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United Palestine Appeal, 1942.

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FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

January 9, 1942

ED M. KAUFMANN
HOLLYWOOD BEACH HOTEL
FLORIDA

PALESTINE IS PART OF THE ALLIED WAR FRONT AND ANY EFFORT WHICH STRENGTHENS THAT SECTOR IS A DEFINITE CONTRIBUTION TO VICTORY. I KNOW OF NO IMPORTANT CONFERENCE JEWISH OR OTHERWISE THAT IS BEING CALLED OFF. YOUR FRIENDS IN WASHINGTON MIGHT ADVISE THEIR CORELIGIONISTS NOT TO FLOCK TO FLORIDA. MONEY WHICH THEY SPEND COULD BE EMPLOYED GREATER ADVANTAGE. REGARDS.

A H SILVER

original wire - monitor

COPY FOR DR. SILVER

M E M O R A N D U M

February 19, 1942

TO: HENRY MONTOR

FROM: EMANUEL NEUMANN

The pamphlet containing Dr. Silver's address at Cleveland is a beautiful job such as we have grown accustomed to seeing turned out by the U.P.A. I congratulate you on it!

I will be delighted to send copies out at once to the members of the American Palestine Committee and prefer to do so through our office because I would like to use the mailing for sending a covering letter conveying certain other information to the members.

I shall be glad to have copies of acknowledgments which you will receive from members of the House and Senate to whom you have sent the pamphlet and, for that matter, copies of any other acknowledgments you may receive from any other non-Jews to whom you may send the pamphlet because it would be useful to have such names. We will invite them to join the American Palestine Committee.

In this connection, I hope you won't mind my suggesting that in the future the U.P.A. utilize the facilities of the Emergency Committee for mailing out any propaganda material to members of Congress. This can be done without in any way minimizing the U.P.A. On the contrary, the name of the U.P.A. can be made as conspicuous as necessary in that connection. The reason for my suggestion is obvious. We keep sending material to members of the Congress with a fair degree of frequency, and it is desirable to time and to space mailings to them. Just now, for instance, I was on the point of mailing out another pamphlet to the same people and have already dictated the covering letter and sent it to the multigrapher. Your memo of this morning came in the nick of time and I am recalling that letter. It would be obviously undesirable for the Congressmen to receive two pamphlets to the same address within a few days. Don't you agree with me?

from

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE 1942 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1942. 12:30 P.M.

HOTEL BILTMORE, NEW YORK CITY

PRESENT: Dr. Jonah B. Wise, presiding; Albert Abrahamson, Paul Baerwald, David M. Bressler, Isidor Coons, I. Edwin Goldwasser, Joseph C. Hyman, Mrs. David M. Levy, Albert H. Lieberman, Abraham L. Liebovitz, Louis Lipsky, Irving Miller, Henry Montor, Charles J. Rosenbloom, William Rosenwald, Morris Rothenberg, Irving H. Sherman, Abba Hillel Silver, Stephen S. Wise.

Edward Goodoll, Philip Hoffman

TRIBUTE TO MORRIS SIMON

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise called attention to the death within the past few days of Mr. Morris Simon of Washington who had been an active force on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal and the agencies which compose it. It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that a letter of condolence be sent to the widow.

COUNSEL FOR UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

Rabbi Wise reported that Mr. Philip Hoffman, who has been serving as counsel for the United Jewish Appeal, was leaving for service with the Government. It was suggested that his law partner, Mr. Edward Goodoll, be retained as counsel in Mr. Hoffman's place or until his return.

Dr. Silver suggested a vote of thanks for the splendid service rendered by Mr. Hoffman with all good wishes for his services to the Government. The motion was unanimously carried.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that Mr. Edward Goodoll be retained as counsel for the United Jewish Appeal and that he be elected as Assistant Secretary of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc., so that he might carry on in the place of Mr. Hoffman who had also served in that capacity.

ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

Rabbi Wise called attention to the book form of the report by Professor Eli Ginzberg to the Allotment Committee of the 1941 United Jewish Appeal. Arrangements have been made for the distribution of copies to leaders in campaigns throughout the country. Harper and Brothers have published the volume.

In response to the inquiry of Rabbi Wise as to what additional amount would be available out of the allotment of the 1941 United Jewish Appeal supplementary to the sums already distributed, Mr. Montor stated that Mr. Coons and he had carefully examined the prospects and had reported to Professor Ginzberg that a sum of between \$500,000 and \$600,000 would be available for distribution. He understood that Mr. Frederick Greenman was circularizing the members of the Allotment Committee to determine the most convenient time for consideration of allotments.

1942 ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE

Rabbi Wise called attention to the agreement for the 1942 United

Jewish Appeal which provides for the naming of an Allotment Committee. He inquired whether any action could be reported to this body.

DR. STEPHEN S. WISE suggested that the J.D.C. and U.P.A. report to the U.J.A. on the representatives they had chosen. He called attention to the fact that the U.P.A. had already chosen its representatives on the Allotment Committee. Mr. Joseph C. Hyman stated that the J.D.C. had also elected its representatives. It was his thought that the representatives of both organizations could meet immediately after the meeting to discuss the problem. Dr. Silver and Mr. Charles J. Rosenbloom, principals for the U.P.A., who were present, could meet with Mr. I. Edwin Goldwasser and one of the several alternates for Mr. James Becker who were the nominees of the J.D.C.

VISITS BY OFFICERS

Visits by national officers of the U.J.A. to various communities to persuade Budget Committees of the importance of making larger allocations to the U.J.A. were discussed. Mr. Montor hoped that each of the officers might be able to devote several specific days or a week, if possible, to meet with small groups of leaders in the major communities. It was not only important to help the communities in their campaigns to achieve larger results, but just as important to see to it that when the funds are raised, an adequate share is allotted to the U.J.A.

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise reported that he had communicated with the Chicago officers for the purpose of meeting with them to discuss the allocation for 1942. He said that the U.J.A. is increasingly suffering reductions from communities in the amounts allotted to the U.J.A., while other organizations, generally speaking, are not being affected in that manner.

MR. MONTOR called attention to the case of Miami, Florida, which had reduced its allotment from \$48,000 in 1941 to \$40,000 in 1942—the difference being given to two other agencies and the U.J.A. suffering the complete loss.

DR. STEPHEN S. WISE referred to a meeting which he had attended in Miami to discuss the campaign and the allotments. He felt that it was most unfair that the community should raise about \$125,000 and allot only \$40,000 to the United Jewish Appeal. If this example were to be followed by other communities, the U.J.A. would suffer not only in Miami, but elsewhere next year as well as in 1942. He suggested that there be a formal protest on the part of the Executive Committee against the allotment to the U.J.A. The appeal of the U.J.A. had been responsible for the largest measure of generosity and for the sake of the cause represented by the U.J.A., it was essential that an earnest protest be made against the allocation.

MR. HYMAN supplemented Dr. Wise's statement and pointed out that he had appeared before the Budget Committee at a lengthy session. He understood that the issue had been clarified to the members of the Budget Committee, but apparently local pressure on the part of one of the groups had resulted in the unfavorable revision of allocations.

RABBI JONAH B. WISE stated that the fixing of allotments was as important as fund-raising itself. The campaign has been excellently organized, he said, and the communities of the country are raising substantial amounts, but exclusive and complete control has been assumed by communities in the allocation of monies they raise. He agreed with Dr. Wise that the U.J.A. ought to make a strong protest to the Miami community, indicating dissatisfaction.

MR. COONS stated that the sending of a letter to Miami would have as its chief advantage the serving of notice that Miami's example shall not serve as a precedent to other communities. DR. SILVER said that the communication should point out that a report on the Miami situation was presented at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the U.J.A. and that amazement had been expressed at the action taken; that Messrs. Joseph C. Hyman and Stephen S. Wise had presented a report of their meetings in Miami and had expressed regret and surprise at the outcome.

RABBI JONAH B. WISE suggested, and it was approved, that the writing of such a communication should be undertaken by the Executive Vice-Chairman with the National Chairmen cooperating in signing such a communication to Miami.

CHICAGO SITUATION

After the Chairman stated that he was determined to visit Chicago to discuss the allotment situation, Mr. Hyman reported on a visit to him by Mr. Samuel Goldsmith. The latter had reported that a larger number of small agencies had made applications and that it was Mr. Goldsmith's belief that instead of getting \$900,000, as in 1941, the U.J.A. might not get more than \$700,000 out of the 1942 campaign.

RABBI JONAH B. WISE pointed out that Chicago was giving \$150,000 less to local charitable agencies than had been allotted last year and also that a lesser sum was being set aside for local refugee purposes. The important thing was to visit Chicago and to discuss the problem with the local leadership.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIRMEN

MR. COONS, on behalf of Mr. Montor and himself, read a report of the status of the 1942 United Jewish Appeal as of that date (Appendix A).

In commenting on the report, which he described as careful and complete, Rabbi Jonah B. Wise suggested that the National Chairmen circulate a copy of the letter which they had sent to Kansas City to the members of the Executive Committee (Appendix B), which will be informative to them as to the position which had been taken by the National Chairmen and the Executive Vice-Chairmen on the problem of War Chests. Although the issue relates specifically to Kansas City, it offers a formula for the attitude of the United Jewish Appeal.

RABBI JONAH B. WISE commented on the response being made to the campaign in various communities, with special reference to the attitude of some big givers.

MR. COONS observed that new sources of larger gifts in the aggregate must be secured in order to replace either the freezing or the reduction of what are called "standardized big gifts". If two or three top men in a community reduce their gifts, there is a very substantial difference in the total of the campaign and this can only be made up by tapping new sources and obtaining a wider community support of the campaign.

DR. STEPHEN S. WISE declared that the problem lies in the inability or the unreadiness to meet with the so-called big givers, or rather bigger givers. He felt that the members of the Executive Committee might well divide

up the country between them into some 20 or 30 major cities to which men of affairs would go for presentation of the story to the larger givers. He felt that an entirely different result would be reflected in the campaign. Very frequently speakers who now go to communities find that the resources are already frozen and that the opportunity for influencing gifts no longer exists. He hoped that in planning the 1943 campaign, there would be kept in mind the necessity of the assumption of responsibility by members of the Executive Committee for visiting these 20 or 30 major communities long in advance of the fixing of campaign programs and before actual collection has started.

DR. SILVER remarked that the base of giving has considerably widened in recent years and new people have been drawn into campaign organizations and activities, but as far as the national organization is concerned and the people who are sent out nationally, this group has been constricted over a period of the past few years. Outside of 8 or 10 officers in the organizations which compose the United Jewish Appeal, there are not enough new personalities who have been brought into the organization, especially lay personalities, to deal with the major communities. He felt that one or two outstanding Jewish laymen from New York, Philadelphia or Boston might well meet with the Jewish community of Chicago for example. All these visits would have to be made long in advance of the actual campaign and consist of private discussions to result not so much in securing definite commitments but in explanation of the work, its urgency and necessity.

MRS. LEVY observed that it was all very well for leaders to travel about the country, but that there were enormous amounts of money in New York and that this situation was being neglected badly. She felt that some plan ought to be evolved whereby money could be more aggressively solicited than it has been up to this time. At present the women in the New York Campaign organization are trying to establish contact with the men, but in many instances have no access to them so that large sums of money which might be obtained if the money were solicited are never reached. Before people go out on the road, Mrs. Levy thought they ought to be helpful first in New York.

RABBI JONAH B. WISE commented that New York should be the chief source of money for the U.J.A. He declared that the main stimulation to the New York Campaign in 1942 had come from Mrs. Levy and Mrs. Walter Hirsch, whose energy and zeal had done much to create the spirit and the results of this year's campaign.

MRS. LEVY returned to her point that what is involved is not so much speaking at meetings, but personal visits to the people who are the potential big givers. This was a problem that involved obtaining the cooperation of the proper men for gifts of \$1,000 and over.

RABBI JONAH B. WISE stated that a serious effort is being made by the New York Campaign officers to meet this situation.

RABBI MILLER observed that a list of such prospects had been discussed two weeks ago at a breakfast meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York U.J.A.

RABBI WISE called on Mr. Abraham L. Liebovitz, as the Treasurer of the New York Campaign, for some statement on the New York situation.

MR. LIEBOVITZ reported that the officers of the New York U.J.A. meet every Tuesday morning to discuss campaign problems. The campaign he felt has to be worked in units. Each of the sections and trades represents a problem in itself and the leadership within those units must be depended upon to obtain the maximum amounts. He urged the importance of working swiftly to do as much campaign work as possible before the first of June.

RABBI JONAH B. WISE who is also the Chairman of the New York United Jewish Appeal, stated that there had been encouraging reports from various groups in the New York drive. There is much still to be done in the Big Gifts group, but there has been a splendid amount of cooperation from the trades group leaders. Some of the leadership that had been developed in those trade groups was of national caliber.

RABBI MILLER, referring to the report read by Mr. Coons, pointed out that the problem of War Chests is one which will also confront trade organizations in New York City sooner or later. It is true that the trade organizations had been magnificent in the New York City campaign, especially this year, both in terms of organization and of response, but the fact still remains that the key to success or failure in New York rests with the group known as the larger Gifts Division. There it is not a question of organization or preparation, but entirely one of personal contacts. All that can be done is to turn over cards to those who might have access to those potential givers.

MR. GOLDWASSER, commenting on the report of the Executive Vice-Chairmen, agreed that increased taxation was not having a deterrent effect on giving. He declared, however, that it was essential for the U.J.A. to do a more effective educational job, especially in New York City. It was important to talk to potential givers in the interim period and not merely when they were being called upon to give money. It was essential to keep people interested in the programs of the U.J.A. agencies, especially in New York--the largest source of money for the U.J.A.

MR. GOLDWASSER commented further on the experience which he had had in Indianapolis where the educational process had resulted in a very substantial increase in giving. Prior to the launching of the campaign, the officers in Indianapolis had engaged in a series of stimulating activities which had drawn attention to the importance of the campaign and its purposes.

Insofar as the New York campaign is concerned, Mr. Goldwasser thought that a mistake might be made in duplicating the technique of Federation. The New York U.J.A. and the New York Federation were two great organizations, but in order to achieve the best results, it might be advisable to create different techniques to distinguish the method of operation of the two organizations. He hoped that some original method of conducting the New York campaign could be devised.

MR. HYMAN commented on the chaotic situation arising out of the numerous appeals being made in New York and throughout the country. In each community special pressure groups are created to act on behalf of smaller agencies. The only way in which the U.J.A. could hope to meet its needs was, first, through the raising by the communities of more money and, secondly, by impressing upon the communities or trade groups the incomparable importance of the U.J.A. and the disproportionate demands being made by other agencies.

