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United Palestine Appeal, 1938 January-October.

LONDON JANUARY 5 1938

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ZIONISTS
NEWYORK

TEGUVATENU KAN LENEYAR HALAVAN RESHIT SAKANA POLITIT VEKALKALIT
BEIKUV SHENIT CHOSSE HEZKER ALIYA MEORERETH DAAGAH KI YIMASHECH
BLI GVUL MAXIMUM POLITI LEALIYAH BIZMAN SHEHECHRACHI YUCHZAR IKRON
YECHOLETH HAKLITA STOP YESH LEECHOZ BEKAV ZEH BENOGAHE LEITONUTH
UVEASEFOT WEGAM BEYACHAS LEAMBASSADOR BEMIKREH SHEMISHLACHATH
TOFLAH LEFANAW HANALA

ZIONIT LONDON

TRANSLATION

LONDON JANUARY 5 1938

ZIONISTS
NEWYORK

OUR REACTION HERE TO WHITE PAPER FIRSTLY POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC
DANGER IN DELAY SECONDLY FAILURE MENTION IMMIGRATION AROUSED ANXIETY
THAT POLITICAL MAXIMUM OF IMMIGRATION WILL BE INDEFINITELY CONTINUED AT A
TIME WHEN IT IS ESSENTIAL TO HAVE PRINCIPLE OF ECONOMIC ABSORPTIVE CAPACITY
RESTORED STOP IT IS NECESSARY TO ACT ALONG THESE LINES IN RESPECT TO
THE PRESS AND MEETINGS AS WELL AS IN CONNECTION WITH THE AMBASSADOR
IN CASE DELEGATION APPEARS BEFORE HIM

ZIONIST EXECUTIVE

American Zionists ~~are~~ gravely concerned over the situation created through the White Paper just issued. Inasmuch as many months must elapse before a decision will be arrived at with regard to partition, American Zionists ~~therefore~~ join the Executive of the Jewish Agency in demanding that until such a decision is reached, the mandate shall be enforced with immigration on the basis of the economic absorptive capacity of Palestine. Pending ~~the~~ decision and pending the action of parliament and ~~the~~ League of Nations, and the decision by the Government, Palestine should not be treated as if it had reached a dead end, but the normal operations under the Mandate should be maintained.

~~Fully Continued~~

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PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 8-9-10, 1938
CINCINNATI, OHIO
NETHERLAND PLAZA HOTEL



**COUNCIL OF JEWISH
FEDERATIONS AND
WELFARE FUNDS, INC.**

71 WEST 47TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE NEW YORK OFFICE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY HEADQUARTERS

The Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, will be headquarters for the 1938 General Assembly. To assure accommodations, make your reservations to the Netherland Plaza directly and at an early date. All sessions of the Assembly will be held at the Netherland Plaza Hotel.

CINCINNATI COMMITTEE

Arrangements in Cincinnati are being made by a local committee appointed by the Cincinnati United Jewish Social Agencies. Mrs. J. Victor Greenebaum is Chairman of the local committee.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

The General Assembly program is being prepared by a special committee of the Council of which Mr. Max Hirsch of Cincinnati is Chairman, the other members being:

George Backer, New York	Morris Klass, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, New York	Ralph E. Samuels, New York
Sidney Hollander, Baltimore	Lester N. Selig, Chicago
H. Joseph Hyman, Indianapolis	Ira M. Younker, New York

The program for the 1938 General Assembly has been planned to focus on the local community as the point of approach in considering and discussing philanthropic and other responsibilities, local, national and overseas. Questions of policy, organization, participation by laymen and the need for planning are involved in these fields. The presentation and discussion of various aspects of these problems will be directed to assisting local communities with the organization of their activities and resources.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8TH NETHERLAND PLAZA HOTEL 8:15 P.M.—Meeting

INVOCATION

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

The Council in 1938

The year just closed has been marked by substantial development and growth in the Council's program and membership. The member agencies have faced new problems and conditions. An extension of Council services has been necessary to help deal with these changes. The president of the Council will present a brief summary reviewing the work and the plans for 1938.

The Jewish Community Broadens Its Program

Jewish welfare activities in 1938 have a wider purpose and a broader outlook. An important local leader will interpret the local Jewish scene and define the present program. Particular attention will be given to local organization of resources for dealing with local problems and local responsibility to national and overseas agencies.

Federation Enlarges Its Circle

Great numbers of Jews formerly outside the federation and welfare fund membership have a substantial stake in their programs and policies. These will be discussed from the standpoint of the man in the street with particular reference to the steps which may be taken to make federation and welfare fund functioning a really community-wide effort.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 9TH
10:00 A.M.

Memorial Services for Felix M. Warburg

A brief memorial service for the late Felix M. Warburg will be held in tribute to his leadership and generous interest in the work of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds and its parent organization, the Bureau of Jewish Social Research.

10:45 A.M. to 12:45 P.M.

Time and Change Confront Federation

The Committee on the Social Work Program of Federation of which Mr. Sidney Hollander of Baltimore is Chairman has been engaged during the year in a study of the changes in federation structure, program and administration which have been instituted in certain cities to meet altered conditions. The merger of five case work agencies in Pittsburgh is a significant instance. This merger will be discussed with particular reference to the methods followed in forming the merged agency, its effect on federation relationships, the questions of agency autonomy and federation planning which have been raised and an analysis of the results of the change. This presentation will be followed by general discussion from the floor.

1:00 P.M.—Luncheon

Business Meeting

This meeting will have before it for action the Council's budget for 1938, election of officers and other administrative business of the Council.

3:00 P.M.

Community Councils—Their Organization and Objectives

Under the Chairmanship of Mr. Julian Krolik of Detroit the Committee on Jewish Community Councils is analyzing selected community councils and their efforts to adjust relationships within the Jewish group and with the general community. A major objective of these Councils is to deal with unfriendly and prejudiced attitudes toward Jews. The Committee's report will discuss the principles and

methods of organization which have proven most effective in reconciling group differences and promoting harmonious action. General discussion will follow.

8:00 P.M.

The Community Looks Overseas

The relation of local community interest in and support of overseas activities and program will be discussed in the report of the Committee on National Jewish Problems of which Mr. Ira M. Younker of New York is Chairman. Particular reference will be made to the programs and work of the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal. Methods of informing local communities on national and overseas needs will be discussed including the fixing of local quotas and their relation to the budgets of the national and overseas organization.

MONDAY, JANUARY 10TH

Planning for Jewish Youth

Morning and afternoon sessions will present the problems of educational, cultural and occupational adjustment confronting Jewish youth in America. These subjects will be discussed in the light of current social and economic forces affecting American youth generally and Jewish youth specifically.

10:00 A.M.

Discussion at this session will concern itself with the aim and direction of Jewish educational and youth services, their relation to general community youth programs and the problems of community planning in these fields.

3:30 P.M.

Vocational adjustment of Jewish youth will be discussed at this session. Local and national efforts in this field will be considered with particular relation to the possibilities and limitations for Jewish group activities and federation responsibility for stimulating and directing them.

7:00 P.M.—DINNER MEETING

The Position of the Jew in the Modern State

A symposium of divergent views on economic and political factors affecting the adjustment of Jews. Program details to be announced.

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71 WEST 47TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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MEMBER AGENCIES

AKRON, OHIO Jewish Social Service Federation	DETROIT, MICH. Jewish Welfare Federation
ALBANY, N. Y. Jewish Social Service	ERIE, PA. Jewish Community Council
ALTOONA, PA. Federation of Jewish Philanthropies	FLINT, MICH. Federation of Jewish Charities
ASHEVILLE, NO. CAROLINA Federated Jewish Charities	FORT WAYNE, IND. Jewish Federation
ATLANTA, GA. Federation for Jewish Social Service Jewish Welfare Fund	FORT WORTH, TEXAS Jewish Federation
BALTIMORE, MD. Associated Jewish Charities	FRESNO, CALIF. Jewish National Welfare Fund
BINGHAMTON, N. Y. Jewish Community Council	HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA The Jewish Social Services
BIRMINGHAM, ALA. United Jewish Fund	HARRISBURG, PA. United Jewish Community
BOSTON, MASS. Associated Jewish Philanthropies	HARTFORD, CONN. United Jewish Charities
BRIDGEPORT, CONN. Jewish Welfare Bureau	HOUSTON, TEXAS Jewish Community Council
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Federation of Jewish Charities	INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Jewish Federation Jewish Welfare Fund
BUFFALO, N. Y. Jewish Federation for Social Service	JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA Jewish Community Council
CANTON, OHIO Jewish Welfare Fund Jewish Welfare League	JOLIET, ILL. Jewish Welfare Chest
CENTRALIA, WASH. Centralia-Chelalis Jewish Welfare Fund	KANSAS CITY, MO. Jewish Welfare Federation
CHATTANOOGA, TENN. Federation of Jewish Charities	LINCOLN, NEBRASKA Jewish Welfare Federation
CHICAGO, ILL. Jewish Charities Jewish Welfare Fund	LONG BEACH, CALIF. United Jewry
CINCINNATI, OHIO Jewish Community Council United Jewish Social Agencies	LOS ANGELES, CALIF. Federation of Jewish Welfare Organizations United Jewish Welfare Fund
CLEVELAND, OHIO Jewish Welfare Federation Jewish Welfare Fund	LOUISVILLE, KY. Conference of Jewish Organizations Jewish Welfare Federation
COLUMBUS, OHIO United Jewish Fund	MEMPHIS, TENN. Federation of Jewish Welfare Agencies Jewish Welfare Fund
DALLAS, TEXAS Jewish Federation for Social Service	MILWAUKEE, WIS. Federated Jewish Charities
DAYTON, OHIO Jewish Federation for Social Service United Jewish Council	MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Federation for Jewish Service
DES MOINES, IOWA Jewish Welfare Fund	MONTGOMERY, ALA. Jewish Federation
	NASHVILLE, TENN. Federation of Jewish Charities

- NEWARK, N. J.
Conference of Jewish Charities
- NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Jewish Welfare Society
- NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Jewish Charitable & Educational Federation
Jewish Welfare Fund
- NEW YORK, N. Y.
Federation for Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies
- NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
Jewish Federation
- OAKLAND, CALIF.
Jewish Federation
United Jewish Welfare Fund
- OMAHA, NEBRASKA
Jewish Community Center & Welfare Fed.
- PEORIA, ILL.
Jewish Welfare Fund
- PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Federation of Jewish Charities
- PITTSBURGH, PA.
Federation of Jewish Philanthropies
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- PORTLAND, OREGON
Federation of Jewish Societies
Oregon Jewish Welfare Fund
- PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Jewish Federation for Social Service
- READING, PA.
Jewish Community Council
- RICHMOND, VA.
Jewish Community Council
- RIVERSIDE, CALIF.
Jewish Welfare and Distributing Comm.
- ROCHESTER, N. Y.
United Jewish Appeal
Jewish Welfare Council
- ROCKFORD, ILL.
Jewish Community Chest
- SACRAMENTO, CALIF.
United Jewish Welfare Fund
- SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
United Jewish Council
- SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
Jewish Social Service Federation
- SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
United Jewish Fund
- SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
Federation of Jewish Charities
Jewish National Welfare Fund
- SCRANTON, PA.
Jewish Federation
- SEATTLE, WASH.
Federated Jewish Fund
Jewish Welfare Society
- SIOUX CITY, IOWA
Federation of Jewish Social Service
- SOUTH BEND, INDIANA
Jewish Welfare Fund
- SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Jewish Social Service Bureau
- ST. LOUIS, MO.
Jewish Federation
- ST. PAUL, MINN.
Jewish Welfare Association
United Jewish Fund
- STOCKTON, CALIF.
National Jewish Welfare Fund
- SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Jewish Social Service Bureau
- TACOMA, WASH.
Federated Jewish Fund
- TOLEDO, OHIO
Jewish Federation
- TORONTO, CANADA
Federation of Jewish Philanthropies
- TRENTON, N. J.
Jewish Federation
- TROY, N. Y.
United Hebrew Charities
- TYLER, TEXAS
Jewish Community
- VANCOUVER, B. C.
Jewish Administrative Council
- WACO, TEXAS
Jewish Federated Charities
- WASHINGTON, D. C.
Jewish Social Service Agency
- WHEELING, W. VA.
Jewish Central Committee
- WICHITA, KANSAS
Mid-Kansas Jewish Welfare Federation
- WILKES BARRE, PA.
Wyoming Valley Jewish Committee
- WILMINGTON, DEL.
Jewish Federation of Delaware
- WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.
Jewish Community Council
- WORCESTER, MASS.
United Jewish Charities
- YORK, PA.
Jewish Organized Charities
- YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO
Jewish Federation

THE GOAL FOR 1937: \$4,500,000 UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD)—JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)
EMERGENCY FUND (MIFAL BITZARON) OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
FOR THE SETTLEMENT IN PALESTINE OF JEWS OF GERMANY, POLAND AND OTHER LANDS

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111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

January 6, 1938

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Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Silver:

I cannot tell you how happy I am to think you have accepted the Chairmanship of the United Palestine Appeal. You are young and strong and gifted, and it is for younger men like yourself to begin to assume the responsibility which we older men have carried too long.

I am not asking to be relieved of responsibility. I am perfectly willing to act as coadjutor to you and to be Chairman of the Executive Committee here, assuming that you wish it. Be perfectly frank and tell me if you think it would be better for me not to be Chairman so as to make clear that a new regime has come. I will understand.

If I am ready to serve as Chairman of the Executive, it is only because there will be a week or ten days -- possibly even a fortnight -- at a time when you cannot be here; and I would be ready to look at everything that comes in and telephone or write to you and forward the things that should come before you for judgment and decision.

We met yesterday and decided that it would not be necessary to trouble you to come to New York in the next days. We shall make an announcement about you probably Monday morning. I think it wiser not to wait until the Washington Conference. Let the country feel that we are started, and coming just now it will prove of great advantage psychically.

The four of us met and we immediately sent a cable to London, copy of which I enclose, asking the London Executive of the Agency to forward it to the Colonial Office.

My own judgment was in favor of a personal meeting with Sir Ronald Lindsay, though he is unsympathetic and far from being of large stature; but the others felt that we can get sufficient notice without using Sir Ronald as a sounding board.

Of course we are going to be blamed and damned for the postponement or failure of partition. We will have to take it. The passionate pro-partitionists had a meeting

"LET EVERY AMERICAN JEW MEASURE HIS GIFT IN THE LIGHT OF THE
FUTURE HE IS CREATING FOR JEWS IN PALESTINE"

yesterday. Some of them under the leadership of Richards, who presided, are going to ask the Administrative of the Zionist Organization of America to call an extraordinary session of the Zionist Organization. I am perfectly willing to have it done. I think we can lick them with our hands tied. They have no humility whatever. After all, we have done today what was done thirty years ago by those who refused Uganda. Of course we may have terrible immigration restrictions and land sale difficulties, but I agree with Chatham (L.D.B.) that partition alone is irrevocable.

We had a full discussion yesterday on the matter of management. It will interest you to learn that Montor (who has been invaluable to me throughout the past two year) and Blitz (head of the New York campaign) and Alex Rothenberg (Comptroller) have offered to run the campaign, and seem to feel that we do not require any outside or additional forces.

Lipsky seems bent upon making Blitz the Head. I insist that nothing shall be done until after consultation with you. If you are the Chairman, it is for you to decide whom you want at your side. Personally I feel that the triumvirate would work out.

I hear on all sides that Stone or Blitz, whom Lipsky favors, would not facilitate the raising of funds. Stone is heavy, stolid and temperamentally immobile. As for Blitz, I don't think he has the stature in any sense.

Have you thought about it? Are you ready to give me your judgment on the question? It is really one of very great importance. If you want to communicate with me, I shall be in New York all of next week excepting for Tuesday evening until Thursday evening.

With most cordial greeting and rejoicing to think that you are to take over the work, which I have tried to do during the past two years and promising you my fullest help,

Yours,



Stephen S. Wise

SSW:FE

MEMORANDUM

FROM: HENRY MONTOR

IN RE: MEETING OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS
AND WELFARE FUNDS

AT CINCINNATI, OHIO - JANUARY 8TH, 9TH, AND 10TH, 1938

The meeting in Cincinnati on January 8th, 9th and 10th of the National Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds was interesting for (a) contacts with local leaders, for (b) an understanding of the relationship between individual Welfare Funds and the Council and for (c) an appreciation of the attitude of local leaders of the United Palestine Appeal.

It is important to note that the officers of the National Council, including such men as Harry L. Lurie, Director, William Shroder, President and Ira M. Younker, a Vice President, are anxious that the Council have an independent existence. It does not always achieve that purpose because the leadership of the National Council and the Joint Distribution Committee are frequently indistinguishable. Whatever hostility expresses itself in the national headquarters of the Joint Distribution Committee to the Council is due to the belief that the Council is not responding to the pressure exerted upon it by the Joint Distribution Committee. In general, the officers of the Council wish to be fair to the United Palestine Appeal, not because of an ideological regard for it but purely out of a sense of fairness.

Prior to the opening session of the Council meeting on Saturday evening, there was a conference of representatives of national and overseas agencies, continuing discussions that have been held informally among them in New York. Those present included Dr. Maurice J. Karpf for the Graduate School; Isidor Coons for the Joint Distribution Committee; Harry L. Glucksman for the Jewish Welfare Board, Karl Schaefer for the Denver agencies, and Henry Montor for the United Palestine Appeal.

Dr. Karpf believes that the national and overseas agencies should organize their forces in relation to the Council in order to obtain (1) a more equitable distribution of funds raised locally; (2) a larger sense of responsibility of the local Welfare Funds to the national agencies; and (3) a plane of equal relationship between the national agencies and the Council. This view is shared by the majority of the agency representatives.

The sole vigorous objector is the Joint Distribution Committee, which apparently feels that by merging itself with any group, whether National Council of Welfare Funds or a national council of national and overseas agencies would be losing its hegemony in American Jewish life.

The Council officers would like to see a more stable relationship between itself and the agencies than now exists. They are not hostile, therefore, to the closer coordination between national agencies.

At the business session of the Council on Sunday a resolution was presented and adopted after amendment, that the Council Board of Directors should be empowered to negotiate with the national agencies to formulate a relationship and to bring back to the next Council meeting a plan which might consist of integration within the structure of the Council itself or might recognize the value of a separate organization of agencies.

The Council officers are disturbed that no agreement was effected between the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal for 1938. Ira Yunker commented caustically on that fact in his remarks on National Jewish problems on Sunday night. At the business session of the Council at Sunday luncheon a resolution was unanimously adopted calling upon both organizations to work out an agreement as necessary for the communities.

During three days I spoke to representatives of many communities regarding relationship of the United Palestine Appeal to Welfare Funds. Principal criticism was directed at separate fund-raising activities of the Jewish National Fund. Each spokesman, usually a Zionist representative, admitted that the amount additional obtained by the Jewish National Fund was not large or excessive, but added that the friction produced as a result of such activity jeopardized the status of the United Palestine Appeal in the consideration of the larger allocations of the Welfare Fund.

Although the Council officers themselves insist on an agreement, this view is not shared by all the local community leaders, many of them feeling that in any event local decisions prevail and a national agreement can only be embarrassing. Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Indianapolis and Milwaukee spokesmen felt that a 60-40 agreement was not helpful to the United Palestine Appeal. In general, however, it must be said that Zionists and non-Zionists alike wanted to be freed of the necessity of local decisions and to avoid the friction incident to competition between the Joint Distribution Committee and United Palestine Appeal.

THE SESSIONS

At the session Saturday night, January 8th, there was a discussion of the Jewish Community Council as a forum for unifying the Jewish community. All the discussion was in the direction of democratizing the Jewish Community Council so that it would be representative of orthodox and reform, Zionist and non-Zionist. B. C. Vladeck, one of the speakers at the session, urged Jewish communities to concern themselves not merely with the raising of funds for overseas purposes but to realize that identification with local economic and social progressivism was essential to save democracy and, consequently, Jewish life.

The session on Sunday morning was a specialized discussion of social work problems. The luncheon session was devoted to the business of the Council. A number of resolutions were adopted. One referred to the wish for an agreement between the Joint Distribution Committee and United Palestine Appeal. The other authorized the Council officers to insist upon more complete knowledge of the expenditures of the agencies sharing in the Welfare Funds. Although the resolution itself was innocuous sounding, it was the result of adverse comment made on the United Palestine Appeal at an executive session the day before by William Rosenwald, who insisted that the country should know: not merely how the United Palestine Appeal disburses its funds but how the funds are spent when they reach Palestine. At this session, Montor suggested that inasmuch as the obligation rested on the agencies to supply maximum information and accounting, there should be a similar obligation to the agencies by the Welfare Funds, which have failed in many instances to supply information on their distribution of funds. Mr. Shroder, who presided, stated that this was a legitimate request. He stated, on comment from Mr. Lurie, that the Council was obtaining information on all Welfare Fund expenditures and would be glad then to make this available to the agencies.

At the session on Sunday night, January 9th, Ira M. Younker presented a report of national Jewish problems. He stressed again the need for an agreement between the Joint Distribution Committee and United Palestine Appeal to avoid friction in the communities. He said that the sentiment of American Jewry would be "a plague on both your houses" unless such an agreement was arrived at.

The speakers at the session were George Backer, on behalf of the Joint Distribution Committee and Dr. Abba Hillel Silver for the United Palestine Appeal. Dr. Silver, who was introduced in his new capacity as National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal for 1938, described in detail the practical needs of the United Palestine Appeal, pointing out that the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth have a total budget for 1938 of approximately \$8,000,000 and approximately \$4,500,000 of this was required from American Jewry. Dr. Silver pointed out that Partition was not a matter which any of the communities ought to consider in the question of participating in the United Palestine Appeal fund-raising efforts. He pointed out that the recent White Paper had made it clear that in any event Partition was not a problem for 1938.

Dr. Silver then reviewed Jewish achievements in Palestine during the past twenty years, with special reference to the despair reflected in the attitude of many Jewish leaders today who should, instead, be inspiring their constituencies with faith and courage, not only with regard to Palestine, but to the entire Jewish situation. Dr. Silver's address was so eloquent and moving that Mr. Joseph P. Loeb, President of the Jewish Welfare Fund of Los Angeles, who presided, suggested that the general discussion which was to have followed the speakers be eliminated, for he felt - and this view was shared by the audience as a whole - that anything said further would be an anti-climax to Dr. Silver's address.

The session on Monday morning was devoted to a discussion of the cultural and vocational adjustment of Jewish youth, with Mr. James Marshall setting the keynote with an address on the topic. Mr. Marshall, in a brief introduction to his general report, said that Jewish nationalism was something which American Jewish youth ought to be warned against and added that the ideal hopes held out with regard to Palestine ten years ago had been blasted. He scored the Zionist leadership for its failure to recognize the need for taking into consideration the existence of Arabs in Palestine. Issue was taken with this point of view by Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner, Dr. Emanuel Gamoran and others.

A luncheon meeting on Monday, presided over by Mr. George Backer, was devoted to the needs of the Coordinating Committee for German Refugees. The Joint Distribution Committee is definitely taking the Coordinating Committee under its wing. It proposes to obtain from American Jewry for this purpose during 1938 the sum of \$750,000. The suggestion has been made, quite unofficially and informally, that the Joint Distribution Committee might be willing to consider a 60-40 agreement with the United Palestine Appeal if all amounts obtained for the Coordinating Committee work were not included in the agreement. It was pointed out, also informally, that the work of the Coordinating Committee is actually an American responsibility which should be borne by Welfare Funds in the various communities to which the refugees eventually go. But it was said in turn that if the Joint Distribution Committee takes care of refugees in Czechoslovakia, Belgium and France, there is no reason why the obligation should not also be accepted in America, since the Central Body is required to achieve the greatest efficiency. It also seems that the Ort will be included within the framework of the Joint Distribution Committee during 1938.

The Council meeting was concluded on Monday night with a dinner at which Rabbi Solomon Goldman represented the Zionist viewpoint in a discussion of "The Position of the Jew in the Modern World."

There were quite a number of representative leaders at various sessions of the Conference, but it is clear that the Council is not as powerful a body as it would like to become or as is sometimes believed. It is just as evident, however, that the local communities are beginning to look with increasing interest on the place of the Council in coordinating the work of the various Welfare Funds.

35 EAST 62ND STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

January 11, 1938

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
E. 105 Street & Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Abe:

I noticed with a great deal of pleasure that you are to be chairman of the United Palestine Appeal drive for 1938. I know the difficulties of conducting the national program, and assure you that I consider you an addition to it, and am sure that you will make a real success of the project.

I am writing you this quite personally and privately. It is not for the record either of the Joint Distribution Committee or the United Palestine Appeal. I believe that if you and I get together and talk things over, and also talk them over with Mr. Baerwald and probably with Mr. Backer, we can smooth out more difficulties than some of the professional solicitors can devise. I believe we can make a wholesome and significantly cooperative picture which will be advantageous not only to the fund raising, but to the whole spirit of the American Jewish thinking.

When you come to New York, I wish you would let me know, and if you can give me a little time we can get together, and privately and personally discuss the various angles of the situation. Mr. Baerwald was here this morning, and joins me in good wishes to you and assures you of his willingness to cooperate.

I want to close by repeating that this is a personal communication and has nothing to do with the official correspondence of either of our organizations, but is, I think, of importance to both of us.

With kindest regards to your dear wife, and with the hope that she is completely well, I am, as always,

Sincerely yours,



Jonah B. Wise

JBW:HF

January 14, 1938

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise,
35 East 62nd Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Jonah:

I was very happy to receive your letter and delighted with its spirit. I need not tell you that I reciprocate every sentiment expressed therein.

I shall welcome the opportunity of meeting with you, Mr. Baerwald and Mr. Backer and talk over the things which are closest to our hearts in a very informal and off-the-record manner. I have always believed and acted upon the belief that both the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. are doing tremendously significant and indispensable work today, that their activities are supplementary rather than competitive and the closest kind of cooperation can and should exist between the two organizations. There was never a time that I addressed a public meeting for the U.P.A. that I did not at the same time call attention to the indispensable and heroic work which the J.D.C. was doing.

I am going to be in New York on Monday, January 24th, the day following the U.P.A. Conference in Washington. If convenient, I shall be very happy to meet you on that day. If not, I can arrange to stay over for Tuesday morning.

With all good wishes to you and yours in which Mrs. Silver joins me, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK

MINUTES OF MEETING OF Z.O.A. ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE, HELD ON SUNDAY, JAN. 16, 1938
AT THE ASTOR HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY

PRESENT: Judge Morris Rothenberg (in the Chair), Samuel Berman, A.D. Braham, Adolph Brinberg, Israel S. Chipkin, Charles A. Cowen, Hon. M. Maldwin Fertig, Harry P. Fierst, Jacob Fishman, Abraham Goldberg, Harry Grayer, Morris Greenberg, Leo Guzik, Isidore A. Hassin, Isaac Imber, Arnold K. Isreeli, Samuel Judenfreund, Samuel Kanarvogel, Mordcai Konowitz, Rabbi I.H. Levinthal, Abraham Liebowitz, Eleazar Lipsky, Louis Lipsky, Dr. S. Margoshes, Morris Margulies, Rabbi Irving Miller, Harry J. Moskowitz, Elias Preiss, Dr. Harry Projector, Hon. Hyman J. Reit, Charles Ross, Bernard G. Richards, Louis Rinsky, Moses Robinson, Jochanon I. Rudavsky, Irving Schatzberg, Samuel Schleimer, Rabbi H.E. Schwartz, Bernard Shelvin, Carl Sherman, Hon. Wm. I. Siegel, Joshua Sprayragen, Robert Szold, Morris Weinberg, Mayer W. Weisgal, Leo Wilson, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Leo Wolfson; Dr. Abraham Ball, Albany, N.Y.; Rabbi Maurice J. Bloom, Newburgh, N.Y.; Col. Benjamin F. Everts, Holyoke, Mass.; David Frankel, Trenton, N.J.; Jacob Ginsburg, Newton Upper Falls, Mass.; Rabbi Abraham I. Jacobson, Amsterdam, N.Y.; Harold Jaffer, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.; Joseph Kraemer, Newark, N.J.; Aaron Levinsons, Newark, N.J.; Judge Louis E. Levinthal, Philadelphia, Pa.; Judge Wm. M. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles Rosengarten, Waterbury, Conn.; Judge Joseph Siegler, Newark, N.J.; Rabbi Julius Silberfeld, Newark, N.J.; Archibald Silverman, Providence, R.I.; Hon. Elihu D. Stone, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Samuel Warzel, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. David de Sola Pool (in place of Mrs. Epstein).

Excuses for non-attendance were received from Isaac Allen, New York; Rabbi Morton M. Berman, Chicago, Ill.; Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner, Cleveland, O.; Jacob Chen, Haverhill, Mass.; Rabbi Leon I. Feuer, Toledo, O.; David Friedman, Norfolk, Va.; Joseph Goldberg, Worcester, Mass.; Rabbi Henry R. Goldberger, Altoona, Pa.; Rabbi Solomon Goldman, Chicago, Ill.; B. Horwich, Chicago, Ill.; Prof. Gustave Klausner, St. Louis, Mo.; Samuel Kranzberg, St. Louis, Mo.; Mayer Levy, New York; Dr. M.B. Lichtenstein, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mortimer May, Nashville, Tenn.; Louis J. Moss, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Max Nigrosh, Mattapan, Mass.; Harry A. Pine, Newark, N.J.; Dr. M.J. Robbins, Nashua, N.H.; Louis P. Rocker, New York; Dr. A.J. Rongy, New York; Henry Rosenbaum, Plainfield, N.J.; Dr. J. M. Rosenthal, Monticello, N.Y.; Simon Shetzer, Detroit, Mich.

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The meeting was called to order at 2:30 P.M., with Judge Rothenberg in the Chair.

ZOA ATTITUDE IN RELATION TO CONGRESS RESOLUTION ON PARTITION:

The Chairman recalled that at the last meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Z.O.A. the President was empowered to appoint a committee which should formulate the American Zionist attitude in relation to the Congress Resolution on Partition. Following that action Dr. Wise appointed the following committee: Carl Sherman, Chairman; Hon. M. Maldwin Fertig, Jacob Fishman, Abraham Goldberg, Dr. I. Goldstein, Joseph Kraemer, Rabbi I. H. Levinthal, Dr. Ludwig Lewishohn, Louis Lipsky, Hon. Morris Rothenberg, Elihu D. Stone, Robert Szold, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

Judge Rothenberg called upon Mr. Carl Sherman, the Chairman of the Committee, to report.

Report of Committee by Carl Sherman:

Mr. Sherman reported that the Committee named by the President met on two occasions and in the interim continued the discussions through two sub-committees. All of the views as between the main-zagers and the ya-zagers were discussed in the light of the grave situation that arose out of the issuance of the White Paper. There was a desire on the part of all those who attended the

meeting to arrive at a formula for the conduct and action by American Zionists which will reconcile all views. Mr. Sherman then read the resolution which has been agreed upon by the Committee, as follows:

"The 20th Zionist Congress having reaffirmed the historic connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and their inalienable right to their Homeland; rejecting both the conclusions and the palliative proposals of the British Royal Commission, and having declared the scheme of partition put forward by said Commission as unacceptable, but empowering the Executive to negotiate with a view to ascertaining the precise terms of His Majesty's Government for the proposed establishment of a Jewish State;

"While these negotiations on the part of the Executive have been going on, persons in London, Geneva and Jerusalem without authority to act, have been engaged in political activities designed to create the false impression that the Jewish people reject any proposal for a Jewish State, and proposing to the British Government the crystallization of the Jewish National Home;

"The Executive of the Zionist Organization of America protests against these unauthorized political activities as a usurpation of the functions of the Executive of the Jewish Agency as provided for in the Mandate, declares its uncompromising opposition to any determination of the problem in Palestine that imposes a minority status upon the Jewish people in their Homeland;

"The Administrative Committee of the Zionist Organization of America looks forward to a successful conclusion of the negotiations of the Jewish Agency for Palestine with His Majesty's Government; and declares its readiness to consider, without prejudice, the plan to be submitted to the special Zionist Congress for the setting up of a Jewish State in Palestine;

"It now appearing that time will be required to formulate the action to be taken as envisaged in the White Paper of January 4th, American Zionists express their grave concern over the protraction of economic and political uncertainty and the consequent impairment of the foundations of the National Home, and insist upon speedy decision of the Mandatory Government about the future administration of Palestine. Pending such decision, American Zionists will support the Executive of the Jewish Agency with all its resources and influence in resisting any infringement of Jewish rights as guaranteed by the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate, and demand that provision shall be made for continuing an uninterrupted flow of Jewish immigration into Palestine, on the principle of economic absorptive capacity, established by the Mandatory Government and approved by the League of Nations."

The Chairman called on Mr. Lipsky, a member of the Committee which drafted the resolution.

Mr. Lipsky thought that all the members of the Administrative Committee will feel a sense of relief to know that it has become possible to arrive at what seems to be a unanimous conclusion as to the position to be taken by the National Administration of the Z.O.A. The Zionist movement had been placed in a great difficulty at the Zionist Congress. The Report of the Palestine Royal Commission was thrown into the Congress without adequate discussion in advance. The implications of the Report, the actual problems with which the Executive had to deal within the past six months in Palestine, had not been driven home into the consciousness of the Zionists who came to Zurich. As a result, in the discussions at Zurich, there was evident a confusion as to the purport of the action that was suggested by the Executive. What faced the Congress was an invitation to political action on the part

of the Mandatory Government. The Mandatory Government seemed to have arrived at a conclusion which had not been revealed to the delegates in advance of the Congress. It had arrived at certain conclusions with regard to its own Administration and as to what its future was to be in Palestine. What was to be done with the proposals of the Peel Report had to be suggested by the careful scrutiny of Executive Officers, rather than Legislative Officers, and when the Congress adjourned it came to a formula which practically left the matter open.

On the one side it may be said by partitionists that certain decisions were arrived at, and on the other side it may be said by others that no decision was arrived at; but what is clear to everybody concerned was that the Executive had been given authority to proceed with negotiations with a view to ascertaining the nature of the proposals that the Mandatory Government had put forth with regard to the future Administration of Palestine. It was an implication of the situation that if the Executive were given authority to proceed with these negotiations that these negotiations should be unhampered by premature decision or by organized effort on the part of interested elements to see to it that whatever the decision may be it should be distorted in advance. It was evident to everybody concerned that the Executive, as the elected representative of the Zionist Organization, was given authority to proceed unhampered and unhandicapped in ascertaining the intention of the British Government with regard to this vague proposal, to this indefinite proposal, to this unsatisfactory and rejected proposal which was contained in the Peel Report.

Since the Zurich Congress, Mr. Lipsky continued, there has been going on, on the part of Zionists, as well as anti-Zionists and non-Zionists, a very heated debate with regard to this whole question, in a manner as if it were a question that could be discussed from various points of view, without injury to the cause that is involved. You might ask: What interest may an anti-Zionist have in one proposal or another that has to do with Palestine? Why should anti-Zionists be concerned as to whether Palestine is dismembered, as to whether a Jewish State is set up -- whether a good Jewish State or a bad Jewish State? What is most surprising is not necessarily the fact that anti-Zionists have become organized and active in opposition to the proposals that may be contained within the Peel Report as to the setting up of any Jewish State, but that many of the Zionists, who regarded the problem from an entirely different point of view, have found themselves in a very embarrassing position of being auxiliary to action initiated by anti-Zionists and, as a matter of fact, are helping to deliver Zionism into the hands of an organized group of anti-Zionists who will lead Zionism in the direction of the collapse of the movement.

It has been growing among Zionists throughout the world, Mr. Lipsky felt, that the prolongation of this discussion on the part of Zionists is producing a decision not with regard to the partition of Palestine, but with regard to the division among Zionists. When we returned from Zurich, the Administrative Committee adopted a resolution in which it cautioned the Zionists against unbridled discussion of the resolution, and advised that the discussion should be kept within limits, without absorbing the whole energy and interest of the Zionists. Such a view was adopted by the Administrative Committee, was reflected for a few weeks in The New Palestine, but subsequently it became evident that it was impossible to maintain this calm and sober attitude. Organized Zionists adopted resolutions declaring their opposition to the very thought that Palestine could conceivably be divided. Mr. Lipsky cited the Conventions held by the Mizrahi, Hadassah, Hashomer Hatzair, and the propaganda advocating their views, as a result of which it became more difficult for Zionists to maintain their balance in this situation.

With regard to those who have been talking in favor of a Jewish State, Mr. Lipsky

said that it is an error to assume that there is an offer before us of a Jewish State in a part of Palestine. Such an offer has as yet to be made. On the basis of the Peel Report there is no offer, but a suggestion of how England can get out of its dilemma, and not an offer of how a Jewish State is to be established. Nevertheless it seems to be the aim of the anti-Zionists to prevent that offer from being made, since they are fundamentally opposed to the aims of the Zionist movement. All their activities in London, Geneva, Jerusalem are calculated to produce a situation where no such offer will be made by the British Government. On the other hand, it must also be said that if Zionists in America, Poland, Canada will all unanimously say, in advance of any offer being made, that the Jewish People reject any proposal for the establishment of a Jewish State in part of Palestine, they will make such offer absolutely impossible. The English Government will not go in the direction of a situation which it knows in advance will lead to a negative response so far as the Jewish people are concerned.

Mr. Lipsky stated that the resolution submitted here assumes that the Z.O.A. declares that if and when such an offer is made for the setting up of a Jewish State, and if the British Government will propose a definite and precise offer for a Jewish State in a part of Palestine, the Zionist Organization of America will consider it without prejudice. The resolution sets forth that we are agreeing to look upon the situation that will be revealed at the Zionist Congress without prejudice. There are certain limitations as to what we could accept in honor and self-respect, taking into account traditions and sentiments. But aside from that we are putting ourselves in a position that if an honorable offer is made by the British Government of a Jewish State in a part of Palestine, substantial and sufficient to a certain degree to satisfy Jewish need and not involve the frustration of Zionist ideals -- if such offer is made honorably, without evasion and without chicanery, the Zionist Organization is prepared to consider it without prejudice, fairly and squarely on the merits of it, as being something that substitutes for that Mandate which has been so flexible that it can become anything in the hands of the Mandatory Government, without recourse to the League of Nations. When we agree to this, Mr. Lipsky pointed out, we strengthen the position of the whole Zionist movement which is being threatened by an attack to the right. The test of whether a person is a Zionist or not a Zionist should not be made on the basis of believing in a Jewish State in all of Palestine or part of Palestine, but whether we as Jews are ready to face a situation that involves freedom, self-government and self-emancipation for the Jewish people, regardless of consequences elsewhere, and if we are prepared to face that, we unite on that basis and become once more, as we were in 1917 and later on, a formidable army of defense, not allowing a situation to develop that will break up a settlement in Palestine that has inner strength and power, and an ideal that we have been fighting for for fifty years, to be lost to us. This resolution enables the Zionist Organization to be the constructive element in Zionist life in the United States. It is an anomaly in the life of the Zionist movement, Mr. Lipsky added, that the keynote of Zionist opinion should be expressed by the Hadassah National Board and not by the Zionist Organization. It is an anomaly in Zionist life, he said, that a group of women, organized for the purpose of healing work in Palestine, should become the dominant political factor in Zionist life in the United States. And because of our division we make it possible that every voice should be heard instead of the voice of the Zionist Organization of America.

Mr. Lipsky urged that this resolution be adopted as representing a kind of action which, if we follow, will enable us to cover a considerable part of the ground that we have lost within the last six months.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Elihu D. Stone, another member of the Committee which drafted the resolution on Z.O.A. attitude.

Mr. Stone dissented to a part of the resolution contained in paragraph 4 -- "and declares its readiness to consider, without prejudice, the plan to be submitted to the special Zionist Congress for the setting up of a Jewish State in Palestine" -- which he regarded as the only "controversial" part of the resolution. The rest of the resolution he characterized as "almost superfluous". He stated that, like the rest of the members of the committee, he is interested in establishing peace, but, he believed, there is such a thing as "peace -- without peace". A grave and fundamental issue can be settled only when there is a meeting of mind -- honestly and frankly and courageously arrived at -- by both parties understanding what they are doing. But if we are simply using words which can be interpreted either way, with each side believing that he has an advantage over the other, because we have not faced the issue, we are simply postponing the evil. He said he was perfectly willing to go a long way on collateral matters, but on a basic principle, by acting as we are here, we are not even promoting the very thing that Mr. Lipsky wants to promote.

