



Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

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MS-4787: Abba Hillel Silver Papers, 1902-1989.

Series II: Harold P. Manson File (Zionism Files), 1940-1949, undated.

Sub-series A: Main Manson File, 1940-1949.

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United Palestine Appeal, 1942-1943.

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RABBI JONAH B. WISE
35 EAST 62nd STREET
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

May 5, 1942

Dr. Louis Wolsey
Congregation Rodeph Shalom
615 North Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Lou:

I do not think that it would be wise for you to send the copy of the letter a copy of which you so kindly sent me, to Dr. James Heller.

Your statement is in a sense official for all those who expect to attend the Conference. I know it is not de facto so, but it is de jure so. Therefore, your statement, which goes into detail and begins to argue the facts and the theories, is exactly what the critics of the Atlantic City gathering desire most.

I believe you should restrict yourself to stating that you and others connected with this movement have not intention of disturbing the peace of the Conference nor of breaking it up, but, on the contrary, you feel that the only way you can freely and peaceably discuss certain problems of Israel, for which you and your colleagues have a grave responsibility, is for the moment outside the Conference meetings.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

(signed) JONAH

Jonah B. Wise

JBW/ks

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RABBI JONAH B. WISE
35 EAST 62nd STREET
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

June 12, 1942

Rabbi Louis Wolsey
Congregation Rodef Shalom
S. E. Corner Broad and
Mt. Vernon Sts.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Lou:

There is no way in which the TIMES will arrange for a reduction in price for advertising. This is a rule which cannot be changed in any way for anybody.

I cannot see the value of an advertisement in the TIMES this time. It is following the Jewish Army crowd's technique and I believe puts us on a level with that kind of thing. I do not in the slightest approve of it.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

(signed) JONAH

JEW/ks

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RABBI JONAH B. WISE
35 EAST 62nd STREET
NEW YORK CITY

July 13, 1942

Dr. Louis Wolsey
Congregation Rodeph Shalom
615 North Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Lou:

I believe Goldenson will agree with me that our statement, as originally drawn by Dr. Goldenson and amended by our colleagues, should be sent to every member of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

I cannot see that anything would be gained by publishing it in any form. I can only foresee that it would result in a great deal of bitterness. We are more concerned with the wholesome respect for the viewpoint which we maintain on the part of our rabbis than in reaching a large lay public.

Our congregational laymen are, I am convinced, largely of our opinion. Therefore, no good will be served by this statement to and for them. I do believe, however, that many of our fellow rabbis are wavering and are of the opinion that there is no opposite view to the one so loudly expressed by some of the Zionist leaders.

As to the Army, it is a dead issue. No matter how vociferous a few leaders are, the Zionist leaders know that it is no longer a live hypothesis.

Sam is away, so I can't consult him before sending this letter. I am, however, sending a copy to him.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

(signed) JONAH

JBW/ks
cc - Dr. Goldenson

MEMORANDUM

Date July 14, 1942.

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

CC: Dr. Wise
Judge Rosenblatt
Mr. Fisher
Mr. Henry Montor

From Dr. Israel Goldstein

Subject

I am informed that yesterday's meeting with a number of Zionists resulted in approximately \$12,000. In view of those meager results which do not augur well for a successful large effort, it seems to me that we ought not to move forward with any loan for which the U.P.A. would eventually be responsible until we have met again. For it is obvious that if there is a strong likelihood that the money will have to come out of the U.P.A. there is no sense to it, as Mr. Ben Gurion, Dr. Silver and others clearly indicated.

May I also point out that any undertaking by the U.P.A. of an obligation to guarantee a loan for such purpose requires first the consent of the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth, and then the authorization by the U.P.A. Administrative Committee.

IG:RB



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CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE
RABBI JONAH B. WISE

35 East 62nd St.

New York City

January 8, 1943

Mr. Isidor Coons
United Jewish Appeal
342 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Coons:

In view of Dr. Silver's disagreement with
Mr. William Rosenwald and myself as to the publicity, I
therefore suggest that the publicity release for the 1943
campaign be held until after the 1943 contract is signed
up in detail.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Jonah B. Wise
Jonah B. Wise

JEW:ks

January 8, 1943

Judge Ulysses S. Schwartz, President
Jewish Welfare Fund
130 N. Wells Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Judge Schwartz:

As we consider the prospects for the United Jewish Appeal for 1943 we are, naturally, concerned with the plans of a number of the major communities upon which the agencies must necessarily depend for a large part of their income.

We would appreciate early word from you as to what Chicago is planning to do to meet its 1943 share of the responsibility for the Joint Distribution Committee, United Palestine Appeal and National Refugee Service. There have been unconfirmed reports to the effect that Chicago is considering participation in a War Chest in 1943. It is natural for us to look forward to the opportunity of discussing the relationship of the United Jewish Appeal to these plans, especially because of the fact that United Jewish Appeal is an important element in the Chicago Jewish Welfare Fund.

We are certain that you share our own anxiety at the severe and continuous decline of the contribution of the Chicago Jewish community to the United Jewish Appeal during a period when most other communities in America were either maintaining or extending their financial participation in our work. In 1939, Chicago allotted \$1,400,000; in 1940 this was reduced to \$1,000,000; in 1941 to \$900,000 and, insofar as information is available, to \$800,000 in 1942, a drop of \$600,000 within a four year period. It is vital that the Chicago participation in the United Jewish Appeal be maintained on that community's best standard of generosity, not alone because of the very large influence it has upon the possibilities of

January 8, 1943

action of the United Jewish Appeal agencies but also, because of the inevitable adverse effect declines must have upon other communities, especially those in the vicinity of Chicago.

We feel that the situation is so serious that an early meeting of ourselves with you and your associates to discuss this problem would be mutually beneficial.

Cordially yours,

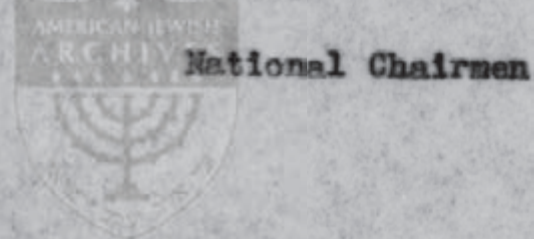
William Rosenwald

Abba Hillel Silver

Jonah B. Wise

RSW:MPP

WRHS
1943



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.

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 $6\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$, 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 UJA 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.

* * * * *



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

January 14, 1943

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

Charles J. Rosenbloom

Associate Treasurers

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Vice-Chairmen

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Leon Gellman
James G. Heller
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:

Merely as a matter of record, you may be interested in the telephone conversation which Rabbi Jonah B. Wise had with me on Tuesday. Undoubtedly, I should dismiss it as psychopathic in content and expression, but, after all, he is a National Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal and one of the leading figures in American Jewry.

He called me and said immediately I had "written a rotten piece" for The New Palestine. There was no point in telling him I have as much to do with the writing of The New Palestine as he does, for he rambled and ranted about the Independent Jewish Press Service. He charged me with having written the various material that Service issued on him and his group. He seemed to be referring to a number of editorials The New Palestine has recently had.

I have always known how vituperative the Zionists could be, Rabbi Wise said. They are now at their worst. "The fact of the matter is that they know their cause is lost. That is why they are bleating so loud. The State Department won't have anything to do with them. The British Government are sick and tired of them. Palestine is finished. I could get up on the platform and say so. I keep quiet only because it might hurt the campaign.

"You people are ruining the campaign. Rabbi Silver always complains to me that New York is not giving. How does he expect these men to give when they are called skunks? They don't give because they don't like Rabbi Silver. They don't like you. They don't like the Zionists. How am I going to get money for the campaign? Here I am breaking my neck in New York trying to work out a campaign and you people are doing your dirty, rotten work."

Then, after again charging me with full responsibility for the Jewish Press Service, he said: "Why don't you resign from the United Jewish Appeal if you feel that way about us? I don't see how you can look us in the eye after all that dirty stuff."

"We in the United States must help strengthen Palestine"

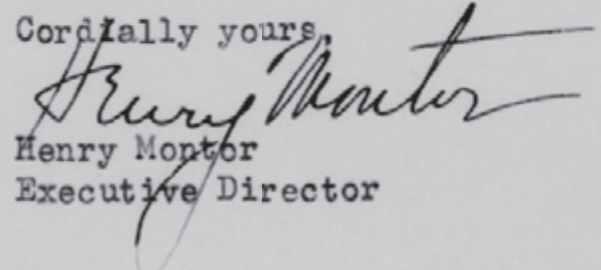
—HON. FRANK KNOX, Secretary of the Navy

Well, this is the substance of a long and choleric conversation in which no adjectives were spared on his part. He said that the intentions of his group and himself had not been fully told by the Jewish Press Service. "You don't know the half of it," he triumphantly said.

Working in the United Jewish Appeal is a pleasure which, I think, I have described to you vividly on several occasions. This is merely an addendum to the record.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Cordially yours,



Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM:BC



January 20, 1943.

Mr. Mendel M. Fisher
Jewish National Fund
41 East 32nd St.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Fisher:

I am enclosing herewith check for \$5000,
the amount which I have subscribed to the
Jewish National Fund Loan. I do not know
what additional amount I have to send you
because of the delay. Please let me know
and I will send you a check.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:bw
Encl.

C O P Y

January 25, 1943

Rabbi Samuel H. Goldenson,
Temple Emanu-El,
1 East 65th St.,
New York City.

