



Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

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

Series VIII: Scrapbooks, 1902-1964, undated.

Sub-series C: Loose Material, 1938-1939, undated.

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Correspondence and reports, United Jewish Appeal for Refugees
and Overseas Needs and the American Jewish Joint Distribution
Committee, 1938-1939.

RABBI JONAH B. WISE
35 E. 62ND ST. • New York, N. Y.

November 29th, 1938

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

Dear Friend:

Now that the first impact of the new Nazi outburst has been faced, I want to tell you just what the Joint Distribution Committee is doing and plans to do. The Joint Distribution Committee must account for by far the largest share of responsibility here and abroad.

The loss of property, earning ability, community organization, religious ministrations and social service to German Jews is practically complete. The community of Israel in Germany, as such, is swept away. Orphans cry barefooted on the cold streets. Old people, thrown out of old folks' homes, grope in alleys; families are separated and women huddle in fright with whimpering children while waiting some news of men in jail and concentration camps.

On a broken, frightened and bullied people a fine is levied of approximately \$600.00 for each man, woman and child. I shudder at the question of how it can be paid. Their houses are taken away. They are refused food, milk or fuel. They are our brethren.

What is our plan?

First, not one cent for tribute from us. The \$400,000,000 fine levied by the Nazis on the Jews of Germany will be taken from tortured men, frightened women and degraded children. In sorrow we must admit that.

Second, until help of governments is available, millions for food, shelter, clothing, medicine, etc. for refugees, children, women and the aged.

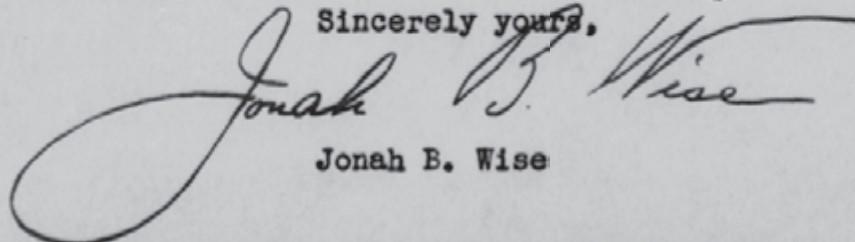
Third, cooperation with large and longtime plans of democracies which offer aid.

Fourth, we must see to it that no refugee coming to America is a charge on our government or on our economy, but an asset for America's prosperity and democracy.

It can be done. Will you help? New plans must come, new means be found. Today we need for Joint Distribution Committee vast sums to do a decent job. They must be assisted so we can sleep in peace.

I must hear from you. Remember, MILLIONS FOR HELP, NOT A CENT FOR TRIBUTE.

Sincerely yours,

A large, elegant handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Jonah B. Wise". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "J".

Jonah B. Wise

JBW:HF

Letter to Rabbinical Council Members

Dear Rabbi.....

It is gratifying to know that through your membership in the Rabbinical Council of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs you stand ready to throw the weight of your leadership to the side of the fullest stimulation of your community in behalf of American Jewry's greatest effort to rescue Jews from destruction.

From the unusually encouraging response we have already received from many communities it is evident that with proper guidance and orientation, Jewish communities everywhere can be made to share in the United Jewish Appeal in proportion to the \$20,000,000 quota U.S. Jewry must contribute this year.

We, therefore, urge you to discuss the needs of the United Jewish Appeal with the members of your congregation and with leaders of the community in general. In this connection it is vital that you emphasize to the local leaders the importance of accepting the quota which we have requested. Only if every community assumes increased responsibilities to the campaign in accordance with the unprecedented needs, will it realize its objective -- an objective that must be reached if the programs of the Joint Distribution Committee, United Palestine Appeal and National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc. are to be carried on with the greatest effectiveness.

In the course of your effort in behalf of the United Jewish Appeal we hope you will devote a special sermon on the occasion of the Passover holiday to the significance of the campaign that symbolizes the unity of American Israel in an unprecedented action to meet the challenge of overwhelming oppression and homelessness.

We are confident that we will have your cooperation in bringing to the members of your congregation and your community a deeper understanding of the problem and a keener realization of the need for heroic and sacrificial service at this time.

A word from you on these matters will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Abba Hillel Silver Jonah B. Wise
National Chairmen

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

RABBI JONAH B. WISE
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN
JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE CAMPAIGN
100 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

December 21, 1938

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

Dear Friend:

In advance of the publication of details and in advance of all publicity matter which we feel should be carefully weighed and on which we shall advise you later, we are sending you this personal communication. It is for your confidential information and that of your associates who have during the past years so devotedly served the cause to which this letter especially refers.

You will be happy to know that the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal have worked out an agreement in which provision is also made for the needs of the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc. A fund of \$20,000,000 is to be raised in the United States of which the first \$9,500,000 is to be used to meet the present commitments of the three organizations as follows: For the United Palestine Appeal, \$2,500,000; for the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc., \$2,000,000; for the Joint Distribution Committee, \$5,000,000. The remainder of the \$20,000,000 is to be divided according to needs by an Allocations Committee, to be composed of two nominees of the Joint Distribution Committee, two of the United Palestine Appeal, and a fifth member to be selected by these four.

The persons who arrived at this arrangement after a series of meetings where all of the factors involved were completely analyzed are:

Representing the Joint Distribution Committee:

Paul Baerwald	Samuel D. Leidesdorf
Isidor Coons	James N. Rosenberg
Joseph C. Hyman	William Rosenwald
Henry Ittleson	Edward M. M. Warburg
Albert D. Lasker	Rabbi Jonah B. Wise

Representing the United Palestine Appeal:

Rabbi Israel Goldstein	Hon. Morris Rothenberg
Louis Lipsky	Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Henry Montor	Rabbi Stephen S. Wise

Representing the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds:

Dr. Solomon Lowenstein	William J. Shroder
H. L. Lurie	Joseph Willen
Charles Rosenbloom	Ira Younker

We send you this information with a great deal of satisfaction. We feel that it will not only solve the difficulties of allocations which local

December 21, 1938

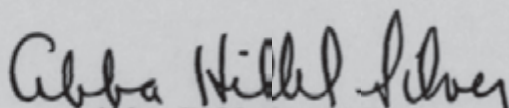
communities have never been able to meet satisfactorily but that it will also provide a maximum of flexibility in that the Allocations Committee will certainly be responsible for the wisest and most useful division of the major funds; that is, the \$10,500,000 which we fully expect to have at the disposal of this work.

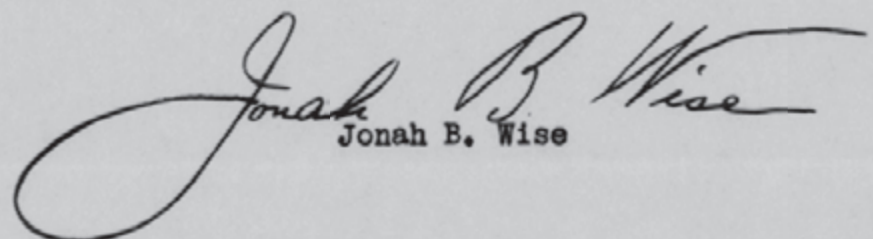
This agreement includes funds raised in all cities, towns and communities of the United States. You will be happy to know that in response to an intimation of the agreement, which is herewith indicated to you, a number of communities have so augmented their allotments that they are more than in line with the requirements of a fund of the size mentioned in this letter. This in itself is a mandate to us to go ahead with the utmost courage and determination in meeting this obligation.

We are sailing on stormy seas. We do not know when or where the necessity for the shifting of our weight from one side of the boat to the other will occur. We feel that the arrangement we have made provides for this type of rapid adjustment and should meet with the approval of all givers. This letter will soon be followed by a detailed statement of plans which we feel sure will not only meet with your approval but with your hearty cooperation. In conclusion you should know that all of the organizations concerned in this arrangement have unanimously ratified this agreement and look forward to the possibility of carrying on their work in keeping not only with the weight of the problem but with the desire of the American Jewish public to serve in this frightful crisis.

With kind regards, we are

Cordially yours,


Abba Hillel Silver


Jonah B. Wise

THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

STATEMENT OF CASH PAYMENTS MADE IN 1938
ON ACCOUNT OF CURRENT AND PRIOR YEARS
FOR PROGRAMS OF AID AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1938 (BEFORE FINAL AUDIT)

