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United Palestine Appeal, 1938 November-December.

C O P Y

Homer Building
Washington, D.C.

Edmund I. Kaufmann

November 2, 1938

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver:

I received a telegram from Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, asking me to assist in raising a million dollar emergency fund for the purpose of feeding and clothin the Polish Jews, who have been deported from Germany, and for the Sudeten Jews, who are without homes since Germany took over the Sudetenland.

I was shocked to learn that if this emergency fund of a million dollars is raised that the U.P.A. will insist upon the carrying out of their agreement with the J.D.C., which means that the U.P.A. will receive four hundred thousand of the Million.

When an emergency arose in Palestine I was one of the signers of a telegram which was sent all over the United States asking for funds to take care of the emergency, and I was chosen as treasurer of the fund. I would have been just as shocked if the J.D.C. had demanded a 60% division of the money so raised.

Insistence on the part of the U.P.A. that the J.D.C. live up to their agreement will affect future giving and I feel positive will place the U.P.A. in a bad position when consideration is given overseas allocations. Personally, I have no wish to insist that the J.D.C. break their agreement, nor am I insisting that the U.P.A. give up their right to 40% of all funds raised, whether for emergency or not. However, if the J.D.C. either through their desure or the insistence upon your part, requires that the emergency fund be split 60-40, I shall write letters of explanation to all Jewish communities protesting, and ask my ~~fix~~ friends to do the same thing. There comes a time when one must consider equities, even in relief and rehabilitation work, and I think that time has arrived. I, for one, think that the trapped Jew in Germany is in greater need than the rescued Jew in Palestine.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, and if you both insist, as campaign heads of the J.D.C. and UPA, that a division be made, then I shall start, and I am sure my friends will join me in an independent relief drive.

With assurance of my high esteem and good wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) E. I. Kaufmann

C O P Y

November 3, 1938

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

My dear Jonah:

I am enclosing herewith my reply to the letter which I received from Mr. Kaufmann of Washington. I wish you would write to Mr. Kaufmann and disabuse him of any wrong impression which he may be under.

You will agree with me, I am sure, that in the future, it would be highly advisable that such important matters which you presented to me over the telephone, the other day, are best handled in writing so that a clear record is then available of what was actually agreed upon. It would also have been desirable if you had read to me the telegram which you sent broadcast to the country and which contained my name, before it was sent.

For the sake of record, I must state here categorically that you did not request me to waive the 40-60 arrangement. I could not have done it, of course, without the consent of our Executive Committee. You stated to me that the JDC needed money immediately, that its funds were exhausted and that it could not borrow any more and that, therefore, you are forced to ask for an emergency fund from the American Jewish communities. When I reminded you of the 40-60 agreement, you said that that would be taken care of in the final accounting between our two organizations. Your interest was to have the use of the total sum raised immediately. I agreed to this arrangement. You suggested, at first, that we sign the telegram jointly, but later you said that you thought it would perhaps be better to sign it yourself but state in the telegram that I was in agreement with the arrangement. However, in the telegrams which you sent out, you failed to state that the total sum raised in the emergency campaign would become immediately available to the JDC. Judging from the letter of Mr. Kaufmann, this unfortunate omission has put the UPA in an embarrassing position.

You seem to have been completely satisfied with our

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copy
Rabbi Jonah B. Wise

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November 3, 1938

conversation over the telephone and you suggested our meeting together in the very near future, perhaps in Cleveland, to talk over our common campaign needs for the future. I was therefore quite confused at the interpretation which you seemed to place, this afternoon when I spoke to you Long Distance, on the conversation which we had last Monday.

Very cordially yours,

ahs;bk



J.D.C.

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1938 National Quota \$5,100,000 Joint Distribution Committee Campaign

100 EAST 42ND STREET, New York

Telephone LEXINGTON 2-5200

35 E. 62nd

November 3rd, 1938

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

Dear Abe:

I am sending you a copy of a letter which I am writing to Mr. Edmund I. Kaufmann of Washington D. C. I am also sending you a copy of the telegram which went to Welfare Fund cities. The only correction I can see which might have made the point you raised this morning is to have used the word "eventually" before describing the necessity for the 60-40 division. There certainly was no desire or intention on my part to do anything than completely advise the community of the necessity for cash and our desire for more money. I could not wait, due to pressure here, for any further discussion of the matter with you. I am, however, eager to discuss with you the coming year's program and feel that the country has evinced, by its response to the Joint Distribution Committee emergency request, its desire to be helpful and cooperative.

I know nothing of the emergency Palestine appeal to which Mr. Kaufmann refers. I dare say it was made entirely outside of cities which are involved in our 60-40 agreement. However, we can have an accounting of this at your convenience. I should like to have any details you care to send me.

If you wish to refer any Welfare Fund leaders' questions to me, I shall be very happy to answer them.

Yours sincerely,

Jonah
Jonah B. Wise.

JBW:LG
ENC.

A I R M A I L

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SOLELY BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

November 3rd, 1938

Mr. Edmund I. Kaufmann,
Homer Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Eddie:

I received a copy of the letter which you sent to Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver. May I correct the impression which you seem to have that the United Palestine Appeal asked for a division on the whole of the possible million dollars which might be raised. I consulted Rabbi Silver on the question of the waiving of the Joint Distribution Committee-United Palestine Appeal 1938 agreement of 60-40 in the specified welfare fund cities. Rabbi Silver was unwilling or unable to accede to this request. He advised me by telephone this morning that he is much shocked over the attitude taken as a result of our telegram and that he had told me that the money could be divided at a later date. This offer I do not now recall in my telephone conversation with him. However, since he insists that he made this offer, I am willing to accept his correction but I feel that a deferred division of the funds asked for would not have affected the problem.

We are receiving substantial remittances in cash on account of allocations from 1938 campaigns in Welfare Fund cities but the 60-40 agreement seems to stand in the way of energetic efforts toward an emergency appeal. I am sure this is a fair statement and that the conditions would have obtained whether we had announced that the funds were to be divided eventually or that they would be available as cash for us only until such time as an accounting could be had. My expectation is that most of the new money will have to be had in New York City and, of course, elsewhere outside of Welfare Fund communities.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

JBW:LG

Jonah B. Wise

AIR MAIL: SPECIAL DELIVERY

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

November 3, 1938

MEMO TO HENRY MONTOR

FROM BERNARD STONE

Subject: San Francisco, Calif.

I conferred with Judge Golden and Leo Rabinowitz: with each of them separately and then with them both together. These two men are as you know, our staunchest supporters and always appear in support of our case before the budget committee of the local Welfare Fund, and are always ready and willing to put up a fight if necessary for the benefit of Palestine.

Judge Golden is now at the peak of his public influence. He made a fine and successful fight for election as a Superior Court Judge and is making a great reputation as an excellent Judge. He is a source of pride to the Jews of San Francisco and the State. He is president of Rabbi Burstein's Temple and is a power in the Bnai Brith. Even the wealthy and assimilationist leaders who control the Welfare Fund have now found it expedient to court his favor.

I ask both these gentlemen if anything can be done to influence the Welfare Fund to carry out the 60-40 arrangement which is in operation elsewhere in Welfare fund cities and so make it necessary for JDC to be required to give us a kickback nationally. Both men agreed in the reply that they made, which substantially is that their advice to us is to let sleeping dogs lie. San Francisco they state, is a non-Zionist city, indeed they say anti-Zionist city. The ruling clique embracing Judge Sloss, Leon Sloss and Jesse Steinhart is anti-Zionist, and would oppose us in a fight which would be damaging to us and might even result in a severe cut in our allotment, which the weak Zionist group would be powerless to prevent. Whereas, if we let things drift, without raising embarrassing questions, they think we can be assured of allotments from future campaigns in the same proportion as we are getting it from the last campaign. They believe that we will get more in 1939, than this year, because a larger quota will be assumed, they think, in 1939, to meet the worse conditions which prevail overseas. To the question as to whether it might not be possible to raise the strength and prestige of the Zionists in the City, both men agreed that this was necessary and important, and said that this could be done only if the UPA would be willing to allow me to devote my attention to this activity. They both take substantially the same position as the Southland UPA group who want educational work to be done with the budget to be provided by headquarters, and with a part of my time now devoted to work in the small towns, diverted to this purpose in the larger cities and medium sized towns.

I am conferring with Rabbi Burstein, President of the San Francisco Zionist district and other Zionists this evening. BS/

BS

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

November 3, 1938

SUMMARY OF JEWISH AGENCY BUDGET - 1939Based on Cablegram received from
Eliezer Kaplan, Treasurer

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. - Security and Political Activity, including Roads, Buildings, etc. | £250,000 |
| 2. - labor housing, maritime enterprises and Relief including Austrian and German refugees | 200,000 |
| 3. - Outpost Settlements Obligations already incurred for 1939 - £70,000 | 100,000 |
| 4. - Trade, Industry and Handicrafts | 100,000 |
| 5. - Agricultural Colonization Including Middleclass settlement | 200,000 |
| 6. - Immigration, training, cultural and educational purposes; religious institutions; administration, etc. | 220,000 |
| 7. - Keren Hayesod Propaganda and Administration | 30,000 |
| 8. - Repayments, including Part of 1938 emergency loan Reserve for unforeseen expenditures | 150,000 |
| 9.- Kayemeth Program Entails | 700,000 |
| 10.- Kayemeth Payments on Previous Obligations | 500,000 |
| Total | £ 2,450,000 (\$12,250,000.) |

C O P Y

November 3, 1938

Mr. Edmund I. Kaufmann
Homer Building
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Kaufmann:

I was rather surprised at the tone of your letter and I am inclined to believe that had you first ascertained the facts, you would not have written to me the way you did. Frankly, I resent greatly being put in the position of one who is not deeply concerned with the plight of my fellow Jews in Eastern and Central Europe, and who needs to be reminded of his responsibility towards them. I believe that I have done as much as you, and perhaps a little more than most in raising money in the United States during the last twenty years for the J.D.C. Again, no purpose is served by the sort of threats contained in your letter about sending communications of protest broadcast throughout the United States, or of launching independent relief drives. Such threats do not impress me, and upon second thought, I am sure you would not have made them.

The facts of the matter are these. As early as last March, when the Austrian tragedy broke upon the Jewish world, I wrote to Rabbi Jonah Wise and urged upon him a united emergency drive for additional sums of money over and above the budgets announced by the J.D.C. and the U.P.A., realizing then, that our funds would be inadequate to meet the situation either in Europe or in Palestine. For reasons best known to themselves, the J.D.C. did not wish to proceed with such an emergency drive at that time.

Previous to the Evian Conference, summoned by President Roosevelt, I again raised this question with Rabbi Jonah Wise, and with the same results. Within the past few weeks, I wrote two official communications to Rabbi Wise inviting the J.D.C. to an immediate conference with the U.P.A. looking towards the formation of immediate plans for launching our 1939 campaigns on a truly emergency basis - asking the country to give fifteen or twenty millions of dollars and organize a different type of campaign which would insure some

Edmund I. Kaufmann

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November 3, 1938

measure of success. For weeks, I received no reply from the J.D.C. I raised the question again at the Conference of the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds in Pittsburgh, two weeks ago, and discussed the matter with Mr. William Rosenwald who was present.

All through these months, while waiting for a decision from the J.D.C., the representatives of the U.P.A., both here and in Jerusalem were pressing for an emergency campaign to supplement the 1938 income in view of the desperate defense needs and expenditures of the Yishub in Palestine, and of the shattered economic life of the country as a result of the two years of rioting and of the sharp curtailment of immigration. I insisted that nothing be done by the U.P.A. in the way of launching an emergency campaign without the J.D.C. We had agreed last year, and to my best recollection, at the request of the J.D.C. representatives, that if any emergency campaign were held in 1938 either by the J.D.C. or the U.P.A., that the extra funds would be divided on the same basis as the regular funds - Forty-Sixty.

The first I heard of the J.D.C.'s intention to appeal for a million dollar emergency fund was last Monday, when Rabbi Jonah Wise called me Long Distance and said that the J.D.C. finds itself without funds and that in view of the situation which has developed in Europe, it needs a million dollars immediately. He asked for two things: first, that the Jewish communities throughout the United States be requested to advance the J.D.C. on their 1938 allocations as much as they possibly could; and secondly, that these communities be asked to raise additional funds as an emergency measure. I told him that I approved of both measures. I reminded him of the Forty-Sixty agreement with reference to emergency funds and he said that it would perfectly all right provided we could make the final accounting at the close of the year so the J.D.C. would have immediately available the total sum. Rabbi Wise asked me whether he might use my name on the telegram either as a co-signer with him, or if he should decide to sign the telegram himself, whether he could mention my endorsement of both requests to the Jewish communities. I told him that either arrangement was perfectly satisfactory to me. Rabbi Wise was completely pleased with the conversation and we arranged to have a meeting early next week here in Cleveland to discuss our campaigns for 1939.

Perhaps the wording of the telegram was not clear and has given rise to an unfortunate misunderstanding. I now recall that in Pittsburgh, the night before last, Mr. Rosenbloom mentioned the telegram which he had received from Rabbi Wise and which left him somewhat in the dark. I am communicating with Rabbi Wise and I am requesting him to send you a confirmation of the statements which I have made in this letter.

Cleveland

Incidentally, on Tuesday, I as chairman of the Jewish Welfare Fund, authorized the immediate dispatch of \$24,000 to the J.D.C. and instructed that the U.P.A. allotment be delayed until some future time so that the J.D.C. might have immediately available all the money that was in our local treasury.

C O P Y

Edmund I. Kaufmann

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November 3, 1938

In the future, my dear Mr. Kaufmann, I wish that you would attribute at least the same sense of Jewish loyalty and Jewish responsibility to me that I have always attributed to you. I am not unmindful of the distinguished services which you have rendered our common causes in recent years, and it is because of that, particularly, that I was hurt in receiving such a communication from you.

With all good wishes, permit me to remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:EK



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

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November 4, 1938

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I have rarely seen more insulting letters than the one that was addressed to you by Edmund Kaufmann of Washington. That this letter should have come under the signature of Kaufmann is particularly amazing to anyone who knows Kaufmann's pacific nature. If he wrote this letter himself he must have been provoked to an extraordinary extent. I am wondering, however, whether he did write the letter, for my last information was that Kaufmann is at the Green Briar Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, improving his golf score.

No one has more consistently cultivated a policy of friendship with the J.D.C. than you. I recall the enthusiasm which I had for an emergency drive for Palestine when I returned from Antwerp and remember equally well your feeling that it would be unfair for us to launch such an emergency campaign in view of our legal relations and, even more, our friendly relations with the J.D.C.

A number of the field directors of the U.P.A. have written to me of a new feeling which they sense among some people formerly willing to be friendly to the U.P.A. These men have been stirred up by private conferences in which Rabbi Jonah B. Wise has participated (apart from the public conferences which have had the appearance of neutrality) and they have been inculcated with the doctrine that the J.D.C. deserves at least 75%.

If only the J.D.C. leaders would accord to the U.P.A. the same respect for its interests as the U.P.A. has for the J.D.C., there would be none of the bitterness which is now beginning to poison the atmosphere. It is evident that when the propaganda campaign of the J.D.C. began, several months ago, it was believed, or hoped, that the doors of Palestine would be closed. The situation is now drastically changed, for the better insofar as the U.P.A. is concerned.

Frankly, I do not believe that the J.D.C. intends to ef-

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fectuate its promise to you that emergency funds would be divided on a 60-40 basis. I have a suspicion that the J.D.C. will ask for an accounting of J.N.F. funds. This, of course, we are prepared to give since such records are kept. But the bookkeeping can be made so complicated and the negotiations so irritating that it would further embitter the relations.

Attached herewith is a copy of the telegram which was sent under the signature of Rabbi Jonah B. Wise to some of the communities at least in the Tri-State area. It is apparent that the same text was not used for all communities. I am informed by Mintz that one of the telegrams which he saw contained the following:

"As we must find additional emergency funds, I consulted Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Chairman U.P.A. by reason of our National agreement in Welfare Fund cities this year. He approves this request provided that in accordance with 1938 agreement, new funds are divided 60% JDC and 40% UPA."

It is probable that this phraseology was used to indicate that the U.P.A. was taking advantage of the Polish needs to get money for itself. Is it not on this basis that Ed Kaufmann wrote?

On Wednesday evening, Henry Rosenbaum, U.P.A. leader in Plainfield, N.J., telephoned to say that a very urgent telegram had been received from the J.D.C. He felt that if the community was to be aroused to a special emergency effort, the U.P.A. should also be considered. He felt that the preservation of U.P.A. interests demanded a telegram, stressing the emergency needs, should be sent to the Chairman of the Plainfield campaign. I reported his suggestion to Dr. Wise and Mr. Lipsky who agreed that Mr. Rosenbaum's request should be heeded. As a result the attached wire was sent. This is the only telegram that has gone out in connection with the emergency needs. Plainfield is not a Welfare Fund city.

We are faced with a difficult situation because the U.P.A. is proceeding with the utmost regard for ethics and reasonableness and with a high regard for the needs of the J.D.C. That is as it should be, but the J.D.C. is not displaying a similar sense of values and proportion.

The net result of the emergency telegrams from the J.D.C. may not be large sums of money now, but what may happen is that these telegrams will have a tendency to affect the thinking of communities with regard to ratios for 1939. I believe that this is one of the purposes which was in the minds of those who suggested the emergency telegrams. Otherwise, it is difficult to explain why the J.D.C., which has been lethargic throughout a year of increasing emergencies, should suddenly be aroused to the need for action.

Cordially yours,

Montor

Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM:BC
Enc.

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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November 4, 1938

CONFIDENTIAL

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Simon Marks and Harry Sacher arrived in New York yesterday. I met them at the boat and later participated in a meeting at their hotel together with Dr. Wise, Mr. Lipsky and Rabbi Goldman. Mr. Marks reported confidentially on events in London. Most of what he had to say was not new.

Three major proposals are now being considered, with the Government definite about none of them:

One involves the creation in Palestine of a Jewish Zone in which free immigration would be permitted with the rest of Palestine mandated and no Jewish immigration. This, of course, would bear no relationship to a Jewish State but would resemble a free port in a tariff country.

The second proposal involves the restoration of the Mandate, a cleaning up of the Palestine administration and what is considered limited immigration, that is, about 25,000 a year. Those present agreed that the second proposal seemed the best. Dr. Weizmann is said to be leaning to this too.

The third proposal, although I do not see its contradictoriness to the other two, involves round table, or rather, parallel conferences between Jews and Arabs. These conferences, to begin in January, would be between the Colonial Office and Jewish representatives on the one hand, and the Colonial Office and Arab representatives on the other. Although the Mufti would be excluded there would be a few Palestine representatives but in the main the Arab conferees would comprise representatives of Iraq, Syria and Saudi-Arabia. It is hoped that one or more Americans might become part of the Jewish conferees. Dr. Weizmann would enter into these conferences with two fundamental points: no permanent minority status for the Jews and no stoppage of Jewish immigration.

It is felt in London that nothing definite, as far as policy is concerned, will be forthcoming for a year. The

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

Woodhead Commission report consists of three separate opinions by its members. It is, in fact, being ignored by the Government which will have to formulate its own policy. The report will probably be published by November 10th, but no policy announcement will be made.

The atmosphere in London is completely different from what it was two months ago. The pressure from America, the explicitness of Roosevelt, the meetings of Kennedy with Halifax and MacDonald, have created a new spirit. The inner Cabinet for the first time was stirred to a recognition of American interest in the future of Palestine.

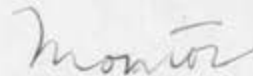
A sub-committee of the Cabinet is formulating a policy. The leading members of the sub-committee are the Marquis of Zetland, Sir Walter Elliot, and Sir Samuel Hoare.

The British are making an earnest effort and a successful effort to suppress terrorism in Palestine. They hope to have the job completed within four weeks. The refusal of the Arab terrorists to slacken their activities has hurt their position as bargaining agents.

Marks and Sacher came here on their own business but while here Sacher hopes to see a number of people, particularly Lessing Rosenwald with whom he has business relations. Marks said that he wants to see a number of the J.D.C. people to discuss their attitude toward Palestine. As Marks puts it, any one who refuses to help Palestine today is a traitor to the Jewish people. Although this might sound naive coming from any one else, Marks makes the statement with such simplicity and such force that undoubtedly it must have an effect upon whoever hears it.