Dear Rabbi Goldenson:

I have received your pamphlet on "Zionism, Jews and Judaism", and I was very much impressed with the ridiculous and absurd statements contained therein. It is a disgrace to the Jews to have a man, who claims to be a spiritual leader, present such arguments.

Such a pamphlet merely arouses greater zeal in Zionism, and strengthens our determination to work for our goal, namely, the establishment of a National Homeland in Palestine.

Very truly yours,

Philip W. Low

PWL/LM

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RABBI JONAH B. WISE
35 EAST 62nd STREET
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

January 26, 1943

Rabbi Louis Wolsey
615 North Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Colleague:

I have the circular which you sent out to the ninety-five rabbis, headed with the note "Confidential and NOT to be handed to the Independent Jewish Press Service, etc. etc." Either that is the most naive sort of statement or is intended as a piece of irony.

I wish you would correct your minutes, inasmuch as there was one vote cast against the proposition to continue the so-called "American Council for Judaism."

I also believe that the form of ballot sent out is very misleading and will cause confusion.

I also feel that your designation of my study as your official meeting place is unfair to me and should not have been mentioned in the minutes. I merely offered my place as a courtesy and not in any wise as an indication of my sympathy with the actions of the men who have up to this time been responsible for this particular movement.

I am heartily in favor of accepting Rabbi Heller's suggested offer. I am heartily in favor of disbanding the American Council for Judaism. If it does not disband I cannot of course, go with it any further. I am interested in the problem which it proposes to study, but I cannot commit my personal reputation to the organization which, every time it makes a statement, makes serious mistakes.

Trusting this is sufficiently plain, I remain

Sincerely yours,

(signed) JONAH

JBW/ks
Enc: Ballot
cc - Mr. Adolph Rosenberg
- Rabbi Abraham Holtzberg

United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd Street
New York City

C O P Y

MEMORANDUM

February 1, 1943

To Mr. Arthur Lourie
From Mr. Henry Montor

May I call the following facts to your attention for such action as the American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs may believe warranted by the circumstances described.

We have received information from the State of Maine that copies of a pamphlet entitled "Zionism, Jews and Judaism" by Dr. Samuel H. Goldenson have been circulated throughout that area. The Zionists who have reported this fact to our office have been particularly disturbed by the following facts:

It would seem that people who are on the so-called "select" list of the J.D.C. have received the pamphlet by Dr. Goldenson. What is even more striking is that the same addressograph plates used for envelopes in which copies of the J.D.C. Digest are mailed, were used for the mailing of Dr. Goldenson's pamphlet. There is one inescapable conclusion -- that the list, which belongs exclusively to the J.D.C., was made available to Dr. Goldenson for the circulation of this anti-Zionist statement.

It should be noted also that the United States Post Office Permit No. 2157 was used for the mailing of the envelopes containing this pamphlet by Dr. Goldenson. United States Post Office Permit No. 2157 is used for the mailing of the J.D.C. Digest, publication of the J.D.C. Permit No. 2157 is the possession of the New Era Letter Company, with which the addressograph plates for mailing purposes of the J.D.C. are regularly kept.

Difficult to believe though it may seem, it is nevertheless evident from an examination of the envelopes and from the other facts cited above, that the mailing list of the J.D.C. was made available for anti-Zionist political propaganda.

I am also attaching a copy of a letter from Philip M. Lown, prominent Maine Zionist, in acknowledgment of the pamphlet he received from Rabbi Goldenson. I am attaching also the envelopes addressed as indicated, for your personal examination. You may wish to return them to me.

HM:JB:

Enclosures: Pamphlet - "Zionism, Jews and Judaism"
Copy of letter from Philip W. Lown dated January 28, 1943
Envelopes addressed to: Mrs. Ada C. Palmer, Portland, Maine
Mr. Harold Lown, Lewiston, Maine
Mr. Henry Montor, New York City

1943



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

VANDERBILT 6-2080

February 1, 1943

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

May I call your attention to the attached clipping of an editorial on the 1943 United Jewish Appeal, which appeared in today's New York "Times". This editorial was obtained through a direct approach to Charles Merz, the Editor, who was furnished with details concerning the agreement for this year's drive.

Sincerely yours,

Meyer F. Steinglass
Meyer F. Steinglass
Director of Publicity

MFS:SS
Enc.

The New York Times

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935.

Published Every Day in the Year by
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER,
President and Publisher.

JULIUS OCHS ADLER,
Vice President and General Manager.

GODFREY N. NELSON, Secretary.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1943.

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

Hitler's ten years of power have made a decade of mourning for Jews throughout the world. Each year, as the Nazi persecution spread from Germany across the map of Europe, the burden of relieving misery and suffering fell more heavily on the Jews of America. This year it is greater than ever before. In its fifth annual call for funds the United Jewish Appeal emphasizes the urgency of the work of rescue.

The United Appeal is the single channel of resources for the National Refugee Service, the United Palestine Appeal and the Joint Distribution Committee. No quota for the campaign has been announced, because no quota could be sufficient for the need; but an initial sum of \$9,100,000 will be allocated to the three component agencies. Their efforts now cover almost every corner of the world that can be reached under war conditions.

Within the iron ring of Hitler's rule

the havoc of murder, enslavement and confinement in medieval ghettos has been intensified. More than 2,000,000 Jews have already died there. Those who still survive have endured what William Rosenwald, Rabbi A. H. Silver and Rabbi Jonah Wise, the three United Appeal leaders, describe as "a decade of suffering and tragedy which no human heart or mind can comprehend." The United Appeal has made it possible to bind the wounds, assure sanctuary and restore hope for hundreds of thousands who fled the Nazi scourge. This year new Allied offensives should liberate hundreds of thousands more. All will need the individual rehabilitation which only private charity can supply. The United Jewish Appeal is not made to the Jews of America alone. It is addressed to the universal mercy of the human heart.

JAMES G. McDONALD

22 East 38th Street
New York, N. Y.

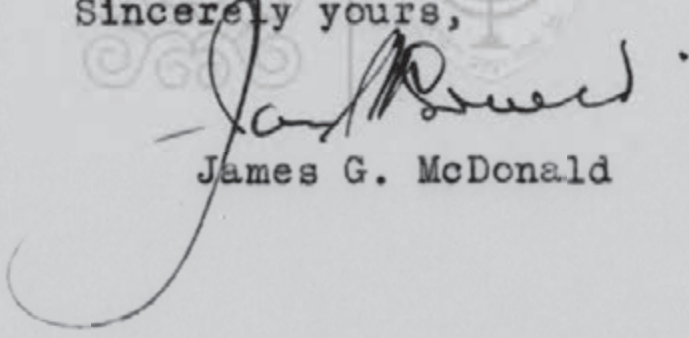
February 4, 1943

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
United Palestine Appeal
342 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

It is fortunate that in this critical period you have been willing to accept the continuing responsibilities of leadership of the UPA. The next years are going to try mens' souls.

Sincerely yours,


James G. McDonald

MEMORANDUM ON

TEN YEARS OF RESCUE EFFORT IN BEHALF OF THE VICTIMS OF HITLERISM

Submitted by

THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL FOR REFUGEES, OVERSEAS NEEDS AND PALESTINE

to the PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL REFUGEES

on Tuesday, February 9th, 1943

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The period from January 30, 1933 to January 30, 1943 may well be described as a decade of doom and disaster for the Jews of Europe. It is not the purpose of this memorandum to recite the long and shocking record of Nazi crime, torture, oppression and mass murder, which have taken a toll of some 2,000,000 Jewish lives since the day Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of Germany. The historic declaration of the United Nations on December 17, 1942, signed by the governments of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Poland, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Luxembourg and by the French National Committee, has given adequate testimony to the cruelties and massacres perpetrated against many hundreds of thousands of Jews since the outbreak of World War II.

We wish to record here how the Jews of the United States, through organized rescue efforts supported by voluntary contributions, helped their fellow-Jews of Europe fight a ten-year battle for survival against merciless attack by the Nazi regime. American Jews were encouraged in this work by the broad understanding and sympathy of American public opinion and especially by the intergovernmental measures to aid refugees that were initiated under the leadership of President Roosevelt. The existence of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees and the President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees are concrete evidence of Mr. Roosevelt's deep concern with the problem of the millions of men and women made homeless by cruel oppression.

Nazi Attacks Brought Immediate Rescue Action

From the very inception of the Nazi regime, the Jews of the United States were quick to comprehend the scope of the human tragedy that was then shaped in Berlin. Because American Jews had participated in the establishment of agencies to bring relief to the victims of World War I and help in the reconstruction of Jewish life following that conflict, they were in the fortunate position of having at their disposal channels of large-scale rescue which could be put to immediate use to stem the tide of suffering resulting from Nazi oppression.

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The Joint Distribution Committee, which was established in 1914 to aid the Jews trapped in eastern and central European war zones, marshalled its experience of some twenty years to meet the problem of Nazi persecution. The United Palestine Appeal, which had been organized in 1921 to promote the settlement in Palestine of Jews from war-stricken areas in Europe and to rebuild the Jewish homeland, concentrated its activities on providing opportunities for the immigration and settlement of refugees from Germany. Shortly after Hitler took control of the German government, an organization which later became the National Refugee Service was established to adjust and integrate into American life refugees admitted to the United States under our immigration laws. Thus, almost from the very day that Hitler proclaimed his war to exterminate the Jews, American Jews were engaged in far-reaching rescue activities embracing relief and rehabilitation overseas, settlement and upbuilding of Palestine and assistance to newcomers to our country.