MR. HYMAN then referred to one of the smaller agencies which had

raised only \$400,000 last year but which was now appealing to the country for \$1,250,000. Another agency which had received \$75,000 from the J.D.C. in previous years was today asking for \$1,250,000 from the American public. There are many other agencies of this type which in the aggregate whittle away the funds that might otherwise accrue to the U.J.A. He felt that there should be a better understanding of the situation on the part of the Council of Federations, and the organized and unorganized communities should be persuaded to do some real thinking and responsible acting in connection with allocations. In the past four years the U.J.A. has been getting decreasing sums of money and has never again reached the peak of 1939.

MR. HYMAN stated further that although more money has been raised in many communities, lesser amounts have been given to the U.J.A. because of the exaggerated demands of the smaller agencies. He felt that one of the ways of dealing with the problem was to consider it through close study with the Council of Federations and its leaders.

JUDGE MORRIS ROTHENBERG commented that the Council of Federations, through its recently created Budget Research Committee, is making what might turn out to be a valuable study of the organizations to which Mr. Hyman had referred. It might be that after the data with respect to these organizations had been made available, the Council might be in a better position to judge the problem.

DR. SILVER did not think that the serious problem was in allocations to some of the smaller national agencies which have received some increases in the past few years. Where the communities are appropriating large sums of money, outside the U.J.A., it is usually for local community needs.

He cited Cleveland as an example, which has year after year set aside increasingly large sums for Cleveland organizations. The pressure on the part of local groups has been irresistible. Thus, Cleveland is going out for \$110,000 more this year than it raised last. Assuming that that additional amount is raised, all of it will go to increase the allotments of local Cleveland organizations. He referred to a similar situation in Chicago, where last year some \$250,000 had been paid out to local groups.

JUDGE ROTHENBERG suggested that a special committee be set up to think about this problem in conjunction with the Council of Federations.

MR. MONTOR felt that one section of the report might be considered at this time, since it would have a vital effect on the operations of the agencies constituting the United Jewish Appeal. It could not be predicted what action Congress would take on the President's tax proposals, but it seemed to him obvious that there was going to be a complete shifting of the foundations of wealth in this country. Under those circumstances, the agencies ought to know the basis upon which they could plan their campaigns for 1943. He thought that the Chairmen of the U.J.A. might undertake to meet with the Secretary of the Treasury or with some appropriate official of the Treasury Department for a private discussion as to the thinking that is being done on the subject of exemptions for charitable institutions.

MR. BAERWALD did not feel that this procedure was sound. He did not think it wise to raise in the minds of the giving public any element of doubt as to the continuity of campaigns. The U.J.A. must proceed without regard to the tax situation. He felt that people would be willing to give more money.

STATEMENT BY DR. SILVER

In response to a request from the Chairman that he make some statement to the Executive Committee about his impressions of his visit to England, Dr. Silver commented first on the campaign situation. If all the items which the President is recommending to the country are finally adopted and restrictions on goods and increased taxation are established, this country will be where the English have been for nearly two-and-a-half years. The Jews of England are giving more today to Jewish causes than they gave last year and the year before. It was to him a revealing experience as to what the Jews in a community of 300,000--since there are less Jews in England than in the city of Chicago--were doing over and above the larger contributions they were making to various appeals of a secular character. In England, they also have the kinds of appeals we have here, that is for Russian Relief, Chinese Relief, etc. To all of these the Jews contribute generously. But, in addition, for specifically Jewish causes, British Jewry is making larger contributions than before.

DR. SILVER opened campaigns on behalf of the Keren Hayesod in ten of the major cities of England while he was there. In nearly every instance the giving was substantially greater than in 1941. When there is taken into consideration that many of the towns that he visited like London, Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham had been blitzed over and over again; when it was remembered to what bare necessities life had been reduced in England with its severity and rigors and discipline for Jews and non-Jews alike over a period of two-and-a-half years of war, it could be better understood what levels of generosity British Jews reached in accomplishing what they are at the present time. What the Jews of England are doing, the Jews of America can do, Dr. Silver declared. They are the same kind of Jews. Jews have to be challenged, admonished, aroused and inspired, regardless of the taxation they are called upon to pay; and they will respond. The Jews of America are giving more this year than last. He was inclined to believe that they will give more next year than this.

As the war tempo rises, something is happening to the spirits of the people, Jews and non-Jews alike. More people, he said, are thinking in terms of other than purely selfish terms--they must. Many homes have already sent their sons into service. The war is coming closer to the American people and a note of sacrifice will come to dominate American life as we get deeper and deeper into the war. He, therefore, was not at all afraid of what rigid restrictions would do to the giving of American Jews. We ought to have no fear and no hesitancy about approaching them.

There is considerable thinking going on among the Jews of England about the post-war reconstruction problems, Dr. Silver reported. They are anxious to tie in with the thinking being done in the United States and with the organizations in this country that are looking ahead. The English Government is doing considerable research in the field of post-war reconstruction. The Board of Jewish Deputies has been in contact with the Government on the immediate problem of taking care of the Jews of Central and Eastern Europe that will arise the day after the armistice, involving their feeding, their physical care, their health and their restoration to some kind of economic competence after the war. The British Government is very anxious to keep in touch with Jewish organizations working in this field.

Sir William Jowitt, who had been entrusted with the planning for post-war reconstruction by the British Government, had inquired of Dr. Silver what American Jewish organizations are doing in the field of reconstruction planning. Dr. Silver took the occasion to tell him of what the J.D.C. had done in the field after the last year. Sir William seemed to know a good deal about it. Dr. Silver assured him that the American Jewish leaders were giving considerable thought to the subject.

Commenting on his stay in Lisbon while enroute from England, Dr. Silver said: "I had occasion to spend a few days in Lisbon where I had my first contact with the work of the J.D.C. in Europe since the war began. I met Dr. Schwartz and I spent considerable time in the offices of the J.D.C. I came away deeply impressed with the quality of the work which the J.D.C. is doing, not only with the skill and efficiency of the staff, but with the broad humanity and sympathy which they were bringing to the service. They are in close touch with the whole Jewish problem in Europe. They are alert to what is going on and are doing their utmost to serve. When I was there, Dr. Schwartz was completing arrangements for another ship that could be chartered for a transport for an additional 700 or 800 refugees in the middle of this coming month of May. He told me about the grants to the Swiss Committee and other communities. He told me about the work that was being done in unoccupied France, in Casablanca and Turkey and elsewhere.

I think American Jews ought to know that J.D.C. is still doing a great and much-needed service, and every dollar that is being given to J.D.C. is reaching its ultimate human objective."

WAR CHESTS

MR. LIEBERMAN raised the question as to what the U.J.A. is doing to clarify the thinking of the country on the subject of War Chests. He felt that some decision should be made in order to guide the communities. He did not think that the U.J.A. could afford to wait because a lot of pressure is now being brought to bear on leaders in the communities and some statement ought to be made, since the guidance of the U.J.A. was needed; otherwise it would be too late.

RABBI JONAH B. WISE called attention to the fact that only one statement had thus far been made and that was drawn up by the National Chairman for the specific case of Kansas City. He felt that the National Chairman, in conjunction with the National Executive Vice-Chairmen, had to consider the problem immediately to determine what kind of advice can be sent to community leaders and to formulate the exact nature of the problem. There was a different problem in each of the communities.

If there is no indication of the policy of the United Jewish Appeal, Mr. Lieberman said, it will be a line of least resistance; but the leaders in the communities will follow, if the U.J.A. indicates a program.

RABBI JONAH B. WISE pointed out that the problem involves many delicate possibilities of relationship between Jews and non-Jews in community life. All of these must be considered.

MR. MONTOR felt that the problem at the present time was moving along on a tempo of indifference--perhaps enforced indifference on the part of the officers of the U.J.A. because of the delicate issues involved. On the one hand, tremendous pressure was being brought to bear by Community Chests and Councils, which feel that unless War Chests are created, local Community Chests may suffer in competition with war relief agencies. On the other hand, a number of the leaders, especially officers of the Council of Federations, were privately and in some instances publicly telling Jewish communities to affiliate themselves with the War Chests. His own observation was that the War Chest movement will ultimately mean less and less funds for the agencies incorporated in the United Jewish Appeal.

MR. MONTOR then referred to the experience of a number of communities to indicate that when there will be competition between agencies in the War Chest, it will be the non-local agencies which will be the first to suffer. He believed that if the Jewish community were given some positive directive by the U.J.A., some of the dangers might be averted. It was clear that in a great many communities where intelligent consideration had been given to the problem, it was realized that participation of Welfare Funds in the War Chest would not be for the best. Mr. Montor recognized, of course, that it was not possible for the Jewish community itself to have the last word on the subject.

MR. BAERWALD did not think that the advice of national headquarters could influence the decisions of the local community. The war was not going to last forever and the War Chests would not remain forever. If there is a combination of the various activities into a War Chest and if they follow the pattern set in Kansas City, he did not think there was any cause for complaint. The Kansas City pattern, to his mind, was not a bad one.

RABBI JONAH B. WISE felt that the U.J.A. could not take any categorical position in the matter.

DR. SILVER felt that the U.J.A. had taken a position as expressed in the letter written to Kansas City. He thought that that was probably the only position the U.J.A. could take. It could not tell a local community whether it should or should not enter a war drive, because there are many local factors which must be taken into consideration. All that could be asked of the community is that when it considers entering a War Chest, it guard the interests of the U.J.A. and see that those interests are not sacrificed.

MR. LIEBERMAN felt that the local requirements would be given first consideration and that the U.J.A. could expect only the balance. The same thing had happened in connection with the U.J.A. interests within Welfare Funds. First, the U.J.A. had been a primary factor, but more recently its importance was receding and primary emphasis was being placed on the local community needs.

CAMPAIGN RECORDS

MR. ROSENWALD asked the Executive Committee of the U.J.A. to make available to the N.R.S. community campaign records kept by the U.J.A. at the end of the year if that should be necessary. He hoped that this would not be necessary, but he wanted it kept in mind if the question arose.

DR. SILVER clarified the question raised by Mr. Rosenwald. He said that Mr. Rosenwald wanted to know whether if at any time the agreement of the U.J.A. is dissolved, that each of the agencies would have access to the records, including the N.R.S. He, Dr. Silver, saw no objection to that. Mr. Rosenwald expressed appreciation to Dr. Silver.

NEXT MEETING

Mr. Coons stated that he and Mr. Montor had agreed to recommend, Tuesday, June 23rd as the next date for the meeting of the Executive Committee of the U.J.A. This was approved.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The following officers of the U.J.A. campaign for 1942 were elected:

1942 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

National Chairmen

William Rosenwald, Greenwich, Conn.
Dr. Abba Millel Silver, Cleveland
Dr. Jonah B. Wise, New York City

Honorary Chairmen

Paul Baerwald, New York City
Louis Bamberger, Newark
Professor Albert Einstein, Princeton
Dr. Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore
Henry Ittleson, New York City
Louis E. Kirstein, Boston
Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, New York City
Hon. Julian W. Mack, New York City
Henry Monsky, Omaha
James M. Rosenberg, New York City
William J. Shroder, Cincinnati
Hon. Max C. Sloss, San Francisco
Dr. Ferdinand Sonnenborn, New York City
Hon. Nathan Straus, New York City
Miss Henrietta Szold, Jerusalem
Pvt. Edward M. M. Warburg
Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, New York City
Dr. Stephen S. Wise, New York City

Co-Chairmen

James H. Becker, Chicago
Dr. Solomon Goldman, Chicago
Dr. Israel Goldstein, New York City

(Co-Chairmen, cont.)

Monroe Goldwater, New York City
Rabbi James G. Heller, Cincinnati
Hon. Louis E. Levinthal, Philadelphia
Mrs. David M. Levy, New York City
Louis Lipsky, New York City
Hon. Morris Rothenberg, New York City
David Sulzberger, New York City

Co-Treasurers

I. Edwin Goldwasser, New York City
Charles J. Rosenbloom, Pittsburgh

Executive Vice-Chairman

Isidor Coons, New York City
Henry Montor, New York City

Executive Committee

Albert Abrahamson, New York City
Abner Bregman, New York City
David M. Brossler, New York City
Louis Broide, New York City
Hon. David Diamond, Buffalo
Sylvan Gotshal, New York City
Joseph C. Hyman, New York City
Edmund I. Kaufmann, Washington
Al Paul Lofton, Philadelphia
Albert H. Lieberman, Philadelphia
Abraham L. Liebovitz, New York City

Executive Committee (cont.)

Richard P. Limburg, New York City
Rabbi Irving Miller, Far Rockaway
Charles Ross, New York City
Irving H. Sherman, New York City
Simon Shetzer, Washington
Jacob Sincoff, New York City
Elihu D. Stone, Boston
Mrs. Roger W. Straus, New York City

The meeting was adjourned at 2:35 P.M.



(Appendix B)

April 21, 1942

Mr. Max Bretton, Executive Secretary
The Jewish Welfare Federation of Greater Kansas City
1600 Linwood Boulevard
Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Mr. Bretton:

As National Chairmen of the United Jewish Appeal we have given careful consideration to your letter of April 11 describing the circumstances under which the Jewish Welfare Federation of Greater Kansas City has affiliated itself with the newly organized United War Chest of your community.

It is recognized by the U.J.A. that the Jewish community of Kansas City has the fullest autonomy in reaching decisions on its communal activities based on the experience and judgment of the local leadership in relation to problems with which they have the greatest local intimacy. It is, therefore, not the province of the U.J.A., which derives its revenue in Kansas City from the Jewish Welfare Federation, to voice either approval or disapproval of the decision reached by your officers.

The U.J.A. is the fund-raising instrument acting for the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service. Its responsibilities as the fiscal agent and trustee of these beneficiaries have been greatly accentuated as a result of the war. The necessity for expanding as well as continuing assistance to our people in all parts of the world who look to the J.D.C., the U.P.A. and the N.R.S. respectively, for aid has been recognized over a period of years by the Jews of Kansas City.

The only standpoint from which the U.J.A. can concern itself with the form which fund-raising in Kansas City takes is the effect upon the urgency to raise maximum sums for the programs of our beneficiary agencies. In that connection, there are certain observations which we should like to call to the attention of the officers of the Jewish Welfare Federation, many if not all of which they have undoubtedly already considered in their discussions with the officers of the United War Chest.

- (1) On the basis of its goal of \$25,000,000, the U.J.A. has requested from Kansas City City an allotment of \$135,000, for the year 1942. It is our belief that the needs of the Jews in all parts of the world who are assisted by the agencies of the U.J.A. - needs which have been multiplied by wartime emergencies - and the size, resources and understanding of the Kansas City Jewish Community justify that allotment. Since the Kansas City Jewish Welfare Federation is acting as a direct agent

for the U.J.A. and inasmuch as you state that the "integrity of the Jewish Welfare Federation as a budgeting and completely autonomous organization is in no way involved", it is our assumption that in the budget which the Jewish Welfare Federation has presented to the officers of the United War Chest for their acceptance, there is provision for the full requested allotment for the U.J.A. for 1942.