I gave Marks a picture of developments here insofar as U.P.A. and J.D.C. relations are concerned. He, of course, will make his own contacts with the J.D.C.

Cordially yours,



Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM:BC

November 5, 1938.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver:

I am just in receipt of your letter of November 3rd, and I am sorry that you took offense as no offense was intended. I have only a deep sense of admiration for you. I know how difficult your position is and how you feel about the entire Jewish problem. We have too few men like you.

I am saddened by the fact that during the most critical time in Jewish life we should be as low in leadership as we are today. Where unity should prevail we have disunity. What to do about the thing is nearly beyond me. My office is a rendezvous for people with Jewish problems, and my days are taken up entirely with matters relating to our fellow Jews, not only here, but abroad; problems that should go to organizations, but apparently they get no action, so they come to Washington to deal direct. I have signed so many affidavits that I am about to have printed forms of endorsements. It nearly tears my heart to pieces when I am visited by people with relatives abroad and I hear of their plight. I know you too are in the same position, and I feel certain that if you were to follow your personal impulse you would like to send millions to the places where it is needed most.

The whole picture of Jewish relief and rehabilitation is being treated unfairly by welfare cities. Detroit some time ago put on a large campaign and used relief and Palestine as the means of securing a large sum, and the greater part of this money was used for the purpose of building an old folk's home, and the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. got only a small part. This same thing is true of many other welfare cities, all of them known to you.

The sensible thing, as I see it, is to have a combined quota of not less than \$6.00 per capita. While you may not get that amount, we would get considerably more than we are getting, and we could put on a real campaign and distribute these funds in the places where it is most needed. It is known, of course, that relief is not permanent, but it is necessary.

Palestine cannot take all, therefore, the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. should both take some interest in finding a home for refugees and those desiring to leave places of persecution. In my opinion, it should be done on a broad scale, which would enlist the interest of the entire Christian World, and such a program should include all, regardless of creed. Efforts possibly should be made to get a man like Myron C. Taylor to head a big drive; such work may appeal to him as he is a Quaker. Former President Hoover, also a Quaker, became known to the

November 5, 1938.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver - page 2.

citizens here and became President of the United States because of his relief work. This is not a Jewish problem in its entirety; — it is a problem that affects civilization, democracies and all religious forces.

Now, I have permitted the greater part of your letter relating to your conversations with Rabbi Wise and the fact that you wisely started to talk about an emergency fund months ago, to remain unanswered. I think it is quite wise for us to do nothing that may possibly affect giving or placing either one of the organizations in a bad light among the large givers. Sometime we may get together and discuss the entire picture.

I am quite certain in many things we think alike. In this regard, I am enclosing you a copy of a letter written in July, which is self-explanatory.

With warm regards and good wishes, I am,

Yours cordially,

E. Kaufmann

EIK/H

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

November 6, 1938

Dear -----

A serious misunderstanding or false impression regarding the position of the United Palestine Appeal in the present emergency situation requires a prompt and full explanation to friends and supporters. When the news of the deportation of Polish Jews from Germany reached America last week, Rabbi Jonah B. Wise telephoned to me as National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, saying the Joint Distribution Committee was called upon for unusually large expenditures to meet the emergency situation.

He suggested that I join with him in signing a telegram to the communities for funds. I agreed to do this, since I realized the necessity of obtaining substantial funds immediately. At the same time I pointed out the agreement entered into between the JDC and UPA at the beginning of the year to cover the year 1938 provided that of all funds raised in Welfare Fund cities a division of sixty-forty would apply. The agreement specifically stated that it was binding regardless of any developments of an emergency character for either cause. It was the JDC which emphasized this point during the negotiations, because of an emergency drive for Palestine last year and the possibility of an emergency situation for Palestine during 1938.

When Rabbi Wise's telegram for funds reached me in Cleveland, of whose Welfare Fund I am Chairman, I immediately sent \$24,000 to JDC for its needs, asking the Treasurer to hold off the amount due on the UPA allocation, despite my chairmanship of that body.

In some quarters it is falsely being made to appear that the UPA is taking advantage of the European situation for its own benefit. The facts are as follows: the UPA and JDC entered into an agreement for 1938 (copies of which were publicly made available) to eliminate the friction and competition prevailing previously and to put overseas fund-raising on a stabilized basis, in conformity with the Welfare Fund system of one campaign annually for all overseas causes.

Several times during the past year there have come urgent requests from Palestine for the immediate launching of an Emergency Fund drive outside the regular UPA campaign which I have consistently resisted, even against the counsel of many of my associates - on the ground that the UPA had a definite obligation to the JDC and Welfare Funds to maintain the letter and spirit of our agreement. I have not only avoided an emergency fund drive for the UPA but even effectively opposed emergency drives by other Palestine bodies: for the same reason of fund-raising stability.

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Page 2.

I opposed such emergency campaigns for Palestine even though the circumstances warranted one. I believed and still believe that America has contributed tragically small amounts for the preservation of the most precious possession of the Jewish people. We have matched heroism and self-sacrificed in Palestine with many words of commiseration. With Jewish life in Europe being dealt shattering hammer blows, American Jewry should have rushed to pour funds into Palestine to secure it for Jewish immigration as the only real source of immediate and permanent hope. But despite these views, I held off Palestine emergency drives solely because I wished to keep faith with the JDC and Welfare Funds, believing that all needs ought to be met out of increased generosity to Welfare Funds and through more adequate allocations to overseas causes from Welfare Funds. It is my conviction that any emergency drive outside the framework of the Welfare Fund would undermine and ultimately destroy the Welfare Fund structure.

It would be ironic and unfair indeed if there were now to be charged to me and to the UPA a desire to profit for the UPA at the expense of the JDC. I know the needs of the JDC and feel they must elicit maximum American cooperation. But it is regrettable that an agreement which the UPA and JDC both entered in good faith for the good of American Jewish communities should now be held against the UPA which has observed it scrupulously.

In my conversation with Rabbi Johan B. Wise I agreed that the JDC should have full use of total sums raised for emergency purposes until after the year's end in order that it might meet the emergency needs. It should be added that no request was made of me to waive the sixty-forty agreement. Rabbi Wise, in fact, took it for granted that it would be observed and that whatever adjustments had to be made could be made after the end of the year, the JDC meanwhile having full use of the funds.

The overseas situation, in which Europe and Palestine are indissolubly linked, demands thorough and prompt action by American Jewry. Throughout 1938 the UPA has been pressing the JDC for a broad emergency drive, with the cooperation of the Welfare Funds. In the past two months I have addressed three separate requests in writing to the JDC officers for a meeting between representatives of the two organizations to act unitedly for the best interests of both causes, without regard to ratios. I look upon the overseas problem as one and indivisible and I am concerned with raising maximum sums for both causes, and not with ratios. I regret to say every request for a meeting has been in vain. I believe that it is now time for Welfare Fund leaders who are responsible for raising the funds for both causes to take appropriate action; to raise far greater sums for both JDC and UPA and to prevent the calamity of division and disunity in American Jewry.

All these problems, misunderstandings and false impressions could be avoided if a joint conference of Welfare Funds, JDC and UPA were to be held without delay.

Very cordially yours,

Abba Hillel Silver
National Chairman

LIST OF NAMES SENT ABBA HILLEL SILVER LETTER
NOVEMBER 7, 1938

Mr. Jack Weinberg, President
United Jewish Fund
700 North 18th St.
Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. Walter Lobman, President
Jewish Federation
102 Clayton Street
Montgomery, Ala.

Judge H. A. Hollzer, President
Jewish Community Council
416 West 8th Street
Los Angeles, Calif.

Mr. Nathan Nagel, President
United Jewry of Long Beach
615 Jergins Trust Building
Long Beach, Calif.

Mr. Leonard J. Meltzer, President
United Jewish Welfare Fund
Oakland, Calif.

Hon. M. O. Sloss, President
Jewish National Welfare Fund
Mills Building
San Francisco, Calif.

Judge Samuel E. Mellitz, President
Jewish Community Council
836 Fairfield Ave.
Bridgeport, Conn.

Mr. Donald Kaffenburgh, Chairman
Jewish Welfare Fund
P.O. Box 272
Hartford, Conn.

Mr. Hyman Jacobs, President
Jewish Community Council
152 Temple Street
New Haven, Conn.

Mr. Isidore Hershfield, Chairman
United Jewish Appeal
1317 F. Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Harold Hirsch, President
Jewish Welfare Fund
Hurt Building
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Ulysses S. Schwartz, Chairman
The Jewish Welfare Fund
138 North Wells St.
Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Samuel Mueller, President
334 E. Washington Street, Jewish Welfare Fund
Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Charles W. Morris, Chairman
Conference of Jewish Organizations
508 Louisville Trust Building
Louisville, Ky.

Mr. S. Walter Stern, President
Jewish Welfare Fund
348 Baronne Street
New Orleans, La.

Mr. Simon Shetzer, President
Jewish Community Council
51 W. Warren Ave.
Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Amos S. Deinard, President
Federation for Jewish Service
841 Andrus Bldg.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. Edward L. Bronstien, President
United Jewish Fund
1221 Pioneer Building
St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. George Oppenheimer, Pres.
Jewish Welfare Federation
1600 Linwood Blvd.
Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. Irvin Bettman
Jewish Federation
3636 Page Blvd.
St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. William L. Holzman, President
Jewish Community Center & Welfare Fed'n.
101 North 20th St.
Omaha, Neb.

Mr. Abe M. Luntz, President
Jewish Welfare Fund
411 Market Ave., No.
Canton, Ohio

Mr. Oscar Berman, President
Jewish Community Council
15th St. & Central Parkway
Cincinnati, Ohio

Mr. E. J. Schanfarber
150 East Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio

Rabbi Leon I. Feuer, President
Jewish Community Council
1900 Linwood Ave.
Toledo, Ohio

Mr. Louis Caplan, President
United Jewish Fund
15 Fernando Street
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. S. Brachman, President
Jewish Federation
706 Trinity Bldg.
Fort Worth, Texas

Mr. Joe Weingarten, Chairman
808 Prairie Avenue
Houston, Texas

Mr. Maurice L. Strause
§ Thalheimer Bros.
Richmond, Va.

Mr. Nathan M. Stein, President
Jewish Welfare Fund
135 West Wells Street
Milwaukee, Texas

Mr. Morris Simon
Woodward Building
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Jake Landau, President
Jewish Federation for Social Service
1817 Pocahontas Street
Dallas, Texas



November 7, 1938

Mr. Morris Simon
340 Woodward Building
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Simon:

By the time this letter reaches you, you will have received a letter from our National Headquarters, signed by me, which gives the facts in the matter of the special J.D.C. emergency campaign, a misunderstanding of which caused you to write to me as you did. Two days before your letter arrived, I received a letter from Mr. Kaufmann of your city. I can do no better than to supplement the letter which you will receive from New York, and which has been sent to a group of leaders throughout the United States, with a copy of my reply to Mr. Kaufmann.

Let me assure you, my dear Mr. Simon, that my interest in the work which the J.D.C. is doing is quite as keen as my interest in the work which the U.P.A. is doing. I am not a "departmentalized" Jew. Nor am I so partisan in my loyalties as to lose sight of the total sad and tragic picture confronting world Jewry today. I regret that some of the leaders of the J.D.C. are failing to envisage the problem of over-seas relief in its totality and the problem of raising funds for over-seas relief as a unified effort. In the last few weeks, the Executive of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds found it necessary to discourage a growing sentiment among some of the leaders of the J.D.C. to raise its funds next year independently, outside of the framework of the Jewish welfare funds, an act which would have disrupted welfare funds in the United States and destroyed the splendid work which has been going on for some years to unify our communal lives and our philanthropic efforts. The same leaders are behind an effort to defeat any agreement between the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. for next year, or are suggesting such a reduced ratio as would make an agreement impossible.

I shall continue to work in the future as I have in the past, for frank and friendly cooperation. With all good wishes, permit me to remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:EK
Enc.

November 8, 1938

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

My dear Mr. Montor:

I think that the proposed invitation layout which you sent me is excellent. I am herewith returning it to you.

I still do not approve of linking up the UPA with the American Jewish Congress. If there were a united welfare fund, there, of course, would be no objection to the inclusion of the American Jewish Congress. But inasmuch as the UPA is going out on an independent drive, the appeal ought to be strictly a Palestine appeal and should not involve an appeal for funds for a local organization with which some may not be in sympathy at all, and which would affect their contributions to the UPA. I think what is involved here also is a matter of precedent. We may find ourselves confronted with similar requests from other communities where we are launching independent drives. The request from Providence should not be approved.

Inasmuch as we have already made arrangements with Van Paasen for a six months period of service to us, I do not believe that we are in a position to commit ourselves to an additional obligation in the case of Prinz. I believe that the friends of Dr. Prinz ought to help him find Rabbinical employment somewhere in the United States rather than employment with the UPA. We will use Dr. Prinz as much as we can during the coming year but we ought not to saddle our organization with fixed charges of such a character.

If you or Mr. Lipsky know of any of the friends of Nathan K. Kaplan in the United States, please send me a list of them. I am proceeding to raise a fund for Mr. Kaplan to help him tide over his financial difficulties.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK
Enc.

November 11, 1938

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

My dear Mr. Montor:

I called up Mr. Harry Silberstein of Charleston, W. Va. long distance. He confirmed the statement which was attributed to Dr. Amateau to the effect that I stated in a recent address in Pittsburgh that in view of the present Palestine situation, money raised for the UPA cannot be used. I, of course, branded Amateau's statement as a base fabrication. I took occasion to explain to Mr. Silberstein the whole situation. I also sent a wire to Rabbi Jonah Wise protesting against the malicious statements of the JDC representative.

Last night, the Conservative Rabbi of Charleston (I could not catch his name) called me up and stated that a meeting was held in Charleston at which the proposition was put forward by influential Jews there that the allocations should be on the basis of 75-25. The meeting was a heated one and action was postponed until another meeting next week. I told the Rabbi that the UPA will not consent to such an arrangement and that, if necessary, we will conduct an independent campaign either immediately or at some future time. I advised him to instruct the Zionists of Charleston of the position which we are taking. I also told him to get in touch with you and to send you the names of the leading figures in Charleston so that letters signed by some of the prominent businessmen in the UPA organization may be sent to them. Perhaps it would be well to circularize the leading donors of Charleston with the Knickerbocker article which you had reprinted. I would also suggest that you write to the President of the Charleston Hadassah and any other officers of Zionist organizations apprising them of our position.

Have you made any headway in procuring a prominent non-Jewish speaker for our Washington Conference?

I should like to get a full report of the JDC Conference next Sunday in New York City. Can you arrange for it?

Henry Montor

-2-

November 11, 1938

I noticed an item in the paper that the JDC announced that it has received more than Three Hundred Thousand Dollars in response to its appeal for an emergency fund. Does that represent fresh money or merely advances on its allocations for 1938 and 1939?

I am sending you this letter of Mendel Fisher. What is this meeting all about? Is it the National Conference of the JNF or is it just another meeting? Inasmuch as I am coming to New York for our Administrative Committee meeting on the 21st, I should not want to come back again on the 29th unless it is absolutely necessary.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK
Enc.



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RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

1938 NOV 14 PM 7 37

THE TEMPE EAST 105 ST AND ANSEL RD=

TODAYS CABLE FROM JDC EUROPEAN OFFICES REPORTS NEW VIOLENT OUTBURSTS ABROAD. WE PROPOSE IMMEDIATE CREATION SPECIAL EMERGENCY COMMITTEE RAISING SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT FOR GERMAN AUSTRIAN PROBLEM. WE WOULD DESIRE LEADING CHRISTIAN INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS ASSUME LEADERSHIP IN SUCH COMMITTEE. WE HAVE IN MIND ASKING BISHOP MANNING AND HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK REPRESENTING AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR CHRISTIAN REFUGEES WHICH HAS JUST ISSUED AN APPEAL TO 90,000 PROTESTANT CLERGYMEN STATING THEREIN THAT MYRON TAYLOR REPORTS 660,000 PEOPLE IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA NEED IMMEDIATE HELP OF WHOM 285,000 PROTESTANTS, 75,000 CATHOLICS, 300,000 JEWS ALSO LEADING CATHOLIC REPRESENTATIVE AND QUAKERS ETCETERA TO JOIN IN APPEAL. WANT YOUR ACTIVE PARTICIPATION AND HELP. WILL YOU HOLD YOURSELF IN READINESS IMMEDIATE VISIT NEWYORK IF NECESSARY. SHALL OF COURSE INVITE STEPHEN WISE AND OTHER PARTICIPATE IN THIS ENDEAVOR. WE ARE NOT YET READY FOR ANY PUBLICITY ON THIS PROPOSED EFFORT UNTIL WE HAVE HAD TIME TO ASCERTAIN VIEWS OF AT LEAST A FEW NONJEWISH FRIENDS AND WE ASK YOU REGARD THIS IN CONFIDENCE FOR TIME BEING=

PAUL BAERWALD ONE TWENTY BROADWAY.

November 15, 1938

PAUL BAERWALD
120 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TELEGRAM. AS NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL I FEEL STRONGLY THAT BEFORE YOU PROCEED ANY FURTHER WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF A SPECIAL EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR RAISING FUNDS A MEETING SHOULD IMMEDIATELY BE CALLED OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE JDC UPA AND COUNCIL OF FEDERATIONS TO DISCUSS THE ENTIRE SITUATION. I UNDERSTAND THAT AT THE JDC CONFERENCE SUNDAY A RESOLUTION TO CONVOKE SUCH A CONFERENCE WAS PASSED. SOME OF US STRONGLY FEEL THAT ANY APPEAL AT THIS TIME WHICH WOULD INCLUDE ~~THE~~ CHRISTIAN ORGANIZATIONS AND HELP EXCEPTING UNDER AUSPICES OF TAYLOR COMMITTEE WOULD BE A GREAT MISTAKE. THE LIMITED AMOUNT OF MONEY WHICH MIGHT BE NETTED IMMEDIATELY WOULD BE A SORRY SUBSTITUTE FOR THE TENS OF MILLIONS WHICH THE TAYLOR COMMITTEE MAY YET BE PREPARED TO SECURE. HASTY ACTION AT THIS TIME MIGHT SERIOUSLY HURT THE LARGER UNDERTAKING WHICH MUST BE INITIATED IN THE NEAR FUTURE ON BEHALF OF MASS EMIGRATION OF JEWS FROM GERMANY. WE MUST IN ANY EVENT DISCUSS THE MOST PRACTICAL STEPS FOR OBTAINING CONCERTED ACTION FROM THE ENTIRE AMERICAN PUBLIC BOTH JEWISH AND NON-JEWISH ON BEHALF OF THE LARGER RESPONSIBILITY THAT ARISES OUT OF THE PRESENT SITUATION. THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL IS PROFOUNDLY INTERESTED AS YOU KNOW IN THE REFUGEE PROBLEM WHICH CAN NOT BE PROPERLY TREATED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO PALESTINE. THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE JDC UPA AND COUNCIL SHOULD BE HELD IMMEDIATELY BEFORE FURTHER COMMITMENTS AND INVOLVEMENTS ARE MADE.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

November 17, 1939

Dear Mr. Goldsmith:

I have your letter of the 16th inst., with enclosures of the minutes of the meeting of the Allocations Committee. I want to congratulate you on the excellence of your report and assure you again how appreciative I am of the great assistance that you have rendered to us. You have relieved us of much worry as to the compilation and analysis of details. You have succinctly presented the findings and I approve in general the form.

I would like to suggest a few modifications for your consideration. On the last line of page 2 and again in the first line of section (3) on page 3, where you refer to a total of \$15,500,000. collected in cash, could you not indicate that this represents collections after deduction for campaign costs? Since we are indicating an allocation of a total of \$15,500,000. there should be no doubt that this represents the actual cash available as a net figure for distribution.

On page 3 section (1) at the top of the page, I suggest that it read "gift or gifts to be made to non-sectarian organizations dealing with Christian refugees". This I think advisable so that no claim could possibly be made for a contribution to a Jewish organization which may be dealing with Christian refugees. Furthermore, in this same section, it may be well to indicate that this contribution of \$250,000., if and when made, shall be made through J.D.C. on a share and share alike basis to non-sectarian organizations dealing with Christian refugees. I think this is advisable so that no question can later be raised that the Allocations Committee made a direct appropriation to an institution not included in the original agreement. By inserting this provision we definitely make the contribution to J.D.C., in a sense ear-marking it for the purposes that the Allocations Committee insisted upon. The wording might be something as follows: "And such sum shall then be distributed through J.D.C. share and share alike for non-sectarian organizations dealing with Catholic and Protestant refugees. In the event that the Negotiating Committee in its report does not approve this grant then this sum shall be divided between U.P.A. and J.D.C. on the ratio of 15 parts to the former and 36 parts to the latter".