Since January 1, 1939, the Jews of this country have contributed funds for these programs through the single, nationwide campaign organization of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine. This organization has provided the resources for the work of the Joint Distribution Committee, United Palestine Appeal and National Refugee Service during the past four years. Prior to 1939, these agencies raised funds independently.

Three Distinct Spheres of Activity Carried On

The Joint Distribution Committee, United Palestine Appeal and National Refugee Service have been operating within three distinct spheres of rescue effort extending to almost every corner of the globe that can be reached under war conditions. Their needs have followed a sharply rising curve from the date when the Nazis came into power in 1933 and from the very first day of hostilities when Nazi Germany invaded Poland and a reign of terror was instituted against the Jewish population in that land. Since those fateful days, these agencies have been called on to alleviate suffering and solve the problem of homelessness wherever Nazi attack and destruction came. The invasion of the Low Lands, the fall of France, the surprise attack against Russia -- all of these major developments of the war had their direct effect on the needs of the Joint Distribution Committee, which sought to allay suffering among the masses of innocent men and women who were caught up in the wave of horror and tragedy brought on by the establishment of slave labor, medieval ghettos and by mass deportations from Western Europe to areas laid barren and desolate by war. With the emergence of the Middle East as a strategic war theater, the United Palestine Appeal was required to give greater support to the Jewish homeland in Palestine for its mobilization for democracy, while American entry into the war increased the responsibilities of the National Refugee Service in assisting the newcomers in the United States.

Millions In Fifty Countries Have Been Helped

In the decade under review, the Joint Distribution Committee has extended relief and rehabilitation aid to victims of war and Nazi oppression in more than 50 countries on all five continents. During the period from January 30, 1933 to January 30, 1943, this agency made possible the emigration of 260,000 refugees from Europe to the Western Hemisphere and Palestine. No total figure can be given on the number of individuals who received assistance from the

Joint Distribution Committee, since in many instances the same persons were given various types of help, extending over a period of more than one year. However, the records indicate that millions -- an average of 900,000 annually -- have received some form of direct aid since 1933.

Palestine Has Served As A Major Haven For Refugees

In the ten years of Hitlerism, Palestine has served as the major haven for refugees from Germany and other lands in Central and Eastern Europe. Through the United Palestine Appeal, which is the central agency of American Jews for the promotion of every phase of the rebuilding of the Jewish homeland, a systematic program of land purchase and reclamation and agricultural and industrial development made possible the settlement of 305,000 Jews in Palestine during the period under review. The funds provided by the United Palestine Appeal enabled the Jews of Palestine to acquire 331,400 dunams of land (a dunam is 1/4 an acre) and to establish 134 agricultural settlements and 1865 new industrial enterprises. As part of the colonization program, the United Palestine Appeal supported the retraining of refugees to prepare them for work on the soil and stimulated the economic development of the country to maintain its capacity for absorbing large numbers of immigrants as well as to make its full contribution to the Allied war effort.

Newcomers In U.S. Receive Aid In Adjustment

The achievements of the National Refugee Service are of particular interest to America. This agency, with its predecessor organization, has assisted a major proportion of the 250,000 emigres of all creeds who have come to the United States during the past ten years under the nation's regular immigration procedure. Inspired by America's historic tradition of affording asylum to the oppressed, the National Refugee Service established a program that speeds the incorporation of newcomers to our national life and develops the great assets they bring us in their appreciation of democracy and their many distinguished attainments. Through a broad program of economic adjustment the agency has afforded 19,950 job placements for emigres and 5,000 additional professional placements, and assisted distinguished physicians, scholars and scientists to re-establish themselves. Some 14,200 refugees have been resettled from Eastern port cities to inland communities where greater opportunities awaited them. Newcomers have been aided by the thousands through services which have assisted in their social adjustment and Americanization. Through the work of the agency newcomers have not had to turn to the public for assistance. Today refugees who found haven in this country and received assistance from the National Refugee Service are repaying their debt as thousands of them serve in America's army, work on its war production lines and contribute as civilians to its war effort.

Special Measures Taken To Help Victims of Nazis

The rescue action of American Jews through the agencies comprising the United Jewish Appeal had to be greatly expanded as a result of the disastrous events in Europe, which brought large areas under the domination of the Nazis and destroyed the freedom and independence of many countries. In 1933 the first anti-Jewish measures adopted by the Nazis were aimed to eliminate the Jewish population from the economic life of Germany. When the Nazis instituted a stringent boycott against Jews in business and industry, the need arose for

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retraining the younger generation in vocations which remained open to Jews. From the very beginning of the Nazi regime, however, it was evident that a program for emigration was of paramount importance and necessity.

In the Fall of 1933 the Joint Distribution Committee, the Jewish Agency for Palestine and representatives of the Jewish communities of the United States and other countries actively participated in the first discussions of the newly-formed League of Nations High Commission for Refugees. In that year the American Jews, acting through the Joint Distribution Committee, gave their support to refugee aid organizations in France, Holland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Poland. Its leaders visited Germany and the neighboring countries to study the needs at first hand.

At the same time there was organized in the United States the National Coordinating Committee for Aid to Refugees and Emigrants Coming from Germany. This organization was the predecessor of the National Refugee Service, formed in 1939.

In Palestine a Central Bureau for the Settlement of German Jews was founded by the Jewish Agency to facilitate the settlement of the refugees from Germany, which was being supported through funds raised by the United Palestine Appeal.

The repercussions of Nazi agitation were quickly felt in Jewish communities in other parts of Central and Eastern Europe. Restrictive legislation was inspired by Nazi sympathizers in various countries and these new discriminatory laws created additional problems for the local welfare agencies receiving their support from the Jews of the United States.

Nuremberg Laws Heighten Need For Emigration

Perhaps the full extent of the thoroughness with which the Nazis planned to uproot Jewish life was not revealed until the notorious Nuremberg laws were promulgated in September 1935. The Nuremberg laws, more than any other single development, deeply impressed upon American Jews the necessity of rescuing as many Jews as possible from Germany, which was fast becoming a vast torture chamber. As an indication of the fundamental urgency of this channel of rescue, it should be pointed out that in 1935 a total of 61,500 refugees, principally from Germany, fled to Palestine. This influx represented the largest number of immigrants ever to enter Palestine in a single year.

The problem of emigration was complicated by unfavorable economic conditions in various countries, which permitted only small numbers to cross their borders. Because the Nazis prohibited Jews from taking any of their private property or funds out of the country, Jewish communities in the countries of immigration, as well as American Jews, were faced with the responsibility of providing for the maintenance of the refugees so that they would not become public charges and thereby bring about an even further reduction in the numbers permitted to enter those lands. In this they received the substantial help of American Jews through the Joint Distribution Committee.

As part of the emigration activities supported by the Joint Distribution Committee, hundreds of farm-training centers were established in Czechoslovakia, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and other countries. In these camps, young

Jewish men and women were given instruction in agriculture to prepare them for settlement in Palestine and other parts of the world.

Two types of emigration took place in the early years of Hitlerism — one was to the nearby countries on the continent, and the other emigration overseas to Palestine and the Western Hemisphere.

Refugees Become Farmers On Soil of Palestine

Palestine was prepared to receive the victims of Hitlerism as a result of the program for the rebuilding of the Jewish homeland which was begun some sixty years ago. This project was internationally recognized and sanctioned in the Balfour Declaration issued by Great Britain, which was later incorporated in the League of Nations Mandate endorsed by fifty-two nations throughout the world, including the United States. Through the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund, which are combined in the United Palestine Appeal, a new peasant class was developed on the soil of Palestine. The Jewish National Fund purchased the land and prepared it for cultivation, while the Palestine Foundation Fund provided for the building of homes, barns, supplied the live stock and agricultural implements and established the settlements which today support fully one-fourth of the entire Jewish population of 584,000. The United Palestine Appeal brought about a restratification in the economic life of the refugees from Germany and other parts of Europe. Men and women of urban backgrounds, many of them doctors, lawyers and scientists, were transformed into farmers. The economic structure of the country was set up on sound foundations of agricultural and industrial development to provide for the absorption of large numbers of homeless Jews.

Seizure of Austria Brings New Crisis

In March, 1938, when Hitler occupied Austria, the capacity of the Jewish community of 200,000 in that country to sustain itself was sharply reduced and American Jews received desperate distress calls for help, which were answered through the instrumentality of the Joint Distribution Committee.

Within Germany, the Nazi program flared up into widespread violence on the Black November 10, 1938, when synagogues were burned, homes were looted, and many Jews were cruelly attacked in the streets of many cities.

During this period, the tragic homelessness of many of those who had been uprooted was poignantly reflected in their desperate attempt to find a haven overseas. The pressure for emigration was so great that many thousands risked their lives in a last attempt to escape persecution. Unseaworthy vessels were crowded beyond their capacity with men, women and children, who set out from European ports without visas or passports, and ventured forth on the high seas in the hope of finding an open door in Palestine or somewhere in the Americas. In the latter part of 1938 the Nazis began to expel Jews from Germany, foreshadowing the mass deportations that were to come during World War II. Some 20,000 men, women and children were dumped into open fields in the vicinity of the border town of Zbaszyn, Poland. Similar "no-man's-lands" appeared on other frontiers. Aid from America were quickly mobilized to find homes and shelter for refugees in these areas and those on stranded refugee vessels in the Danube and elsewhere.