Referring to Mr. Lipsky's interpretation of the resolution and his review of the situation, Mr. Stone said: We ya-zagers have in mind a Jewish State in the light of the statement made by Dr. Weizmann that we want a State which shall possess sovereignty in the real sense of the word, security, and important frontiers, and "new Jerusalem must be included in the Jewish State". Also the four cities must be included in the Jewish State, and this Mandate with reference to which the Royal Commission speaks must become definite and clear. Dr. Weizmann laid down the terms and it was in the light of his address that this majority resolution has been adopted in Congress, and it was on the recommendation of Dr. Weizmann that paragraph six was included in the majority resolution rejecting the specific terms of the Royal Commission Report as not being adequate, as not being acceptable, as not being compatible with the needs of the Jewish people.

But what does it say in this resolution? -- that when a plan is presented we are going to consider it on its merits. Anybody who tries to delude himself that he does not understand what we are doing here now is fooling himself. The issue is this: whether or not the Zionists of America are in favor of the policy pursued by Dr. Weizmann.

Mr. Stone added that although he does not agree with Hadassah, he respects them because they have the courage of their convictions; they are against partition and they say so.

Mr. Stone stated further that in view of the propaganda conducted by both Zionist and anti-Zionist forces throughout the world against partition, a counter-propaganda should be pursued by those who do believe in the alternative -- a Jewish State on the basis made by Dr. Weizmann, instead of creating the impression of sitting here and waiting for an offer by the British Government. We must inspire that offer. Mr. Stone said that he is one of those who believes that either there will be a Jewish State in a part of Palestine -- whether it be in a larger or small part of Palestine depends upon us, Zionists, in the United States -- or the alternative will not be very good. That, Mr. Stone believed, is the conviction of the majority of the Zionist Organization.

At the suggestion of Dr. Wise, Mr. Stone read the last two paragraphs of the Congress Resolution:

- "7. The Congress empowers the Executive to enter into negotiations with a view to ascertaining the precise terms of His Majesty's Government for the proposed establishment of a Jewish State.
- "8. In such negotiations, the Executive shall not commit either itself or the Zionist Organization, but in the event of the emergence of a definite scheme for the establishment of a Jewish State, such scheme shall be brought before a newly elected Congress for consideration and decision."

Mr. Stone observed that according to the above, the Congress did not intend that the Executive must get a Jewish state in all of Palestine, but is directed to try to secure the best possible terms.

Mr. Stone then asked how the united front which Mr. Lipsky had in mind can be obtained through the paragraph referred to previously, for the consideration of the matter at the next Congress. Certainly the nein-zagers will not be stopped by this paragraph. They will interpret it as follows: when the time comes a plan will be presented, whatever its merits are, but meanwhile we can do whatever we please. The ya-zagers also will have their own interpretation, and nothing will be settled. He urged therefore that in addition to the resolution, the Administrative Committee go on record supporting the negotiations now being conducted by Dr. Weizmann and the Executive for the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine in a part of Palestine, on the basis of the conditions and terms laid down by Dr. Weizmann before the Congress. In this way we would render Dr. Weizmann a great service. The time has come, Mr. Stone pointed out, when we must speak in clear language. There is an offer and we want to inspire Great Britain to give us the best possible terms. The only way to do this is not by negative resolutions. A Jewish State in a part of Palestine has been accepted by the Congress in principle, and on that basis the Congress authorized Dr. Weizmann and the Executive to proceed.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Abraham Goldberg, another member of the Resolution Committee.

Mr. Goldberg pointed out that the members of the Committee who drafted the proposed resolution had in mind not only clarity but also harmony, and thought the Committee should be congratulated on its accomplishment. He expressed the opinion that the resolution is all-embracing and should be accepted. Referring to that part of the resolution to which Mr. Stone dissented, Mr. Goldberg pointed out that the resolution implies that if the proposed Jewish State will be accepted by the negotiators, we will be ready, without prejudice, to accept it. Were we to come forward and say we express our confidence in Dr. Weizmann, it would have meant that somebody had no confidence in Dr. Weizmann. We do say that negotiations should be carried on. What we feared was that the nein-zagers would introduce prejudice; that economically it cannot hold, etc., etc. If it is a State that cannot live we won't accept it, but we want it without prejudice. We want the negotiations to be carried on. We are opposed to minority status and crystallization.

As for Mr. Stone's fear that the resolution is largely a delusion as to the fundamental issue involved, and that eventually there will be a break in the movement, Mr. Goldberg observed that Mr. Stone's attitude toward the resolution is an attempt to cause a break before there is any reason for it. Mr. Goldberg added that this resolution will be implemented by the Executive of the Z.O.A., and that its acceptance by Dr. Wise and other nein-zagers is an indication that American Zionism stands united behind the negotiators and hopes for the success of their negotia-

tions. Mr. Goldberg stated further:

"I appeal to you that this resolution should be accepted unanimously, just as it was accepted in the Committee. Unfortunately, Mr. Stone was not there, but I am sure that if he were present at the time we worked on it, he would be with us. Let us accept it unanimously. It is a real beginning. Give Dr. Wise a chance. After all, Dr. Wise has a minority who looks up to him. Give him a resolution with which he can meet his friends. Personally, we did not give away a point. I am 100% Statler. But here and there we eliminated a phrase and we made a road for Dr. Wise to bring in the minority."

Mr. Jacob Fishman who was the next speaker, stated that while it is true that at one time the pendulum swung too far in one direction, we must guard against having the pendulum swing too far the other way. The Congress resolution, to him, meant substantially as follows: The Jewish State -- the present scheme -- is unsatisfactory. We are not averse, however, to receiving a clearer and more concise scheme, which naturally means an improved one. But we cannot say at this time whether that scheme will be acceptable to us or not. The only thing that emerged from the Congress decision was that the Congress did not commit itself in any way. Even though the majority voted against partition, the report of the Royal Commission had to be received. The report, as a matter of fact, Mr. Fishman added, was filled with tributes to Jewish achievements in Palestine, and with the exception of the part proposing palliatives, could not be objected to. Even the palliatives proposed in that report were not in the spirit of the Shaw, Simpson or Passfield Reports. However, a certain portion of Zionists tried to prejudice not only a Jewish State plan, but even a consideration of such plan. It was to that, that exception was taken, as it has been proven without a doubt that this has done considerable damage to our cause and given comfort to our enemies. Fortunately, these efforts by opponents of Zionism and of the Jewish National Home to a Jewish State, however big or small, have opened our eyes and given us the opportunity of coming together and reaching a common understanding.

We are not bound, Mr. Fishman pointed out, to go further than the Congress, which did not commit itself in any positive terms. However, our actions must not prejudice these negotiations -- and the way not to prejudice these negotiations is not to be extremists or super-Zionists. We must act in the spirit and the letter of the resolution. The main achievement of this resolution will be to warn these meddling persons in various countries to keep their hands off, which is most important at this juncture. This will strengthen the Executive and have a tonic effect upon it. Therefore, he urged the adoption of this resolution, in order that we may go forward to our goal.

The Chairman then called on Mr. Robert Szold.

Mr. Szold expressed the thought that this resolution tends to a certain amount of clarification. However, it is clear that the main-zagers are not impelled by this resolution to turn into ya-zagers. As a Zionist, he said, he understands that the goal of Zionism is the Jewish State, and as a main-zager he is in favor in principle of the Jewish State. He observed that Zionism implies a cultural life for the Jews, and a Jewish majority with a political status that comes with a majority; so that he was glad to be dissociated from any persons who opposed partition on the ground that they are opposed to a Jewish State in principle. Also, he is in favor of upholding the authority of the Executive as the body to conduct the negotiations.

Mr. Szold added that the White Paper published on January 4th has had some bearing

on this whole matter. This Committee and these discussions were started before the White Paper was issued. It now seems that Great Britain has learned something as to the futility of the partition plan which it announced so hastily and so readily. Great Britain has learned a great deal from the Mandates Commission.

Mr. Szold said further that he believed there are certain things in which Mr. Stone might even join with him.

Mr. Szold added that just as he is willing to say that he is in favor of a Jewish State in principle, he says that he is in favor of the full implementation of the Balfour declaration, and that he is in favor of the Mandate for the realization of the Jewish National Home. The Mandates Commission said that the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate did not have this dual obligation which was stressed during the discussions of the last few years; it said there should be a primary obligation, namely, the development of the Jewish National Home.

In conclusion, Mr. Szold said that we are all agreed that if Great Britain presents a scheme of partition which the Executive deems worthy of submitting to a Zionist Congress that it will be submitted, and that he was ready to consider that proposition on its merits. He reiterated that he is a nein-zager, but if the Executive finds a proposal for a Jewish State that they want to present to a Zionist Congress he will consider it.

Mr. Szold recalled that at the last meeting of the Administrative Committee it was said that this proposition involves the essence of Zionism, and in order to be passed on by the next Zionist Congress, it behooves us to discuss it, to educate ourselves in a general way, in order to be ready for the next Zionist Congress which is to have the authority to pass on that matter. It was therefore decided that the discussion on one side or the other was to continue. According to this resolution on partition now presented, we are waiting for the next Zionist Congress to see what proposal is made. The Executive is to continue with whatever authority it had under the Zionist Congress resolution. We do not know whether the Executive in Jerusalem would want us to go any further on partition. We can announce that since there is an enforced delay, that we are unanimous in insisting as far as possible that for the time being the Mandate and the Balfour Declaration should be implemented, that immigration should be continued in accordance with that Mandate, and the Jewish rights in Palestine should be safeguarded in accordance with that Mandate.

The Chairman then called upon Dr. Wise.

Dr. Wise read the following resolution adopted by the German Zionist Federation, a few days after the promulgation of the White Paper:

"The White Paper is a cause of gravest concern to the Jews of Germany. The delay will have a disastrous effect upon Palestine. Owing to the Jewish position in Germany and in Eastern and Central Europe, Palestine is the only refuge. Further delay in clarification is calculated to throw millions of Jews into despair. Only such a Jewish State as is capable of meeting the essential needs of the Jews in Europe will represent a fulfillment of the Balfour Declaration."

In addition, Dr. Wise read the statement of Mr. Ben Gurion which appeared in Falcor of January 12th:

"The line of action of the Executive is to oppose the Government's dilatoriness and to urge a speedy solution of the Palestine problem, and to act with all despatch with regard to the establishment of a Jewish State, to enable the Executive to submit this at the earliest possible time for a decision by the Zionist Congress. In the meantime, the Executive would continue to demand respect for all obligations assumed by the British Government under the Mandate."

In view of these two statements, Dr. Wise favored the adoption of the proposed resolution. He added that a few days ago he had occasion to send the following message to the Convention of the Canadian Zionist Organization in response to their request:

"I can only say to you as my response that it is for you, as it is for us, to bring home to the British Government that further delay in the matter of a decision with respect to the status of the Jewish National Home will work infinite hardship not only on the Yishuv but upon the whole Jewish people. Delay means financial insecurity and hurt to the morale of the Jewish population in Palestine which up to this time has been magnificent in its courage. A decision should promptly be reached by the British Government. It must adhere to its promise to help Jews establish a Jewish State in Palestine which should provide sovereignty, security and a maximum area for the largest possible relief for oppressed Jewish populations of Central and Eastern Europe. Pending such decision, early or late, the British Government must adhere to the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate, immigration must be reinstated on the basis of the economic absorptive capacity. Such reinstatement or restoration will at once enlarge this capacity because insecurity will vanish and capitalist settlers will resume migration to Palestine with consequent widened capacity to absorb workers."

Dr. Wise believed that Mr. Stone would accept the above as a reasonable statement. Dr. Wise added that only American Jews can speak freely.

Dr. Wise then went on to say that he is as eager as anyone present to dissociate himself from non-Zionist machinations, and that though he happens to be in certain company in opposing partition, that company does not affect his Zionist views. A wise man retains his independence and refuses to be overwhelmed by his allies. It is the height of unwisdom to let one's allies in the best of causes control him.

Referring to Mr. Lipsky's statement, which he termed admirable, Dr. Wise thought, however, that Mr. Lipsky attaches too much importance to the recent statement by the President of Hadassah, and by creating the impression that we here in America are responsible for the issuance of the White Paper and the postponement of the decision with regard to Palestine. Dr. Wise said that we must stand together.

Dr. Wise then stated that he is for a Jewish State and that he should not be compelled to affirm his faith. He has always been for a Jewish State. However, he wished we had one or two million Jews in Palestine before we had to accept responsibility for a Jewish State, and the Jewish people should have permitted us by this time to have two million Jews in Palestine. He pointed out that a Jewish State means maximum Zionist fulfillment, and therefore even Mr. Stone should not put him in conjunction with anti-Zionists who after all are opposed to partition because it gives us not too little, but because it gives us anything. Dr. Wise strongly resented any insinuation which associates his activities as a neim-zager with those of the anti-Zionists, especially because he wanted a full Eretz Israel. He would be guilty of treason if he did not want Eretz Israel. At Zurich he said that if the terms offered are anything like the terms of the Peel Report, he will oppose

them, but when the Congress has acted he will abide by the decision. He said that then, and he cannot do otherwise. He questioned whether he has to affirm his Zionism after forty years of service. He reiterated: (1) he favors the establishment of a Jewish State; (2) he is absolutely opposed to a minority status for the Jewish people in the Jewish land; (3) he favored the unity of the Jewish people, and that we go forward collectively, though, he added, he differed on some points with Mr. Lipsky and others.

Dr. Wise then observed that never since 1917 has he found such feeling and vital burning interest and passion for Zionism as obtains in America today, and this "Mahlokah" -- "partition or non-partition" -- has not affected the depth of Zionist feeling.

Finally, Dr. Wise said that he wanted the following added to the resolution, although he did not insist upon it. However, in order to remove any misunderstanding he offered the following amendment or supplement:

"But nothing in this resolution shall be construed as expressing an opinion on partition, which issue was left open by the resolution of the Zurich Congress and has been referred for decision to the next Zionist Congress."

Until the decision of the next Zionist Congress, Dr. Wise said, he will remain an opponent of anything that will give us less than Eretz Israel. In the meantime, we must go forward, and go forward together. The White Paper, Dr. Wise added, has taught him something, and that is why he has decided to go to London for the forthcoming Actions Committee meeting. He wants to make it clear by his presence in London and his acceptance of this resolution, that it is important for us to dissociate ourselves from the anti-Zionists in America. He has nothing in common with them. They are willing to accept minority status. He is not. The Executive of the Jewish Agency must be the sole body to conduct any negotiations. He wanted harmony as well as clarity. He added that in this resolution he and the other neim-zagers went as far as gentlemen who have a dissenting view are expected to go. However, this is not because of "face-saving" but because of conviction. Dr. Wise concluded: "We have come together, let us stay together, let our opponents be divided, but let us be one for Eretz Israel."

The Chairman stated that Dr. Wise is satisfied to have his foregoing remarks as his personal statement after the vote is taken.

Mr. Siegel suggested that the Chair ask if there is any further opposition to the resolution. If so, the opposition should be expressed; if not, the meeting should continue with its other business, such as the question of implementing the proposed resolution.

Following Mr. Siegel's suggestion, the Chair inquired if anyone wished the floor in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Leo Wilson asked why Dr. Wise now wished to add an amendment to the resolution, clarifying the attitude of the neim-zagers. He felt that it should be made clear that this resolution is adopted with a view to aiding Dr. Weizmann, and no obstacles should be placed in the way.

Mr. Bernard G. Richards expressed the opinion that if this resolution were adopted immediately after the Zurich Congress, it would have been adequate and suitable to

the circumstances. We ignore the fact that since the Congress closed, five months have elapsed, new developments have taken place, as a result of which there have been various discussions and controversies on the subject of the Palestine proposals. That has projected into Zionism and into Jewish life certain ideas and certain things that go beyond the resolution of the Congress, and certain things that may not have been anticipated at the time, and we now face a state of confusion and discouragement. Mr. Richards referred to a recent meeting of New York Zionists over which he presided. He said that quite a number strongly championed the Jewish State idea which they now wish to have projected and advanced. He thought the proposed resolution is very negative in character.

The Chairman called attention to Mr. Richards' statement that this resolution might have been timely fifteen months ago, but not now. The Chairman said he thought we could not have possibly chosen a better time to adopt this resolution than now. He then read several paragraphs from the latest White Paper to prove his contention.

In essence, he said, the British Government has now said they are appointing a new Commission. This Commission, having heard all that has been said by the Jews and Arabs, by the Mandates Commission, by the Council of the League of Nations, will now look into the matter further with a view to presenting a detailed scheme which may be equitable in character. Therefore, those who were known to have been critical of the partition scheme as suggested in the Royal Commission Report may now properly take the position that since the British Government is willing to take cognizance of the observations made by the Jews, by the Mandates Commission, and by the Arabs, and is willing to receive any proposal that the new Commission will make, and consider it on its merits -- that this resolution is appropriate and timely. Judge Rothenberg said he thought that in the light of this report, the phraseology of this resolution is particularly happy. He made it clear that the resolution, when it is adopted, becomes the mandate of the Zionist Organization of America. The Administrative Committee functions as the supreme governing body of the Organization in the interim between Conventions, and no one has the right to set aside the import of this resolution after it is adopted. Meetings should not be held which will be contrary to the spirit and the meaning of the resolution.

Amendments to the Resolution:

The Chairman stated that there are several members who desire to place amendments. He then called on the following members:

Mr. Elihu D. Stone made the following amendment:

The Administrative Committee of the Zionist Organization of America gives assurance of its support to the Executive of the World Jewish Agency for Palestine, and looks forward to a successful conclusion of its negotiations with His Majesty's Government; etc.

Mr. Lipsky moved that Mr. Stone's amendment be laid on the table.

Mr. Stone's amendment was tabled.

Mr. Shelvin offered the following amendment in the text of the resolution:

That paragraph 4 should read:.....the plan to be submitted to the special Zionist Congress.....

Mr. Shelvin's amendment was accepted.

Mr. Guzik suggested the following amendment:

That the Zionist Organization of America will support and accept without reservation the decision which will be adopted by the next Zionist Congress; etc.

Mr. Guzik's amendment was tabled.

Mr. Kraemer thought the words "successful conclusion" have an implication which is diametrically opposed to the tenor of the whole resolution. He suggested that the words "speedy conclusion" be substituted for "successful conclusion".

Mr. Kraemer's amendment was tabled.

Vote on Resolution as Amended:

The Chairman then called for a vote on the resolution.

The resolution was carried -- 44 voting in favor
4 opposed

Dr. Wise's Statement:

Dr. Wise and Mr. Szold made the following statement in explanation of their vote for the Resolution:

"But nothing in this Resolution shall be construed as expressing an opinion on partition, which issue was left open by the Resolution of the Zurich Congress and has been referred for a decision to the next Zionist Congress."

Rabbi Bloom and Rabbi Jacobson also added their names to this statement.

Mr. Stone made the following statement:

"I voted against the resolution because I am opposed to the paragraph which deals with the question of reference to the next plan resulting from the negotiations, to be presented to the next Congress. It is my conviction that the overwhelming majority of Zionists are in favor of a Jewish State on the basis of the conditions of Dr. Weizmann."

REPORT ON U.P.A.:

Judge Rothenberg reported that the Keren Hayesod and the Jewish National Fund, the major partners in the United Palestine Appeal have agreed to continue in the U.P.A. for the coming year, and on the suggestion of Dr. Wise, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver has been nominated and elected by the U.P.A. Executive as the National Chairman for the ensuing year, in association with Messrs. Wise, Lipsky, Goldstein, Jacobi and himself as Co-Chairmen. Dr. Wise has agreed to act as Chairman of the Executive, and Mr. Lipsky as Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. In this connection, the Chairman read the following cable addressed to Dr. Wise, from the Keren Hayesod in Jerusalem:

"THANKS FOR INESTIMABLE SERVICES OUR CAUSE THROUGH YOUR LEADERSHIP
WE FEEL FULLY CONVINCED YOUR PROMISE CONTINUED ACTIVITY ASSURES
FURTHER PROGRESS AMERICAN JEWISH ENDEAVOR FOR PALESTINE."

TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF OTTO WARBURG:

At the request of the Chairman, the members of the Administrative Committee rose in tribute to the memory of Prof. Otto Warburg, distinguished Zionist, one-time President of the World Zionist Organization, who passed away a few days ago.

Meeting adjourned at 5:30 P.M.



Respectfully submitted

MORRIS MARGULIES,

Secretary.



RESOLUTION ON UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL AS MAJOR RESPONSIBILITY
OF AMERICAN JEWISH COMMUNITIES

The National Conference for Palestine, composed of representatives of American Jewish communities, gathered at Washington, D.C. on Sunday, January 23, 1938,

Directs the attention of all Jewish communities undertaking fund-raising efforts on behalf of Palestine rebuilding to the resolutions adopted by the World Zionist Congress and by the Council of the Jewish Agency for Palestine composed of Zionists and non-Zionists, calling upon the Jewish people to regard the obligations to the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) and the Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth) as their primary responsibility, and

Points out that in the United States the fund-raising instrument for these two institutions is the United Palestine Appeal, which is the only authorized central fund of the Jewish Agency for Palestine recognized in the League of Nations Mandate and constituted as the supreme Jewish authority in the rebuilding of the Jewish National Home, and

Therefore urges the Jewish communities in the United States, as loyal and devoted supporters of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, not to conduct any other Palestine fund-raising effort until after the community, whatever the type of campaign which it conducts, shall have fulfilled its maximum obligation to the United Palestine Appeal.

- - -

AIR MAIL

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל
THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

Telegrams "JEVAGENCY JERUSALEM"

Telephone : 571 (5 LINES)

Codes : BENTLEY'S

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE

P. O. Box 92,

Jerusalem

24.1.38

Ref. No. 145/62/1/2/849

לכבוד
ד"ר אבא הלל סילבר,
המנבית הא"י המאוחדת,
ניו-יורק.

ד"ר סילבר היקר,

רציתי לכתוב לך מיד בהגיע לידי הידיעה על בחירתך כיו"ר
המנבית, אולם מרוב סרדוטי לא הספקתי, ודחיתי את הדבר עד לאחר
ועידת המנבית. חשבתי שבקשר עם הועידה אכתוב לך, והנה הועידה
התקיימה במוצאי שבת ואתמול ביום א', ומתפלא אני מאד שער עתה אין
לנו כל ידיעה מכאן. איני יכול לדחות יותר את כתיבת סכתבי זה אליך,
כי בעוד שני ימים אני יוצא את הארץ. לפני שנה היה לי הכבוד
להשתתף בוועידת המנבית המאוחדת באמריקה, ולהפגש גם אתך. הפעם
הסילו עלי טוב לצאת למרחקים, לאפסיקה הדורמית. לפני שנה
השתדלתי בזמן הקצר שהיה ברשותי להסביר לך את המצב בארץ כפי שאני
ראיתי אותו. לפני הקונגרס האחרון היית בעצמך בארץ ויכלת לראות את
הדברים כמו עיניך. אני מצטער מאד לאמר ששנתי רב לרעה בא לא רק
במשך השנה כי אם גם במשך ששת החודשים שלאחר היותך בארץ. לפני שנה
לא רציתי להשתמש במלה "עזרה" כלפי א"י. בשיחה אתך ועם יתר החברים
סענתי, אולי גם סתוך גאווה במקצת, כי אנו נדע לדאוג לגורל 400,000
היהודים הנמצאים בארץ בכחות היסוב עצמו, וכי את העם העברי אנו
קוראים לא לפעולת עזרה לאלה הנמצאים בארץ אלא להתגייסות למלחמה
הגדולה והקשה בעד עתיד העם כולו, בעד המסכת העליה והרחבתה.
עברה עוד שנה של התאבקות קשה מאד ולדאבונא אינני יכול באותו התוקף
לחזור על דברי מלפני שנה. נתערערו יסודות החיים בארץ, רב הסבל,
ורקשה יהיה להחזיק מעמד אם לא תבוא עזרה גדולה ורחופה מצד היהדות
העולמית, ובראש וראשונה מצד התנועה הציונית. השנה הזאת שעברה
עלינו עוד יותר הבליטה את כוחו של הבנין הכלכלי שלנו בארץ

ומה עמוקים שרשיו שידע לעמוד נגד סערה ממוסכת כזאת. אולם צריך לקחת בחשבון שכבר 21 חודש נמשך מצב הטרור בארץ ואי בסחון ביום מחר. העליה הצטמצמה מאד, ולא רק ע"י הגבלות כי אם בגלל המצב הטרור בארץ. אחרי הראשון בינואר בטלה הממשלה כ-340 רשיונות עליה לבעלי הון, שהמעוניינים לא נצלו אותם. נכון שבמשך שבועות אחדים הופיעו כ-200 בקשות חדשות, אבל עצם העובדה של מאות בעלי הון שקבלו את הרשיון לעלות ולא עלו אוסרת: דרסני! גדל מספר מחוסרי העבודה ומחוסרי הפרנסה, ועלינו לשמור על עמדות היסוד שלנו ולדאג שלא יהיו רעבים בארץ. ברור ששנוי יסודי במצב כאן לא יבוא כל זמן שנמשך הערפל המכסה את האופק הפוליטי שלנו. אבל מצד שני, שמירת העמדות הכלכליות היא נשק עצום בידנו במלחמה הפוליטית שלנו בעד העתיד. ויש מה לעשות גם בתנאים הפוליטיים הקיימים לבצור העמדות ולהרחבתן, ולמשן הקל על הסבל של חוגים רחבים. אולם הפעולה הזאת דורשת סכומים גדולים. קשה לקוות שההון הפרטי יזרום ארצה, וחובת הפעולה נופלת בעיקר על ההון הלאומי. חטיבותו של ההון הלאומי גדולה עתה שבעתים. השתדלנו להגביר את הפעולה בכל הארצות. אני נשלח לאפריקה הדרומית לפעולה כזאת, לפי הזמנת החברים שם. אולם עלי לאמר, כי עיני כולנו נשואות בראש וראשונה לאמריקה. הנה אפריקה זו, שבכל השנים האחרונות היתה לדוגמה ליתר ההסתדרויות הציוניות, קפץ עליה רוגזן של בחירות לפרלמנט, ובבחירות אלו מופיעה מפלגה אנטישמית, וחבראנו באפריקה, אם אמנם אינם רוצים להודות כי זוהי הסיבה, דוחים את הסגבית עד ליוני, ובשכילנו זה אוסר הפסד של עשרות אלפי לא"י בטעה מכרעת זו. על המצב באירופה המרכזית והמזרחית איני צריך לכתוב לך. העזרה העיקרית יכולה לבוא מאמריקה, ומשם היא צריכה לבוא!

שמחתי לידיעה כי הסכמת להעמיד את עצמך בראש המגבית באמריקה. אני יודע כי לקחת עליך עול לא קל, אבל מאמין אני כי תוכל להתגבר על הקשיים, וכי המגבית תהיה על הגובה הדרוש. קבל נא את ברכתי הלבבית ומיטב אחולי לפעולתך. קראתי היום קסע ממכתבך מ-20.12.37 לד"ר סספן וייז ומוכן אני לחתום בשתי ידי על כל מלה שבמכתבך זה, ודבריו בו עוד יותר הגבירו את אמונתי ביכולתך ובכשרונך לשאת באחריות הגדולה שהוטלה עליך.

שלחנו לך ברכה קצרה בטלגרמה. זכור כי עיני כל הישוב נשואות אליך. אשמח לקבל ממך מנחה לפעם ידיעות ואשתדל להמציא לך את כל החומר שידרש לך וכל עזרה שאפשר לתתה מרחוק. מקוה אני כי בסוף פברואר או בראשית מרץ אהיה חזרה בארץ. מצד אחד יש הכרח לצאת לפעולה לחו"ל ומהצד השני קשה לעזוב את החזית פה לזמן ממושך.

בברכה נאמנה,
שלך,

א. קפלן

א. קפלן



2 נגד אגודת האגודה
קלתי יצירה באומנה
אוצרות הוועדה
הכניסו אל המעבד 4,500
נחה יתקן?

2222

א. קפלן

THE GOAL FOR 1937: \$4,500,000 UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD)—JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)
EMERGENCY FUND (MIFAL BITZARON) OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
FOR THE SETTLEMENT IN PALESTINE OF JEWS OF GERMANY, POLAND AND OTHER LANDS

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NEW YORK CITY

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IRA M. YOUNKER, New York

January 27, 1938.

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

Attached herewith is a minute of a meeting held on Wednesday, January 26th in New York City to discuss the possibility of an agreement between the Joint Distribution Committee and United Palestine Appeal for the year 1938.

Cordially yours,

Montor
Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM: F

"LET EVERY AMERICAN JEW MEASURE HIS GIFT IN THE LIGHT OF THE
FUTURE HE IS CREATING FOR JEWS IN PALESTINE"

INFORMAL
MINUTE OF A MEETING TO DISCUSS AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION
COMMITTEE AND THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, AT THE CLOUD CLUB, CHRYSLER
BUILDING, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, AT LUNCH.

PRESENT: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, William Rosenwald, George Backer, Joseph
C. Hyman, Isidor Coons and Henry Montor.

After an exchange with regard to the desirability of an agreement between the two major Jewish overseas organizations, Messrs. Hyman and Backer indicated that there were special problems facing the JDC for 1938. In the first place, a situation had arisen in Rumania whose consequences were at present uncertain but which would demand a minimum of \$150,000 beyond what had been allocated for Rumania in 1937, which was approximately \$85,000. If the situation should grow worse, an additional burden of \$150,000 to \$200,000 would be placed on the JDC with regard to its budget for Rumania.

Mr. Backer pointed out that a new problem faced the American Jewish community because of the influx of German Jews. It would be unfair to expect the JDC to provide the large sums required out of the overseas budget of the JDC. It was essential, therefore, that additional funds be made available inasmuch as the settlement of and provision for German refugees in the United States was a purely domestic problem. The budget for the National Coordinating Committee for German Refugees, which is handling this special activity, is estimated at about \$700,000 for 1938. He believed that this item should be removed from consideration when an agreement between the UPA and JDC was being considered.

Dr. Silver pointed out that at the present time communities were making funds available locally to aid German refugees. In Cleveland, for example, \$10,000 had been allocated by the Welfare Fund for just this purpose.

Mr. Hyman explained that the work of the National Coordinating Committee was supplementary to what was being done locally. Since New York is a port of entry for German refugees, it is upon New York that the whole burden falls and that actually these refugees are not a New York but a national problem. The National Coordinating Committee services thousands of refugees annually. It helps to obtain employment. It directs transfers from New York. It pays transportation for many. Within the National Coordinating Committee are included the activities of the German-Jewish Children's Aid, the Scholars' Emergency Aid and two other organizations devoted to other aspects of the German Jewish refugee problem.

Dr. Silver agreed that the German refugees were a purely American problem and that the UPA would be willing to consider the exclusion of funds for the Coordinating Committee from an agreement to be made between the UPA and JDC. It was fundamental, he said, that the JDC and UPA have the support and sympathy of the American Jewish community. Both of them need larger funds. They could obtain these funds, not by diminishing the income of each other but by going out into the communities and obtaining more for both. If this

essential purpose was to be carried out, each organization should be free to devote itself completely to the raising of larger funds instead of being involved in competition.

Pointing out that he was speaking personally and could not be sure that his view would be supported by the UPA, he offered the suggestion that an agreement might be arrived at to cover all cities in America, whether they conducted campaigns through Welfare Funds, combined drives or separately, as in New York and elsewhere. Each organization would conduct its drive separately but at the end of the year there would be a division between the national organizations on the basis of the agreement arrived at now.

Mr. Rosenwald said that this was out of the question as far as New York was concerned since it was in New York that a large part of the JDC money was raised and that it was in New York where there were so many of those who felt that the JDC should receive far larger amounts than Palestine.

Dr. Silver then inquired whether the JDC was interested in a 60-40 agreement throughout the country outside of New York City.

Mr. Coons felt that no purpose would be served by an agreement covering all communities but that the discussion should be restricted to the Welfare Fund communities.

Mr. Rosenwald presented the position of the JDC in regard to an agreement. His organization felt that in general an agreement was considered desirable by the communities. The JDC must take into account, however, the situation in 1938 that was different than that of 1935 when the 60-40 ratio between Palestine and the JDC was established.

He declared that a breakdown of the figures of the UPA income showed that the UPA itself, aside from the National Fund and Youth Aliyah, did not raise 40% in the communities in relation to the total income of the JDC. In 1935 and also in 1936 there was a favorable attitude toward Palestine on the part of non-Zionists whose interest in Palestine was due to the fact that it was serving as a haven of refuge for a substantial number of Jews. He did not feel that the position of Palestine today would attract a similarly favorable attitude during the current year. He suggested, therefore, that a proper ratio would be 70% for the JDC and 30% for the UPA.

Mr. Rosenwald made clear that he was speaking personally in making this suggestion and that it was based on his own view of the relation that ought to exist between the JDC and the UPA.

Mr. Montor said that inasmuch as Mr. Rosenwald and the others were viewing the situation realistically, it should be kept in mind that just as there were friends of the JDC who held to the view that the JDC was the more important organization, there were friends of Palestine who would under any circumstances insist upon a ratio for Palestine that had prevailed in

previous years, whether it be 40% or 50%. This attitude toward Palestine would continue whether the immigration into Palestine were 3,000 a year or 60,000. The UPA was taking the position that it would persuade these devoted friends to accept the 40% just as Dr. Silver in Cleveland had adhered to the 40% arrangement in Cleveland although the UPA could have secured 50% in that town as in other communities.

Dr. Silver inquired why the JDC could not compel its supporters to act similarly.

Dr. Silver concluded the luncheon meeting by declaring that under no circumstances could the UPA regard favorably a 70-30 ratio. It believed firmly in an agreement in the interest of the community and in the interest of the two causes since both would be in a position to concentrate on getting larger funds. But the UPA could not accept less than a 60-40 ratio, particularly since it was willing to concede that the funds for the Coordinating Committee to take care of the German Jewish refugee problem in America should be excluded from the distribution of funds.

Dr. Silver said that there was no occasion for further meetings. The decision rested in the hands of the JDC. If it was prepared to accept the 60-40 ratio, as in 1937, the UPA and JDC representatives could meet in the next few days and announce to the country that an agreement had been reached and campaign activities could go forward on that basis. The meeting closed at this point.



February 1, 1938.

D R A F T

OF A STATEMENT BY DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER FOR THE
NEW PALESTINE OF FEBRUARY 4TH

When the National Conference for Palestine met in Washington two weeks ago its purpose was to present to American Jewish representatives a broad picture of the situation in Palestine and of the responsibility devolving upon each one of us. From reactions that I have heard from many sources I think it fair to say that the Conference infused the delegates with a determination to return to their communities strengthened in their faith and buoyed in their enthusiasm to enlist ever greater forces on behalf of the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home.

The results of the Conference will express themselves in what every community does during the year 1938 to make possible the raising of our quota of \$4,500,000. The obligation is one that rests upon each Jew, be he Zionist or non-Zionist, for the United Palestine Appeal is the broad platform on which the entire Jewish community may and does stand.

In order that campaign results may be most effective, it is essential that the preparations for the drive be made as far in advance of the actual opening date as possible. Officers should be selected who are fully aware of the responsibility that will be assumed by them and who, because of their leadership and example, have the power to inspire emulation among their associates. A period of education should precede the actual campaign so that every element in the community may realize the needs of the United Palestine Appeal not only in terms of the quota sought but in terms of the human situation that is being met and solved by the rebuilding of Jewish life in Palestine.

The first request that I would make of every American Jewish community in the year 1938, and particularly of those communities that conduct Welfare Fund drives, is to increase the ratio of funds made available for overseas purposes. Day after day new reports come to us of the widening horizon in which Jews may be seen suffering under

economic, political and spiritual oppression. The year 1938 should witness a marshalling of all Jewish forces behind the United Palestine Appeal for wherever we turn in the present day Jewish scene we find renewed emphasis on the fact that the rebuilding of the Jewish National Home hold the key to the solution of the problem of homelessness for the greatest number of our people.

The United Palestine Appeal seeks \$4,500,000 in 1938. It is an amount which can be obtained if every contributor in every city, as he estimates his gift, would visualize himself or herself in the plight of those being assisted through the funds of the United Palestine Appeal. That \$4,500,000 can be raised if every Welfare Fund city and every other community will subordinate other causes which may be worthy but which are less urgent in their need than the plea that comes from overseas and particularly for the upbuilding of the Jewish homeland.

The National Conference for Palestine at Washington on January 22nd and 23rd was the signal to communities throughout the nation to organize their campaigns on behalf of the United Palestine Appeal.

Every city and town has its own schedule as to the period when fund-raising efforts are launched. Methods of conducting drives vary in every community. Some have independent campaigns for the United Palestine Appeal - others unite their forces with the Joint Distribution Committee. In an increasing number of cities there is the Welfare Fund through which the income of the United Palestine Appeal is obtained.

It is to be hoped that every community will make every effort to avoid delays in the launching of campaigns and insofar as a successful drive can be assured the fund-raising efforts should be held during the summer. The experience of most communities is that appeals made during the next four or five months are most likely to meet with success, for that is the season when community activity is at its height.

BULLETIN

Welfare Fund
Budgeting Information

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS

1938

71 West 47th Street

February 16, 1938

New York, N. Y.

BULLETIN TO MEMBER AGENCIES

J.D.C. - U.P.A. AGREEMENT FOR 1938

We are enclosing, for your information, copy of the agreement entered into on February 8th between the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal including a supplementary memorandum and a list of cities conducting welfare funds that are members of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds that are included in agreement for 1938.

We are pleased to note that these two organizations have established a basis for cooperation. This is in accordance with the resolution passed at the Cincinnati Assembly of the Council in January, requesting that "a working agreement be established for the year 1938 that would make it possible to conduct non-competitive campaigns in welfare fund cities at a time when it is urgently necessary that the welfare funds be in a position to make a unified appeal to their communities."

The agreement for 1938 is substantially similar to the one made in 1937. The agencies to be covered by the ratio of funds are specifically mentioned. The two organizations "have agreed to cooperate fully in effectuating in welfare fund cities this agreement with respect to the distribution of funds for overseas purposes and have made arrangements to give practical affect to the agreement."

The supplemental memorandum concerns the National Coordinating Committee for German Refugees. This Committee is planning to undertake its own fund raising efforts this year. Its program of work is carried on and its funds are expended within the United States, and it is therefore to be classified as a national rather than an overseas program.

William J. Shroder
President

AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
and
THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
for 1938

With a view to the promotion of full cooperation between the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal and of securing from Jewish Welfare Funds the maximum response for the constructive and emergency needs of Jews overseas and for the reconstruction and settlement work in Palestine, which are respectively the concern of these organizations, the representatives of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal, having considered various means of arriving at these objectives, have agreed upon the following course of action:

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal agree to recommend to local Welfare Funds raising money for overseas and for Palestine activities, that the sums collected by such local Jewish welfare agencies for the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal for the year 1938, shall be distributed by such Welfare Funds to these two organizations in the proportion of 60 percent to the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and 40 percent to the United Palestine Appeal. It is understood that any appropriations made by local Jewish Welfare Funds to other agencies engaged in fund-raising for overseas or Palestine purposes, not part of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee or the United Palestine Appeal, shall not be considered as entering into the amounts upon which the ratio of 60 percent - 40 percent aforementioned is to be computed.

This ratio is applicable to the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal organizations as at present constituted, it being understood that the United Palestine Appeal for the year 1938 comprises the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod), the Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth), the Emergency Fund of the Jewish Agency for Palestine (Mifal Bitzaron) and the Mizrahi Palestine Fund. It is understood that the traditional collections of the Jewish National Fund shall not be construed as campaign activity within the meaning of this agreement.

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal, while continuing their separate fund-raising organizations and appeals, have agreed to cooperate fully in effectuating in Welfare Fund cities this agreement with respect to the distribution of funds for overseas purposes, and have made arrangements to give practical effect to the agreement. The two organizations appeal to all Welfare Funds and to their respective local and sectional representatives to lend their utmost support to effectuate the foregoing understanding.

The understanding herein set forth is applicable to all Welfare Fund communities which are members of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds as of February 1, 1938, in accordance with the attached list of

cities and to such other communities as may become affiliated with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds and engage in raising funds for overseas and Palestine activities in 1938. It is understood that this agreement is not to be binding upon communities which raise their overseas funds in types of campaigns other than Welfare Fund campaigns.

It has been further agreed that the chairman and/or co-chairmen of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee Campaign and of the United Palestine Appeal shall meet whenever necessary to give effect to the aims and terms of this agreement on fund allocations and inter-agency cooperation.

Signed . . . FOR THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION
COMMITTEE

Jonah B. Wiso



FOR THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

Abba Hillel Silver



February 8, 1938

SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
and
THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal during the last five years, have been obliged to concern themselves in increasing measure with the plight of the Jews of Germany and the refugees therefrom. During this period, considerable numbers of the refugees from Germany have found haven in the United States. There have been developed in order to meet the needs of numbers of these immigrants, a group of organizations of which the National Coordinating Committee for German Refugees is the central and coordinating body. This situation, in the opinion of both the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal necessitates a substantial measure of support for activities of the refugee service organizations in the United States. The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal regard these measures as being fundamentally an obligation resting upon the Jewish communities of America. Both organizations, therefore, join in appealing to the Welfare Funds of the United States to make adequate response towards the applications which will now be made by the National Coordinating Committee for the support of their nation-wide activities.

