC and the Jewish Agency workers among the DP camps and elsewhere in Europe.

Following further discussion about the agreement Mr. Rosenbloom pointed out that though the tentative formula of 65-35 for the distribution of the first \$25,000,000 over \$75,000,000 was not satisfactory to the UPA, in effect, however, the ultimate distribution of the funds over \$75,000,000 is to be left open for a later decision dependent on the needs as they develop. This was in conformity with the stand taken by UPA throughout the negotiations.

INTER-CITY COMMITTEE

Mr. Montor reviewed previous discussions on the relationship between the United Jewish Appeal and the Inter-City Committee as well as the discussions held between the UPA and the Joint Distribution Committee on this matter. He reported that there still exists some difference of opinion between the UPA representatives and the JDC leadership with regard to the final decision to be taken by the UJA in the question of community participation in the governing bodies of the UJA.

The Inter-City proposal calls for the participation of community representatives in the Executive and Administrative Committees of the UJA to

approximately 30% of its membership. This proposal is acceptable to the UPA and JDC. However, Mr. Levy, on behalf of the JDC, had proposed that the representatives of the communities should automatically become members of the boards of the two agencies in equal numbers. The I.C.C. found this proposal unacceptable. Mr. Montor felt that satisfactory relationship with the I.C.C. was a prerequisite to a successful campaign in 1947. He believed that the UJA should, at the earliest possible moment, reach an agreement with the I.C.C. so that its leadership could be enlisted in the conduct of the \$170,000,000 campaign.

During the discussions which ensued, a number of questions were asked which called for further clarification of the problem.

Mr. Montor declared that the bodies in which the community representatives would participate were not responsible for the distribution of the funds between the two agencies, nor were they responsible for the determination of the policy for the two agencies.

In answer to a question, Mr. Montor declared that Mr. Levy's proposal was based on a fear that the community representatives, unless they were integrated in the boards of the two agencies, would retain a balance of power as between the two agencies and could thus exert undue influence upon the future of the UJA. Mr. Montor further reported that at previous meetings, the UPA Board of Directors and Executive Committee had expressed themselves in favor of the ICC proposal. All those present agreed that the leaders of the communities who were responsible for the raising of funds for the UJA were justified in demanding the right to participate in the conduct of the campaign and thought that the UPA should reaffirm this view, but should conduct its negotiations with consideration for its association with the JDC.

After some discussion, in which most of the members present participated, Mr. Reiter declared his whole-hearted approval of the views expressed by Mr. Montor and urged that we try to persuade the JDC into accord with our views before taking any further action.

He moved that the officers of the UPA be authorized to continue negotiations with the JDC and the ICC along these lines.

This motion was seconded by Mr. Liebovitz and unanimously adopted.

STATEMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN JEWISH REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Rosenbloom proposed that the regular business of the meeting be ended and that an opportunity be given to the representatives of the European-Jewish communities who were present at the meeting to report on conditions in their communities which would be of interest to the UPA.

Dr. Boris Pliskin was the first speaker. Polish born, partisan fighter, medical scientist and outstanding wartime leader of Poland's Jews, Dr. Pliskin's career epitomizes the long years of persecution suffered by Polish Jews.

During the war, he was imprisoned several times by the Gestapo and lost his wife to a Nazi crematorium at Bergen Belsen. For his courageous efforts in tending to the Jewish sick in Nazi concentration camps, he was recently elected a member of the Central Committee of Liberated Jews in Germany. Dr. Pliskin, who was the head of the delegation of the representatives from the DP camps, who are now visiting this country and speaking in the communities on behalf of the UJA, spoke in Yiddish and outlined the various steps in preparation of the Jewish DP's for resettlement in Palestine. The first step, he reported, involves the organization of the DP's and their preparation for Palestine psychologically and occupationally. Towards this end the camp administrators are instituting large work projects and ambitious plans for occupational training for large numbers of the DP's now in the camps.

The second step is the actual process of migration. In spite of the difficulties and the hardships involved, there is no lack of candidates for immigration to Palestine. Even though the immigrants are currently landing in Cyprus there has been no let down in their anxiety to join the caravans on route to Palestine.

The last step is the long-term process of absorbing and resettling the newcomers into the economic structure of Palestine. This final step will require large funds in order to assure permanent resettlement of the homeless Jews of Europe.

He proposed that a special fiscal institution be set up to help finance the resettlement of these newcomers in Palestine. It would be called "Bank Klitah."

He also paid tribute to the cooperation of the Joint Distribution Committee representative with the Jewish Agency and with the Zionist groups in Europe.

The next speaker was Dr. Frederic Goeroeg, Chairman of the Jewish Relief Committee of the JDC in Hungary. A prominent Budapest attorney, Dr. Goeroeg left his law practice in 1936 to devote all his time to organizing relief for needy Jewish communities. During the war he succeeded in saving his own life by going underground, but lost his mother, brother and sister in pogroms which broke out in Hungary towards the end of the war.

He extended greetings on behalf of the Jewish community of Hungary and he declared that though he is not affiliated Zionist, he has long been known as a pro-Zionist, and has been in cooperation with the Zionist forces in Hungary. He paid tribute to the Zionist groups in that country for their cooperation with his Committee in extending and distributing aid to the Jews of Hungary.

The next speaker was Samuel Shlomovitz, a native of Czechoslovakia and an active participant in the Zionist movement since his youth; he is now the leader of 38,000 Jewish DPs in the Greater Hesse area. During the war, he was imprisoned several times by the Nazis, once at Mauthausen and another time at Auschwitz where his wife and two children were put to death by gas. Mr. Shlomovitz, who is also the head of Mizrachi groups in central Europe, has been a Mizrachi leader for many years, spoke about the present political conditions and the World Zionist Congress. He also expressed his delight and that of all

the other visitors at the opportunity to meet with an official Zionist group.