The refugee ships constituted a tragic chapter. A number of vessels never reached port. Many of those who reached their destination after weeks and months were turned back.

Nazi Plan To Use Refugees As Weapon Is Countered By Rescue Agencies

As the panic-stricken refugees streamed across the world, seeking any haven, American Jewish aid kept pace with them, reaching out to Shanghai, to Japan, to Hongkong, Singapore, Bombay, Columbo, Manila, to remote islands in the East Indies, the Indian Ocean, and the West Indies. Throughout this period Palestine continued to receive substantial numbers of refugees. It was the Nazi strategy to create chaos and disorder in the democratic world by driving out successive waves of destitute and despairing emigrants; these tactics were counteracted by the agencies represented in the United Jewish Appeal, which kept the migration orderly and prevented the refugees from becoming a public burden in the lands where they found haven.

Throughout the pre-war period American-Jewish assistance through the Joint Distribution Committee to the Jews of Germany was provided without aiding the Nazi economy or sending any American dollars into Nazi-held territories. American funds were spent outside Germany for transportation of emigrants from that country, who would turn over the equivalent of their transportation to local Jewish relief agencies before leaving Germany. These funds would enable the Jews remaining in Germany to carry on.

Programs Geared To Meet War Conditions

When war came and the full strength of Nazi military power was hurled against Poland, urgent relief measures were promptly launched. With the attack on Pearl Harbor, the avenues for bringing direct aid to Jews in German-controlled areas were cut off. But many of the local committees established with the help of American Jews continued to function to give emergency aid to the victims of Nazi bombings in Warsaw. The relief organizations in Poland were instructed prior to the outbreak of hostilities to make arrangements to operate independently when war came and to borrow funds from whatever sources they could approach with the specific promise that such funds would be repaid by the Joint Distribution Committee with the coming of peace. Reports from neutral sources and private individuals have reliably stated that soup kitchens are still in operation in many parts of Poland with meager funds borrowed for that purpose. Medical aid and child care programs are being sustained.

The Joint Distribution Committee system of guarantees for the continuation of relief work in enemy territory has been applied to other enemy-occupied territory: Rumania, Hungary, Shanghai, and more recently, to former unoccupied France. Wherever it can be done without aiding the enemy, and in conformity with United States governmental regulations, help is sent directly. This was the case in Unoccupied France for two years after the French capitulation. The scores of thousands of refugees interned in misery there received the necessities of life from American Jews, and similar aid was extended to many thousands of non-interned refugees whose condition was only a little less desperate. With the mass deportations from France last year, thousands fled over the mountains to Switzerland and Spain, and in these countries large-scale relief programs are now under way.

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Emigration Channels Kept Open

Meanwhile, the one slender path of escape from Europe has been kept open -- through Lisbon. Since the beginning of the war, 93,000 people have been aided directly by the Joint Distribution Committee in emigrating to the New World and to Palestine by this route. Even today, a small fleet of neutral Portuguese ships is kept plying across the ocean, transporting a substantial number to freedom. At the same time, new routes have been charted through Soviet Russia, Turkey and Iran to Palestine, whereby 39,000 reached the Jewish homeland since September 1, 1939. By these routes, today, thousands of children, orphaned or separated from their parents by the Nazis, are being brought to the Jewish homeland in Palestine where they will be cared for with American Jewish funds.

Palestine's War Effort Is Stimulated

At the outbreak of the war, many thousands of Jews who had been driven from Germany by the Nazis and who had found a home in Palestine, were among the first to enroll in the British army to fight for democratic victory. The Jewish Agency for Palestine, which receives its funds from the United Palestine Appeal, immediately placed the entire Jewish community on a full war footing. Today there are 50,000 Jewish soldiers from Palestine in the British forces and in the Home Guard. The industries developed by refugees were mobilized to produce war goods, the farms built by the newcomers were pressed into producing a larger volume of food crops. The place of Palestine in the present conflict was emphasized by the crucial campaigns in the Middle East and North Africa, in which it served as a strategic base of supply and operations against the enemy. During the years of severest suffering for the Jews of Europe, Palestine was both homeland and refuge to tens of thousands. The self-sacrifice and vision with which the Jewish settlers, supported with funds contributed by American Jews, have built a new country on the site of the ancient Jewish homeland, have prepared Palestine for a role of major significance in the post-war rehabilitation and settlement of the victims of Hitlerism who will be required to seek homes outside the devastated areas of a Europe scorched by total war.

Refugees In U.S. Enrolled In Production For War

Here in the United States, with our country's entry into the war, the National Refugee Service turned to the tasks of giving increased assistance to refugees who became affected by wartime restrictions. Newcomers were enabled to meet new obligations which they owed our government. Above this, however, they were assisted in every way to contribute to our nation's struggle. Today refugee boys who once benefited from America's aid are serving valiantly in the United States Army. Refugee workers, including many elderly persons, are serving on our war production lines, where they are helping to make the weapons with which to smash the Nazis and other enemies. Refugee scientists and inventors are contributing the products of their talents to the winning of the war. Hundreds of refugee physicians are helping to maintain civilian health at a time when our country faces a severe shortage of doctors to attend to the civilian population. Finally, these new Americans are meeting their war duties in the same patriotic fashion as other Americans -- serving where they can in the civilian defense effort, donating their blood to the Red Cross, buying war bonds and working for victory.

New Hope For Future Seen

The Jews have experienced ten bitter years. Two millions have fallen, many in unmarked, mass graves. Many hundreds of thousands of others will die in the torture chambers of the countries that are temporarily dominated by the Nazis. But we are confident that the growth of the offensive power of the United Nations has removed the threat of many more years of doom and destruction for the Jewish people and other peoples.

It is to the credit of the Jews of the United States that throughout the past ten years of trial, they never wavered in their determination to bring immediate and generous assistance to Jews struck down by oppression. In this they were inspired by the splendid courage of the Jews who refused to yield to despair in the dungeons of Hitler's Europe and by the new creative spirit that emerged in Palestine where refugees became pioneers on the soil of the ancient Jewish homeland.

Immediate and Post-War Tasks

American Jews may well take pride in the fact that every possible avenue of help has been kept open despite ten years of oppression and three and a half years of war. At the present time the Joint Distribution Committee, United Palestine Appeal and National Refugee Service are engaged in activities of major significance for the survival of large numbers of Jews in many parts of the world. Relief and rehabilitation aid must be brought to many thousands of refugees in Allied and neutral countries including Spain, Switzerland, Portugal, Soviet Russia and North Africa. Palestine must be given continued support for its share in decisive developments of the war in the months to come and for its reconstruction as a haven for the homeless. Likewise the refugees in our own country must be given assistance to participate fully in the American war effort.

The Jews of the United States must also prepare to cope with the tremendous tasks of the post-war period through the channels of rehabilitation and resettlement which they have built up in the agencies that are represented in the United Jewish Appeal. In scope and urgency the problems of the post-war era will represent an unprecedented challenge to the generosity and leadership of American Jews.

With the liberation of North Africa, American Jews welcome the new responsibilities and opportunities for reconstruction that will result from increasing Allied victories. By the devoted support which they extended to the agencies of the United Jewish Appeal, they have created instruments of rescue and reconstruction which will be of outstanding value in contributing to the building of a future for all peoples on the foundations of the Four Freedoms. As they served during the decade of destruction, so they now dedicate themselves to serve in the years of reconstruction in order that the Jewish people may share in the rebuilding of a world in which Hitlerism or any imitation of it shall never rise again to mar the peace of mankind.

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(2/8/43)

February 16, 1943

Dr. James G. McDonald
22 East 38th St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. McDonald:

Thank you for your kind note of
February 4. It was very thoughtful of you
to write to me.

It is a long time since I have had the
pleasure of seeing you. There are quite a
number of things I would like to talk over
with you. I hope that when I am next in
New York for more than a few hours that I
will have the good fortune of spending a little
time with you.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:EK



1943
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

February 18, 1943

342 MADISON AVENUE
 NEW YORK CITY

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 Louis Bamberger
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 Harry Friedenwald
 Henry Ittleson
 Hon. Julian W. Mack
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 Ferdinand Sonneborn
 Hon. Nathan Straus
 Miss Henrietta Szold
 Edward M. M. Warburg
 Mrs. Felix M. Warburg
 Rabbi Stephen S. Wise

Judge Louis Levinthal
 606 City Hall
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Judge Levinthal:

When a community increases its gift to the United Jewish Appeal by \$150,000 in a single year that is certainly encouraging news to a National Chairman. Montor has advised me of the action taken by the Allotment Committee of the Philadelphia Allied Jewish Appeal in recommending a \$500,000 allotment out of the 1942 campaign as compared with \$350,000 in the previous year.

I am especially delighted that you, as the President of the Zionist Organization of America, were largely responsible for this result. It is evidence of the splendid leadership you have exerted on behalf not only of the Zionist movement but of all important causes in Jewish life. The Philadelphia community should feel grateful to you for your vigor in seeing to it that the Philadelphia community may, in greater measure, meet its responsibility to the United Jewish Appeal agencies. Please accept my sincerest thanks for your labors.