I hope these suggestions will meet your views. I believe that both in spirit and content they express the mind of the members of the Allocations Committee. If you approve of these changes, will you incorporate them in a modified statement to be sent to me and I shall be very glad to sign it and return it to you immediately.

Again assuring you of my deep appreciation of your great helpfulness, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Silver

Mr. Samuel A. Goldsmith,
130 N. Wells Street (Room 1712)
Chicago, Illinois.

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CONFIDENTIAL

NOVEMBER 17, 1938

FROM LONDON
NEWPALLONG UNUSUAL CONVERSATION TODAY BOSTON JOE *Kennedy, Ambassador to Britain!* REVEALED DEEP INTEREST UNDERSTANDING
PROBLEM OUR PEOPLEHE WAS CERTAIN REFUGEES DISCUSSION REACHED STAGE ACTION INASMUCH HIGHER CIRCLES
EMBARRASSED DISTRESSED RECENT GERMAN EVENTS HAVE RENDERED US GREAT SERVICE STOPHIS JUDGMENT PALESTINE CANNOT BE EXCLUDED FROM SOLUTION REFUGEES EXPECT INTER-
GOVERNMENTAL ACTION SOON STOPWERE IMPRESSED HIS OWN DETERMINATION BRING ABOUT BRITISH AMERICAN COOPERATION
IN EFFECTIVE SOLUTION HE DESERVES OUR GRATITUDE

GOLDMAN LIPSKY

FULL-RATE MESSAGE UNLESS MARKED OTHERWISE

Sender's Name and Address

(Not to be transmitted)

Form 100-35-TA-997

NOVEMBER 18, 1938

TO: DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

FROM: HENRY MONTOR

This is to confirm the meeting which is to be held at the office of Mr. Henry Ittelson, 1 Park Avenue, Tuesday, November 22nd, at 3:00 P.M. Representatives of the U.P.A., J.D.C. and Council of Federations are to be present.

The representatives of the U.P.A. are to be Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, National Chairman of the U.P.A., Dr. Wise and Judge Rothenberg, and Henry Montor.

The J.D.C. representatives will probably be Henry Ittelson, Rabbi Jonah B. Wise and Mr. Baerwald, with Messrs. Hyman and Coons attending.

The Council representatives will perhaps be Charles Rosenbloom, Pittsburgh; Ira Younker, New York; and possibly Henry Wineman of Detroit. Also William Schroeder of Cincinnati.

* * * *

The representatives of the U.P.A. will have lunch at 1:15 P.M. in the Commodore Hotel to discuss the agenda of the meeting to take place at 3:00 o'clock.

C O P Y
(CONFIDENTIAL)

November 20, 1938

Mr. P. D. de G.
Basle

My dear Mr. D.

I arrived here a few days ago after a smooth trip back. Unfortunately, the trip was not as pleasant as it might have been because of tragic developments in Germany and elsewhere. Already at Milano I received a great shock when I saw displayed upon the stands in the Railway Station a number of terrible anti-Semitic books - one entitled "Il Diavolo Hebraico" with a picture of ten fingers of claws printed on the wrapper, and the others in a similar vein. In Milano also there are many German Jews who are now compelled to trek again and don't know whither. One man said that he had already received a visa for Shanghai, but his wife remarked "Dann gehe ich schon lieber nach Palestina"; and I did not know how much comfort to draw from the fact that she gave Palestine preference over Shanghai, and wondered for the thousandth time whether the Jews deserved to have Palestine and whether they don't merit the awful retribution which is being measured out to them with the hand of Hitler.

On board ship I learnt first of the death of van Rath and then of the frightful new outbreaks against the Jews in Germany. We had a regular "Tisha B'Av" on board ship. We also heard of the anti-Semitic demonstration made by the students of the Sorbonne, which strengthened my conviction that the position of the Jews in France is also becoming very precarious; and immediately upon my return to Palestine I heard also of Eylandin's open advocacy of introducing "racial legislation" in France.

I must tell you it was a great relief to be back in Tel-Aviv. For the first time I landed at Tel-Aviv, and this in itself was a "yom tov". The Tel-Aviv Port has been gaining steadily as against Jaffa. The tonnage being loaded and unloaded at Tel-Aviv already exceeds substantially that of Jaffa Port. This Jewish Port is now an accomplished fact and one of the most important material economic and political gains which we have had as a result of the disturbances.

The Yishuv has of course suffered in many ways, but there are definite signs that we have passed the worst and that an upward swing is on its way again - unless, of course, the English should give us new surprises. But that is not very likely now. The very savageness of the outbreaks in Germany and the reaction to it in the Western World - particularly in America - must result in a strengthening of the hands of the pro-Zionist elements in England. The danger, or at least the fear that Chamberlain might sell us out to the Mufti, is, I believe, a thing of the past, and again Hitler has contributed to this result. Perhaps the most important evidence of a certain change of attitude on the part of the English toward the Arabs is to be found in the attitude of the military authorities here. This year, for the first time, they have been handling the Arabs without "silk gloves". On the one hand they have disarmed the Arab police and have increased the number of Jews in active police and military service (and in the reservé, too) to more than 8000. On the other hand, they have been proceeding against

the Arabs with unprecedented ruthlessness. Whole villages have been practically destroyed, and latterly they have treated parts of Jaffa the same way. The Arabs are learning at a fearful cost that it does not pay to rebel.

From the economic point of view an unquestioned result of the disturbances and of the "cleaning-up process" has been the substantial weakening of the economic strength of the Arabs and an important relative increase of the Jewish economic position. The Tel-Aviv port is perhaps the most striking instance, but only one of many. Another typical illustration is the evacuation of Arab owned houses by Jews and their moving into Jewish houses, with the resulting further impoverishment of Arabs and an improvement of the Jewish real estate market. The same holds true in transportation. In Jewish transport there is now an acute shortage of trucks, lorries and drivers; while in the Arab transport system there is a fatal stagnation.

Also, a great many Arabs of the better classes have fled the country. One report in the newspapers places the number of Palestine Arabs who have fled into the Lebanon alone at 17000, so that in some quarters people have begun to wonder whether or not as a result of the Arab terror and the military operations, coupled with economic distress, we may not witness a considerable Arab emigration from Palestine. It is certainly no exaggeration to say that the Arab Community of Palestine as a whole has, during the past two-and-one-half years, lost no insignificant part of the wealth it had gained from the Jews in previous years.

Undoubtedly, the relative weakening of the Arabs and the relative strengthening of the Jews in economics must ultimately have also important consequences in the political sphere; because the ultimate destiny of the country cannot and will not depend on the primitive method of counting noses alone.

Then there is immigration. True not on the scale of 1934 or 1935, but still immigration, at the rate of close to 20,000 a year, even under present extremely adverse circumstances. As a result I do not recognise the real estate situation in Tel-Aviv, whereas half a year ago you saw "To Let" signs wherever you went, these have almost disappeared. Rents which had dropped considerably have risen again sharply. The applications for building permits in Tel-Aviv during the month of October is larger than had been the case during the whole period since 1936. A building boom is starting even in Jerusalem and still more so in Haifa. In the latter city and vicinity in particular there is a great deal of activity also in connection with the erection of the great Refinery Works of the Iraq Petroleum Company, with which they are now proceeding energetically. We see these things clearly in connection with the work of our construction company, Palraod. During the past few weeks it has received new orders for various construction jobs in Haifa and vicinity amounting to over Lp.60,000.-. This includes the military road near Acre and work for the I.P.C., as well as a new market place in Haifa; and only today we received an urgent request from Jerusalem to take on building jobs there, so that already it is clear the 1939 will be the biggest year that Palraod has had as yet.

Generally, it is absolutely amazing to see what reserves of strength the Yishuv has displayed. I arrived here in the midst of the Campaign for "Kofer Hayishuv", a new appeal launched to provide additional money for defence purposes. Already over L.70,000,- have been raised and the total will most probably exceed Lp.100,000.-. Isn't this an astounding performance after two-and-one-half years of crisis and depression?

To be sure, there are a great many people in business who are in the doldrums, and who have been holding on, so to speak, by the skin to their teeth. But this is not surprising. It is much more surprising to note the tenacity and energy with which the Yishuv as a whole is pressing forward. I, for one, have been tremendously heartened by it. Due to the absorption of the few thousand people by the police and military services, including transport workers, the previously existing unemployment has been practically liquidated. This tendency has been further accentuated by other circumstances. For instance, the great reduction in the number of Arabs employed in Jewish orange groves and the correspondingly larger number of Jews employed. On top of it comes the resumption of building activities. In short, unless the English deliberately strike a direct blow at us, there is good reason to hope for a gradual return of prosperity. That is my definite opinion. On the other hand I do not expect an immediate clear cut solution of the political problem. There may or may not be a Round Table Conference. Cantonization may or may not be proposed. But whatever may be happening in the political sphere, I don't see how we are going to have a quick solution. A settlement satisfactory to Jews, Arabs and England is not likely to be made in the course of a day or even months. It may take a year or two - or maybe longer. And in the meantime things will go on under the Mandate with a smaller or larger immigration. I don't complain of this. On the contrary, it may even be better for us that the final settlement will be deferred rather than that one should be hastily imposed now. If the Arabs continue to be severely dealt with by the military, and on the other hand Jewish immigration and economic activity continue, we are likely to get a more favorable settlement in the end than we could have had immediately after Munich. So much for a rather hasty and sketchy account of the situation as I found it.

* * * * *

As ever,
Faithfully yours,

E.N.

EN:JS

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

November 25, 1938

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JULIAN W. MACK
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Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver:

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ABBA HILLEL SILVER

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Executive Committee
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Never was there required of American Jewish leadership such earnest thinking with regard to the constructive solution of the problem of Jewish homelessness. That problem has reached tragic proportions on an unprecedented scale in Germany. In response to the world-wide demonstration of sympathy and compassion for the oppressed Jews of Germany, the Nazis have announced that hereafter they will intensify their program of destroying German Jews by "fire and sword".

Emigration is essential if the German Jews are to be saved. Where are they to go? All reasonable Jews must endorse any program which will provide for the immediate reception of Jewish families whether they be in groups of ten or twenty or a thousand. Moreover, support must be given to the immediate tasks of relief, of shelter and of transportation.

But we are confronted with the necessity of determining not only how the funds we provide shall be most constructively used, but of assuring permanence and opportunity for the refugees in any home to which they go.

To my mind Palestine must occupy a supreme place with respect to the German Jewish problem. In Palestine a community of 450,000 Jews has created those foundations on which tens of thousands of additional Jews may be settled. Palestine has cities, towns and villages, schools and hospitals, roads and communications, agriculture, industry and commerce developed to the point of being able to create additional opportunities for settlers. There have been rumors and public proposals of isolated, undeveloped lands. Concerned as we are with saving lives, we must give these proposals our most earnest consideration. We must keep in mind, of course, that even if these lands can be developed it would take years of preparation and the expenditure of vast sums of money to create the facilities even for small scale settlement.

The German Jewish problem, if it is to be solved with the loss of a minimum of lives, requires immediate outlets for the refugees. An indication of what Palestine can do is provided in the spontaneous and generous action of the Jewish community of Palestine in making plans for the adoption of 10,000 German Jewish children immediately. The Jewish Agency for Palestine, whose sole representative in America is the United Palestine Appeal, has formulated a program and submitted it to the

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

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Government for the absorption of 100,000 German Jewish adults within a year. I know of no other country where the community is willing and where the resources are available for the absorption of a similar number.

The reports that we have had from London indicate keen sympathy on the part of Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald, as well as United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, who are concerned with the plan of Anglo-American cooperation for the solution of the problem.

Our possibility of impressing upon the British Government the necessity of opening the doors of Palestine to admit the great body of Jews for whom room can be found is bound up with our ability to demonstrate that we have the funds available to assure their economic absorption.

Each community throughout the country is now being called upon to conduct the organized action that arises out of the problem created for the Jews in Germany. Each community is now planning for an immediate or early campaign on an unusually large scale.

You, as a member of the National Council for Palestine of the United Palestine Appeal, have an urgent obligation to see to it that within such campaigns, whether of an emergency or a regular character, the claims of Palestine, overshadowing any other claim of settlement, are given due recognition.

This we must realize:- that if we are to cope with the problem of German Jewish emigration on the scale demanded by the increasing pressure in Germany, we shall have to secure not only greater funds than have ever been raised before by American Jews, but greater sums than we have even envisaged.

The key-note for 1939 must be the willingness of American Jews to share their resources with the men, women and children in Europe -- for a great number of whom the possibilities of a free, creative permanent life are bound up with settlement in the Jewish homeland in Palestine.

I would appreciate a word from you as to the status of the campaign plans in your community and as to the help the national office of the United Palestine Appeal can provide in connection with your plans.

Under separate cover there is going forward to you with my compliments the 1938 Year Book of the United Palestine Appeal which describes in word and picture the heroic community in Palestine and the great resources that have been created during twenty years of self-sacrificing effort. That community and those resources are the best guarantees for the immediate integration into the life of Palestine of as many Jews from Germany and elsewhere as we can finance. The Year Book was made possible by "Night of Stars" one of the fine enterprises of the New York Campaign of the United Palestine Appeal.

May I take this occasion, as the year draws to a close, to express appreciation for the service you have given to the cause of Palestine upbuilding, as well as to organized Jewish community life.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Jacobi
Harold Jacobi
National Co-Chairman

Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League TO CHAMPION HUMAN RIGHTS, Inc.

20 WEST 47TH STREET, NEW YORK • MEDallion-3-2720

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Executive Director

November 25, 1938

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
East Ansel Road & 105th Street
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Rabbi Silver:

There will be a meeting of the National
Advisory Council on Sunday, December 4th, 1938,
at 2:00 P.M. at the Hotel Edison, 228 West 47th
Street, New York City.

The purpose of this meeting is to con-
sider an amalgamation with the Joint Boycott
Council which comprises the American Jewish
Congress and the Jewish Labor Committee.

It is important that you attend this meet-
ing in order to voice your opinion regarding this
matter.

Very truly yours,

Dr. S. W. Kalb

Dr. S. William Kalb

SWK:IB

1938 12 25 9:00
\$2358.25 paid to the League

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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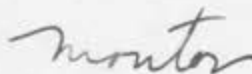
November 28, 1938

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Attached hereto is a minute of the meeting between representatives of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal held in the office of Mr. Henry Ittleson on November 22, 1938, to discuss the possibilities of an agreement for 1939 between the Joint Distribution Committee and United Palestine Appeal.

Sincerely yours,



Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM:EH

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CONFIDENTIAL

MINUTE OF A MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COUNCIL OF
JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE AND
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL.

At: Office of Henry Ittelson, 1 Park Avenue, New York City
Tuesday, November 22, 1938 at 3 P.M.

Present: Messrs Harry L. Lurie, New York)
William Shroder, Cincinnati)
Charles Rosenbloom, Pittsburgh) for the Council
Ira Younker, New York)

Paul Baerwald, New York)
Henry Ittelson)
Rabbi Jonah B. Wise) for the J.D.C.
James M. Rosenberg)
Joseph C. Hyman)
Isidor Coons)

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland)
Dr. Stephen S. Wise, New York)
Judge Morris Rothenberg) for the U.P.A.
Henry Montor)

Also Miss Morrissey of the J.D.C. staff and a stenotypist.

PAUL BAERWALD, opening the meeting, stated that the representatives of the three organizations had been called together, on the basis of a resolution recommending such action adopted by the Board of Directors of the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds and of a resolution adopted by the Plan and Scope Committee of the J.D.C., to consider an agreement between the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal for the year 1939 in the cities affiliated with the Council of Welfare Funds. At the nomination of Mr. Baerwald and with the second of Dr. Stephen S. Wise, the Chairman of the meeting was designated as

WILLIAM SHRODER, who referred to the resolution adopted at Pittsburgh on October 15 at a meeting of the Board of the Council. The necessity of an agreement between the two major fund-raising organizations was prompted by the desire to remove discords that arise when the problem of the division of funds for overseas purposes is left to communities to decide.

JOSEPH HYMAN read the resolution adopted by the J.D.C. Plan and Scope Committee at a meeting on November, 13. It stressed the necessity of raising \$1,000,000 a month for the J.D.C. during 1939 and suggested an agreement between J.D.C. and U.P.A. based on "actual need free from the shadow of bargaining."

HENRY MONTOR read the resolution adopted by the Council which emphasized the importance of an agreement for the sake of community harmony as well as to facilitate the raising of larger funds, unimpeded by competitiveness in campaigning.

DR. STEPHEN S. WISE suggested that in view of the fact that he and Mr. Baerwald were members of the President's Advisory Committee for Refugees, which has discussed the German Jewish problem and which has reached certain tentative conclusions, Mr. Baerwald might give the meeting a statement of three facts.

MR. BAERWALD did not see that the discussions in the President's Committee had any definite bearing on the 1939 campaign. What was involved was the negotiation of an agreement between the J.D.C. and U.P.A. for Welfare Fund cities. He commented on plans that had been discussed with Mr. Myron Taylor and Mr. James G. MacDonald for a large campaign to assist in the settlement of refugees, with Mr. MacDonald disapproving participation by the Committee in such a fund-raising scheme.

DR. STEPHEN S. WISE described his own impressions of the Committee meetings, indicating that Mr. Taylor was prepared to head a great campaign, involving anywhere from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 with the entire country being asked to respond on a non-sectarian basis. The nation had been deeply moved and would respond accordingly if a drive were launched that was well-organized and dramatically presented. It was essential, if such a drive was to succeed, for the Jewish community to unite in a way to spur such a campaign. Aside from this larger campaign, which might be launched soon after Mr. Taylor's visit to London to meet with the Inter-governmental Committee for Refugees, there was a possibility of having a lesser drive in which the J.D.C. and U.P.A. would unify their interests. His view was that it would be better to wait until the larger campaign could be adequately

prepared. Obtaining funds on a small scale now would interfere with the effectiveness of the larger drive contemplated.

MR. ROSENBERG agreed that Dr. Wise had introduced some valuable points. He too wondered what it would do to the larger fund if an appeal were made for ordinary purposes. However, the business of the day which had brought the meeting together was a consideration of the immediate needs. Insofar as the J.D.C. was concerned, it had an overwhelming problem which must take precedence over everything else and it was his hope that the men present would help the J.D.C. in meeting its needs. On December 31 1938, the J.D.C. would be "in a hole" for \$200,000, since it had expended beyond its immediate resources. The J.D.C. must have \$3,000,000 for the first three months of 1939. It was impossible to operate without having in sight that amount. Within that sum no provision was made for any large-scale immigration. If Palestine is opened, we must forget anything like J.D.C. psychology, he remarked, appealing to the conferees "to go along with us on this three-month problem". Commenting on plans offered for refugee settlement in South America and Africa, he characterized them as "a desert Sahara with a golden circle around it." In addition to its foreign needs, the J.D.C. had to consider the refugee problem in the United States. It was estimated that there would be required \$1,500,000 to \$1,750,000 for this purpose in 1939.

MR. SILVER was in full agreement with all that Mr. Rosenberg had said. The point need not be belabored. Everyone knows that the J.D.C. does not have excessive sums of money. But the U.P.A. too has its emergency needs. A few weeks ago \$150,000 was borrowed to send to Palestine. The interest aroused because of the German Jewish situation gave the opportunity to make an appeal to American Jews not for three months alone but for a sum that will fairly meet our common needs for 1939. It is not practical to expect to raise 10, 15 or 20 million now and then go out in four months for 50 millions. In considering the fund-raising problem in America, it should be remembered that the Welfare Funds, of which there are 150, are conducting

continuous campaigns and they have local obligations which must also be met. Fund-raising for overseas must be integrated within these Welfare Funds if maximum success was to be achieved.