It is the hope of both the signatories to this agreement that the Welfare Funds will satisfy the needs of the National Coordinating Committee and its associated refugee committees by contributing toward the National Coordinating Committee sums over and above the grants made to the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee for its overseas program and to the United Palestine Appeal for its work of reconstruction and settlement in Palestine. Both agencies concur in the request that no sums thus granted by the Welfare Funds shall diminish in any way or reduce the allotments to the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. for overseas and Palestine purposes.

Signed

FOR THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION
COMMITTEE

Jonah B. Wise

FOR THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

Abba Hillel Silver

February 8, 1938

CITIES AFFECTED BY AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE AND THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
FOR 60 - 40 RATIO OF DISTRIBUTION IN 1938

- - - - -

ALABAMA
Birmingham
Montgomery

CALIFORNIA
Fresno
Long Beach
Los Angeles
Oakland
Riverside
Sacramento
San Diego
San Francisco
Stockton

DELAWARE
Wilmington

FLORIDA
Jacksonville

GEORGIA
Atlanta

ILLINOIS
Joliet
Peoria
Rockford

INDIANA
Fort Wayne
Indianapolis
South Bend

IOWA
Des Moines
Sioux City

KANSAS
Wichita

KENTUCKY
Louisville

LOUISIANA
New Orleans

MICHIGAN
Detroit
Flint

MINNESOTA
Minneapolis
St. Paul

MISSOURI
Kansas City
St. Louis

NEBRASKA
Lincoln
Omaha

NEW JERSEY
Newark
Trenton

NEW YORK
Buffalo
Niagara Falls
Rochester
Schenectady
Syracuse
Troy

NORTH CAROLINA
Asheville
Winston-Salem

OHIO
Akron
Canton
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Columbus
Dayton
Toledo
Youngstown

OREGON
Portland

PENNSYLVANIA
Altoona
Erie
Harrisburg
Pittsburgh
Reading
Scranton
Wilkes-Barre
York

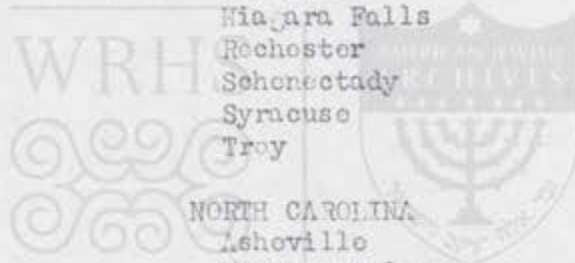
TENNESSEE
Chattanooga
Memphis
Nashville

TEXAS
Dallas
Fort Worth
Houston
San Antonio
Tyler
Waco

UTAH
Salt Lake City

VIRGINIA
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March 1, 1938.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
Euclid Avenue and 105th Street, N. E.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

Our organization is one of the many participating in the Conference on World Economic Cooperation which is to be held in Washington from March 23rd to 26th.

As the enclosure indicates the Conference will be composed of delegates representing the various participating organizations.

Would it be possible for you to attend the Conference as a member of our delegation?

Thanking you for the courtesy of an early reply,

I remain

Sincerely yours,

Edwin C. Johnson
Edwin C. Johnson.

Encl.
ECJ:AK
UCPWA
L:16

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KING AVENUE CHURCH

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424 Bro of Locomotive Eng Bldg

(Miss) Mabel Head
Y W C A
Prospect Ave

Edward Baker
Union Trust Bldg

James J. Hoban
New Typographical Hall
1559 E. 17th St

(Mrs.) Virginia D. Green
2118 E. 40th St



March 2, 1938

Mr. Eugene E. Wolf,
Union Trust Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Eugene:

You may recall that in planning our year's cultural programs for The Temple, we planned a series of meetings for the early Winter and another for the Spring. Our Winter program was, as you undoubtedly recall, a very successful three-day program, "Religion Speaks", which was in every way a remarkable achievement - still the talk of the country.

For March, we are planning to present to the community, two world renowned Jewish scholars in two seminars. The first will be Professor Salo W. Baron who occupies the chair of Jewish History at Columbia University and who has this year published his monumental work in three volumes on "A Social and Religious History of the Jews."

The other scholar is Dr. Gerhard Scholem, Professor at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He was brought to America by the Jewish Institute of Religion (Dr. Stephen S. Wise, President) for a series of six lectures at the Institute. He will also deliver a series of lectures at the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. Our Temple is the only other place in the country where he will speak.

The two seminars will be held on four successive evenings, Monday through Thursday, March 28, 29, 30 and 31. Dr. Baron will speak on the theme "The Social and Religious Problems of Jewish Life" and Dr. Scholem on "Jewish Mysticism" and "Hasidism".

The appeal of these two unusual seminars will be to teachers not only of our Religious School, but of the colleges and universities in our city, to the clergy, to the theological students in the Christian seminaries in Cleveland and in the vicinity and to the educated Jewish laymen generally.

Mr. Wolf

-2-

March 2, 1938

The meetings will be held in Mahler Hall.

Here, again, the problem of finance makes its inevitable appearance. Had we a special cultural fund at The Temple like some other Temples in this country which would give us say a thousand dollars annually for the kind of meetings we put on last December and those planned for the end of this month, there would, of course, be no problem. But we have no such fund. You will recall that you and I "schnorred" to pay the cost of "Religion Speaks". We need about \$500 for the two projected seminars and there is nothing to do but start "schnorrng" again. Do you know of any Patron of Letters - some Jewish Maecenas who would underwrite the two seminars?

I shall probably drop in on you soon now that the Income Tax visitation is upon us and we will then have a chance to talk the matter over in greater detail.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:EK

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE.

TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 3817 (4 LINES).

TELEGRAMS: "ZIONIBURO, LONDON."

CODES: BENTLEY'S AND MOSSE'S.

77. GREAT RUSSELL STREET.

LONDON, W.C.1.

In reply please address the Secretary:

and quote the following Reference No.:

8th March, 1938.

Rabbi A Hillel Silver,
Cleveland. Ohio.
U. S. A.

My dear Rabbi Silver,

I had hoped to visit the United States this spring, not only to give you and other friends a first-hand view of the problems that face us in Palestine, but also to impress upon American Jewry its responsibilities in the difficult conditions with which we have to deal.

But the deep regret I feel at not being able to come to the United States at this time would be in some degree compensated if I could receive an assurance from American leaders - among whom I include you - that they fully realise the importance of the part they are called upon to play in these critical days.

In the confusion that prevails in the political world, the rights and status of the Jews are relegated to-day to the last item on the agenda of international affairs. You will appreciate that it is of the utmost importance and value to develop and strengthen the spirit of Jewish self-help in every possible direction.

Palestine is the symbol of Jewish self-help. Masses of Jews in Central and Eastern Europe are threatened with exile. What we can do to help them where they are should and must be done. But we must realise that, for every Jew actually settled in Palestine, the problem is effectively and permanently solved, as it can be nowhere else, and the more Jews who can be absorbed in the Jewish National Home, the nearer we shall approach the solution of the larger problem that affects the whole House of Israel. Thus the relief of Jews in Europe, and the building up of the Jewish National Home are not unrelated tasks. The most substantial contribution

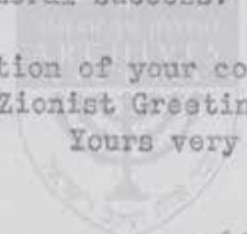

that can be made for the salvation of European Jewry is to extend the work of building up the Homeland in Palestine.

With this in mind, I hope that the year 1938 may witness the re-dedication of American Jewry to the interests of the United Palestine Appeal, the fiscal instrument through which all Jews - Zionists and non-Zionists - contribute to the sacred task of strengthening the foundations of the Jewish National Home.

The great democracy of the United States is one of the few lands of freedom and security for the Jewish people. All Jews in that blessed republic should show their appreciation of their freedom and security through their gifts to the United Palestine Appeal.

I sincerely hope that you as a member of the National Council will give Dr. A.H. Silver, the Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, your personal co-operation in making the campaign of 1938 both a financial and a moral success.

With deepest appreciation of your co-operation, I remain,
With Zionist Greetings,
Yours very sincerely,



Ch. Weizman

PRESIDENT.

March 29, 1938

My dear Friend Rabbi Silver:

I was very happy to get your letter for which I thank you heartily. I have returned back here from London yesterday and my first visit from the steamer practically was to go up to Hanuta on the Northern frontier. It was both sad and elating; sad because the occupation of this new point which was done about a week ago has already cost us two precious lives. Our fellows have been attacked the very first night of their sojourn there. But the courage, fortitude and faith of the group is something which I can scarcely put into words. Here they are in the wilderness on the Lebanon frontier with a small mountain road (which was built by them in about four days working practically day and night) as their only way of communication with the outside world. They are about 170 strong all picked men representing all shades of opinion in the Yishub from the Zerie Mizrachi to the left-wingers knitted together by a deep sense of responsibility and carrying their lives in their hands. They are about 15 kms from the nearest Jewish settlement (Naharia near Akko). It is all organized like a very efficient military camp - trenches, dugouts, field telephones (the girls do the telephoning!) signals, rifles, revolvers, etc. In the daytime they can signal and send telegrams to Haifa. Thus the first 4000 dounam of the Upper Galilean hills were occupied. On digging the trenches they found several Jewish tombstones. They must be about 2000 years old! It is all a most moving spectacle.

The state of things here is not very felicitous. There is again a wave of terror sweeping over the country which has claimed nine victims in the course of the week. Still it is better than Austria.

I wish you success in your great endeavour. We are not allowed to live any more in Europe and all we can do is to try and build here and if necessary die with honour for it.

I'm contemplating coming to the USA this summer, either June or September. I shall be waiting to hear what you and our other friends advise me to do. Please write to me. You will have no doubt heard from Lipsky and Wise about the situation in London.

All the best to you and

Yours ever

CH. WEIZMAN

WORLD UNION FOR PROGRESSIVE JUDAISM.

Hon. Secretary: THE HON. LILY H. MONTAGU, O.B.E., J.P.

THE RED LODGE, 51, PALACE COURT, LONDON, W.2.

4th April 1938

Dear Rabbi Silver,

I am sending to all the members of the Palestine Committee a copy of the appeal which has been approved by Dr. Elbogen, Rabbi Wohl, The Rev. M.L. Perlzweig and the three Rabbis in Palestine, and which it is proposed to circulate in various countries. You will see that we wish to send out the appeal in the names of all the members of the Palestine Committee, and I hope therefore that you will approve of it and will let me know by return that we may have your signature. If I do not hear by Passover I shall take it that you agree.

Yours sincerely,

Lily Montagu

Appeal Letter To Be Signed By The Members of The Palestine Committee

We should like to be allowed to bring to the notice of your readers a movement of quite exceptional interest to all who are concerned about the future of Judaism, and the spiritual progress of Jewish Palestine.

During the past few years, a number of groups have formed themselves in Palestine, notably in Haifa, under the leadership of Rabbi Dr. Elk, and in Jerusalem, under the leadership of Rabbi Dr. Wilhelm, with the object of establishing Progressive Jewish congregations responsive to the religious needs of the new Yishuv, and free to express and develop its spiritual ideals. The efforts of these groups have been attended by a gratifying increase of success. Regular Services have been established, and an intensive congregational activity, social and educational, has been developed.

The movement has now spread, through the efforts of Rabbi Dr. Rosenberg, to Tel-Aviv, and a number of settlements in the surrounding colonies, and shows every promise of fulfilling a need about which much was said and written, but little, until the advent of these courageous pioneers, done.

Unfortunately, the development of this movement is held up for want of resources. Its establishment was made possible by the sacrifices and enthusiasm of members of the Palestinian groups, who assumed an additional burden difficult to bear for men and women trying to create a new life in a new land. Some little help has come from outside, but more is urgently needed. Since none of the existing Palestine agencies are able to undertake the work, the World Union for Progressive Judaism, of which the signatories to this letter form the Palestine Committee, has undertaken to mobilise support on behalf of the movement.

Among our number there are both Zionists and non-Zionists, but we are united in our sense of the urgent importance of the maintenance and development of the work already being done for the spiritual future of the Jewish people in the land which gave birth to Judaism, and consequently for Jewry as a whole.

It is no part of our purpose to transplant to Palestine any of the forms of Progressive Judaism which have been evolved in other environments, and under other conditions. Nor do we wish to challenge the loyalties of those who find full satisfaction in the ancient forms which have been preserved in the old Yishuv, or have been brought from Europe. We have no aims other than to give an unfettered opportunity to forward looking members of the new Yishuv to evolve, on the basis of Jewish tradition, a religious form expressive of their own deepest spiritual needs and ideals. We cannot believe that they will fail to receive practical support both from those who confidently

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March 24th, 1938.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
10311 Lake Shore Blvd.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

According to the "New York Times" of March 24th, you are reported to have stated before a group of theatrical and motion-picture executives: "In twenty short years, Jewish pioneers came to this barren land, neglected by both Turk and Arab etc". This is a reiteration of a hackneyed statement used by most Zionist propagandists.

Having been born in Palestine, the writer is in a position to state that the Arab did not wilfully neglect the land, but was compelled to do so by Turkish misrule, and that the Palestinian Jew showed as much "neglect" as his Arab neighbor.

The Arab is now willing and able to assume the responsibility of developing his land. While we admit that in the chase after the almighty dollar the Jews have been far more successful than their Arab cousins, we object to invidious comparisons and generalizations. There are Jews on the East Side of New York whose standard of living is not higher than that of the poorest Arab fellah. Similarly, there are rich Arabs and poor Arabs, there are progressive Arabs and backward Arabs. But the Arab can thank God that he possesses qualities which endear him to his fellow man, and which cannot be evaluated in dollars and cents.

On behalf of the Arab National League, may I therefore request you to desist from making any further disparaging remarks and comparisons. May I add perhaps gratuitously, that Arab resentment and hostility towards Zionism have, in no small measure been aroused by this tendency to boast, this lack of savoir-faire, and this exhibition by word and deed of other qualities of the nouveau riche, and that the responsibility for this state of affairs rests upon leaders like yourself.

Very truly yours,

F. I. Shatara
President

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March 25, 1938

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

SECRETARY HULL'S CALL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN BEHALF OF REFUGEES GIVES ADDED WEIGHT TO THE SUGGESTION FOR AN EMERGENCY CAMPAIGN CONTAINED IN MY LAST COMMUNICATION TO YOU STOP WOULD SUGGEST THAT YOU CONSULT LEADERS OF JDC IMMEDIATELY SO THAT WE COULD CAPITALIZE THE PRESENT MOMENT FOR MAXIMUM OVERSEAS RELIEF STOP IT IS NOT IMPOSSIBLE TO DO AN EXTRAORDINARILY GREAT THING WITH THE MOOD OF OUR PEOPLE IN ITS PRESENT STATE.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

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

March 25, 1938

THE HONORABLE CORDELL HULL
SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MAY I EXPRESS TO YOU MY PROFOUND GRATITUDE FOR THE ACTION WHICH YOU HAVE INITIATED IN BEHALF OF THE POLITICAL REFUGEES OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA. IT IS A NOBLE AND GENEROUS ACT TRULY IN KEEPING WITH THE GREAT AMERICAN TRADITION. IT WILL STRENGTHEN THE SPIRITS OF THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF UNFORTUNATE VICTIMS OF THE MOST BRUTAL AND CONSCIENCELESS TYRANNY OF MODERN TIMES AND WILL REVIVE THE HOPES OF ALL THOSE WHOSE FAITH IN HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL MORALITY HAS BEEN SO SORELY SHAKEN IN RECENT YEARS.

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER, National Chairman
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE OF THE ZOA

HELD TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 29, 1938 - 40 West 68th Street

PRESENT: Messrs. Wise, Cowen, Lipsky, Goldstein, Levinthal, Ress, Rocker, Sherman, Siegel, Weinberg, Imber and Cohen, representing youth organizations; Caplan and Weisgal (by invitation).

Excuses for absence from Rabbi Israel, Mr. Kraemer and Judge Rothenberg.

EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION TO DR. GOLDSTEIN:

Dr. Wise thanked Dr. Goldstein for the very efficient manner in which he discharged the duties of acting President during his absence in connection with the meeting of the Actions Committee in London.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY ACTIONS COMMITTEE:

The Secretary read the following resolution adopted by the Actions Committee:

"The General Council which is the Actions Committee of the Zionist Organization, unanimously affirms the readiness of all Zionist sections and groups within the Zionist movement for harmonious and united cooperation, whilst preserving freedom of discussion in the spirit of Zionist solidarity.

"The General Council further declares that both the supporters and the opponents of the political resolution of the Twentieth Zionist Congress are unequivocally opposed to any attempt to restrict the Jews to the position of a minority in Palestine, as well as to any action of the opponents of Zionism directed against the principle of a Jewish State in Palestine."

COMMUNICATION FROM RABBI SILVER:

The Chairman read a communication from Rabbi Silver, as per attached.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise,
40 West 68th St.,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Wise:

Secretary Hull's call for an international conference in behalf of German and Austrian refugees may prove of extraordinary significance to us if properly capitalized. In such a conference the American Government might well suggest to the British Government the urgency of allowing a much larger Jewish immigration into Palestine without any relation to the present political level. It would give the

British Government, if it is so inclined, a real excuse for issuing a much larger schedule, i.e., an international demand for it.

Secretary Hull's call also dramatizes the present moment and it can be capitalized for a large scale emergency campaign for Over-Seas refugee relief. The American Government having recognized the extraordinary character of the present situation, the Jews of America can do no less. I had previously written to the JDC people about the matter. I sent a wire today to Rabbi Jonah Wise urging him to communicate immediately with the leaders of the JDC so that the present hour could be exploited by us for maximum aid for our people abroad.

I listened, at the Administrative Committee meeting, to the proposal of the "Mifde Zioni". Frankly, it left me cold. I see no money in it and a tremendous interference with the UPA. To raise any substantial plan among Zionists of America would require a tremendous campaign through the New Palestine, the press and through every other avenue of publicity open to us. This would seriously interfere with our UPA campaign right through the year. A fraction of the energy which would have to be invested into this new project, if applied by the Zionists to the UPA, would net a far greater revenue for Palestine. Such proposals as the Mifde Zioni might be helpful in those countries where there are no highly organized and united campaigns such as we have in the United States. Here such a project can but divide our energies, clutter up our machinery and confuse our communities. You will agree with me that there are already too many separate money raising activities going on in Jewish life today for Palestine. Our people are fast reaching a point of saturation not in the extent of their giving, but in their reaction to a night endless series of solicitations for Palestine.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

(Signed) Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver

AHS:BK

DISCUSSION ON SECRETARY HULL'S PROPOSAL:

The Chairman called upon Mr. Lipsky to report with respect to Secretary Hull's proposal.

Mr. Lipsky was of the opinion that the resolution adopted on Sunday, at the Pennsylvania Hotel, represented a very accurate reaction to what is proposed by Secretary Hull, and covers also what is referred to by Dr. Silver, namely, that it should be the intention of the Zionist Organization to see to it that in the conferences to be called, Palestine should be introduced in a way to put England under the moral compulsion of opening the doors of Palestine to help solve the Jewish problem. (Text of the Resolution follows)

"We hail the historic act of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull, which is a renewal of America's glorious tradition of asylum for victims of political oppression. It is a source of deep satisfaction to us as American citizens that the Government of the United States is thereby exercising a high moral leadership in a cause which touches the very foundations of civilization.

"It is the hope of this assembly that the inter-governmental commission proposed by President Roosevelt will soon assume its noble functions with the whole-hearted and effective cooperation of the twenty-nine nations to whom this humanitarian call has been extended.

"In view of the relentless pressure of oppression upon large Jewish communities which calls for maximum opportunities for resettlement, and in recognition of the special and unique place which Palestine holds in the solution of the Jewish problem as the land where the Jewish National Home is being established by international consent and endorsement, we respectfully request the Government of the United States to make representations to the British Government, as part of its negotiations in relation to the proposal of international cooperation in aid of refugees, urging the lifting of artificial barriers against immigration of Jews to Palestine and the opening of its doors in accordance with the country's economic absorptive capacity.

"We pledge our material and moral support towards the carrying out of this program."

Mr. Lipsky reported further that the American Jewish Congress was responsible for calling together a meeting of the American Jewish Committee and the Bnai Brith, as well as the ZOA and Hadassah to consider the feasibility of establishing a united front in view of the problem created in Austria, which should also give effective support of the President's proposal. The question created by Dr. Silver, Mr. Lipsky observed, though pertaining to the situation, need not necessarily be advanced at this time, but will be advanced when actual negotiations are begun.

Mr. Lipsky stated further that the suggestion was made that Dr. Wise communicate with the President and Secretary Hull, informally, calling attention to the fact that Palestine must be in the centre.

Dr. Wise reported that he had a letter from Mr. George Messersmith, a good friend of ours, in whose hands would be placed the handling of the Central European situation, from which it is apparent that he has a very moderate conception of what may be hoped for from this entire proposal. Dr. Wise asked if it would not help if we were to bring home to Secretary Hull that we have again a bad immigration schedule and therefore if England really wants to do something in the light of the present situation and world opinion, she must make some concession to the Jews, and cannot do for Jewish immigrants less than America is doing. It may perhaps get us a larger quota, and it might strengthen

the hands of Secretary Hull, who could communicate with Ambassador Kennedy (of whom Dr. Wise received a very good impression) to see to it that England shall match the number of immigrants to Palestine allowed under the quota to enter the United States. Also might it not be well for Mr. Lipsky and himself, as heads of the Political Committee of the Jewish Agency, in America, to see Secretaries Hull and Ickes, and Mr. Messersmith, to convey this to them, and have them secure from England a revision of the immigration schedule.

Mr. Lipsky was of the opinion that Secretary Hull should be sounded out.

Mr. Margulies believed that the resolution adopted on Sunday should merely be sent with a covering letter, and then Dr. Wise and Mr. Lipsky should confer with Secretary Hull and discuss details.

Dr. Goldstein observed that insofar as this involves action by England, it might be well to consult the heads of the Zionist Organization in London, and Dr. Weizmann in Palestine, as to their advice in the matter.

Dr. Wise was strongly of the opinion that America should act independently in the matter.

Mr. Lipsky added that he is convinced that this will be regarded by the Executive as the proper thing to do, because anything that will get England to open wider the doors of Palestine would be welcomed. Therefore this is in line with the policy of the Executive.

It was finally moved, seconded and carried

THAT Dr. Wise and Mr. Lipsky go to Washington in order to confer with Secretary Hull and other members of the Cabinet, with a view to getting them to understand the importance of having England revise the Palestine immigration schedule, in connection with President Roosevelt's call for a conference on the refugee problem.

In connection with the refugee problem, Dr. Wise referred also to a memorandum from Judge Rothenberg, urging that the Executive give thought to this entire problem both from the point of view of settlement work now going on in Palestine and the larger place which Palestine must occupy in any program on refugee settlement to be undertaken.

It was decided also to inform Rabbi Silver that we are acting along the lines proposed by him in the attached letter.

DISCUSSION ON MIFDE HAZIONI

The Executive then discussed the Mifde Hazioni referred to by Dr. Silver.

Mr. Lipsky pointed out that the implications of this fund have not been explained and consequently there has been a great deal of misunderstanding on the subject, as revealed in Dr. Silver's letter.

Dr. Wise stated that he has written to correct Dr. Silver's impression.

April 3, 1938

My dear friends:

I have arrived here about less than a week ago and there is very little news to tell you from here except perhaps that the security situation is not very satisfactory, and we are expecting another big effort on the part of the Arabs. I feel sure that at present the Germans are more active here than the Italians. The Mufti is still in possession of funds which he spends lavishly. With money it is quite easy to hire assassins and this commodity is plentiful in Syria and Iraq. The French authorities in Syria are not trying to restrain the Mufti and in spite of repeated representations in Paris he is still allowed to carry on. I have seen our friends there on my way to Palestine and I am preparing a full report for them from here. But I am afraid they are too busy with their own troubles to pay attention to such a remote outpost; still we have got to go on pressing them.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I am just sending off to Mr. Simon Marks dealing with matters which I consider of supreme importance in the present situation. I must draw your attention most emphatically to them as I believe we must be prepared in time and not be caught in a trap. I shall be glad to hear your opinion on it at your very earliest convenience.

Since the Austrian disaster the life of the Jews even in the West is being threatened. As it is their freedom of movement is practically restricted to a small strip from London to Marseilles. The rest of the world is closed and more than ever we shall be looking to America if salvation is at all to come to us. Without desiring to become dramatic I would like to say that if we are not allowed to live we must at least try to die with honour and even that can only be done here. On the other hand there is at present a chance in some degree similar to what we had in 1916-17. We can, after having obtained a legal basis in form of a territory over which we are masters, organise a defence force on modern lines of some considerable size, assuming that we can conduct our own immigration into the territory allotted to us. Not only can we produce manpower in great numbers, but we can also build up an industrial base and so consolidate the defence of the country and the countries round it. It means that we have a real contribution to make from a strategical point of view. Moreover, I believe that just as in the Great War the decision was brought about by the entry of America, history will have to repeat itself again if European civilization is at all to be saved. Here again our community in America gains an importance which becomes more patent to the Western democracies than was the case hitherto. I think you can make your own deductions and to you I need not labour the point at any length. The lessons which we have learned and which I am trying to impress upon the minds of the British here and everywhere is speed and preparedness in good time. It is not a day too soon to begin. Hence the reason of my letter to Marx which is also addressed to you. In connection with that I would like to come over to America and the time which would suit me best is end of June, but if it is too late I would try to be there in September. Please let me know your views as soon as you receive this note.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter from a friend of mine in Egypt. He is a very serious man and I recommend his proposal very warmly. When you write please let me know what steps you have taken in this matter.

I hope you have not forgotten among all your vicissitudes the Institute in Rehovoth.

With the sincerest wishes for a good Pessah, I am

Affectionately yours,

CHAIM WEIZMANN

Please send me a telegram on receipt of this letter

The Goal For 1938: \$4,500,000

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April 19, 1938

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Silver:

Many thanks for your letter. Yes, Chaim Weizmann's letter is sad, and yet there is something very fine about what he reports. Thank God for the courage of our youth, who have their backs to the wall and their faces, unafraid, to the enemy, whether Arab or English.

What good would a visit from Weizmann do in June or September? I cannot see. Of course it is good to have him, and it would be fine to have him at the Zionist Organization Convention but I think he ought to be saved for January or February and help inaugurate your second year as head of the United Palestine Appeal.

Heartiest congratulations on the result of the Pacific coast visit. I have had letters about your triumphal tour from friends in different cities, and of course the Jewish press of Seattle, Portland, etc. gave us full reports. You must have had a magnificent reception, and it is a joy to learn that the results are so promising.

I wonder whether you heard of my having had part in the President's Conference! Originally only Morgenthau and Baruch were invited. Then apparently a member of the Cabinet, without my knowledge, urged the President that I be made one of the three Jewish representatives, and the President eagerly assented. It was a good Conference. The President is dead in earnest. He really wants to help. I am not quite as sure of all his friends. Hull and Perkins are fine. Baruch is withdrawing. MacDonald urges Baerwald, which would be fair enough, in his place.

The Austrian situation is appalling. You know, of course, that poor Stricker, Oscar Greenbaum and others have been sent to Dachau, of all places in the world. I have tried to get at the Nazi government through a great friend who has access to Il Duce. We shall see what comes of it.

Faithfully yours,

"Let Every American Jew Measure His Gift in the Light of the Future of the Jewish People in Palestine"

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

Dear Friend:

The Executive of the American Committee for Anti-Nazi Literature has seen fit to draw up the enclosed letter to be sent to all our Sponsors for signature, and then returned to us, to be forwarded to Chairman Sam McReynolds of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

This letter is based on a report given by Representative Byron Scott, in which he states that Chairman McReynolds is holding up hearings on peace legislation now pending before the House.

We believe that this letter, signed by you, will help bring pressure on Chairman McReynolds so as to have him start hearings on neutrality legislation.

At these hearings, it will no doubt be shown that the overwhelming sentiment of the American people is for a new neutrality act,--for sale of munitions to democratic Spain and China, and for the quarantine of the aggressor nations.

The Committee feels that the German underground movement is also hampered by the Neutrality Act of the United States, because our particular neutrality legislation strengthens Hitler, and therefore hampers the work of the underground movement. A change in the neutrality legislation means the strengthening of the underground movement in Germany.

Germany could not have taken over Austria, nor could Germany aid the fascist forces in Spain were our peace policy a real one.

Therefore, the Committee calls upon you, as one of its Sponsors, to sign the enclosed letter, and return it to us, for us to forward to Chairman McReynolds, as well as for press release.

Very truly yours,
AMERICAN COMMITTEE

FOR ANTI-NAZI LITERATURE

Mildred Leibner
Mildred Leibner
Executive Secretary

COPY

GUGGENHEIMER & UNTERMYER

30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS "MELPOMENE" NEW YORK

April 24, 1938.

The Nonsectarian Anti-Nazi League
to Champion Human Rights, Inc.,
and its Board of Directors,
20 West 47th Street, New York City.

Dear Sirs:

I hereby resign as President, and as Chairman of the Board and as a Director, of the Nonsectarian Anti-Nazi League to Champion Human Rights- my resignation to include any other offices that I may hold and to take effect immediately.

As you are aware, I have long had this step in contemplation and it is now made imperative. For more than five years I have held these posts but am no longer able, by reason of advancing age, ill health and pressing public duties to fulfil the arduous and important obligations that they entail- in addition to my other duties.

I shall be eighty years of age in a few weeks and am in feeble health, besides having been recently elected a Delegate at Large to the State Constitutional Convention that is now in session at Albany and that promises to remain in session for at least five months to come. In addition, my health has required me to live in the far West for the Winter months, and that condition will, I fear, continue.

While I regret the necessity for this step, I am consoled by the reflection that, after more than five years of arduous and continuous service, the objects of the League have become so well known that, under rightful guidance, it should from now on go forward on its own momentum. By "rightful guidance" I have in mind guidance based on American ideals of tolerance, restraint and fair dealing, that always recognizes the interests and unity of the American people as a whole as paramount to the interests of any particular group or class, and that scrupulously excludes all radical and un-American principles and methods. In my mind, it would also emphasize the nonsectarian character and attitude of the League- in a world in which Nazi persecution has also bitterly assailed Christianity and is seeking to overthrow all existing religions.

I consider the League a great humanitarian public work, in no sense sectarian, that, under rightful guidance, should have the support of every civilized human being

The Nonsectarian Anti-Nazi League
to Champion Human Rights

regardless of class, race or creed, and hope to see it maintained on that basis. It is an unselfish attempt to correct 'the Crime of the Centuries' by utilizing the boycott as the only substitute for war.

I would have taken the liberty of recommending Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Vice President, to fill the vacancy caused by my resignation(I know of no one better qualified for the Post)- but for the fact that he lives in Cleveland and has recently become head of the United Palestine Appeal, with its exacting duties.

From and after this date I, of course, consider myself completely absolved from all moral or other obligations, as well as duties, to the League. I have done my best and have devoted to it more time and thought than to any one other undertaking, but the burden has become too great for my strength.

I wish hereby to express my especially deep gratitude to Mrs. Mark Harris for her unfailing aid and support. She has been a veritable 'tower of strength' that could always be depended upon, and I do not know what I would have done without her.

Very truly yours,

SU-R

Samuel Untermyer

GUGGENHEIMER & UNTERMYER

30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS "MELPOMENE" NEW YORK

April 25, 1938

Rev. Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple, 105th St. and Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Sir:-

For your personal information, as a Director of
The Nonsectarian Anti-Nazi League to Champion Human Rights, Inc.,
I herewith enclose copy of a letter dated April 24, 1938, in
which I have resigned as an Officer and Director of the League
and have explained the reasons for my doing so.

Very truly yours,

Samuel Untermyer
Samuel Untermyer

SU/R

Enc.

May 4, 1938

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise
c/o Joint Distribution Committee
100 E. 42nd St.
New York City

Dear Rabbi Wise:

After a discussion of the methods being used in some communities to conduct campaigns in which the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal are interested Dr. Silver suggested that I call to your attention a situation that deserves the study of the two principal officers of the two organizations, as well as of their associates, for possible remedial action.

From reports that are available on quite a number of communities throughout the country it is evident that in many instances the appeals inherent in the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal are being utilized for the purpose of stimulating fund raising for local purposes. In some communities very substantial funds are being raised, representing large increases over last year, as a result of specific emphasis on the work being done for overseas rehabilitation and Palestine settlement.

It is Dr. Silver's conviction that only combined action of the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal can serve to combat a situation which is not only harmful financially to the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal but represents actual misrepresentation in communal fund raising. In one city, for example, where almost \$40,000 has been raised, and in which the pledge card sent to contributors made principal reference to the Joint Distribution Committee and United Palestine Appeal, a sum of approximately \$6,000 has thus far been allocated. There has never been a more opportune occasion for combined effort between the Joint Distribution Committee and United Palestine Appeal to resist such niggardly action toward the two organizations, and so grave a distortion of the purposes to which contributors thought they were giving when called upon.

Dr. Silver suggests an early meeting in New York where individual cases may be taken up with two ends in view: first, to conduct a separate campaign in communities which are guilty of the gravest infringement on the interests of the Joint Distribution Committee and United Palestine Appeal; and/or secondly, to make strong representations to such communities as may be expected to heed the appeal and warning of the officers of the two organizations.

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise

May 4, 1938

-2-

Dr. Silver believes that another matter which ought to be considered jointly is the manner in which communities make allocations to the Joint Distribution Committee and United Palestine Appeal. Insofar as local drives are, in effect, representatives and trustees of these two agencies, the latter two ought to be consulted before allocations are determined upon and not be placed in a position of being notified either before or after the campaign of the decisions of the Budget Committee.

I shall appreciate word from you at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

WRHS

HM:EH



Henry Montor
Executive Director



162nd St. Apt 27
Ct. 114th St
n. 121st St
n. 121st St 1937 9th St
n. 121st St
n. 121st St

May 9, 1938

Mr. Samuel Untermyer,
30 Pine Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Untermyer:

I read with profound regret the announcement of your resignation as President of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League. I know of the commanding leadership which you gave to the League ever since its inception and the inspiration which you have been to all those forces in the country which are working to destroy Nazism. Your resignation will be a great loss to the League and I am persuaded that a new orientation in the Boycott work in the United States is now indicated. Lacking an outstanding personality to succeed you in the office of President, the League, I am afraid, will suffer greatly in prestige and in influence.

I would, therefore, suggest that the Executive Board of the League appoint a committee to meet with a similar committee of the Joint Boycott Council of the American Jewish Congress and the Jewish Labor Committee looking toward a unification of activity and a merger. If such a merger is effected along proper lines and with a non-sectarian character of the work maintained, it is my belief that the Boycott work in the United States would be materially helped.

With all good wishes for good health, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK

GUGGENHEIMER & UNTERMYER

30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS 'MELPOMENE' NEW YORK

May 15, 1938

SAMUEL UNTERMYER
COUNSEL

My dear Dr. Silver:

Many thanks for your very kind and sympathetic letter concerning my resignation. I felt that my health simply would not stand the strain and that there was no alternative but my resignation.

I fully agree with you that the work of the League should be enlarged, if possible and that a combination should be effected with other organizations in the same field- and have for years worked, but ineffectually, to that end. The so-called "Executive Committee" has long been a farce, with men like Dr. Dubovsky and Mr. Myers in virtual control- doing practically nothing in a constructive way.

I hope you will take the movement in hand. It is well worth your constructive energies. In fact, I consider it the only really effective weapon (the boycott) against the Nazi regime, and that it could be made far more effective. If I had been ten or twenty years younger I think I could have done it.

With kind regards, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Samuel Untermyer

Samuel Untermyer

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
East 105th St. at Ansel Road
Cleveland, O.

NON-SECTARIAN ANTI-NAZI LEAGUE

TO CHAMPION HUMAN RIGHTS, Inc.

20 WEST 47th STREET

NEW YORK

MEDALLION 3-2720

Officers

SAMUEL UNTERMYER

President

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

VICE-PRESIDENT

HON. FIROZ M. LAGUARDIA

VICE-PRESIDENT

HON. ARTHUR S. TOMPKINS

VICE-PRESIDENT

J. DAVID STERN

TREASURER

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MRS. MARK HARRIS

ACTING CHAIRMAN

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DR. HARRY LEE FRANKLIN

J. GEORGE FREDMAN

MRS. MARK HARRIS

REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

REV. EDWARD L. HUNT

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EZEKIEL RABINOWITZ

HARRY H. SCHAFER

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

J. DAVID STERN

HON. ARTHUR S. TOMPKINS

FRANK P. WALSH

DR. MAX WINKLER

May 19, 1938

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

Dear Doctor Silver:

As you know, the National Convention of the League
takes place Sunday, May 22nd, at the Hotel Paramount,
235 West 46th Street, New York City, at ten o'clock.

We hope that you are making plans to attend.

Very truly yours,

B. Dubovsky

Dr. B. Dubovsky, Chairman
Convention Arrangement Committee

BD:IB

May 20, 1938

Dr. B. Dubovsky,
17 West 87th St.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Dubovsky:

I am sorry that I will not be able to attend the Convention of the League which has been called for Sunday. The annual meeting of my Temple takes place this Sunday. Four or five of the officers of the Cleveland Anti-Nazi League will, I understand, be in New York tomorrow, Saturday. I have talked over the situation with them and I would suggest that you get in touch with them on Saturday, prior to the sessions of the Convention.

You probably know what my point of view is. I am persuaded that the most logical thing for us to do is to effect a merger with the Boycott Council looking towards a unification of all the Boycott activities in the United States. It would be desirable, if such a merger is effected, to maintain the non-sectarian character of the work as far as possible and to set up the kind of a joint board which would be representatives of all sections of Jewry. If the League or the new-born League which will be created should a merger be effected, will come to take on a "Leftist" character by falling into the hands of men known for their Leftist or Communist tendencies, the whole Anti-Nazi Boycott set-up in the country will suffer disastrously. We would further be playing into the hands of the Nazis who will then have reason to proclaim that the entire Anti-Nazi Boycott movement in the United States is a Communist activity. Some of our Communist friends would like nothing better than to be able to exploit the Anti-Nazi League or the Boycott movement in the United States for their own purposes.

I would suggest that at the Conference on Sunday, you engage as little as possible in recriminations and in criticism of what has taken place. Nothing can be gained by washing our dirty linen in public. You must think of the future of the Boycott movement in the United States. Therefore, all discussion

Dr. Dubovsky

-2-

May 20, 1938

should be centered on future policy and program and not on past mistakes. It seems to me that the only logical action that can be taken on Sunday is to appoint a committee to meet with a similar committee of the Boycott Council looking toward a merger of activities, which committee shall report back to the Executive Board of the League for final action. No new officers or boards should be elected at this time because with the merger idea in the offing, it is quite pointless to elect a new set of officers.

I would suggest, also, that all your sessions be executive and that the Press be not invited in. Should any friction develop at the Convention and wind of it get into the public press, our Boycott work in the United States will suffer and our Nazi foes will rejoice.

Please convey my best wishes to all who will attend the Convention on Sunday and my sincere hopes for calm deliberation and constructive action.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:EK

June 3, 1938

Dr. Maurice J. Karpf
The Jewish Agency for Palestine
American non-Zionist Office
71 West 47th Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Karpf:

First a word of greeting. I have not seen you in some time and I hope that we will have an opportunity in the near future of talking to one another.

I want to bring the following matter to your attention. I know of no one else before whom to present this matter. Inasmuch as you are a member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, representing the non-Zionist half of the Agency, I think that you ought to be aware that a considerable number of the American non-Zionist members and Deputy members of the Council for the Jewish Agency have not in the past and are not now contributing anything to the United Palestine Appeal. Inasmuch as the United Palestine Appeal is the one recognized fund-raising instrumentality of the Jewish Agency in the United States, failure to make any contribution, especially on the part of those who are able, must be interpreted as an indifference to the upbuilding work in Palestine which is not consistent with one's membership on the Council of the Jewish Agency.

Presumably those members of the Council who live outside of New York are in communities where joint campaigns and welfare fund campaigns are being held, are contributing through those funds to the United Palestine Appeal. But in New York City, the United Palestine Appeal has an independent drive and the record of giving on the part of the non-Zionist members of the Council who live in New York is a very disheartening one. I am enclosing herewith some of the names and the amounts contributed.