Very cordially yours,

Abba Hillel Silver
 National Chairman

AHS:PW

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United Palestine Appeal

FOR THE DEFENSE AND UPBUILDING OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD) and JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)

41 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-3320

Cable Address — Palfund

March 1, 1943

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

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Executive Director

Henry Montor

Dear Dr. Silver:

I am submitting herewith for your consideration and approval a tentative program for the annual National Conference, to take place at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, April 17-18. In view of the necessity of getting "the lines of contact" out as rapidly as possible, I would be grateful if you could wire me either approval or modifications as you deem necessary.

You will note that quite a number of names are indicated in two or three spots. Actually, of course, I am merely suggesting a series of alternatives, knowing full well that it will be difficult to get a personality and desiring to have your "go-ahead" signal for the "next in line" if the first turn us down.

With respect to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., I am advised that Dr. Weizmann would be the best possible contact for him. I am, therefore, submitting a draft of a letter to be sent by you to Dr. Weizmann, inviting him and asking his aid with Mr. Morgenthau.

As usual, of course, we must keep track of the fact that a number of "officers," who don't do a damn thing for the U.P.A. all year around except beef on occasions, will expect it as a matter of inevitability to have a prominent place on the program. If only they were speakers! But I suppose that's what's called "democratic" organization, that the men who get on the letterhead can "dictate" when and whether they will do anything to merit the honors they expect.

My program for invitations is, approximately, as follows:

(1) a general invitation will go out to a key list of about 12,000 people throughout the country.

(2) in addition, emphasis on the conference will appear in the March and April issues of the "U.P.A. Report." Perhaps we might even smuggle in a word or two on the conference into the "New Palestine."

(3) a more intensive invitational follow-up will take place for a very substantial key list in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Delaware, Washington, New York, and other Eastern Seaboard States. It is obvious that we cannot expect a too heavy attendance outside the easy traveling radius from Philadelphia. We need not worry about attendance, of course, since the heart of our friends is in this area.

Dr. Silver

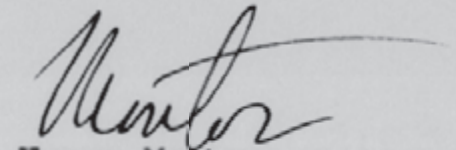
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March 1, 1943

One of the reasons for speed in getting this thing started is that I shall be going out to the Coast for two weeks for the United Jewish Appeal. The situation in about five or six key cities will need watching and molding before the campaigns actually get started. During my absence, I am counting on Robert Silverman, who is an expert on conference matters, and Baruch Braunstein to hold the fort and to keep the preparations going.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,



Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM/RW
Enc. 3



United Palestine Appeal

FOR THE DEFENSE AND UPBUILDING OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD) and JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)

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April 5, 1943

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David Wertheim

Executive Director

Henry Montor

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

This is my first day back at the office after more than three weeks spent on the West Coast.

Leaving New York is a healthy experience, because one acquires a saner perspective on affairs in general including Jewish.

I am looking forward to an early opportunity of meeting with you to convey to you some basic impressions that are of importance to our work.

I have been meeting with Silverman and Braunstein with regard to the Philadelphia Conference, and everything seems to be going along well. They have, of course, been in regular touch with you. The May 1-2 sessions should be very gratifying.

The precision with which administration spokesmen are keeping away from mention of Palestine seems to reflect a policy rather than accident.

While I was still on the coast I sent a wire to Baruch Braunstein asking him to convey to you the fact that virtually every single community on the Pacific Coast is opposed to affiliation of its welfare fund with the local war chest. If somebody in Washington issues a decree forcing them into the war chest, they will naturally not demur. But the spontaneous hostility to such a merger is quite overwhelming.

During my stay on the Coast I was given a rather nauseating picture of the manner in which some Hadassah spokesmen present their case. Long speeches are delivered in which Hadassah is spoken of as having laid the foundations in Palestine for everything that exists today. As a result of these foundations having been laid by Hadassah, it is now possible for children to be brought in. Aside from the sheer nonsense that these spokesmen spout with vigorous abandon, it is a remarkable commentary on an organization which is presumed to be the one "Reliable and conservative" organization within the Zionist movement. The more I see the Hadassah selling these children down the river, so to speak, the more grievous seems to have been the decision made originally in 1935 for Hadassah to take over the Youth Aliyah movement.

It was interesting to me to discover that in a number of West Coast cities scores of women, who had for some years been members

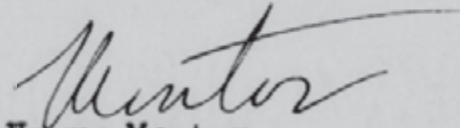
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

April 5, 1943

of Hadassah, resigning from that organization. Through some things that were said in the past year, especially as a result of the activities of the American Council for Judaism, these women suddenly discovered that Hadassah is a "Zionist" institution. Nobody had ever pointed out this danger to them. Now that the truth has been made known, these women are hastily resigning from the Hadassah Organization.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,



Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM:FE



UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
41 EAST 42nd STREET

MEMORANDUM

Date April 9, 1943

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

From Mr. Henry Montor

Subject

I know that you will be very much interested in the attached memorandum which I have addressed to Mr. William Rosenwald. I am afraid that Mr. Rosenwald has been correctly quoted. However, I am awaiting his reply.

HM:BG

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
342 Madison Avenue

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Mr. William Rosenwald

April 9, 1943

FROM: Mr. Henry Montor

I cannot believe that you have been correctly quoted. However, I am informed by the Publicity Department that it has received instructions in writing, at your request, ordering that henceforth no publicity shall be issued by the UJA office which refers to Palestine as "the Jewish homeland." The reason that I cannot believe that you have been correctly quoted is because this is the first time in the five years of existence of the UJA that any such request has been made by anyone associated with the campaign, or by anyone associated with any of the agencies receiving funds from the UJA.

Another reason is that your close association with the UJA and the material you have had occasion to read have both indicated very clearly the nature of the United Palestine Appeal, which is not engaged in building the anonymous country "Palestine", as you are purported to have suggested, but the UPA is very definitely, specifically, publicly and unequivocally dedicated to the rebuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine.

As you are aware, the preamble to the Palestine Mandate conferred upon Great Britain by the League of Nations in 1922 states that the aim of the Mandate is to achieve the establishment of the Jewish National Home. This phrase has become incorporated into international law. It is the recognized and classic formula accepted by all representative Jews concerned with Palestine from the days of Mr. Louis Marshall, who was responsible for bringing non-Zionists into the Jewish Agency, to the recent Conference of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, which adopted a resolution reaffirming support of the Jewish National Home in Palestine.

On several occasions I have noted that representatives of agencies other than the UPA have taken the liberty of making suggestions as to how the cause of Palestine should be publicized within the UJA. It would seem to me to be the essence of courtesy and propriety for agencies to restrict themselves in their suggestions for publicity to their own work and purposes. The UPA has never undertaken to make any suggestions as to how the agencies with which it is associated in the United Jewish Appeal should publicize their activities.

It would be very much appreciated if you would reassure me that you have been incorrectly quoted and that it is not your intention either to indicate how the United Palestine Appeal should present its cause or how the United Jewish Appeal, on behalf of the United Palestine Appeal, should describe the purposes for which funds are being raised.

HM:BG

United Palestine Appeal

FOR THE DEFENSE AND UPBUILDING OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD) and JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)

41 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK CITY

• Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-3320 •

Cable Address—Palfund

April 19, 1943

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Honorary Chairmen

Albert Einstein
Solomon Goldman
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

Israel Goldstein
Louis E. Levinthal
Bernard A. Rosenblatt
Morris Rothenberg

Treasurer

Charles J. Rosenbloom

Associate Treasurers

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Jacob Sincoff

Vice-Chairmen

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Charles Ross
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Robert Szold
Joe Weingarten
Herman Weisman
David Wertheim

Executive Director

Henry Montor

AIR MAIL

SPECIAL DELIVERY

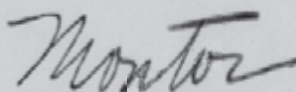
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

At the risk of annoying you by being repetitious, I should again like to urge a modification of the program with respect to Judge Levinthal. I assure you that I do this under no prompting or "pressure" from anyone. I believe that you and I see eye to eye on many of those who might try to bring "pressure". The only pressure under which I act is my sense of duty to and my friendship for you; and although I realize that you may be considerably annoyed at me for pressing this matter, I still believe that in the best interests of the United Palestine Appeal -- since Judge Levinthal has raised the issue -- he might just as well speak on some other occasion than on Sunday afternoon. And if he feels that the word "greeting" minimizes the position of the Zionist Organization of America, surely the word is unimportant.

I also realize that it may be easy for me to seem "Christian" at your expense. However, I am sure that you will understand the sincerity of the motive which prompts me to write this to you.

Cordially yours,



Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM:FE

United Palestine Appeal

FOR THE DEFENSE AND UPBUILDING OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD) and JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)

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April 19, 1943

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Executive Director

Henry Montor

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

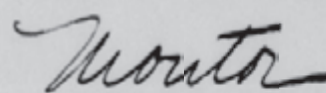
Dear Dr. Silver:

What resolutions do you have in mind for submission to the Conference?