The Jews are prepared to contribute generously to a campaign for overseas relief. The quota could be 20 or 30 million dollars. The ratio, as between the J.D.C. and U.P.A. was an insignificant item. That problem would not be a stumbling block to an agreement. The needs of the J.D.C. and the needs of Palestine must be fairly met to the greatest extent possible from greater sums raised for both and not by one obtaining funds at the expense of the other. The problem to be discussed was the amount of the quota and when the campaign should be launched.

MR. SHRODER felt it would be mistaken to place a disproportionate burden on the Jewish communities now. If European Jewry is to be saved, it must be saved through a continuous willingness over a period of years to provide assistance. Everything else cannot be put in the background because of the foreign needs. We would thus destroy the structure of American Jewish life, on which all possibilities for European aid are based. We must support our community chests, our local Jewish philanthropic work, and also engage in the super-job involved in the foreign situation. What we must keep in mind is that the Jew must maintain his status in America, as an American and as a Jew. An intolerable load at one time would be disastrous. All the elements must be considered in planning a campaign for the large sums that had been mentioned.

MR. ROSENBERG agreed that the American scene must be kept in mind. If a large campaign were to be conducted, it would have to have the backing of Mr. Taylor. During the coming year, it was very likely that large sums would be requested also to fight anti-Semitism in America.

MR. SILVER said that the problem was to co-relate the emergency campaign with the regular Welfare Fund activities.

MR. SHRODER did not believe that \$20,000,000 could be raised.

MR. LURIE suggested that if the J.D.C. could work out the 1939 campaign problem in

New York, it might be able to get along until April, when the Welfare Funds usually begin their campaigns for the year.

RABBI WISE commented that the immediate task was to consider the necessities of fund-raising for the U.P.A. and J.D.C.

MR. ROSENBERG, reporting on the results of the emergency appeals launched by the J.D.C. following the deportation of Polish Jews from Germany and in connection with the new situation in Germany, stated that \$258,000 had been obtained in New York City and about 12 or 15,000 dollars from additional money in Welfare Funds. \$70,000, he declared, had come from communities in which there are no Welfare Funds. He felt that the barrier to the receipt of money from Welfare Funds for the emergency needs of the J.D.C. was the 60-40 agreement between the J.D.C. and U.P.A.

DR. SILVER disagreed, pointing out that the Welfare Funds conduct one campaign a year for all causes. During the year they collect pledges on an instalment basis. They have no facilities and no desire for emergency drives.

JUDGE ROTHENBERG said that the present situation confronting the J.D.C., involving emergency needs and the excess of expenditures over income, was not new and that frequently in the past emergency situations abroad had produced similar problems. There would be needed a great campaign in 1939. But the problem of obtaining cash at once should not determine the planning for that larger campaign. Loans could always be had for emergency purposes. But what must be borne in mind is that the great opportunity now existing for mass generosity should not be frittered away by minor fund-raising scheme when maximum sums for the permanent needs could be attained later. The question before the meeting was procedure. It seemed evident that a 50 or 75 million dollar campaign was premature. At the moment we must strike to get the maximum for both causes. The drive should be launched at once on a scale to win the interest of America. The methods should be carefully planned. A conference of the nation's leadership ought to be called to discuss and launch the 1939 campaign and to impress upon the leaders the urgency of a far different type of campaign. On the basis of the 1939 campaigns, the J.D.C. would be able to get advances.

MR. ITTELSON pointed out that there were two types of campaigns being discussed. The amount of money needed for what might be called a "super-movement" had to be raised in a different kind of campaign than was now being discussed. The larger drive would mean enormous contributions by Jews, including contributions by governments. Perhaps a loan could be obtained for refugee settlement purposes, with a lien on the assets to be acquired, the sum to be paid out over 30 or 40 years with interest. The raising of \$25,000,000 now would still necessitate a super-campaign, for the smaller drive could not cope with the larger problem. It was clear that we ought to go ahead with a campaign. The time element, insofar as New York was concerned, precluded the starting of the drive now, because the city is at the peak of its Federation campaign, which will not be concluded before the first half of January. The \$100,000,000 sum that was in mind would have to be a capital levy and not out of income. In his view the raising of the smaller amount mentioned would not be a deterrent to the larger sum held in mind for later.

MR. YOUNKER declared that if ever there was a time that Jewish morale is aroused, it is now. In New York at least the situation has not been capitalized fully. We ought to capitalize on the moment. The questions were: when is the moment? Will the J.D.C. go out in a campaign alone or together with the U.P.A.? Does the J.D.C. contemplate a drive within or outside the framework of the Welfare Fund? He would like those questions answered by the J.D.C.

MR. ITTELSON said that he had found scores of large contributors who resented giving large sums which must be divided with other causes than J.D.C.

MR. BAERWALD declared that Mr. Ittelson, in that remark, had put the whole question clearly before the meeting. In his view, we ought not to utilize Taylor's help before next year. Before we appeal to the President for his help, we would have to be in consultation with more people than were gathered around the table. As far as the smaller campaign was concerned, there was no need to call on the President to tell Jews that they ought to give.

MR. MONFOR said the discussions led up to a series of questions, the answers to which would determine the action of the meeting. These were: how much should the quota be? What methods should be utilized to raise that quota? What would be the relation of the J.D.C. to the U.P.A. in the distribution of funds? How would the Welfare Funds be so-related with the larger campaign planned for 1939? In his view, the lack of response in the New York campaigns of both the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. was due to inadequate organization. There was no point in discussing ratios as long as the amount of money received was not proportionate to the size of the community. Campaigns could not be conducted with maximum success, either in New York or in the country at large, merely by announcing a quota and calling upon some individuals to raise the money. Campaign technique of a new and far more dramatic and effective kind would have to be introduced. Insofar as the Welfare Funds were concerned, one of their chief defects was that large sums being raised did not always benefit the J.D.C. and U.P.A., which were the backbone of their appeals. The leaders of Welfare Funds would have to be summoned to discuss with them: the enlargement of total quotas for 1939 and the allocation of far larger ratios of the aggregate raised to the J.D.C. and U.P.A. It was evident, however, that the campaign would have to be conducted within the structure of the Welfare Funds. For 1939 they ought to subordinate local needs.

MR. LURIE stated that on the whole the Welfare Funds were well satisfied with the 1938 agreement between J.D.C. and U.P.A. which provided for a 60-40 distribution of overseas funds in Welfare Fund cities. In the fall, however, it had been felt in some quarters that the agreement made in the spring might be too rigid. The funds might be used more flexibly, and perhaps that thought should guide the 1939 agreement.

DR. SILVER pointed out that he was not insisting on the "effectuating clause", by which the J.D.C. and U.P.A. bound themselves in 1938 to divide the total sums

they received from Welfare Fund cities so that, regardless of local decisions, the final division would be on a 60-40 basis. But it was only through an effectuating clause that an agreement between the J.D.C. and U.P.A. had any meaning or effect. The resolution adopted by the J.D.C. Plan and Scope Committee had provided that individual contributions might be given outside of Welfare Fund allocations. But if that were to be widespread, it would result in chaos. In years before, the Cleveland Welfare Fund, of which he was Chairman, had divided the funds equally between J.D.C. and U.P.A. But when the 60-40 agreement was reached, Dr. Silver had insisted, even though he was National Chairman of the U.P.A., that the agreement be respected in Cleveland. But in San Francisco the agreement had not been adhered to and a 70-30 ratio had been established, favoring the J.D.C. It was evident that some system had to be devised to iron out such inequalities.

DR. STEPHEN S. WISE felt that it would be a great moral and spiritual loss if the J.D.C. conducted a separate campaign and the U.P.A. a separate campaign. American Jewry was clamoring for unity.

MR. BAERWALD said that the conferees should not leave the room without complying with the wishes of the leaders of the Welfare Funds. We were here for a recommendation by us of a formula of division to be submitted to the Welfare Funds.

MR. ROSENBERG suggested that a possible formula might be worked out, since the desire for unity had been expressed, by two men meeting, such as Dr. Silver and Mr. Baerwald or Dr. Wise and himself.

DR. SILVER remarked that the discussion had proceeded for a long time and no one had come down to the kernel of the matter, which is: what is to be the ratio of division between the J.D.C. and U.P.A.

The goal of the 1939 campaign of the J.D.C. and U.P.A. should be \$20,000,000 with a new type of campaign devised to reach that sum. It can be reached. The J.D.C. says it needs \$12,000,000. It should get it. The Coordinating Committee for

Refugees needs \$2,000,000. That amount should be set aside. The U.P.A. is called upon to raise \$8,000,000. in the United States.

As a basis of compromise, for the sake of a unified campaign, he suggested that within the \$20,000,000 quota room could be found for the three needs. The division could be on a basis of 12-6-2.

The first five million could be divided on a 60-40 basis, favoring the J.D.C.

The second five million on a 65-35 or 70-30 basis.

The fourth five million on a 20-80 basis. That would protect the U.P.A. in its minimum obligations and would do justice to the other organizations.

MR. HYMAN inquired whether the result could be brought about only through a single, unified campaign of the two organizations. The reply was in the negative.

JUDGE ROTHENBERG, discussing the practicability of such a campaign goal, asked what would be the relation of emergency gifts to such a campaign, such as had been referred to in the resolution of the J.D.C. Plan and Scope Committee.

MR. HYMAN inquired what would happen if we did not raise 20 million but only 5 million.

MR. SHRODER asked about the possibility of an allocations committee to distribute all above a certain amount.

JUDGE ROTHENBERG pointed out that such an allocations committee had existed in the United Jewish Appeal of 1934 and 1935 but that it had not operated satisfactorily.

MR. BAERWALD doubted whether a combined campaign would bring as much as two separate campaigns.

The question uppermost in his mind was the campaign in New York City. A united appeal there had not proved satisfactory either to J.D.C. or U.P.A. He was not willing to join in a combined drive in New York. We should not lightly reach a decision on that point, he urged. The question of combined campaigns was settled insofar as Welfare Fund cities were concerned, since both J.D.C. and U.P.A. were automatically embraced in a combined drive. But in New York certain elements

wish a separate campaign. It might as well be admitted that a united front does not exist in the Jewish community. Let us not fool ourselves. Our task here today is not the campaign in New York but merely to get a formula for Welfare Fund cities. He had not thought for a moment that the question of a larger campaign or any problem outside of Welfare Fund cities would be introduced at this meeting.

DR. SILVER emphasized that the ratio of division he had suggested was for the country as a whole, including New York City. He would not agree to those proportions if Welfare Fund cities alone were involved. In that case, the same ratio as last year—60-40—would have to be maintained.

MR. ROSENBERG referred to the success achieved in creating the General Council of American Jewish Organizations. If harmony could be brought about between the American Jewish Congress, Jewish Committee, Bnai Brith and Labor Committee, then there was hope of unity on the issue of money-raising.

His advice would be that there should be a joint campaign in New York. But that was a personal view, to which he could not commit the J.D.C. He suggested another formula of division:

Of the first six million, one million should go to the Coordinating Committee and the balance on a 60-40 basis, favoring the J.D.C.

The rest of the 14 millions would be divided on a 12-6-2 ratio as suggested by Dr. Silver.

As disapproval was indicated by other representatives of the J.D.C., who, at this point used pencils and paper to figure out the sums involved, Mr. Rosenberg stressed that he was speaking only for himself. The Coordinating Committee might be able to get, aside from the allotments he mentioned, several hundred thousand dollars from various foundations. This should be allowed outside the agreement.

MR. ITTELSON was emphatic in saying that "not on God's green earth could such a proposal as that made by Dr. Silver or Mr. Rosenberg be accepted." There is not a chance of any such thing going through, he repeated. We must not let the impression go that Mr. Rosenberg's idea is acceptable. The big givers in New York City will not do it. If out of \$20,000,000 New York is to raise \$10,000,000, the

largest part would have to come from large givers. Any plan that includes New York City, which gives the U.P.A. in New York the same proportion as in the rest of the country, will not be considered. The U.P.A. collected \$750,000 in New York in 1938, that is, less than 10% of \$10,000,000. On the formula that had been outlined, the U.P.A. would get 30%. Whatever may be our views of Palestine or the worthiness of the U.P.A., we have to recognize that a certain situation does exist. The big givers will not part with their money if they feel that any substantial part will go to Palestine. If there were to be a joint campaign in New York, the J.D.C. would have to be able to meet a great deal of opposition and criticism. These critics would have to be assured that the U.P.A. would get only a nominal amount.

DR. SILVER pointed out that this line of reasoning had prompted the J.D.C. consistently to have separate campaigns from those of the U.P.A. in New York. And yet the J.D.C. had not been able to prove the efficacy of its argument. The J.D.C., he stressed, did not do much better in New York in 1938 than it did in the rest of the country where, it complained, it was tied down to a 60-40 agreement. The big givers had not responded to a large extent in 1938 even though the J.D.C. conducted a separate drive.

MR. ITTELSON replied that perhaps the attitude which he had described on the part of the big givers was immoral and indefensible. He didn't know; but it did exist and had to be counted with.

DR. STEPHEN S. WISE declared that the leaders of the campaigns could not consider themselves merely fund-collectors. It was their obligation to direct the mind and form the spirit of Jews and not to yield to the unworthy attitudes of contributors. Referring to those men who wish to shut the thought of Palestine completely out of their mind, Dr. Wise, in an impassioned brief summary of Jewish achievements in Palestine, pointed out that some 50,000 Jews from Germany had been taken into Palestine in five years, as many as the rest of the world combined had taken overseas. Did that figure and those results mean nothing to Jews of German extraction in the United States? Turning to Mr. Ittelson, he declared

that the latter could not afford as a Jewish statesman to minister to the pathological phobias of a few New York Jews.

MR. ITTELSON said that he could not combine the job of fund-raiser with that of teacher.

It was not his task to conduct a school in which to teach men what they ought to do and how much they ought to give to which causes. But he had to reckon with facts. He did know that any plan which means a substantial allocation to the U.P.A. in New York would drive away large contributors. This represented an insurmountable obstacle. By that he did not mean that the U.P.A. should receive no money but the proportion would have to be small. But even on a lesser allocation to the U.P.A., he said, the U.P.A. would get more money in dollars.

DR. SILVER inquired what amount Mr. Ittelson had in mind as a proper share for the U.P.A. Mr. Ittelson replied he would have to discuss this with his colleagues. As the discussion wandered off, with no conclusion seemingly attained.

MR. BAERWALD remarked that we will never get together as good a crowd of representatives as were then present. The only purpose of the meeting, he said, was to obtain a formula for Welfare Fund cities, regardless of other arrangements elsewhere. As far as he was concerned, if the meeting adjourned without a formula being reached for Welfare Funds - and that alone - he was not in a position to meet with anybody for at least another two weeks.

MR. SHRODER pointed out a number of fall campaigns were now being held for 1939.

RABBI JONAH WISE stated that those drives come within the 1938 agreement.

MR. SHRODER pointed out that the annual meeting of the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds would be held on January 21st and suggested that a formula ought to be reached before January 15th.

RABBI JONAH WISE suggested that a canvass be conducted in New York, to see whether the attitude of the contributors was as Mr. Ittelson had described it. Perhaps influence could be exercised over these men, in order that a united front might be achieved. It was true that big givers, and people generally, wanted to know where their money was going in a definite program. But should it not be

considered that the figures suggested tonight offer a possible basis of agreement, he asked.

DR. SILVER, addressing himself to Mr. Ittelson, said that the premise he had posited for New York made agreement seem unlikely. It would be a tragedy if we did not seek to unify Jewry at this time. To meet the objections of certain groups, perhaps a fluctuating principle of ratios could be adopted. There might be, for example, a 75-25 ratio in New York and a larger ratio in the country to stagger the situation.

MR. ITTELSON said that he was sympathetic to a united campaign. He would be happy to work with Messrs. Baerwald and Rosenberg to see how this could be done. But he was dubious and skeptical of any success as long as substantial ratios might be involved for the U.P.A.

MR. ROSENBERG rose to suggest a figure of 25% to the U.P.A. for the entire country. He was supported in this by

MR. ITTELSON, who said that such a formula might be considered.

DR. SILVER replied that he would have to take this up with his committee. A serious problem was involved for the U.P.A. It was not merely a campaign for 1939 that had to be considered. The upbuilding of Palestine was a task for generations and it had to be kept in mind that a precedent might be adopted which would have serious consequences for the future.

MR. ROSENBERG then suggested 30%, in a query addressed to Mr. Ittelson.

MR. ITTELSON said he would have to consider this.

DR. SILVER felt that two or four people ought to be authorized to meet again and to come to some understanding, with power to act, on the basis of today's discussions.

MR. BAERWALD felt that he was not strong enough to represent the J.D.C. in a two-man conference. In any event, he was not ready for a final discussion tomorrow, as Dr. Silver had proposed. One on each side was not acceptable to him. Even two men for each side were not enough.

The meeting broke up at about 6:30 P. M., with the understanding seeming to prevail that a committee representing the J.D.C. and U.P.A. would meet again, although Mr. Baerwald emphasized that such a meeting could not be held soon.

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Mr. Montor phoned to Mr. Hyman the following morning urging a meeting between Dr. Silver and Mr. Baerwald and others, if the J.D.C. wished. But Mr. Hyman declared that he saw no possibility of a meeting during the day. In any event, the J.D.C. did not understand why the New York problem had been introduced, when only Welfare Funds should have been considered. After a brief discussion over the phone, Mr. Montor closed with the remark that the U.P.A. would await word from the J.D.C. as to when it was ready to meet again, since the U.P.A. was prepared to renew the discussions at any time.

November 29, 1938

Justice Louis D. Brandeis
Florence Court W.
Washington, D.C.

My dear Justice Brandeis:

I thought that you might be interested to learn of the progress of the United Palestine Appeal. The probability is that in spite of the economic recession of the first part of the year, the United Palestine Appeal will obtain some six to seven hundred thousand dollars more than last year. Had the City of Chicago come in for a welfare fund campaign this year, as it had promised to do, our share of the fund would have raised our income, this year, by another quarter of a million dollars. As it is, Chicago will launch its campaign early in 1939.

We have been discussing with the representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee and the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds the launching of a twenty million dollar drive for 1939. This campaign would be carried out within the framework of the existing welfare fund campaigns throughout the country. We had hoped to combine this drive with a non-Sectarian campaign under the auspices of the Myron Taylor Refugee Committee, but as it looks now, its plans are far too indefinite to warrant a postponement of our joint campaign.

The United Palestine Appeal will hold its National Conference in the City of Washington on January 14 and 15. It is our hope to have Jan Masaryk, the present Czech Ambassador in London who, we have been informed, will probably resign his office in the near future as one of our guests at the Conference; also Lady Erleigh who will come from London to assist us for a short time in our campaign.

It would of course give us much pleasure and great inspiration if you would find it possible to grace one of our meetings with your attendance, perhaps Sunday noon, when Masary will speak, or Sunday evening, at the banquet. The delegates who will be coming from all parts of the country

Justice Brandeis

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November 29, 1938

would be thrilled to see you.

With all good wishes and trusting that you are
well, I remain

Most sincerely yours,

AHS:BK



UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

C O P Y

MEMORANDUM

November 30, 1938

TO HM
FROM SSW

By the way, Montor, I hope you feel as mad and disgusted and contemptuous as I do about the million dollar fund of the Poale Zion in this country. If I were Dr. Silver and the head of the UPA today, I would wire to London and to Palestine that, unless they can get the labor brigands to cancel this or merge it with our drive, we will cancel the UPA drive this year. That is what I would do. It is getting to be a crying shame. Every dollar we raise their comrades handle, and they refuse to help and to work with us. It is really disgusting. I hope that Dr Silver will move, and the more stiffly and sternly he moves, the larger will be my support.

Dr. Wise pointed out that it is not merely a question of education and propaganda with us, we have a great deal to say with regard to the technique and the methodology of the U.P.A. What we have to say at this meeting tonight will be presented to our delegates at a meeting of the U.P.A. Administrative Committee next Thursday night; so we can informally reach certain decisions with regard to the claims of Palestine, versus relief, etc.

The chairman then called upon Dr. Nahum Goldmann, representative of the Jewish Agency at Geneva.

DR. NAHUM GOLDMANN:

The political situation was rightly defined by Mr. Lipsky. Because of the world situation, no final decisions will be reached in the next few months about any problem in the world. We are living in a pre-war situation. We have to mobilize our resources. Whatever will happen in January in London, the negotiations will be rather short - three, four or five weeks. I do not know whether any agreement will be reached with the Arabs, and therefore this fear of some of our friends about the meeting with the Arab Kings is unfounded, because such a conference can only be conducted if such an agreement should be reached before.