	T O T A L	C h i l d C a r e		Educational and Cultural		Medical Aid	E c o n o m i c A i d		General Refugee Aid	Emigration and Immigration		Vocational Training and Readjustment	General and Emergency Relief	Functional Service	Administration Expenses
		General Work	Child Feeding	Summer and Winter Colonies	New York Paris		Free Loan Kansas	Other		General	Hicem				
Albania.....	\$ 2,900.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,400.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Argentina.....	7,852.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,852.87	-	-	-	-	-
Austria.....	430,505.48	-	-	-	1,060.00	-	-	-	-	183,899.62	12,618.00	71,890.00	161,037.86	-	-
Belgium.....	96,168.37	-	-	-	125.00	-	-	-	33,441.84	40,431.45	12,020.08	10,000.00	150.00	-	-
Brazil.....	43,281.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,281.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
China.....	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia.....	2,642.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,642.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba.....	11,200.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,200.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czecho-Slovakia.....	59,003.08	1,835.00	700.00	1,865.23	1,640.00	750.00	-	-	25,985.97	-	19,475.00	6,502.55	170.33	79.00	-
Danzig.....	26,925.00	-	50.00	170.00	-	820.00	1,000.00	16,885.00	7,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark.....	537.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	867.60	-	-	-	2,413.03	-
England.....	7,010.63	1,240.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250.00	-	-
Estonia.....	752.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland.....	1,250.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,250.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
France.....	164,780.53	-	-	300.00	-	1,679.42	468.75	-	83,572.46	3,999.51	46,042.20	12,629.77	12,049.77	-	-
Germany.....	694,883.27	-	-	-	200.00	104,500.00	-	40,000.00	9,400.00	234,125.01	10,000.00	198,650.39	82,473.50	15,534.37	-
Holland.....	109,451.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,810.97	23,474.66	16,942.60	38,250.00	7,973.60	-	-
Hungary.....	6,910.00	550.00	300.00	-	1,560.00	-	-	1,000.00	13,462.63	1,834.96	5,483.00	309.36	13.10	-	-
Italy.....	22,103.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia.....	12,040.00	-	300.00	1,730.00	160.00	6,120.00	-	1,000.00	1,130.00	-	-	1,500.00	-	-	-
Lithuania.....	20,093.43	-	750.00	2,120.00	6,420.00	8,750.00	-	-	1,000.00	-	-	1,053.43	-	-	-
Luxembourg.....	25,818.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,000.00	7,818.90	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico.....	300.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway.....	500.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palestine.....	35,740.00	-	-	-	21,680.00	-	-	-	13,325.00	-	-	-	735.00	-	-
Philippines.....	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland.....	1,020,243.20	111,271.25	31,023.50	45,291.30	31,640.00	71,838.70	99,940.30	278,451.20	32,635.15	23,193.10	4,846.00	57,492.22	54,520.18	30,851.95	-
Portugal.....	3,100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500.00	1,600.00	-	-	-	-	-
Roumania.....	80,946.46	4,699.91	4,343.24	11,219.00	1,335.00	3,801.10	28,489.47	1,657.57	-	-	-	8,565.28	16,835.89	-	-
Russia.....	24,045.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500.00	15,775.55	-	22,045.23	2,000.00	-
Spain.....	16,275.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland.....	72,733.50	-	-	-	-	115.48	-	5,300.00	37,000.00	30,000.00	-	101.22	216.80	-	-
Trinidad.....	1,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey.....	800.00	800.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	488,452.72	-	-	-	-	2,085.00	-
United States.....	491,137.72	-	-	-	600.00	-	-	-	2,000.00	1,773.30	500.00	-	6,817.72	20,527.02	-
Yugo-Slavia.....	4,273.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassified Geographically....	27,344.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	222,849.56
Administration Expenses.....	222,849.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,600.00	-	-	-	7,400.00	-	-	-
American CRT Federation.....	15,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.J.R. Foundation.....	40,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discretionary Payments															
Under Executive Control.....	84,088.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,088.47	-	-
Total Cash Payments in 1938	\$3,896,487.20	\$120,396.16	\$ 37,466.74	\$ 62,695.53	\$ 66,420.00	\$188,286.23	\$146,549.19	\$281,577.52	\$853,465.95	\$576,195.98	\$143,702.43	\$414,981.74	\$449,377.45	\$ 73,490.37	\$222,849.56
		Unpaid Commitments	Total												
1938.....	\$3,437,119.78	\$794,567.31	\$4,231,687.09												
P r i o r.....	459,367.42	39,287.56	498,654.98												
	\$3,896,487.20	\$833,854.87	\$4,730,342.07												

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL FOR REFUGEES AND OVERSEAS NEEDS

ON BEHALF OF

AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL and
NATIONAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FUND, INC.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Rabbi Jonah B. Wise
National Chairmen

342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Committee in Formation

February 10, 1939

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
E. 105th St. & Ainsel Rd.,
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

When, several weeks ago, American Jewry consummated the unification of its three major agencies dealing with the Jewish crisis in the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs, it undertook the most concerted action in its history to meet the challenge of new tragedies in Jewish life.

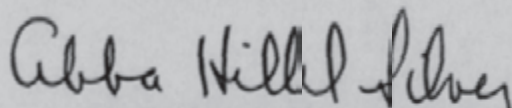
If Jewish communities throughout the country are to achieve the unprecedented quota of \$20,000,000 --- a figure which represents the minimum required to meet the immediate needs of the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc., --- they will need every encouragement and stimulation.

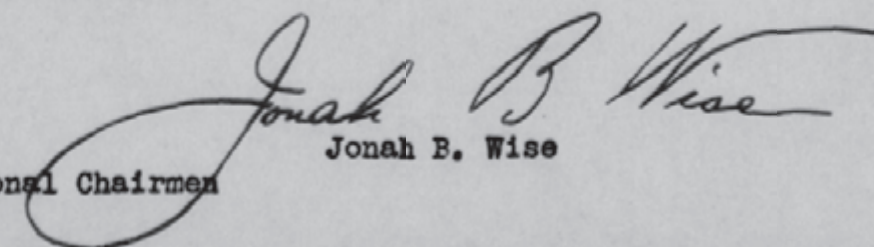
We are particularly mindful of the invaluable assistance and guidance that can be furnished by the members of the American rabbinate. We are also deeply appreciative of the fact that in recent months Reform, Orthodox and Conservative rabbis have eagerly come forward to volunteer their services and leadership.

Recognizing that only through the fullest support of the spiritual leaders of American Jewry can it be stimulated to answer the challenge which has stirred it to unite all its forces under the banner of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs, we are taking this occasion to invite you to join a Rabbinical Council in behalf of this great nationwide effort.

This is a call which we feel confident you will receive with the same generous and sympathetic spirit that has marked your deep concern over the plight of our people in European lands which constitutes a grave danger to the well-being of Jews everywhere. Your acceptance will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,


Abba Hillel Silver


Jonah B. Wise
National Chairmen

THE AMERICAN JEWISH
JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, Inc.

100 EAST 42nd STREET
ROOM 514
NEW YORK CITY

MRS. FELIX M. WARBURG
Honorary Chairman
PAUL BAERWALD
Chairman
HERBERT H. LEHMAN
JAMES N. ROSENBERG
Vice-Chairmen

GEORGE BACKER
JAMES H. BECKER
DAVID M. BRESSLER
ALEXANDER KAHN
WILLIAM ROSENWALD
EDWARD M. M. WARBURG
JONAH B. WISE
Vice-Chairmen

MARCO F. HELLMAN
I. EDWIN GOLDWASSER
Treasurers
WILLIAM A. KOSHLAND
Associate Treasurer
EVELYN M. MORRISSEY
Assistant Treasurer

MRS. H. B. L. GOLDSTEIN
Comptroller
JOSEPH C. HYMAN
Secretary and Executive Director
ISIDOR COONS
Campaign Director

February 24, 1939

United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs
342 Madison Avenue
New York City

Gentlemen:

We are sending you herewith a statement of program and budget of the Joint Distribution Committee for the year 1939 which includes:

1. Statement submitted by the Committee on Budget and Scope of the Joint Distribution Committee to a meeting of the Executive Committee held on January 26, 1939.
2. Recapitulation of estimated budgetary requirements of the Joint Distribution Committee for 1939.
3. Summary statement showing:
 - A. Estimated minimum requirements for 1939.
 - B. Estimated minimum from local collections in countries in which the Joint Distribution Committee operates, and contributions of other major Jewish organizations.
 - C. Minimum amount expected from the United States and Canada, through the Joint Distribution Committee.

In addition, there is in preparation a 20 - 25 page summary of the detailed budgetary material received from the European Executive Council in Paris which originally comprised 127 pages of text - financial and statistical data. This material covers in the fullest detail the requirements of each phase of our program and the budgets of the organizations through which we operate in the various countries, and will be sent you within the next week or two.

We are also enclosing:

- A. Statement of Resources and Liabilities of the Joint Distribution Committee as of December 31, 1938 (before closing) - Exhibit "A".

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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DAVID M. BRESSLER, <i>New York</i>	JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, <i>New York</i>
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LOUIS H. EHRLICH, <i>Kansas City, Mo.</i>	A. J. RONGY, <i>New York</i>
ABRAM I. ELKUS, <i>New York</i>	JAMES N. ROSENBERG, <i>New York</i>
MORRIS ENGELMAN, <i>New York</i>	LESSING J. ROSENWALD, <i>Philadelphia</i>
MRS. MYRON S. FALK, JR., <i>New York</i>	WILLIAM ROSENWALD, <i>Greenwich, Conn.</i>
HARRY FISCHER, <i>New York</i>	BEN SADOWSKI, <i>Toronto</i>
BERNARD FLEXNER, <i>New York</i>	SIMON SAKOWITZ, <i>Houston</i>
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JONAH J. GOLDSTEIN, <i>New York</i>	MURRAY SEASONGOOD, <i>Cincinnati</i>
I. EDWIN GOLDWASSER, <i>New York</i>	EUSTACE SELIGMAN, <i>New York</i>
J. J. GOLUB, <i>New York</i>	BERNARD SEMEL, <i>New York</i>
HAROLD K. GUINZBURG, <i>New York</i>	ALFRED SHEMANSKI, <i>Seattle</i>
SALMON P. HALLE, <i>Cleveland</i>	WILLIAM J. SHRODER, <i>Cincinnati</i>
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ADOLPH HELD, <i>New York</i>	MENDEL D. SILBERBERG, <i>Los Angeles</i>
MARCO F. HELLMAN, <i>New York</i>	M. C. SLOSS, <i>San Francisco</i>
SIDNEY L. HEROLD, <i>Shreveport</i>	MODIE J. SPIEGEL, <i>Chicago</i>
HAROLD HIRSCH, <i>Atlanta</i>	JESSE H. STEINHART, <i>San Francisco</i>
ABRAHAM HOROWITZ, <i>New York</i>	EDGAR B. STERN, <i>New Orleans</i>
HENRY ITTLESON, <i>New York</i>	HENRY M. STERN, <i>Rochester</i>
ALFRED JARETZKI, JR., <i>New York</i>	HORACE STERN, <i>Philadelphia</i>
ALEXANDER KAHN, <i>New York</i>	HUGH GRANT STRAUS, <i>Brooklyn</i>
E. I. KAUFMANN, <i>Washington</i>	MRS. ROGER W. STRAUS, <i>New York</i>
LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN, <i>Boston</i>	LEWIS L. STRAUSS, <i>New York</i>
SAMUEL C. LAMPORT, <i>New York</i>	AARON TEITELBAUM, <i>New York</i>
SIDNEY LANSBURGH, <i>Baltimore</i>	F. FRANK VORENBERG, <i>Boston</i>
ALBERT D. LASKER, <i>Chicago</i>	EDWARD M. M. WARBURG, <i>New York</i>
EDWARD LAZANSKY, <i>Brooklyn</i>	MRS. FELIX M. WARBURG, <i>New York</i>
MORRIS S. LAZARON, <i>Baltimore</i>	EUGENE WARNER, <i>Buffalo</i>
HERBERT H. LEHMAN, <i>New York</i>	HENRY WINEMAN, <i>Detroit</i>
LEO LEHMAN, <i>Pittsburgh</i>	MOSES WINKELSTEIN, <i>Syracuse</i>
ROBERT LEHMAN, <i>New York</i>	JONAH B. WISE, <i>New York</i>
EMIL W. LEIPZIGER, <i>New Orleans</i>	MORRIS WOLF, <i>Philadelphia</i>

United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs
New York City

February 24, 1939

- B. Statement of Income and Expenditures for the period January 1 to December 31, 1938 (before closing) - Exhibit "B".
- C. Detailed statement of Cash Payments made in 1938, by country and function (before closing) - Exhibit "C".