The next speaker was Dr. Leo Bernstein, Secretary General of the Jewish Refugees Organization in Italy, and one of that country's outstanding Jewish leaders who played a vital role in aiding Jewish DPs. Born in Germany, he lived through the cruelties of the Nazi regime, and at the outbreak of war, joined the partisan fighters in the anti-Nazi forces in Lithuania. During the war he started out to Palestine but was able to complete only one leg of the journey and like 13,000 others, remained in Italy where (among other things) he became the Rome correspondent for the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. He sent in a steady stream of dispatches on the Jewish scene in Italy. He is a former professor of Hebrew literature, well versed in the history of contemporary and ancient Jewish writing. Dr. Bernstein spoke in Hebrew and was later complimented by those of the Board who understood his address for its classic style. He, too, expressed his happiness at the opportunity to meet with the Zionist leaders. He spoke of the compelling yearning of the DPs reaching Italy to get to Palestine. He reported that more than 10,000 had left by way of Italy during the year, and paid tribute to the cooperation of Italian authorities. The most serious problem which the leaders of the DP camps in Italy face is the one of selection. In the early years of the Zionist movement it was unanimously felt that only the strongest and those who had gone through "hachsharah" should be sent to Palestine. In the present circumstances, however, necessity dictated priority for family groups and women with small children who were unable to bear the long wait in getting to Palestine.

The last speaker was Mr. Leon Retter, Secretary of the Central Committee of Liberated Jews of Germany. He has crowded a lifetime of heroic fighting against tyranny and persecution into his twenty-four years. Veteran of numerous partisan campaigns against the Nazis and several daring escapes from the Gestapo, his efforts were primarily responsible in saving the lives of 30,000 Jews in Czernowitz, largest single Jewish group in Eastern Europe, to be rescued from destruction. Mr. Retter spoke dynamically and eloquently of the fortitude and the fighting spirit of the DPs of Europe. He impressed upon the audience the fact that the DPs in the camps of Europe are a well organized and disciplined group and prepared to withstand all difficulties in order to reach their ultimate destination in Palestine.

A question and answer period followed, during which time the guests provided a great deal of additional information.

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

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CONFIDENTIAL

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
HELD AT THE ASTOR HOTEL ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1947 AT 7 P.M.

Present were: Dr. Israel Goldstein, presiding, Samuel Blitz, Mendel Fisher, Daniel Frisch, Leon Gellman, Mrs. Samuel Inselbuch, Abraham Krumbein, Abraham L. Liebovitz, Henry Montor, Charles Ress, Louis Segal, Robert Silverman, Jacob Sincoff, Rudolf G. Sonneborn, Dewey D. Stone, Herman L. Weisman

Sarah Behrman, Sidney Green, Dr. Martin Rosenbluth, Benson Sacks, Florence Schulkind, Harry Seeve, Dr. George Stofansky, Meyer F. Steinglass, Harold Steinberg, Abe Wise.

REPORT ON ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Mr. Ress, Co-Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth, reported on the election of new officers of the United Palestine Appeal.

He read a list of the officers and members of the Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal who will serve for the year 1947 (Appendix A). He reported that one office had been left open, that of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, and that a sub-committee consisting of Dr. Goldstein, Judge Rothenberg and Mr. Ress had been authorized to name that officer. He also reported that all the members of the Board who had served in 1946 were re-elected and that three new members had been added. The same sub-committee had been authorized to name additional members of the Board as recommended by Dr. Goldstein and Mr. Montor.

DR. GOLDSTEIN ASSUMES CHAIRMANSHIP

Following the announcement by Mr. Ress of his unanimous election to the National Chairmanship of the UPA, Dr. Goldstein presided over the rest of the meeting. He thanked the members of the Executive Committee for their efforts in the past, and indicated the great task which the UPA must face in the coming months. Dr. Goldstein's remarks are attached as Appendix B).

RESOLUTION TO CHARLES J. ROSENBLOOM

Dr. Goldstein submitted a resolution expressing the appreciation of the Executive Committee to Mr. Charles J. Rosenbloom, National Chairman of the UPA for 1946, for his splendid service to the UPA and the UJA. (Appendix C).

The resolution was seconded and adopted unanimously and the Executive Vice-Chairman was instructed to forward the resolution to Mr. Rosenbloom.

RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF MRS. CECELIA NEWMARK ROSENBLOOM

A resolution was submitted extending sympathy to the family of Mrs. Cecelia Newmark Rosenbloom on her death. (Appendix D).

The resolution was unanimously adopted and the secretary was instructed to forward the resolution to her son, Mr. Charles J. Rosenbloom.

REPORT ON THE 1947 UPA AGREEMENT

The chairman called on Mr. Ress to complete his report of the agreement of the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth constituting the UPA.

Mr. Ress announced that the members of the Joint Committee had reached complete agreement on all provisions of the 1947 agreement. For the most part the agreement will duplicate the conditions which prevailed in the agreement for 1946, with the following exceptions:

1. The Mizrachi Palestine Fund will receive from the United Palestine Appeal for the year 1947, seven-hundred and fifty thousand dollars provided it has the same income as in 1946. In the event that less funds are raised by the UPA, the Mizrachi Palestine Fund is to receive a proportionately lesser sum than \$750,000. In the event that more funds are raised than in 1946 the Mizrachi Palestine Fund has the right to apply for additional funds on the basis of needs, such application to be made to the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem and to the Joint Committee. Mr. Ress reported that this agreement was understood to be the result of conversations between Mr. Herman Hollander, Eliezer Kaplan and Judge Rothenberg.

2. The agreement approved the establishment of a General Zionist Colonization Fund and an allocation of \$500,000 to be transmitted by the national funds.

3. It also approved a single payment of \$500,000 to the Weizmann Institute to be paid out by each of the funds in 1947 and 1948.

4. The agreement called for a renewal of the service payments to the Zionist parties, providing for an increase in the payments to the Hashomer Hatzair to \$3,000 annually, subject to approval by the Palestine offices of the national Funds.

MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

Mr. Montor expressed regret that the Joint Committee had not seen fit to consult those most closely involved with the operation of the UPA before reaching agreement on the provisions relating to the Mizrachi Palestine Fund. There is ample evidence to prove that the Mizrachi Palestine Fund did not keep faith with the conditions set forth in the previous contracts of the UPA. It is apparent that there is no way in which the Mizrachi can be controlled or restrained from conducting campaigns which are prohibited in the agreement. The press is filled

with reports of the campaign of the Hapoel Hamizrachi for \$250,000 for Palestine which is unfair to the contributors to the UJA who are assured that no affiliate of the Mizrachi Palestine Fund may conduct any fund-raising campaigns for Palestine in the United States. The unwarranted campaign for European relief which is being carried out by the Mizrachi and its affiliates is a display of bad faith with the Joint Distribution Committee which is affiliated with the UPA in a large over-all campaign including relief work in Europe.

Mr. Ress said that this matter has been discussed with the representatives of Mizrachi and that the Joint Committee takes the position that it cannot omit the Mizrachi Palestine Fund from the UPA. The enforcement of the agreement is the responsibility of the United Palestine Appeal, he declared.

Dr. Goldstein pointed out that the Mizrachi has the responsibility of restraining its own leadership from appearing as leaders of these illegal campaigns.

Mr. Gellman felt that Mr. Montor should have consulted him before making his accusations to the Executive Committee. He declared that the Hapoel Hamizrachi is not conducting a campaign. Mr. Karchheim, a delegate of the Hapoel Hamizrachi, is in this country to sell five-dollar shares in the Kupat Milveh. That, he said, is not a fund-raising campaign.

The chairman then declared that it was apparently his responsibility to see that the conditions of the agreement are enforced. He proposed, and it was agreed, that the Joint Committee consult with Mr. Montor and himself before formulating the phrasing of the agreement with the Mizrachi Organization.

ZIONIST SERVICE PAYMENTS

Mr. Montor felt that it was inadvisable and that there was no warrant for granting of UPA funds to the Zionist parties. The arrangement is a disservice to the fund-raising efforts of the UPA.

Mr. Fisher declared that the matter had been weighed carefully by the Joint Committee. It had been found impossible to avoid these payments.

The chairman declared that it was impossible to change the arrangement for 1947 but proposed that action be taken early in the year to consider the matter for 1948.

Mr. Frisch declared his agreement with Mr. Montor. He thought that these funds were not essential to the Zionist parties and that UPA public relations would be served by omitting them.

During the discussion which followed both Mr. Silverman and Mr. Weisman expressed their accord with the views enunciated by Mr. Montor. Mr. Weisman felt however that a much larger question was involved. He reported that at the last meeting of the Administrative Committee of the UJA,

Mr. Morgenthau had suggested to the UPA representatives that the elimination of all payments for Zionist political activities in this country would facilitate fund-raising for the UJA. In Mr. Morgenthau's opinion it would be worth between 15 and 20 million to the UJA. Mr. Weisman declared that he would be prepared to accept Mr. Morgenthau's proposal if it would be understood that the Zionist movement would then go out on a large campaign for funds for political activities.

WEIZMANN INSTITUTE

The chairman asked whether the payments to the Weizmann Institute called for a cessation of the campaign of that organization.

Mr. Ress said that it was implied but that it was not in the agreement. Mr. Weisman and Mrs. Inselbuch stated that they had definitely understood that to be a condition of the payment.

Mr. Ress pointed out that the question had not been discussed in the Joint Committee but that the grant had been passed by the respective boards of the funds. The only question facing the Joint Committee was whether this payment should be written into the agreement.

Mr. Dewey Stone was amazed that anyone thought that for getting these \$500,000 the Weizmann Institute could cease its campaign in 1947. The current budget of the Weizmann Institute is many times more than the \$500,000 involved. This grant had been made in consideration of the fact that the Weizmann Institute had agreed not to raise funds in this country in 1946.

After some discussion it became apparent that there had been some misunderstanding with regard to this allocation.

It was proposed and all concurred that a special meeting of the Joint Committee should consider this matter with Dr. Goldstein, Mr. Montor and Mr. Stone being invited to the meeting.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Mr. Liebovitz presented the financial report of the UPA for the year 1946. (Appendix E).

It was properly moved, and seconded that the reported be accepted as read. The motion was unanimously adopted.

UJA AGREEMENT

Mr. Segal asked whether an agreement with the JDC for the distribution of the 1947 UJA fund had been concluded and if it had, what are its provisions?

Mr. Montor reported that the agreement had been concluded and approved by the Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal. The agreement (Appendix F) provides the following:

a. The first \$75,000,000 to be divided - JDC-57% UPA-43%

b. The second \$25,000,000 to be divided - JDC-65% UPA-35%

The ratio subject to revision on the basis of increased immigration to Palestine and to be determined by Dr. Joseph Schwartz of the JDC and Eliezer Kaplan of the Jewish Agency.

c. Any funds over and above \$100,000,000 to be divided by agreement between Dr. Joseph Schwartz and Eliezer Kaplan with special reference to immigration to Palestine.

Several of the members present, among them Mr. Weisman and Mr. Frisch, declared that they had not heard a complete report of the negotiations between the UPA representatives and the JDC and were not familiar with the principles involved in the agreement reached.

Mr. Weisman declared that the agreement should have had the ratification of the Boards of the national funds.

Mr. Ress felt that since the negotiations had been completed and an agreement reached, the ratification by the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth was a mere formality.

Mr. Sonneborn then reviewed in great detail the negotiations between the UPA and the Joint Distribution Committee even prior to the concluding meeting in Atlantic City. He recalled that it was the feeling of the UPA Executive Committee to try to keep the question open as long as possible and that the Executive Committee had instructed its representatives to that effect.

The JDC took the opposite point of view and was anxious to arrive, prior to the Atlantic City Conference, at a definitive formula on the distribution of all funds to be raised by the UJA during 1947.