It seems to me that the Sunday afternoon session should, as we discussed it, be based on an elaboration of resolutions to be offered. I think it would be splendid if Mr. Lipsky could write a central resolution relating to the position of Jews in Europe to Palestine, with special reference to the White Paper. Mr. Lipsky could then make supporting remarks on this resolution. I do not know of anyone who has Mr. Lipsky's capacity for equally vigorous and clear phrasing of resolutions.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,



Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM:FE

United Palestine Appeal

FOR THE DEFENSE AND UPBUILDING OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD) and JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)

41 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK CITY

• Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-3320 •

Cable Address—Palfund

April 22, 1943

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Honorary Chairmen

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

National Chairman

Abba Hillel Silver

National Co-Chairmen

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David Wertheim

Executive Director

Henry Montor

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

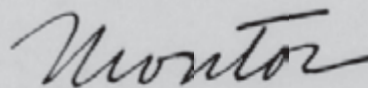
Dear Dr. Silver:

I have had very disquieting news to the effect that there is a possibility that Dr. Weizmann may not come to Philadelphia on account of illness. Our whole banquet session on Sunday night is built up around him. We have advertised on that basis.

It was my understanding that it was you who got Dr. Weizmann to accept the invitation for Philadelphia. May I suggest that you telephone him to make sure that this "illness" does not prevent him from going to Philadelphia. I do not know whether the illness is political or personal, although perhaps Dr. Weizmann is somewhat fed up with life in America. But that is no reason why it should express itself in abstention from the UPA Conference.

Won't you let me know how your conversation with Dr. Weizmann turns out.

Cordially yours,




Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM:FE

April 23, 1943

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

My dear Mr. Montor:

I understand that the UJA is putting on another national broadcast on May 1st with James G. McDonald, Raymond Gram Swing and Lowell Thomas. I hope that Steinglass is seeing to it that Palestine is adequately treated in this broadcast. 

In the two broadcasts so far arranged by the UJA there were four non-Jewish speakers and one Jew. Why are we hiding our light under a "goy" bushel?...

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

P.S. I have received letters of protest from Mr. Herman Neaderland and Judge Emanuel Greenberg concerning the absence of the Zionist flag at the UJA dinner at the Plaza Hotel the other night. I wrote to Judge Greenberg that the National UJA had nothing to do with that affair. I commented on the absence of the flag when I stepped into the Hall, but was told by some of our good friends that Mr. Gottshal had agreed that it should not be displayed so as not to create any issue. Evidently Mr. Blitz and our Zionist champions in the New York UJA agreed with that position. This is damnable business.

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION (57)

1220

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NT = Overnight Telegram
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

NB197 LG SER=LD NEWYORK NY 24 1226P

1943 APR 24 PM 1 58

DR ABBA HILLELL SILVER=

THE TEMPLE CLEVE=

DR WEIZMANN SEEMS RATHER ADAMANT ABOUT NOT BEING IN PHILADELPHIA NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT. THIS PUTS THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL IN MOST EMBARRASSING POSITION MOREOVER WE ALREADY HAVE ABOUT THREE HUNDRED PAID RESERVATIONS A WEEK IN ADVANCE THE MOST UNUSUAL RETURN IN HISTORY OF UPA. WE MAY BE COMPELLED TO RETURN RESERVATIONS AND CANCEL FUNCTION SINCE ENTIRE EMPHASIS PLACED ON DR WEIZMANN A TELEPHONE CALL FROM YOU TO DR WEIZMANN AT STREGIS HOTEL WHO IS PLANNING TO LEAVE ON MONDAY WOULD SEEM ONLY WAY TO SAVE SITUATION REGARDS=

HENRY MONTOR.

UPA.

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United Palestine Appeal

FOR THE DEFENSE AND UPBUILDING OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD) and JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)

41 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-3320

Cable Address — Palfund

NATIONAL OFFICERS

April 29, 1943

Honorary Chairmen

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

National Chairman

Abba Hillel Silver

National Co-Chairmen

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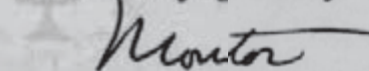
Henry Montor

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
Hotel Bellevue Stratford
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Silver:

Attached herewith is a copy of the material which Mr. James G. McDonald prepared for his participation in the United Jewish Appeal broadcast over the Blue network on Saturday night, May 1st.

Cordially yours,



Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM:FP

TEXT OF TALK

By JAMES G. McDONALD

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL BROADCAST

Blue Network, May 1st, 10:15 to 10:45 P.M.

The extermination of the Jews of Europe and the debasement of all Jews throughout the world has, from the beginning, been an integral part of the Nazi assault on civilization. In substance, Hitler boasted of this program to me in a personal interview ten years ago in Berlin. So it is obvious that the welfare of the Jews who survive the Nazi massacres is the primary responsibility of the United Nations. This responsibility has been officially recognized by the United States and Great Britain.

To meet that responsibility one first step is obvious. It is offered by Palestine. Of course, I am quite aware of the administrative, military, social and economic difficulties involved in the resettlement of large numbers of human beings in wartime. But in this life and death emergency one must choose a path which at the very least offers no absolutely insuperable obstacles. That path, for many of the Jews of Europe, points inexorably to Palestine. For them the alternative is death.

The reasons that Palestine is a natural haven in this crisis should be self-evident; but let's remind ourselves of some of them. The distances to Palestine from the European concentration points, or from the ports in Rumania and Bulgaria, are relatively small, as compared with the route to any other conceivable reception point. Second, as a result of the upbuilding program supported through the United Palestine Appeal, some one-half million of the fellows of the refugees are already established in Palestine, on the land and in well-organized and urban communities where emergency reception centers could, without undue strain, be rapidly established. Third, Palestine offers an environment to which the refugees can adjust themselves with least suffering and danger. The people there speak their language. The climate is one to which anyone from the temperate zone can accommodate himself. And existing social services, industrial and farm enterprises could take care of newcomers on a far different basis than would be offered by the effort to build new communities from the ground up in a distant wilderness. Most important of all - the Jewish refugees will be at home in Palestine.

The proposal to use the facilities of Palestine involves sharp revision of the British attitude promulgated in a series of White Papers. But British White Papers are not unchangeable, they are not sacrosanct. The war crisis itself makes drastic changes in British immigration policies into Palestine inevitable. The United States Government has the right and the duty to remind the British Government of our country's legal right to be concerned at any White Paper violation of the spirit of the Mandate. President Roosevelt might well remind Prime Minister Churchill that the latter, when he was in the Opposition, made a historic protest against the present White Paper. It was May 23rd, 1939, in the House of Commons. "I feel bound to vote against the proposal of His Majesty's Government," said Mr. Churchill, and continued, "As one intimately and responsibly concerned in the earlier stages of our Palestine policy, I could not stand by and see solemn engagements into which Britain has entered before the world, set aside for reasons of administrative convenience or - and it will be a vain hope - for the sake of a quiet life." These words of Mr. Churchill show where his heart lies and what his conscience dictates. President Roosevelt will, I hope, tell his friend, the British Prime Minister, that in this matter we expect the British Government to follow the wise and straightforward counsel of Mr. Churchill.

Some of you may recall that during the first years of the Hitler terror, 1933-36, I was League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany. Then as my colleagues and I searched throughout the world for places for mass settlement of refugees and found only Palestine, I came to feel and I still feel, that those of us concerned with the fate of the refugees should thank God for Palestine.

UJA Appeal Program from Boston
approximately 10:26 P.M. for
3½ minutes, originating from
Symphony Hall.

THE ROLE OF PALESTINE IN THE SOLUTION OF THE REFUGEE PROBLEM.

The extermination of the Jews of Europe and the debasement of all Jews throughout the world has from the beginning been an integral part of the Nazi assault on civilization. In substance, Hitler boasted of this program to me in a personal interview ten years ago in Berlin. So it is obvious that the welfare of the Jews who survive the Nazi massacres is the primary responsibility of the United Nations. This responsibility has been officially recognized by the United States and Great Britain.

To meet that responsibility one first step is obvious. It is offered by Palestine. Of course, I am quite aware of the administrative, military, social and economic difficulties involved in the resettlement of large numbers of human beings in wartime. But in this life and death emergency one must choose a path which at the very least offers no absolutely insuperable obstacles. That path, for many of the Jews of Europe points inexorably to Palestine. For them the alternative is death.

The reasons that Palestine is a natural haven in this crisis should be self-evident; but let's remind ourselves of some of them. The distances to Palestine from the European concentration points, or from the ports in Rumania and Bulgaria, are relatively small, as compared with the route to any other conceivable reception point. Second, as a result of the upbuilding program supported through the United Palestine Appeal, some one-half million of the fellows of the refugees are already established in Palestine, on the land and in well-organized and urban communities where emergency reception centers could, without undue strain, be rapidly established. Third, Palestine offers an environment to which the refugees can adjust themselves

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UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, INC.
342 MADISON AVENUE

C O P Y

MEMORANDUM

Date May 3, 1943

To Mr. Meyer F. Steinglass

From Mr. Isidor Coons

Subject News release on radio broadcast, May 1st

You understand clearly, I am sure, by virtue of our conversation on Friday, April 30, that as Executive Vice-Chairman of the 1943 United Jewish Appeal I did not approve this release in its present form, per attached copy.

signed/ Isidor Coons



UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, INC.