We shall be glad to consult with you as to the numbers of copies of the enclosed statements and material which you may require.

Yours very truly

Joseph C. Hyman
Joseph C. Hyman
Executive Director

JCH:BCM
encls.



UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, INC.

for Refugees and Overseas Needs

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Rabbi Jonah B. Wise
National Chairmen

ON BEHALF OF
AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL and
NATIONAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FUND, INC.

Committee in Formation

March 1, 1939

342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

The application of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs for inclusion in the 1939 budget of your Welfare Fund is made at a time when the situation of half the world's Jewish population presents an inescapable challenge to those of us enjoying the privileges of American democracy. The very magnitude of the needs in this critical period led to the unification of the fund-raising activities of the three major agencies concerned with the problems of refugees and overseas needs. These include provision for the minimal requirements of the Jews of Germany and Austria and the refugees from those countries scattered over the face of the globe, for the essential relief and rehabilitation of the distressed Jews of Poland, Roumania and other Eastern and Central European countries, for the rebuilding and settlement of Palestine, and for the needs of refugees in the United States.

After prolonged and earnest consideration of the budgets of the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc. and with the definite purpose of coming to the American Jewish community with an amount which is believed to be an achievable goal for the combined needs of these three organizations, the officers of the United Jewish Appeal have asked the country to contribute the irreducible minimum of \$20,000,000. This is a larger sum than American Jewry has been called upon to contribute for these programs in the past but it is the lowest amount that we in America can say, with the expectation of meeting the fundamental necessities involved, represents our share in the world responsibility.

On behalf of the United Jewish Appeal, we respectfully make application to the _____ for an allotment of no less than \$ _____ for 1939. We should appreciate the opportunity of having a representative of the United Jewish Appeal present at a meeting of your Budget Committee, to discuss this important matter. Can you inform us by letter or telegram of the date on which a visit from our representative would be most helpful?

The first response to the announcement of the \$20,000,000 goal from community leaders everywhere in the United States indicates an understanding of the necessities and a wholehearted spirit of cooperation.

March 1, 1939

In the campaigns which have already been held since January 1st, local goals ranging from three to ten times the amounts raised last year were set and, without exception in the larger community campaigns, have been oversubscribed.

Attached to this letter are the budgets of:

- (a) The Joint Distribution Committee
- (b) The United Palestine Appeal
- (c) The National Coordinating Committee Fund Inc.

After you and your associates have studied these budgets and their supporting statements item by item, you will, we believe, agree with us that the \$20,000,000 which is being sought for this campaign is reasonable in relation to the essential needs for which this money must be secured and that the sum which we are suggesting that you consider as a minimum allotment from _____ for the United Jewish Appeal, is a fair proportion. We can assure you that this sum is completely in line with what the United Jewish Appeal is assured of receiving from other communities which can be fairly compared with _____ as to population, assumed wealth, sense of communal responsibility, organization and past giving history.

We are looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours

Abba Hillel Silver

Abba Hillel Silver

National Chairman

Jonah B. Wise

Jonah B. Wise

RZW
encs.

1939
Notes on Budgetary Requirements of the
National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc.
and its Supported Organizations

In the preparation of the 1939 budget of the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc. and its supported organizations, amounting to \$3,034,900., due consideration was given to the necessary expansion of our national program and activities on behalf of the refugees, who, for the first time since 1933, will reach the maximum immigration allowed under the quota from greater Germany, namely 27,370. In addition, some refugees come from greater Germany under other quotas, further enlarging our problem.

The National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc. itself, which is purely the fiscal and fund distributing organization to our supported agencies, will require for its administrative and auditing activities, an estimated sum of \$39,000.

Our estimate for the National Coordinating Committee amounting to \$766,000., includes \$372,000. for immigration service, repatriation and general expenses involved in assisting the refugees with immigration aid, (enabling refugees with transit visas to find temporary or permanent residence in nearby Central and South American countries), relations with committees in those lands, and maintaining relations with groups and individuals interested in particular refugee cases. For our resettlement program, which calls for 5,000 units to be distributed throughout the country in 1939, we have calculated our 1939 needs at \$394,000. Whereas we worked with about 250 local refugee committees in the United States in 1938, we shall increase this number to 500 in 1939. This resettlement program involves among other things, the payment of transportation of the refugees and their effects to their ultimate destinations in the United States.

The Greater New York Coordinating Committee's activities in 1939 will require, we had estimated, \$1,006,900. This committee, through the Jewish Social Service Association, the Jewish Family Welfare Society, the New York and Brooklyn Sections of

the National Council of Jewish Women, is handling the various problems of assistance, employment, retraining, naturalization and immigration service for refugees in New York.

In addition, we are handling special categories of refugees, such as rabbis and musicians. A number of projects furthering the absorption and placement of these and other groups of refugees are now being worked out and will be a part of our program.

Since New York is practically the only port of entry for German refugees, the Greater New York Coordinating Committee has to carry the burden of the initial work with the refugees after their arrival. The resettlement work of the National Coordinating Committee also draws heavily on the activities of the Greater New York Coordinating Committee in selecting and preparing clients for resettlement.

Since the statistical analysis of our needs was made, on which this budget was based, we find that the rate of increase in our burden is such as to make even this budget an inadequate one.

To provide for an increase in our volume of work, principally in view of the increased immigration, and also because the immigrants arriving since November 1938 are virtually without financial resources, we have included a sum of \$400,000. We have also set up a contingency reserve of \$150,000. in line with approved budgetary practice followed by other organizations, to provide for emergencies and other unpredictable situations.

Past experience, particularly the early months of 1939, have demonstrated the prudence of including a provision to enable us to begin our activities in 1940, for at least two months. Should there be a united Jewish campaign again in 1940, it will be several months before we might expect allocations from the 1940 campaign; hence we have set up the sum of \$400,000. to enable us to carry on our activities during the first two months of 1940.

February 27, 1939

ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1939

FOR THE NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE FUND, INC. AND SUPPORTED ORGANIZATIONS

National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc.:

Administration and auditing of all supported organizations \$ 39,000.

National Coordinating Committee:

*Immigration service, repatriation, and general expenses \$372,000.
Resettlement Division 394,000.

Total 766,000.

* Greater New York Coordinating Committee 1,006,900.

Estimated subventions toward budgets of committees for Scholars, Physicians and other special categories of refugees and subventions to other organizations 273,000.

Estimated requirements to provide for increase in volume of work due to cumulative effect of continued immigration and to provide for increased expenditures due to the fact that since November 1938 emigres from Greater Germany must leave virtually without funds or property 400,000.

Contingency reserve 150,000.

Working fund required to carry work in 1940 until funds become available from 1940 campaign 400,000.

Grand Total \$3,034,900.

* These figures are based on the situation as of January 31, 1939.

The above budget represents the minimum requirements to meet the needs faced by the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc., whose ability to meet this budget depends on the resources made available from the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs to the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc.

On request, further details will be submitted to the proper officers and committees of Welfare Funds or of other campaign organizations to which the United Jewish Appeal applies. Such a request should be addressed to the offices of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs, marked for the attention of the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc.

February 7, 1939.

WILLIAM ROSENWALD
105 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

March 9, 1939

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver:

The National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc. which, as you know, concerns itself with the emigres to the United States, is a constituent agency of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs. It is important, therefore, that detailed information as to the necessities for complete and generous support of the program of the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc. be brought to your attention.

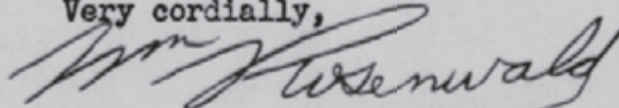
Two months' activities of the present year have already demonstrated to us of the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc. how increasingly complex and widespread this American problem will be in 1939. With the savage pressure that is being applied in Central Europe, the quota of 27,370 emigrants from Germany to the United States will be filled in 1939, for the first time in six years. In addition to this annual immigration under the German quota, we must also count on giving assistance to those from Germany (and, in some cases, from other lands) who will come in under the quotas of other European countries.

Our expenditures for the first two months of 1939 have been proceeding at a much faster pace than at any time in our previous history. The minimum allocation of \$2,000,000 which the United Jewish Appeal has provided for our needs in 1939 will, undoubtedly, be exceeded before the end of the year. From every indication our activities will require at least \$3,000,000. While the exiles came previously with some meager funds (now, in many cases, nearly depleted) those arriving here today are virtually without any resources whatever. On an ever-increasing scale we must continue to provide for their needs. This burden falls primarily on us. Not a single newcomer must be permitted to go unfed, unhoused, or otherwise unprovided for. We must not fail in our program to effect the Americanization of the exiles and their absorption into our community life as promptly as possible. It is of the utmost importance to all of us that our past record of handling this problem be continued.

Everyone of us, in America, should therefore understand and give the fullest measure of support to the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs, which has as its beneficiaries, in addition to the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc., the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal.

With sincere greetings, I am

Very cordially,



William Rosenwald, President
National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc.

STATEMENT OF PROGRAM AND BUDGET
OF THE
AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.
FOR THE YEAR 1939

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Joint Distribution Committee held on January 26, 1939, there was presented the report and recommendations of the Budget and Scope Committee with respect to minimal Budgetary Requirements for 1939.

It was the unanimous feeling of the Executive Committee that at no time since the World War has so important a group of budgetary recommendations been placed before it. The members of the Committee are keenly aware of the painstaking and thorough study which the Budget and Scope Committee has made of the very comprehensive data forwarded to us by our European office, setting forth in minute detail financial requirements and programs of assistance which, in the aggregate, cover 127 pages of text. In addition there is much original and supporting material collected by our Paris office and forwarded to us.