In answer to a question as to whether there had been excessive pressure on the representatives of the UPA by the JDC, Mr. Montor supplemented Mr. Sonneborn's report and pointed out that the negotiations had been proceeding since June 14th and that during this time a number of meetings between various representatives of the UPA and the JDC had been held. The UPA representatives had consistently pointed out that as long as the question of Jewish immigration into Palestine was unresolved, there could be no conclusive estimate of the proper ratio of distribution as between the UPA and the JDC for the year 1947. They had persisted in this view during all the meetings until the last meeting in Atlantic City, at which, for UPA were present: Mr. Rosenbloom, Mr. Sonneborn and Mr. Montor. At that meeting the UPA representatives had also to contend with the argument that the estimated results of the many fund-raising campaigns for Palestine which were just being launched by various Zionist groups should be added to the funds to be made available to the UPA. They were particularly concerned about the campaign for \$5,000,000 which was launched by the Gewerkshafon on that very same day. In spite of all of these difficulties the UPA representatives succeeded in reaching an agreement with the JDC which practically left open the final distribution of all 1947 funds over \$75,000,000.

REPORT ON THE 1947 UJA CAMPAIGN

Mr. Montor reported on the development of the campaign in the various communities. He believed that present developments point to fulfillment of the goal of \$170,000,000 for the UJA. The UJA leaders are at the moment concerned, he reported, about two important steps in the campaign.

The first involves the setting of local community quotas. The second, the setting of big gifts standards.

With regard to the first step, he reported that initial community acceptances indicated that the proportions were in conformity with the needs of the \$170,000,000 campaign. He cited the examples of Trenton which had given the UJA \$300,000 in 1946 and had set a campaign goal of \$500,000 for the UJA in 1947; Detroit, \$2,705,000 in 1946, \$4,000,000 in 1947; Pittsburgh, \$1,000,000 in 1946, \$1,700,000 in 1947; Long Beach, California, \$60,000 in 1946, \$225,000 in 1947. Many other communities are accepting the proper goals required by the campaign.

With regard to the second step, he reported that the first national big gifts meeting had been held two days ago in West Palm Beach, Florida. This type of meeting was an innovation in the UJA. It was a private meeting to which the people who happened to be visiting in Florida had been invited. There was no publicity attached to the meeting. The meeting, he said, was entirely Zionist in content. On the program were Edmund Kaufmann, Reuben Dafni, Harold Goldenberg and Samuel Rothberg. The standards set at this meeting warranted the highest optimism with regard to the campaign. Some of the contributions reported are as follows:

Edward Kaufmann	-	\$500,000
Samuel Rothberg	-	100,000
Mark Sugarman	-	100,000

All of these doubled their 1946 contribution. Mr. Barney Balaban went from \$45,000 in 1946 to \$70,000 in 1947. Harold Goldenberg from \$37,500 to \$75,000, and Fred Mann of Philadelphia, from \$12,000 to \$50,000.

The first public meeting of the national big gifts group will be held on February 23rd in Washington, D. C. General Eisenhower is scheduled as the guest speaker.

The energetic cooperation of all forces, Mr. Montor declared, will be required to make the 1947 campaign a success.

In answer to a question Mr. Montor stated that the total contributions made at the conference in Florida represent a 90% increase over the gifts in 1946.

INCLUSION OF THE UJA

Mr. Sonneborn reported that a sub-committee of the UJA had been negotiating with a number of national organizations with regard to proposals for their inclusion either in the National UJA or in the New York UJA. It was felt that the inclusion of other organizations in the UJA

would relieve the pressure upon the local communities and would facilitate their acceptance of the goals presented by the UJA. The committee, he said, consisted of himself as chairman, Mr. Jacob Sincoff, and Mr. Isaac Levy.

He then reported separately on the organizations with which negotiations had been going on.

A. Jewish Telegraphic Agency. The JTA had originally applied to the New York UJA for inclusion in its campaign in 1947 with an allocation of \$250,000. It had raised in the City of New York \$209,000 in 1946. The National Committee had rejected its proposal for inclusion in the National UJA and had referred the matter back to the New York UJA with a recommendation that it allocate the JTA between \$150,000 and \$175,000. The JTA, he declared, was prepared to accept this proposal.

B. Hebrew University. The Hebrew University had raised between \$450,000 and \$500,000 in 1946. It now proposed a goal of \$1,000,000 for 1947. The committee had offered to the Hebrew University an allocation of \$600,000 from the National UJA with a provision which would permit the Hebrew University to conduct a membership campaign with a ceiling placed upon the membership dues.

C. American Fund for Palestine Institutions. In 1946, the AFPI raised somewhat over \$400,000. Its campaign goal calls for \$923,000 in 1947. The organization has asked the UJA for \$700,000. The committee proposed a total of \$500,000 for the AFPI on a national basis.

D. ORT. No agreement has yet been reached with ORT. The negotiations conducted with this organization were different from those of any other group. The agreement involved the consolidation of the ORT's training program with that of the JDC. The proposed agreement called for the ORT to administer both programs with the JDC providing all of the funds needed for both the ORT and the JDC programs. The JDC had asked the UJA to support this additional responsibility undertaken by the JDC with an allocation of \$1,000,000.

In answer to a question from Mr. Fisher, Mr. Montor declared that the legal steps for the inclusion of other organizations in the UJA were as follows:

1. With regard to the inclusion in the New York UJA, approval was required from each of the 3 partner agencies in the New York UJA, the UPA, the JDC and USNA.

2. With regard to inclusion in the National UJA the steps were not as yet clarified. Negotiations were being carried on but no definitive decisions had been made.

In an exchange of views with Mr. Ress, Mr. Montor declared his understanding was that the UPA agreement authorized the UPA to make decisions with regard to the inclusion of other agencies in the UJA. This view was proven to be incorrect by Mr. Ress who explained that ratification is required from each of the Funds which constitute the UPA.

In answer to a question from Mr. Segal with regard to the charitable status of the JTA, Mr. Sonneborn reported that the JTA does have tax exemption status and is receiving funds from Welfare Funds throughout the country.

Mr. Blitz asserted that the merit of any of the organizations should not be the determining factor for its inclusion in either the New York or the National campaigns. Its "nuisance value" as a competitive campaign and the possible damage to the campaign of the UJA must be the most important factor in determining the validity of every such claim.