Dr. Maurice J. Karpf

-2-

June 3, 1938

What can be done about it? Would it be possible for you, as our executive representative in this country, to contact with these people and make them understand not only the importance of the Fund but also the unfortunate criticism to which they lay themselves open as non-contributors to a movement of whose principal legislative body they are members and whose policies they are in a position to influence and direct.

I would be deeply grateful to you for any helpfulness in this matter.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:EK

Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

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BARNETT R. BRICKNER
CLEVELAND

June 17, 1938

Dear Friend:

You are, of course, aware that Dr. Stephen S. Wise, who has rendered distinguished service as president of the Zionist Organization of America, has announced his intention not to stand for re-election in view of the constitutional limitations in this respect. Zionists throughout America must, therefore, look for another candidate who will carry on the traditions of the Zionist movement in these very critical times.

We ought to choose as our president one who possesses qualities of leadership as well as scholarly and cultural attainments. Our president ought, of course, to be a man who is thoroughly and completely devoted to the cause of Hebraism, Zionism and Palestine.

There is a rather universal and spontaneous feeling among American Zionists in nearly all communities, that the person who would most eminently qualify for the position at this time, is Dr. Solomon Goldman of Chicago. In recent years, his appearances throughout America as well as in South Africa have evoked enthusiastic, warm praise and admiration. We feel that Rabbi Goldman can be induced to serve as president of the Zionist Organization of America if there be a strong and widespread call upon him from Zionist leaders throughout the country.

We should like, therefore, within the next few days, to present such a call to him. We feel that as a leader of the Zionist movement in your community you will undoubtedly agree with our feelings in the matter. If you do, may we ask you to please wire us at once of your sentiments in the matter and also your authorization to include your name among a list of national sponsors of Dr. Goldman's candidacy. May we also suggest that you urge your District to go on record favoring his candidacy.

Sincerely,

Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner
A. H. Friedland
Max I. Kohrman
Rabbi Rudolph R. Rosenthal
Hon. Ezra Z. Shapiro

P.S. Please wire your reply to Dr. Barnett R. Brickner,
1007 Union Bank of Commerce Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

June 24, 1938

Rabbi Leon I. Feuer
Collingwood Avenue Temple
Collingwood and Acklin Avenues
Toledo, Ohio

My dear Leon:

I have been approached by Dr. Goldstein of New York with regard to his candidacy for the presidency of the ZOA. I am inclined to believe that he is a good man and that he will exercise a degree of independence in the office, of which the organization is in great need. I suspect that the old-time ward-healers of the organization would rather not have him. They have projected as their candidate our dear old friend - Solomon Goldman - and that boy is now carrying on, with the aid of his henchmen here in Cleveland, a very aggressive campaign throughout the country. This fellow, of course, should not be elected for reasons which are as well known to you as to me.

I am hoping that you will attend the Convention in Detroit and that you will bring with you a strong delegation which will back Dr. Goldstein who seems to be the likeliest candidate on the horizon. He is in New York which is a great advantage for the post of the president of the ZOA requires almost day by day attendance at headquarters. Anyone outside of New York elected to the office will only be a figurehead and the actual control will still remain in the hands of Lipsky, Margulies and that crowd.

With all good wishes to you and Hortense in which Virginia joins me, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

לפניך - חתום הרב
ה' תש"ח, ב' אב

June 27, 1938

המחנה של ח' המועד - א"ש-א"ש
היה סוללן גלמן נשוא
למחנה, ה' א"ש ב' אב-א"ש ח' אב
ב' אב-א"ש ח' אב-א"ש ח' אב
א"ש ח' אב-א"ש ח' אב

Mr. Elihu D. Stone
80 Federal Street
Boston, Mass.

My dear Stone:

Thank you so much for your kind letter of June 24. I am in full agreement with you about Dr. Goldstein's candidacy for the Presidency of the ZOA. Dr. Goldstein spoke to me in New York and he has since written to me. I told him that I would back him for the office. I believe him to be eminently qualified and his residency in New York where national headquarters are makes him, among other reasons, the logical candidate for the office. The Cleveland Zionist Society of which I am president is sending a large delegation to Detroit which will work for Dr. Goldstein's election.

Because of the post which I occupy as chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, I feel that I ought not to take sides with one or another candidate publicly. I have therefore refrained from making any public statement. But you can tell your friends privately that I am for Goldstein as I am telling my friends who inquire.

With all good wishes and hoping to see you in Detroit next week, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

June 28, 1938

Mr. Eliezer Kaplan
Jewish Agency for Palestine
P. O. Box 92
Jerusalem, Palestine

Dear Friend:

I did not reply to the letter which you wrote to me some months ago principally because I had very little to write to you, and you and I are too busy just to engage in correspondence for its own sake.

Inasmuch as I have now completed the first half year as chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, I thought that perhaps I should tell you how the campaign is getting along in the United States. You undoubtedly receive the financial reports of the Campaign from the Executive Director, Mr. Montor, regularly. I have been fairly well satisfied with the progress of the campaign this year in spite of the very severe economic depression which has existed in this country ever since the slump last Fall. The campaigns in the various cities in the country which have already been held indicate a substantial increase over last year's giving. Some campaigns in the principal cities are still to be held early in the Fall this year. But on the basis of campaigns already held, we shall probably do twenty-five percent better than last year. in dollars and cents, it will probably mean an increase of a half million dollars.

The reports of disturbed conditions in Palestine which have been reaching us in this country all through the year and the knowledge that immigration in Palestine has been sharply curtailed, have not been helpful factors in the campaign, as you may well imagine. If it were not for the fact that in many communities it is part of a Jewish Welfare Fund set-up and that at the beginning of the year I signed an agreement with the Joint Distribution Committee whereby in Welfare Fund communities the funds raised for overseas relief are to be divided on a sixty-forty basis as between the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal, our income this year would have been considerably less.

I am very much concerned about the multiplicity of fund-raising efforts for Palestine and on behalf of Zionist groups and parties which are being carried on in the United States outside of the United Palestine Appeal. This is having a demoralizing effect

Mr. E. Kaplan

-2-

June 28, 1938

which will, sooner or later, reflect itself adversely not only upon the United Palestine Appeal but upon all fund-raising efforts in behalf of Palestine. Our communities in the United States are being harassed by these independent drives which not only fragmentize our money-raising efforts but which are greatly distasteful to our communities which feel that one major fund-raising effort for Palestine a year, instead of a year-round series of "schnorrings" efforts should be sufficient.

You know, of course of the trend in American Jewish community life to unify all fund-raising activities for national and international causes into one welfare fund campaign a year. The failure of Zionist and Palestinian agencies to fall in with this trend is causing considerable friction and resentment. It seems to me that you, in Palestine, can do much more in the way of unifying our fund-raising activities than we, in this country.

We had hoped that Dr. Weizmann would come to the United States in June. I suppose that the Evian Conference has made that impossible. If he can come in the Fall, preferably after the High Holy Days, he would give great stimulation to our work. I am very anxious that he should come.

I am to see Mrs. Felix M. Warburg next week with reference to the establishment of a Warburg Colony in Palestine. If she will give her consent, I will undertake, this summer, to raise a half million dollars among a small group of the friends and admirers of Mr. Warburg. This matter, however, is still in its initial stages.

With all good wishes to you and to all my friends in the Agency, and hoping that you will have a pleasant summer, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:EK



COLLINGWOOD AVENUE TEMPLE

Corner Collingwood and Aeklin Avenues

LEON ISRAEL FEUER
RABBI

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Ex-OFFICIO
MRS. STANLEY H. DAVIS EARL M. ROSENGARTEN
PRESIDENT OF SISTERHOOD PRESIDENT OF BROTHERHOOD

TOLEDO, OHIO

June 29, 1938

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
c/o The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi:

I just returned to the city from the Rabbinical Conference and found your letter on my desk.

You will be interested to know that I was approached in Atlantic City by Brickner and one or two others, and an attempt was made to pin me down to the support of Goldman, and also to get me to pledge the Toledo delegation in his behalf. Naturally, I refused to commit either myself or the delegation. I have been hoping all along that you yourself might be persuaded to take the presidency. Frankly, I am no more enthusiastic about Goldstein than I am about Goldman. It strikes me that at a critical time like this, the movement needs far greater leadership than either one of them can give. You are the only one who can furnish that leadership.

I can, of course, understand your hesitancy in assuming the terrific double burden of leading both the Z.O.A. and the U.P.A. But if you could see your way clear to doing it, I am convinced that the announcement of your candidacy would eliminate the other two without any difficulty. However, if you eliminate yourself, I will support Goldstein. I have not consulted with the other members of the delegation (there are six of us) but I am inclined to think that they will go along with me.

Please let me know when you are planning to be in Detroit and where you will stay, so that I can get in touch with you when I arrive.

Hortense joins me in sending our love to Virginia and yourself.

LIF-s

As ever

July 6, 1938.

Memo to Henry Montor
From Bernard Stone

Subject: Los Angeles, Calif.

I am writing this memorandum on the subject of Los Angeles separately, because of its importance and because of the questions which it raises.

First, some background information: -

The community has numerous Jewish charities; the more important of which are included in the general Community Chest campaign held every Fall. For a number of years the Jewish charities have taken much more out of the community Chest than was contributed by Jewish donors, and as a consequence, the situation became very difficult; not only for the general Jewish community, but especially so for national organizations and overseas funds - inasmuch as any substantial contributions given to the latter would provoke serious criticism from the non-Jewish members of the Community Chest, as long as this state of affairs continued.

While matters have improved since then, we still face a situation where the local Jewish community is extremely sensitive to any possible criticism from the Community Chest. Any action which might be taken from the financing of Jewish charities which are not members of the Chest, the supplying of supplementary funds for certain Jewish agencies in the Chest; above all, contributions made by local Jews for out of town causes; creates trouble. All these things make it necessary for the local Welfare Fund to watch its step very carefully.

In the year 1938, some \$355,000 has been subscribed to the Welfare Fund. In addition, between \$200,000 and \$300 goes for Jewish charities which are not members of the Chest, to say nothing of the money for Congregations, religious and educational organizations.

Moreover, the growth of interest in defense work against Nazism and Communism, which of course, is not confined to Jews, but is non-sectarian, has caused many Jews to transfer their interests from the specifically Jewish ~~in~~ activities to activities of a non-sectarian character; and this dissipation of energy has made it more difficult for workers to be obtained for the specifically Jewish work covered by the Welfare Fund.

During the last Community Chest campaign, the motion picture division adopted a quota of \$400,000 of which it obtained only about one half. It adopted a quota of \$200,000 for the Welfare Fund, which was fully obtained. The motion picture industry although it contributes large sums to the Welfare Fund, obtains its money from the individuals who are on the pay-rolls of the various studios, by methods which savor of coercion. This has one unsatisfactory consequence, namely that the persons who make contributions larger than they otherwise would, under duress, feel little moral responsibility for paying their pledges, especially so if they cease to be employed by the particular studio where the contribution was obtained. As the larger contributions come from those who are constantly changing employment from one studio to another, it becomes more difficult, under these circumstances, to collect the pledges, than would otherwise be the case. Thus, the excessive dependence upon the motion picture industry, which is subject to serve fluctuations of employment is not an altogether healthy sign. Also, while the sum which this particular industry contributes is relatively large, it is really only a small proportion of its capacity for giving; and since the persons concerned are relatively few in number, great majority of Jews in Los Angeles who give less than do are pointed to as a reason why they should not be asked to give more.

Within this framework, the Welfare Fund has to operate. Mr. Nathan, the executive secretary is an able man and a good friend of the UPA, but his influence in the politics of the situation is rather small. On the other hand, the treasurer of the Jewish Community Council, of which the Welfare Fund is a committee, is Mr. Walter S. Hilborn, who gives little money himself; does not work in the campaign; but who wields disproportionate influence and is anything but friendly. He is, however, very astute.

It is with this situation in mind, that in 1937, after a great deal of hard work, I was able to engineer a resolution at a meeting of the contributors to the Welfare Fund, providing that in the future 50% of the net proceeds of each campaign should be allotted to the UPA and JDC. Whether this can continue, remains to be seen; it depends on a number of things: -

1. The strengthening of the Zionist movement and the friends of Palestine in this city.
2. The increase of prestige of the Zionist groups in this city in the eyes of the general community. This can only be accomplished by propaganda work - some of it, of a personal and private nature.

It would help very much if I would be able to do a certain amount of entertaining in my own home, commencing in the Fall; with this objective in mind - particularly among the persons who are influential in the general community. To do this, would require an addition to my budget, from \$20 to \$25 per month. I recommend that this be done, and money be granted to me. I want to make it plain that I am urging this on you, not merely to express my honest opinion, but I leave it to you to act on this suggestion if you wish.

Ever since the adoption of the resolution that 50% of the money raised should go to the JDC and UPA, Mr. Hilborn has very quietly sought to undermine it by nibbling away at it, little by little. Some of the ways are specifically as follows:

Instead of waiting for allocations to be made when the campaign is completed, he decides in advance, that a certain definite amount is to be allocated - this year \$290,000. The argument being that they must allow for a budget of \$25,000 for the Welfare Fund expenses and 10% allowance in addition for shrinkage, although it is quite certain that the shrinkage will be 5% or less. Last year, only \$17,000 was spent for expenses, instead of the \$25,000 allowed. Once allocated, there is little likelihood of the unpaid balance ever coming back for allocation again. so the JDC and UPA loses out by this method.

While I was away in Colorado, a meeting of the Community Council took place, and Mr. Hilborn unobtrusively produced a resolution, which was carried, the effect of which is that allocations which are made on the basis of collections, should not extend beyond July 1st. In other words, any sum collected on the 1938 Welfare Fund campaign, up to July 1, 1939, is subject to the 50% rule, but any money collected after July 1, goes back again to the committee on allocations, which means in practice Hilborn can do as he pleases with the money. Thus again, the UPA and JDC loses out. There are very few if any, on the committee who are likely to take up cudgels against Hilborn, and practically none in the general council of the Executive would be willing to cross swords with him. It seems to me therefore, that sooner or later, the question must be taken up by the UPA and JDC jointly, insisting on a strict observance of the resolution, without any nibbling.

It would be a great mistake for me to do this - the initiative should come from New York in order that I may be able to preserve good relations with Hilborn and his supporters, at least in appearance.

I hope this gives you a clearer picture of the situation in Los Angeles, and of the kind of work which I will have to do in the future, if this precarious situation is to be changed for the better.



REPORT ON 1938 CAMPAIGN OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

FROM JANUARY 1, 1938 TO JULY 15, 1938

BALANCE IN HAND AS OF JULY 1, 1938.....\$24,930.18

INCOME:

	<u>AMOUNT RAISED</u>	<u>CASH COLLECTED</u>	<u>PLEDGES RECEIVABLE</u>
United Palestine Appeal	\$1,407,722.69	\$ 581,464.79*	\$826,257.90
Jewish National Fund	166,441.88	166,441.88	---
(Gross: \$210,035.72)			
Youth Aliyah-transferred by Hadassah direct to Palestine-(\$224,101.70)	---	---	---
	<u>\$1,574,164.57</u>	<u>\$ 747,906.67</u>	<u>\$826,257.90</u>

TOTAL INCOME.....\$747,906.67

DISBURSEMENTS:

ALLOCATIONS:

Palestine Foundation Fund, Inc.	\$172,000.00	
For Palestine Emergency Fund	<u>38,000.00</u>	\$258,000.00
Jewish National Fund	\$172,000.00	
For Palestine Emergency Fund	<u>38,000.00</u>	\$258,000.00
Mizrachi Organisation of America		<u>25,000.00</u>
<u>TOTAL ALLOCATIONS</u>		<u>\$541,000.00</u>

PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICE CHARGES:

Zionist Organisation of America	\$ 28,494.19	
Mizrachi Organisation of America	6,000.00	
Peale Zion-Seire Zion	<u>6,000.00</u>	40,494.19

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.....35,222.12**

ADVANCE FOR CAMPAIGN:

Fieldman's Revolving Fund	\$ 1,650.00	
Tri-State U.J.A.	125.00	
T.W.A. Deposit Account	425.00	
Postage Fund	200.00	
Petty Cash Fund	<u>300.00</u>	<u>2,700.00</u>

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....\$669,416.31

BALANCE IN HAND AS OF JULY 15, 1938.....\$ 78,490.36

* National Pledges \$906,347.25
 Greater New York -Gross \$519,663.54
 Less Expenses.... 78,288.10
 Greater New York (Net)..... \$441,375.44
 \$1, 407,722.69

Cash Collected:

National	\$581,464.79
Greater New York.....	<u>200,000.00</u>
	<u>\$581,464.79</u>

** Itemized on attached sheet

ITEMIZED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES OF 1938 U.P.A. CAMPAIGN

FROM JANUARY 1, 1938 TO JULY 15, 1938

	<u>ADOPTED BUDGET FOR 1938</u>	<u>ACTUAL EXPENDITURES 1/1 - 7/15/38</u>
Payroll	\$77,442.06	\$36,300.30
Printing.....	1,750.00	904.11
Multigraphing.....	2,500.00	1,157.26
Stationery and Supplies.....	1,250.00	547.35
Telephone and Telegraph.....	3,500.00	2,107.98
Rent and Light.....	3,136.00	1,506.41
Postage, Parcel Post and Express.....	5,000.00	2,236.95
Carfares, Newspapers and Incidentals.....	600.00	165.94
Rentals and Repairs.....	—	249.75
Equipment (typewriters, desks, closets, mimeo).....	1,000.00	1,410.01
Insurance.....	434.25	226.30
Auditing.....	1,000.00	400.00
Photos, Clippings, Mats and Cuts.....	2,000.00	1,175.51
Dinners and Banquets.....	2,500.00	60.40
Traveling and Speakers Fees.....	10,000.00	9,261.72 *
Literature.....	6,000.00	4,764.51
Fieldmen's Travel, per diem Expense.....	12,000.00	11,740.29 **
National Conference Expenses.....	2,500.00	2,736.41
Maintenance of Six Regional Bureaus.....	15,000.00	7,229.37 ***
Legal Fees.....	—	500.00
Tri-State U.P.A. Expenses.....	—	351.65
	<u>\$147,692.31</u>	<u>\$85,222.12</u>

* Traveling and Speakers Fees

Includes payments to:	Dr. Bernard Joseph	\$1,525.52
	Dr. Joachim Prinz	1,369.00
	Maurice Samuel	1,109.15
	Pierre Van Patten	875.50
	Alexander L. Easternman	804.57
	Film	<u>704.49</u>

**

Fieldmen's Travel & Per Diem Expense:

Includes: \$600.00 paid to George Greenspan for removal of his family to Chicago.

\$1,100.00 paid to Bernard Stone for removal of his family to Los Angeles.

Payments to Regional Offices:

New England Region	\$1,269.78
Seaboard Region	1,033.32
Southwest Region	1,200.00
Midwest Region	1,500.00
West Coast Region	1,761.27
New Jersey Region	<u>465.00</u>
	<u>\$7,229.37</u>

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ANALYSIS OF FINLBERG'S EXPENSES
FROM JANUARY 1, TO JULY 15, 1938

	<u>SALARIES</u>	<u>TRAVEL, PER DIEM.</u>
Robert Silverman	\$3,130.79	\$959.18
George Greenspan	2,805.75	2,195.15
Bernard Stone	2,805.75	3,134.04
Simon J. Levin	2,112.60	1,863.58
Meyer S. Mintz	2,112.60	956.11
Baruch Braunstein	1,562.50	1,062.12
Philip Potash	1,126.69	497.32
Abram S. Bagida	<u>1,306.69</u>	<u>1,092.31</u>
<u>TOTALS:</u>	<u>\$16,963.17</u>	<u>\$11,740.29</u>



OUR NEEDY FIRST, J. B. WISE ASSERTS

Rabbi, Back From Refugee Aid
Parley, Says Work Abroad is
Secondary to That Here

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, national Chairman of the American Joint Distribution Committee, declared on his return from Europe yesterday on the Holland America liner Nieuw Amsterdam that his and other American agencies working for the welfare and relief of distressed peoples abroad were "Americans first of all", and that if ever the needs at home overshadowed those abroad America would receive first attention.

"It should have been said before," Rabbi Wise declared.

He attended as a private observer the Evian conference for the aid of distressed minorities in Europe and he described the meeting as the first of its kind ever to accomplish anything.

Praising the leadership of Myron C. Taylor, who was elected chairman of the conference, Rabbi Wise said the sentiment of the delegates was that Germany would be difficult to deal with in seeking the slightest compromise in its drive against Jews.

The reasonable expectation derived from the conference could best be expressed in the hope that other nations by dividing the burden of immigration, would find the problem of salvaging the oppressed families of Germany and Austria "not appalling" he added.

Referring to the part played by American agencies in rendering humanitarian aid abroad, Rabbi Wise said there would be no attempt in the United States to seek a relaxation of immigration regulations in behalf of Jews in Germany and Austria.

"After all," he said, "The people working for this movement are Americans, and their first interest here is for America and for Americans. If money being sent out of this country is injurious to the nation's welfare, then it won't be sent. And if our concern for groups in foreign countries who need assistance in escaping oppression would interfere with helping Americans, then we couldn't do it.

"As a matter of fact, the Joint Distribution Committee raises more money for relief in the United States than for foreign aid."

Rabbi Wise said he considered the conference of thirty nations at Evian "historic". The outstanding achievement, he considered, was the placing of the question of aid to oppressed minorities on a "humanitarian basis", and the determination to offer on behalf of great democratic governments assistance in "a problem rising out of the actions of totalitarian despotism."

"The quality of the immigration is far above any we have had experience with," he added. "These people in Germany and Austria are a high-grade people. They are not radicals. They represent the professions and the great constructive middle class.

"About 130,000 have left Germany and there are now in the two countries about 600,000 Jews alone, not to mention the uncounted thousands of other non-Aryans who have, in some respects fared even worse than the Jews."

[July 25, 1938]

KEREN KAYEMETH LE-ISRAEL

KEREN HAYESOD

Confidential

Not for Press Publication

Jerusalem, 25.7.1938

Dear Friend,

Re: Security conditions in Palestine and
the Yishuv's defence forces.

We are aware that the events of the past few weeks in Palestine have aroused keen anxiety throughout the Diaspora. The Terror and the stand of the Yishuv against reprisals have given rise to a crop of false and exaggerated rumours which have created alarm abroad and are seriously interfering with Zionist activities. Such rumours tend to be the more readily believed because the general public is not familiar with the situation in Palestine in all its aspects. There are two reasons for this state of affairs. One is that the news agencies necessarily confine themselves to reports of acts of violence, and the other that many measures are taken which cannot be made public for political and other reasons.

We therefore consider it our duty to provide Zionist workers in the Diaspora with a summary account of security conditions and the Jewish defence forces in Palestine, which will enable them to inform their friends and co-workers of the true facts. That a serious situation exists is not denied; but the Jews of the Diaspora must be urged to refrain from taking a panicky view of it. Nor must the fact be ignored that the Yishuv during the past two years has achieved a very great deal in regard to defence and other vital matters.

The information contained in this letter is based on data furnished by the Political Department of the Jewish Agency and, in particular, on a talk by Mr. M. Shertok at a private session of the Vaad Leumi in Jerusalem. Its contents may be imparted in confidence to trustworthy persons, but must not by any means be published in the press or elsewhere.

The Arab Terror has been temporarily aggravated by the following factors. 1) The end of the harvesting season in the Arab villages and the idleness of the peasants at this time of the year; 2) a desire to impress the Partition Commission; 3) certain changes in the guerilla bands to which the Government forces have not yet adapted themselves. When the troops began to function more intensively, the large bands (which can be more readily fought than small ones) split up into small and scattered gangs which roam in and out of the villages, terrorise the peasants, and hide from troops and police with little trouble. On the other hand, there are fewer hired bandits in the gangs from across the border, which are now recruited chiefly in the Palestinian villages. The change is due partly to the financial difficulties in which the organisers of the Terror have become involved, and partly to the weariness of the Syrian Arabs, who have political problems of their own to absorb them.

Now that the bands are split up and scattered, they are harder to cope with. The troops find themselves engaged in a partisan struggle in a foreign country where they know neither the local conditions nor the languages. The terrorists exercise

enormous pressure upon the Arab villages both by persuasion and violence. In the nature of the case, small bands of local peasants can quickly find shelter in their own villages when danger threatens.

In the attempt to suppress the gangs, quick action is required on the part of small detachments whose movements are not known in advance. The methods of the military are not, however, readily adaptable to this sort of fighting. Nor is the police force able to operate with the requisite speed because as a rule the men are stationed at fixed points and there are many Arabs in its ranks.

The suppression of the Terror depends first and foremost on political factors; in other words, on the general policy of the authorities. But in the day-to-day conflicts with the gangs, in which at times the Government forces take the offensive, the Jewish police have an increasing share. The continuous assaults to which the Jewish settlements have been subjected for two years have been repulsed without exception, and only rarely have the bandits been able to attack them at close range. The credit for this is due in the main to the Jewish ghaffirs (supernumerary constables). They cannot, however, prevent attacks on the roads, shooting of individual Jews, or bomb-throwing in the cities, since such things could occur even if every Jew in Palestine went armed. But, because there have been frequent incidents of the sort during the past few weeks, it does not follow that the Yishuv is helpless. The fact is that the organised Yishuv is opposed to acts of retaliation, which only increase the tension, and believes that the Jewish strength should be concentrated on repulsing attacks by the gangs and in assisting the authorities to suppress them.

Organisation of Jewish Defence

After protracted political negotiations and repeated demands, the right of the Jews to defend their lives and property has been officially recognised, and the Jewish claim to an active share in the suppression of the Terror is also being conceded. Apart from 736 Jews in the regular police force, 6,895 Jews have been enrolled for the defence of the Yishuv. The number of rifles at the disposal of the special police is 4,576.

How are the Jewish forces organised, and what are their functions?

a) There are 5,055 Jewish supernumerary constables (ghaffirs) in the Jewish settlements. In the beginning they were not permitted to operate beyond the confines of the villages where they were posted. This accounts for the large number of cases of arson and the extensive damage to Jewish agricultural property in 1936. After insistent representations, the Jewish ghaffirs were gradually granted more freedom of action. At first they were allowed to guard the fields as well as the villages themselves; then they were given leave to accompany the workers wherever the services of the latter were required; and now they operate in entire districts. As a result they are often able to ward off attacks and to avert damage to property in large areas.

The figure of 5,055 supernumeraries given above includes 241 corporals in charge of squads in the Jewish settlements and 60 sergeants responsible for zones. All the sergeants and most of the corporals were trained by British officers at the military camps of

Haifa, Sarafend and Nathanya, where they also received special instruction in methods of defence and attack in hilly country and plains.

All the corporals and sergeants and 334 Grade A ghaffirs are on full-time duty and receive a monthly wage from the Government. Grade A, B, C, and D ghaffirs to the number of 4,420 form a reserve force whose weapons are kept in the localities where they live. In this connection, also, there has been a decided improvement. At first the reserves could be summoned only after the consent of the British superior officer had been obtained, but the matter now rests entirely with the sergeants, so that the men can be mobilised far more rapidly. They are called to serve for a day or two at a time, and receive a daily wage. In case of impending danger or actual attack, the corporals are authorised to mobilise all the reserves in their settlements.

b) 100 men are organised in 10 contingents, which are not stationed at fixed posts, but patrol certain areas. They make their rounds in motor lorries (four of which are armoured). Each contingent is led by a sergeant. The contingents not only patrol the fields, but also lie in wait for the gangs. They are a very important factor in the defence, since the gangs never know when or where they will appear. Some examples of their activities will be of interest. One of the patrols encountered a gang of 30 or 40 in the fields of Sarid (Emek Jezreel). Though the patrol numbered only 10 men, the gang was routed and lost two of its members. In retreating the Arabs left behind them rags dipped in paraffin (for setting fire to the crops), ammunition, etc. Four bands were surprised within a short time of each other by the patrols which guard the oil pipe-line in Emek Jezreel and suffered heavy casualties. When Kfar Hittin (Lower Galilee) was attacked, the defenders signalled for help with rockets. A contingent patrolling the vicinity hurried to the rescue in a lorry. The bandits were repulsed, suffering a number of casualties. In the recent attack on Givath Ada the arrival of a patrolling contingent in response to an SOS by rockets enabled the defenders to hold at bay the assailants, numbering some 200, until further assistance arrived. Occasionally the contingents assist the troops and police in surrounding gangs, searching for arms in Arab villages, etc.

c) 100 men are organised in contingents to assist the troops. They serve under the command of British officers in certain areas in the North. At times they operate in purely Arab areas. Since they were organised not a single night has passed without engagements with the gangs, in which casualties are always inflicted on the latter. In one of these engagements the contingent was far outnumbered by the bandits, but repulsed them, killing a number and pursuing the survivors as far as the Arab village of Kawkab-al-Hava in Lower Galilee.

d) 900 men, all volunteers, have been enrolled as special police in Jerusalem. Every night 150 are on duty in various parts of the city. Rifles are distributed when they report for duty at special stations for Jewish ghaffirs, in charge of Jewish corporals of the supernumerary constabulary. Fifty men were mobilised recently for volunteer service in Tel Aviv, and 120 in Haifa.

e) 250 armed private policemen are employed by institutions, settlements and corporations (Palestine Electric Corporation, Palestine Potash, Ltd.).

f) 250 ghaffirs guard the barbed wire fence now under construction in Upper Galilee. The troop is equipped with 310 rifles, the surplus weapons being intended for use by the labourers in case of need. Very valuable experience is thus being gained by Jewish police in the dangerous northern area where Jews must learn to hold their own. Strict discipline is enforced on the troop, and the men must always be ready for instant action. These Jewish border police have won the respect of the Arabs and of the authorities, both civil and military.

g) 255 men were organised a few weeks ago to guard the railway line between Lydda and Haifa. The corps, which is composed exclusively of Jews, serves under three British officers and sixteen Jewish sergeants and corporals. Some of these men are detailed to guard railway stations (a contingent of 24 men is posted at the station of Kakun, an Arab village which has attained considerable notoriety during the disturbances), and squads of seven are billeted in concrete block houses on 24-hour duty. Their task is to protect the railway bridges which had been blown up so frequently. There are some purely Arab areas along the Lydda-Haifa line, but these, too, are policed by the Jewish contingents.

From this brief summary it will be seen that it is not fair to accuse the Jewish authorities in Palestine of passivity in the face of the Arab Terror because they are opposed to reprisals and urge self-restraint upon the Yishuv. Legal Jewish defence forces are now operating in all parts of the country. Thousands of Jews are defending the Yishuv at all points, and some are helping the authorities in their efforts to suppress the gangs. The Government is being constantly pressed to adopt more effective measures for the defence of the Yishuv and to allow it a larger share in combatting the terrorists. Both the Arabs and the authorities are beginning to realise that the Jewish forces are wanted not for assailing individual Arabs, but for systematic conflicts with the enemy. The British and the Arabs have also been much impressed by the ability of the Yishuv to maintain its economic structure intact and even to make progress in various fields. The founding of Hanita, though it meant setting up one more target for the terrorists, has made a strong impression on the enemy's camp because it proves that the Jews refuse to be intimidated by violence. Acts of violence lose their value in the eyes of their own perpetrators when they have the reverse of the effect intended, for the Jews have shown themselves undaunted and unafraid. As Mr. Shertok said in his address before the Vaad Leumi recently, "If we can strengthen the Yishuv by immigration and avoid hysteria even when our martyrs lie dead before us, so that no one can think that we are giving way to despair, and if we can demonstrate our ability to keep our foothold while maintaining inner discipline, we shall be in a position to make more and more demands upon the Government. We must hold fast to our determination to stand firm, and not to yield to violence. If we succeed in this, the present difficult period will pass all the sooner."

Yours sincerely,

KEREN KAYEMETH HEAD OFFICE

KEREN HAYESOD HEAD OFFICE

THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

INC.

100 EAST 42ND STREET

ROOM 514

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JONAH B. WISE, New York

August 16, 1938

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I send you herewith, for your personal information, a copy of the statement submitted by the American Joint Distribution Committee to the Intergovernmental Conference for Refugees at the sessions in Evian, in July, 1938. This statement is signed by Dr. Jonah B. Wise, as Vice-Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, and was presented by him personally to a sub-committee of the Conference. I am sure you will find it of interest.

I feel we were very fortunate in having our good friend Jonah Wise present at the Evian Conference. As you know, this Conference was limited to a discussion of the German-Austrian refugee problem. Hence no reference is contained in the statement to the general and rehabilitative work of the Joint Distribution Committee in Poland, Roumania and other countries of Eastern and Central Europe.

Sincerely yours,



Paul Baerwald
Chairman

PB:RVH
Encl.

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

Statement for

The Evian Intergovernmental Conference for Refugees

July, 1938



- 1) Activities of the American Joint Distribution Committee
- 2) Financial Statement.

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE ON REFUGEES

Evian, July, 1938.

Introductory

THE AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE is profoundly grateful to those who initiated and are taking part in the Intergovernmental Conference at Evian for Refugees from Germany, including Austria. Founded in 1914, immediately following the outbreak of the world war, our organization has ever since been engaged in the service of the distressed and persecuted. Its energies and the very considerable funds contributed to it, have during this period of 24 years been devoted to many programs of assistance all over the world in frequent collaboration with other important bodies, Christian and Jewish, and a substantial part of its resources have been given toward amelioration of the plight of non-Jewish as well as Jewish sufferers. During the past 5 years, in addition to its efforts on behalf of many needy Jewish Communities, our organization has collaborated closely with all other outstanding bodies engaged in work for the Jews of Germany.

While there follows a brief review of this work as well as a statement of certain proposals, it is also to be noted that by virtue of our close collaboration with almost all the other private organizations, we are to be associated in a general sense with the suggestions contained in the memoranda of these other bodies. Thus, although we did not sign the memorandum submitted to the Conference by the Council for German Jewry and certain other organizations, we do not dissociate ourselves from this memorandum.

Since its inception, the J.D.C. (as our organization is usually designated), has expended for its multifarious activities in Europe and overseas a total of over \$90,000,000. Except during the years of the world war and its aftermath of revolutions and widespread continued violence, when large scale relief work was essential, the activities of the organization have been mainly directed toward a social and economic adaptation of the Jewish masses of Central and Eastern Europe to the new political, geographic and economic conditions confronting these millions of Jews. Our aim and hope has been to help these people to become a socially and economically useful part of the population of these countries. We therefore express the earnest hope that the Governments assembled here at this Conference will endeavor by their influence to discourage any discrimination by law or otherwise against the Jewish population in any of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, or any forced emigration of this population.

In 1933, when the National Socialist Party came to power in Germany, the European headquarters of the J.D.C. were in Berlin, and this enabled the organization to take immediate steps toward the organization of the Jewish Communities of Germany, so as to cope with their sudden tragedy. Immediately a vast and centralized program was set in motion, comprising emigration services, training for emigration, cultural and educational work, and the provision of necessary relief to the destitute. Since then the special English organizations on behalf of German Jewry - first the Central British Fund and then the

Council for German Jewry - came into being and we have worked in continuous close contact with these bodies, as well as with the Jewish Colonisation Association and many other organisations in this field of endeavour.

Economic aid, emigration, training and re-training, welfare and general education - in fact all the needs confronting German Jewry - were the same problems upon which the J.D.C. had been working for many years. In the situation created by the National Socialist regime, however, special stress was laid upon emigration and the preparation for it, by training and re-training.

Emigration

The greater part of our contributions for German Jewry in the last 5 years, has gone into emigration assistance and preparation for emigration. About 40,000 persons have been assisted to emigrate, of whom 16,000 went to Palestine and about 24,000 to overseas countries. Ten thousand additional persons emigrated from the refugee countries. At the same time about 75,000 German Jews have emigrated without any assistance from the organisations, and about 16,000 have been repatriated. With the steadily increasing pauperization of the German Jews and with the appalling new conditions facing the Jews of Austria, a much larger proportion of the emigrants will in the future need assistance.

Training and Re-training

About 40 training centers have been established in Germany and about 24 such centers have been established in countries neighbouring Germany, with the consent of their Governments. In these various institutions over 18,000 persons have since 1933 received preparation for a new means of livelihood, generally some form of agricultural pursuit or artisanship.

Education

A system of Jewish schools was rapidly created to provide education for the thousands of Jewish children prevented from attending the German schools. A special 9th school year was added for training in crafts and tuition in foreign languages.

Economic Aid

For assisting Jews deprived of their businesses and occupations, credit institutions have been established, which give loans without interest, or at low rates to enable them to tide over their time of acute distress.

Welfare Work

By subventions to the social and welfare institutions, they have been enabled to maintain their standards, and when necessary, to enlarge their activities.

Altogether the Central German Jewish body has since 1933 expended about 13,000,000 Marks for the work above described. Of this, the J.D.C. contributed \$2,153,000, or virtually half the total.

It is to be noted also that the contributions of the Jewish Communities of

Germany and the means which the emigrants and trainees themselves furnished, would bring the total expenses on behalf of these services to 35,000,000 or 40,000,000 Marks. Unfortunately for the future of this so greatly needed work, the growing impoverishment of German Jewry and the relative existing poverty of Austrian Jewry will make it impossible to find similar amounts through these private sources in the coming years, and the non-German organisations, especially the J.D.C., will be called upon for heavily increased contributions.

Capital Transfers by Emigrants

Closely bound up with this financial problem is the question of transfer from Germany. A special arrangement has been made, whereby the parents or other relatives of young people studying at schools, universities and training centers outside of Germany, are permitted to pay Mark amounts in Germany, while the equivalent in foreign countries is paid by outside Jewish organisations to the students. Since 1935, when this so-called additional clearing system was established, about 15,000 transmissions of this kind have been made to an amount of almost \$600,000.

These totally insufficient facilities encourage the belief that the German Government may be willing to cooperate in the furtherance of Jewish emigration by permitting the emigrants to take out a really useful proportion of their capital. We hope that the Conference will initiate negotiations in this direction.

Refugees in European Countries

The J.D.C. has devoted special attention to aid for the refugees in the various European countries outside of Germany. At the outset of the flight from Germany, the Jewish Communities of these countries collected local funds and maintained the refugees as long as they were able. Such funds, however, were soon exhausted or proved insufficient for the needs. The J.D.C. therefore now supports almost all the refugee committees, except the committees in England with which we are in close collaboration, but which do not need our financial help.

Estimates of the number of refugees in the European countries range from 35,000 to 50,000. Unfortunately a large proportion of these refugees must be somehow permanently supported. We have done everything possible in conjunction with the local committees to enable these refugees to adapt themselves to the economic possibilities of their country of refuge. In most such countries, however, a great number of refugees have no permanent residence permits and no permits to work in industry or as artisans, or to establish themselves in business.

Absorption of the Refugees in the European Countries of Refuge

We endorse the recommendations and proposals of the Liaison Committee to the League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Coming from Germany, of which we are a member organisation. In addition, we wish to stress the following: Where refugees do not receive regular permanent residence permits and are not permitted to earn their living, the Jewish Communities and the private organisations are forced to expend huge sums for mere relief purposes without any constructive results, and these funds are thus lost for the essential task of emigrating Jews from Germany. Thus in France we have

had to spend for such purposes since 1933, \$425,000 (over Frs. 12,000,000), in Holland \$385,000, in Czechoslovakia \$55,000, and in all the European countries together, over \$1,500,000. Of these funds, a part has been used for training, re-training, the placing of academic and professional people and other forms of constructive economic adaptation, but a large part has been spent to maintain refugees in forced idleness often for a number of years. The Jewish organisations would certainly be able to raise larger sums from their contributors and thus to give increased substantial funds for the permanent establishment of these refugees, if they could be assured that the necessary conditions for such establishment were being put into effect. We therefore express the earnest hope that the Conference will use its influence in this direction upon the Governments here represented.

Emigration from Refugee Countries

It is obvious that many of those in the European countries of refuge are anxious to emigrate overseas, either because they have found it impossible to establish themselves in such countries, or because it was always their intention to go overseas when possible. Since 1933 over 8,500 refugees have been aided to emigrate from European countries to overseas countries, of whom 4,425 went to Palestine. In addition, 5,000 have moved from one European country to another, either because of expulsion, or because of better possibilities elsewhere, and about 3,800 have been repatriated to their country of origin. For these various forms of emigration which has been conducted by the Hicem organisation, the J.D.C. contributed almost \$400,000.

Temporary Asylum for New Refugees

We are grateful to those countries which have so far admitted refugees, and especially for the facilities that have been granted by them to enable young people to receive various forms of education and training. We can assure the various Governments who have extended such possibilities, that we wish to do everything within our power to find emigration opportunities for these students and trainees.

We urge the Conference to use its influence to the end that provisional asylum rights be given to those whose life and liberty are in danger, unless they find a temporary haven in some European country. While we propose that refugees who are at present in the countries of Europe should be enabled to be absorbed in these countries, we realize that this cannot be made possible for all newcomers and we, along with the other organisations, are willing to give the broadest possible guaranty that we would find eventual emigration outlets for those newcomers needing a temporary refuge to protect their lives and their freedom.