The Executive Committee is mindful of the enormous and constantly growing problems which beset our brethren in many countries overseas. The Committee realizes the utter tragedy of hundreds of thousands of exiled and homeless wanderers, the horrors and fear that make existence intolerable for hundreds of thousands more who are being inexorably driven out of their homes. The programs of assistance to be undertaken reflect, not the normal requirements of Jewish communities for social welfare and philanthropy, but extraordinary and unprecedented emergencies.

In the light of these considerations it was unanimously resolved that the budgetary proposals for expenditures of \$13,450,000 during 1939, as submitted by the Committee on Budget and Scope in the following report, be accepted and approved. Conscious of its grave responsibility in extending its activities of assistance on so largely increased a scale, the Executive Committee of the Joint Distribution Committee is firmly convinced that the Jewish communities of the United States and Canada will render support to the efforts of this organization commensurate with the overwhelming emergency in Jewish life.

The report of the Budget and Scope Committee, as submitted by its chairman, Mr. David M. Bressler, follows:

Your Committee on Budget and Scope has spent many weeks of study and analysis in connection with the preparation of the budget of the Joint Distribution Committee for 1939. In its discussions, it has had the benefit not only of earlier conference in New York (September-October) with Dr. Bernhard Kahn, Honorary Chairman of our European Executive Council, but also more recent reports by Mr. Morris C. Troper, the new Chairman of the European Executive Council, after his visits to Germany, Poland and other countries, during which he was accompanied by Mr. David J. Schweitzer, our European Vice-Chairman. They were in Germany the eve of the November 10th excesses. Later they proceeded to Poland to study the general situation there, as well as the plight of the

thousands of Jews on the Polish-German border who had been expelled from Germany last October.

In addition to detailed reports of the situations prevailing in the countries where the Joint Distribution Committee operates, we have received from our European Executive Council complete financial and statistical data concerning the requirements of our several programs of aid. These have been prepared after appraisal of the situation on the spot and after consultation with the operative agencies in the various countries with respect to budgets, local participation, contributions of other kindred outside organizations, etc.

It is unnecessary to state that the preparation of the budget and program in behalf of Jewish populations overseas is a heavy responsibility, and that the problem of estimating future requirements has been greatly complicated by the ever-growing insecurity of Jewish life and the severity of recent anti-Jewish acts and legislation in many countries of Europe.

In submitting the final revised statement of program and budget for 1939, Mr. Troper writes:

"At best a budget can be only an approximate forecast of activities to be carried on for a given period of time, - naturally, the more normal the conditions and the shorter the period, the better the possibility of accurate estimate. To foresee the activities of the Joint Distribution Committee, in a sense, means to forecast history. How difficult this is, is well known and needs no amplification. Many possibilities on the horizon, or even closer at hand, may, by becoming actualities, necessitate complete revision of one or more parts of the proposed budget, if not in its entirety. This year the Anschluss and the Czechoslovakian episode were events of a major nature in this direction, but there were many others of lesser importance occurring all through the year which had similar effects, even if in a smaller degree.

"Recognizing full well all the surrounding limitations, an attempt has been made in the estimates submitted to be realistic with respect to the form and extent of assistance which the Joint Distribution Committee will be able to render during the coming year. This is based on an inventory of the situation as it presently exists, and as influenced by certain more or less definite tendencies and their correlative effects upon present conditions. Supporting details with respect to the budgetary requirements for 1939 were furnished us by the various organizations and committees receiving subventions from the Joint Distribution Committee, and based on such data, it is felt that the budget presented represents a medium for a minimal program within the structure of which there may be met such developments as occur during the course of the year. In addition, it indicates the nature and extent of the programs contemplated for the ensuing year, and, we hope this will be helpful in bringing home the broad scope of the work of the Joint Distribution Committee in so many countries throughout the world."

The budget of the Joint Distribution Committee for 1939 calls for an expenditure of \$13,450,000. It is unnecessary to detail here the reasons for this large budgetary increase for 1939. The reports of budgetary requirements submitted by the various Jewish organizations working in the field reflect the unprecedented developments in Jewish life overseas, beginning in the Spring of 1938, with the Austrian Anschluss, and the subsequent annexation of the Sudetenland,

the across-the-border deportation from Germany of large numbers of Jews of Polish citizenship, the excesses of November 10th in Germany, and the impost of a huge fine on the Jewish population there; the sudden anti-Jewish legislation in Italy, and the growing influence of the Nazi ideology in many countries of Eastern and Central Europe.

It is significant that, when Dr. Bernhard Kahn was in New York, he submitted at a meeting of our Executive Committee on September 29, 1938 a tentative budget for the year 1939 of \$9,300,000. At a meeting of our Plan and Scope Committee held on September 18, 1938, on the basis of cabled reports of new emergency developments abroad, we reported that the budget for 1939 would approximate \$1,000,000 a month, or \$12,000,000 for the year. We are now concerning ourselves with the most recent budgetary estimates, submitted by Mr. Troper in December, of \$13,450,000 for the year 1939. We know we are dealing with an unprecedented situation, and for that reason our budget must be considered tentative on a minimal basis, and must provide for some measure of internal flexibility, so that we may meet situations as they develop.

Accordingly, your Committee submits the following for consideration and action of the Executive Committee:

Exhibit I. Recapitulation of estimated budgetary requirements of the Joint Distribution Committee for the year 1939, totalling.....\$13,450,000

Exhibit II. Summary statement of estimated budgetary requirements for the year 1939, showing:

Total minimum requirements of each phase of activity
in the various countries of operation (column 1).....\$30,642,800

Less the estimated maximum local collections in
countries in which Joint Distribution Committee
operates, and contributions of other major
Jewish organizations (column 2)..... 17,692,800

Balance\$12,950,000

Administration and operating expenses
New York and Overseas Offices..... 500,000

Minimum Amount To Be Granted by Joint Distribution
Committee in 1939 (column 3).....\$13,450,000

Exhibit III. Analysis of each program of activity showing:

A. Prevailing situation in each country.

B. Budgetary requirements for each function, statistical data, etc.

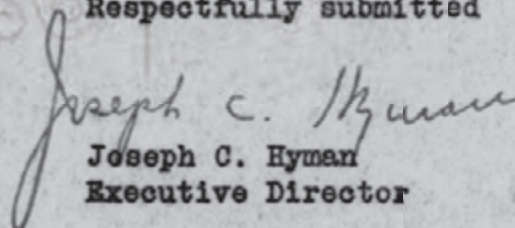
In conclusion, your Budget and Scope Committee wishes to emphasize the fact that the Budget of the Joint Distribution Committee for 1939 makes no provision for the following:

1. Large scale emigration from Germany and former Austria, which has become ever more pressing by reason of the excesses in Germany on November 10th and the subsequent pressure of the authorities in that country, and large scale emigration from the European countries of refuge which have agreed to shelter temporarily large numbers of refugees who fled precipitately after the Austrian Anschluss, the Sudeten annexation and other events. More recently, after the November excesses in Germany, several thousands - largely children - have been granted a temporary haven in England, Holland and elsewhere.
2. Large scale immigration and settlement projects which will have to be the subject of intergovernmental determination and agreement and which can be attempted only with the cooperation of governments. It should be understood that no philanthropic body, even within a budget of \$13,450,000, can undertake the task of a vast emigration movement, or of large scale immigration and settlement plans.

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The foregoing report was received with the keen appreciation of the officers and members of the Executive Committee and, as reported on page 1, the budgetary proposals for expenditure of \$13,450,000 during 1939 were unanimously accepted and approved.

Respectfully submitted


Joseph C. Hyman
Executive Director

January 27, 1939

RECAPITULATION
OF ESTIMATED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS OF
THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.
FOR THE YEAR 1939

<u>I. PROGRAM OF AID IN GREATER GERMANY:</u>		
A. Old Germany.....	\$ 4,500,000.	
B. Austria.....	1,500,000.	\$6,000,000.
<u>II. PROGRAM OF AID IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES OF REFUGE</u>		
A. Aid in Countries of Refuge.....	\$ 1,460,000.	
B. Emigration from Countries of Refuge.....	600,000.	
C. Training and Retraining Outside Germany.....	600,000.	2,660,000.
<u>III. PROGRAM OF AID IN COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY RECENT</u> <u>TERRITORIAL CHANGES AND ANTI-JEWISH REGULATIONS:</u>		
		340,000.
<u>IV. PROGRAM OF REFUGEE AID IN CENTRAL, SOUTH AMERICA</u> <u>AND ELSEWHERE:</u>		
		500,000.
<u>V. PROGRAM OF AID IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES:</u>		
A. Poland.....	\$ 1,800,000.	
B. Other Countries - Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Lithuania, etc.....	650,000.	
C. Emergency reserve, including assistance in pressure areas in Eastern and Central Europe..	1,000,000.	3,450,000.
<u>VI. ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATING EXPENSES:</u>		
New York and Overseas Offices (including surveys, research and investigation in various parts of the world).....		500,000.
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>		\$13,450,000.

AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

BUDGETARY ANALYSIS

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

1 9 3 9



Issued by
United Palestine Appeal

BUDGETARY ANALYSIS OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL FOR 1939

I. THE BUDGETS SUPPORTED BY THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

In 1939 the United Palestine Appeal has unified its campaign with that of the Joint Distribution Committee and the National Coordinating Committee Fund to form the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs which has a minimum national quota of \$20,000,000.

The United Palestine Appeal is the only authorized agency through which the Jews of America further the national reconstruction program in Palestine.

The United Palestine Appeal for 1939 is composed of Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) and Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth). It also makes a substantial grant to the Mizrachi Palestine Fund.

The Palestine Foundation Fund is the fiscal instrument of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, recognized in the League of Nations Mandate for Palestine as the supreme Jewish authority in the rebuilding of Palestine. The Palestine Foundation Fund promotes immigration, colonization, education, and every economic, agricultural, industrial, cultural and other enterprise which ensures the enlargement of Palestine's capacity for the immigration and integration of Jews.

The Jewish National Fund acquires land in the name and as the inalienable property of the Jewish people and helps to develop that land for colonization.

The Mizrachi Palestine Fund maintains orthodox agricultural and educational institutions supplementary to those financed by the above two major organizations.

The United Palestine Appeal is the central instrument through which American Jews participate in the systematic upbuilding of Palestine, which is now home to 450,000 Jews and has the foundations for the absorption of

tens and hundreds of thousands of other Jews made homeless by oppression in many lands.