Mr. Montor expressed his agreement with Mr. Blitz. He declared, however, that though we may be compelled to reach an agreement on the JTA, he wanted to express his resentment of the manner in which the representatives of the JTA had terrorized the committee into negotiations for its inclusion by threatening to withhold their support from the UJA and even to combat it among their circles.

Mr. Fisher declared his opposition to the whole principle of including other agencies. He felt that in effect a national welfare fund was being created. It was his belief that the UPA should not be a party to such an arrangement.

Dr. Goldstein declared that one had to try to understand the reasons behind these negotiations. The UJA is faced with a serious problem of competitive pressures upon the communities which seriously affect the chances of success for the UJA. In New York some of the other agencies conduct energetic campaigns within the trade groups which divert attention, energy and funds from the main effort of the UJA.

In answer to a suggestion that a UJA committee consider the whole problem carefully with the JDC, he pointed out that the campaign must be carried on and that the matter could not be delayed much longer.

Mr. Sonneborn declared that this was not a new problem but had been the subject of lengthy conferences between the UPA leaders and New York trade leaders in connection with the inclusion of the Jewish Welfare Board and the Joint Defense Appeal. The views of the trade leaders who, in the last analysis, are responsible for raising funds in New York City, is quite clear. They say that if the UPA should reject their proposals out of hand, it could not count on their support in raising the large funds required by the agencies of the UJA.

Mr. Frisch declared himself in accord with the views expressed by Mr. Montor, Dr. Goldstein and Mr. Sonneborn. It was his belief that the New York UJA must inevitably evolve into a Welfare Fund. He did not consider this a dangerous trend. Funds are raised in all communities, he pointed out, through such Welfare Funds. These Welfare Funds are a combination of fund-raising campaigns which are expedient for greater raising of funds, but do not require mutual endorsement of the programs of the agencies included.

Mr. Weisman supported the views previously expressed by those who

were in favor of including other agencies. He declared, however, that the members of the committee had failed to show sufficient interest in the inclusion of some Palestine agencies. He felt that while the inclusion of other agencies in the New York UJA or the National UJA may not alter the corporate structure of each of these agencies, it nonetheless creates a mood with regard to the campaign. It would be unfortunate if we failed to absorb sufficient Palestine agencies in order to balance the other agencies considered. He resented the searching examinations to which the Palestine agencies or those agencies which were sympathetic to the Zionist movement, i.e., the American Jewish Congress, were subjected, before they could be considered for inclusion in the fund-raising omnibus.

Mr. Dewey Stone supported the majority point of view, and declared that he thought it a good investment to buy off the competitive fund-raising agencies. He thought this plan preferable to the dissolution of the UJA and the recreation of a Welfare Fund.

Mr. Ress declared that he was prepared to take action on such agencies as were being considered for inclusion in the New York UJA. He felt, however, that the question of inclusion in the National UJA was more important and action on these should be deferred until a later date.

Mr. Montor pointed out that the Executive Committee has the power to approve or disapprove the inclusion of the JTA and the AJC in the New York UJA. The AJC was being considered for inclusion in the New York UJA for a sum not higher than \$1,000,000. It had also been proposed that the JDC assume the responsibility for the child care now being met by the AJC. The JDC, will probably ask for an additional allocation in order to provide the funds which will be required to absorb the children's campaign. On the national level the only organizations involved at this moment are the Hebrew University and the AFPI. Agreement on these could be reached only for one year.

Mr. Montor felt that for UJA it was hardly worthwhile to include either the Hebrew University or the AFPI. He believes that the energies thus released by the inclusion of the Hebrew University would all go into the campaign for a medical school now being conducted by the Hebrew University and Hadassah. The UPA however, may consider the inclusion of the Hebrew University and the AFPI under its own aegis somewhat like the arrangement reached between the JDC and ORT. If the UPA did approve the allocation of UJA funds to the JDC to meet the additional requirements entered into in connection with the ORT agreement, the JDC would in turn be willing to approve additional funds to the UPA for a similar arrangement with the AFPI and the Hebrew University.

In answer to a question from Mrs. Inselbuch, Mr. Montor pointed out that on the national scene the communities would be asked to allocate additional funds to the UJA in order to meet the additional budgetary requirements assumed by the inclusion of other agencies.

It was then moved and seconded

That the Executive Committee approve the inclusion of the JTA within the New York UJA.

The motion was carried by a vote of four in favor, and one opposing. Mr. Frisch, Mr. Ress and Mrs. Inselbuch asked to be recorded as not voting.

It was moved that

the Negotiating Committee be empowered to continue the negotiations towards the inclusion of the American Jewish Congress in the New York UJA with power to act.

The motion was carried with Mr. Frisch not voting.

Mr. Ress then moved

That the matter of the inclusion of the agencies on the national level be postponed to the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

After some discussion during which Mr. Sonneborn stated that the agencies were holding up their campaign awaiting action by the UPA,

A motion was offered to table the motion proposed by Mr. Ress. The motion to table was carried.

Mr. Weisman then moved

That the Committee be authorized to conclude the negotiations with a view to the inclusion of the AFPI and the Hebrew University at the figures reported as offered by the committee on the same pattern as provided in the agreement between the JDC and ORT so that these agencies shall become part of the UPA.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Montor then offered an amendment to the motion

Asking that an attempt be made to work out a method through which the Jewish Agency would in some way be involved in the supervision over the expenditures of the funds of these two agencies in Palestine.

The motion and amendment were carried.