Under the terms of the plan which you described in your letter of letter 11 that since the campaign which you normally would have held in the Spring has been postponed to the Fall the budget is for an 18-month period, the over-all budget transmitted by the Jewish Welfare Federation to the United War Chest would involve the sum of \$202,500 for the U.J.A. Our assumption that such an allotment has been transmitted on behalf of the U.J.A. is strengthened by the knowledge that the appeal and the emphasis of a United War Chest will be linked to the duties that fall upon Americans in connection with war relief. The appeal to Kansas City generosity will be based on the realization that Americans have a responsibility to ease the plight of the victims of the war and to help meet some of the problems of those persecuted by the Axis, among whom the Jews occupy foremost place.

- (2) We should like to know more concretely the nature of the relationship of the Jewish Welfare Federation to the United War Chest.
- a) How would the beneficiaries of the Jewish Welfare Federation be affected in the event that through some mischance the total goal of the United War Chest were not achieved? Is it the intention to provide preferences for any of the agencies included in the War Chest or are they all, including the U.J.A. as represented in the Jewish Welfare Federation, to share proportionately in the results?
 - b) Could the standard of giving now prevailing among the Jewish contributors be maintained at the present level or, in view of the total quota, would they have to increase and, if so, would they respond favorably?
 - c) Although assurances have been given by the United War Chest is there a possibility, if not for the forthcoming campaign then subsequently, of scrutiny of and vote-power over budgetary items of the Jewish Welfare Federation? Certain enterprises and activities are desirable and essential in a Jewish Welfare Federation, but will they be so regarded in a non-sectarian effort?

These are some of the many problems arising out of the affiliation of the Jewish Welfare Federation with the United War Chest. Obviously, the U.J.A. must concern itself to the utmost with the responsibilities imposed upon it to raise sufficient funds for its beneficiary agencies so that they may meet at least the minimal requirements of their respective programs. As Kansas City is the first of the larger communities to agree to integrate its fund-raising activities in a War Chest, you can appreciate our profound interest in closely scrutinizing the set-up and operations of a War Chest in order that we may know that the interest of the U.J.A. is safeguarded. We do this, as we have already stated, with full recognition of your community's autonomy.

It would be reassuring indeed if we might hear from you at this time that the U.J.A. may depend upon the complete and generous support which it could expect from Kansas City through the Jewish Welfare Federation itself and which is commensurate with the appeal which the programs of the J.D.C., the U.P.A. and the H.R.S. must exert in a War Chest.

In exchanging ideas with you this way, we hope that now that the decision has been reached for participation in the United War Chest, the campaign itself will be outstandingly successful.



Cordially yours,

William Rosenwald

Abba Hillel Silver

Jonah D. Wise

National Chairman

RSW:RZW



1942 — 60th Anniversary of Jewish Colonization in Palestine

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD)
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)
For the Defense and Upbuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine

41 EAST 42nd STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-3320

Cable Address—Palfund

NATIONAL OFFICERS

May 5, 1942

Honorary Chairmen

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Herbert H. Lehman
Julian W. Mack
Henry Monsky
Nathan Straus
Henrietta Szold

National Chairman

Abba Hillel Silver

National Co-Chairmen

Stephen S. Wise
*Chairman,
Administrative Committee*

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Charles Ress
Elihu D. Stone
Robert Szold
Joe Weingarten
David Wertheim

Executive Director

Henry Montor

Dear Friend:

Attached herewith are the minutes of
a meeting of the Administrative Committee
of the United Palestine Appeal, held on
Tuesday, April 14, 1942.

HM:JB
Encl.

Cordially yours,

Henry Montor
Henry Montor
Executive Director

"We in the United States must help strengthen Palestine"

—HON. FRANK KNOX, Secretary of the Navy

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

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

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1942 at 4:30 P.M.

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

PRESENT: Stephen S. Wise, presiding: Mrs. Oscar G. Bender, Herman Bernstein, Philip S. Bernstein, A. B. Cohen, Abraham Cohen, Jacob H. Cohen, Sol Cohen, Nachman H. Ebin, Sarah Feder, Mendel N. Fisher, Jacob Fishman, David Freiburger, Leon Gellman, Israel Goldstein, Abraham Goodman, Sylvan Gotshal, Harry Grayer, Emanuel Greenberg, Isaac Hamlin, Herman Hollander, Max Kirshblum, I. M. Kowalsky, Harris J. Levine, Israel H. Levinthal, Louis E. Levinthal, Abraham L. Liebovitz, Irving D. Lipkowitz, Louis Lipsky, Joseph H. Lookstein, Samuel Markewich, Irving Miller, David Pinski, Louis Rimsky, Bernard A. Rosenblatt, Mrs. Sol Rosenbloom, Morris Rothenberg, Joseph Schlossberg, Louis Segal, Herman Seidel, Simon Shetzer, Abba Hillel Silver, Maxwell Silver, Mrs. Archibald Silverman, Robert Silverman, William H. Sylk, Sigmund Thau, Abraham Uslander, Harold M. Weinberg, Morris Weinberg, David Wertheim;

Samuel Blitz, Kurt Blumenfeld, Joseph Cohen, Nahum Goldmann, Simon Greenberg, Arnold K. Isreeli, Arthur Lourie, Jesse Z. Lurie, Henry Montor, Martin Rosenbluth, Alex Rothenberg, Meyer Weisgal.

Regrets for inattendance were received from: Louis Altschul, Morton M. Berman, Robert M. Bernstein, Samuel Bonchek, Isadore Breslau, Barnett R. Brickner, Charles Brown, Eli Cohen, David Diamond, Harry Ehrlich, Albert K. Epstein, Sol Esfeld, Harry P. Fierst, Isidore Fine, Daniel Frisch, David Glosser, Joseph Goldberg, Lewis Goldberg, Solomon Goldman, Joseph Goldstein, Jack A. Goodman, Joseph E. Grosberg, Murray I. Gurfein, James G. Heller, Jacob J. Kaplan, Edmund I. Kaufmann, S. Joshua Kohn, Abraham Krasne, Abraham Krumbein, Harry Levine, Frederick Margareten, Samuel Margoshes, Abraham Mazer, Henry Monsky, Mrs. David de Sola Pool, Isaac Potts, Leo J. Ratinowitz, Charles Ress, Louis P. Rocker, Charles J. Rosenbloom, Mrs. Samuel J. Rosensohn, Samuel Rothstein, Bernard G. Rudolph, Israel Sachs, William Salzman, Albert Schiff, Max J. Schneider, Archibald Silverman, Jacob Sincoff, Dr. Ferdinand Sonneborn, Louis E. Spiegler, Abraham Srere, Michael A. Stavitsky, Nathan M. Stein, Elihu D. Stone, Mark Sugarman, Robert Szold, Abe D. Waldauer, Abraham Wechsler, Ralph Wechsler, Joe Weingarten, Herman Weisman, Aaron Weiss.

- - -

STATEMENT BY DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER ON HIS VISIT TO ENGLAND

On behalf of the Administrative Committee, Dr. Wise welcomed the return of Dr. Silver who, he said, had performed in England "a great service, greatly rendered, to our great cause". Dr. Silver described his impressions of his visit to England and the spirit of the Jewish community there. He had had a heavy schedule in connection with the Keren Hayesod campaign but felt amply repaid by having had the opportunity of observing the character and the strength of the Jews of England. Dr. Silver pointed out that there was a certain phase of his visit to England on which he did not wish to comment during this meeting, but would reserve his observations for the meeting to be held that evening of the American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs. (Excerpts of Dr. Silver's remarks, Appendix I)

Dr. Wise said that the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. was grateful for what Dr. Silver had done for English and American Zionism in many directions through his visit to Great Britain. There was felt by all Zionists a profound gratitude and appreciation for this great service.

FINANCIAL AND STATUS REPORTS

In the absence of Mr. Charles J. Rosenbloom, whose duties as Chairman of the Big Gifts Committee of the United Jewish Fund of Pittsburgh kept him in the latter city, Mr. Montor presented the financial and status reports for 1942 of the United Jewish Appeal and the United Palestine Appeal. (Appendices A, B and C)

In reporting on the 1941 U.J.A., Mr. Montor stated that conservative estimates had been made as to the income of that campaign. As a result of a revision of these figures it was now possible to state that in addition to the sum of \$2,800,000 which had previously been distributed by the United Jewish Appeal Allotment Committee, there would be an additional amount of between \$500,000 and \$600,000 for distribution by the 1941 Allotment Committee. That body will be called upon to act at its earliest convenience. Although it had been feared that the 1941 U.J.A. would raise less than the 1940 campaign, actually at least \$100,000, perhaps \$200,000, more will have been raised in the 1941 campaign when the cash is finally received.

Giving a general report of the spirit and activities of the 1942 U.J.A. campaigns, Mr. Montor said there is visible at this time an intention in most communities to allot to the U.J.A. at least the same amount as in 1941. In the smaller communities, that is those raising between \$10,000 and \$100,000, it is likely that more will be given to the U.J.A. Fears originally held with respect to the effect on campaigns and on individual giving of war bonds and stamps, increased taxation, priorities and similar economic factors, have not yet unfavorably influenced campaign giving. Mr. Montor pointed out, however, that it was too early to make any categorical statement as to how these factors would eventually operate. Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, San Francisco, St. Louis and similar communities, not to speak of New York, provide the bulk of U.J.A. income and these have not yet formally inaugurated their campaigns, and any judgment as to the 1942 U.J.A. must be withheld until these campaigns have been actually started.

The Pittsburgh and Detroit campaigns were being initiated that week with Dr. Silver as the guest speaker. Evidence at hand thus far indicates that givers in the brackets of between \$2,500 and up to \$10,000 are doing as well and in many instances better than last year. But that is not equally true of big givers in the larger brackets. Chicago had suffered severe losses. It was probable that the Chicago campaign would end up with at least \$200,000 less than in 1941. At the same time it would be possible for Chicago to give to the U.J.A. as much as it received in 1941. That was due to the fact that a great deal less was being spent on local refugees and that \$150,000 which had been set aside for a building fund in 1941 would not be a repeated item in 1942.

One item of commanding importance at this time is the trend to War Chests, Mr. Montor reported. He referred to the decision of Kansas City as the first major community to affiliate itself with a War Chest in which the local Community Chest, the U.S.O., British Relief, Chinese Relief, Russian Relief, Navy Relief, and similar agencies would be incorporated. A smaller community like Lancaster, Pennsylvania had also joined the local war chest. The decision of Kansas City might affect other large communities, the bulk of which, however, had already considered the War Chest program in connection with the spring campaigns and would likely take no action in the current year. The same could not, however, be said of what might happen in the fall, when a number of large cities normally held their Welfare Fund drives.

A very serious issue was raised for Palestine because of the strange method by which fund-raising is now conducted. Thus, one would have the phenomenon of the Keren Hayesod conducting a campaign within the United Palestine Appeal which, in turn, is embraced in the United Jewish Appeal, which, in turn, is included in a Welfare Fund, which, in turn, is incorporated in a War Chest. Mr. Montor did not think that it was a matter of speculation as to how Palestine would be affected by such an arrangement. There might be some who would predict that as a result of these combinations, Palestine would have a fine political platform in the general community, but Mr. Montor, although emphasizing that any prediction was subjective and could be made invalid by subsequent events, felt that Palestine would not gain if the War Chest would become the instrument through which funds of the Jewish community were raised. He believed that the political approach to the communities, not to speak of the fund-raising program, would be harmfully affected. Whether the U.P.A. or the Zionist movement was in a position to do anything about the matter was, of course, an entirely different subject. In any event, Mr. Montor believed the problem ought to be discussed.

Mr. Montor was of the opinion that unless other factors arose in the coming months, it should be possible for the U.J.A. to raise as much in 1942 as in 1941.

NEW YORK UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

Mr. Blitz reported on the progress of the New York United Jewish Appeal. He called attention to the official opening on March 29th convened by Governor Lehman. It had been hoped that Dr. Silver would make the appeal, but because of his absence in England a substitute had to be appointed. As of the time of the official opening, New York reported a pledge figure of \$2,000,000. The officers associated with the U.P.A. were doing a splendid job in the campaign, Mr. Blitz reported. This was true in the sections as well as in the trades, where contributions from U.P.A. sympathizers had been largely increased as compared with last year. As an example he cited Mr. Abraham Mazer, a member of the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A., who in 1942 had doubled his 1941 contribution of \$10,000. A functioning Executive Committee had been created in the New York campaign and this body was meeting regularly on Tuesday mornings to discuss campaign problems and to follow up contributors. Mr. Blitz reported that the Amusement Division which annually declines to conduct a campaign until it can have the assurance that Dr. Silver will be with it, has now designated May 12th for the opening of its drive, since Dr. Silver accepted the invitation to speak. Dr. Silver will also launch the Bronx campaign on April 29th. Mr. Blitz referred to Mr. Louis Altschul, another officer of the U.P.A., as an indication of the type of giving of U.P.A. friends. Last year Mr. Altschul increased his gift to \$25,000.

The campaign in New York is doing well in its public appeal and individual givers in trades and sections are contributing as much as or more than last year, but, Mr. Blitz emphasized, there is once again a tendency to decrease on the part of the very biggest givers. Such people as the Macy-Straus family are declining to give not only because they are opposed to Palestine, but because they are against all overseas relief for Jews.

Mr. Blitz also commented on the fact that fears that taxes and war bond sales and similar items would very seriously affect results in the general public, had not been realized. Mr. Blitz paid tribute to the campaign activity of such U.P.A. personalities as Mr. Sylvan Gotshal, Rabbi Irving Miller, Mr. Abraham L. Liebovitz and other officers who were doing much to make Palestine an important factor in the New York campaign.

Called upon by the Chairman for a supplementary word on the campaign, Mr. Gotshal paid tribute to Dr. Silver who had courageously taken the trip to England. Mr. Gotshal felt that what Dr. Silver had done should be an example to everyone in the community, in fact to every American Jew. The type of courage that Dr. Silver had exemplified might well be a rallying point for the unification of all Jews in this critical period, Mr. Gotshal observed. He hoped that Dr. Silver's message, a first-hand statement of the conditions that war brings, might be heard by all leading Jews in every major community in America. He felt that Dr. Silver was the one man about whom unity in American Jewish life could be built.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID PINSKI

The Chairman spoke in felicitation of the 70th birthday of a member of the Administrative Committee, Mr. David Pinski. "It seems incredible," Dr. Wise said, "but it still must be true that our friend, comrade, and poet of our people, David Pinski, has recently celebrated his 70th birthday". The Chairman offered the heart-felt congratulations of everyone present. Mr. Pinski briefly acknowledged the greetings.