Group Settlement

The J.D.C. and other affiliated or cooperating organisations, such as the Agrojoint and the Refugee Economic Corporation of New York, are in close contact with and have great interest in agricultural and group settlement projects. Besides being interested in Palestine, which is offering opportunities for large settlements, they are constantly exploring other possibilities in the light of their past experiences in settlement work, especially in Russia. Yet such projects cannot be of more than secondary help in the present situation. In view of their great costliness, they cannot be suddenly made

available for large masses, and can never take the place of free individual emigration. We are not in agreement, therefore, with some exaggerated statements and publicity claiming that the refugee problem can be solved by one massive Jewish settlement in some empty country. Nevertheless, starting on a small scale and gradually growing, such settlements can be a very valuable addition to general individual emigration.

Austria

The already most difficult refugee problem was intensely aggravated by the annexation of Austria to Germany in March, 1938. Although time has been too short and political conditions too disorderly for the work to have been organized and planned as in Germany, the first steps toward such organization have been taken since then by the J.D.C. in cooperation with other Jewish bodies. The terrible sudden pressure against Jews in Austria and the appalling need amongst them made relief work a necessity. Twelve thousand people are being fed daily in soup kitchens hastily set up with the help of our organization. Funds have also been provided for the inception of training and emigration work. Within this short period, the J.D.C. has given over \$80,000 to Austria, mostly to Vienna, where 93% of the 175,000 Austrian Jews are resident.

Since the annexation, from 5,000 to 6,000 refugees have managed to leave Austria, many of them for overseas, others to increase the number of refugees in European countries. The 3,500 Burgenland Jews have met an especially tragic fate. We warmly appreciate the friendliness of Yugoslavia in giving temporary shelter to 43 of these Burgenland Jews who were driven over her borders without any means and without any identity papers. Sixty-two other Burgenland Jews, driven out in the same way, are being kept on a Greek barge on the Hungarian side of the Danube. We are also most grateful to the Belgian Government, which upon the guaranty of our and other Jewish organizations, has given temporary shelter to 300 Austrian Jewish refugees, who had been brought illegally, against their own will, helpless and destitute over its border. As above stated, we appeal to the Conference that this magnanimous Belgian example be followed by other Countries.

To afford a brief summary statement of our work, we attach a table of our financial expenditures since 1933 on behalf of German and Austrian Jewry. As this statement indicates, we have in this period expended \$4,600,000 of which \$2,200,000 was for aid inside Germany and emigration from Germany, \$1,500,000 for assistance in the European refugee countries, and \$900,000 in the countries of overseas immigration.

We wish to reiterate our gratitude to the Nations here assembled. We tender the wholehearted and complete cooperation of our organization. We express the hope that with the united effort and collaboration of men of good will of all faiths and creeds, and with the helpful interest of the Governments here represented, this Conference will achieve success in solving the problems before it.

Jonah B. Wise
Vice-Chairman
American Jewish Joint Distribution
Committee, New York.

F. T. O.

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ITS EXPENDITURES ON BEHALF OF
GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN REFUGEES

1933 - July 1938

1. Activities for all work inside Germany and for emigration from Germany.....	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 2,200,000
2. Activities European countries outside Germany:		
Austria.....	\$ 83,000	
Belgium.....	\$ 43,000	
Czechoslovakia.....	\$ 55,000	
Denmark.....	\$ 4,000	
Danzig.....	\$ 15,000	
England.....	\$ 4,300	
Esthonia.....	\$ 2,000	
France.....	\$ 425,000	
Holland.....	\$ 385,000	
Italy.....	\$ 25,000	
Latvia.....	\$ 100	
Lithuania.....	\$ 400	
Poland.....	\$ 49,000	
Portugal.....	\$ 2,300	
Roumania.....	\$ 375	
Russia.....	\$ 15,000	
Saar.....	\$ 2,000	
Spain.....	\$ 7,000	
Switzerland.....	\$ 21,000	
Yugoslavia.....	\$ 5,000	
	\$ 1,143,475	\$ 1,143,475
3. Hicem emigration.....	\$ 385,000	\$ 385,000
4. Palestine.....	\$ 76,000	\$ 76,000
5. Argentina.....	\$ 21,000	
Brazil.....	\$ 75,000	
Uruguay.....	\$ 1,000	
	\$ 97,000	\$ 97,000
6. Various South American countries.....	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
7. Activities in U.S.A.....	\$ 736,000	\$ 736,000
8. Various unclassified.....	\$ 97,000	\$ 97,000
Grand total.....		\$ 4,784,475

The herein mentioned total expenditures somewhat exceed the figure mentioned in the memorandum due to several additional expenditures made since.

[August, 1938]

MINUTES OF MEETING OF Z.O.A. EXECUTIVE HELD ON MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 4 P.M.
AT THE OFFICE OF THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA, 111 FIFTH AVE. N.Y.C.

PRESENT: Robert Szold (in the Chair), Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Ludwig Lewisohn, Charles A. Cowen, Abraham Goldberg, Meyer Levy, Rabbi Irving Miller, Charles Riss, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Eleazer Lipsky; Dr. Jacob S. Golub, Israel Maltin, Samuel Blitz.

Excuses for non-attendance were received from Judge Henry Ellenbogen, Pittsburgh.

COMMUNICATION FROM DR. GOLIMAN:

Mr. Szold read the following cablegram received from Dr. Solomon Goldman, dated Jerusalem, August 23rd:

"ZIONISTS NEWYORK

"WILEY AMERICAN CONSUL VIENNA GREAT FRIEND OUR PEOPLE RESIGNING
VERY IMPORTANT HIS SUCCESSOR BE LIKEWISE FRIEND WITH UNDERSTANDING
PROBLEM REFUGEES. PLEASE ATTEND AT ONCE."

Mr. Szold said he had asked Dr. Wise to look into the matter and that whatever could be done is being done.

Dr. Wise said he had taken the matter up with the State Department.

COMMUNICATION FROM ZIONIST EXECUTIVE, JERUSALEM:

The Chairman read the following cablegram received from the Executive at Jerusalem:

"ZIONISTS NEWYORK

"POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS MAY NECESSITATE CONVENING MIDWINTER
SHORTNOTICE ZIONCONGRESS PRECEDED MASS SHEKEL DRIVE ELECTIONS
VIEW SHORTNESS TIME INAUGURATION SHEKEL DRIVE MIDDLE SEPTEMBER
ESSENTIAL INFORM PARTIES CONSTITUTE SHEKELBOARD APPOINT RE-
SPONSIBLE EXECUTIVE OFFICER UTILISE FESTIVAL SEASON PROPAGANDA
DISPATCHED 500,000 SHEKOLIM CONFIRM"

Decided to leave this matter to Mr. Margulies.

SECURITY AND DEFENSE FUNDS:

Mr. Szold reported that at the last meeting of the Executive the principal item of discussion was the sending out of an appeal to the Zionist membership for the Security and Defense Funds. At that time, the majority voted in favor of sending a letter which was to be subsequently drafted and which was to be signed by five different members of the Executive, the letter to go to each of the 30,000 members of the organization. Although a letter was drafted by Mr. Lipsky, it was decided to hold the whole matter in abeyance until the return of Dr. Goldman.

Mr. Szold then called attention to the following telegram received by him on August 23rd from Dr. H. D. Rosenberg of Brownsville:

"Special meeting Brownsville Zionists held today considered alarming and distressing reports from Palestine concerning political and economic situations stop. Distressed and amazed at inactivity of American Zionist leadership and lack of centralization in raising of emergency fund responsibility for which apparently left entirely to newspapers stop. Urge immediate convening Administrative Committee in special session."

Explaining the situation, Mr. Szold pointed out that the U.P.A., with the consent of the Jerusalem Executive, has been conducting a campaign for the raising of money for the Emergency Fund. The Vaad Bitachon has in a quiet way been trying to raise money for the Haganah for many months. It has raised over \$30,000. Mr. Szold expressed the opinion that the Vaad Bitachon has not taken that money from any campaign. The money has mostly come from individuals who otherwise have given their money to the campaign, or would not give at all. Most of the money has been raised in Chicago. At a recent meeting of the various Parties called by the Vaad Bitachon it was suggested that the Parties proceed to raise some money during the summer for the same purpose. However, it was made clear that there should be no interference with the U.P.A. At that time Mr. Montor said that the Morning Journal will start a campaign for the Emergency Fund. The question of whether it should be an Emergency Fund or a Vaad Bitachon was thrashed out at the last meeting of the Executive, and it was decided to send an appeal to the 30,000 members of the Zionist Organization for the Vaad Bitachon. It was specifically decided that security and defense should be mentioned in the letter.

Mr. Szold then read the letter drafted by Mr. Lipsky before sailing.

Mr. Szold then stated his reasons for declining to sign the letter. Judge Rotherberg, without consultation with Mr. Szold, also declined to sign.

Mr. Cowen stated that when he was in Massachusetts, at the time of the last meeting of the Executive, he found a feeling of great confusion. They raised \$4,000 for the Vaad Bitachon, but they were at a loss to whom to send the money.

Mr. Ab. Goldberg expressed the thought that pending the return of the President and Secretary of the Z.O.A. the matter of sending out the letter appealing on behalf of Security and Defense Funds to the 30,000 members of the Z.O.A. be held in abeyance, until the next meeting of the Executive at which they would report on the Palestine situation. Mr. Goldberg added that he was much concerned with the telegram which Mr. Szold received from Dr. Rosenberg of Brownsville, which stresses the point that the Z.O.A. as such has taken no action in connection with what is happening in Palestine, nor issued any public statement.

Mr. Goldberg called attention to the fact that at the last meeting of the Executive Dr. Ludwig Lewisohn and himself were named to draw up a statement which is to be released to the press. The statement was prepared. Mr. Goldberg felt that some action should be taken forthwith.

Furthermore, Mr. Goldberg called attention to the lack of centralization in the raising of funds -- referred to in Dr. Rosenberg's telegram -- which is left entirely to the newspapers. There is the Morning Journal campaign which is for the Emergency Fund, and there are other campaigns in other newspapers.

Dr. Silver stated that there are at least three emergency campaigns going on at the present time: the emergency campaign in the Morning Journal; the other in The Day for the Poale Zion; the third, the Vaad Bitachon campaign. He further stated that the campaign in the Morning Journal originated on the part of an effort of Mr. Gellman of the Mizrahi to reach the Orthodox Jews of New York City, especially in connection with the High Holidays in the Synagogues. It was thought that the Morning Journal would be the best vehicle to reach the Orthodox Jews in New York City. Dr. Silver said he expressly urged that the term "emergency" be not used in this effort, as he was under the impression that perhaps a real large-scale emergency campaign for Palestine would be needed in 1939 on a national scope. He pointed out that the campaign in the Morning Journal was supposed to be sort of a complimentary effort to the 1939 U.P.A. Campaign in New York City.

A few days later, the Gewerkshaften Campaign people launched an emergency campaign in The Day. The U.P.A. had never been apprised of it. The fund was to be for defense purposes in Palestine. Simultaneously, Dr. Rosoff has been sending telegrams throughout the country to Zionist Districts, asking them to organize activities for the Vaad Bitachon. All this has resulted in chaos.

Mr. Mayer said he had received a confidential communication and a lengthy report from Dr. Rosoff. Subsequently, a meeting was called which was attended by Dr. Rosoff and about \$1100 was raised for the Vaad Bitachon from among the 100 people present.

Mr. Blitz pointed out that Dr. Rosoff's address being 111 Fifth Avenue makes the situation even more confusing.

Mr. Szold said that Mr. Rocker and himself are the two Treasurers of the Vaad Bitachon. When Eliezer Kaplan was here over a year ago, he insisted that a committee be organized for Haganah purposes. Referring to the development of this Fund, Mr. Szold added that he has always taken the position that the Vaad Bitachon should not interfere with the regular U.P.A. campaigns; that it should be something extra; and that, in general, only people who do not give to the regular campaigns be approached. And it was for that reason that he lent his name to it. Dr. Epstein in Chicago has raised \$15,000 and perhaps more, from people whom he assures us he could not get five cents from for the campaign. Mr. Szold personally has gotten money from people that he could not get money from for the U.P.A. The Vaad Bitachon Committee now consists of Dr. Mayer L. Rosoff, Chairman; Louis Lipsky, Robert Szold, Louis P. Rocker, I. Hamlin, and others.

Referring to the matter of the decision to send individual letters to the 30,000 members of the Z.O.A., Mr. Szold stated that since he regarded the Vaad Bitachon as a supplementary proposition for a selected group of contributors, such a course would be inadvisable.

Mr. Rees, recalling that the motion was adopted by a clear majority vote at the previous meeting of the Executive, stressed the reasons which actuated the majority in favor of sending the letter to the entire Z.O.A. membership. Mr. Rees added that he was and is very much in favor of the letter going to all the members. If we are in earnest about getting money, then it is a bit absurd to write to the District Chairmen. We ought to do the thing right or not do it at all. If the action were to interfere with the U.P.A., it would be clearly wrong, but a letter addressed for a specific emergency purpose, stressing defense to our own membership would not interfere with the U.P.A. Mr. Rees personally did not think this would in any way interfere with the U.P.A.

Mr. Rees stated, however, that he was not insistent upon action being taken before Dr. Goldman or Mr. Lipsky return. What is now being discussed is either to postpone the action which was taken, or to reconsider it. Mr. Rees felt that the matter should be laid on the table.

Mr. Goldberg proposed that in view of the refusal by Mr. Szold and Judge Rothenberg to sign the letter, the matter be postponed until Dr. Goldman and Mr. Lipsky come back from abroad.

Rabbi Silver referred to the Labor group campaign in The Day and its reaction to the U.P.A. Philadelphia is now preparing for its Welfare Fund Campaign which includes the U.P.A. and which opens on October 23rd. We have had difficulty in Philadelphia. The city has not done what it should. The Gewerkshaften people went in and arranged for a mass meeting this week to raise money for the defense

fund; they have sent in a speaker and have arranged for a city-wide conference. The same thing is likely to happen in Chicago which is also planning its campaign for the U.P.A. If there is one major campaign in a community we should do nothing to anticipate another smaller campaign.

Mr. Cowen thought that the Z.O.A. Executive ought to make it perfectly clear to Dr. Rosoff that our people are on his Committee also, that we insist on being informed and on checking up on everything that goes on. The moral responsibility is ours. The Executive should have been informed on everything that is going on.

Mr. Szold pointed out that one reason why he consented to serve on the Vaad Bitachon Committee as one of the Treasurers, with Mr. Lipsky and Mr. Rucker, was to give some standing to this Haganah Committee and to put all other Haganah Committees out of business.

Dr. Wise voiced deep regret at the course taken by the Poale Zion, which by way of excuse for its utter non-participation in the raising of funds for the U.P.A., atones for that by raising funds for still another fund than the U.P.A., although it receives a very handsome allowance from the U.P.A. Dr. Wise felt that the Poale Zion ought to be reproved for its conduct.

Rabbi Silver stated that the Poale Zion said they will definitely discontinue their campaign by the 10th of September. If the Vaad Bitachon will cooperate likewise and carry on its quiet work under the auspices of the Zionist Organization, with the friendly cooperation of the Zionist Organization, there can be no objection to it.

The Chairman called for decisions on the matters discussed.

1. It was decided not to send out the letter to the 30,000 members of the Z.O.A., appealing on behalf of the Security and Defense Funds -- that the matter be postponed until the next meeting of the Executive (scheduled for September 14th) when Dr. Goldman, Mr. Lipsky and Mr. Margulies will have returned and reports will be presented.
2. That the liquidation of the Vaad Bitachon is not desired at this time.
3. That the Vaad Bitachon be asked to discontinue all public or semi-public or nation-wide activities such as it has undertaken in the last few weeks, and that it become again what it was intended to be; and that the Zionist Organization be kept informed on the Vaad Bitachon.
4. That the quietus be placed on all emergency fund campaigns from now on.
5. That Dr. Rosenberg's telegram (of Brownsville) be submitted to the next meeting of the Executive; that meanwhile the temporary presiding officer is requested to write a reply to Dr. Rosenberg.

Z.O.A. STATEMENT:

It was agreed that the statement drafted by Dr. Lewisohn and Mr. Goldberg should go out in the name of the entire Executive to the Zionist Districts.

FIRST MEETING OF ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE:

It was decided that the date of the first meeting of the Administrative Committee be set at the meeting of the Executive to be held on September 14th.

Meeting adjourned at 5:40 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,



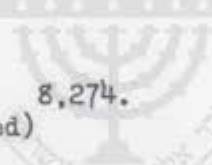
*-Campaign not yet held

ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITIES OFFICIALLY AFFILIATED WITH
COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS
 (as of Sept. 8th, 1938)

COMMUNITY	Actual Ratio of Overseas Allotments As Between UPA-JDC (as per JDC- UPA agreement)		Ratio Between JDC-UPA fixed by Welfare Fund		Amount Awarded to UPA by Welfare Fund	Amt. due UPA (indicated by plus sign) or JDC (indicated by minus sign) on JDC-UPA agreement	Total Amt. Raised by Community (Date indicates latest report)	Total Sum. for Overseas (JDC and UPA)	Amount Received by UPA in '37	% in '37	
	UPA	JDC	UPA	JDC						UPA	JDC
<u>ALABAMA</u>											
*Birmingham	40%	60%							\$4,000.	46	54
Montgomery	40	60			\$1,500.				1,500.		
Selma	40	60	40	60	800.	- - -	\$4,300.	\$2,000.	533.	40	60
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>											
Fresno	40	60			400.				300.	--	--
Long Beach	40	60	40	60	1,200. (Add'l \$500 may be allocated)	- - -	8,274.	3,000.	1,000.	50	50
Los Angeles	40	60	40	60	61,000.(T)	- - -	353,000(7/26)		41,600.	40	60
Oakland	40	60					32,645.		3,500.	40	60
Riverside	40	60	40	60	200.	- - -	1,000.	500.	150.	--	--
Sacramento	40	60			1,200.		6,000.(5/31)		837.	40	60
San Diego	40	60			1,800.		14,500.(6/30)		1,500.	--	--
San Francisco	40	60	29	71	60,000.	+\$24,000	345,000.(5/28)	210,000	50,000.	29	71
Stockton	40	60					4,400.(5/28)		1,200.	--	--

WRHS

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES



COMMUNITY	Actual Ratio of Overseas Allotments As Between UPA-JDC (as per JDC-UPA agreement)		Ratio Between JDC-UPA fixed by Welfare Fund		Amount Awarded to UPA by Welfare Fund	Amt. due UPA (indicated by plus sign) or JDC (indicated by minus sign) on JDC-UPA agreement	Total Amt. raised by Community (Date indicates latest report)	Total Sum for Overseas (JDC and UPA)	Amount Received by UPA in '37	% in '37
	UPA	JDC	UPA	JDC						
<u>DELAWARE</u>										
*Wilmington	40	60							\$2,700.(T)	UPA -JDC
<u>FLORIDA</u>										
Jacksonville	40	60	50	50	\$2,500.	-\$ 500.	\$11,000.	\$5,000.	1,100.	50 50
<u>GEORGIA</u>										
Atlanta	40	60	40	60	11,600.	---	68,530.	29,000.	11,600.	40 60
<u>ILLINOIS</u>										
Joliet	40	60			700.				650.	46 54
Peoria	40	60	40	60	2,000.	---	12,000.	5,000.	1,600.	40 60
Rockford	40	60			1,300				1,347.	---
<u>INDIANA</u>										
Fort Wayne	40	60	40	60	5,600.	---	20,000.	14,000.	5,600.	40 60
Indianapolis	40	60	40	60	14,000.	---	73,000.	35,000.	11,170.	36 64
South Bend	40	60	40	60	2,000.		14,200.(3/1)	5,000.	2,200.	39 61
					JNF- -250.					
<u>IOWA</u>										
Des Moines	40	60	40	60	5,000.	---	36,078	12,500.	5,000.	38 62
Sioux City	40	60	40	60	2,800.(T)	---	10,000.	7,000.	2,100.	---



COMMUNITY	Actual Ratio of Overseas Allotments As Between UPA-JDC (as per JDC-UPA agreement)		Ratio Between JDC-UPA fixed by Welfare Fund		Amount Awarded to UPA by Welfare Fund	Amt.due UPA (indic- ated by plus sign) or JDC (indicated by minus sign) on JDC-UPA agreement	Total Amt. raised by community (Date indic- ates latest report)	Total Sum for Overseas (JDC and UPA)	Amount Received by UPA in '37	% in 37
	UPA	JDC	UPA	JDC					UPA	JDC
<u>KANSAS</u>										
Wichita	40	60			\$1,550.				\$1,200.	37½ 62½
<u>KENTUCKY</u>										
*Louisville	40	60							12,053.	38 62
<u>LOUISIANA</u>										
New Orleans	40	60	40	60	11,550.	---	\$ 60,094.	\$28,875	10,520.	40 60
<u>MICHIGAN</u>										
Detroit	40	60	40	60	60,000.	---	390,868.	150,000.	60,000.	40 60
*Flint	40	60							1,700.	49 51
<u>MINNESOTA</u>										
Duluth	40	60	40	60	5,340.(T)	---	19,000(6/17)	13,350.	3,600.	45 55
Minneapolis	40	60	40	60	11,650. plus \$650(conditional)	---	71,000.	29,125.	11,000.	42 58
St. Paul	40	60	40	60	5,400.	---	42,000.	16,000.	5,200.	40 60
<u>MISSOURI</u>										
Kansas City	40	60	40	60	15,324.80	---	139,397	38,312	12,348	41 59
St. Louis	40	60	40	60	38,000.	---	223,974	95,000.	38,000.	40 60
<u>NEBRASKA</u>										
Lincoln	40	60	40	60	1,500.	---	8,000.(7/7)	4,000.	1,300.	40 60
Omaha	40	60	42	58	4,000.	-\$200.	49,458.	9,500.	3,600.	45. 55

COMMUNITY	Actual Ratio of Overseas Allotments As Between UPA-JDC (asper JDC-UPA agreement)		Ratio Between JDC-UPA fixed by Welfare Fund		Amount Awarded to UPA by Welfare Fund	Amt. due UPA (indicated by plus sign) or JDC (indicated by minus sign) on JDC-UPA agreement	Total Amt. raised by Community (Date indicates latest report)	Total Sum for Overseas (JDC and UPA)	Amount Received by UPA in '37	% in '37	
	UPA	JDC	UPA	JDC						UPA	JDC
NEW JERSEY											
Newark	40	60	50	50	\$24,000(T)	-\$4800.	\$103,465(7/5)	\$48,000.(T)	\$21,000.	50	50
Trenton	40	60	40.1	59.9	4,500.	-\$ 14.	26,320.	11,215.	2,000.	40	60
NEW YORK											
Buffalo	40	60	40	60	12,766(T)	—	41,000.		12,928.90(T)	—	—
Niagara Falls	40	60			800.		5,000.		600.	46	54
*Rochester	40	60							12,500.	—	—
*Schenectady	40	60							2,500(a/c)	50	50
Syracuse	40	60	40	60	7,400(T)	—	37,400.	18,500(T)	6,400.	—	—
*Troy	40	60							1,280.	40	60
NORTH CAROLINA											
*Asheville	40	60							500	33-1/3 UPA 66-2/3 JDC	
*Winston-Salem	40	60							667	40	60
OHIO											
Akron	40	60	40	60	5,040.	—	34,000.	12,600.	4,200.	40.	60.
Canton	40	60	40	60	3,600.	—	25,000.	9,000.	3,200.	40	60
* Cincinnati	40	60							35,000.	40	60
Cleveland	40	60	40	60	70,000.	—	340,000.(7.5)	175,000.	58,000.	40	60

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	Actual Ratio of Overseas Allotments As Between UPA-JDC (as per JDC-UPA)		Ratio Between JDC-UPA fixed by Welfare Fund		Amount Awarded to UPA by Welfare Fund	Amt. due UPA (indic- ated by plus sign) or JDC (indicated by minus sign) on JDC-UPA agreement	Total Amt. raised by Community (Date indic- ates latest report)	Total Sum for Overseas (JDC and UPA)	Amount Received by UPA in '37		% in '37	
	<u>UPA</u>	<u>JDC</u>	<u>UPA</u>	<u>JDC</u>							<u>UPA</u>	<u>JDC</u>
<u>OHIO (con't)</u>												
Columbus	40	60	40	60	\$12,000.	---		\$30,000.	\$11,000.		40	60
*Dayton	40	60							5,775.		-	-
*Toledo	40	60							11,500(T)		-	-
*Youngstown	40	60							8,000.		-	-
<u>Portland, Ore.</u>	40	60	40	60	13,292.31(T)	---	\$ 62,693.	33,230.(T)	10,000.		42	58
<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>												
*Altoona	40	60							2,000.		40	60
Erie	40	60	40	60	2,000.	---	\$ 12,200	\$ 5,000.	--		-	-
Harrisburg	40	60	40	60	3,800.		42,000.	9,500.	2,000.		40	60
Pittsburgh	40	60	40	60	JNF-\$385.50 40,000.	---	225,189(6/2)	100,000.	40,000.		40	60
Reading	40	60	40	60	3,600.(T)	---	12,000(8/12)	9,000.(T)	2,600.		40	60
Scranton	40	60	40	60	6,000.	---	20,800.	15,000.	4,800.		40	60
*Wilkes-Barre	40	60							2,400.		40	60
York	40	60	40	60	2,400.	---	6,000.	6,000.	1,500.		40	60
<u>TENNESSEE</u>												
*Chattanooga	40	60							1,200		-	-
*Memphis	40	60			6,000 (T)				3,600.		-	-
Nashville	40	60	40	60	5,000.	--	23,000(7/20)	12,500.	3,900.		40	60

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>Actual Ratio of Overseas Allotments A. Between UFA-JDC (asper JDC-UPA)</u>		<u>Ratio Between JDC-UPA fixed by Welfare Fund</u>		<u>Amount Accorded to UFA by Welfare Fund</u>	<u>Amt. due UPA (indicated by plus sign) or JDC (indicated by minus sign) on JDC-UPA agreement</u>	<u>Total Amt. raised by Community (Date indicates latest report)</u>	<u>Total Sum for Overseas (JDC and UPA)</u>	<u>Amount Received by UPA in '37</u>	<u>% in '37</u>
	<u>UPA</u>	<u>JDC</u>	<u>UPA</u>	<u>JDC</u>						<u>UPA</u> <u>JDC</u>
<u>TEXAS</u>										
Dallas	40	60	40	60	\$6,800.	--		\$17,000.	\$6,800.	40 60
Fort Worth	40	60			2,600.		\$13,000.		2,600.	40 60
Houston	40	60	40	60	11,130.	--	53,116.	27,825.	10,080.	40 60
San Antonio	40	60	36-1/3	63-2/3	4,000.	+ \$400.	29,981.34 (3/5)	11,000.	3,500.	35 65
Tyler	40	60			800.				1,000.	- -
Waco	40	60	40	60	1,853.33	--	7,300(5.17)	4,633.33	1,120.	40 60
<u>UTAH</u>										
Salt Lake City	40	60	40	60	3,000.	--	17,000.	7,500.	1,800.	42 58
<u>VIRGINIA</u>										
Richmond	40	60			11,000.		54,000		6,500.	-- --
<u>WASHINGTON</u>										
Centralia-Chehalis	40	60	40	60	210.00	--		525.	206.	40 60
Seattle	40	60	37 1/2	62 1/2	9,000.00	+ \$600.	56,000.	24,000.	6,000.	30 70
Tacoma	40	60	40	60	800.	--	4,000.	2,000.	600.	- -
					\$504,406.44	\$4,406.44	\$3,268,182.34	\$1,091,190.33	\$622,964.90	
					(complete with exception of Oakland & Stockton, Cal.)	+ \$19,486.	(Inc.)	(Inc.)		

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

JERUSALEM
SEPTEMBER 14 1938

SILVER
PALFUND
NEWYORK

IN VIEW OF INTERNATIONAL SITUATION IMPERATIVE CONCENTRATE
LARGE RESERVE PALESTINE FOR EMERGENCY STOP PLEASE REMIT
KEREN HAYESOD IMMEDIATELY LARGEST POSSIBLE ADVANCES ON ACCOUNT
OF PROCEEDS PRESENT CAMPAIGN CABLE EXECUTIVE

KAPLAN

The Goal For 1938: \$4,500,000

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD)
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)
EMERGENCY FUND (MIFAL BITZARON)
OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
For the Settlement in Palestine of Jews of Germany, Poland, Rumania and Other Lands

111 FIFTH AVE. CABLE ADDRESS—PALFUND NEW YORK CITY

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MICHAEL SCHAAP
ELIHU D. STONE
DAVID WERTHEIM

Judge Harry A. Hollzer
United States District Court
Federal Building
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Judge Hollzer,

Frequent reports that have come to me since my pleasant visit to Los Angeles earlier in the year have led me to believe that the urgent requirements of the United Palestine Appeal as of the Joint Distribution Committee would be met on a scale worthy of the community and reflective of the increasing needs abroad.

According to the report that is before me, there has been raised in subscriptions by the Los Angeles Jewish Community Council campaign the sum of \$358,400. Nevertheless the amount set aside for the United Palestine Appeal and Joint Distribution Committee totals only \$147,902, the amount to be allocated on a basis of 60% to the Joint Distribution Committee and 40% to the United Palestine Appeal.

In distributing the funds it raises, the Community Council is of course within its rights to determine locally the manner in which participating agencies shall share. However I regard the Community Council as the representative not merely of Los Angeles but of the United Palestine Appeal and the obligations which it has assumed for Palestine. From my observation of the generosity and the extent to which Los Angeles responded to the 1938 Welfare Fund drive, I am convinced that this year's unusual success was attributable directly and solely to the strong claim that the Joint Distribution Committee and United Palestine Appeal made upon the imagination of individual contributors. It is a source of the deepest regret therefore that these two agencies which were the basis for raising the unusually large sum, gained so little from the increased responsiveness of the community.

A Welfare Fund must gain in prestige and in effectiveness to the extent that its contributors feel that

"Let Every American Jew Measure His Gift in the Light of the Future He Is Creating For Jews in Palestine"

their wishes are executed in the allocation of funds.

I feel confident that if the urgent needs of the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal were placed before the community as a whole for an expression of opinion, not a minor but the major part of the funds raised this year would be set aside for these two agencies.

It may be pointed out that the total sum raised cannot be allocated since allowance has been made for shrinkage but the item of nine percent indicated for this purpose is far in excess of the experience in this field of other Welfare Fund communities. Moreover the Welfare Fund drive has been charged with items which the United Palestine Appeal could not have contemplated when it entered the Welfare Fund drive on the understanding that 40% of the total amount made available for overseas purposes would be set aside for its needs.

I hereby formally apply to the Los Angeles Jewish Community Council for a revision of the method and percentage of allocations determined upon at your meeting of September 13th with a view to a substantial increase in the amount to be made available to the United Palestine Appeal. Since the beginning of the year American Jewish leadership and the community as a whole has emphasized the responsibility resting upon American Jewry to meet the situation in Central and Eastern Europe and to provide for the increased needs in Palestine. Neither the Joint Distribution Committee nor the United Palestine Appeal can possibly translate into action the sentiments thus expressed unless a city with the large Jewish population of Los Angeles assumes in greater measure the responsibility that rests upon all of us.

I have always been and continue to be an advocate of the Welfare Fund idea because it lessens friction in the community and challenges every member of it to participate in a campaign for all major causes but the ability for the Welfare Fund to survive is dependent upon its satisfaction of the elementary needs of the major agencies which are at its foundation. Failure to meet such minimum obligations only encourages those elements of the community which do not appreciate the value of a unified campaign and which urge supplementary campaigns for various activities.

I am confident that you and your associates, to several of whom I am sending a copy of this letter, appreciate that I am as deeply interested in the continued success of the Los Angeles Jewish Community Council as in the urgent requirements of the United Palestine Appeal and the Jewish community in Palestine.

Confident that this request for a revision of allocations will be given utmost consideration, I am

Very cordially yours,

Abba Hillel Silver
National Chairman

The Goal For 1938: \$4,500,000

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD)
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MICHAEL SCHAAP
ELIHU D. STONE
DAVID WERTHEIM

September 15, 1938

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Last night there was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Zionist Organization of America which was unusually well attended. In addition to such New York members as Dr. Wise, Judge Rothenberg, Dr. Goldstein, Robert Szold, Mrs. Epstein and others there were Rabbi Israel of Baltimore, Rabbi Heller of Cincinnati, Rabbi Brickner of Cleveland, Elihu Stone of Boston, Harry Friedberg of Kansas City, David Bernstein of St. Louis and representatives from a number of other cities.

Dr. Goldman briefly reviewed the political and economic and security situation affecting Palestine, and gave his impressions of his visit to the country. He was followed by Margulies who reported information he had received in Palestine on the security situation.

I was then called upon for a report on the Antwerp conference. I tried to convey the earnest hope of the Executive that America would intensify its fund-raising activities. As background I conveyed on the basis of discussions I have had with various members of the Executive and others what I gathered to be the serious economic situation in Palestine, the grave needs for increased security and the demands made upon the Executive for funds with which to meet the distress arising out of the disturbances. I pointed out that it was upon the Jewish Agency Executive, aside from the normal activities of the Keren Hayesod or the Keren Kayemeth, that the burden of responsibility rested in the eyes of the Yishub for help in maintaining the economic machinery and of strengthening defence measures.

I pointed out that the agreements which the United Palestine Appeal had with the Joint Distribution Committee and the individual welfare funds prevented the large-scale Emergency Fund action which the Executive might have expected from America; but thought that consideration might be given to the subject of introducing the emergency situa-

"Let Every American Jew Measure His Gift in the Light of the Future He Is Creating For Jews in Palestine."

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

tion in such a way that the funds of the United Palestine Appeal might immediately be benefited, particularly through an intensification of the campaign activities that are to be put under way in the larger cities including Cincinnati and Chicago within the next few months.

Several members of the Executive felt that an attempt should be made through agreement with the Joint Distribution Committee and through special appeals to the Welfare Funds to provide special sums, particularly for defence activities.

But the consensus of opinion remains that the problem could not be tackled piecemeal but would have to be met with a complete understanding of the obligations involved in the agreements with the Joint Distribution Committee and Welfare Funds, and with an eye to the sentiment in the communities.

Dr. Wise felt that what was called for was an intensification of fund-raising which would have the complete support of all sections, particularly of the Zionist movement. He felt that the emergency was of such a character that other Zionist bodies, even though they have their own campaigns, ought in view of the circumstances to share in the responsibility for raising special additional funds. He therefore proposed that the suggestion be conveyed to the United Palestine Appeal that it meet with such other fund-raising groups as Hadassah and Gewerkschaften so that the latter may be made to feel not a passive but an active burden for helping to raise new money for the Emergency Fund under a plan to be worked out.

Dr. Wise also reported on a meeting held yesterday afternoon of the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees. It is believed possible that when Myron Taylor returns to America soon he will take the initiative in announcing a public appeal that may have as its objective a sum like \$25,000,000 or \$50,000,000. The President is merely waiting for the signal to give his own hearty public support to such a campaign. Necessarily this would affect the plans of both the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal for the coming year. Dr. Wise expressed the hope that the interests of Palestine would be adequately protected in such a fund-raising scheme, but also pointed out that there seemed to be a desire on the part of the Joint Distribution Committee leaders with the most sincere intentions in the world to see to it that the bulk of such money would accrue to the Joint Distribution Committee treasury.

In view of the presence at the meeting of representatives from other cities than New York I believe that the discussion was very helpful from the point of view of impressing upon Zionists their responsibility for proper

Dr. Abbe Hillel Silver

allocations to the United Palestine Appeal and for the protection of the United Palestine Appeal interests in each campaign city.

Rabbi Heller reported an increasing sentiment in his section for enlarged allotments to the Joint Distribution Committee. He, too, felt that a discussion of such matters as the emergency needs of the Jewish Agency and the enlarged demands upon the United Palestine Appeal should be held soon for the purpose of giving Zionist representatives a line to follow.


A resolution was adopted to recommend to the United Palestine Appeal with the cooperation of the Keren Hayesod, Keren Kayemeth, Hadassah and Gewerkschaften to devise a program which would make available larger funds for the needs of the Jewish Agency through the United Palestine Appeal.

Although considerable discussion was devoted to this subject there were other matters which required immediate attention affecting Zionist Organization problems so that it was not possible to get a wide expression of opinion as to the feasibility of special action for the emergency in Welfare Fund cities; but I was interested to hear a comment of Judge Harry Fisher of Chicago who felt that an emergency campaign in his city would seriously affect the forthcoming campaign and would have an adverse influence on the relation of the United Palestine Appeal to the Welfare Fund.

If such a conference is to be held I think its effectiveness would certainly be increased if it were attended by others in addition to New Yorkers.

What is your view of the situation?

Cordially yours,



Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM:FE

September 15, 1938

Mr. Henry Montor
United Palestine Appeal
111 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Montor:

I am very happy to know that you are back. I hope that you succeeded in getting some rest during your trip. The Conference was, I am sure, not of the "restful" kind. I was happy to get your vivid impressions of the Antwerp Conference.

Of course more money will have to be raised next year for Palestine. However, the most effective way to achieve this end is yet to be thought out. This particular moment is not the best one for laying plans. Perhaps, in a few weeks when the situation in Europe will have cleared up, (if it does) we will be in a better position to know what to do. Also, the report of the Woodhead Commission will have a very important bearing upon our plans. I know that the pressure for emergency drives is great but if the emergency drive of the Morning Journal is indicative of what they actually yield, the less said about them at the present time the better.

The JDC will, of course, not consent to any special emergency fund campaign for Palestine this year. I doubt, also, whether Welfare Funds have in their treasuries large reserves or unallocated funds which they would be willing to turn over to a Palestine emergency fund. It seems to me that we must think in terms of a emergency campaign, if at all, for 1939 - not for 1938. For the remaining three and a half months of this year, we must try to scrape together as much money as we possibly can and send it to Palestine. If a loan can be procured, such a loan should be made. But I understand that a loan of \$75,000 has already been made for the Palestine Pavilion - a loan, which you will recall, I strenuously opposed, principally because I realized Palestine's great need for all available capital. If the Jewish National Fund will consent to have its fifty percent, for the time being,

H. Montor

-2-

September 15, 1938

sent to the Keren Hayesod, so much the better. I suggest that you communicate with Dr. Goldstein about it.

If you feel that by sending special messages and telegrams to key people, a substantial sum of money can be made available for Palestine, please do it. However, try to avoid any "panic" note in your message.

I am writing to Dr. Jonah Wise to set a date when we can meet and talk over some of the matters which you raise in your letter.

I think that your suggestion that my New Year Message be sent to all the members of the National Council of the UPA is a good one. Please get it up in a proper format.

I approve of your reply to Mr. Stein of Milwaukee. We are now to have another headache added to all the others - that of the campaign for the Palestine Pavilion. We Zionists certainly have a genius for making our work difficult for ourselves....

By the way, have the Poale Zion discontinued their emergency drive in "The Day"? Wertheim and Hamlin promised me that their campaign would be discontinued by September 12.

The Morning Journal should be advised to discontinue their campaign right after the Holidays.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:RK

September 18, 1938

Mr. Henry Montor
United Palestine Appeal
111 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Montor:

The Golden Book also is destined to give us headaches during the year. Your letter from Mr. Elish Friedman is, I am afraid, the first of a whole flock which will come to you because, under the guise of Golden Book inscriptions, sanctioned by our agreement with the JDC, the JNF is launching its 1938-39 campaigns in welfare fund communities. Thus in our city, Mr. Iymach has already set a quota of \$7500 and has already allocated to each Zionist organization the amount of money it is to raise for the JNF by way of Golden Book inscriptions. Thus the JNF is smuggling in a campaign under another name. I suppose that you will have to go through the motions of taking the matter up with Mr. Mendel Fisher, receive from him denials and assurances - and the campaigns will go on.

The Vaad Bitachon is carrying on its campaign. It seems as if all organized Zionist units are determined to make the work of the UPA increasingly more difficult. Frankly, I am beginning to get pretty well fed up on the business.

Everybody talks about the need for unified large scale emergency action for Palestine and yet they proceed to fragmentize the work of money-raising for Palestine to a ridiculous degree. Our friends throughout the country are becoming more and more confused, bewildered - and resentful.

I wrote you about the Morning Journal Campaign yesterday. I am surprised to learn that the amount raised was actually much smaller than the small amount published in the paper. I am hoping that the appeal in the synagogues will yield some substantial results.