The budgets of the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund do not represent the limits of Palestine's upbuilding potentialities but merely estimates, on conservative bases, of the indispensable needs.

With millions of Jews in Europe in economic collapse and engulfed by destitution, an extraordinary obligation rests upon the Jews of America to make the maximum contribution to the budgets assisted by the United Palestine Appeal. Most of the budgets herein indicated will have to come in 1939 from American Jews. Jewish life is being saved in Palestine. Jewish generosity is the gauge for the extent to which the task can be accomplished.

The Budgets

Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod)
(for the Jewish Agency Budget)

Agricultural Colonization	\$1,185,000
Immigration and Training	200,000
Labor housing and assistance	750,000
Security and political department including roads, buildings, etc.	750,000
Assistance to small trade and handi- crafts and trade and industry	400,000
Education	175,000
Economic Research Institute	25,000
Bialik Institute	25,000
Repayments of emergency and other loans, including reserves	850,000
Haifa Technicum and sea training	10,000
Religious institutions	15,000
Supplementary item for settlement of German Jews	200,000
Keren Hayesod Administration	150,000
Jewish Agency Administration	65,000
Toward Maintenance of London office	45,000
Sundry expenses and reserves for unforeseen expenditures	<u>155,000</u>

Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth)

Acquisition of land	\$3,400,000.
(for various parcels in the South; in Sharon; Samaria; Emek Jezreel; Beisan Plain, the north; Jerusalem- Tel Aviv road; on Mt. Scopus, Jerusalem)	
Plantations	85,000.
Amelioration and development of land, including water resources	100,000.
Participation in settlement costs	35,000.
Payments on land previously purchased	<u>2,375,000.</u>
<u>TOTAL MINIMUM BUDGETS</u>	<u>\$ 10,995,000.</u>

II. EXPENDITURES OF KEREN HAYESOD (PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND) 1936-1938

The Keren Hayesod is the collector of the revenue of the Jewish Agency. It is the fund that provides the national budget. The national budget provided by the Keren Hayesod is responsible for immigration; immigration stations are maintained in thirty other lands.

The national budget is responsible for Jewish colonization in Palestine. Upon land made available by the National Fund, groups are settled in agricultural colonies; their houses are built; they are provided with the necessary farming equipment and installations; the provision of livestock and advances of loans are made in order to enable the settlers in the shortest possible time to become self-supporting. The national budget is responsible for housing and public works; for the erection of workmen's dwellings, provisional housing, the issuing of building loans; it makes loans for public works, for road construction, the maintenance of agricultural labor exchanges, the promotion of Jewish quarrying, fishing and maritime activities, as well as for individual loans to agricultural workers; it is responsible for the vocational training of workers, the agricultural training of youth, of men and women for service on governmental works.

The national budget is responsible for trade and industry; it has developed, in the course of the past few years, a form of corporation, using its funds to excite the cooperation of private funds; it has made

appropriations for the building of the Tel-Aviv port; it has set aside funds for the promotion and consolidation of industrial enterprises. It has made loans available to small traders and artisans. It is participating in every variety of Jewish industry and trade that has developed in the Homeland. The national budget is, to a large extent, responsible for the self-defense of the entire Jewish settlement; it shapes the policy of colonization and industry to serve the needs of self-defense. It aids in making available for public service in matters of defense thousands of Jewish young men who are gradually being admitted into the public defense for which the High Commissioner is responsible. The national budget maintained, over a long period of years, full responsibility for the educational system of the Homeland; in recent years, a large part of the obligation has been taken over by the Vaad Leumi, but the national budget still contributes a substantial part of the costs of that educational system.

When account is made of the inadequate sums placed at the disposal of the Keren Hayesod, the wonder is that so much has been accomplished in the course of two decades. This is largely due to the fact that the pioneers in Palestine are not the objects of philanthropy or charity, but self-reliant and self-assertive individuals who make more than their fair contribution to the building of the Homeland through the uses to which they put the capital investments of the national budget.

There are now over 450,000 Jews in Palestine. They are resourceful, tireless and eager to produce an increment greater than the investment which is made by the National budget. They are daring and full of courage. They are driven by an enthusiasm unparalleled in any colonization effort. The larger number of them have raised themselves above personal interest or ambition, and have emerged themselves in a national composite not for the aggrandizement of group or class, but animated with the single purpose of making the land productive and providing more and more opportunities for the

thousands who are expected to come. They are the makers of the wealth of the land. Every dollar of capital put in their trust becomes a vehicle to carry labor further on the road of redemption. They have kindled the spirit of enterprise in every part of the land and in every avenue of labor.

An example of their spirit and their deep understanding of national responsibility was their recent unanimous resolve to make place for one hundred thousand new settlers to come into the land out of the darkness of Europe. Never before in the whole history of the Jewish Diaspora has there been so thrilling an exhibition of the Jewish spirit, the utter disregard of an entire generation of their self-interests seeking the common good of the whole Jewish people.

From October 1, 1936 to September 30, 1938 \$4,774,385 were collected by the Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund) headquarters in Jerusalem, bringing to a total of \$33,637,435 the income since the fund's inauguration in the summer of 1921.

Of the total collections in the 1936-1938 period \$3,044,820 was obtained for the regular budget of the Jewish Agency for Palestine; \$1,177,180 for the Emergency Fund of the Jewish Agency for Palestine; and \$552,385 for ear-marked purposes. The collection of funds by years and by items is indicated below:

It should be mentioned that Palestine Jewry had to pay something like \$3,500,000 for upbuilding and its own security arrangements during the two years, a considerable burden notwithstanding the increase of the community by 35,000 souls, of whom about 11,000 were dependents.

The extent to which Palestine Jewry itself participated in the campaign of the Keren Hayesod is reflected in the fact that in the 1936-1938 period Palestine Jewry contributed \$313,165.

No less than \$1,623,865, or about one-third of the total for both years, was spent through the Department of Agricultural Colonization

(including the Agricultural Experiment Station at Rehovoth), with an additional \$331,560 for German Jewish settlement. The next largest item was \$1,088,700 on housing and public works; \$944,230 went on organization and security, and \$531,145 for immigration and training of immigrants. Trade, industry and urban settlement absorbed \$407,550; education and cultural activity, \$318,760, and health services \$647,710. Annual repayments to Lloyds Bank on account of its loan totalled \$456,000.

A proud achievement was the establishment of new Keren Hayesod settlements, now totalling 32, symbolizing the sturdy creative powers of the Yishub and its stalwart resolve not to be deterred by terrorism. The names of 24 nekudoth erected in these two years are as follows:-

Ain Geb, Ain Hashophet, Akiba, Alroy, Beth Joseph, Beth Shearim (Irgun Ephraim), Irgun Moledeth, Kfar Menachem, Maoz, Nir David, Ramat Tiomkin, Sdeh Nahum, Tel Isaac, Tirath Zvi, Usha, Kfar Kittin, Beth Yehoshua, Bamesilah, Mishmar Hashlosha, Hanita Illith, Hanita Tachtith, Massada, Kfar Hamaccabi, and Shaar Ka'Golan.

Other sums were given to individual settlers of the middle-class in the colonies, for Yemenite Jewish settlers, working-girls' training farms, and also for construction of roads in the Emek.

The Department for German Settlement of the Jewish Agency spent an aggregate of \$1,000,000 a year in the two years under review, and was in close touch with the Central British Council for German Jewry and other similar constructive aid organizations. Youth immigration into Palestine, which was the leading country for this type of German and Austrian Jewish youth migration, also had a premier place, and most of the youth who were trained in agriculture remained on the land after completing their courses. The Jewish Agency budgetted \$330,000 out of Keren Hayesod funds for this Department during 1936-38.

In the domain of public works, the Keren Hayesod acquired \$225,000 of the shares of the "Bitzur" (Consolidation) Corporation during the past four years, in addition to purchasing \$125,000 in debenture bonds. With a capital of \$355,000, "Bitzur" has issued debentures aggregating \$950,000, and has been enabled to extend loans totalling \$1,380,000 during the two-year period for the purpose of financing public works.

During the two years under review, the Jewish Agency contributed \$263,675 towards the Hebrew school system conducted by the Vaad Leumi (National Council of Palestine Jews) and another \$10,000 to the Technion (Hebrew Technical Institute at Hafia. At the end of 5698, there was 400 public Hebrew schools, with 1,800 teachers and about 50,000 pupils. A most important cultural-literary undertaking financed by the Agency was the Bialik Foundation, the aim of which has been to further and promote the Hebrew language, literature and culture. A total of \$53,185 was granted to the Foundation, of which \$15,460 was the share for 1937/38.

Industrial and commercial enterprise benefited greatly from Jewish Agency assistance in these two years. A sum of \$153,850 was extended to the Credit and Guarantee Funds for merchants, manufacturers and artisans of small means, while \$7,500 was invested in the Foreign Trade Institute founded by the Manufacturers Association. The sum of \$43,945 was expended on the Economic Research Institute of the Jewish Agency, while the laudable aim of promoting the domestic sale of locally-made products was stimulated by the grant of \$16,750 to the Palestine Products Association. The Jewish Agency used Keren Hayesod funds to purchase shares amounting to \$112,760 in the Marine Trust Ltd., the holding concern for Tel Aviv port.

In the three industrial funds in which the Keren Hayesod has invested, notable progress has been made in furthering activity in those

spheres. Its share in the capital of the Consolidation Fund was \$90,000 or 40 percent; and this enabled loans of \$210,000 to be granted to 40 different undertakings. The Small Industries Fund has had a loan turn-over of \$500,000, whilst the Emergency Fund, intended to help establishments which transferred from Jaffa to Tel Aviv, and extends three-year loans to artisans at 6 percent and five-year loans at $6\frac{1}{2}$ percent to merchants, has so far helped 383 of the former and 901 of the latter class to the extent of \$135,070.

Not the least among the uses of Keren Hayesod funds have been the Jewish health and social services. The amount of \$31,925 was granted to the Kupat Cholim (Workers Sick Fund), and \$32,300 went for relief of those suffering as a result of the disturbances.

III. ACTIVITIES OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

In the two-year period 1936-1938, the Jewish National Fund, land acquisition agency of the Jewish people, acquired 48,000 dunams of land, trebling the record of the previous year.