BUDGET RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The Chairman called on Judge Morris Rothenberg to give a report on a meeting held on Monday, April 13th, of the Budget Research Committee, a group of 15 established by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

In order to provide a background for Judge Rothenberg's comment, Mr. Montor referred to the lengthy preceding discussion between the Council of Federations and the U.P.A. Originally, the Council had proposed a program whereby institutions applying to Welfare Funds for support were to be evaluated and their merits appraised by a National Advisory Budgeting Committee. Dr. Silver as the representative of the U.P.A. and under its instructions, had carried on negotiations with the Council. Following discussion that proceeded for many months, a compromise was effected, endorsed by the Executive Committee of the U.P.A. at a meeting held in Cleveland in connection with the National Conference of the U.P.A. That compromise plan provided for the creation of a Budget Research Committee consisting of 15 people, the membership of which was to include a number of representatives whose names were chosen in consultation with the U.P.A. It was understood that the Budget Research Committee was not to have the power to evaluate any institutions. It was to concern itself solely with the record of expenditures and income, and not to appraise the merits of any institution.

Mr. Montor reported that two of the men associated with the U.P.A., Judge Rothenberg and Mr. Rosenbloom, had participated in yesterday's first organized meeting of that Budget Research Committee.

Judge Rothenberg reported that the meeting had been more or less of an informal character and of a confidential nature to pass upon procedures to be adopted. He indicated, however, that the preliminary manner in which the Budget Research Committee was approaching its task gave him cause for anxiety and he thought that the Budget Research Committee would bear very careful watching in the future. He believed that the work would be very tedious and he felt that perhaps someone else should be appointed. He did not think that he could give the time to the committee, although he recognized its great importance.

It was pointed out by the Chairman that Judge Rothenberg had not been named by the U.P.A. but by the Council of Federations and that therefore the U.P.A. could not even consider the question of a successor to Judge Rothenberg.

Mr. Segal inquired whether the U.P.A. was still in a position to consider the affiliation of the U.P.A. with the Budget Research Committee. Dr. Silver replied that this was not possible since a final agreement had been reached. Judge Rothenberg observed that at the previous day's meeting, every effort had been made to observe the terms of the agreement.

U.P.A. REPRESENTATIVES ON 1942 U.J.A. ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE

The attention of the Administrative Committee was called to the terms of the 1942 agreement constituting the U.J.A. which required the naming of an Allotment Committee of the U.J.A. by February 15, 1942. It was moved by Rabbi Miller and seconded by Mr. Liebovitz that Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Mr. Charles J. Rosenbloom be named representatives of the U.P.A. on the 1942 U.J.A. Allotment Committee and that Judge Louis E. Levinthal and Judge Morris Rothenberg be the alternates, thus continuing the posts which they held in 1941. The motion was unanimously carried, retroactive to February 15th.

NATIONAL U.P.A. COUNCIL MEETING

Consideration was given to a proposal to hold a meeting of the National Council of the U.P.A. in New York City. Originally called for April 26th to take advantage of Dr. Silver's return from England, it had to be postponed. The date of May 3rd had then been suggested but in deference to the wishes of the American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, this had been changed to May 10th so that the U.P.A. could be given a special session exclusively devoted to its problems at a conference to be arranged by the Emergency Committee. The U.P.A. was subsequently informed, Mr. Montor reported, that the U.P.A. could not be given a place in that conference.

After a lengthy discussion during which Dr. Silver stated that he did not think it necessary to have a Council meeting at this time, it was decided to abandon the idea of a meeting.

RELATIONS BETWEEN U.P.A. AND AMERICAN ZIONIST GUILD

The subject of the relation of the U.P.A. to the American Zionist Guild had been considered at several meetings of the Executive and Administrative Committees of the U.P.A., but no final action had been taken, Mr. Montor reported. He hoped that a definitive decision would be made, at least in recognizing in principle the status of the American Zionist Guild in its relation to the U.P.A. It was his understanding that the Z.O.A. had already given its approval to and recognition of the Guild. What is involved before any other further negotiations may take place between the U.P.A. and the Guild, is a recognition of the contractual relationship to be established between the Guild and the U.P.A.

On the request of the Chairman as to what particular recommendations he had to offer, Mr. Montor pointed out that a meeting held on December 2, 1941 of the representatives of the U.P.A., the Z.O.A. and the J.N.F. with the representatives of the American Zionist Guild, had adopted a program which constituted a recommendation to the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. Those present for the U.P.A. were Messrs. Charles Rosenbloom, Charles Ress, David Wertheim and Henry Montor; for the Z.O.A. Messrs. Irving Lipkowitz and Abraham Goodman; and for the J.N.F. Dr. Harris Levine and Mr. Mendel Fisher. The American Zionist Guild had been represented by Messrs. William Spiegelman, Robert Silverman, Meyer Steinglass and Eleazar Lipsky.

The program as adopted by that joint meeting of the bodies aforementioned is described in Appendix D. In brief, this program provides:

1. Fair rates and increases in remuneration in accordance with merit.
2. Assured tenure of office.
3. In case vacancies occur or the need for transfers from one department to another arises, the principle of seniority shall be observed, provided the candidate is qualified for the position.
4. No dismissal without due cause.
5. In case of a conflict arising between the administrative authorities of any of the organizations or agencies and a member of the American Zionist Guild, the American Zionist Guild shall be recognized as a party to the consideration and determination of the case.
6. In case agreement cannot otherwise be obtained, the determination of cases shall be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the prevailing and the well-established principles of arbitration.
7. Upon termination of service as a result of conflict, severance compensation shall be provided for the affected member in accordance with the well-established practice of Zionist institutions in Palestine and elsewhere. (This clause shall become inoperative after the establishment of the Retirement Annuities System.)

Judge Levinthal stated that he was in full agreement with the recommendation of that joint meeting of December 2nd. He believed that the Z.O.A. had already adopted it. He inquired whether the agreement protects the rights of employees who do not want to join the Guild. Would it mean a closed shop union? Would every employee have the right to join the Guild?

Mr. Montor did not believe that the agreement involved the exclusion from the benefits of any member of the staff of the U.P.A. who would normally be entitled to be covered by provisions for members of the American Zionist Guild. He remarked that one of the observations made by Mr. Goodman, a representative of the Z.O.A., at the December 2nd meeting, was that recognition of the Guild in the drawing up of any agreement with it is based on the assumption that it represents a majority of the employees in the group affected.

Dr. Silver inquired what would happen if the U.P.A. were not in existence. Mr. Montor stated that that was exactly why the American Zionist Guild wanted to establish a contractual relationship with all Zionist and Palestine fund-raising bodies, so that in the event the U.P.A. were dissolved, the Guild would still have a relationship to one or another branch of the movement whether it were the Keren Hayesod, the Keren Kayemeth, the Z.O.A., etc.

Mr. Lipkowitz stated that at the December 2nd meeting and in all of the discussions with the Guild it was distinctly understood that when definite agreements were written, they would be between the Guild and each institution or each organization, so that there would be a separate agreement between the Guild and the Z.O.A., between the Guild and the J.N.F., between the Guild and the U.P.A., without anybody having any obligation with respect to the agreement made between the Guild and some other organization. It was our realization, Mr. Lipkowitz said, that what the Guild was most interested in was to provide some system of retirement for executives which in turn involved the formulation of an actuarially sound plan for the purchase of insurance and annuity policies. That would be an entirely separate matter between each organization and its executives.

Mr. Lipkowitz pointed out that Mr. Montor was to undertake with Mr. Spiegelman, the latter on behalf of the Guild, to attempt to define what such an agreement would mean in terms of the obligations resting on each organization and whether or not it was feasible for each organization to carry out such a retirement program. That would necessarily mean that if the U.P.A. became party to such an agreement and made

contributions for a number of years, and then the U.P.A. or the Z.O.A. or any other party did not function under that agreement any longer, the proceeds of the policies would be available to the men. The amounts that had already been paid in would become available for the purchase of unpaid insurance or for some other adjustment. In other words, the contributions would cease if the U.P.A. went out of business, as Mr. Weisgal had just pointed out, Mr. Lipkowitz said. When the particular corporation ceased doing business, it would cease making contributions and would have no further obligation to the employee.

Mr. Wertheim said it was his impression that it was just to assume that if the U.P.A. were to be dissolved, some other Zionist agencies would undertake the same work and from them the Guild would certainly expect some consideration; at least it would be a moral obligation. If the work of the U.P.A. were to be undertaken by the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth separately, the Guild would expect that some consideration would be given to those employees to the extent of absorbing them in the new agencies. Mr. Weisgal, saying that he was speaking as the former President of the Guild, pointed out that there was a clause in the Guild constitution providing that there would be no transfer of obligations from one organization to another. He pointed out additionally that the Guild constitution provides that all the rights and duties of a member begin only after a person has been employed continuously for three years. The various privileges and rights to which Mr. Montor had referred would come into effect only after a person had been employed for three years. It was the Guild understanding that if anyone was employed by the U.P.A. or the Z.O.A. for three years and was found at the end of that period not to be acceptable or that for political reasons he was deemed "not to fit into the picture", that that would not be justifiable action. If an institution went out of existence there would be no question of that institution having any responsibility for the person involved, Mr. Weisgal stated.

Mr. Montor referred to a clause in the statement adopted at the December 2nd meeting, providing that if the need arises for transfers from one department to another, the principle of seniority shall be observed provided that candidate is qualified for the position. Thus, as Mr. Wertheim had suggested, if the U.P.A. is transformed into another body or ceases to exist, and some other Zionist organization within the framework of this undertaking with the Guild takes over responsibility, it is hoped that members of the Guild will get some consideration on the basis of their merit for the particular position.

On the ground of Mr. Lipkowitz's statement that first a principle of agreement must be decided upon and that thereafter a specific program could be presented, Mr. Montor referred to recommendations drawn up by the meeting of the Executive Committee of the U.P.A. at its meeting on March 30, 1942. That body had agreed to a system of retirement annuities for employees of the U.P.A. on a two-part basis - one, there would be a retirement income fund to which the employer and the employee would contribute equally; two, in view of the fact, however, that there are a number of employees who have been with the U.P.A. for many years and in view of the fact that the U.P.A. might not wish to undertake the very large sum of money involved to pay off for past services, it was agreed that there would be no contribution to this retirement income fund for past services, but that, instead, in the event of severance before retirement, the individual employee would receive the same severance compensation as in the past when there had been no retirement income system. At the present time a retirement income plan for certain executives of the U.P.A. would involve for it, on the principle of equal shares by the employer and the employee, approximately \$2,000 a year for the U.P.A.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried by the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A., (a) that the U.P.A. recognize in principle the establishment of a contractual relationship between the U.P.A. and the American Zionist Guild on the basis of the memorandum adopted by the joint meeting of December 2, 1941, attended by representatives of the U.P.A., and (b) that the U.P.A. approve the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the U.P.A. for a retirement income program for executive employees of the U.P.A., the exact details to be considered at further joint meetings of the Guild and of the U.P.A. and other Zionist and Palestine fund-raising bodies.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:20 P.M.



1942

APPENDIX A

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

AS OF APRIL 13, 1942

Bank Balance as of January 1, 1942

\$ 140,197.42

INCOME:

United Palestine Appeal	-	1942 (Bequests, etc.)	\$	220.00	
Jewish National Fund	-	1942 (Jan. thru Feb.)		81,090.93	
Night of Stars	-	1941		60,000.00	
United Jewish Appeal	-	1941		490,055.00*	
United Jewish Appeal	-	1940		40,000.00	
Night of Stars	-	1940		3,477.98	
United Jewish Appeal	-	1939		10,000.00	
United Palestine Appeal	-	1938		467.03	
United Palestine Appeal	-	1937		151.30	685,462.24
Total Cash Received					\$ 825,659.66

DISBURSEMENTS:

Jewish National Fund	1941	\$ 317,641.36	
	1940	21,722.44	
	1939	10,000.00	
	1938	636.20	\$ 350,000.00
Palestine Foundation Fund	1941	\$ 317,641.37	
	1940	21,722.44	
	1939	10,000.00	
	1938	636.19	350,000.00
Mizrachi Palestine Fund	1942		30,000.00
			\$ 730,000.00

Service Payments:

Zionist Organisation	1942	13,500.00
Mizrachi Organization	1942	2,000.00
Poale Zion - Zeire Zion	1942	2,000.00
Hashomer Hatzair	1942	300.00
		\$ 147,800.00
Chief Rabbi Herzog Grant - 3rd Payment a/c \$25,000		6,250.00
Miscellaneous Advances		348.82
National Administrative Expenses - 1942		40,800.74

Total Disbursements

795,199.56

Bank Balance as of April 10, 1942

\$ 30,460.10

National City Bank	\$20,460.10
Public National Bank	10,000.00
	<u>\$30,460.10</u>

* The amount of the income U.P.A. received from U.J.A. for 1941 in 1942.

An additional sum of \$243,155 was made available to the U.P.A. for 1941 by the United Jewish Appeal but this amount was advanced to the N.R.S. by the U.P.A. as part of the agreement of the 1942 U.J.A. guarantee. This amount will be refunded to the U.P.A. when the 1942 Income is received and will be repaid out of the 1942 funds.

APPENDIX B

REPORT ON 1941 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

AS OF APRIL 9, 1942

* Total Gross Pledges	\$14,053,067.35
** Total Cash Received	11,276,057.67
*** Campaign Expenditures	367,203.60
* Gross Pledges recorded for New York City	\$4,650,236.63
Gross Pledges recorded for National	9,402,830.72
** Cash Received from New York City	3,590,000.00
Cash Received from National	7,686,057.67
*** New York expenditures for 1941 recorded as	765,445.10

Official Allotments:

# JDC	\$5,550,000.00
# UPA	3,325,000.00
NRS	2,725,000.00

Cash Distributed:

JDC	\$4,665,570.00
UPA	2,822,555.00
NRS	2,490,125.00

The sum of \$650,000 has been made available to the NRS
to maintain the commitment for 1942:

From JDC allotment	\$406,445.00
From UPA allotment	<u>243,555.00</u>
	\$650,000.00

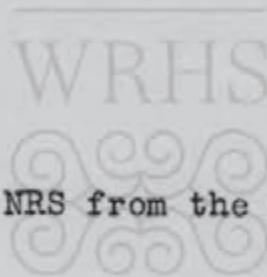
APPENDIX C

REPORT ON 1942 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

AS OF APRIL 9, 1942

Total Gross Pledges	\$557,487.83
Total Cash Received	335,365.83
Campaign Expenditures	114,701.41

Advanced to NRS from the 1941 UJA	\$650,000.00
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MINUTE OF A MEETING
TO CONSIDER THE RELATIONSHIP OF ZIONIST AND PALESTINE FUND-RAISING BODIES
TO THEIR EXECUTIVE EMPLOYEES

At the Office of the United Palestine Appeal, 41 East 42nd Street, New York City
Tuesday, December 2, 1941

PRESENT: For the United Palestine Appeal - Charles J. Rosenbloom, presiding;
Charles Ress, David Wertheim,
Henry Montor.
For the Zionist Organization of America - Irving Lipkowitz and
Abraham Goodman.
For the Jewish National Fund - Dr. Harris J. Levine and Mendel Fisher.
For the American Zionist Guild - William Z. Spiegelman, Robert Silverman,
Meyer Steinglass and Eleazar Lipsky.