The Goal For 1938: \$4,500,000

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DAVID WERTHEIM

Henry Montor

-2-

9-16-38

What you write me about the possibility of Mr. Myron Taylor, upon his return to America taking the initiative in announcing a public appeal for refugees for a very large sum of money interests me greatly. That is the subject, you will recall, which I discussed with you and which I proposed to the JDC earlier in the year. That would be, in my judgment, the proper way to present the needs of our people both in Europe and in Palestine, - a large scale unified campaign for the needs of the JDC and the UPA, within or outside the framework of welfare funds. Please keep me informed about any further developments in regard to this matter.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:RK

P.S. What is the final set-up for Philadelphia? What allotments have they made to the UPA?

MINUTES OF MEETING OF ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

Wednesday, September 28, 1938 - 8 P.M.
111 Fifth Avenue, New York City
- - - - -

PRESENT: Mr. Louis Lipsky in the Chair; Leon Gellman, Leib Glantz, Dr. Solomon Goldman, Dr. Israel Goldstein, Rabbi Max Kirshblum, Rabbi I.M. Kowalsky, Abraham Krumbein, Dr. Harris J. Levine, Rabbi Irving Miller, Henry Montor, Charles Ress, Louis Rinsky, Judge Morris Rothenberg, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Jacob Sincoff, Sigmund Thau, Morris Weinberg, David Wertheim, Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

By Invitation: Samuel Blitz, Mendel Fisher, Morris Margulies, Dr. Meyer Rosoff, Alex Rothenberg, Sophie Udin.

Excuses for absence: Received from George Backer and Elihu D. Stone.
Minutes of Meeting of June 9, 1938: Adopted as circulated.

FINANCIAL REPORT

A report on the 1938 campaign of the United Palestine Appeal, from January 1 to September 28, 1938 was presented with explanations of income and expenditure by Mr. Montor. (Appendix A)

In describing the amounts already paid as service charges to the Zionist parties, Mr. Montor stated that of the \$9800 allotted to the Poale Zion, the sum of \$1100 is being turned back to the United Palestine Appeal as contributions by the Poale Zion members to the United Palestine Appeal. That is in accordance with the decision at the last annual convention of the Poale Zion to raise money from among its members for the Jewish National Fund, the Keren Hayesod and Gewerkschaften.

The special allocations include \$10,000, on account of \$25,000 due the American Friends of the Hebrew University. This money is turned over to the American Friends but is remitted to Palestine through the Jewish Agency.

The sum of \$2,500 has been turned over to the President's Advisory Committee for Political Refugees which includes Dr. Wise as one of its members. The Joint Distribution Committee has made a similar contribution, in fact a larger one, to this committee. Since the last meeting of the Administrative Committee it was felt by a number of the officers who had to deal with this matter as an emergency problem that the \$2,500 should be turned over to establish the status of the United Palestine Appeal within the framework of the committee.

Mr. Montor reported that a special earmarked gift of \$500. had been received by Dr. Wise personally the check being marked for transportation of refugees. Dr. Wise felt that this sum might well go to the Jewish Agency to use for the transportation of a refugee, and he had forwarded that sum to the Jewish Agency with specific instructions as to its use.

Mr. Montor pointed out that the financial report he presented does not include campaigns which may be in progress or that may have been initiated within the past month on which we have no reports. Reports by the auditors are based on pledges formally received from communities.

Mr. Sincoff asked if the administrative expenses did not seem a little too high for a nine-month period; he believed that last year the expenses were not as high although the income was not so much less.

Mr. Montor replied by reading from a comparative report (appendix B) which shows that insofar as expenses are concerned the national campaign for 1938 to date has cost \$103,721.40. The expenses for the same period in 1937 were \$103,867.44. The gross amount raised by the United Palestine Appeal in the country and in New York City including the net income of the Jewish National Fund, for the period from January 1, 1938 to date is \$1,779,510.77. The amount pledged in 1937 at the end of the same period was \$1,523,408.42.

Mr. Montor pointed out that at the beginning of the year the Administrative Committee fixed an expense budget of \$147,692. He believed the expenses would remain within that budget.

Dr. Silver said that he has been watching the budget very carefully and has had much correspondence with Mr. Montor about the necessity of staying within the budget. Dr. Silver suggested that in future the financial report be accompanied by a comparative report of the previous year.

It was moved, seconded and carried to accept the report rendered by Mr. Montor.

ADDITIONAL CAMPAIGNS FOR 1938

Reporting on the remaining campaigns for this year, Mr. Montor stated that the bulk of the campaigns numerically and in funds has already been held. However, there are a number of important campaigns to be held during this month and during the remaining months of the year as well as a number of smaller campaigns. There will probably be 200 to 300 more small campaigns this year than last owing to the fact that the communities were reached through the newly established regional system.

The major campaigns still to be held during 1938 include Philadelphia, Pa., which has set a far larger goal than in 1937; Chicago about which there had been doubt as to whether it would want to hold a campaign for 1938 as it had one in December 1937 which continued into the spring of 1938; Cincinnati, Buffalo, Rochester, Troy, Schenectady, Dallas and a number of other large communities.

Last year the United Palestine Appeal realized from the campaigns held between the period from September 20 to December 31, the sum of \$390,000. We can count on at least a similar amount and probably substantially more to accrue to us from the additional 1938 campaigns.

WELFARE FUNDS

The important problem not yet solved in the relation to Welfare Funds is that of receiving from the Welfare Funds the percentage of the totals to which we are entitled, Mr. Montor stated. An indication of the sentiment in some communities is offered in Cincinnati. Mr. Oscar Berman, who represents our interests there and Dr. James G. Heller have reported that a strenuous drive is being made in the city to reduce the percentage of the United Palestine Appeal in the Cincinnati allocations. We are fortunate in that,

in view of the agreement with the Joint Distribution Committee, regardless of the action locally taken, there will still be, as a result of the 1938 campaign, a 60-40 division. But what is happening there will have to be considered in relation to other campaigns: As Mr. Berman reports, there is a sentiment in the community, which is regrettably joined in by some who are not non or anti-Zionists, that the needs in Europe are of such emergency that they overshadow those in Palestine.

Referring to other problems which would have to be met in the coming year, particularly in relation to Welfare Funds, Mr. Montor spoke of the multiplicity of competitive campaigns for Palestine. As an example, he referred to a telephone conversation he had had during the day with Mr. Isidor Sobeloff, director of the Detroit Welfare Fund who stated that a campaign for the Emergency Fund had been initiated, and wanted to know where the United Palestine Appeal stood in view of the fact that we are a member of the Welfare Fund and had committed ourselves to have no supplementary campaigns. Under the agreement with the Welfare Funds, Mr. Montor explained, he had no other recourse than to tell Mr. Sobeloff that the United Palestine Appeal could not countenance a special Emergency Fund campaign in Detroit. Mr. Sobeloff had been informed of the emergency drive by Mr. Lawrence Crohn, President of the Zionist District of Detroit.

Dr. Silver inquired whether the national headquarters of the ZOA had written to the Districts regarding this matter. The answer was in the negative Mr. Margulies believed, however, that it was the Poale Zion emergency fund to which the district was responding.

Mr. Montor said that the question had been raised before; that the director of the Springfield, Mass., Welfare Fund had called to say that the Zionist Region of New England had launched an Emergency Fund campaign, and that Springfield was willing to have this campaign with the understanding that the amount due the United Palestine Appeal would be held against whatever would be raised for the Emergency Fund.

Mr. Margulies reported that some of the Zionist Districts felt that they had been ignored because they had not been urged to have an Emergency Fund campaign. They had, accordingly, reacted spontaneously to whatever Emergency Fund was initiated.

Mr. Lipsky said that what is involved in the problem is the creation of a united front that would affect all issues relating to Palestine.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN AND "NIGHT OF STARS"

Mr. Blitz reporting on the New York Campaign of the United Palestine Appeal and on "Night of Stars", the principal fall activity, said that there had already been obtained for the "Night of Stars Yearbook" advertising to the amount of \$47,000, which is \$15,000 ahead of last year for the same period. There is a ticket account outstanding of about \$42,000. It appears that the net profit will be about \$60,000, which will be an increase of about \$10,000 over last year.

Mr. Blitz also stated that the New York campaign has thus far had cash receipts \$132,000 ahead of last year for the same period. The New York UPA raised the sum of \$513,103.57 in 1937 while \$543,961.31 was obtained in 1938 - this not including the amount expected from "Night of Stars" and other sources.

RENEWAL OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN KEREN HAYESOD AND KEREN KAYEMETH

Referring to the 1939 United Palestine Appeal, the Chairman pointed out that the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth are required to give each other notice of renewal of the agreement in principle. He suggested that such notice be made part of the record. He explained that if there are any changes in the relations between the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth they must be made part of the new contract. Legally the United Palestine Appeal is a partnership corporation which renews its contract from year to year and makes new terms if so desired, and establishes the United Palestine Appeal practically at the time when the United Palestine Appeal Conference is held. Therefore it is necessary that the Keren Kayemeth and Keren Hayesod notify one the other that the question of the renewal of the contract should be taken up at once. Whatever may be decided in the United Palestine Appeal or whatever may be decided by the contracting parties will have to be canalized into this contract between the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth. All conditions will have to be decided upon in advance of the contract being made.

Dr. Wise asked if the agreement between the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth is not considered by the Jewish Agency. Mr. Lipsky explained that each organization takes the matter up with Jerusalem. He believed that last year the Jewish Agency intervened in the matter of the Emergency Fund.

Mr. Montor explained that it was the Jewish Agency for the Keren Hayesod and Mr. Ussishkin for the Jewish National Fund who decided how the fund in America was to be divided. Mr. Lipsky stated that by an agreement between ourselves we left the matter of division to Jerusalem. We have agreed between ourselves that on certain matters we are bound by Jerusalem.

Mr. Lipsky emphasized that the United Palestine Appeal as such had no power to fix the terms of the agreement which remained solely between the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth.

Dr. Silver suggested that the meeting be utilized, however, for a joint discussion so that the organizations may have the judgment of this body, and then if found acceptable incorporate the decisions in the final contract.

Mr. Lipsky said that it is taken for granted that, ample notice being given here to the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth, the contract between the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth should be renewed, taking into consideration certain changes that may be proposed. It is thus left open and does not go by default. The question of the agreement is officially raised.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS - MIZRACHI

Among items of the forthcoming agreement that were discussed was the subject of relations with other organizations outside of the K.H. and K.K.L.

Mr. Montor explained that the Mizrachi is the only organization outside of the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth that receives an appropriation from the United Palestine Appeal for work in Palestine.

Mr. Lipsky pointed out that the arrangement with the Mizrahi is made by the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth in order to insure the cooperation of the Mizrahi in the United Palestine Appeal campaign, that is the merging of Mizrahi work in the United Palestine Appeal.

Mr. Montor remarked that there have been a number of comments that the Mizrahi Women's Organization was running a campaign which interfered with the United Palestine Appeal. Mizrahi has contended that it has no control of the Women's Organization and ^{that} the Women's Organization was not mentioned in the agreement. However, they do conduct a campaign which nets between \$40,000 and \$50,000 to Palestine. This should be kept in mind when new arrangements are made with Mizrahi.

Mr. Lipsky declared that when arrangements were made with Mizrahi we took it for granted that all the forces of the Mizrahi Organization would give their services to the United Palestine Appeal. The Mizrahi in contributing strength and support to the United Palestine Appeal was deprived of the cooperation of its women. That must be taken into consideration when making new arrangements.

Dr. Silver said that the money raised by the Women's Organization should be credited to the United Palestine Appeal and the item taken into consideration in allotments to Mizrahi.

Rabbi Kowalsky stated that the Mizrahi Women's Organization has a definite program in Palestine, that the \$60,000 given to Mizrahi is for the general Mizrahi work in Palestine; that Mizrahi gave up its own campaign in lieu of this \$60,000; that the money which the women are raising does not go for general purposes.

Rabbi Miller felt that we could not draw a distinction or create a ruling as to the relationship between Mizrahi and the Mizrahi Women's Organization when we ourselves have a situation that we cannot control - Hadassah, the women's branch of the Z.O.A.

Dr. Silver remarked that the difference was that Hadassah is not a beneficiary of our campaign, whereas Mizrahi is.

Rabbi Miller said that Hadassah is the official Women's Organization of the Zionist Organization of America; that the ZOA has a contract with Hadassah whereby it recognizes Hadassah as the official women's organization and whereby it will not create any other women's group. It means, therefore, that all the women's forces that would otherwise accrue to the ZOA forces, are channelized through Hadassah for Palestine. Hadassah collected \$800,000 last year for its purposes in Palestine. If we are satisfied that that proposition is fair, why raise the question with the Mizrahi which also has a Women's organization and which also has certain special projects in Palestine?

Mr. Lipsky pointed out again that the Administrative Committee of the UPA has no authority to make a contract between the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth, but the Board of Directors has the right to make recommendations, and the authority of the United Palestine Appeal as the body that raises the funds will have weight with the contracting parties. Therefore any proposal should be made in the form of a recommendation to the contracting parties in making the new agreement.

Dr. Goldman stated that the General Zionists have no institutions in Palestine for which they as an organization are campaigning for funds. Therefore the question of Hadassah is not pertinent to this discussion. He was not expressing an opinion as to whether Mizrachi should receive an allocation or not but simply trying to clarify the matter. Whereas the Histadruth has institutions in Palestine, the Gewerkschaften works for these institutions. Therefore the Gewerkschaften receives no allocation from the United Palestine Appeal. The General Zionists have no special institutions in Palestine; therefore Hadassah can do what it pleases insofar as it does not come to the United Palestine Appeal for funds. However the Mizrachi is a beneficiary of the United Palestine Appeal. Therefore in drawing up the agreement this question will have to be considered -- unfortunately on a party basis if it is to be considered at all.

Mr. Lipsky explained that what we are considering now is - on what basis was the \$60,000 allocation made to the Mizrachi? It was made on the assumption that Mizrachi would hold no campaigns of its own and on the amount that its workers could bring to the United Palestine Appeal. Therefore, when the agreement is made, the question must be decided whether we expect only the men to be considered as their workers, or the men and the women. In the matter of the ZOA it was a matter of record that the Hadassah workers were not taken into consideration - only the ZOA workers.

Mr. Gellman asserted that when the arrangement was made it was not expected that the United Palestine Appeal would raise more than \$1,000,000. Mr. Lipsky replied that \$60,000 was a fixed amount regardless of the amount raised by the United Palestine Appeal.

Mr. Gellman urged that a larger allotment to Mizrachi for 1939 be considered. But, he added, even if Mizrachi were allotted a larger allocation, it could not speak for the Women's Organization.

It was agreed that in the opinion of the Administrative Committee the new contract between the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth should take into account the work of the Mizrachi Women's Organization and other aspects of the relation to the Mizrachi Organization.

SERVICE CHARGES AND ZIONIST PARTIES

Mr. Lipsky reported that Mr. Kaplan in Antwerp projected a budget for the Jewish Agency twice the size of the Budget of the preceding year. Out of a total budget of \$5,000,000 for the Jewish Agency for next year, America was expected to provide at least half. A similar sum would have to be made available to the Keren Kayemeth, making a total of \$5,000,000. It is obvious that with the various groups in the United States running their own campaigns, we cannot raise twice as much. It was suggested that there might be a way of having these parallel campaigns agree to give a percentage of their own collections to the Keren Hayesod or to the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth. For example, the Hadassah collects in the course of a year \$800,000. Of this \$600,000 is its fixed budget; the rest of it is made up of allocations that may or may not be made. It might, therefore, be asked of Hadassah that a percentage of its total collections should go into the emergency budget of the Jewish Agency. The same thing holds good with the other organizations. This might also hold good with respect to the Zionist Organizations, insofar as their service charges to the U.P.A. are concerned.

Dr. Goldman moved that a request be made to these organizations to reconsider their budgets and incomes for the year, and decide just what they can do to reduce the allocation from the United Palestine Appeal

Mr. Blitz asked if, in making arrangements with the Zionist Organization of America, it was not agreed that the ZOA would not have any fund-raising efforts of its own.

The chairman stated that there was nothing in the agreement whereby the Zionist Organization of America was prohibited from raising funds for itself. It was not permitted to raise funds for Palestine.

With further reference to a contribution by the Zionist organizations to the United Palestine Appeal Dr. Silver said that a gesture of this kind would be very helpful from more than one point of view; that one of the stumbling blocks that were encountered in this campaign is this large item that the United Palestine Appeal sets aside for Zionist organizations; that an action of this kind would create a better "stimmung" all around.

It was voted that the Administrative Committee earnestly recommend to the organizations which receive service charges that they consider to what extent it may be possible for them to lessen these charges as their contribution toward the larger fund expected of America this year.

The vote was unanimous except for the dissenting votes of Messrs. Gellman and Kowalsky.

EXPENSES

Dr. Wise felt that if we suggest a reduction in the expenses of the Zionist organizations, we should also suggest a reduction in the expenses of the two major organizations which raise the funds and which are partners of this operation. He felt that it might be possible to say we will spend \$25,000 to \$50,000 less in the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth and make that the contribution of the two dominant partners of the United Palestine Appeal.

The Chairman remarked that the Administrative Committee can at any time take up for consideration the reduction of the administrative expenses, but one could not start with the assumption that the expenses are inflated.

Dr. Silver explained that the cases are not similar, as one involves a reduction in allotment and the other is a reduction in expenses for the very campaign which brings in the money. Dr. Goldman agreed with Dr. Silver. It was pointed out that the Keren Hayesod as such has no expense account. There are only two organizations that incur expenses -- the Jewish National Fund and the United Palestine Appeal.

Dr. Silver said that he could not speak for the budget of the Jewish National Fund. As far as the budget of the United Palestine Appeal is concerned, there was a budget committee at the beginning of the year to which a budget was presented. The budget was carefully studied and the budget was adopted at the meeting of the Administrative Committee, and that budget has been adhered to. The budget that was adopted was for \$147,692.

So far we have spent only \$103,721.40. Perhaps this budget could be pared down.

Dr. Wise pointed out that this does not include the outlay of the Keren Kayemeth.

Dr. Silver said that there will be submitted by the end of the year a budget for 1939; and he hopes that the committee would go through that budget with a fine pencil. Dr. Silver felt that the 1938 budget has proved a very conservative one because our expenses during the year up to now indicate that the budget was very carefully planned. A budget for the administration of a campaign is quite a different story than a subsidy given to an organization, and the two ought not to be put in the same category.

Dr. Goldman felt that in the future in the report presented to this committee, the expenses of the New York campaign plus the expenses of campaigns in all cities where the United Palestine Appeal conducts independent campaigns, should be given to us.

Mr. Lipsky explained that this question has arisen many times and it would be valuable if it were applicable to all organizations raising funds. This question was raised by Nathan Straus who was not aware of the fact that all the accounting of the Joint Distribution Committee was done on the basis of net. There might be, however, for our own inspection some idea of what it actually costs.

Judge Rathenborg felt that we would be making a mistake to follow this course. At one time we had a system by which the national office controlled the expenditures in all cities. The Joint Distribution Committee, on the contrary always had a system whereby it received the net, and never asked any questions. And we were criticized because we had such a large expense. We then adopted the system maintained by the Joint Distribution Committee and improved the situation by doing so, he believed if we are going into the question as to local expenditures, then we must be in a position to control them. If we endeavor to control them we will have a job on our hands impossible to fulfill. We must assume that the local people are as interested in holding down expenses as we are. In every city where there are campaigns there are responsible men heading them.

Mr. Montor thought that the principal inference of the comments is that the expenses incurred by the national office are excessive. It is often mistakenly assumed, he said, that when a Welfare Fund gives money to the United Palestine Appeal, the latter has had not one single cent of expense. On that theory he would recommend that the office of the United Palestine Appeal be discontinued because the money would come in automatically.

There is a system of regions in the United States conducted by eight men. These men go into the communities, establish campaigns, and in many places see to it that we get an adequate share. The national office can only contact through the mails. As far as literature and speakers are concerned, it is the national office which carries the expense. Detroit raised \$490,000, but it had Mr. Lipsky, Dr. Silver, Judge Lewis, Alexander Easterman and several other UPA speakers in two weeks. In the case of most of these particular speakers we had only railroad expenses, but in many other cases we pay speakers' fees. As far as literature is concerned we sent a total of some 500,000 pieces to the various communities.

But, in fact the field representatives of the U.P.A. the literature, speakers, films and other assistance provided have a direct bearing on the amounts made available to the U.P.A. in Welfare Fund cities or elsewhere.

It is often assumed that the will to aid Palestine is inborn in Jews. It is not. Mr. Montor stated that he had been ready to suggest that expenses be increased for 1939 and not decreased because of increasing resistance to proper Palestine allotments. The Joint Distribution Committee is adopting a program more intelligent and even more widespread than in previous years. It has gone in for a series of conferences, and other activities which the United Palestine Appeal would not undertake for fear of criticism for expenses. With the Joint Distribution Committee expenditures are no object. We are going to have a serious problem to withstand the claim that Palestine does not need large sums today. This cry comes from many Zionists, and not only from non-Zionists. That is why, Mr. Montor stated, he recommended that we assume more expense for local communities because in many of them we must educate our own Zionists who are not prepared to fight even for 40% for the United Palestine Appeal.

It was agreed that if any recommendations are to be made with regard to the budget of the United Palestine Appeal or its constituent organizations, these recommendations be made to the contracting parties for the 1939 United Palestine Appeal.

Mr. Blitz pointed out that insofar as New York U.P.A. expenses are concerned, the original budget and later additions were passed upon and approved by Mr. Lampert and Mr. Jacobi.

Mr. Gellman asserted that Mr. Montor was bringing minor matters to the attention of the Administrative Committee instead of dealing with bigger things. He felt also that Mr. Montor was discriminating against Mizrachi in his remarks. Dr. Silver replied that the Administrative Committee discusses everything that is of interest to the United Palestine Appeal; he did not think that it was fair to say that there is discrimination.

Mr. Sincoff declared that he had studied the collection of funds for the past few years, and he felt that in Mr. Montor and in Mr. Blitz we have directors of whom we might be proud. Their reports of all activities should be recognized by this Administrative Committee.

CLARIFICATION OF RELATIONS BETWEEN UPA AND JNF

Mr. Montor felt, in view of the matters that have been discussed regarding recommendations to the contracting parties for 1939, that it were wise to bring up some of the problems that the United Palestine Appeal has had. One of them concerns the relations between the Jewish National Fund and the United Palestine Appeal. We have 2,000 campaigns initiated throughout the country but the great bulk of the money comes from 150 communities which are organized as Welfare Funds. These 150 communities raise at least 80% of all the money from these 2,000 communities, and all of them are organized as Welfare Funds. We present ourselves to the Welfare Funds as the United Palestine Appeal. They have a right to believe that we are a United Palestine Appeal. However conflicts arise continually regarding one or another Palestine organization. From time to time the competitive character of the Jewish National Fund creates a problem. As a case in point Mr. Montor cited a situation in St. Louis, Mo. David Bernstein, President of the Zionist District there, came to the office and asked for clarification. The Jewish National Fund in St. Louis had been asked to conduct a campaign

for the Golden Book. Those organizing the campaign believe, and rightly so, that the Golden Book certificates are a traditional collection and recognized as such between the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal. But when the agreement between the JDC and UPA was written and signed it was understood that the traditional collections would not take the form of large-scale organized campaigns. Mr. Berenstein in discussing the St. Louis situation, said such a Golden Book campaign would raise problems between the United Palestine Appeal and the Welfare Fund. He was opposed to it. He wanted a decision from the United Palestine Appeal. Mr. Montor pointed out that the only thing he could say to Mr. Berenstein was that, although the Golden Book certificates were traditional collections, it would be unfair to the Welfare Fund to have a campaign conducted through Golden Book certificates.

There is no occasion for these problems to arise. It should be arranged before the 1939 UPA campaign begins as to what the Jewish National Fund can do and what the United Palestine Appeal can do. The communities are saturated with Palestine appeals. In the long run we are accumulating a great deal of resentment toward Palestine which we cannot afford at this time.

The chairman suggested that Mr. Montor supply both the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth with a list of his criticisms and his constructive suggestions for elimination of friction.

Dr. Silver reported that he had a long talk with Dr. Goldstein which he hoped would contribute to a greater clarification of the situation in the future -- that is if the United Palestine Appeal would not be confronted with faits accomplis. If when the Jewish National Fund is contemplating a special action involving fund-raising, it would give the United Palestine Appeal the courtesy of consulting it before that project is announced, the necessary adjustments might be made. We perhaps could give advice as to how the project could be launched without creating irritation. However, the way it is done is that the project is launched, and the United Palestine Appeal is confronted with a fait accompli. These things are very unpleasant. If the organization trusted us as partners and consulted with us before projects are announced, many of the difficulties could be avoided. And the same is true, Dr. Silver continued of the Mizrachi and Gewerkschaften.

Dr. Silver said,

We had difficulty, with the numerous emergency campaigns during the last few months which would not have developed if there were complete, mutual confidence between the United Palestine Appeal and the various Zionist organizations.

Mr. Lipsky again stated that if the United Palestine Appeal management has certain suggestions for clarification in the contract with regard to the Jewish National Fund, it should make these suggestions in written form.

X Dr. Silver said, in reference to the Golden Book, that when he signed the JDC-UPA agreement he had in mind that there were occasional inscriptions. He never conceived of the idea that this would serve as an excuse for a minor campaign. He said that, if the Jewish National Fund, proposing to make of this a minor campaign, would have come to him and explained what they expected to do, they could have discussed the thing. But,

the first thing he knew, there was a big announcement that such a project had been launched. This created a great deal of embarrassment between the UPA and the JDC; the Golden Book inscriptions had been a particular item under discussion before the contract was signed, and he had assured the JDC that they would simply take the form of occasional inscriptions. He felt that he did not want to be put in that position again.

Dr. Goldstein stated that all appreciate the difficulty of Dr. Silver with the Joint Distribution Committee. But it should be said that they submitted to the Joint Distribution Committee a list of items which constituted the Jewish National Fund traditional activities, and these items included the Golden Book. He said that if he had been aware of Dr. Silver's discussions with the Joint Distribution Committee on the special point of the Golden Book, then, of course, they could have been guided by that. Unfortunately he was not present at that meeting. They therefore felt free to go ahead.

Dr. Goldstein further said with regard to the campaign for the Golden Book that anything in the program of the Jewish National Fund needs to be conducted with intensity and with the utmost possible chances of success; it is a question whether intensifying an activity brings it in the category of a campaign. Dr. Goldstein felt that the root of the matter lies in the fact that the Jewish National Fund was not aware of the discussion raised on the Golden Book, and therefore Dr. Silver's suggestion is very well taken; namely that there be consultation so as to establish a proper understanding not only of the items included but to the extent to which these items are to be exploited. -- Mr. Lipsky suggested that that should be incorporated in the agreement. If a particular item, prohibition or permission, is not incorporated the Jewish National Fund believes that it has the right to go ahead.

Dr. Silver said that something more vital is involved. It has been the practice of the Jewish National Fund annually to announce a special project. As long as they insist upon launching a special campaign for a special project every year we will have that same argument as long as we will have agreements with the Joint Distribution Committee. The Joint Distribution Committee will not make agreements for a joint campaign with the understanding that the Jewish National Fund will be permitted to launch a little campaign of its own.

Judge Rothenberg pointed out that this discussion occurs every year. He remembered very distinctly having made the proposal that there be consultation between the United Palestine Appeal and the Jewish National Fund managements. That was agreed to but apparently it never happens.

It was agreed that suggestions for the clarification of the relations between the United Palestine Appeal and the Jewish National Fund be submitted to the Committee of the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth when for discussion for the 1939 agreement governing the U.P.A.

DR. GOLDMAN'S LETTER TO DR. SILVER

Dr. Silver advised that he had received a letter from Dr. Goldman as President of the Zionist Organization of America. He felt that the points contained in the letter should be presented to this body. The chairman read the letter (attached-Appendix C).

Following comment by the Chairman and Rabbi Miller as to what purpose would be served by a conference of Palestine fund-raising groups.

Dr. Silver remarked that a conference could not be called unless some concrete proposals were to be presented to it. He asked whether it was contemplated to attempt to bring within the scope of the United Palestine Appeal the Gewerkschaften campaign and any or all of the other Palestine campaigns. Dr. Goldman said that what was intended was the coordination with the UPA of these campaigns.

Dr. Wise said that many matters would have to be considered before a conference could be called. Its essential purpose should be to emphasize the \$5,000,000 budget demanded for the Jewish Agency at Antwerp. The public had received the erroneous impression that America would be called upon for only \$2,500,000, whereas this was not even half the picture since the needs of the Keren Kayemeth would also have to be provided by the UPA. An agreement with the JDC and the possible place of the UPA in a possible great campaign sponsored by the President's Advisory Committee for Refugees had to be taken into consideration. In Dr. Wise's view, it would be helpful if Dr. Weizmann could see Mr. George Rublee and impress upon him the urgency of a large sum for Palestine if the President's Committee does finally decide upon a campaign. A sum between \$25,000,000 and \$75,000,000 would be asked. The UPA should ask for a minimum of \$10,000,000. In the meantime the JDC was going ahead with plans for an intensive campaign on a broader scale than ever before. If a President's Committee campaign is held, the JDC plans to ask for a major share. Dr. Wise felt that Dr. Silver, Dr. Goldstein, Dr. Goldman and Mr. Lipsky ought to seek the earliest possible conference with the Joint Distribution Committee. He did what he could in conversation with the leaders before the meeting of the President's committee of a couple weeks ago. He did not feel that the UPA ought to summon a conference at this time but should await the result of the President's Committee and Mr. Taylor's discussion of the attempt to secure a great fund.

The chairman pointed out that, the question raised in Dr. Goldman's letter has to do with the relations between the United Palestine Appeal and the various Zionist organizations going out to raise funds. If we can unify all the agencies that are raising funds for Palestine and establish some sort of an understanding, that would be the first step toward proceeding further in case the President's Committee decides on a campaign.

Dr. Silver reported that he had had a conference this morning with Rabbi Jonah Wise about this matter. Dr. Silver said that the conference of the Plan and Scope Committee which the JDC recently held was simply an experimental conference to find out what ideas the Joint Distribution had for the coming year. They have done nothing about the 1939 campaign. They do not know the nature of the campaign they want to launch. They also want to wait until they hear from Mr. Taylor. As soon as the situation clarifies they will be in a position to decide what they want to do and we will know what we want to do.

Dr. Silver said that he is in favor of calling a conference but he thought that the conference would be more fruitful and more productive of good if we had some idea of what our plans for 1939 are likely to be. Our work for this year is largely over. Our commitments are made. He felt that, if it were decided to have a conference, the date should be left pending further developments of the situation.

Dr. Wise asked if he was wrong in believing that there was an idea of launching a special great emergency fund. Dr. Goldman explained that the intention was to enlarge the scope of the 1939 campaign but not launch an emergency fund now.

Dr. Silver stated that as far as an emergency campaign for Palestine for 1938 is concerned, that is ruled out. We cannot have it for many reasons. First of all, we are committed to the Joint Distribution Committee, and they will not sanction an emergency drive, and if they do it will be on the basis of 60% for them. We must not forget that communities in America are still paying on their 1938 pledges. We know what emergency campaigns actually yield. He felt however, that our 1939 campaign ought to be on an emergency basis. Whether it is done through a Taylor campaign (which he hoped it would be) or whether it is done jointly by the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal or both, it must be done on a much higher level than this year. All consideration that we give to the subject ought to be in terms of 1939. Therefore if it is decided to hold such a conference, the date ought not to be fixed until such time as we have something concrete to go on.

Dr. Goldman stated that that was exactly what was intended by the resolution of the Z.O.A. He did not feel that the Executive of the Zionist Organization of America wanted us to go into an emergency campaign in 1938. It was felt that in view of the greater needs of Palestine and the budget adopted at Antwerp the 1939 campaign would have to be a much larger campaign than this year. There was felt a need for coordination among the various fund-raising agencies. Tonight we hear of some conflict between the Keren Kayemeth and the United Palestine Appeal. There are conflicts between Hadassah and the United Palestine Appeal. Dr. Goldman said that in Chicago they are presented every year with a campaign of Hadassah. The Welfare Fund want to deduct that from the United Palestine Appeal allotment. There was a deduction made last year because of the Rothschild Hospital and because of the Eddie Cantor campaign. Therefore it was felt that there ought to be some coordination. Then there was also what Dr. Wise reported of Mr. Taylor's campaign. All these items made us feel that there should be a conference of all of the fund-raising agencies to discuss the problem. He felt though that Dr. Silver was right and that we should wait until we hear from Mr. Taylor as to what the President has in mind.

It will be equally important for us to reach an understanding with the Joint Distribution Committee. We may have to press them for a better agreement in view of the needs of Palestine.

Judge Rothenberg asked, in view of Dr. Goldman's statement that the Executive of the Zionist Organization of America did not expect us to launch an emergency effort, what was the reason for the emergency effort that had been launched.

Dr. Goldman said that he himself had criticized the emergency effort that was made. The explanation was that the Zionist Organization of America was no party to it and the United Palestine Appeal was no party to it.

Mr. Montor pointed out that there were a number of emergency campaigns launched. The only one to which the United Palestine Appeal had any relationship was the one launched by the "Jewish Morning Journal" at the request of

the New York United Palestine Appeal with the understanding that it had nothing to do with any other city. All the money is considered part of the New York City campaign and was designed as supplementary income.

At the same time the Vaad Bitachon had an emergency campaign throughout the United States. After the "Morning Journal" launched its campaign the Gewerkschaften undertook to announce through "The Day" another emergency effort. At the same time an emergency drive was launched by the Palestine Protective League. All of these made appeals to the communities.

This miscellany of appeals has only served to emphasize to the communities, Mr. Montor said, that the United Palestine Appeal is a misnomer. It represents only the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth. The Gewerkschaften in its propaganda, literature and speeches makes it appear that the United Palestine Appeal also helps Palestine. The Hadassah conducts a very great campaign that rivals that of the United Palestine Appeal. Then there is the Vaad Bitachon which approaches all communities.

An injunction has been put upon American Jewry by Dr. Weizmann that American Jewry raise more money. But sight is lost of the fact that American Jewry is raising more money but in channels other than those of the central campaign instrument.

Mr. Lipsky explained that Dr. Weizmann in urging American Jews to do more meant more money for the Executive of the Jewish Agency. Dr. Wise agreed, saying if Hadassah raised \$8,000,000 for Hadassah Hospital, it would not carry one step further the needs of the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth.

Palestine and the Jewish Agency for emergency purposes require for next year a far greater budget, Mr. Montor pointed out. The Zionist groups are not united. Unless we can unite these groups we cannot raise more money. There are great sections which stay away from the United Palestine Appeal, which participate only through lip service. Mr. Montor felt that a conference is necessary if it is only to impress upon Zionists their relation and obligation to the United Palestine Appeal. We have a serious problem facing us in 1939. Every person who is here is convinced that Palestine needs more money; but we have not persuaded the country of that. At the Joint Distribution Committee Plan and Scope Conference one suggestion was made that the agreement next year be 65-35, and a sharp comment was made that that was far too much for Palestine. This new determination of the JDC to break away from any ties with the UPA is bound up with what seems on the surface a very persuasive argument that European Jewry needs much larger funds. The UPA must educate our own Zionists to insist that the United Palestine Appeal get an adequate proportion and that the overseas causes get a proper ratio from the Welfare Funds. The Zionists do not always play an important part in the Welfare Fund communities. The Zionist districts say when they are charged with negligence that they have not been consulted. Let us call for that cooperation, because they are the only organized group we can call upon. A conference would have a great deal of value, if it is solely to teach and train our own Zionists that in the struggle of 1939 their constant vigilance and militancy are required.

Rabbi Miller felt that we were confusing two issues. If it is only a question of bringing home to the Zionists the need for unity at this moment, then that is the function that the annual National Conference for

Palestine is supposed to perform. If it hasn't performed that function it should be our business to arrange the conference so that it will do this. We are facing a different problem. That is, that we have to raise at least \$5,000,000 next year and we do not see our way clear to raise it; and it may be necessary, for example, to change our methods entirely. Maybe we cannot afford to enter into any agreements with the Joint Distribution Committee. Maybe we cannot afford to work through the Welfare Funds. Maybe we will have to conduct an emergency campaign on such a level as to rid ourselves of the leaders of Welfare Funds and go out for a special campaign for Palestine. He felt that that was what the projected conference should have in mind.

Mr. Wertheim said that when we talk about Zionist funds we cannot put Hadassah on the same level with Gewerkschaften. The Gewerkschaften is not a Zionist fund. But the Poale Zion is a part of the Gewerkschaften campaign. The contributors to Gewerkschaften including many trade union groups are not necessarily Zionists and they cannot be negotiated with on the same basis. They have no relation to the Zionist funds. All you can talk about is the Zionist group which participates in the Gewerkschaften campaign. It is different with Hadassah which is distinctly a Zionist organization.

The chairman stated that it is understood, with regard to the proposals that may emanate from the President's Advisory Committee for a large campaign, that that matter will be taken up by the United Palestine Appeal when it achieves clearer form. With regard to relations with the Joint Distribution Committee and Welfare Funds we will appoint committees, as usual, to take up these matters.

What is proposed in Dr. Goldman's letter - he continued, has two sides: the suggestion of the Zionist Organization of America that a conference be called of the United Palestine Appeal and all fund-raising agencies for Palestine with a view to submitting to them the emergency needs outlined by Dr. Weizmann as to what the Executive of the Jewish Agency will need next year; and submitting to all these agencies the problem of how they can cooperate to increase that amount of money. Has not the Gewerkschaften, which is raising funds for Palestine, some interest and concern in this problem that faces the Executive of the Jewish Agency? Hasn't the Hadassah some interest in this matter?

Mr. Lipsky felt that if the United Palestine Appeal will call a conference of all these agencies, including Vaad Bitachon, which he said is an instrument of the Executive of the Jewish Agency, we can find some way through which the income for the Executive's budget may be increased.

Dr. Wise felt that if we call a conference now we will simply be thwarted in our desire to have a conference later, that we should wait a little and within a week or ten days we may know something more definite.

Approval was voted for the calling of such a conference, the date of which is to be fixed by the United Palestine Appeal.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO EMERGENCY NEEDS

Mr. Lipsky suggested, (saying that he had also discussed this with Mr. Eliezer Kaplan) that, in view of the fact that the Executive will require twice as much money from the United States as last year and in view of the fact that the budgets of Hadassah and Gewerkschaften have not yet been fixed, we place before these bodies the proposal that they add on to their budgets a certain percentage to be used for the purposes of the Executive of the Jewish Agency.

ALLOTMENTS FROM WELFARE FUNDS AND PERCENTAGES

Dr. Silver said that even if we do not have a Taylor campaign there is a possibility of getting substantially larger sums of money. Where we have lost out and where the Joint Distribution Committee has lost out is in the relatively small percentage which many Welfare Funds in the United States have appropriated for overseas. There are a million and a half to two millions more that the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal should have had if the Welfare Funds had given us a fair percentage of the money already raised. He felt that we make a mistake in pressing the question of percentage too much (in relation to the JDC). The problem is not a percentage problem. The Joint Distribution Committee does not want to get more money from the United Palestine Appeal. The Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal want to get more money from the country. If, for example, Taylor should launch a campaign for \$25,000,000, and we are offered 33%, he would take it. Percentages should not be made the touchstone in our negotiations, Dr. Silver emphasized, but the total amount which we ought to get.

VAAD BITACHON

Mr. Montor stated that there are still a number of emergency fund campaigns going on, and the United Palestine Appeal is called upon by various communities, particularly Welfare Funds to express its attitude toward them. For instance there is the Vaad Bitachon campaign, which has addressed itself to many cities.

Dr. Rosoff was called upon to report on the Vaad Bitachon campaign. He said that the Vaad Bitachon was started two years ago. When Mr. Kaplan was here it was discussed with him. They agreed to approach only individuals where they knew they would not be interfering with the United Palestine Appeal campaign. The first \$5,000 was offered to the United Palestine Appeal to be sent by it to the Agency. The idea was that the United Palestine Appeal was to tell Dr. Rosoff's group what to do. But the UPA declined to take

the money and remit it. Up to the present moment they have raised \$55,000, which has been sent to Palestine. They are getting another \$5,000 tomorrow, and an additional \$5,000 shortly. He believed that they would be able to send a total of \$100,000. He said his group is willing to take all the suggestions of the United Palestine Appeal. He assured the committee that this is the only organized form of raising money for this purpose. In one case, he said they received \$100 from a Welfare Fund, which they returned so that they would not interfere with any other Palestine causes.

Dr. Silver asked whether it was originally contemplated to launch campaigns. Dr. Rosoff replied in the negative.