Among the purchases of the past two years were the following areas: Plain of Sharon, 7,000 dunams; Upper Galilee, 2000 dunams; Samaria, 16,000 dunams; Heisan, 7,000 dunams. By means of the new holdings of land new economic values have been created, new regions opened up to Jewish settlement, and security conditions improved in the rural areas generally.

In the period 1937-1938 alone the Jewish National Fund expended over \$3,500,000 for land.

The Keren Kayemeth in addition to its land policy, which indirectly helps to increase the security of the Yishub, has done its share in consolidation activities ever since the commencement of the disturbances. It has provided financial assistance for establishing camps in the new settlements, has built roads, and has strengthened the defences of

established settlements. Mention should be made of the share of the Keren Kayemeth in covering the expense of occupying Nir David, Sde Nahum, Beth Joseph, Maoz, Tirath Zvi and the settlements established later, which has run into tens of thousands of pounds.

Last year it was made possible for the Keren Kayemeth to enter on its security activities with sums especially earmarked for that purpose, without encroaching on the ordinary budget. A new allocation of the funds collected by the United Palestine Appeal in the United States was then decided on. The funds of the Appeal were divided under three heads: one-third for the Keren Kayemeth, one-third for the Keren Hayesod and one-third for security measures. This latter third was placed at the disposal of the Keren Kayemeth and the Keren Hayesod in equal portions, for special activities connected with security.

Since June 1937 the Keren Kayemeth has received from this course close on \$400,000; up to the present over \$450,000 have been allocated by it for various security measures, more than the sum actually received for this purpose. The value of the latter can be appreciated from the following details:

(a) Land was purchased for residential quarters near the towns and settlements for workers whose collective settlement increases the security of the district. About \$100,000 were expended for this purpose.

(b) Establishment of new settlements. Up to the present the share of the Keren Kayemeth in the cost of occupation of new lands (besides the first settlements in the Bethshan region) is about \$120,000; this sum, together with the allocation from the Keren Hayesod, has made it possible to establish the many "morn-to-eve" settlements of the past year. It should be noted that in the occupation of Hanita the Keren Kayemeth participated in the sum of close on \$45,000, excluding cost of land. Fair sums were likewise allocated for the establishment of the Alonim Kvutza

in the Emek, and for Kibbutz Ein Hamifratz, Emek Zevulun. A sum of \$25,000 has lately been allocated for the costs of occupying a new settlement established in the northern portion of the country, and approximately \$25,000 for two new settlements in the Bethshan region.

(c) Security in the new settlements. \$10,000 have been expended for the purchase of police cars used by the flying squads of special constables who assure security in the vicinity of Jewish settlements.

(d) Road-making and Sand-Leveling. The Keren Kayemeth has contributed the sum of \$115,000 for road-making, which is a vital necessity for the security of the new settlements, particularly of the more isolated ones. Among the activities in which the Keren Kayemeth participated, particular mention must be made of the road uniting Tirath Zvi to Beth Alpha, which is nearing completion. Communication with Tirath Zvi was very difficult.

(e) Security Building. The assistance of the Keren Kayemeth has made it possible to convert a number of the temporary camps of the new settlements into permanent bases, by erecting buildings. Close on \$90,000 of the Security Fund have been expended for this purpose. Buildings have been erected at Ein Geb, beyond Kinnereth, at Kfar Hamaccabi and Kfar Usha in Emek Zebulun, at Beth Joseph and Mesiloth in the Plain of Bethshan, at Ein Hahoresk and Ein Eron in Samaria, at Beth Yehoshua, the recently established settlement in Samaria, and at Alonim, which was established just a few months ago in Emek Jezreel. Security has been enhanced at Kfar Hahoresk in the Nazareth Mountains, which is isolated and distant from all other settlements, by erecting a building for a kitchen and dining-hall which, if necessary can serve for defence purposes.

\$15,000 were allocated to Kvutzat Bamaale at Kiryath Anavim, which permitted them to establish their home Maale Hahamisha. Dwelling and security buildings are now being erected at this youthful settlement thanks to this sum.

(f) The Keren Kayemeth allocated \$25,000 towards the provision of water in the Greek Immigrants' settlement and for the Youth Kibbutz in the Sharon Plain, as well as in Ein Geb, Ein Hamifratz, Alonim and others.

This activity of the Keren Kayemeth outside its regular activities, besides increasing the security of the Yishub, has created permanent assets the value of which will not diminish.

IV. WHAT THE U.P.A. DOES

The funds raised by the United Palestine Appeal are used for the following major purposes:

1. To assist agricultural and cultural preparation of immigrants in European centers;
2. To direct Jewish immigration to Palestine on a systematic basis;
3. To meet Jewish immigrants on their arrival in Palestine; to assist them until places are found for them in agricultural settlements or urban centers; to provide them with supplementary training and vocational guidance;
4. To purchase the land on which Jewish settlements are founded; to develop water resources on the land; to afforest the land; and to lease the soil to settlers on renewable leaseholds, on the understanding that each settler will cultivate his own land and not exploit the labor of others - the land remaining the inalienable possession of the whole Jewish people;
5. To finance the establishment of settlements, which involves: the building of homes, barracks and barns, the provision of livestock and implements; the extension of agricultural training; the granting of credits until the settlement becomes self-sustaining;
6. To assist the educational system of Palestine which represents a great network of Hebrew schools providing for some 50,000 pupils; to

promote every phase of the cultural religious and institutional life of the country;

7. To promote every enterprise in agriculture, commerce, trade and industry which will tend to give employment and thus enlarge the capacity of Palestine to absorb additional immigration.

V. WHAT THE U.P.A. HAS DONE

1. Between 1919 and 1939, the Jewish population has grown from 55,000 to 450,000. The United Palestine Appeal has helped this influx.

2. Between 1919 and 1939, the number of Jewish settlements in Palestine has increased from 65 to 233. The United Palestine Appeal has helped to make this possible.

3. Between 1919 and 1939 the area of land in the inalienable possession of the Jewish people has been enlarged twenty times. The United Palestine Appeal helped provide the funds.

4. Between 1919 and 1939 the production of the citrus industry increased from 1,500,000 to 12,000,000 cases of fruit. The United Palestine Appeal can claim a share in this as in every aspect of Palestine's growth.

5. Between 1919 and 1939 the percentage of Jewish population earning its living from the soil has been raised from four to twenty-five percent. The United Palestine Appeal helped in this restructification of Jewish labor.

6. Between 1919 and 1939 there has been a fifty percent reduction in Jewish infant mortality in Palestine; also a thirty percent reduction in Arab infant mortality. This is another phase of Palestine's general advancement in which the United Palestine Appeal may claim a share.

7. Between 1919 and 1939 the highlights of Jewish advance in Palestine include;

- (a) The building of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem;
- (b) The growth of the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv and the creation there of the first Jewish port in two thousand years;
- (c) The increase of Jewish factories and workshops from 1,700 to 5,000;
- (d) An artistic and cultural advance which includes numerous daily, weekly and monthly publications in Hebrew, in addition to an extensive Hebrew literature, the development of the Hebrew theatre and the founding of a Symphony Orchestra led by some of the foremost conductors, including Arturo Toscanini;
- (e) The expansion of the Anglo-Palestine Bank, Palestine Electric Corporation, Palestine Potash, Ltd., and a series of other major enterprises which received their start with the help of the agencies in the United Palestine Appeal.

The Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) and the Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth) received over \$57,000,000 from the Jewish people for the rebuilding of the Jewish National Home.

The need for Palestine is pressing. The eagerness of Jews to settle in Palestine is irrepressible. It is for the Jews of America to provide the funds that will permit the people and the land to unite.

VI. PALESTINE IN 1938

In 1914 there were five Jewish agricultural settlements. In 1922 this number had risen to 73 harboring 17,000 people. Today there are 233 Jewish agricultural settlements on 1,390,000 dunams of land providing a livelihood for 106,000 souls.

The Jewish industrial output is seventeen times what it was in 1922. The area of Jewish orange groves has increased from 11,000 dunams in 1922 to 160,000 today. As some index of agricultural growth, it might be pointed out

that 150,000 eggs were produced on Jewish farms in 1922 while today the output approaches 40,000,000 eggs annually. Jewish milk production has grown from 130,000 liters in 1922 to 33,000,000 liters today.

The year 1938 in Palestine was a difficult one. Nevertheless nearly 13,000 Jews entered the land as immigrants during the year. In addition to the establishment of the new settlements, new industries were started and other enlarged. Road construction made substantial progress. The Tel Aviv harbor was improved and the air lines expanded. Fishing and coastal shipping were further developed. Despite Arab terrorism, Palestine at the beginning of 1939 is approximately at the same level as in 1936 from the standpoint of imports, sales of electric current, shipping, government revenue and other factors indicative of the economic health of a country.

An even better index to the actual growth of Jewish Palestine is found in a comparison between the figures of 1938 and those of 1935 when the land enjoyed the largest immigration in its history. The Palestine Electric Corporation, which received its start with funds received from the Keren Hayesod, increased its sales of current by fifty percent. The export of oranges rose from less than six million cases in 1935 to twelve million cases. The sale of agricultural produce from settlements in whose growth the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth have shared increased to almost \$20,000,000 a year. The Shemen factory, whose products most of us have come to know, increased its production from \$1,750,000 to over \$2,500,000. Even Palestine's own brewery has made inroads on the market, supplying sixty percent of the beer which was formerly imported.

No record of 1938 would be complete which failed to take into account the search for water sources. Two hundred water borings have been made in the past three years. One hundred and eighty of them have been successful. This means the trebling of the cultivable area. New wells were drilled and water works built in sixty settlements during the past two years,

completely revolutionizing the prospects for agriculture. These irrigation enterprises illustrate the initiative of the Jewish Agency, which through the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth has provided the funds for the water companies which have carried on these vital activities.

VII. THE UPA in 1938

During the year 1938 the United Palestine Appeal received in cash and pledges on account of the current campaign and from the previous year the total sum of \$3,276,084.21. Of that amount \$2,604,222.58 comprises the pledged income to the United Palestine Appeal resulting from fund-raising efforts held exclusively in the calendar year 1938. From January 1, 1938 to December 31, 1938 there was sent to Palestine in cash for the Keren Hayesod, the Keren Kayemeth, the Mizrachi Palestine Fund and the Hebrew University the total sum of \$2,190,000.00. The national campaign and administrative expenditures of the United Palestine Appeal for the year totalled \$146,224.23.