Analysing the political situation in London and what may be expected in the near future, Dr. Goldmann, continued:

The refugee situation was very precarious. It is a little better now because, first of all, we dared to come out with the offer of 100,000. This made a strong impression. This gesture after Chamberlain's statement in the House helped a little. The danger at the beginning was that Palestine would be pushed into the background. We could today have 10,000 families in Palestine. With every day passing, the colonization schemes will appear more futile, because when they will get down to business they will see that these colonies do not exist as far as colonization is concerned.

Dr. Weizmann feels that we must take up, with tremendous influence, the fight in America for the opening of Palestine. The slogan of 100,000 Jews in Palestine must be made our slogan. American must come forward from the President of the Zionist Organization with this demand. Here is a country ready to accept 100,000. With the proper pressure brought to bear from here we may achieve the opening of Palestine in February and March. Even if Palestine could take up 40,000 or 50,000, no other country could compete with it. It is the duty of American Jewry to save the Zionist position in Jewish life.

DR. SOLOMON GOLDMAN:

I want to stress only one or two phases in the present situation. There is a positive attitude among the British toward a Jewish Homeland, not taking in all of the British and not including some members in the Cabinet. The reports of the two parliamentary debates, the debate on the refugees and the debate on Palestine reflect: (1) that the British themselves understand that all of these colonizing schemes are a vast dream. Members of Parliament stated so, more effectively than it was stated by anyone of us in the press of this country or of the British press. Mr. Chamberlain, when he became very generous, said

that he had a report of some 50,000 acres from Tanganyika, and a scheme of settlement for about 200 settlers. Other Members of Parliament pointed out that they will not be ready for years, without the investment of huge sums of money; (2) The Parliamentary Debate on Palestine leaves me very hopeful. Two of the finest addresses on Zionism delivered in ten years were made by Members of Parliament - Williams and MacGovern, Independent Labor, who use language against the Government such as we hesitate to use. There is definitely a positive attitude among the British, and we must not overlook it. The British are suffering from the paralysis of will that has crept over them. There is a policy of appeasement, and this makes their positive attitude ineffective. They are just now not solving any problems in Great Britain. There is a positive attitude toward Palestine and this attitude is weakened by the general attitude towards world affairs of the British People.

The second thing to stress is the important part that the United States has played in the last four weeks, and is bound to play. I attended a session of a Parliamentary Committee on Palestine. Dr. Weismann was invited to speak to them before the debate on Monday afternoon. I was not very happy with the attitude of several of the members present. They seemed to be pro-Arab. Dr. Weizmann took up the question of refugees immediately. He spoke of 100,000 that the Yishub can take, and of all of the other colonization schemes, and he said: "Gentlemen, if you will continue to dangle these illusions before a persecuted people you will be no less guilty than those responsible for the pogroms and the massacres." He went as far as to say: "Give us 100,000 Jews and we will let you take two-thirds of your army out of Palestine." Wedgewood presided. Later we made an appointment to see Kennedy. Dr. Goldman then conveyed the nature of their conversation with the American Ambassador.

In summing up the situation Dr. Goldman stated: We have, then, three things: (a) a British attitude that is hopeful; (b) very important leading Jews in Great Britain who are hindering the work; and (c) the pressure of the masses of American Jews is being felt in London. We have to carry this on, and we must do it without delay, - not only in our political propaganda, but we must begin at once with the United Palestine Appeal, and stress the Jewish National Fund. This is most urgent.

1939 U.P.A. CAMPAIGN:

Dr. Wise spoke at length (off the record) on negotiations being conducted between the U.P.A. and J.D.C. for the 1939 Campaign. Dr. Wise asked Mr. Henry Montor to supplement his remarks.

A brief discussion followed bearing on the relationship of the Welfare Fund and the J.D.C. to the U.P.A. and plans for the forthcoming Conference in Washington. Dr. Heller, Mr. Lipsky, Mr. Montor, Col. Rosenberg, Dr. Friedland and Mr. Goldberg participated.

Rabbi Israel expressed the opinion that we are now more confident than ever that Palestine is the only answer to the Jewish problem. However, the enthusiasm rekindled at this meeting of the Executive must be rekindled throughout the country. We must get to American Jews as quickly as possible, the message of the part that Palestine is to play in the picture. Not only is a national meeting needed to dramatize the thing, but there ought to be a number of large Regional meetings for those who cannot come to the national meeting, and every effort should be made to bring not only the Zionist stalwarts to those meetings,

but all whom we can reach.

It was MOVED by Rabbi Brickner

THAT at the next meeting of the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. there be invited representatives of various communities who are influential in the matter of the Welfare Chests; and that there be prepared in advance of that meeting a draft of a proposal to be submitted to the meeting, for consideration and action. That in the interim, the officers of the U.P.A. proceed to do everything they possibly can to create an atmosphere of understanding with regard to the present situation.

The MOTION was SECONDED and unanimously CARRIED.

Dr. Wise added the following motion, which was seconded and unanimously carried.

THAT Mr. Henry Montor, of the United Palestine Appeal, convey the the sense of this motion to Rabbi Silver, with a view that he and the Executive of the U.P.A. shall carry out these suggestions.

Rabbi Levinthal suggested the arranging of a national hook-up to give a report of the Actions Committee to the Zionists throughout the country by radio broadcast.

Mr. Lipsky suggested that this matter be given consideration by Mr. Montor and others.

Meeting adjourned at 11:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Morris Margulies,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S REPORT ON PALESTINE EMERGENCY SITUATION:

Mr. Margulies reported on the activities of the Zionist Organization in connection with the recent Palestine emergency situation. He read the first cable received at the Zionist headquarters, dated October 6, 1938, signed by Dr. Weizmann, as follows:

GOLDMAN WISE LIPSKY
ZIONISTS
NEW YORK

SERIOUSLY APPREHENSIVE RADICAL REVERSAL POLICY PALESTINE
CRYSTALLIZATION NATIONAL HOME STOPPAGE IMMIGRATION EVEN
ESTABLISHMENT ARAB STATE GRAVE DANGER STOP MUST IMMEDIATELY
MOBILIZE ALL OUR FRIENDS MAKE AMERICAN VOICE HEARD THROUGH
ADMINISTRATION AND PRESS STOP SKIPPER SHOULD INTERVENE
BRITISH AMBASSADOR WASHINGTON INSTRUCT AMERICAN AMBASSADOR
LONDON TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION MOST URGENT AMERICAN JEWRY
ISSUE STATEMENT JEWS WILL NOT SUBMIT TO FATE OF ASSYRIANS
AND GIVE UP JEWISH PALESTINE

CHAIM

It was on the basis of this cable, Mr. Margulies said, coming from the head of the Jewish Agency in Palestine -- that the Zionist Organization of America started its action. Less than twenty-four hours after the receipt of this cable, the Z.O.A. dispatched the following cable to the Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald:

OCTOBER 7, 1938

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES
MALCOLM MACDONALD
LONDON (ENGLAND)

AMERICAN JEWRY GREATLY ALARMED OVER WELL AUTHENTICATED
REPORTS IN LONDON AND AMERICAN PRESS THAT THE BRITISH
GOVERNMENT CONTEMPLATES ABANDONMENT OF JEWISH NATIONAL
HOME POLICY THROUGH STOPPAGE OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION
REGARDLESS OF ECONOMIC ABSORPTIVE CAPACITY AND RADICAL
CHANGES IN CONSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE OF PALESTINE
GOVERNMENT DESIGNED TO REDUCE JEWISH POSITION TO MINORITY
STATUS STOP WE REFUSE BELIEVE THAT THESE REPORTS ARE TRUE
AS SUCH ACTION WOULD CONSTITUTE NULLIFICATION OF THE
BALFOUR DECLARATION AND THE MANDATE NOR CAN WE BELIEVE
THAT GREAT BRITAIN WOULD TAKE ANY ACTION AT THIS TIME
WHICH WOULD STILL FURTHER AGGRAVATE THE TERRIBLE PLIGHT
OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE

CYRUS ADLER MEMBER JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
HENRY MONSKY PRESIDENT BNAI BRITH
STEPHEN S. WISE PRESIDENT AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
SOLOMON GOLDMAN PRESIDENT ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA
JUDITH EPSTEIN PRESIDENT HADASSAH
DAVID WERTHEIM PRESIDENT POALE ZION
LEON GELLMAN PRESIDENT MIZRACHI
ABBA HILLEL SILVER CHAIRMAN UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN PRESIDENT JEWISH NATIONAL FUND
LOUIS LIPSKY CHAIRMAN PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND

The signatures here recorded represented not only the entire organized Zionist strength, but also the Zionist Funds in America. Dr. Cyrus Adler, the non-Zionist leading member of the Jewish Agency and the President of the American Jewish Committee, signed the cable, but not as the President of the American Jewish Committee. The latter body had its doubts as to whether it could sign this cablegram, so Mr. Stroock sent a different cable. The same thing happened with the late Mr. Vladeck, who sent a cable on behalf of 500,000 Jewish workers. No sooner had the cable been dispatched by the Zionist Organization, when the following cable was received from Dr. Weizmann:

LONDON
OCTOBER 7, 1938

WISE NEW YORK

SECRET HOSTILE POLITICAL FORCES VERY ACTIVE HERE WORKING FOR ABANDONMENT NATIONAL HOME. COMING FORTNIGHT CRITICAL. NEW YORK (ARAB) INFLUENCE AND DANGERS ARABIAN WORLD GREATLY EXAGGERATED. IMPOSSIBILITY OF ESTABLISHMENT STATE HINTED AT WITH NOMINAL REVERSAL MANDATE WITH SEVERELY RESTRICTED IMMIGRATION. FOREIGN OFFICE HOSTILE PLAYING WITH ARABIAN STATE AGAINST US AND MAKING THEIR PRESSURE EXCUSE FOR POLICY. WE AND YISHUB WILL STAND FIRM BUT REQUIRE EVERY SUPPORT YOU CAN GIVE US STOP URGE YOU SEND INFLUENTIAL DEPUTATION BRITISH AMBASSADOR

CHAIM

In addition there were a number of telephone conversations between Dr. Wise, Mr. Lipsky, Dr. Goldman and Dr. Weizmann. Then our work developed here. We enlisted the support of the religious element, the Protestant Church, the Catholic Church. It was the first time in the history of the Jewish People in America that we received such cooperation from the Catholic Church. We then mobilized the intellectuals. We appealed to the press. We have copy-righted editorials that have appeared in over 100 newspapers throughout the country, including every important newspaper and every important newspaper chain. Everyone of these newspapers, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, carried one or more editorials.

One week after the first cable (dated October 6) arrived from Dr. Weizmann, we were gratified to receive this cable from him:

LONDON OCTOBER 14, 1938

GOLDMAN WISE LIPSKY
ZIONISTS
NEW YORK

YOUR ACTIVITIES HAVE ALREADY BORNE EXCELLENT RESULTS WHOLE PRESS REPORTS EXTENSIVELY PRESSURE FELT IN APPROPRIATE QUARTERS, CONTINUE WITH FULL FORCE AND KEEP US INFORMED

WEIZMANN

A few days later, the following cable came from Dr. Weizmann:

LONDON OCTOBER 17, 1938

LIPSKY
ZIONISTS
NEW YORK

AMERICAN PRESSURE MOST EFFECTIVE PLEASE CONTINUE DIRECTING
SPECIAL EFFORT DEMAND FOR LARGE SCALE IMMIGRATION ACCORDING
ECONOMIC CAPACITY PRINCIPLE GENEROUSLY INTERPRETED STOP
DANGER MINORITY STATUS UNDER ARABIAN GOVERNMENT SLIGHTLY
DIMINISHED FOR THE PRESENT BUT STRUGGLE MUST GO ON

CHAIM

We kept on until we actually achieved victory.

Mr. Margulies then submitted some figures to show what this activity involved. Originally someone suggested that a cable be sent to Washington, he said. When we thought of the idea of sending individual telegrams we never contemplated that more than 25,000 messages at the most would be sent; that was our goal. Actually, according to authoritative figures approximately 168,000 telegrams were received in Washington from individuals, by either the State Department or the White House. Washington knows something about how these things are conducted. Washington also knew that these telegrams, through their originality, reflected a genuine effort.

Before this emergency activity actually petered out, we called for mass meetings throughout the United States, and in over 300 communities such mass meetings were held; and we urged that these mass meetings send community telegrams to Washington. We had a mass meeting in New York at the Mecca Temple, which culminated in the sending of a telegram which carried over 6,000 signatures. In Washington, D.C., they dispatched a similar telegram with over 4,000 signatures. From Los Angeles came a telegram with 2,800 signatures. According to our records, taking into consideration the original, individual telegrams, and the community telegrams, close to 500,000 people participated in this telegraphic activity, and they have made their impression on both the President and the Secretary of State. Delegations visited the British Ambassador, the French Ambassador, and Secretary Hull. Reports of these visits appeared in The New Palestine.

One of the finer things was the presentation to President Roosevelt --in which Rabbi Breslau was very helpful -- of a scroll on parchment, similar to a small Megillah, containing the signatures of 245 Congressmen, 72 U.S. Senators, and 30 Governors.

This, in brief, is a report of just the highlights of the activities of the Emergency Committee on Palestine, Mr. Margulies concluded.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried

THAT the commendable action on the part of the Palestine
Emergency Committee be approved.

Mr. Robert Szold stated that although the report presented on the activities of the Emergency Committee on Palestine, by Mr. Margulies, took only a few moments, the Administrative Committee ought not to pass over too lightly the great importance of that work. It shows that we as an organization have unbounded power, and that that kind of activity ought to be carried on; that we ought to make it a tremendous movement all over the country.

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL:

The Chairman called upon Mr. Louis Lipsky to report on the situation with regard to the 1939 U.P.A. effort.

Mr. Lipsky stated that last year, due to the intervention of the National Council for Welfare Chests, and the year before, an arrangement was made and an agreement entered into between the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. for a division of the funds in the Welfare Chest cities only, on the basis of 60% and 40%. The J.D.C. was reluctant to enter into any arrangement with the U.P.A., but it was due largely to the influence of Mr. Felix M. Warburg that this arrangement was made. This arrangement did not apply to the City of New York or to any of the cities outside of the scope of the Welfare Chests.

Referring to the negotiations initiated with the J.D.C. this year, Mr. Lipsky said that a distinction ought to be made between relief and large-scale colonization. Relief is a thing that everybody realizes must be done. Many people have been thrown out of homes; stranded, without money-- homeless, stateless people, living on the borders between one country and another. In this matter we are interested, if we envision that the idea of building up the Jewish National Home, as the National Home, may serve for relief. Consequently, with regard to the large-scale immigration, many have the impression that these territorial schemes have something to do with the situation. All of these proposals are delusions and snares because they will not lead to the relief of the situation and they involve an expenditure of money out of all proportion to what might be required for the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home upon the theory of being a haven of refuge.

Mr. Lipsky added that it is our duty to make clear that the relief situation is one thing and colonization is another thing. We have to find some modus operandi whereby we maintain our position that large-scale colonization has no standing excepting where it applies to Palestine. At the present time, under the arrangement existing, we can bring in legally 1,000 a month.

We have an opening; it is not a hopeless situation with regard to the schedule. Many of us have read what was said by Jinterton of the intention of the Government to change the schedule after the attempt to bring about conferences between Jews and Arabs has progressed to some extent. It is quite obvious that the British Government is now the victim of influences; it has no policy; it is operating under pressure; and it all depends on which pressure is stronger. And anybody who has a sense of the situation will agree that a pressure brought to bear in the United States for the opening of the doors of Palestine for a larger immigration is bound to have an important influence on the decision of the British Government, because America plays a very important part. It plays an important part also for the good of England. It would have

been a tragedy if England had gone further along the line of Munich; and as a matter of fact this reaction to the Jewish situation in Germany has resulted in a political change in England which is bringing about a retreat from Munich. It isn't a painstaking idea to say to the J.D.C. that if we press England with regard to the opening of the doors, before three or four months pass by we will have an opportunity to settle the 100,000 Jews that we propose should be settled in Palestine. Therefore, our political move should be and will be to begin an action in the United States for the opening of the doors by the Mandatory Government, and pressing as far as we possibly can. If we can bring 100,000 people into Palestine it will be a tremendous asset, and the money will be forthcoming from sections of Jewry never reached before.

Mr. Lipsky suggested that the members of the U.P.A. who are members of the Z.O.A. should attend the meeting on Thursday.

The Chairman moved, and it was seconded and unanimously carried

THAT the manner and method and content of what Mr. Lipsky said to this meeting of the Administrative Committee should be the opinion of the Administrative Committee of the Z.O.A., to be translated to the meeting of the U.P.A. Administrative Committee on Thursday, December 8th.

PALESTINE PAVILION AT WORLD'S FAIR:

The Chairman stated that the Zionist Organization of America is distinctly behind the project of the Palestine Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. The Z.O.A. has made financial commitments and the Administrative Committee ought to hear from Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, Director of the Palestine Pavilion. The Chairman thereupon called upon Mr. Weisgal.

Mr. Weisgal stated that there seems to be a general misconception among Zionists everywhere regarding the purpose of the Palestine Pavilion, as to who its sponsors are, etc. The Palestine Pavilion has not received the response and the cooperation of the Zionists that it had a right to expect of them. There seems to be an impression everywhere that some time or other the Palestine Pavilion will be built. Some Zionists, without doing anything about it, are concerned with what will be the deficit of the Palestine Pavilion. The Zionist Organization is involved very deeply in the Palestine Pavilion, as is also Hadassah and the other groups. Hadassah has undertaken to produce \$100,000 from among its Chapters throughout the country. The Zionist Organization is involved now to the extent of \$30,000 in cash and in underwritings. The Keren Hayesod in Jerusalem advanced \$75,000 to the Palestine Pavilion, which must be returned to the Keren Hayesod on the basis of the agreement made. The Palestine Pavilion can return this money and build the Pavilion only if the Zionists will actually respond in their respective communities. The Palestine Pavilion was decided upon by a group of responsible Zionists and sanctioned by the Jewish Agency for Palestine. It will answer the argument of those who think that Palestine has nothing to show.

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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DAVID WERTHEIM

December 5, 1938

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Dr. Wise seems disinclined to attend the meeting with the Joint Distribution Committee on Thursday afternoon.

He feels that the attitude of the Joint Distribution Committee is so hostile that he personally finds it distasteful to meet in any conferences with its representatives.

He suggests, furthermore, that Dr. Goldstein as President of the Keren Kayemeth and Mr. Lipsky as Chairman of the Keren Hayesod and Dr. Goldman as President of the Zionist Organization of America should be invited to the meeting. He declares that the Joint Distribution Committee has five representatives, and that the United Palestine Appeal is entitled to have the same.

Being in the middle, all I can do is await instructions.

Cordially yours,

Montor
Henry Montor
Executive Director

P.S. Mr. Lipsky phoned me today and feels he should be at the meeting. In view of the fact that the K. H. and K. K. L. are involved, it would seem to be essential.

HA:FE

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

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 SAMUEL WOHL, *Cincinnati*
 ALEXANDER S. WOLF, *St. Louis*

December 6, 1938

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

My dear Mr. Montor:

I plan to arrive in New York on Thursday morning.

Nahum Goldmann called me yesterday and arranged for an appointment with me for ten-thirty in the morning.

With reference to the resolution of the ZOA - it is of course too late to take any action. It is twice now in less than three months that the ZOA has passed resolutions whose purpose is to guide the UPA. Up to the time of the new administration, no such resolutions were passed nor were they found necessary. The UPA is a money-raising agency for the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth and is responsible to them. By injecting itself into the picture, the ZOA is likely to produce only confusion. Nearly all the officers of the ZOA are also officers and members of the Administrative Committee of the UPA. Thus the point of view of the ZOA will always be registered in the discussions of the Administrative meetings of the UPA. The passing of such resolutions and the discussion of the problems of the UPA ought not to become a part of the steady diet of ZOA Board meetings.

I heard yesterday from Rabbi Feuer of Toledo. They have had a perfectly splendid campaign, having raised close on to \$70,000, more than \$20,000 above their goal. He told me that the UPA will probably receive about \$23,000. I am sending them a telegram tomorrow on the occasion of their celebration of the closing of the campaign.