Mr. Lipsky stated that the members of the committee are Messrs. Rocker, Szold, Hamlin, himself and Dr. Rosoff, Chairman. It was at the request of Mr. Robert Szold and himself that Dr. Rosoff was made Chairman of the campaign. At the beginning there was someone sent here by the name of Feinstein who went to different cities with confidential letters to a few individuals and obtained contributions in most cases without public knowledge at all. The secrecy of the operation, he said, is indicated by the fact that in Chicago Dr. A.K. Epstein raised \$10,000 without anybody being aware of the fact that he was raising it. (Dr. Goldman indicated dissent).

Mr. Lipsky stated that some months ago the Zionist Organization of America had had under consideration the Mifal Bitzaron. It was abandoned. At the last meeting of the Executive of the ZOA they agreed to utilize the Mifal Bitzaron to get Zionists individually to make contributions to the defense fund. With reference to the Vaad Bitachon, he said that he relied upon Miss Yudin as to the methods used.

Miss Yudin asserted that only individuals were approached by the Vaad Bitachon-- never districts; that there were two very secret meetings held during the Detroit Convention and they once had a meeting in connection with a Zionist regional meeting in Boston. Those individuals who had been contacted by Mr. Feinstein were asked to contribute more money.

Saying that he could not agree to the accuracy of the versions presented to the meeting as to how the Vaad Bitachon raised its money, Mr. Montor said that he wanted an opinion on the type of answers he has been giving to Welfare Fund communities, in which he stated that the United Palestine Appeal is definitely opposed to any emergency fund campaign which is not approved by the Welfare Fund. Should that reply be changed? Inasmuch as no effort is being made to coordinate these campaigns with the United Palestine Appeal we must take definite action to protect our relationship to Welfare Funds.

Mr. Lipsky denied that the defense fund could be called an emergency fund. He wanted to exonerate Dr. Rosoff's committee, expressing the view that it had dealt only with individuals.

Mr. Blitz stated that Dr. Rosoff did send telegrams to some Zionist districts, asking them to take action for the Vaad Bitachon. One of these telegrams reached the Brownsville Zionist district, which asked Dr. Silver and Dr. Goldman to put an end to the chaos in fund-raising.

Dr. Silver said that the fact that nothing is heard of contacts with districts does not mean that these things do not take place. We get individual protests or the responsibility for the supplementary appeals is put on the UPA without vocal protest for the time being.

Mr. Lipsky felt that he could say on behalf of Dr. Rosoff's committee that no letters will go out excepting to individuals.

Dr. Silver asked that the Vaad Bitachon take no action before consulting with the U.P.A. Dr. Rosoff said that he would be very glad to do so. He again referred to his offer of the first \$5,000, and Dr. Silver replied that United Palestine Appeal could not handle the Vaad Bitachon.

Mr. Lipsky pointed out that the Executive of the Zionist Organization of America recently decided to address every member of the organization individually and to ask each individual, over and above his contribution to the United Palestine Appeal, to make a contribution to the defense fund.

Dr. Silver felt that this matter should have been discussed at one of the meetings of the U.P.A. since fund-raising was involved.

Dr. Goldstein asked what the relationship is between the Vaad Bitachon and the Mifal Bitzaron, to which the United Palestine Appeal contributed almost \$1,000,000. He asked if it isn't a fact that out of this Mifal Bitzaron a substantial sum goes for the very purposes covered by the

Vaad Bitachon. The United Palestine Appeal should be consulted before the Jewish Agency sends representatives over for any purpose, especially when fund-raising is involved.

Mr. Montor expressed the belief that a distinction has to be made between two entirely different funds. The money from the Vaad Bitachon does not go through the coffers of the Jewish Agency. The report of the Jewish Agency expenditures for the nine months ending June 30, 1938 shows that the Jewish Agency expended £35,378 for security alone during that period. This had nothing whatever to do with the Vaad Bitachon. The money sent from here by Vaad Bitachon goes to a proper agency, but it does not go to the Jewish Agency, Mr. Montor contended.

Dr. Silver pointed out that our interest in this matter is neither to approve nor to disapprove this particular project. All that we are interested in is that this project be not converted in the communities into another campaign. The zeal of individuals sometimes carries them away. This activity was to be carried on by word of mouth. But in the last few months we have been getting comebacks that it is being conducted on a much larger scale; we now ask that it be stopped or that the over-zealous friends be checked. It is not advisable in general that this, particular effort become a public matter.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

It was moved, seconded and carried that the officers be empowered to fix the date and place of the annual Conference of the United Palestine Appeal.

LOAN

It was suggested, in view of the emergency in Palestine that we make a loan to be repaid from future income.

Mr. Montor reported that a cable urging remittance of large sums was sent by Eliezer Kaplan but that this had reference only to the emergency needs of the Jewish Agency. It was felt that we might in answer to that call obtain a loan of \$150,000 to be sent to the Emergency Fund of the Jewish Agency exclusively through the regular channels of the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth, and that the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth shares would wait until later, when more funds were available.

Dr. Goldstein said that as he recalled the cable, Mr. Kaplan premised this request upon the imminence of war. It may, however, well be that in the next twenty-four hours the international situation may be eased, and the request in that instance would probably be waived so that it may not be in point just now.

Mr. Lipsky felt that if a loan could be made and sent in the regular course of business, it would help the Agency a great deal.

Mr. Montor said that the money should be sent for emergency purposes through the regular channels, but specifically for emergency purposes. But after comments by Dr. Goldstein, Mr. Lipsky and Dr. Wise, it was the consensus of opinion that if we are to make this loan of \$150,000 we should send \$50,000 each for the regular funds of the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth, and \$50,000 for the Emergency Fund. It was decided to cable Jerusalem whether a loan was desired, inasmuch as this would have to be paid out of current income.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the officers of the U.P.A. be authorized in their discretion to make a loan not exceeding \$150,000, to be sent to Palestine as an advance on account of the shares in the U.P.A. of the Keren Hayesod, Keren Kayemeth and Emergency Fund of the Jewish Agency.

LEON BLUM COLONY

Mr. Montor said that he wanted put into the record the relationship of the Leon Blum Colony to the United Palestine Appeal. In 1936 there was a LDE Fund which was supposed to be within the confines of the United Palestine Appeal. However, income was never reported to the United Palestine Appeal and was never considered part of the income of the United Palestine Appeal. He thought it would be helpful if the minutes carried a definite assurance of what is to happen with the money for the Leon Blum Colony, so that a similar incident ~~xxxxxx~~ could not be repeated.

Dr. Goldstein gave assurance that the campaign for the Leon Blum Colony is raising funds for purposes within the United Palestine Appeal; and monies that have come into the Jewish National Fund for that Colony have been remitted to the United Palestine Appeal and that all such funds will be duly reported and remitted.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:20 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Florence Eitelberg

REPORT ON 1938 CAMPAIGN OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
FROM JANUARY 1, 1938 TO SEPTEMBER 28, 1938

BALANCE IN BANK AS OF

<u>INCOME:</u>	<u>AMOUNT RAISED</u>	<u>CASH COLLECTED</u>	<u>PLEDGES RECEIVABLE</u>
United Palestine Appeal	\$1,501,004.53*	\$862,454.94**	638,549.59
Jewish National Fund	185,761.25	185,761.25	
(Gross: 244,371.42			
Youth Aliyah-transferred			
by Hadasah direct to			
Palestine; \$319,646.42			
<u>Totals</u>	<u>\$1,686,765.78</u>	<u>1,048,216.19</u>	<u>638,549.59</u>
<u>TOTAL INCOME</u>	- - - - -	- - - - -	<u>\$1,048,216.19</u>

DISBURSEMENTS:

ALLOCATIONS:

Palestine Foundation Fund, Inc.....	\$250,000.	
For Palestine Emergency Fund.....	125,000.	\$375,000.
Jewish National Fund	250,000.	
For Palestine Emergency Fund.....	125,000.	\$375,000.
Mizrachi Organization of America.....		43,000.
		<u>\$793,000.</u>

TOTAL ALLOCATIONS

PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICE CHARGE:

Zionist Organization of America.....	42,323.81	
Mizrachi Organization of America.....	7,000.00	
Ponle Zion-Zeire Zion	7,000.00	\$ 56,323.81

SPECIAL ALLOCATIONS

American Friends of Hebrew University	10,000.00	
President's Committee for Political		
Refugees	2,500.00	
Jewish Agency for transportation of		
refugees	500.00	\$ 13,000.00

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES \$ 103,721.40

ADVANCE FOR CAMPAIGN:

Fieldman's Revolving Fund	\$1,650.00		
Tri-State U.J.A.....	125.00		
TWA-Deposit Account.....	425.00		
Postage Fund.....	200.00		
Petty Cash Fund	283.18		
Sundry advances	1,447.86	4,131.04	970,176.25

BALANCE IN BANK AS OF SEPT. 28, 1938 \$ 78,039.94

*National Pledges:		1,048,788.21	
Greater New York- Gross	\$543,961.31		
Less Expenses.....	91,744.99		
Greater New York Net		452,216.32	
<u>Total</u>		<u>\$ 1,501,004.53</u>	

**Includes \$285,000- received from Greater New York Campaign.

(APPENDIX B)
COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL REPORT OF
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
For the Campaign Periods
From January 1, 1938 to September 28, 1938
and
From January 1, 1937 to September 30, 1937

	<u>AMOUNT 1938</u>	<u>PLEDGES 1937</u>	<u>COLLECTIONS ON PLEDGES</u>		<u>EXPENSES</u>	
			<u>1938</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1937</u>
National Campaign	\$1,048,788.21	\$852,609.79	\$577,454.94	\$460,897.54	\$103,721.40	\$103,867.44
Greater New York Campaign (Gross)	543,961.31	513,103.57	446,737.57*	314,554.84	91,744.99	73,738.05
Jewish National Fund	<u>185,761.25*</u>	<u>157,695.06</u>	<u>185,761.25*</u>	<u>157,695.06</u>		
<u>TOTALS</u>	\$1,778,510.77	\$1,523,408.42	\$1,209,953.76	\$933,147.44	\$195,466.39	\$177,605.49

* Figures are as of August 31, 1938 - later figures are not available.

Includes approximately \$37,700. on deposit with treasurers in the combined drives.

(The 1937 figure is exclusive of amounts held by treasurers of trade campaigns in the combined drives.)

AMOUNT RAISED AND REMITTED BY HADASSAH DIRECTLY TO PALESTINE FOR YOUTH ALIYAH

<u>1938</u>	<u>1937</u>
\$319,646.42	\$114,745.64

<u>Allotments</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1937</u>
Palestine Foundation Fund Inc.	\$250,000.	\$181,666.66
Jewish National Fund	250,000.	181,666.66
Palestine Emergency Fund	250,000.	181,666.66
Mizrachi Palestine Fund	43,000.	45,000.00
Mizrachi Organization	7,000.*	7,000.00*
Zionist Organization of America	42,323.81*	43,416.66*
Poale Zion-Zere Zion	<u>7,000.00*</u>	<u>7,000.00*</u>
Total	\$ 849,323.81	\$647,416.66

*Service Payments

September 22, 1938

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Zionist Organization of America held on Wednesday evening, September 14th, reports on the Palestine situation were presented by Margulies and myself. I also called upon Henry Montor for a brief resume of the Keren Hayesod Conference at Antwerp.

From these reports it was evident that the situation in Palestine is of such a nature as to require extraordinary action. At the same time we all realize that it is essential to unify our forces, which are now so greatly confused by competitive campaigns which draw attention away from the central functions of the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth.

After a thorough discussion of what the Zionist forces might do to express themselves adequately and concretely for the time being and in the campaigns to be held in 1939, a resolution was adopted that a conference of all Zionist forces be summoned for the purpose of adopting some action to which the Zionist groups would give not only lip service but actual aid. It was therefore suggested that, in addition to the United Palestine Appeal, Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth representatives, there be brought into the scope of this conference bodies like the Gewerkshafte and Hadassah, which are now raising funds for their own purposes but which ought to be made to feel an obligation for the special needs of the Jewish Agency.

During the discussion, reference was made to the agreements of various kinds delimiting the possibilities of action of the United Palestine Appeal. There was no intention, of course, to infringe upon these agreements, but a question arose as to what affect the present emergency might have not only upon the funds to be raised during the balance of the year in such cities as Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, etc., but upon the amount of money the United Palestine Appeal might expect from the new campaigns, which would probably be initiated in November and December for 1939.

At Antwerp Dr. Weizmann called us together to discuss the situation in America. He pleaded with us with an earnestness that made a deep impression upon everybody present that somehow we should take action that would enable America to provide its appropriate share of next year's budget. As you have noted, Kaplan presented a budget of \$5,000,000 for the Jewish Agency for the coming year. This is exclusive of the requirements of the Keren Kayemeth. If the United Palestine Appeal is to provide

September 23, 1938

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise
35 E. 62nd St.
New York, N .Y.

My dear Jonah:

I was very happy to have had a chance to chat with you yesterday. Since our meeting, much has happened in the world to allay our fears. In all probability we may now proceed on the assumption that there will be no war. I shall be East again on October 7 and shall communicate with you at that time.

In the meantime, I have been receiving notices of various meetings which are to be held, regional or otherwise, either of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds or of the JDC. The Board of Directors of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds will meet in Pittsburgh on October 15 and 16 and on the agenda which I received this morning, is the item "The Relation of Local Welfare Fund Budgeting to Overseas Agencies for 1939". It seems to me highly desirable that at all such meetings, you and I or our representatives stress the subject which we discussed, namely, the imperative duty on the part of welfare funds to set aside a larger percentage of their total income for overseas needs. We should hammer away at this thought constantly. As long as emergency conditions exist in world Jewry, the overseas relief agencies are entitled to emergency consideration in the allocation of funds. My thought is that a minimum of sixty percent should be set. This is not too high. Some of the larger communities already approximate this percentage. All the communities should be brought in line on this basis.

With all good wishes for a Gamar Chasima Tovo, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

October 9, 1938

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise
Joint Distribution Committee
100 E. 42nd St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Jonah:

I had hoped to see you on Friday afternoon, but your own absence from the office in the early part of the day and the necessity of my staying in the office here during the whole afternoon discussing the emergency situation that had arisen prevented our meeting.

I should like you to consider this a formal request from me as National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal to you as Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee Campaign for a meeting between the representatives of the two organizations to discuss cooperation between us for the year 1939. From my own experience in Welfare Funds and from the requests for information that have come to me as to whether there is to be a renewal of an agreement between the United Palestine Appeal and Joint Distribution Committee for 1939 I believe that the country expects us to discuss the situation and arrive at a decision which can be made known at an early date.

There are many campaigns whose income is described as for 1939 which are now being planned or actually conducted. Many more will be launched before the first of the year. To prevent confusion and to permit the widest degree of activity on the part of the two organizations with respect to 1939 campaigns I would suggest that a meeting between the representatives of the United Palestine Appeal and Joint Distribution Committee be held at the earliest possible moment. Perhaps the date could be fixed before the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds to be held in Pittsburgh next Saturday night. It is probable that the subject of the 1939 overseas campaigns will be discussed by this meeting. It would be helpful if, prior to the meeting, the two primary organizations involved had discussed the issue between them.

You might telegram to me in Cleveland as to when we could meet and as to how many representatives you think the United Palestine Appeal and Joint Distribution Committee ought to designate for such a meeting, or you might wish to telephone Henry Montor, who will communicate with me immediately.

With kindest regards, I am

Very cordially yours,

Abba Hillel Silver
National Chairman

WRHS



Dictated by Dr. Silver, but
signed in his absence.

[Oct 11, 1938]

From Meyer Steinglass
Provisional Committee
on Palestine Policy
111 Fifth Avenue
Al. 4 - 3600

Tuesday Afternoon Papers - Oct. 11.

Wednesday Morning Papers - Oct. 12.

OUTSTANDING AMERICAN CHRISTIAN LEADERS APPEAL TO CHAMBERLAIN

NOT TO ABANDON SOLEMN PLEDGE TO JEWS FOR REBUILDING OF

PALESTINE

- - - - -

Cablegram Signed By More than 30 High Church Dignitaries and Lay
Figures Warns Prime Minister Not "To Surrender to Forces of
Violence and Hatred In Hour When Persecuted Jews Look To
Palestine as Chief Hope"

- - - - -

A plea was addressed today by cablegram directly to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain by more than thirty of the foremost Christian church and lay leaders in the United States urging the British Government not to abandon its pledges to the Jewish people for the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine stressing the fact that the stoppage of Jewish immigration and the repudiation of the Balfour Declaration and the League of Nations Mandate would be tantamount to a violation of "a sacred trust in behalf of the Christian world".

The cable to Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that the radical revision of Palestine policy now being considered by the British Government which would include the complete stoppage of Jewish immigration would be a cruel blow to many distressed Jews who look to "Palestine as their chief and almost sole hope."

Not only would abandonment by Great Britain of her pledges to the Jewish world reduce them to despair, but such a course would be regarded as "a surrender to the forces of violence and hatred now sweeping the world," the Christian leaders declared.

Included among the signatories of the message to Prime Minister Chamberlain were Bishop George Craig Stewart of Chicago; Bishop James E. Freeman of Washington, D.C.; Bishop Ralph Spaulding Cushman of the Denver area; Bishop Paul Jones of Antioch College; former Governor Alfred E. Smith, District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, George Gordon Battle and Bishop William T. Capers of the Diocese of West Texas, San Antonio, Texas.

Text Of Cablegram To Prime Minister

The following is the text of the cablegram sent to the British Prime Minister by the Christian leaders:

"WE THE UNDERSIGNED MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN FAITH ARE PROFOUNDLY DISTURBED BY REPORTS THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS PREPARED TO ABANDON ITS PLEDGE TO THE JEWISH PEOPLE MADE THROUGH THE BALFOUR DECLARATION AND EMBODIED IN THE PALESTINE MANDATE TO MAKE POSSIBLE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE. THIS RESPONSIBILITY WAS ACCEPTED BY GREAT BRITAIN AS A SACRED TRUST IN BEHALF OF THE CHRISTIAN WORLD.

"HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF JEWS NOW IN PALESTINE HAVE STAKED THEIR LIVES AND FORTUNES ON THEIR FAITH IN GREAT BRITAIN. IN RELIANCE ON BRITISH HONOR MILLIONS OF JEWS HAVE ENTRUSTED THE DESTINY OF THEIR PEOPLE TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. INTO THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME THEY HAVE POURED BLOOD AND TREASURE AND THEIR MAGNIFICENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS, MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL HAVE WON THE HIGH REGARD OF THE CHRISTIAN WORLD. NOT ONLY HAVE THE ARAB PEOPLE IN PALESTINE GREATLY BENEFITED BY THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MANDATE, THEIR POLITICAL, CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS BEEN FULLY PROTECTED? BUT THEY HAVE FREELY ENJOYED ALL THE FRUITS OF JEWISH ACHIEVEMENT.

"TODAY IN THE HOUR OF THEIR AGONY, THE PERSECUTED VICTIMS OF BLIND HATE LOOK TO PALESTINE AS THEIR CHIEF AND ALMOST SOLE HOPE. THE ABANDONMENT BY GREAT BRITAIN OF HER PLEDGES TO THE JEWISH WORLD WOULD REDUCE THEM TO DESPAIR. IN OUR SOLEMN JUDGMENT SUCH A COURSE WOULD BE REGARDED BY THE ENTIRE WORLD AS A SURRENDER TO THE FORCES OF VIOLENCE AND HATRED NOW SWEEPING THE WORLD; IT WOULD BE A BLOW TO CHRISTIAN HONOR, AND A MOST DAMAGING BLOW TO THE PRESTIGE OF GREAT BRITAIN WHICH HOLDS THIS HONOR IN HER KEEPING.

"AS FRIENDS OF GREAT BRITAIN WE URGE UPON HER GOVERNMENT TO SAFEGUARD HER TRUST, TO HOLD FAST TO THE MANDATE AND THE BALFOUR DECLARATION AND TO LEND EVERY ASSISTANCE TO THE JEWISH PEOPLE IN THE TASK OF ESTABLISHING THEIR HOMELAND IN PALESTINE

Leaders Who Signed Appeal to Chamberlain

REVEREND WILLIAM H. ALLISON CONSULTANT IN CHURCH HISTORY WASHINGTON D C
GEORGE GORDON BATTLE ATTORNEY NEW YORK CITY
DOCTOR D. C. BODDITT SECRETARY DIRECTOR CHRISTIAN CHURCHES OF KENTUCKY
REVEREND J W GAMMACK PRESIDENT SOUTHERN BAPTIST EDUCATION ASSOCIATION FORT
UNION VIRGINIA
BISHOP WILLIAM T CAPERS BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE OF WEST TEXAS SAN ANTONIO TEXAS
DOCTOR RUFUS E CLEMENT PRESIDENT ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLANTA GEORGIA
DOCTOR HENRY H CRANE ELM PARK METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH DETROIT MICHIGAN
BISHOP RALPH SPAULDING CUSHMAN BISHOP OF DENVER AREA METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH COLORADO
REVEREND LARIMORE D. DENISE PRESIDENT PRESBYTERIAN OMAHA SEMINARY OMAHA
NEBRASKA
BISHOP PAUL DE SCHWEINITZ MORAVIAN CHURCH BETHLEHEM PENNSYLVANIA
HONORABLE THOMAS E DEWEY DISTRICT ATTORNEY NEW YORK CITY
DOCTOR FRID EASTMAN CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY CHICAGO ILLINOIS
DOCTOR FREDERICK MAY ELIOT PRESIDENT AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION BOSTON
MASSACHUSETTS
REVEREND HARLAND R FREEMAN PRESIDENT ADRIAN COLLEGE ADRIAN MICHIGAN
REVEREND BLISS FORBUSH VICE CHAIRMAN GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE RELIGIOUS
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS BALTIMORE MARYLAND
BISHOP JAMES E. FREEMAN BISHOP OF WASHINGTON WASHINGTON DC

WILLIAM E GARDNER SECRETARY NATIONAL YOUNG PEOPLES CHRISTIAN UNION BOSTON
MASSACHUSETTS
REVEREND DOCTOR L W GORBEL PRESIDENT EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED CHURCH CHICAGO
ILLINOIS
JUDGE CARROLL HAYES NEW YORK CITY
DOCTOR JOHN HAYNES HOLMES COMMUNITY CHURCH NEW YORK CITY
BISHOP IVAN LEE HOLT FORMER PRESIDENT FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF
CHRIST IN AMERICA ST LOUIS MISSOURI
BISHOP FREDERIC D HOWDEN BISHOP OF NEW MEXICO AND SOUTHWEST TEXAS ALBUQUERQUE
NEW MEXICO
BISHOP PAUL JONES ANTIOCH COLLEGE YELLOW SPRING OHIO
REVEREND DOCTOR WILLIAM E LAMPE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF GENERAL SYNOD OF
EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED CHURCH PHILADELPHIA
DOCTOR WILLIAM H LEACH EDITOR PUBLISHER CHURCH MANAGEMENT CLEVELAND OHIO
REVEREND PAUL MARTIN REGISTRAR SECRETARY EMERITUS PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL
SEMINARY NEW JERSEY
BISHOP FRANK A MCELWAIN PROFESSOR PASTORAL THEOLOGY SEABURYWESTERN THEOLOGICAL
SEMINARY EVANSTON ILLINOIS
DOCTOR EDWARD L PARSONS PRESIDENT OF CHRISTIAN LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA
REVEREND DOCTOR DANIEL A POLING EDITOR CHRISTIAN HERALD PHILADELPHIA PENNA
REVEREND DOCTOR GEORGE W RICHARDS LANCASTER PENNSYLVANIA
REVEREND DOCTOR FRANCIS H ROWLEY PRESIDENT AMERICAN HUMANE EDUCATION SOCIETY
BOSTON
ALFRED E SMITH NEW YORK
REVEREND DOCTOR RALPH W SOCKMAN NEW YORK
BISHOP GEORGE CRAIG STEWART BISHOP OF CHICAGO
REVEREND E H STRANAHAN PROFESSOR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION FRIENDS UNIVERSITY
WICHITA KANSAS
PROFESSOR SAMUEL ZWEMER PROFESSOR OF THE HISTORY OF RELIGION AND CHRISTIAN
MISSIONS THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

Morris Margulies,
Secretary

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LEADING EDITORIAL PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER
OF TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11TH.

BRITAIN MUST KEEP HER PLEDGE

"The increasingly serious situation in Palestine, which is Great Britain's problem, calls for a strong reminder to that Government of the agreement whereby the United States must be consulted before any change is made in the British Mandate held under the League of Nations.

There have been disturbing indications that the British might be preparing to abandon, in effect, their pledge of a national home for the Jews, as contained in the Balfour Declaration, and to accept the harsh proposals of the Iraq Foreign Minister for the stoppage of Jewish immigration and the setting up of an Arab State. This would consign the Jews to the hopeless lot of a permanent minority subject to grave oppression.

To picture their fate it is necessary only to note the outrages that have been committed by the Arabs, and the virtual reign of terror they have been conducting during the last few months. Only yesterday the so-called Arab Defense Committee warned the Zionist Federation and the Jewish Agency for Palestine immigration of the "worst of calamities" in store, should the Jews persist in seeking their rights. There was a plain threat of retaliation upon members of their race in Arab countries, even should the British protect them in Palestine.

It is well to recall at this time the Palestine Mandate Convention, signed and ratified between the United States and Great Britain thirteen years ago during the Administration of President Coolidge. The League Mandate given to Great Britain makes her, in effect, a trustee of the Jewish people in Palestine. Confiding in this solemn compact, many Jewish citizens of America have gone to Palestine to find a new home. It would be unthinkable that Britain should now betray these citizens, and the others of their race from many different lands, were it not for the British Government's recent aboutface in the case of other oppressed minorities.

In their case, it is true, there existed no direct legal obligation such as is imposed by the 1925 convention. But our Government certainly should stand ready to insist that no decision affecting the Welfare of the Jews in Palestine be taken without full consultation with Washington. In other words, we entered into this agreement with the full intention of keeping it, and we expect England to maintain to the letter her promise to the United States and to the Jewish people in Palestine."

The Goal For 1938: \$4,500,000

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD)
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)
EMERGENCY FUND (MIFAL BITZARON)
OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
For the Settlement in Palestine of Jews of Germany, Poland, Rumania and Other Lands

111 FIFTH AVE. CABLE ADDRESS—PALFUND NEW YORK CITY

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October 14, 1948

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
Hotel Schenley
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Dr. Silver:

Last night when I was in Washington in connection with the emergency situation I attended a dinner given by Edmund I. Kaufmann who, as you know, is one of the most important figures in Washington and is also a member of the Plan and Scope Committee of the Joint Distribution Committee.

On the basis of your wire as to the reaction of Dr. Wise and Mr. Lipsky to the proposal of a joint allocations committee, I discussed with them and with Doctors Goldstein and Goldman, who were present at the dinner, the conversation I had with Mr. Lurie some time ago on the proposal referred to in your telegram. But in the nature of such dinner parties, which started out as a private caucus between five of us, this one ended up in what was virtually a meeting in which the participants included Henry Monsky, Samuel A. Goldsmith, Morris Simon of Washington, D. C., and Edmund Kaufmann.

Goldsmith stated that he also had heard that the Joint Distribution Committee had been discussing the possibilities of a separate drive outside the Welfare Funds. This seemed incredible to men like Kaufmann, Simon and Monsky who, though sympathetic to the Joint Distribution Committee as to the United Palestine Appeal, believe that any organization, trying to step out of the Welfare Funds to raise money for its own purposes, could not possibly succeed. Those associated with the building of Welfare Funds, they felt, were more attached to the Welfare Fund idea than to the Joint Distribution Committee regardless of how much loyalty they might have to it. To judge by the sentiment expressed at Washington last night, this will be reflected in the meeting of the Board of the Council.

All those present (not referring, of course, to Dr. Wise, Lipsky, etc.) believed it essential that the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal come to an understanding before the 1939 campaigns were held so that the community will not be disrupted by competition between the two organizations. They did not seem to be so much concerned

"Let Every American Jew Measure His Gift in the Light of the Future He Is Creating For Jews in Palestine"

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Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

about the ratio of division as about the existence of an agreement, whatever its character.

All those present when confronted with the proposal of an allocations committee, which would decide nationally how the money raised by local Welfare Funds was to be distributed, resented the suggestion. They felt that they should have the right on the basis of the previous agreement between the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal to state locally how the funds should be divided.

Mr. Lipsky and Dr. Goldstein did not seem favorably disposed to the idea of an allocations committee. They felt it would be much more advantageous to leave the decision to the local communities.

Considering the fact that men like Sam Goldsmith, Edmund Kaufmann and Henry Monsky expressed the conviction that the Joint Distribution Committee would be harming both itself and the community by stepping out of the Welfare Funds, any intention that the Joint Distribution Committee may have had to conduct a separate campaign seems doomed to failure.

I am wondering whether you have heard directly in Cleveland in reply to the letter that you sent to Rabbi Jonah Wise asking him formally and officially for a meeting between representatives of the United Palestine Appeal and Joint Distribution Committee to discuss the 1939 campaign. No reply has been received in this office. I attach herewith a copy of the letter. I think that the record of this letter is important because there may be some who may find it difficult to believe that after two successive attempts on your part to discuss the matter, no response was forthcoming from the Joint Distribution Committee.

Attached herewith is material that was recently compiled to show how much of Welfare Fund income was set aside for overseas purposes.

If the Board of the Council feels that some agreement should be arrived at between the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal, and acts so as to make impossible the departure of the Joint Distribution Committee from the Welfare Fund structure, perhaps a program along the following lines could be worked out:

- (1) Representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and of a selected group of leaders of Welfare Fund communities to meet soon for the purpose of determining a total goal which American Jewry ought to be called upon to provide in 1939.
- (2) Either recommend or suggest to the meeting referred to above the necessity on the part of each Welfare Fund, because of

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

the grave emergency situation and regardless of local problems and needs, to set aside for the year 1939 a minimum of 65% of the funds raised for overseas purposes.

- (3) The Joint Distribution Committee, United Palestine Appeal and Council to work out a program of cooperative relationship and activity that will serve two purposes:

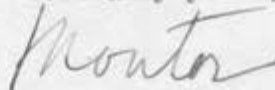
A. Make available to key communities, which do not have such leadership, competent and experienced campaign directors who can enable these communities to raise the amounts which the local wealth justified.

B. Eliminate some part of the duplication and overlapping that are responsible for unnecessary expenditures and that often irritate the smaller communities. As an example of what I have in mind I refer to the action of the United Palestine Appeal in sending to Schenectady to conduct its 1938 campaign one of our field directors who is to stay on the spot for three or four weeks to enable the community to raise three times what it did in 1937. We cannot do this for all the communities that need such help, but if the Joint Distribution Committee and United Palestine Appeal could agree to protect each others interests in certain areas or in certain communities, the visit of one man should be sufficient to cover the needs of overseas purposes.

- (4) The Joint Distribution Committee, United Palestine Appeal and representatives of the Welfare Funds to consider a program of interrelated propaganda in all its phases that will arouse the country to a consciousness of the larger amounts needs and of the means to get such sums. Since all three groups must benefit from the results of such a campaign it would be a duplication of expenditure for each to attempt a large-scale campaign of this nature on its own.

I am terribly sorry that I could not come to Pittsburgh, for I felt that I would make a number of valuable contacts, but since Lurie felt the way he did, and of course quite justifiably from his point of view, I could do nothing about it.

Cordially yours,



Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM:FE

The Goal For 1938: \$4,500,000

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD)
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October 14, 1938

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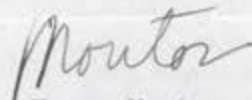
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Schenley
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Dr. Silver:

Attached herewith is a copy of a statement that was prepared at the request of Miss Blanche Renard of the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds, indicating the manner in which funds have been raised by and for the United Palestine Appeal.

We have included under the item Welfare Funds many communities which are not members of the Council but which are nevertheless deemed to be Welfare Funds by the local communities.

Cordially yours,



Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM.SB

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 EDWIN B. MEISNER, *St. Louis*
 IRVING MILLER, *Far Rockaway*
 CHARLES W. MORRIS, *Louisville*
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October 14, 1938

Miss Blandine Renard
Council of Federations and Welfare Funds
165 West 46 Street
New York City

Dear Miss Renard:

The following is the information
which you requested:

1936

National income (apart from New York City)	\$ 1,576,156.57	
Youth Aliyah is included in this sum for		136,520.48
New York City		525,646.89
Welfare Funds	pledged	791,309.60
" "	paid to date	788,222.94
Other non-federated communities		648,326.49

1937

National income (apart from New York City)	1,796,685.24	
Youth Aliyah is included in this sum for		120,678.44
New York City		568,751.07
Welfare Funds	pledged	930,278.67
" "	paid to date	890,169.49
Other non-federated communities		745,728.13

1938

Pledged thus far by Welfare Fund cities	734,614.10
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Pledged thus far in New York City \$ 650,000.00

Estimate of amount to be raised in
country during 1938 2,400,000.00

I hope that this information will be
helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM. SB



MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS
IN PITTSBURGH, PA., SATURDAY & SUNDAY, OCT. 15-16, 1938

- - - - -

Present: William J. Shroder, presiding

Samuel Goldhamer
Samuel A. Goldsmith
Mrs. Sieg. Herzog
Sidney Hollander
Elias Mayer

Charles Rosenbloom
William Rosenwald
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Joseph Willen
Henry Wineman

Visitors: Louis Caplan
Edgar J. Kaufmann
Maurice Taylor

Staff: H.L. Lurie
G.W. Rabinoff

(The reports and memoranda referred to in these minutes, prepared by the committees and staff, were distributed at the meeting. The folder of reports is filed as a supplement to these minutes.)

1. MINUTES

Minutes of the previous meeting of the Board of Directors in New York on April 23, 1938 were summarized by MR. LURIE.

2. STAFF REPORT ON COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

A report on the activities of the Council from April through September 1938 stated that 25 new member agencies have joined the Council since January and that every city of substantial Jewish population in the United States is affiliated with the Council. The report mentioned the increased amounts which welfare funds had raised in the 1938 spring campaigns, the organization of the General Council for Jewish Rights by the four national agencies in the civic-protective field and the increasingly complicated problems on finance and organization in the federation field.

Council field service has been extended, according to the report, although a restricted budget has compelled a thinner spread of that service "than is desirable for the maintenance of a close working accord with the communities." The Council's regional conferences, it was stated, are bringing together community leadership on an extending basis and are concentrating more effectively on influencing the work and policies of the member communities.

In the field of "national Jewish problems," the report noted completion of the current series of reports on the financial experience and budgets of the major national and overseas agencies and the publication of a summary of this experience; completion of the special study of the tuberculosis field and its pending consideration by the Joint Committee which authorized it; and the initiation of a study on the scope and inclusiveness of welfare funds. The field staff of the Council, it was reported, was particularly active in assisting local organization for refugee work.

3. COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL JEWISH PROBLEMS

a. JDC - UPA

2. [A statement on "1939 Welfare Fund Campaigns and Overseas Needs" was distributed to the Board members. Local welfare funds and joint appeals for the support of national and overseas causes are now established in 145 communities, including every one of the larger cities except New York, the statement disclosed. Welfare funds "had demonstrated their stability" and have shown striking success in increased goals and campaign results during the last two or three years, it was asserted. Questions, however, have been raised, according to the statement, as to whether inclusion in welfare funds is productive of the maximum results for the JDC. The suggestion "that a separate campaign apart from inclusion in welfare funds might be a way out and would make available larger funds than could be secured through continued participation in local welfare funds," had been the subject of discussion at a national and at several regional meetings held by the JDC, it was stated.

The proportion of welfare fund appropriations going to overseas work rose from 47.2 in 1935 to 57.3 in 1937, it was reported in the memorandum. In view of the emergency needs that would have to be met in 1939, the statement continued, the Board would have to consider carefully the methods by which local communities could best raise the additional funds required.

MR. LURIE read a letter from Ira M. Younker, chairman of the Committee on National Jewish Problems, making the following recommendations:

First, that the Board go on record that "it looks with disfavor upon any attempt by any money raising group which would disrupt welfare fund organizations in the U.S." and that "inasmuch as welfare funds are the expressions of more than 100 local communities for money raising purposes, all needs of normal or emergency character should be met within this framework."

Second, That the Board ask each welfare fund to appoint a special delegate to the General Assembly in 1939 to present the point of view of his community so that a formal basis on the thinking of the majority of communities may be worked out to meet present day needs.

2. [MR. ROSENWALD objected to the statement in the memorandum that JDC leaders had indicated that "a separate campaign apart from inclusion in welfare funds might be a way out." MR. SHRODER stated that he construed remarks of delegates at the recent JDC regional conference in Indianapolis as suggestions that the JDC "go out and raise funds itself." MR. ROSENWALD, however, asserted that the JDC has continually expressed itself as being desirous of working with communities "in whatever way they raise their funds." The JDC believes that it should have secured a greater proportion of the funds than they did obtain, he said, but it has not discussed any attempt "to pull out of welfare funds or disrupt them."

2. [MR. GOLDSMITH asserted that if the JDC would declare that it believed in the welfare fund method of raising money and was seeking only to obtain as much money as it could through the welfare fund mechanism, that would be "the most peace-producing suggestion it could make." MR. SHRODER informed the Board that he was being invited by the JDC to discuss with a group of welfare fund leaders how the amount which the JDC needs can be obtained through welfare funds. MR. LURIE explained that the JDC feels that the appeal in welfare fund cities is made chiefly on the basis of overseas distress but that the JDC gets only a small proportion of the

total thus raised. He stated that the question was being raised whether more money could not be raised for overseas causes if they were not in conjunction with many miscellaneous causes.]

MR. WILLEN asserted that the JDC had not done any better in New York without a welfare fund than in welfare fund cities. MR. HOLLANDER remarked that the surface has hardly been scratched either in New York or outside of New York and that "there is nothing here to show that when you do scratch the surface you won't gain just as much as by remaining in the welfare fund movement as by pulling out."

In considering the proportion of funds going to overseas work, MR. SHRODER and MR. GOLDSMITH suggested funds spent for refugee work in the United States should be added to the overseas figure, since it is essentially a part of the same problem.

MR. WILLEN and MR. SHRODER pointed out that the fundamental question was whether or not the welfare fund technique was the best way of raising the largest sum for overseas and MR. SHRODER added that it is also important to know whether the organized welfare fund cities, even if some other method to raise a larger sum of money were found, would be willing to abandon their present organization. MRS. HERZOG wanted to know whether the problem arose through dissatisfaction of communities with the welfare fund method or dissatisfaction of agencies participating in the local funds. MR. HOLLANDER suggested that the group go on record as favoring the welfare fund form of organization as the most effective for both local and overseas needs but that all possible assistance should be given in improving the techniques thus far evolved for fund raising. MR. MAYER and MR. GOLDSMITH mentioned proposals which have been made to seek special emergency budgets over and above the regular maintenance budgets of the leading overseas agencies.

MR. MAYER asked whether the Council could not inform its members that it approves or disapproves of certain expenditures or fund-raising methods of individual agencies. MR. LURIE informed the Board that some welfare funds which do not have facilities for careful budgetary studies of their own have been asking for the establishment of a national policy which they could adopt in their communities. MR. GOLDSMITH felt that this was a dangerous procedure and that the way to remedy the lack of experience of small communities in thinking things through was by developing the Council's field service more intensively to assist them in their local decisions. 2 [

MR. WILLEN maintained that the failure of welfare fund cities and New York to meet JDC and UPA hopes was due to the fact that these agencies had left people unresponsive. He said that "neither national agency has shown the semblance of a plan" and that this lack of program explains the failure to arouse the American community.

MR. GOLDHAMER proposed that the overseas agencies be permitted to make special appeals to certain individuals in each community for contributions for a large national emergency fund apart from the welfare funds and that the Council might interest itself in such an effort. MR. SHRODER warned that in seeking to meet the overseas emergency, the Council should not lose sight of the "continuous necessity for community organization here in America." He opposed the development of the Council into a money-raising organization.

DR. SILVER concluded the first discussion with a statement that a great deal of debate had been going on about the ratio between JDC and UPA when the important task was to raise many more millions of dollars for both agencies.

"If we had agreed last year," he said, "to accept 70-30 instead of 60-40, JDC would have gotten \$300,000 more and UPA that much less, and over that insignificant amount so much debate has been going on, when what we needed was five and ten million dollars. Energy was spent on 2 percent of the problem, and 98 percent was overlooked. Our perspective on the problem has been shifted this year. The kind of giving needed is the kind people did in the early twenties.

"I am in full agreement with Mr. Shroder as to the importance of building up community life. This agency has helped to a large extent. The launching of competitive campaigns by JDC and UPA is undesirable.