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THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1938

EXHIBIT "A"

(TENTATIVE - BEFORE CLOSING)

RESOURCES

Cash in Bank - New York and Overseas.....	\$	221,617.02	
Securities - At Cost.....		101,625.00	
Held for Special Reserves:-			
Cash in Bank.....	\$	62,714.87	
Securities - At Cost.....		<u>31,543.75</u>	
	\$	94,258.62	
Less:-Reserves for American Joint Reconstruction Foundation and Hebrew Free Loan Guarantee Fund.....		<u>94,258.62</u>	-
Sundry Receivables and Advances.....		16,857.69	
Loan Receivable-National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc.....		<u>265,000.00</u>	\$ 605,099.71
Earmarked Cash.....			<u>5,000.00</u>
TOTAL RESOURCES.....	\$		610,099.71

LIABILITIES

Unpaid Commitments-Subject to Immediate Call.....	\$ 833,854.87
Miscellaneous Liabilities.....	<u>26,208.77</u>
<u>TOTAL LIABILITIES.....</u>	<u>860,063.64</u>
<u>EXCESS OF LIABILITIES OVER RESOURCES.....</u>	<u>\$ 249,963.93</u>

RESERVES

Working Fund.....	\$ 620,000.00	
Security Reserve.....	24,839.36	
<u>TOTAL RESERVES.....</u>		<u>644,839.36</u>
<u>EXCESS OF LIABILITIES AND RESERVES OVER RESOURCES -</u>		
<u>DEFICIT - DECEMBER 31, 1938 (Exclusive of 1936-7-8</u>		
<u>Unpaid Campaign Balances of \$1,056,742.50).....</u>	\$ 894,803.29	
Unpaid 1938 Campaign Balances-Subject to Collection..	\$1,006,742.50	
Unpaid 1936-7 " " " " " " ..	50,000.00	<u>1,056,742.50</u>
<u>SURPLUS - DECEMBER 31, 1938 (Taking into account 1936-7-8</u>		
<u>Unpaid Campaign Balances - Subject to Collection).....</u>	\$ 161,939.21	

* * *

NOTE # 1 - The foregoing does not include commitments on account of the first quarter of the year 1939.

NOTE # 2 - The above is exclusive of an additional commitment to the American Joint Reconstruction Foundation in the sum of \$180,000., payable \$60,000. per year during 1939, 1940 and 1941.

February 15, 1939.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
JANUARY 1, 1938 TO DECEMBER 31, 1938

EXHIBIT "B"

(TENTATIVE - BEFORE CLOSING)

RECEIPTS

Campaign Collections - Account of Year 1938.....	\$3,193,257.50
Income on Funds Temporarily Invested.....	5,791.83
Miscellaneous.....	685.00
	<u>\$3,199,734.33</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Payments against Appropriations..... 3,437,119.78

EXCESS OF DISBURSEMENTS OVER RECEIPTS..... \$ 237,385.45

Add:- Balances due to be paid on Appropriations,
Account of Year 1938..... 794,567.31

EXCESS OF DISBURSEMENTS AND UNPAID APPROPRIATIONS
OVER RECEIPTS..... \$1,031,952.76

Apply:- 1938 Unpaid Campaign Balances-Subject to Collectibility. 1,006,742.50

DEFICIT - YEAR 1938 (Including in full, 1938 Unpaid)
(Campaign Collections of \$1,006,742.50)
(Subject to Collectibility) \$ 25,210.28

RECONCILIATION OF SURPLUS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1938 (See Exhibit "A")

Surplus, January 1, 1938, as adjusted..... \$187,149.47
Deduct:- Deficit for year 1938, as above..... 25,210.26

SURPLUS, DECEMBER 31, 1938 (Taking into account)
(in full, 1936-7-8 Unpaid)
(Campaign Collections of)
(\$1,056,742.50-Subject to)
(Collection.) \$161,939.21
(Exhibit "A")

* * * * *

NOTE: The foregoing statement does not include repayments made in 1938 on previous loans to the Gemiloth Chessed Kassar in Poland, reapplied for the same activity; nor does it include the activities of the American Joint Reconstruction Foundation, the American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation, or the Palestine Economic Corporation which are continuing their operations with funds previously allotted, advanced or loaned by the J.D.C.

February 15, 1939.

SUMMARY STATEMENT
of
ESTIMATED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS
for the Year 1939

Estimated Minimum
Requirements
for
1939

Estimated Maximum
local collect. in
countries in which
JDC operates and
contributions of other
major Jewish organizations

Minimum Amount
expected from
U. S. & Canada
through the JDC

I. PROGRAM OF AID IN GREATER GERMANY

A. Old Germany

1. General Emigration.....	Mk. 13,200,000.
2. Emigration to Palestine.....	900,000.
3. Training and Retraining.....	2,600,000.
4. Welfare Aid.....	11,000,000.
5. School Aid.....	3,800,000.
6. Aid to Provincial Committees.....	7,500,000.
7. Administration and Organization....	825,000.
	<u>Mk. 39,825,000.</u>

8. "Without Delay" Emigration Cases...

Total Old Germany.....

\$ 6,500,000.
2,000,000.
\$ 8,500,000.

\$ 4,000,000.

\$ 4,500,000.

B. Austria

1. Emigration.....	Mk. 7,000,000.
2. Training and Retraining.....	3,600,000.
3. Feeding.....	2,400,000.
4. Welfare Aid.....	1,800,000.
5. School Aid.....	1,800,000.
6. Cultural-Religious Assistance and Administration.....	1,400,000.
	<u>Mk. 18,000,000.</u>

TOTAL GREATER GERMANY.....

3,000,000.
\$11,500,000.

1,500,000.
\$ 5,500,000.

1,500,000.
\$ 6,000,000.

II. PROGRAM OF AID IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES OF REFUGE

A. Countries of Refuge

1. Belgium.....	\$ 525,000.
2. France.....	593,000.
3. Holland.....	1,455,000.
4. Hungary.....	120,000.
5. Jugoslavia.....	25,000.
6. Luxembourg.....	76,000.
7. Poland.....	700,000.
8. Portugal.....	17,000.
9. Switzerland.....	850,000.
10. Other Countries.....	50,000.
Total Countries of Refuge	<u>\$ 4,411,000.</u>

\$ 525,000.
593,000.
1,455,000.
120,000.
25,000.
76,000.
700,000.
17,000.
850,000.
50,000.
\$ 4,411,000.

\$ 2,951,000.

\$ 1,460,000.

B. Emigration from Countries of Refuge.....

1,000,000.

400,000.

600,000.

C. Training and Retraining Outside Germany.....

1,250,000.

650,000.

600,000.

\$ 6,661,000.

\$ 4,001,000.

\$ 2,660,000.

III. PROGRAM OF AID IN COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY RECENT
TERRITORIAL CHANGES AND ANTI-JEWISH REGULATIONS

1. Czechoslovakia.....	\$ 480,000.
2. Danzig.....	100,000.
3. Hungary.....	225,000.
4. Italy.....	250,000.

\$ 480,000.
100,000.
225,000.
250,000.

\$ 1,055,000.

\$ 715,000.

\$ 340,000.

IV. PROGRAM OF REFUGEE AID IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA
AND ELSEWHERE (such as Cuba, Panama, Bolivia, Trinidad,
Costa Rica, Argentina, Columbia, Chile, Peru, Uruguay,
Paraguay, Brazil, Venezuela, Shanghai, Philippines, etc.)

Assistance to refugee committees for relief,
constructive aid, training and absorption of
the immigrants.....

\$ 750,000.

\$ 250,000.

\$ 500,000.

V. PROGRAM OF AID IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

A. Poland

1. Economic Aid.....	\$ 1,757,000.
2. Vocational Training.....	720,000.
3. Child-care.....	1,555,000.
4. Medical.....	409,000.
5. Schools.....	4,011,000.
6. Emergency Relief.....	120,000.
Total Poland.....	<u>\$ 8,572,000.</u>

\$ 1,757,000.
720,000.
1,555,000.
409,000.
4,011,000.
120,000.
\$ 8,572,000.

\$ 912,000.
535,000.
1,263,000.
236,000.
3,826,000.
120,000.
\$ 6,772,000.

\$ 845,000.
185,000.
292,000.
173,000.
185,000.
120,000.
\$ 1,800,000.

B. Other Countries

1. Czechoslovakia.....	\$ 55,000.
2. Latvia.....	95,000.
3. Lithuania.....	95,000.
4. Roumania.....	613,000.
5. Ose - Medical work in Roumania, Latvia, Lithuania and Danzig.....	209,350.
6. Various.....	37,420.
Total Other Countries.....	<u>\$ 1,104,800.</u>

\$ 55,000.
95,000.
95,000.
613,000.
209,350.
37,420.
\$ 1,104,800.

\$ -
25,000.
35,000.
250,000.
144,800.
-
\$ 454,800.

\$ 55,000.
70,000.
60,000.
363,000.
64,580.
37,420.
\$ 650,000.

CC. Emergency Reserve, including assistance in pressure
areas in Eastern and Central Europe.....

\$ 1,000,000. (?)

\$ (?)

\$ 1,000,000.

Total for Program of Aid in Eastern & Central
European Countries.....

\$10,676,800.

\$ 7,226,800.

\$ 3,450,000.

GRAND TOTAL.....

\$30,642,800.

\$17,692,800.

\$12,950,000.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATING EXPENSES NEW YORK & OVERSEAS
OFFICES (including surveys, research and investigations
(in various parts of the world).....

500,000.

TOTAL BUDGET OF JDC for 1939.....

\$13,450,000.

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL FOR REFUGEES AND OVERSEAS NEEDS

ON BEHALF OF

National Chairmen
RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER
RABBI JONAH B. WISE

AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL AND
NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE FUND, INC.

[Temporary Address]
100 EAST 42D STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Committee in Formation

Statement by the National Chairmen

1. What is the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs?

The United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs represents the culmination of negotiations that have been under way for several months in order to present to American Jews in 1939 a single instrument through which they can express their concern with the plight of Jewry overseas by unprecedented and sacrificial contributions of funds. The United Jewish Appeal unifies the fund-raising efforts of the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc., and will enable American Jewry to face the inescapable challenge of 1939: to raise a minimum of \$20,000,000—the goal of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs.