The meeting was called at the instance of the United Palestine Appeal and at the direction of its Administrative Committee in order that the U.P.A., the Z.O.A., the J.N.F., Keren Hayesod, etc. could formulate a unified policy with respect to the status and working conditions of executive employees of these organizations. Reference was made to the fact that the Zionist Organization of America had already met with the officers of the Guild and had adopted in principle certain basic principles of relationship to employees.

Mr. Spiegelman, as President of the Guild, submitted a written document describing the requirements of the members of the Guild in relation to the organizations affected.

There was a thorough discussion of the necessity of clarifying the position of employees and of making their status based on meritorious service.

Dr. Levine took the position that any benefits which might accrue to any group of employees of the organizations should apply to all, including the clerical and stenographic staffs.

This view was shared by the other members of the committees, who agreed that any benefits in hours, wages or social security or similar benefits not now held by members of the staffs should be applicable to all.

Mr. Ress suggested that the sub-committees of the various organizations should consider the formulation of a comprehensive plan for the insurance of the staffs of all the organizations which should provide for retirement and old age benefits. He believed that the U.P.A., the Z.O.A., the J.N.F. and the K.E. should combine for such a program.

Mr. Lipkowitz raised the question of severance compensation for employees.

Mr. Silverman stated that the rights of employees would start de novo if a social security system were adopted. He did not see how any formula could be established for recognition of past service that would not be too burdensome on the organizations involved.

Mr. Ress' motion was seconded and unanimously carried that the sub-committees present favor the adoption of a comprehensive plan which they would recommend to their organizations for social insurance for the staffs including retirement and old age benefits.

It was pointed out that the Guild represents employees of the Z.O.A., U.P.A., J.N.F., K.E., Mizrahi and Poale Zion. The Guild representative stated, however, that only those members of the Guild who are actually employees of the organizations involved would be subject to provisions of an agreement to be drawn up.

Dr. Levine stated that he was not authorized to represent the J.N.F. in a discussion of its relationship to the Guild, but solely to concern himself with a plan for social security of J.N.F. employees.

Mr. Goodman noted that recognition of the Guild in the drawing up of any agreement with the organizations was based on the assumption that it represented a majority of the employees in the groups affected.

The meeting considered, and agreed in principle for recommendation to their respective bodies, the following code of practices:

1. A system of retirement and old age benefits should be instituted by the Zionist and Palestine fund-raising organizations after consultation with the American Zionist Guild.
2. There shall be a written agreement embodying the conditions of relationship of executive employees to the respective organizations.
3. Members of the American Zionist Guild who shall have been in the service of any of the cooperating organizations or agencies for a period of three consecutive years shall be considered permanent employees under the terms of the agreement and subject to all the benefits thereof.
4. Members of the American Zionist Guild who are employees of these organizations shall be safeguarded in the following basic rights:
 - a. Fair minimum salary
 - b. Vacation with pay
 - c. Reasonable sick leave
 - d. Due notice of severance compensation
5. The following principles shall govern the conditions of work and severance from work of members of the American Zionist Guild who shall have attained the status of permanent employees:
 - a. Fair rates and increases in remuneration in accordance with merit.
 - b. No dismissal without due cause.
 - c. As vacancies occur or as the need arises for transfers from one department to another the principle of seniority shall be observed, provided the candidate is qualified for the position.
 - d. In the event of a conflict between the administrative authorities of any of the organizations and agencies and a member of the Zionist Guild, the latter shall be recognized as a party to the consideration and determination of the case. In the event that agreement cannot otherwise be obtained on an issue in dispute, the determination shall be submitted to arbitration in accordance with prevailing principles of arbitration.
 - e. On the involuntary termination of employment, severance compensation shall be provided for the affected employee in accordance with established Zionist principles.

It was moved by Mr. Charles Rosenbloom, seconded and carried that all benefits which may accrue to the American Zionist Guild as stated in the basic principles above shall apply to all other employees of the U.P.A. entitled to such provisions.

1942

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

FOR REFUGEES, OVERSEAS NEEDS AND PALESTINE

on behalf of

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
NATIONAL REFUGEE SERVICE

National Chairmen

William Rosenwald
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Rabbi Jonah B. Wise

342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

July 16, 1942

Honorary Chairmen

Paul Baerwald
Louis Bamberger
Albert Einstein
Harry Friedenwald
Henry Ittleson
Louis E. Kirstein
Hon. Herbert H. Lehman
Hon. Julian W. Mack
Henry Monsky
James N. Rosenberg
William J. Shroder
Hon. Max C. Sloss
Ferdinand Sonneborn
Hon. Nathan Straus
Miss Henrietta Szold
Edward M. M. Warburg
Mrs. Felix M. Warburg
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

You are urgently requested to attend a luncheon meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Jewish Appeal to be held on Friday, July 24th at 1:00 PM at the Hotel Biltmore, Room 101, 43rd Street and Madison Avenue, New York City.

The primary purpose of the meeting is to arrive at some decision with respect to the problem of War Chests which has been studied thoroughly since the last meeting of the Executive Committee. The situation has taken on extremely significant aspects in view of the fact that a great many communities are planning War Chest campaigns in the Fall.

It is our hope to clarify the point of view of the United Jewish Appeal and to adopt some action which will conserve our common interests.

Cordially yours,

Isidor Coons *Henry Montor*
Isidor Coons Henry Montor
Executive Vice-Chairmen

CM:BG

P.S. A post card is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

Co-Chairmen

James H. Becker
Rabbi Solomon Goldman
Rabbi Israel Goldstein
Monroe Goldwater
Rabbi James G. Heller
Hon. Louis E. Levinthal
Mrs. David M. Levy
Louis Lipsky
Hon. Morris Rothenberg
David H. Sulzberger

Co-Treasurers

I. Edwin Goldwasser
Charles J. Rosenbloom

Executive Vice-Chairmen

Isidor Coons
Henry Montor

Executive Committee

Albert Abrahamson
Abner Bregman
David M. Bressler
Louis Broido
Hon. David Diamond
Sylvan Gotshal
Joseph C. Hyman
Edmund I. Kaufmann
Al Paul Lefton
Albert H. Lieberman
Abraham L. Liebovitz
Richard P. Limburg
Rabbi Irving Miller
Charles Ress
Irving H. Sherman
Simon Shetzer
Jacob Sincoff
Elihu D. Stone
Mrs. Roger W. Straus

and officers

Suggested Statement by National Chairmen

WE SALUTE ---

The UJA Campaigner is being published as a tribute to the achievements of many communities throughout the land who have recognized the integral role of the United Jewish Appeal in the world struggle for human freedom. We may well take pride in the soundness of outlook and unity of purpose reflected in this year's campaign.

Since Pearl Harbor American Jews have shown themselves ready to fulfill their obligations to the Jewish people, while going forward with their maximum contribution to the American war effort. As Americans and as Jews they have earnestly given leadership and service to the common cause. Throughout the present crisis American Jews have stood firm and strong as the arsenal of hope and survival for their fellow-Jews along the battlelines of humanity in Europe, Palestine and the United States. The U.J.A. campaign has, in many respects, been a battle. We salute all those men and women who have gone to the front line of this year's drive to fight for the preservation of the life and freedom of our people. We are confident that their example will inspire others in the forward progress of the 1942 campaign.

--William Rosenwald
Abba Hillel Silver
Jonah B. Wise
National Chairmen

Free Synagogue
NEW YORK

Synagogue House
40 WEST 68 STREET
NEAR CENTRAL PARK

July 21, 1942

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Silver:

I get the feeling, with relation to the Allotment Committee of the UJA, that you and Montor have come to feel that Fred Greenman, whom I have known all of his life as a good Zionist, coming into Zionism under the impact of Brandeis, has leaned to the other side instead of safeguarding Zionist interests.

I happened, in the course of discussion of other problems, to have had a good talk with Greenman, and he seems to feel -- although I do not quote him -- that far from leaning to the other side, he was one of those who insisted that the UPA should get the amount which ultimately was allotted to it, although the figures did not seem to indicate that Palestine was in need of any money to balance its expenditures for the fiscal year.

I feel that Greenman is an old Zionist and is a man of constantly growing influence in Jewish affairs. ~~Zionist and non-Zionist~~ should not be lost to us through such alienation, as he will undoubtedly feel when he learns that his name was turned down by his fellow Zionists in relation to the Allotment Committee.

Seeing that the appointments have already been made, I suppose nothing can be done about it. But if it be true, as I half suspect that it is true, that Greenman wonders a little that he was not eagerly welcomed by us into the Allotment Committee, I think we ought carefully reconsider the matter. Greenman appears to feel that there was dissatisfaction with the decision, which he considers to have been wholly fair. If Greenman did a great deal -- perhaps most -- to bring about the decision of '41, which we enthusiastically welcomed, are we to assume that he has become turn-coat against us because, of the entire amount, small in itself, which could be allotted, we got a share which was necessarily inconsiderable, although fair from his point of view in relation to the Allotment Committee.

Yours,

David

SSW:oh

COPY

State of New York
Executive Chamber
Albany

Herbert H. Lehman
Governor

November 27, 1942

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Silver:

I regret very much having to tender my resignation as an Honorary Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal.

I am sure that you and the other officers will agree that it would be unwise for me to be officially connected with any organization working for and interested in a foreign country with which I might deal in my capacity as Director of Foreign Relief and Reconstruction for the United States Government.

With best wishes for the continued success of your work, I am

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) Herbert H. Lehman

C
P
Y
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
342 Madison Avenue
New York City

December , 1942

Dear ---

To meet the enlarged Jewish responsibilities arising out of this war, the 1943 United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine, on behalf of the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal, and the National Refugee Service, herewith makes application for its inclusion in the _____ Welfare Fund Campaign for an allotment of \$_____.

Through a historic declaration the United Nations have officially called the attention of the free world to the ferocity and violence with which the Nazis have attacked and destroyed Jewish communities in many parts of Europe. Their solemn pledge that full retribution will be meted out to those responsible for the wholesale persecution of Jews constitutes not only a stern warning to Hitler, but a direct challenge to the Jews of the United States. President Roosevelt and other leaders of the United Nations who have publicly condemned the Nazi outrages, have by their action emphasized the obligation which all American Jews have to rescue the victims that can be saved from the Nazi inferno and to build up the foundations for the reconstruction of the communities shattered by Nazi oppression.

As the Allied armies go forward with their successful offensive against the Axis forces, the agencies of rescue must keep pace with the forward progress of the armies of liberation. With the determination of the United Nations to achieve a speedy victory, the year 1943 will bring to American Jews greater opportunities and greater responsibilities for restoring Jewish life through large scale emigration and rehabilitation, financed through the nationwide campaign for the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine.

We must be prepared to rebuild the lives of large numbers of Jews who are today imprisoned in the vast concentration camp of Europe. We must provide the means for prompt rehabilitation and immediate relief overseas. We must provide the means for increased emigration and colonization in Palestine. We must provide for aid for emigration to the United States, Latin America and other countries. Farflung as is the scope of the work of the agencies of the United Jewish Appeal, the horizon of their endeavors must be extended so that American Jews will not be found wanting when history summons them to heroic action.

The work of the UJA agencies has been recognized as a vital sector of the war effort. Already the problems of reconstruction are added to the urgent wartime responsibilities. The recent British and American entry into Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia which released more than 300,000 Jews from Nazi-inspired indignities, has opened a large new area where our help is urgent.

It can be expected that further successes of the Allies will open up new sea routes of immigration and that the flow of refugees to this country, to Palestine and to other lands of freedom will be continued and probably increased. Such shifts in Jewish population will necessarily involve problems of adjustment and integration.

Experienced at meeting new problems and responsibilities of vast magnitude, the Joint Distribution Committee must have the necessary funds to be ready to cope with emergencies at the same time that it continues its farflung activities of relief, emigration aid and reconstruction. From Siberia where there are some 600,000 Polish-Jewish refugees requiring our help, - throughout other lands of the Old World where refugees must be kept alive, saved from deportation and helped to emigrate - to the vast stretches of Central and South America where refugees are being aided to build new lives, the programs already initiated by the JDC have so effectively carried out the wishes of American Jewry, and on the humanitarian front reflected the aims of the United Nations, that the continuation of this work in every area must be assured.

The Jewish community of Palestine has placed its full resources of manpower, of industry and of agriculture at the disposal of the United Nations. Along with the salvaging of Jewish lives, the work of bolstering this sector among the war fronts will call for the utmost vision and understanding in the year ahead. The horrifying news of the slaughter of millions of Jews in Europe has created a new determination to find a permanent home and freedom for those who can be saved through emigration to the Jewish homeland and other lands which will open their doors. Through the United Palestine Appeal, the American Jewish community must contribute the larger portion of the funds required to supplement what the Jewish community of Palestine itself is able to do.

Here in our own country the work of relief and resettlement carried on by the National Refugee Service has, since America's entry in the war, been augmented by the responsibility to cooperate with the departments of our Government concerned with the formulation and application of enemy alien regulations. The NRS is serving as a liaison between the Government and the refugees.

You will shortly receive detailed information on the budgets of the JDC, the UPA and the NRS, respectively, which we know you will study most carefully. We are, of course, prepared to provide you with additional information as you require it.

Toward the assumption of each community's share in our common responsibility the United Jewish Appeal is prepared to be of assistance. May we suggest that you avail yourself of the facilities of the United Jewish Appeal in planning and carrying forward your campaign.

Within the coming weeks we shall appreciate your courtesy in arranging for a representative of the United Jewish Appeal to bring in person to you and your associates a description of the needs which underlie the United Jewish Appeal for 1943. An early meeting with your officers and Budget Committee will be helpful in establishing a sounder basis for a successful campaign this year.

May we look forward to word from you.