"It is also clear in my mind that within the framework of the giving of the last few years, the overseas agencies did not receive all that they require. A definite appeal to wealthy people for a supplementary fund could follow the regular welfare fund campaigns. If three or four hundred Jews were invited by President Roosevelt to meet in Washington with him, and Myron Taylor would present the case, that kind of appeal would pull up to a different level the entire business of giving among our Jews in the United States. I think it can be done.

"If ten million dollars can be raised in the United States, the question of percentages to JDC and UPA becomes irrelevant. The key to the situation is not percentage. Palestine is being built by money and not by ratios. When a program is built up for giving, ratios can be decided with little difficulty."

When the discussion was resumed later, MR. GOLDHAMER presented the possibility of the demand which may be made upon persons in America for a substantial sum of money to support some constructive effort for refugees that might grow out of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees directed by Mr. George Rublee (Taylor Committee). He felt that an emergency need of this sort might be met by increasing greatly the quotas of welfare funds. MR. SHRODER suggested three possibilities in such a situation:

1. A double barreled quota in a single campaign
2. An extra campaign
3. The suggestion that every dollar contributed to the welfare fund above the previous year's total should go to overseas causes - an experiment being tried in Cincinnati this year.

DR. SILVER felt that the one way to raise large sums of money for a campaign such as the Near East Relief Drive of the early twenties, would be a non-sectarian appeal under government auspices. The Taylor Committee, he suggested, could use the machinery of the JDC and UPA in its refugee work. MR. MAYER said that if the government had anything to do with it, it would have to be a non-sectarian appeal. DR. SILVER pointed out that no program of refugee aid through the Taylor Committee could be decided upon until that group announced its intentions.

MR. LURIE asserted that the important question at the moment was whether or not the plans for overseas campaigns would be coordinated for 1939 and asked whether any steps had yet been taken toward that end. DR. SILVER stated that as chairman of the UPA, he had written to Dr. Jonah Wise, chairman of the JDC campaign, to request that a date be set for a preliminary conference between the UPA and the JDC. He said that there had been no discussion as yet between the two organizations with reference to the 1939 campaign.

When the subject was brought up again at the closing session of the meeting - the next day, MR. LURIE presented a statement summarizing the previous discussion. The statement pointed to the need for obtaining increased funds, for coordinating the activities of the agencies and for influencing local welfare funds to take into consideration the emergency requirements of overseas work. He stressed the desirability of obtaining these increased sums through the existing local organizations for joint financing.

DR. SILVER asserted that he was in hearty agreement with the entire statement, except for minor changes in wording. MR. ROSENWALD said that some of the language used was inadvisable. He asserted that the Council could collaborate most usefully with the agencies if it provided more factual information than it had thus far. MR. SHRODER and MR. WINEMAN declared that it was not the Council's business to establish any agreement between overseas agencies, but merely to see that some agreement is facilitated between the interested parties and then to inform local communities of the situation to help them in making their decisions locally.] 2

The present state of negotiations between the UPA and JDC was then taken up in detail. DR. SILVER stated that he was waiting to hear from the JDC for an appointment so that the two agencies could reach an agreement among themselves. He said he had made two requests for such a meeting but had not yet been answered. MR. ROSENWALD informed that at a meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee of the JDC on September 18, it was decided to appoint a committee representing the communities to obtain their viewpoint on the forthcoming campaign.

MR. WINEMAN called upon Mr. Caplan who had served as chairman of the JDC meeting at which this action was taken, to explain what the procedure of this committee would be. MR. CAPIAN said that as he understood it, the committee was not formed to obtain community viewpoints since these were already stated at the New York meeting. The consensus of opinion there, he said, was that some agreement "should be arrived at after due consideration of all the facts." The committee, he believed, was to do the fact-finding in this situation to discover the needs of the several organizations functioning in the field of overseas relief and to recommend the best methods of raising the sums required to meet these needs. On the basis of the facts discovered by this committee, MR. CAPIAN concluded, "if the two organizations come to an agreement, well and good; if not, statement of those facts could be submitted for guidance to various communities, so that even if they have a joint drive, the various communities can decide for themselves how the proceeds shall be distributed."

DR. SILVER asked, when the committee was to meet. "After the middle of November," he was told.

DR. SILVER: Isn't that pretty late? How are you going to get facts about the entire overseas situation without calling in the UPA?

MR. CAPIAN: That question was asked at the meeting, and it may be that the UPA will be called in.

DR. SILVER: Why shouldn't it be a joint meeting for finding facts?

MR. CAPIAN: The Committee may ask for that.

DR. SILVER: This is the first I have heard about this action, and this lack of mutuality is the thing most to be deprecated in this situation. And I

speaking this with utter frankness and fairness. This putting one organization on one side of the table and another on the other side, getting the whole situation set, and then perhaps calling in UPA, is not the proper way to proceed.

MR. CAPLAN: If Dr. Silver had been present at the New York meeting, he would have understood that the situation is exactly the opposite of what he fears. There seems to be a unanimous feeling throughout the country that there should be cooperation. The committee was not appointed to decide anything, but to determine a method of investigation. If the committee should recommend to the Plan and Scope Committee that this be considered, that will probably happen.

DR. SILVER: Meanwhile, the UPA has been left in the dark. Communities write to ask us what we are doing, and we say we haven't had a conference.

MR. HOLLANDER: It seems to me from what I gather that you in your group are considering your present and future plans, not definitely, but certainly in general, as to what your needs are, and what you would like to do next year, and you do that within your own group without calling in the JDC. After that, it seems I can't say there should be any criticism because your agency isn't in the preliminary....

DR. SILVER: That isn't my criticism. JDC can do anything it wants to do, but after all here are two national organizations working in overseas relief, and we are getting close to the 1939 campaign. We want to know where we are.

MRS. HERZOG: It seems to me that the missing link is the fact that Dr. Silver asked the JDC when they could meet, and the JDC hasn't told the UPA anything.

MR. GOLDSMITH: This discussion on the part of Mr. Caplan, Dr. Silver and Mr. Rosenwald emphasizes rather than detracts from steps in the memorandum that Mr. Lurie read. Our interest is not with JDC or UPA but with the united community, and we should as rapidly as possible apprise -- if that becomes the opinion of this Board by resolution -- our communities of these steps that you outline in your memorandum.

MR. SHRODER: Wouldn't it be sufficient for purpose of action today if we advised our constituents that we believe that both emergent and permanent needs should be met within the framework of the community organization and that we simply advise the agencies involved, however many we may think they are, that we consider it desirable that an agreement and understanding be reached between the agencies, and that if we are invited we are willing to lend our efforts toward helping them achieve such an agreement?

MR. GOLDSMITH: Add that only in this way we believe a maximum amount of funds can be produced.

MR. MAYER: In connection with the last clause of the present memorandum, relating to the program at the General Assembly, add that, if various agencies reach a basis of cooperation, we're making that the subject of discussion at the General Assembly and would like to have such an agreement reached in time to discuss it at the Assembly.

MR. SHRODER: I don't think it is necessary to take the position that anybody wants to do this outside the framework of the community organization. Mr. Rosenwald's objection is well taken.

After asserting that Rabbi Silver's leadership of the UPA "has been a great step forward in understanding and breadth," MR. ROSENWALD declared that the attitude of the Council in saying that it wants an agreement but does not care what the agreement is, is "very unfair," and an "evasion of responsibility." The Council "must face the fact," he said, "that if it says an agreement must be reached, it carries with it an obligation to see that an equitable agreement is reached on the basis of the work done."

MR. HOLLANDER wanted to know how any decision as to the equity of the agreement could be made without an intensive study and evaluation of the services of all the agencies involved in the agreement. MR. ROSENWALD said that all the community leaders at the JDC conference were unanimous in feeling that in the light of present conditions in Europe and Palestine, the 60-40 arrangement was inequitable.

MR. MAYER suggested that Rabbi Silver's proposal for a joint meeting be adopted by the JDC so that an agreement might be reached, and that the Council, in accordance with the resolution passed, offer its services for arbitration in case an agreement is not attained. After further discussion, the word "fair" was to be inserted in the resolution to read, "in reaching a fair agreement."

The motion put forth by MR. SHRODER was then adopted and he was asked to phrase it in the form of a resolution. The resolution follows:

"The need of vastly increased American interest and support of agencies engaged in meeting needs arising from overseas situations and the new emergency conditions were discussed by the Board of Directors of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds at its meeting in Pittsburgh on October 15th and 16th. The following was adopted as the beliefs and position of the Council:-

"The grave situation into which the Jewish populations abroad are being forced, calls for greatly enlarged and intensified efforts and unusual increases in the funds required. The Board believes that the communities are prepared to assume their proper share of responsibility to meet emergency as well as permanent needs within the framework of their established community organizations and that these needs should be so met.

"The Board of the Council suggests to the JDC, the UPA, and to such other basic agencies active in meeting the overseas situation as it may be desirable to include, that they reach a fair understanding and agreement with reference to the needs and goals that the American Jewish public will be called upon to support.

"In the process of developing an agreement on needs and goals between the several agencies concerned, the Council will lend its efforts in reaching a fair agreement, if its participation is requested.

"It is the opinion of the Board of the Council that only through the development of such cooperative effort and such understanding can the maximum funds be secured."

b. General Council for Jewish Rights

MR. LURIE informed the Board that the General Council for Jewish Rights had appointed a sub-committee headed by Mr. Edward S. Greenbaum of New York, to consider the methods by which the local community might cooperate actively in the national program of the new Council. One of the important considerations, he said, was the fact that at least 20 community councils which now exist in various parts of the country, are already active locally to some extent in the civic-protective field, and at least 15 other cities are considering the establishment of such community-wide agencies.

The Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds thus far, MR. LURIE said, has considered community councils as experimental. The Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds has, he said, not attempted to serve the local community councils with material or advice in the civic-protective field, but has confined itself to providing services to aid them in their organization and financial efforts. MR. LURIE posed two questions before the Board:

1. Shall the Council take an active role in organizing and helping to stimulate the work of community councils?
2. What kind of relationship shall the Board work out with the General Council for Jewish Rights?

MR. KAUFMANN, chairman of the General Council for Jewish Rights, suggested that the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds actively foster the organization of community councils throughout the country, and that the Board offer suggestions to Mr. Greenbaum's committee, as to the best methods of developing local programs in the civic-protective field.

DR. SILVER asked whether the General Council was contemplating a reorganization to become a body representing and drawing its authority from local councils instead of continuing as an association of four national agencies. MR. KAUFMANN explained that the General Council was not considering any such change. He suggested that the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds might become a coordinating body for local councils, and act as a liaison between them and the General Council.

MR. GOLDSMITH asked why an intermediate agency was required. MR. KAUFMANN replied that the General Council does not have as much experience in the local fields as do the representatives of local organizations themselves.

MR. WINEMAN declared that the development of local community councils is within the field of operations of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, and that "there is no reason why, if we had additional money, we couldn't specialize or expand in that field." MR. MAYER asked whether financial support of the local program of civic-protective activities would come from the local welfare funds or from the new national body. DR. SILVER called attention to the possible development in this way of two rival organizations -- one representing the national agencies and the other, the local communities.

MR. SHRODER felt that it would be unwise for the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds to be directly represented in the General Council as a member agency, but approved some indirect arrangement whereby the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds would foster the growth of local councils wherever they may be needed. MR. WILLEN asserted that Mr. Kaufmann was asking the Council to hurry the process of local organization which it was already performing.

MR. LURIE explained that civic-protective work by the national agencies is being hampered by the lack of local representative bodies to carry on local programs in this field. MR. MAYER doubted whether local councils should be set up "in communities where there is no problem." MR. SHRODER said that if community councils were to become part of a national program-making group, they would be assuming greater authority than the community might want to give them. Instead of creating local harmony, he warned, this process might develop discord because the local group that is outvoted on any issue will never stand for the dictation of the majority.

MR. GOLDSMITH cautioned against trying "to load on this Council every problem which confronts American Jews." It has been working for years to coordinate the limited field of philanthropy, he said, and it is still far from perfect. The Council should not turn a deaf ear to any useful proposal, he said, but neither should it undertake a task which it is not prepared to carry through. The Council has only a certain administrative function, he declared, and that is to offer its good offices to both national and local agencies and let the initiative come from either one or the other.

MRS. HERZOG asked why Council field representatives could not suggest that communities organize themselves on a representative basis. MR. GOLDSMITH replied that the Council has been doing that for years.

MR. SHRODER posed the question in this way: "If we had the means, would we like to intensify the promotion of community councils?" MR. GOLDSMITH amended the question to "If we had money, would we respond to requests from communities for the formation of councils?"

MR. LURIE, MR. HOLLANDER and MR. GOLDSMITH agreed that the Council was not an agency to develop civic-protective or defense activities itself, but could help local communities to organize to meet their particular problems. MR. HOLLANDER emphasized the need for discovering what each community felt was most desirable, before undertaking to help organize it along any pre-conceived lines.

The Board appointed Dr. Silver, Mr. Goldsmith and Mr. Lurie to formulate a resolution stating the Board's position on this matter.

At a later session, MR. GOLDSMITH, on behalf of the sub-committee, read a draft resolution. Slight changes in wording were suggested and approved. The following resolution was then adopted:

"It is the consensus of opinion of the Board of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds that upon formal request of the General Council for Jewish Rights, the staff of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds be instructed with due regard to available funds and current obligations and program, to develop further the program of assistance and guidance to Jewish communities in the establishment of representative local councils or such other forms of community organization as the local community may desire and as are designed to meet their individual needs."

*Shurata
Local
Councils*

c. The National Coordinating Committee

MR. LURIE reported that adequate information on the finances of the National Coordinating Committee for Aid to Refugees and Emigrants Coming From Germany, and on the relationships existing between the organizations constituting that Committee, had not yet been received by the Council. Therefore, he said, no detailed report on the work of the NCC had gone out to member agencies, as had been requested by the Board at its April meeting. In the meantime, however, he reported, the field representatives of the Council have been cooperating regionally and locally in the work of the NCC.

MR. ROSENWALD explained the emergency situation which the NCC is facing. DR. SILVER, MR. SHRODER and MR. ROSENBLOOM pointed to the need for clarifying the relationships existing between the various constituents of the NCC as well as between the NCC and local refugee activities. MR. ROSENWALD indicated that the information required by the Council would be made available as soon as possible.

d. TB Study

MR. LURIE reported that the study of the national institutions for the Jewish tuberculous, sponsored by the Joint Study Committee composed of representatives of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds and the Council of National Jewish Agencies, was completed in August and distributed to members of the Committee, who were scheduled to consider the study on October 29th. Out of the survey, MR. LURIE stated, should come a better organized method of financing the agencies. The suggestion will be made, he said, that welfare funds might support the four or five national institutions in this field through one allocation to a central fund.

MR. GOLDSMITH suggested that since this is the first study of this type to be made in any Jewish social welfare field in this country, the Board should have opportunity to understand the recommendations involved and to pass on them. MR. LURIE explained that the report in its present form does not include full recommendations, which would have to be agreed upon by both groups represented in the Joint Study Committee before they were adopted. MR. MAYER proposed that as soon as possible the study be submitted to the Board members to give them an opportunity to suggest recommendations and submit them to the Council office. MR. ROSENWALD emphasized that the report being distributed was the work of the Committee, but had not yet been approved by the Board of the Council. It was agreed that any recommendations to be made on behalf of the Council would have to receive the approval of the Board.

e. Vaad Leumi Plan

MR. RABINOFF related the developments thus far in the joint project of the Council and the Social Service Department of the Vaad Leumi in Palestine for the investigation of old line Palestinian institutions and for the coordinated transmission of funds from American welfare funds to them. Late reports from Miss Szold showed that eight welfare funds have taken advantage of the new method of transmission of funds and that the plan seems to be working out satisfactorily. Twenty-four reports on the activities and finances of institutions appealing to American welfare funds have already been received, he stated. The chief difficulty now, he declared, is the opposition which has been created among the institutions themselves to the plan and the failure of the Chief Rabbinate so far to join the advisory committee set up to supervise the distribution of funds. There are indications, however, MR. RABINOFF said, that this opposition is now yielding somewhat, since

the distribution of \$2,825 to the various institutions through the Vaad Leumi plan.

MR. ROSENBLOOM reported that Miss Henrietta Szold, head of the Vaad Leumi Social Service Department, had informed him recently that Chief Rabbi Herzog originally accepted the invitation to join the committee and then, through pressure of several of the Palestine institutions, was forced to withdraw. Miss Szold, he said, felt that if she had a large enough sum of money to distribute to the institutions, most of the Palestine agencies would overcome their objections to the plan.

f. Evaluative Reports on National and Overseas Agencies

MR. ROSENWALD brought up the problem of developing more adequate reports on the activities and financial experience of the major national and overseas agencies. MR. LURIE explained that there are two difficulties in the way of developing more thorough information: 1. The lack of funds for a survey staff; 2. The fact that the agencies themselves are not ready for a qualitative study of their own activities largely because their own administrative reports are still very primitive. One possible way to improve the situation, he said, is to provide an additional staff member for the Council's Committee on National Jewish Problems.

MR. GOLDSMITH suggested that welfare funds might be willing to set aside a certain small percentage of the amount they give to each agency in a reserve fund which would go toward the national cost of surveying the work of that particular agency. DR. SILVER declared that the UPA would be glad to cooperate in the preparation of the most detailed reports on the activities which it was supporting or would contribute to a special fund through which such studies could be made.] 2

MR. HOLLANDER suggested that it might be possible to do for the agencies in the overseas field and for several of the important national agencies what was done with the group of TB institutions through the Joint Study Committee. He proposed the establishment of joint groups representing both the Council and the agencies in each particular field "to study the general plan and scope and to evaluate the entire work that has been done."

The Board decided that the staff should prepare a plan for such reports which will enable welfare funds to judge the efficacy of and the need for the activities of the individual agencies appealing for support and present this plan to the Board, member agencies and the national organizations involved.

4. 1939 GENERAL ASSEMBLY

a. Time and Place

MR. LURIE presented an invitation from Baltimore for the General Assembly of the Council to meet in that city in January. The Board accepted the invitation and set January 21, 22 and 23, 1939 as the dates.

b. Program

MR. MAYER, as chairman of the Program Committee for the 1939 General Assembly, presented a memorandum on the program and a digest of replies which he received in answer to a request for suggestions on the drafted program. The Program Committee's plan called for two general sessions open to the public, with the rest of the time devoted to business sessions at which important questions of federation and welfare fund policy could be discussed and acted upon. Attendance,

according to the plan, would be limited to accredited delegates from member agencies who would be expected to present the viewpoints of their communities on the questions proposed but would not necessarily be bound on the action taken.

MR. ROSENWALD and MR. GOLDSMITH felt that representatives of national agencies have a vital interest in the discussion and should be invited to attend the sessions. MRS. HERZOG believed that as many persons as each community could send should be allowed to attend but that voting privileges be confined to accredited delegates. The Board approved the general plan of the Program Committee except for the limitation on attendance.

5. NOMINATING COMMITTEE

In the absence of Robert J. Koshland, chairman of the Nominating Committee, MR. WINEMAN reported in his behalf. Mr. Shroder was renominated by the Committee for the presidency, MR. WINEMAN stated, and the rest of the slate of officers and ten Board members to be elected was still being considered. MR. SHRODER declined the nomination. In accordance with an alternative suggestion by the Nominating Committee, he said he was willing to accept nomination as chairman of the Board, if this position were created in addition to that of president.

MR. LURIE pointed out that according to the Council's by-laws, the Nominating Committee is empowered to present its slate of candidates directly to the General Assembly but that it must inform the member agencies of its decisions not less than 40 days before the Assembly, which in this case, would be December 10th.

6. COUNCIL FINANCES

A report on the state of Council finances was distributed to the Board members. It showed a probable deficit of \$5,000 for 1938 in spite of increased support from member agencies. The New York Foundation had advised the Council when it made its 1938 grant of \$20,000 that the 1939 appropriation would be reduced and that it would not exceed \$10,000. MR. ROSENWALD announced that the Rosenwald Family Association had agreed to continue for the third year its offer of a grant up to \$20,000 conditional on the amount of the New York Foundation grant for 1939. Several members of the Board suggested that the Finance Committee approach individuals for contributions for 1939 since it was not likely that member agency income could reach the budget required for that year. MRS. HERZOG suggested that some of the smaller foundations outside of New York might be willing to make appropriations.

7. CHANGE IN BY-LAWS

MR. SHRODER suggested that a change in the by-laws would be required to permit the plan which the Nominating Committee was considering for the division of the president's responsibility between two officers, a president and a chairman of the Board.

MRS. HERZOG proposed that the General Assembly be held biennially rather than annually, with the alternative years devoted to regional conferences. In order to consider these changes in the by-laws, MR. SHRODER felt that the present by-laws might be reviewed in toto. A special committee, consisting of Mr. Mayer and Charles A. Riegelman, was appointed to review the by-laws and make recommendations for changes in time for action at the General Assembly.

8. CONVENTION CALENDAR

MR. GOLDSMITH suggested that the major national agencies be requested to cooperate with the Council in the publication in NOTES AND NEWS of the dates of national conferences and similar meetings which would command attendance of community leaders. The Board approved the proposal.

9. NEXT BOARD MEETING

On the motion of MR. MAYER, the president was authorized to call an additional meeting of the Board around December 10th to discuss the overseas situation and other matters before the Council if he believed such a meeting was necessary.

ADJOURNMENT

11/7/38



October 18, 1938

Mr. Henry Montor
United Palestine Appeal
111 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Montor:

The Board Meeting of the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds in Pittsburgh was quite satisfactory. The question of overseas relief and the relationship between the JDC and the UPA received long and careful consideration. By formal resolution, it was declared to be the sense of the Council that all campaigns for overseas relief, whether of an emergency character or not, should be conducted within the framework of the welfare funds. There was such unanimous resistance to the thought of the JDC going out on its own that its spokesman at the Board Meeting, Mr. William Rosenwald, more than once had to state that it is not and never was the intention of the JDC to do that.

It was felt by all that this year's campaign for overseas relief should be on an extraordinary emergency basis; ten, fifteen and twenty millions of dollars were mentioned. I pressed more than once during the discussion for some explanation from the JDC as to why they have so far not replied to our invitation for a meeting. Rosenwald finally stated that the JDC had appointed a committee to evaluate the work of overseas relief and that this committee will report in all probability not before the middle of November. I called attention to the fact that the UPA should have been apprised of such an action and that an explanation should have been given to us by the JDC for postponing our joint meeting. Furthermore, I indicated that it would have been far more helpful if such an evaluation would be made jointly by the JDC and the UPA. The feeling at the Pittsburgh meeting was definitely friendly to us and the hope was expressed more than once that the JDC and the UPA would be able to come to a satisfactory arrangement, and that the Council stands ready to offer its best services.

October 18, 1938

Just prior to the conclusion of the meetings, Rosenwald came up to me privately and asked me whether the UPA would insist upon a 60-40 ratio. I then repeated to him what I stated at the open meetings of the Council, that the matter of ratios was the least important matter to be considered, that if it is planned, for 1939, to launch a truly great emergency campaign, say for ten or fifteen million dollars, and a new technique would be employed to insure the raising of a much larger sum of money, he will find the UPA reasonable in the matter of ratios. I told him that our work in Palestine, just as the work of the JDC, is not financed by ratios, but by actual money raised.

It is my thought, when a joint meeting of the JDC and the UPA is finally arranged, to offer a compromise proposal such as the following: of the first five million dollars raised in the United States for overseas relief, the ratio of 60-40 remains. This will insure us at least the amount which we raised in 1938. Out of the second five million dollars, the ratio would be 65-35; and out of the last five million dollars, 70-30. If fifteen million dollars will actually be raised in the United States, the UPA will receive five million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars which will be a neat sum for Palestine, nearly three times what we will raise in 1938.

I did not, of course, present any figures at the Pittsburgh meeting. I submit these suggestions to you so that you can discuss them with Wise, Lipsky and Goldstein.

Everyone was in the dark as to what the Taylor Committee was planning to do. Is any definite campaign proposal being considered by this Committee? I personally favor a non-sectarian drive under the auspices of the Taylor Committee with proper safeguarding of the interests both of the JDC and the UPA. What should be avoided is any action on the part of the Taylor Committee which would authorize the JDC to be its exclusive campaign agency in the United States. This would put the UPA in an embarrassing position.

I am enclosing herewith a letter which I received from Mr. Kurt Peiser of Philadelphia.

Please do not make any luncheon arrangement for me in Scranton, Pa. I shall not have time for it.

I find it quite impossible to go to Schenectady in November. In looking through my calendar, I find that I am to be out of the city at least two days each week that month.

Have we set the time for our UPA Conference in Washington? I recall that some date was mentioned but I failed to make a note of it in my calendar.

Henry Montor

-3-

October 18, 1938

Do you know that the convention of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations will be held January 16-20, and that the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds is planning to hold its convention in Baltimore on January 21 and 22?

I could arrange to give Texas three days - February 28, March 1 and 2. Let me know if that is agreeable.

I telegraphed Goldman last Saturday that if you feel that you can be spared for the next two weeks, the UPA would release you to give your time to the emergency situation. My one request would be that your name should not be identified with raising money for the ZOA Emergency Fund. Use other names in such solicitation.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK



MEMORANDUM

Date October 19, 1938

To MEMBERS OF EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

From HENRY MONTOR

Subject

CONFIDENTIAL

To report further on Emergency Committee activities:

- (1) An article by Dr. Solomon Goldman, entitled " Law and Humanity: The Basis of Jewish Rights in Palestine" has been accepted by the March of Events section of the American Weekly, which reaches over six million readers on Sunday.
- (2) The National Council of Catholic Men addressed a letter to President Roosevelt. A copy of this is attached.
- (3) A letter was addressed to the officers of Emergency Committees suggesting that every person attending the mass meeting on October 23rd or thereafter, be asked to add his signature to a mass telegraph petition to President Roosevelt. A copy and the suggested draft are enclosed,
- (4) Attached herewith is copy of the ticket that has been prepared for the mass meeting in New York City on November 2. Chicago and Boston have also arranged that their mass meetings shall be held on the same date.
- (5) The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, through Dr. Samuel Cavert, has undertaken to address a message to the President. Copy should be available tomorrow.
- (6) In response to the telegrams that were addressed to Senators, Congressmen and Governors, asking them to add their names to a memorial petition to be presented to President Roosevelt, affirmative responses have already been received from 49 Senators, 20 Governors, and 146 Congressmen.
- (7) The legislatures of the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey have adopted resolutions as per copies attached.

The Goal For 1938: \$4,500,000

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD)
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)
EMERGENCY FUND (MIFAL BITZARON)
OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
For the Settlement in Palestine of Jews of Germany, Poland, Rumania and Other Lands

111 FIFTH AVE. CABLE ADDRESS—PALFUND NEW YORK CITY

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Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

It was inevitable in the emergency excitement that I should have been swept up into the technical machinery directing the various activities involved in the mobilization of public opinion. The work has naturally been centered in the Z.O.A.

Late last week Dr. Goldman asked me to give of my time a little more extensively for the emergency work. It was possible for me to agree to this in view of the fact that Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday happened to be holidays so that there was not too great interference with the normal work of the U.P.A. I explained to Dr. Goldman, however, it was essential that the definite consent of the U.P.A. leadership be obtained for the enlistment of my efforts in the emergency work. He agreed to this and sent you a telegram. He informed me that you assented.

It is not possible to say at this moment exactly what the political situation in Palestine is. Telephone calls from Dr. Weizmann during the past few days have reflected a new buoyancy on his part with repeated expressions of gratitude that America acted so vigorously and promptly. He has made it clear, however, that there must be no let-up in the work going on until the political constellations have been clarified. He does not feel that any definite decision of a political nature is imminent but what he did fear was the immediate fixation of Jewish rights. This, he believes, has at least been temporarily averted.

There has been no word, of course, as to the nature of the conversation between L.D.B. and the President. It is interesting to note, however, that the Shofet continues to insist that the flow of telegrams shall not be interrupted and that every avenue of public pressure should be explored to keep before our Government the deep interest that is felt here in the proper solution of the Palestine problem.

Watching the reaction throughout the country to the emer-

"Let Every American Jew Measure His Gift in the Light of the Future He Is Creating For Jews in Palestine"

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gency situation I have been impressed with the unity with which communities have acted. I believe that it is fair to say that the agitation has been most helpful to Palestine and has accentuated the importance of Palestine in the scheme of Jewish life. I am hoping that this improved atmosphere will be a better climate for the 1939 U.P.A. campaigns.

I have been waiting to hear from you with regard to the discussions or decisions at the Pittsburgh meeting of the Board of Directors of the Council. Was any definite action taken with respect to the J.D.C. relationship to the Welfare Funds? Was there any decision as to the making of an agreement between the U.D.C. and U.P.A.? I assume that I have not heard from you until this time because of the incidence of the Holidays.

Cordially yours,



Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM:BC



October 23, 1938

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise
35 East 62nd Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Jonah:

Let me thank you for your letter of October 20th. The subject of raising much larger sums of money for overseas relief was thoroughly discussed at the meeting of the Board of the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds held a week ago in Pittsburgh which I, as a member of the Board, attended. You have probably been apprised, by now, of the deliberations of the Board. It was generally felt that much larger sums of money should be raised for 1939 on an emergency basis but within the framework of the welfare funds. Certain plans for raising these larger sums were suggested by some of those present as well as by myself.

I am pleased to learn that the Joint Distribution Committee is calling a meeting on the 13th of November with representatives of welfare funds to discuss the raising of larger sums of money for next year. Inasmuch as any plans proposed at such a conference must inevitably involve the interests of the United Palestine Appeal, and inasmuch as the United Palestine Appeal may have certain helpful suggestions to make at such a conference on the basis of its own experiences, don't you think that it would be highly advisable to have the United Palestine Appeal represented? You clearly realize that the United Palestine Appeal does not wish to be confronted with any fait accompli which it would be quite difficult and unpleasant later on either to reject or to revise. The wisest procedure, it seems to me, is for both of our organizations to talk over, at the earliest possible moment, quite frankly and in a spirit of mutual confidence, plans for a maximum campaign next year, and how the welfare funds can be persuaded to cooperate heartily in such plans. We are both interested in the same thing, and under the circumstances, the campaign plans for both of our organizations cannot be set up without reference one to the other.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

October 23, 1938

Mr. Henry Montor
United Palestine Appeal
111 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Montor:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter which I just received from Rabbi Jonah B. Wise in reply to our request for a conference. It is self-explanatory. The JDC wants to meet with the representatives of the Welfare Fund to discuss the raising of much larger amounts for 1939 but wishes to hold such a conference without the UPA. I am enclosing herewith my answer. Please show this correspondence to Wise, Lipsky and Goldstein.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK
Enc. 2

CC: DR. SILVER

October 27, 1938

TO: Dr. Stephen S. Wise

FROM: Henry Montor

CONFIDENTIAL

In accordance with the arrangements which you made for me, I met yesterday with Mr. George Warren, Secretary of the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees. For one hour and a quarter we talked about the functions and scope of the Advisory Committee.

My principal object was to determine whether for the year 1939 at least there is any possibility of a campaign under the auspices of the President's Advisory Committee.

Mr. Warren stated that the Committee, as such, had never given consideration to the fund-raising aspect of its work. He, however, had unofficially given thought to the subject.

He expressed the view that the general public might believe that the Advisory Committee was inactive because no formal reports of its activity were being issued. He remarked, however, that Mr. George Rublee, Director of the Committee, who has been in London since August, has been most active in exploring the possibilities for refugee settlement. Mr. Rublee had not yet visited Germany. This had been due, in the first place, to the necessity of Mr. Rublee acquainting himself with his office and to the political complications which have arisen in the past few months. Mr. Rublee is expecting, however, to visit Germany shortly, for the purpose of discussing with the government the question of granting to prospective emigrants permission to remove some of their capital to other lands.

Mr. Warren was not overly optimistic about the outcome of the representations to be made to the German government or about a fund-raising campaign.

He stated that he and the Committee had not been given evidence that there were large outlets for Jewish refugees. He described the numerous proposals and panaceas that had been submitted to the Committee. He referred with an undertone of derision to the people who demanded to know why southern California and Alaska could not be made the great centers for Jewish colonization. It was difficult to explain to the people who were constantly offering new proposals that what they regarded as a unique solution had already been discussed and disposed of as impracticable.

I discussed the question of a campaign for 1939 and indicated

that a \$25,000,000. or a \$50,000,000. drive, under the auspices of the President's Advisory Committee, and with the cooperation of such bodies as the Joint Distribution Committee and United Palestine Appeal, was bound to have a far larger response than a campaign conducted separately and without the benefit of the prestige of the President's Advisory Committee. He felt, however, that the Committee would have to proceed cautiously in the matter. He did not know whether the Committee was prepared to accept responsibility for the sponsorship of a financial drive. He did not believe that all the members of the President's Advisory Committee were of the type that could organize and conduct a great campaign. Moreover, he was in doubt as to the response that would be made to a nation-wide non-sectarian drive. He had not yet seen that the Catholic and Protestant communities were sufficiently stirred by the overseas situation to respond enthusiastically to a non-sectarian campaign. He believed that a special committee ought to be created with representatives of the large-fund-raising organizations for the purpose of discussing the question of a campaign in which all elements of the community would be invited to participate.

I explained to Mr. Warren that promptness in reaching a decision was essential. The United Palestine Appeal and undoubtedly the Joint Distribution Committee are delaying some of their plans for 1939 with the thought in the back of their minds that a campaign under the auspices of the President's Advisory Committee might be held. Moreover, the present form of fund-raising was through Welfare Funds. These Welfare Funds and individual contributors would respond in proportion to the size of the national quota and to the character of the campaign that was conducted. Many Welfare Funds are now planning or preparing for the conduct of their 1939 campaigns.

Was it not possible, I asked, that the two aspects of the Committee's work be conducted simultaneously: On the one hand, it could explore the possibilities of refugee settlement; while, on the other hand, it could be raising the money so that when a definite program was realized the funds would be available to carry it out.

Otherwise the President's Advisory Committee would be in the position of having worked out a program and then find itself unable to secure the funds to execute it, for by the time its program had been formulated in 1939, the major campaigns in the country would have been completed without the benefit of that stimulus which the Advisory Committee could now provide.

Mr. Warren was in doubt, however, as to whether the country would be prepared to respond to a campaign for \$25,000,000 or \$50,000,000. Without a definite program being submitted he did not see how large funds would be forthcoming, if all that the Committee could do would be to describe its intentions without offering assurance that certain numbers of people would be provided for in various lands. In this connection he said that Mr. Rublee was not planning to approach some of the countries with regard to their quotas for refugees until he had

discussed with the German government the question of the removal of refugee property. If Mr. Rublee were able to offer to these countries the economic concessions that he had already obtained from Germany, he would be in a far better position to urge the opening of the doors of various lands. For the time being, Mr. Warren said, he could see no large outlet. All that the Committee could tell the country was that the refugees were in great need in the lands where they were and that they would have to be provided for. No large scale movement of these refugees could be conducted at the present time.

During the whole discussion I took it for granted, as did Mr. Warren eventually, that if a campaign were to be inaugurated, naturally the United Palestine Appeal -- because of the cause that it represents and because of its experience in large scale fund-raising -- would be an integral part of any campaign launched by the President's Advisory Committee. He asked me specifically about the fund-raising proportions as between the Joint Distribution Committee and United Palestine Appeal. I said that the Joint Distribution Committee was planning this year on the raising of \$4,000,000. While the Palestine forces, including the United Palestine Appeal, would probably receive about \$3,000,000. That, I said, was the ratio in which the country regarded the two causes.

At the close of the discussion I asked Mr. Warren whether off the record or on the record he could give me a definite expression as to whether a campaign under the auspices of the President's Advisory Committee would be held in 1939. He replied that he could not answer either affirmatively or negatively, but emphasized that the problem would have to be discussed at length by experts in the field, but my impression from Mr. Warren's own words and from the tenor of the entire conversation is that we can definitely discount the possibility of a campaign under the auspices of the President's Advisory Committee in 1939.

I say this not only because little discussion has been given to the subject in the President's Advisory Committee, but because from my observation the Committee is not geared to that precision and high-speed efficiency which are the very foundations of a campaign calculated to raise twenty-five or fifty million dollars. I pointed out to Mr. Warren, who was doubtful about the Committee assuming responsibility for a campaign, that he could make use of the campaign machineries of the Joint Distribution Committee and United Palestine Appeal and that it would be the Welfare Funds in each community that would bear the brunt of the burden. They would respond in proportion to the demands placed upon them. Mr. Warren felt that it might be difficult in view of the commitments of such bodies as the Red Cross, Salvation Army, etc., to obtain the cooperation on a nation-wide basis of non-Jewish organizations. I suggested that a few Jewish leaders in each community could undertake the responsibility of organizing locally a non-sectarian campaign with the participation of Catholic, Protestants and Jews, if each community were made to feel that its drive is under the general aegis of the President's Advisory Committee.

C
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 25, 1938

My dear Mr. Grant:

I fully appreciate the interest expressed in your letter of October 18, 1938 with regard to the Palestine problem. I have on numerous occasions, as you know, manifested my sympathy in the establishment of a National Home for the Jews in Palestine and, notwithstanding all the difficulties incident to the achievement of that objective, I have been heartened by the progress which has been made, and by the remarkable accomplishments of the Jewish settlers, in that country.

As I have had occasion to inform a number of the Members of Congress these last few days, we have kept constantly before the British Government, through our Ambassador in London, the interest which the American people have in Palestine and I have every reason to believe that that Government is fully cognizant of public opinion on the matter in this country. We were assured, in the discussions which took place in London a little more than a year ago, that the British Government would keep us fully informed of any proposals which it might make to the Council of the League of Nations for the modification of the Palestine Mandate. We expect, therefore, to have the opportunity afforded us of communicating to the British Government our views with respect to any changes in the Mandate which may be proposed as a result of the forthcoming report of the Palestine Partition Commission. I understand, however, that under the terms of our convention with Great Britain regarding the Palestine Mandate we are unable to prevent modifications in the Mandate. The most we can do is to decline to accept as applicable to American interests any modifications affecting such interests unless we have given our assent to them.

You may be sure that we shall continue to follow the situation with the closest attention.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

The Honorable
George Grant,
Troy, Alabama

C
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CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Troy, Alabama
October 27, 1938

Mr. I. Bauman, Secretary
Congregation Agudath Israel
Montgomery, Alabama

My dear Mr. Bauman:

With further reference to my letter of the
fifteenth, enclosed is a letter from the President regarding
the Palestine problem, which is self-explanatory.

I was glad to take the matter up with the
President for you, and please call on me any time I may be
of service or any of our friends.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) George Grant

The Goal For 1938: \$4,500,000

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

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JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)
EMERGENCY FUND (MIFAL BITZARON)
OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
For the Settlement in Palestine of Jews of Germany, Poland, Rumania and Other Lands

111 FIFTH AVE. CABLE ADDRESS—PALFUND NEW YORK CITY

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October 31, 1938

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Thank you for telephoning me this afternoon to report on the telephone call you received from Rabbi Jonah B. Wise urging combined action with respect to the present emergency.

In view of the fact that we must abandon any thought of a campaign in 1939 under the auspices of the President's Advisory Committee it seems to me that we ought to touch a new source of income which has never before been explored, insofar as the United Palestine Appeal is concerned.

I have in mind the creation of a committee to be called something like "Christian Friends of Palestine" which would be an auxiliary of the United Palestine Appeal. It would have at its head someone like Grover Whalen. Pierre Van Paassen might be named Executive Secretary. The purpose of this group would be to organize a campaign on a national basis to obtain funds for the settlement of Jewish refugees in Palestine. I believe the country is ripe for it. We could obtain not only the cooperation of leading Christians in the form of their names on committees, but the contributions of men of means throughout the nation, if a special committee were organized.

The campaign would be conducted somewhat as follows: A national committee could be created with officers of national importance. These officers would then address themselves to local individuals (whose names would be communicated to us by our local Jewish friends) urging them to organize and conduct a drive for the upbuilding of Palestine. Naturally, the local campaigns would have to be conducted under purely Christian auspices, with someone in charge that is sufficiently devoted to the idea so as to make himself responsible for a maximum effort.

For a long time Jews have been respond-

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Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
October 31, 1938

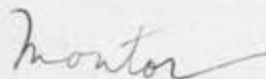
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ing, and rightly so, to campaigns for such groups as the Salvation Army, the Red Cross, etc. If the suggested campaign is organized properly and presented in a dignified manner it should elicit from the Christian community a substantial form of cooperation.

We have already had experience in the smaller towns which shows that many Christians are prepared to give. As a matter of fact, in a number of southern communities where there are only two or three Jewish families we have received hundreds of dollars, the greater part of which was supplied by Christian friends.

If you agree to the idea we will have to get started at once so that it can be ready in time for the 1939 campaign.

Cordially yours,



Henry Montor
Executive Director



HM.SB