I would suggest a luncheon for our committee which is to sit in with the JDC, in my room at the Commodore, for Thursday. This will give us much more privacy than we had last time at the Vanderbilt.

With reference to Dr. Gordon of St. Louis - I do not believe that we can start the practice of repaying with spots on the program Rabbis who have served the cause. There are

Montor

-2-

December 6, 1938

dozens such.

Your list of people to be invited to speak on the "Technique of Campaigning" is a good one. Use your own judgment as to how many you wish to invite

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

ahs:bk



December 7, 1938

Mr. Sigmund Livingston, Chairman
Anti-Defamation League
130 North Wells Street
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Livingston:

Let me thank you for your kind letter of December 6. I sent you a reply by telegram. The Detroit Station should not be allowed to crawl from under its moral responsibilities by such a crude device. It has been lending itself to the dissemination of the worst lies against individuals and a whole people and the Station should either cancel its contract with Coughlin or insist upon checking up on the accusations and charges in his addresses before he is permitted to deliver his broadcasts. Otherwise the Station should be sued for libel. I would like to call your attention to an interesting editorial which appeared in the Detroit Free Press of December 5, 1938 headed "Stations that Need a Lesson".

Frankly, I do not think that much good will be accomplished by one reply at the hands of Mr. Frank Hogan. Coughlin will counteract that the next Sunday with a new batch of lies and charges, some of them probably aimed at Hogan himself, and Hogan will be left out on the limb. Someone must engage the same stations over which Coughlin speaks for the remainder of the season and be prepared every Sunday to answer his charges factually, to expose his lies and to expose him as well as to carry on a systematic advocacy of good will, inter-faith cooperation, etc. etc., and present whatever will be helpful to the cause of our people and to real Americanism at this time.

Unless such a plan is adopted by the Council, I shall go forward myself with the plan and I shall not wait much beyond this week. Our people are clamoring from all sides for counter action against the poisonous Coughlin propaganda. Please let me hear at the earliest possible moment of the decision of the Council. With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

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

December 8, 1938 at 8:45 P.M.

At United Palestine Appeal, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City

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Present: Mr. Louis Lipsky, presiding, Rabbi Barnett Brickner, Samuel Bonchek, Sol Cohen, David Freiburger, Leon Gellman, Leib Glantz, Dr. Israel Goldstein, Rabbi Max Kirshblum, Rabbi I.M. Kowalsky, Abraham Krumbein, Arthur Lamport, Dr. Harris Levine, Judge William Lewis, Abraham Liebovitz, Rabbi Irving Miller, Charles Ress, Louis Rinsky, Judge Morris Rothenberg, Louis Segal, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Jacob Sincoff, Sigmund Thau and David Wertheim.

Also Henry Montor, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Robert Silverman, Mendel Fisher, Samuel Blitz, Morris Margulies, Abraham Mazer, Mrs. Arthur Lamport, Levi Shkolnik, Alex Rothenberg and Meyer Steinglass.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Called upon by the Chairman to give a report on the present status of the 1938 campaign, Mr. Montor referred to two sheets that had been distributed to the members of the Administrative Committee. One described the income and expense of the United Palestine Appeal for 1938 from January 1 to date (Appendix A) and the other compared general income and expense of the campaigns of 1938 and 1937, showing the totals in each year for a similar period for the national campaign, the New York drive and the Jewish National Fund's special activity (Appendix B)

He stated that the most significant figure was that showing that from January 1 to December 6, 1938 there had been distributed to the Keren Hayesod and to the Keren Kayemeth respectively the sums of \$927,500 each, including income of 1936, 1937 and 1938 campaigns. The Mizrachi Palestine Fund had received the additional sum of \$60,000.

The Chairman pointed out that the allocation to the Hebrew University ought also to be included in the list of sums made available to Palestine.

Comparing expenses of 1938 with those of 1937, Mr. Montor pointed out that the 1938 expenses were listed as \$130,579.46, while the expenses for the whole of 1937 were included in the 1937 campaign figure. However, the expenditures for 1938 by the end of the year would be greater than the figure listed on December 6, 1938. The budget of expenses for 1938 is \$147,000. He believed the UPA would stay within that budget.

Referring to campaigns then in progress, Mr. Montor said particular credit was due to Philadelphia, which went out for a quota of \$500,000, which it seemed doubtful of raising, and ended up with more than \$700,000. Providence, too, was having an unusually successful campaign. Last year about \$8,500 had been raised. It was predicted that the current drive would reach \$40,000. Providence conducts an independent UPA drive.

Mr. Blitz supplemented the report with a statement on the New York campaign. Referring to an increase in expenditure of \$15,000, he stated that there were many detailed campaign items for which the New York central office

was not responsible since locality and trade chairmen are not subject to strict control on expenses. He stated that the total listed for New York does not include the Jewish National Fund's income in New York. It does include the net receipts of "Night of Stars" which this year had exceeded all previous records. While the auditor's report was not yet complete, there was no doubt there would be a net profit of about \$75,000 on "Night of Stars" this year. He expressed appreciation to members of the staff for their aid, particularly to Mr. Steinglass, who edited the Yearbook, Mr. Rothenberg who prepared and administered the budget.

He stated that this year no claims had been received from any group or any organization for a part of the proceeds and he therefore took it for granted that the entire amount would accrue to the United Palestine Appeal. He emphasized there was no Allocation Committee this year as there was last year.

Reporting efforts being made to prepare for the 1939 campaign, Mr. Blitz asserted that arrangements made with the Joint Distribution Committee in combined drives in New York had been violated. In many sections and trades there were agreements for 50-50 drives for the year 1938 up to December 31. But the JDC had recently inaugurated many separate campaigns in various trades and sections. In some of the cases, the UPA had succeeded in forcing joint drives. Mr. Blitz asked the Committee for guidance on this matter since a question of policy was involved.

Supplementing the national report. Mr. Montor said that the income reported for 1938 had been received from 154 campaigns in Welfare Fund cities; 289 communities in which there were combined drives; and 194 communities in which there were independent campaigns. However, the amount involved in independent drives was quite nominal. The total of 637 communities does not, however, include scores of small communities attached to larger neighboring towns.

Upon a question from Judge Lewis whether the reported income included the campaign of Philadelphia., Mr. Montor stated that on advice from the Philadelphia office he had taken on a tentative allotment of \$150,000 to the UPA from Philadelphia. Whether that sum would be larger Judge Lewis could tell better than anyone else. Mr. Montor described the successful Philadelphia campaign and the members of the Administrative Committee applauded Judge Lewis and his associates in Philadelphia for their work. Judge Lewis stated a \$50,000 check on account would be forwarded the following day.

A motion was made, seconded and unanimously approved that the reports submitted on the campaign be accepted.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN KEREN HAYESOD AND KEREN KAYEMETH

The Chairman said the meeting was called upon to consider provisionally a tentative report on the new agreement being discussed between the Keren Hayesod and the Jewish National Fund for the setting up of the campaign of 1939 for the United Palestine Appeal. The agreement has not yet been completed. Certain understandings have been arrived at which have to be reported to the two boards of the National Fund and the Keren Hayesod.

In substance, he said, the agreement recommends a continuation of the agreement of 1938 with certain specific amendments. The arrangement as to

the Mizrahi Palestine appropriation is yet to be considered and settled. The arrangements regarding the service charges of the Zionist organizations are yet to be agreed upon. A question which has been raised with regard to an appropriation for Palestine activities, to be distributed under the auspices of the Zionist Organization of America, is to be considered. Certain changes in the administration, due to deaths in the family, will have to be recommended. So that, in effect, we can take it for granted that if this tentative agreement is accepted by the various boards, this administrative committee practically continues for another year, with slight modifications due to the introduction of new personnel arising out of deaths. As far as the agreement is concerned, it can be reported that we are making progress. The final decision will have to be made by the boards of the Keren Kayemeth and Keren Hayesod.

Judge Rothenberg thought that before the new year's campaign is considered it would be proper to place on record a vote of appreciation to the leader of this year's campaign for his excellent leadership. Dr. Silver had made a great success of the 1938 campaign, giving it guidance and stimulation of an unusual character. A word of appreciation should also be recorded to the other national chairmen, particularly Dr. Wise, who had rendered most valuable service in the campaign, Mr. Lipsky, Dr. Goldstein, Mr. Jacobi, Mr. Lamport and their associates. He thought a vote of appreciation was due also to Mr. Montor for his very able executive work during the year and to Mr. Blitz and his associates for the fine results that they have obtained in the New York campaign under very difficult circumstances.

A motion was made, seconded and unanimously carried that such votes of appreciation should be extended.

RELATIONS BETWEEN U.P.A. AND J.D.C.

Coming to the next item on the agenda, the Chairman stated that the plans for the 1939 campaign involved the relations between the United Palestine Appeal and Joint Distribution Committee. He asked Dr. Silver to report on certain conferences which have been held in that connection.

Dr. Silver then described the discussions and negotiations held with the JDC until late in the afternoon of that date. In his statement, he said: I have tried for some time now - in fact, during the last few months - to arrange for a conference with the representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee looking towards the launching either of an emergency campaign in 1938, a joint campaign, or laying the groundwork for our 1939 campaign. For one reason or another, the leaders of the Joint Distribution Committee were unwilling to lock horns with us and come into a conference until very recently. The chief reason, of course, was that the Joint Distribution Committee hoped to launch an independent campaign in the United States quite apart from the United Palestine Appeal and quite apart from the Welfare Funds of this country, a campaign modeled after the earlier campaigns of the twenties.

When the Joint Distribution Committee went out to the country, they encountered resistance to that idea from the representatives of the Welfare Funds in this country. A meeting of the executive committee of the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds was held in Pittsburgh about six weeks ago, October 15th, at which this matter was the principal item on the agenda.

Almost unanimously that executive board voted against any emergency campaign or any campaign on the part of any national organization, Joint Distribution Committee included, to be carried on outside of the framework of existing Welfare Funds.

The Joint Distribution Committee had to yield, therefore, and from that time it has been easier to get together and talk things over with them. Our first meeting with the representatives of the JDC convoked by the way, by the President of the Council of Welfare Funds and Federations, Mr. Schroeder, was held in New York in the office of Mr. Ittleson on November 22nd. There were present four representatives from each of the three groups, the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal, and the Welfare Funds.

At this time, the discussion was very slow in gathering momentum. Everybody was sparring, as you can readily imagine, waiting until the other man showed his hand. Finally, after a considerable time - the first meeting lasted over four hours - we made this proposition: The Joint Distribution Committee brought in a budget of \$12,000,000 for the year 1939, a million dollars a month. That was a budget which had been approved by their Plan and Scope Committee, and they presented that budget to this joint meeting, expecting that we would raise a resistance to that budget.

As a matter of fact, they began to justify the budget before we raised any objections to it. But we told them at once that we had no objection at all to that budget. In fact, we told them that we felt it was too small a budget in view of the emergencies; we would be willing to accept it.

Then they brought in the matter of the National Coordinating Committee, which, as you know, takes care of German-Jewish refugees in the United States, which is an increasingly important item. For that the thought was that they would require \$2,000,000 for 1939. They spent \$900,000 in 1938. We agreed to that.

Then we presented our budget. We said that logically our budget, if we were to follow strictly the instructions from headquarters in Jerusalem, should be \$8,000,000. In the thought, however, that we could launch and get a \$20,000,000 fund in the United States, the United Palestine Appeal would be satisfied with \$6,000,000, so that the total would be on a basis of: \$12,000,000, \$6,000,000, and \$2,000,000. We had this proviso, however: In order to protect at least the minimum which we raised in 1938, that the first \$5,000,000 to be raised should be divided sixty-forty; the second \$5,000,000 should be on the basis of 65-35; the third \$5,000,000 should be 80-20 and so forth, until the total of \$20,000,000 was raised. In other words, we would get our \$6,000,000 to cover our budget; they would get their \$12,000,000 to cover theirs, and the Coordinating Committee would get \$2,000,000 to cover theirs.

They did not accept that proposition. There were all sorts of reasons given. This is very important: we said that we would agree to that scale only if there is a united nation-wide campaign, including New York City, because we felt that if big money is to be raised this year, if \$20,000,000 is to be raised, the big money will have to come from the very rich, most of whom we assume are in New York City; so that our proposition held good only if a united campaign were contemplated for the whole of America. If no such united campaign was contemplated, if New York was not to be included in the set-up, if that arrangement was to be only for the

Welfare Funds, as in 1938, we would insist on the forty-sixty arrangement.

They didn't approve of that, and after four hours' discussion, which was quite heated, it was decided in the last minute that another meeting should be held and that the Joint Distribution Committee would appoint two people and the United Palestine Appeal would appoint two people to go into further discussion.

Following November 22nd, we tried to have an early meeting with the Joint Distribution Committee, but again they resisted an early meeting with us because, as I suspect, they were flirting with the idea of launching a campaign in New York with the New York Welfare Federation - a joint J.D.C.-Federation campaign. But that didn't go through for one reason or another, and when that failed they were again ready to meet with us.

A meeting was held this afternoon, again in the office of Mr. Ittleston. At our first meeting our representatives were Judge Rothenberg, Dr. Stephen Wise, myself, and Mr. Montor. At the meeting this afternoon were Judge Rothenberg, Mr. Lipsky, Dr. Goldstein, myself, and Mr. Montor. At this afternoon's meeting, which also lasted four hours and also did not lead to a definite conclusion, Mr. Ittleston opened the meeting by saying that they were strongly in favor of a united drive. Two weeks ago they were strongly opposed to the united drive throughout the country, so that progress had been made. Dec. 8

At this time it also occurred to them that in this drive there should be included non-Jewish agencies and that a certain amount of money should be allocated for Christian refugees, because that would give a better setting for the campaign in the country at large. He suggested that as far as the organization of the campaign in New York is concerned it would be advisable to use, at least as the basis of the campaign, the machinery of the New York Federation of Philanthropies. They have the machinery and had raised this year four or five million dollars, and that machinery would be thrown into the campaign, supplemented of course, by the New York United Palestine Appeal and J.D.C. machinery.

Then came the important point of the discussion. What about allocations? They brought in this proposition: That \$2,000,000 be appropriated to the Coordinating Committee, as was planned two weeks ago; a round sum of about \$2,000,000 should be set aside and more or less earmarked for these non-Jewish agencies. That is \$4,000,000 of the \$20,000,000 goal. Out of the remaining \$16,000,000, \$4,000,000 should go to the United Palestine Appeal and \$12,000,000 to the Joint Distribution Committee, which, of course, we rejected after a long discussion.

We countered, then, with the following proposal. We tried to be co-operative. We all realize the importance of having a united drive this year. We were always thinking in terms of money for Palestine rather than in terms of ratios. Palestine, as I have said before will not be built with ratios; it will be built with money. If you've got 30% of \$20,000,000, it's more than 40% of \$5,000,000.

We made this proposition: That out of the \$20,000,000 the first \$10,000,000 should be allocated on the basis of actual moneys raised by the respective organizations in 1938 plus a small increment. In other words, the Joint Distribution Committee would receive under this proposition; out of the first \$10,000,000, something like \$5,500,000; the United Palestine Appeal would receive \$3,250,000; the Coordinating Committee would receive the sum X

of \$1,250,000. The other \$10,000,000 should be turned over to an allocations committee - the same as is done in England - a representative committee which will be selected by the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal, having an impartial chairman, and which will appropriate the money on the basis of need.

Their main contention was that the country is talking today of refugees. The doors of Palestine are more or less shut. How can we come to rich Jews and say, "Give so much and so much and a large share of that will go to Palestine," when the doors of Palestine are closed? If you can show us that the doors of Palestine are open, or will be opened next month or thereafter, we'll be glad to grant you the major sum of money. To meet that objection, instead of fixing a set ratio to hold good for twelve months and to be inflexible, we would first cover our minimum budgets, plus a little increment, and the other \$10,000,000 would be turned over to the allocating committee, which would from time to time vote sums of money as the occasion required.

They had not thought that we would have such a broad vision of the subject, or that we would trust an impartial group to vote our moneys away. But when they became convinced that we meant business, they decided to negotiate on the basis of our proposal. They asked permission to leave the room and they went to an adjoining room where they were in session for a considerable time. Finally, they brought us in another proposal. I am giving you all these details so that you know that this business of fixing relationships and ratios is not an easy matter.

The next proposal which they suggested was: The first \$2,000,000 out of the \$20,000,000 to be raised should be set aside for the Coordinating Committee; the second \$2,000,000 to be raised shall be set aside for the non-Jewish groups. That is \$4,000,000. Of the next \$10,000,000 the Joint Distribution Committee is to receive 75%, we are to receive 25%, and the other \$6,000,000 shall be left to this allocating committee.

Of course, we rejected that. We told them that it was asking too much - that it was just an impossible thing. Then we made the final proposition, which is to this effect: That each organization should receive exactly what it received in 1938 and that all the rest of the money, up to \$20,000,000, shall be left in the hands of this allocating committee. In other words, if we received \$2,500,000 in 1938, out of the first moneys raised we would get that same amount; if the Joint Distribution Committee received \$4,000,000 in 1938, it would get the same amount; if the Coordinating Committee had received \$900,000 in 1938, then it would get the same amount. In other words, that the first \$8,000,000, approximately, will be given to the organizations to cover their budgets of 1938. All the other money raised, the \$12,000,000, shall be left to the allocating committee. We are willing to take our chance on the justice of our cause and on the needs as they would present themselves.

They had no comeback; but they couldn't see themselves doing it. They were afraid the United Palestine Appeal would get too much money. The major argument which Mr. Ittleson made, and repeated and repeated, was this: "We can't go to these rich people and ask them for big sums of money if the United Palestine Appeal is to get a large share of it. They simply will not give money. I know those people," he said, and he mentioned some of them by name. "If we go to those rich people and tell them that Palestine

would get 35 or 40%, they simply will not give," he said, "and we'll lose the money and you'll be out of it."

We reminded him of a very simple fact which at first didn't sink in, but after a while it did sink in. We reminded him that the last five years have been emergency years in our campaigns. We have had the problems of refugees and Hitler all these years, and throughout all these years the Joint Distribution Committee was carrying on independent campaigns in New York City among these rich Jews. They weren't tied up with the United Palestine Appeal and they got no money. They have this fiction in their mind that they control the purse-strings of the bankers, but they've never been able to deliver.

We raised this year in New York City, by the way, not a very great sum of money - we could have raised much more - but we raised \$750,000. The Joint Distribution Committee, with access to Wall Street and all these rich people, only raised \$1,500,000. After we made this final proposition they again got together in a huddle, began to figure and sharpen their pencils, and I knew they were exhausted and they knew they were exhausted. Finally, they asked to have another meeting tomorrow morning at 10:30; so tomorrow morning at 10:30 is the hour of decision.

There is nothing more that I can add to it; this is the present status. I feel if they accept our proposition that there is a possibility of our getting, if the full amount is raised - and they are very confident that they can raise the \$20,000,000 - then I feel that we can raise this year about \$5,000,000 for the United Palestine Appeal, maybe a little more, but certainly as much as we will have raised in 1938.

However, if they don't accept the proposition, then we will have to go out on our own. It will be much more difficult work, but I think we can do a good job. And when I say going out on our own, it really doesn't mean going out on our own entirely because in the Welfare Funds we have to be united. It will merely be our job to go to the individual Welfare Funds and get our fair ratio. We'll, of course, insist on a minimum of forty-sixty, and in New York City we'll have to put on a respectable campaign. I think, with proper organization next year, by ourselves we can raise another extra \$500,000 in New York and perhaps double what we raised this year.

Judge Rothenberg supplemented this report by saying: We made one additional proposition. We thought that what they feared most of all was that the large givers in New York would not give to a campaign, a joint campaign, where the division was to be sixty-forty, so we proposed to them that either we can make the arrangement for the country alone or we were willing to have a joint campaign in New York and throw the entire proceeds of that campaign into the hands of an allocation committee. That they declined, too.

Dr. Silver: They claim, including the emergency and including some money that was raised for the Coordinating Committee, that they raised \$4,500,000.

Mr. Liébovitz: What was the attitude of the National Council?

Dr. Silver: Very cooperative with us.

Judge Rothenberg: They felt that that proposal which we made would be very acceptable to the country - the proposal up to \$10,000,000.

Mr. Montor: This is a telegram from Dr. Goldmann of Chicago on a discussion he had today with regard to the present Chicago campaign.