342 MADISON AVENUE

C O P Y

MEMORANDUM

Date May 3, 1943

To Mr. Isidor Coons

From Mr. Meyer F. Steinglass

Subject News Release on Radio Broadcast

With regard to your request that all mention of the White Paper be deleted from the summary of James C. McDonald's radio address, the paragraph in question was included in the news release of May 1st at the specific instructions of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver as National Chairman of the UJA.

signed/ Meyer F. Steinglass



United Palestine Appeal

FOR THE DEFENSE AND UPBUILDING OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD) and JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)

41 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-3320

Cable Address — Palfund

May 4, 1943

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Honorary Chairmen

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

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

National Chairman

Abba Hillel Silver

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Robert Szold
Joe Weingarten
Herman Weisman
David Wertheim

Executive Director

Henry Montor

At the close of the meeting at the United Jewish Appeal office to discuss U.J.A. relationship to War Chests, (which I describe in another letter) Mr. Hyman said he wanted to raise a question as to why the U.P.A. had permitted Mr. McDonald to make the political speech he did on the White Paper on the U.J.A. broadcast on Saturday night, May 1st, on the Blue network. I replied that I had had as much to do with the writing of that speech as did Mr. Hyman himself. However, I was indeed gratified that Mr. McDonald had made the speech.

Mr. Hyman then said that it was all right for Mr. McDonald to make any speech he wanted but not on a program of the U.J.A. To this I replied that the three agencies which compose the U.J.A. have known from the beginning what each others' functions are and that it was no secret that the U.P.A. had to emphasize its achievements and also its problems. When there was so grave a danger for the Jewish people in Palestine as was involved in the enforcement of the White Paper we should require that as many courageous non-Jewish and Jewish voices as possible be raised in protest. Politics and fund-raising were certainly related in this matter because the entire problem of fund-raising was very seriously affected by the White Paper. Moreover, I continued, the U.P.A. would continue to stress its Palestine work and activities as always before.

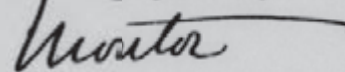
Mr. Hyman then said that the J.D.C. might, under similar circumstances, go out on a program to which the Zionists would object and then this would create confusion in the U.J.A. I observed that the U.P.A. had never tried to and would never try to dictate to the J.D.C. or the N.R.S. what it could or could not say in its publicity or promotional program. By the same token the U.P.A. reserved to itself the right to discuss its position in its own way and would never tolerate any dictation on the subject from any other agency.

This conversation was held in the presence of Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, Mr. Sidney Hollander, Mr. Harry Lurie and Mr. Coons.

Rabbi Wise thought that the subject was one that required consideration because this continuous emphasis on political problems was stirring up the anti-Zionists. He felt the problem should be carefully reviewed. Mr. Hyman said that he would insist on resuming the discussion subsequently.

I think it would be very desirable if you would send a note of appreciation to Mr. McDonald for his remarks. His address is 22 East 38th Street, New York City.

Cordially yours,



Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM:PP

P.S. I am attaching a mimeographed copy of Mr. McDonald's statement on the broadcast.

May 6, 1943

Mr. Wendell Willkie
15 Broad Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Willkie:

The gracious telegram which you sent to the Annual Conference of the United Palestine Appeal, held last weekend in Philadelphia, was received. I took great pleasure in reading it to the gathering which was attended by over fifteen hundred delegates from all parts of the country. Your message was received with great enthusiasm and was profoundly appreciated. It helped to build up the morale of men who are engaged in a great historic task under most adverse circumstances. I have been asked by the Convention to convey to you its appreciation for the message which you sent and for the understanding sympathy which you have manifested towards the cause of the upbuilding of the Jewish National Homeland in Palestine.

I send you my personal greetings and I hope that I may have the opportunity in the not too distant future to resume the very helpful conversation which we had some time ago in your office. With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK

September 28, 1943

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

My dear Judge Rothenberg:

You will recall that I have previously discussed with you taking over the chairmanship of the United Palestine Appeal upon my retirement from the office, which is made necessary by the new post which I have accepted in the Zionist Movement. I know of no one whom I should like better to have succeed me than yourself. The responsibilities of the office, are as you know, great. They involve not only the raising of large funds necessary to carry on our work in Palestine, but also delicate negotiations with the other beneficiaries of the United Jewish Appeal, and contact with the whole Jewish community of America. Your long acquaintance and distinguished service in our Movement, your standing in the American Jewish community and your well-known tact and cooperative spirit qualify you in the highest degree for this important post.

I know that you have also been invited to assume the chairmanship of the Jewish National Fund. I do not wish to urge you to prefer the one to the other. You will soon make your decision, I hope, and I am eagerly waiting to hear from you.

Should you decide to accept the post of Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, I wish to assure you of my eager and loyal support at all times, and the same measure of cooperation which you gave me all through these years.

With all good wishes for a very happy new year,
I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

1943

UNITED PALESTINE APPEALSEPTEMBER 28, 1943

Bank Balance as of January 1, 1943

\$ 56,942.39

INCOME

United Palestine Appeal - 1943 (Bequests)	\$	3,675.51	
Jewish National Fund - 1943 (thru August)		743,665.48	
United Jewish Appeal - 1943 (thru 84th Unit)		2,318,400.00	
United Jewish Appeal - 1942		1,606,500.00	
United Jewish Appeal - 1941		40,601.02	
United Jewish Appeal - 1940		7,794.24	
United Jewish Appeal - 1939		2,063.91	
Prior Campaigns		251.76	4,722,951.92
<u>TOTAL CASH RECEIVED</u>			<u>\$4,779,894.31</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Jewish National Fund - 1943	\$1,420,000.00	
- 1942	761,175.00	
- 1941	60,000.00	
- 1940	7,543.02	
- 1938	139.87*	
- 1937	177.11**	
- 1936	140.00	\$2,249,175.00
Palestine Foundation Fund - 1943	\$1,420,000.00	
- 1942	761,175.00	
- 1941	60,000.00	
- 1940	7,543.02	
- 1938	139.87*	
- 1937	177.11**	
- 1936	140.00	2,249,175.00
Mizrachi Palestine Fund - 1943		100,000.00
		<u>\$4,598,350.00</u>

SERVICE PAYMENTS

Zionist Organization - 1943	\$	40,500.00	
Mizrachi Organization - 1943		7,000.00	
Poale Zion - Zeire Zion - 1943		7,000.00	
Hashomer Hatzair - 1943		600.00	55,100.00
Executive Committee Grants	\$	4,420.06	
National Administrative Expenses 1943		75,556.87	79,976.93

TOTAL CASH DISBURSEMENTS\$4,733,426.93

Bank Balance as of September 28, 1943

\$ 46,467.38

National City Bank	\$41,467.38
Public National Bank	5,000.00
	<u>\$46,467.38</u>

* Includes \$47.62 for 1938 Palestine Emergency Fund

** Includes \$59.04 for 1937 Palestine Emergency Fund

C
O
P
Y

APPENDIX B

GROSS & BLUMBERG
744 Broad Street
Newark, N.J.

September 22, 1943

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Chairman
Administrative Committee
United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd Street
New York City #17

My dear Dr. Wise:

Mr. Hyman has informed me that representatives of J.D.C. and of U.P.A. have been unable to agree, subject to the approval of the Allotment Committee, upon a formula for the allotment of U.J.A. funds. It therefore becomes necessary for the Allotment Committee, of which I am Chairman, after study and deliberation to make the allotment.

Of necessity the matters to be discussed and decided by the Allotment Committee will come before your Administrative Committee and before the Executive Committee of the J.D.C., on both of which Committees I have the honor to serve. I feel obliged, out of considerations of propriety, to tender my resignation as a member of the Administrative Committee and to take the same course with respect to my membership on the Executive Committee of the J.D.C. Your early action thereon will be appreciated.

I feel privileged to have participated with you in the tremendous undertaking in which you have been and are now engaged. I am sure I need not assure you that when the work of the Allotment Committee shall have been completed I shall be happy again to lend my assistance to U.P.A. in whatever capacity I may be of service.

With sincerest regards to you and to all of the members of the Administrative Committee, I am

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Joel Gross

DRAFT OF PROPOSAL FOR YOUTH IMMIGRATION CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

Hadassah has given much thought and attention to the multiplicity of appeals that have been launched in the American Jewish community as the result of the announcement of the British Government that 29,000 certificates would be granted to European Jewish children before March, 1944. Confusion and chaos have resulted, giving rise to the fear that both the project and Palestine might be harmed in the eyes of the public.

Unfortunately transportation facilities in war torn Europe have hindered the transfer of children in the large numbers which we were led to believe would be moved. Hadassah believes therefore that unless and until the situation changes allowing for immigration of a number that shall exceed 2,000 a year, Hadassah should remain the authorized agency for Youth Aliyah in this country. We are hopeful that the present situation may change and the immigration of children may soon exceed 2,000. Hadassah recognizes that under those circumstances there must be a change in the status quo and that a new set up will be called for to meet the new circumstances.

For the present in the best interest of Palestine and of the Jewish community of America, Hadassah would welcome the establishment of a Youth Immigration Co-ordinating Committee to be set up by the United Palestine Appeal and Hadassah which would attempt to channelize and coordinate all the fund-raising efforts in the field and to present an integrated picture of the project to the public. We recommend that this Youth Immigration Co-ordinating Committee be composed of an equal number of representatives from the U.P.A. and Hadassah to which should be added one representative for each of those organizations which through the activities of their parent bodies in Palestine are interested in the youth immigration program. In addition there might be a representative of any other acceptable organization or agency which is, or might be, interested in the youth immigration problem.

One of the important tasks of the new coordinating committee would be to work out the ways and means of meeting any new situation which might arise and to have ready the machinery which can be set in motion at a moment's notice to collect the funds and present the authentic picture of what we trust may become that mass immigration of children promised in the allotment of certificates by the British Government.