As was pointed out in the first announcements, the first \$9,500,000 will be divided among the three organizations for immediate commitments; the balance will be in the hands of an Allocations Committee consisting of two nominees of the United Palestine Appeal, two of the Joint Distribution Committee and a fifth selected by these four. The United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs, it should be emphasized, is a unified and coordinated campaign. It has a unified campaign office. All money raised for the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs in each community will be sent in full to the treasurer of the United Jewish Appeal.

2. Why a Unified Campaign?

Jewish communities throughout America have expressed in past years their confidence in the efficiency, experience and competence of the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc., respectively, in the conduct of the various facets of overseas and refugee work. In view of this fact and as a result of the desire expressed by leaders of American Jewish communities during the past few months to meet adequately their greater responsibilities in the current situation, the three agencies have determined to furnish a single channel through which every ounce of the fund-raising initiative and energy of the communities could be directed and through which a new standard of service and financial support could be adopted. It is our belief that a community meeting its obligations to the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs will, as a result, answer in the most fruitful way the appeal that comes from Jews of Europe and from refugees all over the world.

The United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs will also prove welcome to the communities of this country because it will tend to discourage sporadic and ineffectual activities of newly formed committees which lack the experience and facilities to collect and administer the funds so urgently needed in this critical period.

And finally, the unified campaign will be able to meet a wide desire that the funds given by American Jewry shall be available for flexible distribution in accordance with changing needs during the year. This will be made possible by the fact that, except for the basic provisions to which reference has previously been made, the decision on all allocations of funds will be of additional benefit to the communities because it eliminates the problem of allocations, ratios and similar matters which tend to detract from and interfere with their fund-raising efforts.

3. The Relation of the United Jewish Appeal to Local Methods of Fund-Raising

In previous years many communities have held independent and separate campaigns for the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal respectively—or else such campaigns have been held in combination. For such cities and towns the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs of 1939 simplifies and coordinates the entire campaign set-up.

In communities which have established Welfare Funds (or similar fund-raising instruments), in whose scope are included overseas, national and sometimes local agencies, the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs will respect local autonomy in fund-raising with the firm conviction that every such Welfare Fund will do its utmost, within its present framework, to make the maximum contribution to the United Jewish Appeal.

Even more than in past years, the basis of Welfare Fund campaigns will be the overseas appeal. That is the challenge of 1939—a challenge which must be met with an extraordinary effort. We realize that communities whose Welfare Funds include other agencies and institutions unrelated to the overseas problems among their beneficiaries, at all times scrutinize closely the worthiness and effectiveness of these institutions. We feel that these institutions, local and national, are entitled to support on the basis of their needs. At the same time we urge that the sums they received in past years should not be increased for the sole purpose of maintaining a ratio with overseas needs.

The minimum quota of \$20,000,000 for overseas needs is unprecedented and it is urged that increases in this year's campaign be devoted as a general principle in their entirety to the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs on the basis of which the larger funds will be mobilized.

4. Proposals for the Attainment by Each Community of Its Local Campaign Quota

Each community depends on its own leadership for the impetus which will ensure the local as well as the national success of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs. The national headquarters of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs is prepared to help by every means at its disposal.

As a result of the unification of a large part of the staffs of the organizations involved, the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs will have available expert campaign directors who can be loaned to direct local campaigns in communities where such cooperative service will help raise larger sums.

\$20,000,000—we repeat—is the largest goal American Jewry has ever set itself for one year. It must be raised. Only unusual effort will succeed. This means: first,

that individual contributors, particularly the leaders of a community, must give on a commensurate scale. Secondly, communities must adopt proportionate quotas.

As an illustration of the earnestness with which American Jewry is responding to the challenge of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs, we cite America's two leading cities. New York is going out for a quota of \$10,000,000. Chicago has accepted a quota of \$2,000,000.

In the year 1939 American Jews, to meet the emergency, will wish to give not merely out of their income but out of their capital. Only if generosity on this sacrificial scale is practiced can the \$20,000,000 goal be reached.

As part of the aim to raise the quota of 1939 as soon as possible, in order to meet the mounting needs, it is suggested that, wherever possible, communities hold their campaigns in 1939 earlier than in 1938.

Recognizing that many communities will have to do the greatest fund-raising job in their history, we appreciate that an obligation rests upon the United Jewish Appeal.

We, in the national office, stand ready to cooperate with community leaders by furnishing adequate counsel on campaign technique, competent speakers and other means of stimulation and active support.

5. Purposes for Which Funds Raised by the United Jewish Appeal Will Be Used

The minimum of \$20,000,000 requirement for 1939 is essential to meet the needs of the programs of the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc.

A. THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE — ITS PROGRAM AND REQUIREMENTS

The work of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee covers the face of Europe, reaching into every danger zone where Jews have felt the blows of intolerance. Day by day new tragic chapters are being written into the history of the Jews of Germany, Poland, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia and other countries of Eastern and

Central Europe. Daily the task before the Joint Distribution Committee expands to greater proportions.

To foresee the activities and the budgetary requirements of the Joint Distribution Committee in a sense means to forecast history. However, from a study of available facts and present tendencies, it is estimated that the Joint Distribution Committee during the coming year will require a minimum of \$1,000,000 a month with which to carry on its task of relief and rehabilitation, rescue and reconstruction.

The J. D. C. faces a three-fold problem—the problem of assisting the Jews in Germany to survive; the problem of aiding the refugees of Germany now dispersed throughout the world; and the problem of assisting the Jews of Poland, Roumania and the other countries of Eastern Europe to withstand the pressure of poverty and persecution.

Until the riots of last November, the Jews in Germany had been able through their own heroic efforts and with the aid of the Joint Distribution Committee to stave off the relentless forces crushing them. Now their stamina to resist grows feebler with the passage of every day. Only increased aid from America will save the Jews of Germany from starvation and destitution; only by increased assistance from the Joint Distribution Committee will the vital and vast program of rescuing Germany's Jews through immigration, training and economic assistance and relief continue through 1939.

Equally grave is the situation of the huge army of German refugees—wanderers spread over the face of the earth. Large numbers of them have been unable to find permanent havens of refuge. Even those who have been well situated economically in their native land now find themselves in straitened circumstances because they have been permitted to take little or none of their means out of Germany.

Lending a helping hand to these refugees are local refugee committees in the various countries. These committees have been established with the help of the Joint Distribution Committee and most of them can continue to function only with substantial subsidies from J. D. C. Through these committees the refugees are helped to adjust themselves, to emigrate further from countries of temporary refuge to settle in permanent homes, to train for new occupations and to receive, when necessary, emergency relief.

In the countries of Eastern Europe—Poland, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Latvia and Lithuania—where nearly 5,000,000 Jews reside, the Joint Distribution Committee must continue its extensive program of economic aid, vocational and industrial readjustment, child care and medical care.

There is no vital phase of Jewish community service in Eastern Europe which the Joint Distribution Committee does not touch. It supports a vast network of free loan and credit cooperative societies which are the staunch economic bulwark of the Jewish populations of these lands. It supports child care organizations, providing health-restoring care for hundreds of thousands of Jewish children; trade training schools and educational institutions to ensure their future and hospitals, sanatoria, clinics to protect the health of thousands of our people living on the edge of poverty.

B. THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL — ITS PROGRAM AND REQUIREMENTS

Parallel to the work of the Joint Distribution Committee is that of the United Palestine Appeal. We all realize that Palestine has played a unique rôle in recent years in offering a haven to the thousands compelled to flee from hate-filled lands. In the past five years alone, some 200,000 Jews found their way into Palestine. 50,000 of them came from Germany. Today there is a community of 450,000 Jews in Palestine, living in 230 urban and rural settlements, giving to Jews everywhere an exhibition of courage and of self-respect that is particularly thrilling at a time when Jews in other lands are being steadily humiliated and despoiled.

The funds of the United Palestine Appeal are used to help maintain the institutions which already exist in Palestine to whose development so much was contributed by American Jews in previous years. It is notable that in the past two and a half years, despite political set-backs and the efforts of Arab terrorists, there arose in Palestine thirty-six new Jewish settlements as token of these two facts: first, that Palestine Jewry will under no circumstances yield in its struggle to assure the right of an oppressed people to enter the Jewish homeland freely, and secondly, that the great needs of European Jewry for immigration opportunities make essential the increasing development of Palestine. Embraced within the United Palestine Appeal are those two major agencies, the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund. Their combined budgets for 1939 total over \$10,000,000 and cover such items as colonization, immigration, land purchase, the furtherance of trade, industry and every other avenue

of activity which enlarges the immigration capacity of Palestine and assures the integration of Jews into the life of the country.

Despite the temporary restrictions and hindrances, Palestine is playing a pre-eminent part in giving to homeless Jews an opportunity to settle in a land to which they are linked by history and where they are assured of opportunity for creative expression in a friendly environment where they may build securely for the future. The importance of Palestine for the solution of the problem of Jewish homelessness is especially great for the Jewish youth of Germany. For the six-month period ending March 30, some 10,000 Jews will have entered Palestine; about 7,500 of these will be from Germany.

C. THE NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE FUND, INC.
— ITS PROGRAM AND REQUIREMENTS

The National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc., is the fund-gathering body for a number of organizations directly devoted to assisting the refugees arriving in the United States. Twenty different welfare organizations, both Jewish and non-Jewish, having recognized, in 1934, the desirability of unifying their refugee programs, have coordinated their objectives through the National Coordinating Committee and are working under its cooperative supervision. The National Coordinating Committee's program comprises social services to refugees, employment services, resettlement and transportation to other communities, granting of loans, placement of scholars and physicians, and services relating to affidavits and immigration. Advice and assistance in connection with immigration matters are also given to inquirers from all over the United States who are interested in prospective immigrants.

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We are fully conscious of the solemn responsibility that we and our colleagues have taken upon ourselves in setting a quota of \$20,000,000. We dare not fail—for the sake of ourselves in America and, even more, for the sake of our people in the lands of distress.

Abba Hillel Silver
Jonah B. Wise
National Chairmen