"Met Goldsmith. Chicago campaign \$1,500,000. \$200,000 for Joint Distribution Committee and United Palestine Appeal. Most probably 2 to 1 ratio, depending on New York arrangements, also according to Goldsmith and my fight in local Welfare. If 2 to 1 ratio and \$1,200,000 assured, believe we should accept."

The Chairman felt that the committee in charge of the negotiations would be grateful to the members of the Administrative Committee for guidance as to how the negotiations should be conducted at the final hearing to be held tomorrow.

Mr. Segal inquired whether the UPA's willingness at the present time to go into a united campaign was intended to meet the general demand for unity of action in Jewish life or whether it was because the UPA was not sure it could raise itself the amount it would get from a united campaign.

Dr. Silver replied that both purposes were being met. He referred to a statement made two weeks ago by Mr. Ittleson that when a large plan for resettlement, involving sums of money such as \$75,000,000 or \$100,000,000 was evolved, the amount would have to come from capital contributions of rich people in the country. But that has nothing to do with the present projected campaign. This money is needed immediately to carry on the day by day work of relief, for food and clothing and shelter, and for the needs in Palestine. A larger campaign is still too vague to consider or to take into account.

In a discussion of the proposal that non-Jewish agencies be included, Dr. Silver ^{said} that was introduced by the JDC to give a non-sectarian color to the campaign. He felt it was a terrible mistake and that the JDC too would realize it. It was manifestly unwise to call it a non-sectarian drive and allocate to the Christians \$2,000,000 out of a total of \$20,000,000, regardless of the greater needs of the Jews.

If it was desired to make a beau geste and give a few hundred thousand dollars to the Protestant and Catholic refugees that would be much better. But that we can do ourselves and it would be greatly appreciated. But to include them in a campaign and to fix that sum is ridiculous.

In the continuing discussion, Rabbi Brickner said: I would like to know what the judgment of the committee is in the event that they should reject what seems so eminently fair and, to my mind, an unrejectable proposition? Dr. Silver said that if they should reject this last proposition, maybe we will have to go out on our own. Is that just a bargain threat or do we really mean it?

Dr. Silver: That is the last thing.

Mr. Lamport: You must have analyzed what the possibilities are for the United Palestine Appeal standing on its own feet for the year 1939, and you must have come to a conservative estimate of what they are likely to collect. May I ask, Dr. Silver, what that estimate is?

Dr. Silver: Anywhere from four to five million dollars. We raised \$2,500,000 this year. If the Joint Distribution Committee will go out for \$12,000,000 or \$14,000,000, even if we don't get our forty-sixty ratio, but get a thirty-seventy ratio in the Welfare Fund, we'll still be getting a tremendously larger sum of money.

Mr. Lamport: At this very moment the doors of Palestine are practically not open. I don't use the word "shut", but I am talking now not from the standpoint of what we know or of what the atmosphere is, but just for argument's sake. The claim is made that the doors are shut. Hence, the great need is for the Joint Distribution Committee to spend its money outside of Palestine. May I ask you what their point of view would be if some arrangement could be made with the English government for a larger immigration into Palestine to take care of a very much larger number of people?

Dr. Silver: Mr. Ittleson said - and I think he was seconded by everyone there - that if it eventuates that the doors of Palestine are open to immigration, they would be glad to vote substantially much larger sums of money to the United Palestine Appeal. Whereupon, we quickly countered that idea by suggesting an allocation committee.

Mr. Lamport: Your estimate of four to five million dollars is based upon the status quo of Palestine as it is today.

Dr. Silver: That is right.

Mr. Lamport: And should the doors of Palestine not fully be opened more than they are now, should there be a relaxation in immigration; then the attitude of the country would change, wouldn't it, and we would have a very high and strong moral basis to come to Community Chests and plead with them to increase our allocation.

Dr. Silver: You would, but you couldn't get results. That was proved by this appeal that Rabbi Jonah Wise issued four weeks ago. He appealed to all the Welfare Funds in the United States and he received \$15,000 extra. Where they got their additional emergency money was in non-welfare fund community and in New York.

Once a Welfare Fund has earmarked a certain amount of money for an organization, that organization must plan its year's budget on the basis of that money.

Mr. Lamport: Mr. Chairman, I am agreeable to the fundamental basis, but it would be very bad business for us not to keep our eyes on the total amount of money to be collected. The reasons given by the Joint Distribution Committee for us to keep our cause in the background, because a certain few rich men in America do not like to give to Palestine, ought to be very seriously thought of by us for the future. If we should be called upon at this very moment even to make the slightest gesture for the sole purpose of getting increased funds, I know that many would not like it. I do believe, Dr. Silver, that as anxious as I am to get the largest sum of money necessary or possible next year, and as anxious as I am for unison; that we should know where our limit is. May I ask you to tell us what is the last and final proposition?

Dr. Silver: The last and final proposition was the one that we made that the three organizations - the Joint Distribution Committee, the United

Palestine Appeal, and the Coordinating Committee- shall first receive out of the campaign the same amount which they actually raised in 1938. In other words, we would receive \$2,500,000, the Joint Distribution Committee would receive approximately \$4,000,000, and the Coordinating Committee would receive \$900,000. That would account for about the first \$8,000,000 but not on the basis of ratios. No ratios were mentioned at all. This is to parallel what was actually raised in 1938. Then the remaining \$12,000,000 should be turned over to a responsible group of Jewish leaders to allocate to these three agencies, as the needs arise, during the next twelve months.

Mr. Lamport: Have they given you any basis which they asked you to present to this meeting?

Dr. Silver: The last offer was this: \$2,000,000 should be turned over to the Coordinating Committee first, \$2,000,000 should go to the non-Jewish organizations. That's \$4,000,000. Subject to revision, out of the next \$10,000,000, the United Palestine Appeal is to receive 25% and the Joint Distribution Committee is to receive 75%. That means out of the first \$14,000,000 raised in this campaign, we would be getting \$2,500,000. The balance of \$6,000,000 would be turned over to the allocating committee.

Mr. Lamport: I think it would be in order to call for a vote as to whether or not this proposition should or should not be considered.

Dr. Silver: That has already been rejected by us.

Mr. Lamport: Then I move to ratify the committee's action.

A lengthy discussion followed as to whether it was necessary or advisable to adopt such a motion which might in fact hinder rather than help the negotiating committee in meeting with the JDC representatives the next day.

Rabbi Brickner said that in view of the fact that it is the consensus of opinion that the UPA committee was fair and reasonable and yet firm in the matter and also that the last word had not yet been spoken, it would be shutting the doors for our own committee if we simply regarded this last proposition as the rock-bottom proposition. Rabbi Brickner said that he would favor not only approving what the UPA negotiators had done but would give them power to act in the negotiations tomorrow.

Judge Rothenberg thought it accurate to say that at the close of the discussion with the JDC it became evident that that was not their final proposal. We are still actually in discussion, he pointed out, excepting that the negotiators would like to have some indication of whether or not they had acted properly.

Mr. Lamport felt it essential that the action of Dr. Silver and his associates in rejecting the proposal of the JDC should be ratified in unmistakable terms.

Judge Lewis said that in expressing itself to the negotiators, the Administrative Committee should hold on to the one proposal he thought important: that we say that every effort should be made to come to an agreement.

Dr. Silver, answering the Chairman, said the Allocations Committee would be composed of representatives of the UPA and the JDC but not of the Coordinating Committee.

Mr. Lamport felt it important to let the JDC know that in the proposal that had been made by the UPA negotiators a sacrifice had been made by the UPA.

The Chairman said that all that had to be said was that the action of the committee was approved.

After an extended discussion, Judge Rothenberg moved and Mr. Lamport seconded that all motions be laid on the table. This was unanimously carried.

INDEPENDENT CAMPAIGN

It was moved by Mr. Wertheim and seconded by Dr. Silver that in the event there is no decision for a combined drive, a special meeting be called to plan for an independent UPA campaign. The motion was unanimously carried.

EMERGENCY CAMPAIGNS

Rabbi Miller inquired whether in the negotiations thought was given to the status of the emergency campaigns initiated in New York and in other communities by the JDC. Dr. Silver said the subject had not been gone into. The JDC also had grievances against the UPA which were brushed aside.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN

Mr. Blitz stated that Dr. Silver had rendered a great service in constantly calling attention to New York, which had never received its adequate share of the deliberations of the Committee. New York, he said, has raised more than the rest of the country outside of the chests, even though it may not have raised half of what it should have raised. He reviewed the New York campaigns in the past few years. First the UPA raised \$200,000 and the JDC thought it unworthy of partnership. New friends were attracted and the following year \$400,000 was raised; the near year \$600,000 was raised; and this year \$750,000. He too thought that another \$500,000 could be raised in New York.

In the negotiations sight should not be lost, he urged, of the necessity of keeping the leadership which the UPA had built up in recent years. He favored a joint drive because Palestine always attracts new forces in a combined effort.

Judge Rothenberg thought it would be a great mistake to scrap the UPA national office as had been done once before in the merging of campaigns. Dr. Silver said no one was thinking of crippling either the New York or national organization, but to raise \$8,000,000 in New York the campaign would have to be more extensive and all the help available would have to be used.

1939 CAMPAIGN PLANS

The Chairman referred to the national conference of the UPA to be held in Washington, D.C. on January 14 and 15. Mr. Jan Masaryk, former Czech Ambassador to England, would probably be available. Mr. Joseph Baratz would also come. He stated there was also a possibility of a visit from Lady Reading,

who will leave England on January 27th. There is also a proposal made by Palestine for the sending to the United States of a group of young men, some of them speaking English, some of them speaking Hebrew, who would be equipped to carry the message of Palestine to all parts of the United States. This and other matters, the Chairman stated, would have to be taken up by the Executive Committee of the UPA.

RESOLUTION ON DEATH OF SANFORD JACOBI AND MRS. JULIAN W. MACK

The Administrative Committee adopted the following resolution on the death of Sanford Jacobi, brother of Harold Jacobi:

To Harold Jacobi, friend and co-worker, the Administrative Committee of the United Palestine Appeal expresses the deepest sympathy in the sorrow that has befallen him in the death of his brother, Sanford Jacobi, who in his lifetime gave of his thought and substance for the preservation of Jewish life and the advancement of Jewish ideals.

In his hour of grief, we extend the handclasp of friendship to Harold Jacobi, earnestly hopeful that his sense of loss will be eased by the knowledge that his leadership and his unstinting efforts are establishing life and opportunity for thousands of his people through the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine.

The Administrative Committee adopted the following resolution on the death of Mrs. Julian W. Mack:

"The Administrative Committee of the United Palestine Appeal extends to the Honorable Julian W. Mack its condolences on the death of his wife. It shares his sorrow in the passing of one who helped him greatly in his labors on behalf of the Jewish people and of Palestine."

A resolution was also adopted extending condolences to the widow of Max Blumberg.

APPLICATION FROM GREENSPUN

The Chairman stated that a letter had been received from Mr. Greenspun with respect to compensation in view of his retirement from the services of the United Palestine Appeal.

To a question by Mr. Ress as to the procedure when the services of an employee are to be severed, Mr. Montar stated that early in 1938 when the question of employees was considered, it was voted that the power was to be vested in the Director and the National Chairman. In accordance with procedure, Mr. Greenspun was permitted to retire.

Mr. Ress felt the rule ought to be revised, and that the question of dismissal of employees who have served the United Palestine Appeal or a coordinated branch, as the National Fund or Keren Hayesod, for more than five years should require the sanction of the Executive Committee.

Dr. Silver said that he would not be able to function under such an arrangement. He had made it clear at the beginning of the year that he

looked upon the United Palestine Appeal as an agency for raising funds, pure and simple. Efficiency required that the Director of the campaign should have control of the campaign; that matters of detail or personnel ought not to be agenda for the Administrative Committee.

Mr. Lamport agreed.

After a discussion in which Dr. Silver, Mr. Ress, Mr. Silverman, Judge Rothenberg, Mr. Segal and Rabbi Brickner participated.

It was moved, on agreement of Dr. Silver, that any one who is dismissed by the Director should have the right of appeal to the Executive Committee and unanimously carried.

PUBLIC RELATIONS POLICY

Judge Rothenberg reported on a meeting held last week convened by the Public Relations Committee of the New York Federation, at which he, Mr. Montor and Mr. Blitz were present, to consider the co-ordination of public relations among fund-raising bodies. Judge Rosenman, chairman of the group, had previously held meetings on the subject with representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee and other bodies.

Judge Rosenman said there was a feeling that there was too much publicity regarding Jewish fund-raising in the press of the United States. He felt that the principal fund-raising bodies should do something to meet the situation.

Judge Rothenberg then read an excerpt from a memorandum that had been drawn up by Judge Rosenman to indicate the needs of the situation:

"The basic purpose of any sound public relations policy is to help maintain goodwill for the Jewish group in America. Every responsible Jewish organization accepts this as axiomatic and endeavors to avoid practices hurtful to the broad interests of the Jewish group.

"However, under the pressure of fund-raising campaigns, many publicity methods continue to be used which are potentially harmful. Competitiveness among organizations is a strong factor in this.

"All too often leadership measures organizational effectiveness by the yardstick of column inches of newspaper publicity. It is, however, quite generally recognized by now that fund-raising results bear little relation to volume of publicity. All organizations deplore the use of huge and often unrealistic quotas as valueless for money-raising purposes and tending, when headlined in a general press, to give the impression that far vaster sums are being spent locally or sent out of the country for specific and Jewish purposes than is actually the case.

"In approaching the problem of Jewish public relations one fundamental fact must be kept constantly in mind - the Jewish group is three percent of the American population. To approach the broad American public as if we were addressing our own small family circle is manifestly wrong. Sound public relations policy will always be conditioned by the interests, attitudes and point of view of the 97 percent.

"A realistic approach to general public opinion must take into account not merely the enlightened minority, friendly religious leaders, editorial writers, educators, etc., but the broad current of mass emotions and prejudice known to us. Therefore, fears have been expressed by some that self-imposed limitations, such as these suggested, will cripple the fund-raising and organizational activities of Jewish groups.

"The experience of a number of Jewish organizations, among them the New York Federation, has demonstrated that this is not necessarily the case. For example, in the New York Federation a publicity policy along the lines of the above has been enforced during the past four years. During this time the Federation has found it possible to expand the number of its supporters and to raise substantially increased amounts despite avoidance of listing of gifts and relatively moderate recourse to general publicity.

"This experience indicates that sufficient general publicity can be developed, within the limitations indicated above, to give adequate recognition to leadership and to keep the banner and the objective of the organization before the public. Such general publicity must, of course, be greatly supplemented by internal publicity, i.e., by material planned and directed to the particular Jewish group or individuals whose interest and support is sought. Such inner material, combined with more intensive and flexible organizational techniques, can, we feel, adequately meet the needs of all Jewish organizations.

"A simple, common sense assumption underlies the public relations approach outlined here. Where Jews must depend on Jewish resources and energy to meet specific Jewish problems, we can attain the most fruitful results with the least possibility of damaging repercussions by directing the bulk of our publicity material upon the group itself, rather than upon the population at large.

"A modified, soundly-controlled publicity policy would prove no more costly and fully as effective as wholesale publicity splashes aimed hit-or-miss at a far-flung newspaper or radio public in which the Jewish group is a very small minority.

"Even when some loss and effectiveness is risked, it is felt that a responsible leadership will give less weight to such risk than to the more important dangers of further stirring up racial and group prejudices and animosities."

Judge Rothenberg added:

"We made it clear to this group that we would be willing to put this before our Administrative Committee only with respect to fund-raising activities. They had in mind, I think, the moderation of general publicity with respect to Zionism and with respect to other Jewish activities. We made it clear to them that in the first place efforts in that direction - such objectives - could only be achieved if there were cooperation among all the fund-raising bodies. For instance, if there should be a separate campaign between the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal, necessarily it would result in the very thing that they were trying to avoid.

"Furthermore, we couldn't, in any event, undertake to limit publicity or to moderate publicity, as they call it, with respect to the fundamental principles of our movement. I think that they understood it fully. We did agree, however, that we would bring before this body the desirability of following such a course as they indicated with respect to the fund-raising activities for Palestine. They have directed the same request to the Joint Distribution Committee and to all bodies that are raising funds in the United States."

Judge Rothenberg felt that essentially this was a matter for the publicity department of the UPA.

VISITORS

The chairman referred to the presence at the meeting of two visitors, Dr. Nahum Goldmann and Mr. Levi Shkolnik of Palestine.

The meeting adjourned at 10:45 P.M.



REPORT ON 1938 CAMPAIGN OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

FROM JANUARY 1, 1938 TO DECEMBER 6, 1938

BALANCE IN BANK AS OF DECEMBER 1, 1938.....\$57,738.50

INCOME:

| | PLEGGED | CASH COLLECTED | PLEGGES RECEIVABLE |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| National Campaign | \$1,475,960.79 | \$849,585.52 | \$627,375.27 |
| Greater New York | 608,217.96* | 375,000.00 | 233,217.96 |
| Jewish National Fund(thru Oct) | 201,092.28 | 201,092.28 | -- |
| (Gross: \$273,066.62) | | | |
| Youth Aliyah transferred | -- | -- | -- |
| by Hadassah direct to | | | |
| Palestine-\$334,333.51 | \$2,286,271.03 | \$1,425,677.80 | \$860,593.23 |
| TOTAL CASH COLLECTED..... | | | \$1,425,677.80 |
| NOTES PAYABLE..... | | | 50,000.00 |
| TOTAL INCOME..... | | | \$1,475,677.80 |

ALLOCATIONS:

DISBURSEMENTS

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Palestine Foundation Fund | \$375,000.00 | |
| Palestine Emergency Fund | 187,500.00 | \$562,500.00 |
| Jewish National Fund | \$375,000.00 | |
| Palestine Emergency Fund | 187,500.00 | 562,500.00 |
| Mizrachi Palestine Fund | | 60,000.00 |
| TOTAL ALLOCATIONS..... | | \$1,185,000.00 |

SERVICE PAYMENTS:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Zionist Organization of America | \$ 51,738.80 | |
| Mizrachi Organization " | 9,000.00 | |
| Poale Zion-Zeire Zion | 9,800.00 | 70,538.80 |

SPECIAL ALLOCATIONS

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| American Friends-Hebrew University | \$20,000.00 | |
| President's Comm.-Political Refugees | 2,500.00 | |
| Jewish Agency-Transportation of " | 500.00 | 23,000.00 |

NATIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES:

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------|
| National Headquarters..... | \$48,658.68 | |
| Field Expenses..... | 81,920.78 | 130,579.46 |

CAMPAIGN ADVANCES:

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|----------|
| Fieldmen's Revolving Fund | \$ 1,750.00 | |
| Tri-State U.J.A. | 125.00 | |
| T.W.A. Deposit Account | 425.00 | |
| Postage Fund | 200.00 | |
| Petty Cash Fund | 220.00 | |
| Sundry Advances | 1,198.82 | 3,918.82 |

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....\$1,413,037.08

BALANCE IN BANK AS OF DECEMBER 6, 1938.....\$ 62,640.72

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---|--|
| *Gross Pledges-N.Y. | \$703,316.25 | Allocations by U.P.A. to constituent agencies from Jan.1,1938 to Dec.6,1938 (from 1936-1937 and 1938 income): | |
| Expenses " | 95,098.29 | | |
| Net (as above) | \$608,217.96 | | |

| | K.H. | K.K. |
|------------|---------------|--------------|
| (a/c 1936) | \$17,500.00 | \$17,500.00 |
| (" 1937) | 347,500.00 | 347,500.00 |
| (" 1938) | 562,500.00 | 562,500.00 |
| | \$ 927,500.00 | \$927,500.00 |