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

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL AS
ELECTED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE KEREN HAYESOD AND THE KEREN
KAYEMETH AND RATIFIED BY THEIR RESPECTIVE BOARDS

OFFICERSNATIONAL CHAIRMAN

Dr. Israel Goldstein

HONORARY CHAIRMEN

Albert Einstein

Harry Friedenwald

Solomon Goldman

Henry Monsky

Nathan Straus

ASSOCIATE CHAIRMEN

Emanuel Neumann

Judge Morris Rothenberg

Mark Sugarman

NATIONAL CO-CHAIRMEN

Mrs. Moses P. Epstein

Prof. Hayim Fineman

Leon Gellman

James G. Heller

Mrs. Samuel Inselbuch

Edmund I. Kaufmann

Louis E. Levinthal

Louis Lipsky

Charles Ross

Bernard Rosenblatt

Charles J. Rosenbloom

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Dr. Stephen S. Wise

CO-CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Herman Weisman

NATIONAL TREASURERS

Abraham Goodman

Abraham Krumbein

Abraham L. Liebovitz

Jacob Sincoff

REGIONAL CHAIRMAN

Charles Brown

Joel Gross

Benjamin R. Harris

Mortimer May

Elihu Stone

CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL COUNCIL

Harold J. Goldenberg

SECRETARIES

Mendel N. Fisher

Robert Silverman

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Miss Juliet N. Benjamin

Charles Brown

Mrs. Moses P. Epstein

Prof. Hayim Fineman

Mendel N. Fisher

Daniel Frisch

Mrs. Abraham N. Geller

Leon Gellman

Harold J. Goldenberg

Dr. Israel Goldstein

Abraham Goodman

Joel Gross

Benjamin R. Harris

Dr. James G. Heller

Herman Hollander

Mrs. Samuel Inselbuch

Edmund I. Kaufmann

Abraham Krumbein

Judge Louis E. Levinthal

Abraham I. Liebovitz

Louis Lipsky

Mortimer May

Rabbi Irving Miller

Henry Montor

Emanuel Neumann

Charles Ross

Judge Bernard A. Rosenblatt

Charles J. Rosenbloom

Judge Morris Rothenberg

Louis Segal

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Robert Silverman

Jacob Sincoff

Rudolf G. Sonneborn

Elihu D. Stone

Mark Sugarman

Herman L. Weisman

David Wertheim

Dr. Stephen S. Wise

REMARKS BY DR. GOLDSTEIN IN ASSUMING THE CHAIRMANSHIP
OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL - AT MEETING OF
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON TUESDAY, FEB. 11TH

While this is not my maiden appearance before the United Palestine Appeal Executive, it is my first appearance as chairman. May I, therefore, express my gratitude to all who have had something to do with the selection.

The phrase "old-new" has become traditional in Zionist phraseology. So I greet you as my old-new colleagues with whom I have worked for years in the UPA, JNF, KH, ZOA and the Emergency Council.

The fact that I am not new to you makes all the greater the compliment which you have paid me. Only time will validate the choice. I can promise you, however, that I shall take this new responsibility very seriously.

All of us together have a manifold obligation in and through the UPA. First is our obligation to the KH and the KK, the major Funds constituting the UPA. It will be my duty, with your cooperation, to protect the interests and the position of these Funds in the UPA in accordance with the intent of the agreement on which the UPA has been based.

Second we have an obligation to the periphery of the UPA, the larger constituency of American Jewry whom the UPA has cultivated all these years. The identity of the UPA must not be lost in the shuffle of our over-organized Jewish life in America. The UPA as the overall spokesman for the needs represented by Palestine must be kept in the forefront of American Jewish consciousness.

Third, the Zionist organizations, ZOA, Hadassah, Mizrachi and Poale Zion have a special relationship to our program. Upon their leadership and their membership will depend much of our success. I shall regard it as part of my responsibility with your help to make American Zionists more keenly aware of how much the UPA and the UJA need their support in more than one direction. They must feel completely integrated into our business.

Fourth, we have a tremendous obligation now toward the UJA through which the UPA derives all of its funds with the exception of the JNF traditional collections. The UPA has a tremendous stake in the success of the UJA and should therefore have a clear priority over all other Zionist fund-raising activities, a priority in fact as well as in theory. It would be well that we should from time to time consider what our situation would be if the UPA had to depend upon a separate campaign instead of being a part of a general UJA. If we Zionists had to worry about raising 40 or 50 million dollars for Palestine through an independent UPA we would certainly set our house in order and see to it that no interference with the larger objective be tolerated. That same categorical imperative should guide us under the present circumstances. We cannot take for granted the fact that the UJA is going to achieve its huge goal. It will be achieved only if we throw everything we have, in time, effort and resources, into this task of unprecedented magnitude. This is not a "work which can be done by others".

Fifth, of course we have our abiding responsibility to Palestine itself which looks to us eagerly and desperately for our maximum effort and support. The Twenty-Second Zionist Congress at Basle impressed us anew with the needs and the budget requirements. We shall have to maintain our vital contact with developments in Palestine, for it will be our duty to keep American Jewry informed on the budgetary and economic requirements of Eretz Israel.

There is enough in all of this to tax all of our resources of time and energy. Yet we are heavily burdened men and women, burdened with important Zionist responsibilities and general communal responsibilities. Nevertheless we shall have to find the time and the energy for these added tasks. We shall have to tap the untapped resources and the second wind of which William James spoke not as a preacher but as a psychologist.

This is going to be, of course, a difficult year in the Zionist movement - one of the most difficult years that the movement and Palestine will have to face. There is no need to elaborate upon this theme in the company of men and women who are in close daily contact with developments. Despite all difficulties, however, Palestine continues to be the most vital phenomenon in Jewish life and continues to convert skeptics and opponents who take the trouble to set foot on its soil and behold its reality.

I am sure that the Zionist movement possesses the spiritual resources to cope with the latest crisis. We in the UPA must make sure that we provide the material resources as well since American Jewry is in the only position to do it on a large scale.

We must press forward on all fronts, political, immigration, colonization, industrial and fund-raising. Our special job is the fund-raising job. We must in that effort try to match what is being done by the Yishuv on other fronts.

It is an awesome responsibility to be the chairman of the UPA at such a time as this. Yet I am sustained by the knowledge that there is wise, seasoned and devoted leadership in this body upon which the chairman will have to lean heavily - the heads of the Funds and the heads of the Zionist organizations and their colleagues. Dr. Silver who is carrying the heaviest burden of us all will, I know, give us every support and encouragement. It will be my aim to secure maximum cooperation from all Zionist groups.