With best wishes, we are

Sincerely yours,

William Rosenwald
Abba Hillel Silver
Jonah B. Wise
National Chairmen



קול דנוי אחיד
צועקים אליך

National Council for Palestine
of
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

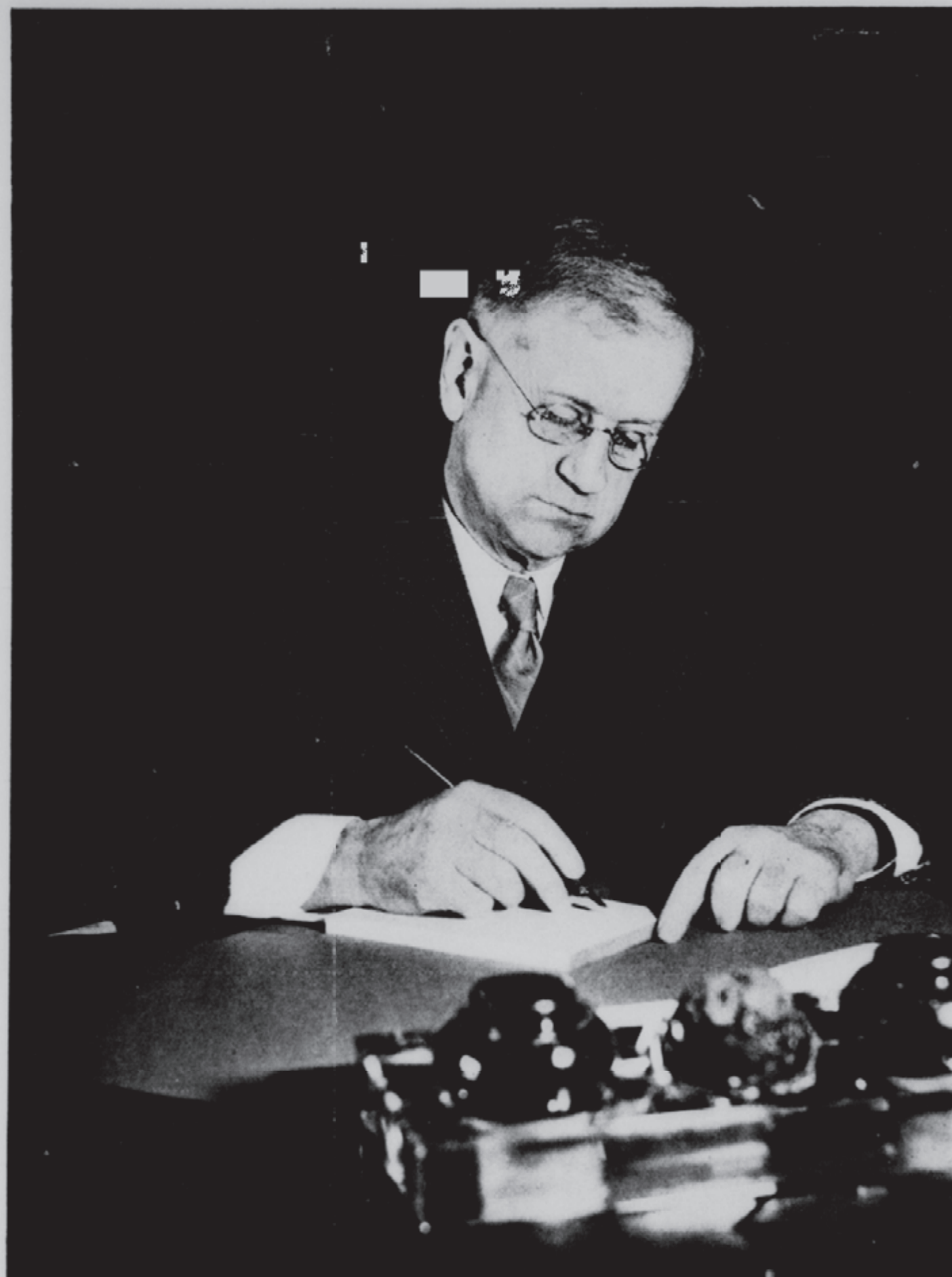
Dinner in Honor of the Honorable Harold L. Ickes

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1942

HOTEL BILTMORE, NEW YORK



התאחדות



HON. HAROLD L. ICKES
United States Secretary of the Interior

AFTERNOON SESSION

Grand Ballroom, 2:00 P.M.

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER
and HATIKVAH Jacqueline Alper, *Soprano*

Welcome to National Council
for Palestine Sylvan Gotshal, *Executive Chairman,*
Greater New York
United Palestine Appeal

Presiding Officer Dr. Israel Goldstein, *National Co-Chairman,*
United Palestine Appeal

Statement by the National Treasurer
of the United Palestine Appeal Charles J. Rosenbloom

A War Correspondent Views Palestine Martin Agronsky

American Youth Looks to Palestine Lieutenant Matthew Huttner,
U. S. Army Air Corps

The War of the Hemispheres Pierre van Paassen

General Discussion:
Presentation of Resolutions Joel Gross, Newark, N. J.
Rudolph G. Sonneborn, New York City
Joseph E. Grosberg, Schenectady, N. Y.
Rabbi Harry Epstein, Atlanta, Ga.

Closing Remarks Rabbi Irving Miller, *Chairman*
Executive Committee, Greater New
York United Palestine Appeal

EVENING SESSION

Grand Ballroom, 6:30 P.M.

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER
and HATIKVAH Cantor David Putterman,
Park Avenue Synagogue

Accompanied by Isidore Geller

Invocation Chaplain Joshua Goldberg, *U.S.N.R.*

Dinner

Kindling of Chanukah Lights* Cantor David Putterman

Community Singing of "Mooz Tsur" (Rock of Ages)

* * *

Presiding Officer Judge Morris Rothenberg, *National Co-Chairman,*
United Palestine Appeal

Address by

Dr. Chaim Weizmann *President, Jewish Agency for Palestine*
and World Zionist Organization

Louis Lipsky, *Chairman, Executive Committee, United Palestine Appeal*
Judge Louis E. Levinthal, *President, Zionist Organization of America*
Nathan Straus, *Honorary Chairman, United Palestine Appeal*
Dr. Stephen S. Wise, *Chairman, Administrative Committee,*
United Palestine Appeal

Address by

Honorable Harold L. Ickes, *Secretary of the Interior of the United States*

*The 18th-century Candelabrum is from the collection of the Honorable Irving Lehman, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, through whose kindness it has been made available for this occasion.

NATIONAL OFFICERS UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

•

Honorary Chairmen

Albert Einstein
Julian W. Mack
Henry Monsky
Nathan Straus
Henrietta Szold

Treasurer

Charles J. Rosenbloom

Associate Treasurers

Abraham L. Liebovitz
Jacob Sincoff

National Chairman

Abba Hillel Silver

Vice-Chairmen

Barnett R. Brickner
Leon Gellman
James G. Heller
Edmund I. Kaufmann
Charles Ress
Elihu D. Stone
Robert Szold
Joe Weingarten
David Wertheim

National Co-Chairmen

Stephen S. Wise
Chairman
Administrative Committee

Louis Lipsky
Chairman
Executive Committee

Solomon Goldman
Israel Goldstein
Louis E. Levinthal
Morris Rothenberg

Executive Director

Henry Montor

The United Palestine Appeal shares with the Joint Distribution Committee and National Refugee Service in the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine.

•

The cover is a reproduction of a Jewish Agency recruiting poster, which says: "The blood of your brothers cries out to you, ENLIST!"

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER



O . . . say! can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.
O, say, does that Star-spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

HATIKVAH

Kol od ba-le-vov, p'ni-moh,
Ne'fesh y'hu-di ho-mi-yoh,
Ul-fa-ase mizroch ko-di-moh
A-yin l'tzi-on tzo-fi-yoh.
Od lo ov-doh sik-vo-senu
Ha-tik-voh han-no-sho-noh
Lo-shuv l'e-retz avo-se-nu
Le-ir boh, Do-vid cho-noh.

MOOZ TSUR

Mo-oz tsur y'shu-o-see, l'cho no-eh
l'sha-bey-ach,
Ti-kon beys t'fi-lo-see v'shom to-doh
n'za-bey-ach.
L'ey's to-cheen mat-bey-ach mi-tsor
ha-m'na-bey-ach,
Oz eg-mor b'sheer miz-mor, cha-nu-
kas ha-miz-bey-ach.



ROCK OF AGES

(*Mooz Tsur*)

Children of the Martyr-race,
Whether free or fettered,
Wake the echoes of the songs
Where ye may be scattered.
Yours the message cheering
That the time is nearing
Which will see
All men free,
Tyrants disappearing.

MOOZ TSUR

מעוז צור ישועתי לך נאה לשבח,
תכון בית תפילתי ושם תודה נובח.
לעת תבין מסבך מצר המצב,
או אגמר בשיר מזמור, תגבת המזבח.



UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD)
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)
For the Defense and Upbuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine

41 EAST 42nd STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-3320

Cable Address—Palfund

December 8, 1942

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Honorary Chairmen

Albert Einstein
Herbert H. Lehman
Julian W. Mack
Henry Monsky
Nathan Straus
Henrietta Szold

National Chairman

Abba Hillel Silver

National Co-Chairmen

Stephen S. Wise
*Chairman,
Administrative Committee*
Louis Lipsky
*Chairman,
Executive Committee*
Solomon Goldman
Israel Goldstein
Louis E. Levinthal
Morris Rothenberg

Treasurer

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Edmund I. Kaufmann
Charles Ress
Elihu D. Stone
Robert Szold
Joe Weingarten
David Wertheim

Executive Director

Henry Montor

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Again I want to say that I am sorry you could not be with us at the meeting of the National Council of the United Palestine Appeal on Sunday. It needed your presence at several points.

I am enclosing several copies of the afternoon and evening programs. Dr. Goldstein presided in the afternoon, with the speakers as indicated. Dr. Wise, who had originally been scheduled to speak in the evening, decided that because of the death of his sister last week he could not attend the dinner. He came in for about 10 minutes in the afternoon and spoke briefly. His words moved the audience to a very high mood. Pierre Van Paassen spoke at great length and very analytically of the world situation. Unfortunately, only a brief part of his address was devoted to Palestine, but this part he disposed of in remarkably stimulating fashion. His attack on Arthur Hays Sulzberger was done with great vigor but nevertheless with delicacy.

Judge Rothenberg presided in the evening and did a very excellent job of knitting the meeting together. I believe, however, that the only high moment of the evening session was Mr. Lipsky's speech which, as usual, was not only magnificently written but delivered most effectively. I am glad that he was shifted from the afternoon to the evening session because, in my opinion, he saved it. The great disappointment was Secretary Ickes, who delivered an address completely irrelevant to our business, although it would have sounded beautifully at a B'nai B'rith or similar function. I understand that he admitted later that the speech did not represent his own views, but was forced on him by the office of War Information. He himself seems to have been very disappointed with the speech because he felt that it was not the one to have delivered to that particular audience. I think he sensed this all the more keenly because Mr. Lipsky followed him and made his remarks seem very prosaic and dull. As you will have noted from the press, Mr. Ickes' speech was devoted to the theme that anti-Semitism was used by Hitler in order to destroy Christianity.

"We in the United States must help strengthen Palestine"

—HON. FRANK KNOX, *Secretary of the Navy*

HONORARY VICE-CHAIRMEN

Louis Altschul, Mount Vernon
 Day J. Apte, Miami
 George Backer, New York
 Dr. Joseph Bank, Phoenix
 Rabbi Solomon N. Bazell, Louisville
 Rabbi Morton M. Berman, Chicago
 Oscar Berman, Cincinnati
 Joseph M. Berne, Cleveland
 Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, Rochester
 Robert M. Bernstein, Philadelphia
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 Gedalia Bublick, Brooklyn
 Fred M. Butzel, Detroit
 Jesse B. Calmenson, St. Paul
 Hon. Alfred M. Cohen, Cincinnati
 Rabbi Henry Cohen, Galveston
 Isadore Cohen, Bluefield
 Sol Cohen, New York
 Amos S. Deinard, Minneapolis
 David Diamond, Buffalo
 Dr. Clarence W. Efronson, Indianapolis
 S. Mason Ehrman, Portland
 Benjamin Eisenstein, Schenectady
 Mark Eisner, New York
 Sol Esfeld, Seattle
 Mose M. Feld, Houston
 Rabbi Leon L. Feuer, Toledo
 Rabbi Louis Finkelstein, New York
 Judge Phillip Forman, Trenton
 Rabbi Solomon B. Frechot, Pittsburgh
 Dr. Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore
 Daniel Frisch, Indianapolis
 Herman Gessner, Escanaba
 Leonard Ginsberg, New York
 Prof. Louis Ginzberg, New York
 Abraham Goldberg, New York
 Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, San Francisco
 Abraham Goldstein, Hartford
 Jack A. Goodman, Indianapolis
 Joseph Goodman, Troy
 Rabbi Julius Gordon, St. Louis
 Hayim Greenberg, New York
 Rabbi Simon Greenberg, Philadelphia
 Joseph E. Grosberg, Schenectady
 Dave Grundfest, Little Rock
 Benjamin R. Harris, Chicago
 Isaac S. Heller, New Orleans
 L. Manuel Hendler, Baltimore
 Sidney L. Herold, Shreveport
 Isidore Hershtfield, Washington
 Herman Hoffman, New York
 Rabbi Jacob Hoffman, New York
 Judge Harry A. Hollzer, Los Angeles
 Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, Boston

Prof. Mordecai M. Kaplan, New York
 Louis E. Kirstein, Boston
 Prof. Gustave Klausner, St. Louis
 Sidney G. Kusworm, Dayton
 Milton Kutz, Wilmington
 Monte M. Lemann, New Orleans
 Judge Benjamin Lancher, Pittsburgh
 Joseph Leonard, Allentown
 Maurice Levin, New York
 Louis Levine, New York
 Rabbi B. L. Levinthal, Philadelphia
 Rabbi Israel H. Levinthal, Brooklyn
 Rabbi Felix A. Levy, Chicago
 Rabbi Joshua L. Liebman, Brookline
 Julius Livingston, Tulsa
 Alex Lowenthal, Pittsburgh
 Rabbi Max Maccoby, Mount Vernon
 Rabbi Edgar F. Magnin, Los Angeles
 Rabbi Julius Mark, Nashville
 Samuel Markell, Boston
 Israel Matz, Brooklyn
 Mortimer May, Nashville
 Millard Mayer, Kansas City
 Rabbi Irving Miller, Par Rockaway
 Charles W. Morris, Louisville
 Max Moss, Jacksonville
 Stanley C. Myers, Miami
 Morris Neaman, Pittsburgh
 Max Ogust, New York
 Kurt Peiser, Philadelphia
 Hardwig Peres, Memphis
 Abe Plough, Memphis
 Arthur Ravel, Albuquerque
 Col. Albert H. Rosenberg, Chicago
 Michael Schaap, New York
 Edwin J. Schanfarber, Columbus
 Albert Schiff, Columbus
 Max J. Schneider, New York
 Baruch H. Schnur, New York
 William H. Schwarzschild, Richmond
 Simon Shetzer, Washington
 Mrs. Archibald Silverman, Providence
 Eugene M. Solow, Dallas
 Dr. Ferdinand Sonneborn, New York
 Michael A. Stavitsky, Newark
 Judge Horace Stern, Philadelphia
 Leon C. Sunstein, Philadelphia
 Morris D. Waldman, New York
 Eugene Warner, Buffalo
 Lionel Weil, Goldsboro
 I. M. Weinstein, Atlanta
 Rabbi Saul E. White, San Francisco
 Hon. David T. Wilentz, Perth Amboy
 Henry Wineman, Detroit
 Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, New York
 Rabbi Samuel Wohl, Cincinnati
 Dr. Alex S. Wolf, St. Louis

Dr. Silver

-2-

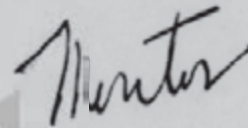
I thought you might be interested in a copy of the telegram addressed to you and read at the meeting from Mr. Henry Monsky. Judge Rothenberg read your telegram at the banquet session and delivered a very fine tribute to your leadership in the United Palestine Appeal.