MINUTES OF JOINT K.H. - K.K. COMMITTEE MEETING
Thursday, September 16, 1943, at J.N.F. Office

PRESENT: Dr. Israel Goldstein in the Chair: Leon Gellman, Abraham Goodman, Rabbi Max Kirshblum, Rabbi I. M. Kowalsky, Louis Rinsky, Judge Bernard A. Rosenblatt, Louis Segal, Robert Silverman, Jacob Sincoff, Herman Weisman, David Wertheim, Mendel N. Fisher.

By Invitation - Representing the Mizrachi
Rabbi Joseph H. Lookstein and Herman Hollander

In the absence of Dr. Goldstein, Judge Rosenblatt opened the meeting.

Mr. Fisher reviewed the developments in the negotiations with the Mizrachi. Two meetings were held with Rabbi Berlin who felt that the Mizrachi should be permitted to conduct an independent campaign. He indicated that in any event Mizrachi must be treated as a partner and not merely as a recipient. First the committee felt that it could not make any decision until the 1943-44 Joint Committee is selected. Following a meeting of the U.P.A., when the matter was reviewed, it was decided to call another meeting of the Joint Committee to take final action since the Mizrachi has been pressing for a decision.

Rabbi Lookstein spoke on behalf of the Mizrachi and indicated that the Mizrachi in Jerusalem must receive at least 85% of its funds from America. He stated that Rabbi Berlin and others felt that an independent campaign by the Mizrachi was the only logical way of enabling the Mizrachi to raise at least \$300,000 which was the minimum needed. He indicated that the Mizrachi does not wish to receive a dole from the U.P.A. He felt that the Mizrachi is a reservoir of strength and could mobilize sufficient power to raise the substantial sums which are needed. He believed that if it is desirable for the Mizrachi to be a part of the U.P.A., he felt that the Mizrachi will have to be given at least \$300,000 and treated as a partner in the campaign.

Rabbi Lookstein's report was supplemented by Mr. Leon Gellman and Rabbi Max Kirshblum. Mr. Gellman pointed out that Mizrachi has been trying to get a substantial increase in its allocation for several years but without success.

Dr. Goldstein entered the room at this moment and took over the chair. He stated that while at the last meeting the committee felt that it had no right to make a commitment for 1944, since then other developments, namely, Dr. Silver's and his own new responsibilities, indicate that both the U.P.A. and J.N.F. will shortly have to re-constitute the new administration (Dr. Silver is giving up the chairmanship of the U.P.A. and he is giving up the chairmanship of the J.N.F.) and that the 1944 setup will be established earlier than had been anticipated. Dr. Goldstein felt that every reasonable effort should be made to retain the Mizrachi within the framework of the U.P.A. and that an increase should be given to the Mizrachi in proportion to the total increase in income of the U.P.A. since the inception of its arrangements with Mizrachi.

Dr. Goldstein stated further that he felt we must deal with the Mizrachi from a practical and business-like point of view. He felt that it is of good value to have the Mizrachi in the Campaign because it is a religious organization. He then analyzed the income of the U.P.A. for the past several years and suggested that Mizrachi's allocation should be increased by about \$50,000, which is approximately in proportion to the increase in U.P.A. income.

Dr. Goldstein's proposal was supported by Mr. Rinsky and Mr. Weisman.

Mr. Robert Silverman submitted figures indicating that Mizrachi benefits from the increased income in Jerusalem. He pointed out that the needs of the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth are much greater now and, therefore, any money that is given to the Mizrachi is really taken away from the other funds.

Both Mr. Segal and Mr. Wertheim supported the advisability of the Mizrachi having a separate campaign, but if that is impossible they recommended that the increase should be based on the proportion of increase in the U.P.A. income.

Judge Rosenblatt appealed to the Mizrachi to accept \$200,000 which he felt was a very substantial sum. Upon motion duly made by Mr. Weisman and seconded by Judge Rosenblatt,

It was voted that the Joint Committee recommend to the K.H. and the K.K. that the sum of \$200,000 be allocated to the Mizrachi, with the understanding that in making this offer it would first be approved by the Mizrachi and then it would be submitted for the approval of the joint boards of the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth.

The Chairman submitted the resolution to a vote and it was approved, with Rabbi Kowalsky and Rabbi Kirshblum voting in the negative.

The Mizrachi representatives were thereupon requested to consider the proposal and let us have their reply.

The meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted

MENDEL N. FISHER

Secretary, Joint Committee



CITY OF NEW YORK

MAGISTRATES' COURTS

DISTRICT, BOROUGH OF _____

305 West End Ave
Oct. 2, 1943

My dear Dr Silber:

It was a source of much personal satisfaction to me to read your very kind and generous letter to me of September 28th suggesting that I succeed you as National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal. One could not but be moved by the sentiments touching myself which you have uttered. I am happy to think that you value the service and co-operation I have given and that I have your confidence in such full measure.

It would indeed be a very difficult task to succeed you in that office. The matchless service and leadership you have given to the



MAGISTRATES' COURTS

DISTRICT, BOROUGH OF _____

U. P. A. cannot possibly ^{be} dupli-
cated. But that ^{of itself} would not

prevent me from accepting
the call to duty. Firstly, there

are serious personal considerations
which I have not as yet been able
to resolve. Then, as you know,

the J. N. F. ~~has~~ through its President
and the leaders of the party, have
been urging me to take the
leadership of that institution. As-
suming that I shall find my-
self in the position of accepting
one or the other responsibility, I
shall have to determine where I can
be of greater service at this juncture
in Zionist affairs. I realize the
importance of making an early decision
in that regard and I assure you
I shall not unnecessarily delay.

With renewed assurances of my

Silver - 3 -

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CITY OF NEW YORK

MAGISTRATES' COURTS

DISTRICT, BOROUGH OF

sincere appreciation of
your friendship, and
confidence, and with every
warm wish to you and
yours for a Happy new Year -
one that will also bring an
end to the woes of our people
and of all suffering humanity,
believe me to be

Most cordially yours
Merris Hollenbeck

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

National Chairman
United Palestine Appeal

41 E. 42 St

NY C

Undated

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. President:

The undersigned scholars and scientists have become acquainted with the statement submitted to you on December 8, 1942, about the heinous crimes committed by the Nazis and their satellites against the defenseless Jewish population of the subjugated countries, above all in Eastern Europe. With pain and horror we have read that through planned starvation in slave reservations and through premeditated mass murder, almost two million Jewish men, women and children have already met their death, and that Hitler has now issued an edict calling for the total extermination of the over five million Jews who may still be alive in Nazi-dominated Europe. Whoever knows Hitler's record will see the brutal reality of this threat unless immediate and effective action is taken.

Mr. President:

We appeal to you to speak and to act.

We appeal to you to find the means to let every German know what is being perpetrated by his rulers and to warn the German people that for generations this guilt will rest upon them unless the hands of the murderers are stayed.

We appeal to you as soon and as effectively as possible to apply hitherto unused methods to save the millions of European Jews doomed to death by the enemy of civilization .

Signature.....
Position.....
Institution.....

WRHS AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

STATEMENT

[undated]

The United Jewish Appeal having received inquiries from many communities regarding the manner in which funds for its 1943 needs are to be raised formulated its position at a meeting of its Executive Committee on February 10th, in New York City, as follows:

1. The United Jewish Appeal has a national goal of \$25,000,000 and has the most pressing obligations to obtain the funds to finance the 1943 operations of the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service. It takes this means of emphasizing to the Jewish communities of America that (regardless of any decision that may be made with respect to joinder of War Chests for 1944) the obligation of meeting the needs of the United Jewish Appeal agencies in 1943 must be met. It can be met only through the regular conduct of 1943 community campaigns. All discussion in progress respecting the joinder of Jewish Welfare Funds with local War Chests is generally related to 1944 fund-raising programs and not to 1943, inasmuch as the majority of War Chests will conduct their drives in the Fall for the succeeding calendar year, that is, 1944.

2. The funds for the United Jewish Appeal have always been provided by individual Jewish communities. The form in which such funds are raised for the United Jewish Appeal is determined by each community.

3. \$18,000,000 was raised by the Jews of America for non-local purposes in 1942. Some \$14,300,000 of this amount was allocated to the United Jewish Appeal. This indicates the profound concern of the Jews of America with the responsibility of the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service. It also reflects the predominant interest which the United Jewish Appeal has in decisions to be made locally as to how funds are to be raised. Where a Jewish community is called upon to decide whether the best interests of all concerned will be

[undated]

served by joining a local War Chest it is the wish of the United Jewish Appeal that, as in the past, fullest consultation will be had with it by the local Jewish community before a decision is reached. Only in this manner can the great need of the vast numbers of Jews served by the United Jewish Appeal agencies be fully protected. Whatever the War Chest decision with respect to 1944 it is our confident hope that the United Jewish Appeal will find its 1943 needs sympathetically and generously met.

4. The United Jewish Appeal reiterates the understanding it has for the War Chest movement as an important undertaking under war conditions and the hope which the United Jewish Appeal entertains that in each community the War Chest will be fully successful so that local community needs will be amply met alongside the war relief assistance to be furnished to the United Nations represented in War Chest campaigns. All Jews as American citizens may be counted upon to give their generous support to the War Chest of every community.

WRHS
1944