Any chairman is fortunate who can lean upon Henry Montor, the executive par excellence, who is recognized not only in our circles but in the UJA circles, as the "primus inter pares", and upon his excellent staff with whom I have already had a most cordial and fruitful meeting.

Dear colleagues - you constitute a wonderful team and I trust that we shall have good teamwork throughout my administration. The wave of UPA chairmen is one of high frequency. We have had a distinguished tradition of UPA chairmanships. I trust that it may be granted me to maintain that tradition. I know that I shall have to summon all the experience which I have had with other organizations and apply here the benefits of all the mistakes made elsewhere, and all the lessons learned elsewhere.

I pray that I may deserve your confidence and your cooperation so that all of us together may bring a worthwhile offering for the benefit of Eretz Israel.

RESOLUTION TO CHARLES J. ROSENBLOOM

The Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal, at its meeting on February 11, 1947, expresses its deepfelt appreciation and profound gratitude to Mr. Charles J. Rosenbloom for his many years of effective leadership in the United Palestine Appeal and particularly for his outstanding services as National Chairman in 1946.

Under his guidance the United Palestine, through its participation in the United Jewish Appeal, last year raised in the United States the largest sum ever raised in the history of fund-raising for Palestine. In this historic year, he led in an effort which was vital to the development of the Jewish National Home.

The devotion and sincerity with which Mr. Rosenbloom has conducted the affairs of the United Palestine Appeal have been a source of inspiration to us, to the Zionist movement and to American Jewry.

RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF MRS. CECILIA NEWMARK ROSENBLOOM

ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, UNITED PALESTINE
APPEAL - ON FEBRUARY 11, 1947

"The Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal, as well as all those devoted to the cause of building a Jewish National Home in Palestine, deeply mourns the passing of Mrs. Cecelia Newmark Rosenbloom. Her tireless efforts on behalf of the rebirth of Jewish culture and life in Palestine are aptly symbolized by a building erected in the memory of her late husband, Solomon, which now houses the Institute of Jewish Studies at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. The Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal extends its profound sympathies to her son, Charles J. Rosenbloom, to her family, and to her many friends."

United Palestine AppealIncome and DisbursementsFor The Year Ended December 31, 1946Balance of Funds as of January 1, 1946

\$ 165,478.10

Income

United Jewish Appeal - 1946 Campaign	\$27,283,500.00
" " " - 1945 "	3,891,500.00
" " " - 1944 "	70,000.00
" " " - 1943 "	4,000.00
" " " - 1942 "	3,066.82
" " " - 1941 "	1,538.99
" " " - 1940 "	328.67
" " " - 1939 "	181.62

Total Income United Jewish Appeal	\$31,254,116.10
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Bequests	1,867.07
Prior Campaigns	82.80

Jewish National Fund - Gross	\$2,592,962.30
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Less: Am't turned over to U.J.A.	1,092,962.30
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Balance -J.N.F. Ceiling - Gross	\$1,500,000.00
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Less: J.N.F. Expenses	260,961.03
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Net J.N.F. Traditional Collections	1,239,038.97
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Total Income	32,495,104.94
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Total Cash Available	\$32,660,583.04
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Disbursements.Distributions

Jewish National Fund	\$15,736,786.06
Palestine Foundation Fund	15,736,786.06
Palestine Foundation Fund - Old Campaign	394.74
Mizrachi Palestine Fund	750,000.00
Total Distribution	\$32,223,966.86

Service Payments

Zionist Organization of America	\$ 54,000.00
Mizrachi Organization of America	9,800.00
Poale Zion - Zeire Zion	9,800.00
Hashomer Hatzair	1,200.00
Total Service Payments	74,800.00

Other Disbursements

Executive Committee Grants	\$ 40,258.30
Budgeted Expenses	256,092.02
Total Other Disbursements	296,350.32

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$32,595,117.18
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BALANCE - DECEMBER 31, 1946

\$ 65,465.86

APPENDIX F

This is to express our understanding that the 1945-1946 UJA Agreement between the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal and the United Service for New Americans (formerly the National Refugee Service, Inc.) is renewed for 1947, subject to and as modified by the terms of the memoranda agreements of June 14, 1946 and November 29, 1946, copies of which are hereto attached. It is understood that the United Service for New Americans is in the 1947 United Jewish Appeal upon the conditions expressed in the 1945/1946 UJA Agreement. The amounts to be distributed to the USNA will be determined in accordance with the practice heretofore followed.



DATED: NEW YORK, December 31st 1946.

AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION
COMMITTEE

By Edward M. N. Warburg

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

By Charles J. Rosenbloom

UNITED SERVICE FOR NEW AMERICANS

By Carlos L. Israels

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

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

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Honorary Chairmen

ALBERT EINSTEIN
HARRY FRIEDENWALD
SOLOMON GOLDMAN
HENRY MONSKY
NATHAN STRAUS

National Chairman

CHARLES J. ROSENBLOOM

Associate Chairmen

BERNARD A. ROSENBLATT
MORRIS ROTHENBERG

National Co-Chairmen for Regions

CHARLES BROWN
For the West
JOEL GROSS
For the East
BENJAMIN R. HARRIS
For the Middle West
MORTIMER MAY
For the South
ELIHU D. STONE
For New England

Co-Chairman

Executive Committee

HERMAN L. WEISMAN

National Co-Chairmen

STEPHEN S. WISE
Chairman, Board of Directors
MRS. MOSES P. EPSTEIN
HAYIM FINEMAN
LEON GELLMAN
ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN
JAMES G. HELLER
EDMUND I. KAUFMANN
LOUIS E. LEVINthal
LOUIS LIPSKY
EMANUEL NEUMANN
CHARLES RESS
ABBA HILLEL SILVER

Chairman, National Council

HAROLD J. GOLDENBERG

National Treasurer

ABRAHAM L. LIEBOVITZ

Associate Treasurers

ABRAHAM GOODMAN
JACOB SINCOFF
MARK SUGARMAN

Executive Vice-Chairman

HENRY MONTOR

Secretary

ROBERT SILVERMAN

Associate Secretary

MENDEL N. FISHER

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

Murray Hill 2-3320
Cable Address—Palfund

March 5, 1947

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

Thanks for yours of February 21st. We look forward to your reaction to Mr. Seeve's memorandum so that whatever you feel can be done may be done as soon as possible while the campaign is still in its initial stages.