As I indicated to you in previous correspondence, we had at the dinner session some 1,100 people, which was far too many for the physical facilities of the hall. We did have a very fine and representative audience both from New York and outside of New York. I notice that the Cleveland Welfare Fund sent a representative in the person of Suggs Garber. Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Detroit were also represented.

I imagine that the general impression was a very good one on the part of the people. It represented the first real presentation of the UPA story in New York City itself, and I believe was worthwhile.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,



Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM/RW



12/18/42

RELEASE- UPON RECEIPT

ORDER SONS OF ZION CONDEMNS
PROGRAM OF "COUNCIL FOR AMERICAN JUDAISM"
AS BETRAYAL TO THE CAUSE OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE.

Harry A. Pine, Grandmaster Scores Organizers
As Traitors And As Unworthy of Membership in
Jewish Community

At a special session of the National Executive Board, called by Harry A. Pine, Grandmaster of the Order Sons of Zion, the Zionist fraternal organization of America, on Wednesday, December 16th, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, the secretary, Herman Zvi Quittman, presented the issues involved in the formation of the Council of American Judaism. After a thorough discussion, a committee headed by Harry Grayer former Grandmaster, and consisting of Dr. Harris J. Levine, A.A. Redelheim, Joseph Kleiman and Herman Zvi Quittman, presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted;

"In view of the great tragedy which casts its shadow over all of Jewish life and the imminent danger of total extermination of European Jewry by the Nazis and Fascists our country's enemies; the only hope that sustains all of oppressed Jewry in these days of suffering is that when peace comes, justice will prevail, and Palestine will be recognized in fact as well as in law as the Jewish Commonwealth offering the only place where millions of our uprooted brethren can find a home and place as of right and not on sufferance. This right was solemnly and publicly approved by the Government and the people of the United States, led by every president from Woodrow Wilson to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"We question the good faith of these men who have chosen the most critical time in the history of our country and of the Jewish people to encourage division and confusion in the ranks of American Jewry. We are convinced that their present and planned action will give aid and comfort only to our country's enemies and will serve to delay and postpone the day of victory for the United Nations.

"We condemn all those associated in that program of betrayal as traitors to the cause of their own people, unworthy of the honored title of Rabbi in Israel and of membership in the Jewish community.

"The National Executive Board of the Order Sons of Zion in special session assembled on Wednesday, December 16th, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, expresses its deep resentment and protest against the anti-Zionist and anti-Jewish activities of a small group of Reform Rabbis using the name " Council for American Judaism" who, misrepresenting the principles and ideals of the Jewish religion have dedicated themselves to the task of frustrating the Jewish hope.

"In view of our deep conviction of the truth of the above statements, we call upon the United Palestine Appeal to reexamine the wisdom and morality of continuing Zionist associations with organizations and groups that are led by the promoters of this misnamed and hypocritically sponsored "Council for American Judaism".

United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd Street
New York City

MEMORANDUM

December 23, 1942

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

From Henry Montor

Attached hereto for your attention is a copy of a resolution which has been submitted to the United Palestine Appeal following a special session of the Executive Board of the Order Sons of Zion.

May I direct your attention particularly to the last paragraph.

HM:FE
Enc.

MEMORANDUM

Date Dec. 30, 1942

To Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver

From Mr. Meyer F. Steinglass

Subject Publicity Plan and Program for first six months of 1943

Herewith attached is a publicity plan and program for the first six months of 1943.

It will be appreciated if this may receive your prompt attention so that we may anticipate the needed approvals to enable detailed preparation for effectuating a suitable program for the first six months of 1943.

Time being of the essence, we urge that a meeting be held as soon as possible, when details of the plan can be reviewed and discussed and final decisions reached. Will you please let me know when you will be available for such a meeting. Your interim suggestions will be welcomed.

Copies of this plan and memorandum are being sent to the executive officers of the beneficiary agencies. It is anticipated that the agencies will also wish to be represented at the above noted meeting.

MFS:AA
Enc.

MFS

1943 PUBLICITY PROPOSALS FOR CONSIDERATION BY NATIONAL CHAIRMEN

Submitted by Meyer F. Steinglass, Director of Publicity

I. ANNOUNCEMENT OF ATTAINMENT OF \$50,000,000 MARK

This news is to be released to the general press in the form of a report, which is to be forwarded by the National Chairmen to the President's Committee on Refugees or to President Roosevelt himself. Announcement in this form of the fact that the United Jewish Appeal has received \$50,000,000 in its 4 years of activity will greatly enhance the value of the story as well as the prestige of the United Jewish Appeal. It is our intention to issue the news release from Washington in order to underscore its importance.

II. ADOPTION OF THE NATIONAL QUOTA FOR 1943

It is important that the U.J.A. quota be announced in the general press as a means of giving the general public a clear indication of the scope of our campaign. The publication of the quota would also lay the foundation for a more sympathetic treatment of U.J.A. news in the general press in a year which will be marked by the keenest competition among Jewish and other agencies for space.

III. MEMORANDUM TO UNITED NATIONS

In view of the fact that the United Nations have taken official cognizance of the Nazi campaign of wholesale destruction, it would be timely and appropriate for the National Chairmen to submit to the United Nations through Secretary of State Hull or Undersecretary Welles a memorandum setting forth the constructive measures taken during the past ten years through the agencies of the U.J.A. to assure the survival of large numbers of the victims of Hitlerism. This memorandum would be presented by the National Chairmen on January 30, the tenth anniversary of Hitler's accession to power.

IV. CONFERENCE BETWEEN NATIONAL CHAIRMEN AND GOVERNOR LEHMAN

It is proposed that the National Chairmen go to Washington to visit Governor Lehman as Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation and submit to him a report on the current rescue activities supported through the U.J.A. The purpose of this conference will be not only to obtain an endorsement from Governor Lehman of the 1943 campaign, but also to provide the occasion for a statement by him which would clear up any misconceptions with regard to the role of the agencies represented in the U.J.A. in relation to government-sponsored rehabilitation or reconstruction work.

V. REQUEST TO O.W.I. TO ISSUE REPORT ON AMERICAN-SUPPORTED RESCUE WORK

It would be very helpful if we could prevail upon the Office of War Information to issue a report on the activities of American-supported agencies in the field of rescue and reconstruction help for the victims of Hitlerism, in which would be included specific mention of the contribution made by the U.J.A. toward the solution of the problem of the Jewish refugees.

VI. NATIONAL CHAIRMEN VISIT F.D.R. IN WHITE HOUSE

A conference between the National Chairmen and President Roosevelt in the White House late in March or early in April would focus national attention upon the importance of the United Jewish Appeal at a time when the spring phase of the campaign will be at its peak. Such a conference would be particularly appropriate in view of the action of the United States Government in protesting against the Nazi persecution of Jews.

VII. PUBLICITY ACTIVITIES FOR FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1943

In the next six months the publicity department will carry on the following activities, in accordance with the practice of previous years:

A. Literature

The following pieces of literature will be issued:

1. VICTORY FOR THEM, TOO or RESCUE FOR VICTORY: A general piece, very liberally illustrated, 12 pages, size $6\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$, folded to fit a No. 10 envelope. The theme: As victory draws near, those who have fought and suffered so long and so much must be sustained to see the day of liberation. Approach of liberation foreshadows greater responsibilities for agencies. To be ready for the tasks of peace we must fulfill the obligations of war.

Estimated Cost of first 25,000 copies. . . . \$600.

2. STATEMENT OF NATIONAL CHAIRMEN: Eight pages - $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ - Folded for No. 10 envelope. This should be much shorter, more concise than previous statements of this kind, so that it may be used more widely as a piece of campaign literature.

Estimated cost of first 25,000 copies. . . . \$400

3. ON THE RESCUE FRONTS: new factual booklet; size $3\frac{1}{2} \times 9$, for No. 10 envelope. Answering questions regarding current activities of agencies. Illustrated. Two colors.

Estimated cost for first 25,000 copies. . . . \$700.

4. Publish a small piece, size $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$, containing endorsements of U.J.A. by President Roosevelt, other prominent personalities.

Estimated cost for first 25,000 copies. . . . \$350.

5. U.J.A. HOUSE ORGAN: It is my recommendation that the U.J.A. issue during 1943 five issues of a four-page house organ at a total approximate cost of \$7,500. This figure includes cost of mailing to 35,000 individuals. Three issues would be printed in the Spring and two in the Fall.

The first issue should be published not later than January 15th and should feature the announcement of the 1943 agreement and a statement by the National Chairmen on the needs and programs of the U.J.A. agencies for the ensuing year.

While on the subject of house organs, may I suggest that the constituent agencies be requested to devote one page of every issue of their publications to the U.J.A. campaign. This would serve as an added reminder of the importance of the unified drive.

B. Radio

We plan to arrange the following radio broadcasts during the spring campaign:

1. March 29: A nationwide broadcast over the NBC chain consisting of the following half-hour evening program: Jascha Heifetz, soloist; Albert Einstein, speaker; dramatic monologue written by Edna St. Vincent Millay; John Steinbeck or Stephen Vincent Benet and recited by Raymond Massey.
2. April 7: Nationwide radio broadcast over CBS. The program on this occasion is to consist of an address by Wendell L. Willkie and musical selections by a symphony orchestra, with Lily Pons or Lawrence Tibbett as soloist.
3. April 18: Passover broadcast over CBS.
4. April 29: Nationwide broadcast over MBS -- special dramatization of U.J.A. programs featuring outstanding theatrical star and brief address by one of the National Chairmen.

GENERAL RADIO PUBLICITY

- (a) I recommend that the radio advertising agencies be approached and asked to include spot announcements on U.J.A. in the leading commercially-sponsored national broadcasts during the month of April.
- (b) Radio forums such as the "Town Hall of the Air," etc., should be requested to devote one of their broadcasts to a discussion of post-war reconstruction and the role of private philanthropy. We should offer to book one of our National Chairmen to participate in such a radio analysis of the subject.

- (c) The radio commentators will be provided with information for use during their regular weekly broadcasts.
- (d) It might also be feasible to put a refugee, who is now serving with the Armed Forces, on some of the popular programs such as "We, the People, Speak," etc.

C. U.J.A. Motion Picture

In view of the fact that 1943 will mark the tenth year of Nazi persecution, it is proposed that the new U.J.A. film be devoted to a pictorial record of ten years under Hitlerism and the rescue work carried on by the U.J.A. agencies during that period. We hope to obtain the cooperation of Mr. Paul Muni to serve as narrator for this film, which is to be ready for community use by the end of March of next year.

D. Publicity Manual

Preparation of a manual of suggested news releases, editorials, radio spot announcements, form letters, short feature articles; special series of news releases for war chest communities.

E. Recordings

We plan to make two recordings for phonograph or radio use. Governor Lehman and Mr. Paul Muni or some other actor of his stature will be invited to record special messages for this purpose.

F. Material for Rabbis

Issue first of a series of special summaries of U.J.A. activities for rabbis throughout the country, which might be used as the basis for sermons on responsibility of American Jews today and in the immediate future.

G. Collection Material

In the course of the next six months collection stuffers based on current developments will be issued at the rate of one a month at an estimated cost of \$100, for the first 25,000 copies of each stuffer.

Special collection letters will also be issued if the events of the forthcoming months require emphasis on some special phase of the campaign or of the agencies' programs.

H. English-Jewish Press

We plan to use this medium on the largest possible scale. The material to be issued to the English-Jewish press will include 2- and 3-column mat layouts, editorials, interviews, feature articles and regular weekly news stories chronicling the progress of the campaign and the effect of world developments on the programs of the constituent agencies. I also recommend that we initiate a regular weekly column under the general

title of "On The Rescue Front" to supplement other releases and features. Special attention will, of course, be given to holiday editions of the English-Jewish press, with appropriate material to emphasize the significance of the U.J.A. On the basis of the celebration of the Fifth Anniversary of the U.J.A., we will also arrange to have a special series of articles published in the B'nai B'rith Magazine and other periodicals of this type.

* * * * *

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PUBLICITY COMMITTEE: To assure the widest possible distribution and use of publicity material issued from the national office, it is recommended that a national publicity committee be established consisting of executive directors or other key individuals in communities throughout the country who would establish special contacts with their local newspapers and undertake to place publicity material sent to them by the publicity department. For the larger cities, our publicity releases would be prepared in such a way as to provide space for the insertion of the local campaign and make it possible for the release to be issued in the form of a local story, if the community finds that more desirable. In this connection, an organized effort should be made to obtain nationwide publicity for speeches delivered by the National Chairmen or other outstanding leaders who will visit various communities in behalf of the U.J.A. during the coming year. Advance texts or summaries of salient points would be mailed to the local member of the publicity committee with instructions to place it with the local office of the national news bureaus and with the city editors of the local press.

* * * * *

AGENCY COOPERATION: In order to carry the above program into effect, we will require the full cooperation of the constituent agencies. We must arrive at an understanding whereby competition between the agencies on the one hand and the U.J.A. on the other for space in the general and English-Jewish press will be reduced to a minimum. The above program will not meet with success if the agencies continue to reserve for themselves the right to issue their own releases on important news developments. Obviously, the U.J.A. cannot proceed with an aggressive publicity program on the basis of rehashing material that has already been made public by the constituent agencies.

* * * * *

[undated]

From United Jewish Appeal
342 Madison Avenue
New York City

MATERIAL FOR HIGH HOLIDAY ADDRESS

On Behalf Of

United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs, and Palestine

In ushering in the year 5703, American Jewry is celebrating its first Rosh Hashanah of the Second World War. The United States is today not merely the arsenal of democracy. It is a great giant of liberation rising to crush the Axis hordes which have plunged all of civilization into a world conflagration involving the fate of hundreds of millions of human beings. All races and creeds in this great nation have united in girding themselves for maximum service and sacrifice to safeguard our democracy. Our sons are fighting on the battlefronts that circle the globe. In every sphere of activity Jews are fulfilling their obligations and responsibilities as Americans in this momentous conflict.

On this New Year's day the blast of the Shofar will be heard above the fury of total war on battlefields stretching into practically every corner of the earth. The somber note of the ram's horn will pierce the prison walls of Nazi-dominated Europe where millions of our people are experiencing bitter sorrow and suffering. It will be heard above the clatter of men and machines moving into position for a fight to the death in defense of the Jewish homeland in Palestine. It will be heard in the United States and the Western Hemisphere as the refugees who have found a haven here join in American Jewry's all-out war effort.

The High Holiday period has been traditionally set aside for contemplation and self-examination. As we stand on the threshold of a year that may decide the destiny not only of the Jewish people but of all free

men, we must resolve to act with fortitude and vision. We are a people to whom sacrifice is no stranger. Our cup of bitterness has often, in our age-old history, been filled to overflowing and during the past decade it has been transformed into an unending torrent of tragedy. Yet, though we stood alone for more than six years against the hammerings of the Nazi dreadnought of oppression, we never abandoned hope or lost faith in the ultimate triumph of justice and liberty. In that alone the Jews made a signal contribution to the spiritual mobilization of the forces of democracy. The Russian armies proved that the Nazi legions were not invincible on the field of battle. The Jews in concentration camps, the oppressed multitudes in occupied lands and the pioneers of Palestine proved that the Nazis were not invincible in the battle of the human spirit. The great reservoir of strength which the Jewish people built up in 5700 years of struggle for survival has enabled it to ride the storm of Nazi hatred and torture. The Jews have suffered the greatest persecutions among the conquered peoples. But they have carried on and have the will to carry on through the trials of the coming year, if we continue to stand by their side, if we help maintain their lifelines.

Several months ago the word "Lidice" was written in blood on the pages of history as the epitome of Nazi barbarism. But since then the world has learned that the massacres of Jews on the Eastern frontier by the Nazi armies were equally cruel and shocking in their ghastliness. There was a time when only the Jews raised their voice in protest. Today, the unanimous voice of democracy speaks out against these crimes against humanity.

The rising tide of atrocities against our people and other peoples in Nazi Europe reached such horrifying proportions this year that President Roosevelt felt impelled to issue a stern warning to the Axis forces that on the day of victory they will be held to strict account for the mass murders of innocent peoples in the name of the "New Order". The year which has just closed was filled with the gravest threats to the survival of our people. In the Nazi scheme for world conquest, the annihilation of the Jews remains a primary objective. Deportations

of Jews on a wholesale scale from occupied France and other conquered territories have been carried out with ruthless regularity. Many thousands are being shipped to Nazi-held Russia to die of disease and starvation. The campaign of degradation against the Jews has been intensified. Six-year old children are compelled to wear the yellow badge. From the very early stages of childhood the mind and soul of the younger generation are to be branded with this mark of humiliation. Throughout Europe, Ghetto walls have become wailing walls. None of us can remain indifferent to the lamentations and to the agonized cries of misery that rise from these places of doom. Nor can we stand aside as the Jewish homeland in Palestine prepares itself to meet the attack of the Axis armies in what may well be the crucial stage of the entire war. It is not outside the realm of possibility, and it would be no more than poetic justice if the armies of the oppressors and the Anti-Semites were to be destroyed for all time on the soil of the ancient Jewish homeland.

The war has taught us that we can no longer isolate ourselves either as Americans or as Jews from the fate of our people throughout the world. The war has erased all boundaries and barriers of distance on land or sea. It has demonstrated that the frontiers of American freedom lie wherever freedom is threatened, - that the frontiers of Jewish security lie wherever Jewish life is threatened. The destiny of all peoples devoted to democracy is closely intertwined and their survival forms a world-wide humanitarian front which strongly fortifies the war fronts of the United Nations.

It is in this spirit that President Roosevelt has endorsed the United Jewish Appeal campaign. For our government and the entire American people are determined to uphold the principles of humanity as a basic foundation for democratic life. In calling for the support of the United Jewish Appeal, the President declared that this unified campaign conducted on the part of American Jewry has served "to reinforce the humanitarian front as a vital sector in our war effort". The agencies financed by the United Jewish Appeal have

demonstrated through their far-flung relief and reconstruction activities that in rescuing Jews in distress in European lands, in providing for the defense of Palestine and in helping refugees in the United States make their contribution to the war program, they are not only assuring the survival of large numbers of Jews, but also rendering a great service to the cause of democracy.

It is fortunate that the United Jewish Appeal was in existence when the second world war broke out. This made it possible for American Jewry to deal in a spirit of unity with the problems of world Jewry harassed by war and persecution. As the single fund-raising instrument of the Joint Distribution Committee, United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service, the United Jewish Appeal expedited the complete mobilization of rescue activities on three major fronts of Jewish survival -- Europe, Palestine, and the Americas. When war came, the United Jewish Appeal was converted into a lend-lease program for the defense of Jewish life, with American Jewry cast in the role of the arsenal of hope for the besieged Jews overseas, for the Jewish homeland in Palestine and for the newcomers in our own country striving to sink roots in their new home.

The past three years of war have amply demonstrated the vital importance of the agencies of the United Jewish Appeal as bulwarks of the morale of our people throughout the world. While oppressed peoples received aid through governments in exile and lend-lease supplies, Jews have had to rely principally upon the sinews of sustenance and hope provided through the channels of the Joint Distribution Committee, United Palestine Appeal and National Refugee Service.

J.D.C.'s HELP OVERSEAS

While war was spreading havoc among the Jewish population in European lands, the Joint Distribution Committee was heroically breaking through many obstacles to bring succor and aid to hundreds of thousands of Jews in thirty lands the world over. Armed with the relief experience of twenty-eight years dating back to the first World War, the J.D.C. has succeeded in helping nearly 1,000,000 men, women and children in each year since the outbreak of hostilities.

Since September 1st, 1939, a total of some 100,000 refugees were aided to emigrate from Europe by the J.D.C. Despite the war, the emigration activities of the J.D.C. have made it possible for an average of 1,500 refugees to escape from Europe each month since Pearl Harbor. These victims of Nazism were brought to North and South American havens from Lisbon on neutral Portugal ships. Their transportation was financed by the J.D.C. under licenses issued by the United States Treasury Department.

One of the most serious problems confronting the J.D.C. was the urgent need for bringing immediate assistance to large numbers of Jews from Poland who are now refugees in Asiatic Russia. There are some 2,000,000 Polish refugees in Siberia who are in a most desperate condition; 600,000 of them are Jews. Through collaboration with the Polish government in exile, the J.D.C. has been shipping medical and surgical supplies and concentrated food products to Russia, to alleviate the plight of these victims of Nazi invasion.

At the other end of Europe in unoccupied France, the hateful influence of the Nazis is increasingly stripping the Jews of their rights as free men. Thousands have been deported to the East. Many other thousands have been uprooted from industries and the professions. All Jews who entered unoccupied France after 1935 who are unable to show any means of support are liable to internment or enrollment in compulsory labor camps. The situation of the Jews

in that area has been aggravated by the establishment of the Union of Jews in France, which forced all French-Jewish communal and welfare organizations to disband, and placed complete control of relief activities under the supervision of the Department of Jewish Affairs of the Vichy Government. Under these circumstances, it has been necessary for the J.D.C. to increase by 25% and more the flow of assistance to both Jewish refugees and native Jews, in unoccupied France. Similarly, recent developments in neutral countries including Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Algiers, Tangier and Morocco have made greater demands upon the resources made available by American Jewry through the United Jewish Appeal for the world-wide relief program of the J.D.C.

Since the attack on Pearl Harbor, the J.D.C. has also been required to expand its work in behalf of Jewish refugees settled in eighteen Latin American countries. The aid provided by the J.D.C. in furthering the economic and cultural adjustment of the 123,000 newcomers in Central and South America is significant, not only from the point of view of Jewish security, but also as a means of furthering the American policy of hemisphere solidarity.

U.P.A. HELPS PALESTINE FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY

There is something prophetic in the fact that the Middle East has become the most strategic theater of the war against the Axis forces. It is highly significant that Palestine, which gave the world its moral and spiritual code, may be the place where the barbaric hordes may be stopped. In this critical war period, the United Palestine Appeal is helping the 584,000 Jews in Palestine in their all-out war effort for democracy. All the manpower and womanpower of the Jewish homeland has been mobilized to prevent the totalitarian war machine from laying waste the colonies and the cities which the Jewish pioneers have built during the past two decades with the help of the U.P.A.

On the battlefield, on the farm, and in the factory, the men and women of Palestine have already given an exceptionally good account of themselves. A total of 47,000 Jews are serving in the British armies and the Home Guard.

Almost 2,000 women have joined the war front as members of the Palestine Auxiliary Territorial Service. In the past three years of war, Palestine has served as an arsenal and granary for the allied forces in the Middle East. Refugee scientists and skilled workers who have found a haven in Palestine are contributing their technical knowledge to the war effort of the United Nations. Jewish workmen are engaged in repairing tanks and other instruments of war. Palestine's textile industry is providing cloth for army uniforms.

More than 400 new factories have been established through the support of the U.P.A. and these are now producing large amounts of war goods. The production of the agricultural colonies, 267 of which have been established with funds made available by the U.P.A. has been doubled to provide increased food supplies for the civilian and military population. Although Palestine is devoting all its energies to the war effort, it has nevertheless made substantial progress on the reconstruction front. This has been made possible through the support of the United Palestine Appeal which combines the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund. The U.P.A. provides for every phase of the rebuilding and development of the Jewish homeland. With the aid of the U.P.A., a total of 29,500 refugees reached Palestine since the outbreak of the war, and 28 new Jewish settlements have been established during that period. New land has been acquired to enlarge the area available for the country's food-for-victory program.

The structure of the new Jewish community built up with the support of the U.P.A. must be safeguarded not only to strengthen the position of the United Nations in the Mediterranean area, but also to preserve the great constructive achievements of the Jewish settlers. We are called upon not only to help in the defense of Palestine, but also to make possible its continued development so that many thousands of Jews who will be required to seek a new home after the war, may find a haven in the Jewish homeland. The work of

the United Palestine Appeal is vital in the present struggle to win the war; it is equally vital for the struggle to win the peace and rebuild the lives of large sections of the Jewish people.

N.R.S. PROGRAM AIDS U.S. WAR EFFORT

How the United Jewish Appeal furthers the interests of democracy is vividly illustrated by the wartime activities of the National Refugee Service. As you know, this agency concerns itself with the needs of Jewish refugees coming from all the countries of Europe, who have found haven in the United States since the beginning of the Nazi regime. Altogether they number more than 207,000. The work of the N.R.S. not only aids these unfortunate victims of Hitler oppression but also, in a larger sense, it aids the entire American Jewish community. In behalf of the community it discharges obligations that cannot be permitted to become a burden upon the public and thereby protects its good name.

Since Pearl Harbor the N.R.S. has had the important war responsibility of helping thousands of Jewish refugees to meet new obligations to the Government which has given them haven. Though it is obvious that Jewish refugees, almost without exception, are loyal to this country, many of these here are classified as "aliens of enemy nationality" because they were once citizens of countries with which we are now at war -- Germany, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Italy.

In behalf of these refugees N.R.S. has assumed the role of liaison agent between them and the Federal Government. It has helped them to understand our Government's enemy alien regulations and to comply with them. And it has helped to secure an alleviation of difficulties which have arisen out of a new situation. At the same time the N.R.S. has extended its services so that refugees are afforded every assistance in participating fully in the current war effort of their new homeland. The N.R.S. retraining program is providing hundreds of newcomers with crafts and skills needed by our war production

effort. Abilities of doctors and other specialists are being made available where they fill a real need. Opportunities for refugees to participate as civilians in the defense of democracy, and to complete their Americanization are being provided to thousands.

Meanwhile, it should be remembered that N.R.S. is still called upon to provide its more traditional forms of assistance. Relief of needy refugees continues to remain a pressing problem. Since December 7th, 5,650 refugees have arrived in the United States and thousands more who arrived before December 7th are in need of outright relief, employment assistance, special attention. Above all, the refugees who have come to these shores in the present crucial period must receive prompt aid and guidance speedily to integrate them into the American way of life.

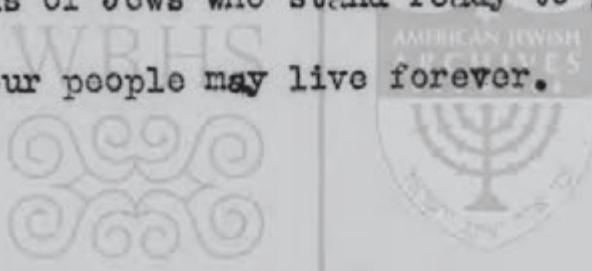
Some figures on the accomplishments of N.R.S. in the past three years serve to underscore the importance of its program. During this period a monthly average of 6,450 have received relief each month. N.R.S. made a total of 16,900 job placements and 5,400 placements in behalf of professionals to enable the refugees to become self-sustaining. In line with its policy of establishing refugees in communities away from ports of entry and war centers, this agency provided for the resettlement of 10,900 persons. Its retraining facilities benefited 1,750 refugees and its capital loans helped 3,700 find economic independence in small business enterprises. In these three years the National Refugee Service also performed 270,000 migration services.

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On New Year's Day Jews throughout the world join in the prayer that they may be inscribed in the Book of Life. In this critical period of war and destruction, we have been given the power of life and death over many hundreds of thousands of our fellow Jews throughout this war-torn world. It is our solemn duty to fulfill this sacred responsibility by sacrificial action and giving.

In this hour, we pray for the victory of the forces of democracy, we pray for the survival of the free institutions of civilization everywhere, we pray for a new era of peace, in which all men will be guaranteed equal rights and in which the Four Freedoms will be the pillars of human progress.

On this occasion, we as Jews, must also pray that we shall have the will and the determination to fulfill our obligations to our people. We must be prepared to reinforce that prayer with deeds of great scope and vision. As Americans, all of us have much to be thankful for. Let us also be thankful that to us has been given the opportunity to make an historic contribution to the survival of the Jewish people through the fullest support of the United Jewish Appeal. Let us make the U.J.A. our major instrument for the deliverance and rescue of the millions of Jews who stand ready to give their lives so that the great traditions of our people may live forever.



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8/28/42