I do hope that you have found it possible to accept the Los Angeles invitation.

With regard to the Washington Conference of the UJA to which you refer, I must say in all fairness that the content of the conference was much more Zionist than would appear from the press reports. Dafne made a stirring impression. Mrs. David M. Levy reported on her trip to Palestine that after Europe it was like coming out of darkness into sunlight. Mr. Rothberg and others who spoke stressed Palestine. It is true that the official leadership of the UPA and the ZOA was not featured. Neither was that of the JDC. It was agreed, apparently in the early stages of arrangements for this conference, before I became the chairman, that both the JDC and the UPA would let Mr. Morgenthau speak for them. The same impression is conveyed by the ads which mention only the name of Mr. Morgenthau as the General Chairman. I am not sure that these are the best arrangements but during the several months delay in the choice of a new chairman for the UPA a pattern was crystallized, in the shaping of which I had no part. Mr. Montor, of course, is motivated by his single-minded supreme desire for a successful campaign, and he is always extraordinarily effective.

I wonder whether you have received a report of the meeting of big givers in Hollywood, Florida, prior to the Washington Conference. It was a Zionist "show". Ed Kaufmann not only made a Zionist speech, but a Zionist gift and announced himself



They Must Never Be Homeless Again

March 5, 1947

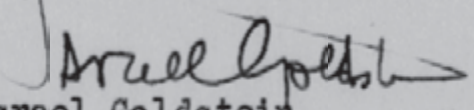
as a Zionist in making it. Mark Sugarman, Rothberg, Goldenberg and others stressed Palestine. I believe Dafne was there too. No doubt there are other gatherings where Palestine is underplayed. I have not as yet had a sufficient opportunity to appraise the situation as a whole. Needless to say I shall regard that phase of it as one of my two major responsibilities, namely, to help in whatever way I can toward a maximum result for the UJA and to safeguard the prestige of the UPA and all that is involved in it as part of the campaign.

We are trying hard this year to get the Zionists part in the campaign to be as conspicuous as possible, not only in the propaganda but in the actual giving. I trust that with your help it may be possible to make the large potential Zionist givers as keenly aware as possible of that challenge.

May I correct one impression conveyed by your letter. The statement that the UJA could raise \$20,000,000 more if it were not for the Emergency Council appropriation was made by Mr. Morgenthau who was repeating what came to him from some people on the West Coast. I responded to his statement by telling him that officially this matter does not belong at the UJA table, because when the JDC and the UPA entered into a partnership for a joint campaign they accepted one another's budgets. The JDC people joined in endorsing this observation. Having cleared the official status of this question I then proceeded to enlighten Mr. Morgenthau on the fact that the activity of the Zionist Emergency Council is a significant factor in having kept the gates of Palestine open even to the unsatisfactory degree now obtaining, and that its continued activity is for the purpose of opening those gates wider, and that therefore, it serves a most important purpose related to the objectives of the UJA.

I want very much to sit down for an hour and talk with you about this and other matters. Unfortunately our schedules the last couple of weeks have not coincided, but I shall look forward to the next opportunity when we can meet.

Cordially yours,


Israel Goldstein
National Chairman

IG:CL

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

M E M O R A N D U M

March 14, 1947

TO: Members of the Executive Committee
FROM: Harry Seeve, Administrative Assistant

Attached hereto is a corrected copy of "Appendix A" of the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal which was held at the Astor Hotel on Tuesday, February 11th. These minutes were mailed to you several days ago.

HS:gg
att.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL AS
ELECTED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE KEREN HAYESOD AND THE KEREN
KAYEMETH AND RATIFIED BY THEIR RESPECTIVE BOARDS

OFFICERS

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

Dr. Israel Goldstein

HONORARY CHAIRMEN

Albert Einstein
Harry Friedenwald
Solomon Goldman
Henry Monsky
Nathan Straus

ASSOCIATE CHAIRMEN

Emanuel Neumann
Judge Morris Rothenberg
Mark Sugarman

NATIONAL CO-CHAIRMEN

Mrs. Moses P. Epstein
Prof. Hayim Fineman
Leon Gellman
James G. Heller
Mrs. Samuel Inselbuch
Edmund I. Kaufmann
Louis E. Levinthal
Louis Lipsky
Charles Ress
Bernard Rosenblatt
Charles J. Rosenbloom
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
Dr. Stephen S. Wise

CO-CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Herman Weisman

NATIONAL TREASURERS

Abraham Goodman
Abraham Krumbein
Abraham Liebovitz
Jacob Sincoff

REGIONAL CHAIRMEN

Charles Brown
Joel Gross
Benjamin R. Harris
Mortimer May
Elihu Stone

CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL COUNCIL

Harold J. Goldenberg

EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIRMAN

Henry Montor

SECRETARIES

Mendel N. Fisher
Robert Silverman

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Miss Juliet N. Benjamin
Charles Brown
Mrs. Moses P. Epstein
Prof. Hayim Fineman
Mendel N. Fisher
Daniel Frisch
Mrs. Abraham N. Celler
Leon Gellman
Harold J. Goldenberg
Dr. Israel Goldstein
Abraham Goodman
Joel Gross
Benjamin R. Harris
Dr. James G. Heller
Herman Hollander
Mrs. Samuel Inselbuch
Edmund I. Kaufmann
Abraham Krumbein
Judge Louis E. Levinthal
Abraham L. Liebovitz
Louis Lipsky
Mortimer May
Rabbi Irving Miller
Henry Montor
Emanuel Neumann
Charles Ress
Judge Bernard A. Rosenblatt
Charles J. Rosenbloom
Judge Morris Rothenberg
Louis Segal
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
Robert Silverman
Jacob Sincoff
Rudolf G. Sonneborn
Elihu D. Stone
Mark Sugarman
Herman L. Weisman
David Wertheim
Dr. Stephen S. Wise