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

COMPARATIVE REPORT OF INCOME OF 1938 AND 1937 CAMPAIGNS

AS OF DECEMBER 6TH, 1938

| <u>1 9 3 8</u> | | <u>1 9 3 7</u> | |
|---|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| <u>INCOME</u> | | <u>INCOME</u> | |
| National Campaign | \$1,476,960.79 | National Campaign | \$1,038,083.63 |
| *New York City - Net | 608,217.96 | *New York City- Net | 444,833.54 |
| Jewish National Fund (Through October) | <u>201,092.28</u> | Jewish National Fund | <u>233,104.86</u> |
| <u>TOTAL</u> | <u>\$2,286,271.03</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> | <u>\$1,716,022.03</u> |
| *(New York City Gross) (\$703,316.25) | | *(New York City Gross) (\$529,497.77) | |

| <u>1 9 3 8</u> | | <u>1 9 3 7</u> | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>BREAKDOWN OF NATIONAL CAMPAIGN</u> | | <u>BREAKDOWN OF NATIONAL CAMPAIGN</u> | |
| Income from Welfare Funds | \$989,162.14 | Income from Welfare Funds | \$741,550.42 |
| Income from Combined Drives | 389,096.39 | Income from Combined Drives | 270,850.03 |
| Income from Independent Drives | 54,022.26 | Income from Independent " | <u>25,683.18</u> |
| Income from New 1938 Campaigns | 44,520.25 | | |
| Income from Foreign Individuals | 159.75 | | |
| <u>TOTAL</u> | <u>\$1,476,960.79</u> | <u>*TOTAL</u> | <u>\$1,038,083.63</u> |

*NOTE: Amount raised in
1937 in campaigns already
launched but not yet
reported on or not yet
launched in 1938 (in-
cluding \$204,435 pledged
for Chicago for 1937)
.....\$ 266,415.26

| <u>1 9 3 8</u> | | <u>1 9 3 7</u> | |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| <u>EXPENSES</u> | | <u>EXPENSES</u> | |
| National | \$130,579.46 | National | 120,977.54 |
| New York City | <u>95,098.29</u> | New York City | <u>77,698.89</u> |
| <u>TOTAL</u> | <u>\$225,677.75</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> | <u>\$198,676.43</u> |

AGREEMENT BETWEEN JDC AND UPA

- I. We plan this to be a minimum \$20,000,000 campaign.
- II. Arrangements if feasible are to be worked out jointly by this group of the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. in connection with the Christian refugee committees.
- III. As between the U.P.A. and the J.D.C. we recognize certain funds must go to both bodies for immediate needs and commitments. We all recognize the necessity of providing for the National Coordinating Committee. Accordingly we agree as follows:
 - A. The first \$9,500,000 to be divided on the following proportional basis:
\$2,000,000 shall go to the National Coordinating Committee
\$5,000,000 for the J.D.C.
\$2,500,000 for the U.P.A.
 - B. All amounts available for distribution thereafter shall be entirely subject to the disposition of an Allocations Committee, which is to be composed of two nominees of the U.P.A., two nominees of the J.D.C., and those four persons to select a fifth member. The J.D.C. and the U.P.A. may respectively name alternates as members of the Allocations Committee.
- IV. The Allocations Committee may vote an additional half million dollars to the N.C.C. on proof of need and by majority vote, but no additional amounts shall be allocated to N.C.C. excepting on unanimous vote of the Allocations Committee.
- V. The campaign shall be a united campaign with a common treasury. In appealing to all communities of the U.S. it will not be a case of the U.P.A. and J.D.C. and the N.C.C. making their individual appeals. It is to be a joint appeal for the combined needs of the agencies herein mentioned.
- VI. This agreement between the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. shall be followed up by asking the respective communities throughout the United States, Welfare Fund and otherwise, to meet their quotas for the common minimum goal of \$20,000,000. All communities throughout the country shall be advised of this agreement between the J.D.C. and U.P.A.
- VII. All details for implementing and carrying out the foregoing agreement are in the charge of Rabbi Jonah B. Wise and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver or their respective nominees.

[Dec. 9, 1938]

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

MINUTE OF A MEETING between the representatives of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Joint Distribution Committee and United Palestine Appeal - on Friday morning, December 9, 1938; 10:45 A.M. at the office of Mr. Henry Ittelson, 7 Park Avenue, New York City.

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For the Council of Federations: Charles Rosenbloom, of Pittsburgh, and Harry L. Lurie

For the Joint Distribution Committee: Paul Baerwald, Henry Ittelson, Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, Joseph C. Hyman and Isidor Coons

For the United Palestine Appeal: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Louis Lipsky, Dr. Israel Goldstein and Henry Montor

For the National Coordinating Committee for Refugees, Inc.: William Rosenwald

- - - - -

Continuing the negotiations that had been adjourned the previous evening so that the Joint Distribution Committee might have opportunity to consider an offer acceptable to the United Palestine Appeal

Mr. Henry Ittelson opened the meeting by saying that he was not "sold" on the idea he was about to present insofar as "resultant money" is concerned. However, the other J.D.C. officers, he said, had informed him that the proposal was in the interests of a unified campaign and, therefore, had consented to the scheme "taking a chance" on its effectiveness. He reiterated several times that he did not think the plan sound personally, but he was willing to yield to the J.D.C. officers' view even though it was "perfectly unsound".

On the basis that had been discussed, he said, a campaign could be planned on the following ratio of distribution of funds.
Out of a \$20,000,000 quota, the division would be:

\$2,500,000 to the United Palestine Appeal
\$5,000,000 to the Joint Distribution Committee
\$2,000,000 to the National Coordinating Committee

The balance to be left to an Allocations Committee, it being understood the campaign would be on a nationwide basis, embracing all cities.

Mr. Rosenberg said he and Mr. Baerwald had urged the plan on Mr. Ittelson, although the latter was reluctant to accept it. Mr. Ittelson had always approached the idea of a unified campaign from the point of view of the larger donors and their attitude toward the distribution of funds. Mr. Rosenberg also remarked that the plan submitted by Mr. Ittelson had been approved by the Rosenwald family, whom he characterized as the largest givers.

Dr. Silver inquired whether the idea of including non-Jewish elements in the campaign had been dropped.

Rosenberg said that the JDC was just as mindful as Dr. Silver had expressed himself of the importance of not giving to Christian participants in the drive an inadequate ratio of the results. The manner in which the Christians would join in the drive would have to be worked out with them, he said.

- - - - -

After a brief general discussion, the representatives of the United Palestine Appeal withdrew to another room to discuss the plan submitted by Mr. Ittelson.

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Dr. Silver, after returning to the conference room with his colleagues, stated that the reaction of the U.P.A. to the proposal is "by and large, favorable". But there were several questions. He inquired why preference was being given to the Coordinating Committee, inasmuch as out of the first distribution of \$9,500,000, the Coordinating Committee would get its full amount. The U.P.A. would be willing to agree to that if the sum represents the total to be made available to the Committee out of the whole income of the drive. Dr. Silver said that he had assumed that \$2,000,000 was the maximum wanted by the Coordinating Committee, because at no time in the discussions previously had any greater sum been mentioned.

In the second place, the U.P.A. could not see why the sum of \$4,500,000, said to have been raised by the J.D.C. in 1938 had been increased to \$5,000,000.

Aside from these two questions, the U.P.A. had other considerations in mind. Firstly, in presenting the \$20,000,000 drive to the country, the emphasis would have to be not on ratios but on the total goal and on the total needs.

(Mr. Ittelson interjected that he agreed with this)

Dr. Silver added that the composition of the Allocations Committee could be considered later. It was assumed, however, that the Coordinating Committee was not to be part of the Allocations Committee, since its total request had been granted.

Mr. Baerwald said that "we've all got to go into the Allocations Committee with open minds. Therefore, there may be the possibility of additional sums for the Coordinating Committee. We should not rule that out."

Mr. Ittelson followed by saying that he did not think that the Allocations Committee should be influenced by the ratios of the first distribution. As far as reading the Coordinating Committee out of additional sums, he did not think that right. He would not agree to a formula reading them out.

Dr. Silver pointed out that the Coordinating Committee is getting 100% of all its requests while the JDC and UPA are getting less than half.

Mr. Rosenberg insisted that the Coordinating Committee's additional needs ought to be considered by the Allocations Committee.

Mr. Lipsky proposed that the Coordinating Committee be put on the same plane as the JDC and UPA, getting its first needs on the same proportion as the others. Then, as its needs developed, it could apply to the Allocations Committee for further sums.

Rabbi Wise said that the Coordinating Committee is now spending funds at the rate being asked. If that rate increases, something would have to be done. If a crisis arose and the Coordinating Committee might need three or four million dollars, its need could not be ignored. The Coordinating Committee ought not to be deprived of flexibility.

Dr. Lowenstein felt that the Coordinating Committee ought not to be debarred from additional consideration, since it was the primary task dealing on American Jews.

Dr. Goldstein said that it was his individual opinion -- and he had not consulted with his colleagues on this-- that some formula could be worked out. He was persuaded of the logic of Dr. Silver's argument. However, it would be a great advantage to the campaign if a ceiling were not fixed for the Coordinating Committee, since there were many donors who were especially interested in the Committee. At the same time the UPA had a problem visavis its constituents to protect its needs and interests. He referred to the attitude taken the previous night by the Administrative Committee of the United Palestine Appeal and said it would not be easy to persuade his group on the plan suggested. His suggestion was that there be an understanding among the conferees that a limit be placed on the Coordinating Committee up to not to exceed \$2,500,000. In other words, no public reference would be made to a ceiling on the Coordinating Committee.

Dr. Silver pointed out that every Jewish community raises additional sums for refugees outside of what the Coordinating Committee does.

Mr. Ittelson reiterated that it was unsound to limit the Coordinating Committee with a ceiling.

Mr. Montor pointed out that the use of the refugee needs in America, suggested as an argument by some of the previous speakers, was ruled out, since no public reference could be made to the needs of refugees in this country. Therefore, the Coordinating Committee, from the point of view of its inherent appeal, did not strengthen the drawing power of the campaign.

Mr. Baerwald declared that the refugees in America are all Jews' problem and should be considered from that point of view.

Dr. Silver said that the UPA wanted to be fair and reasonable. But a new element had been introduced into the discussion. He had assumed and had had every reason to assume, inasmuch as nothing to the contrary had even been mentioned, that \$2,000,000 was the maximum required for the Coordinating Committee. In fact, it was he who had suggested that figure when someone on its behalf at the previous conference had declared the need was for a lower amount. Now the Coordinating Committee was being introduced as a third partner instead of remaining as an agency with fixed needs.

Mr. Ittelson, turning to Mr. Baerwald, asked the latter whether it would be acceptable that it be "our understanding the maximum requirements of the Coordinating Committee shall not be over \$2,500,000, unless some tremendous and unusual situation should arise which everyone would recognize?" But there would be nothing written in this, merely a gentlemen's agreement to this effect.

Mr. Lurie remarked that there was value in leaving that item flexible.

Dr. Silver said the UPA would accept the \$5,000,000 basic figure for the JDC, if the objection of the UPA with regard to this new item would be accepted.

Mr. Rosenberg then suggested that the amount of not over \$2,500,000 be fixed for the Coordinating Committee unless the Allocating Committee agrees unanimously that there is need for additional funds. But there should be no gentlemen's agreement. The understanding should be embodied in writing.

Dr. Lowenstein said he agreed.

Mr. Rosenwald thought the solution suggested by Mr. Rosenberg was very fair. Prof. Joseph Chamberlain thought that \$2,500,000 would be the maximum need. But if, as has been rumored in the press, the Government agreed and 81,000 immigrants came in at one time, then surely, he felt, the Allocations Committee would be willing to consider another application.

Dr. Silver, summarizing, asked if he understood correctly that all agreed that \$2,000,000 would be set aside for the Coordinating Committee. If it had needs up to a total sum of \$2,500,000, the additional requirements would be submitted to the Allocations Committee, with a majority vote determining the allocation. If there was any sum asked above \$2,500,000, a grant would require the unanimous vote of the Allocations Committee.

All expressed their agreement that this was correct.

Mr. Rosenberg stated that the Allocations Committee, consisting of five members, would be composed of two persons nominated by the JDC, two nominated by the UPA and a fifth to be selected by the other four.

Dr. Silver expressed his agreement to this.

Mr. Lurie remarked that in New York the Coordinating Committee raises funds through a separate activity. Other local communities also raise funds for their refugees. They would want credit for the amounts they spend in the total allocated to the Coordinating Committee.

Rabbi Wise disagreed, saying that the \$2,000,000 was solely for the National Coordinating Committee and not for refugee work done locally in addition.

Mr. Rosenberg stated that the agreement would be of an advisory character. He urged everyone to accept.

Dr. Silver, clarifying what he had in mind as to the meaning of the agreement, said that the united drive would not come to Cleveland asking that so much be set aside for each cause, but that a total sum be asked for all

three causes, without reference to ratios or percentages for each. Cleveland would be called upon to give \$750,000 or \$1,500,000. No individual or community would be asked to give to individual causes but to the totality embraced in the 1939 united drive.

Rabbi Wise moved that the arrangement be adopted, and that the two national chairmen be authorized to get together and present a technical program to implement the agreement.

Dr. Goldstein pointed out that the appeal and approach in 1939 would be different from that of 1938. A common national treasury would apportion the sums raised.

Mr. Rosenberg, summarizing the points agreed upon, said:

- (1) The drive would be for \$20,000,000;
- (2) Arrangements would be worked out for Christian sponsorship or participation;
- (3) As between the UPA and JDC, it is recognized that certain funds go to both organizations, and also to the Coordinating Committee, for immediate minimum needs. Thus: out of the first \$9,500,000, \$2,000,000 would go to the Coordinating Committee; \$5,000,000 to the Joint Distribution Committee and \$2,500,000 to the United Palestine Appeal.

The surplus would be subject to the Allocations Committee, consisting of two nominees of the UPA, two of the JDC and they to elect a fifth member.

- (4) The Allocations Committee may vote up to an additional \$500,000 to the Coordinating Committee on proof of need and on majority vote. But no additional amounts are to go to the Coordinating Committee unless there is a unanimous vote by the Allocations Committee.
- (5) There would be a united campaign, with a common treasury and a Joint appeal.
- (6) The agreement between the UPA and JDC requires asking each community to meet its share of the total quota.

Mr. Rosenbloom said that he could certainly talk for Pittsburgh in saying that the agreement proposed would be welcomed enthusiastically. He expressed confidence that Mr. Shroder (resident of the Council of Federations) would also approve.

Dr. Silver then expressed the gratitude of both the UPA and the JDC to Mr. Ittelson for the thoughtful way in which he had led the discussions.

Dr. Lowenstein said the machinery for the conduct of the local campaign would have to be worked out. The New York Federation sub-committee considering the New York united drive was favorably disposed toward the arrangement adopted. A substantial part of the Federation staff would be made available for the campaign. Our staff organization, he said, should be

considered the predominant factor in the conduct of the drive, with the cooperation of the JDC and UPA fund-raising machinery. But we insist on primary responsibility, he declared.

Mr. Ittelson said that the main point is that we must say to all donors, large and small, that this is a united effort and each agency in the group must be supported. He assumed that the campaign in New York would be started after the Federation was through in January mopping up its drive. It should be closed by early summer, as far as New York is concerned, he said.

The emergency appeals now under way in New York must be stopped immediately, he said. He referred to the appeal issued in November by Mr. Edward Warburg as an example of what he meant.

Mr. Rosenberg expressed admiration to Dr. Silver and his colleagues for the way in which they had cooperated. He thought that the 1939 drive would be the greatest thing that could happen for Jewish esprit de corps.

Mr. Lurie asked what would be done about Ort, Hias, Hadassah and Jewish National Fund.

Mr. Hyman assumed that the United Palestine Appeal would comprise the same institutions it embraced in 1938.

Dr. Silver agreed to this.

Mr. Baerwald moved that all details of the campaign be left to the two national chairmen of the JDC AND UPA with power to act.

Mr. Ittelson, during a brief discussion on names for the drive, suggested United Emergency Campaign.

Mr. Baerwald, when reference was made to various tasks that had to be performed by the two national chairmen, suggested that the two national chairmen or their nominees could act.

He then stated that the agreement would have to be put up to the JDC Executive Committee for approval.

Dr. Silver said that the same action would have to be taken in the U.P.A.

Mr. Baerwald said there must be no mention of the agreement anywhere until the two national chairmen had drawn up a statement with regard to it for publication

This was agreed to.

The meeting adjourned at 12:15 P.M.

- - - - -

FAST

DIRECT

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| FOREIGN | DOMESTIC |
| FULL RATE | FULL RATE |
| CODE | DAY LETTER |
| URGENT | SERIAL SERVICE |
| DEFERRED | NIGHT MESSAGE |
| RADIO LETTER | NIGHT LETTER |



RADIOGRAM

R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

A RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA SERVICE

| | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| NO. | CASH OR CHG. |
| NUMBER OF WORDS | |
| TIME FILED | |

TO ALL THE WORLD — BETWEEN IMPORTANT U.S. CITIES — TO SHIPS AT SEA

Send the following Radiogram **"Via RCA"** subject to terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

COPY

December 12, 1938.

LC
KAPLAN
JEVAGENCY
JERUSALEM

CONFIDENTIAL STOP AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN UPA JOINT AND COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES FOR COMBINED DRIVE 1939 WITH QUOTA TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS FIRST NINE AND A HALF MILLION DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS TWO MILLION TO COORDINATING COMMITTEE FIVE MILLION TO JOINT AND TWO AND HALF MILLION TO UPA BALANCE LEFT TO ALLOCATING COMMITTEE COMPOSED TWO NOMINEES JDC TWO NOMINEES UPA WITH FIFTH SELECTED BY THESE STOP NO EMPHASIS PLACED ON RATIOS OR PERCENTAGES BUT EACH COMMUNITY INCLUDING NEW YORK ASSIGNED GENERAL QUOTA FOR THREE AGENCIES INVOLVED ALL FUNDS GOING INTO COMMON TREASURY FOR DISTRIBUTION ON BASIS INDICATED MUST EMPHASIZE INFORMATION PRIVATE UNTIL PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT MADE SHORTLY WILL CABLE YOU ABOUT DELEGATES WHEN I DISCOVER WHAT WAS DONE IN LONDON IN MEANTIME IS OBVIOUS NATURE CAMPAIGN WHICH STILL VAGUE DIFFERENT THAN PREVIOUSLY

FULL-RATE MESSAGE UNLESS MARKED OTHERWISE

MONTOR

Sender's Name and Address

(Not to be transmitted)

FAST

RCA

DIRECT

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| FOREIGN | DOMESTIC |
| FULL RATE | FULL RATE |
| CDE | DAY LETTER |
| URGENT | SERIAL SERVICE |
| DEFERRED | NIGHT MESSAGE |
| RADIO LETTER | NIGHT LETTER |

RADIOGRAM

R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

A RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA SERVICE

| | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| NO. | CASH OR CHG. |
| NUMBER OF WORDS | |
| TIME FILED | |

TO ALL THE WORLD — BETWEEN IMPORTANT U.S. CITIES — TO SHIPS AT SEA

Send the following Radiogram *"Via RCA"* subject to terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

COPY

December 12, 1938.

LC
KAPLAN
JEVAGENCY
JERUSALEM

DECISION REGARDING DELEGATIONS MUST BE LEFT ABEYANCE UNTIL
CHARACTER 1939 CAMPAIGN FIXED STOP MUST BE UNDERSTOOD
HOWEVER THAT NO ONE WHETHER ADULTS OR YOUTH LEAVES PALESTINE
FOR AMERICA UNTIL COMPLETE DESCRIPTION PROVIDED PERSONALITY
AND USEFULNESS CAMPAIGN PURPOSES. REGARDS

MONTOR

FULL-RATE MESSAGE UNLESS MARKED OTHERWISE

Sender's Name and Address

(Not to be transmitted)

December 15, 1938

Mr. John F. Miller
C/o Smulekoff's
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

My dear Mr. Miller:

Let me thank you for your kind letter of December 12. I do not know why the difficulties to which you refer should have arisen in your community. There was an understanding arrived at between the JDC and the UPA for all welfare fund communities in the United States for the year 1938. This agreement was on the basis of Sixty-Forty, Sixty percent for the JDC and Forty percent for the UPA. This agreement has been faithfully lived up to by every welfare fund community in the United States - Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, etc. The funds which you raised, and I am gratified to know that you raised a substantial sum, should be allocated on this basis, thereby bringing your community in line with all other Jewish communities in America.

As far as the campaigns for 1939 are concerned, I might tell you confidentially that an agreement has practically been reached for a united campaign on the part of the JDC, the UPA and the National Co-Ordinating Committee which will be announced before very long. This agreement, however, concerns a very large-scale campaign for 1939 and does not affect any campaigns which have been held or will be held through 1938.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK

P.S. Under the terms of our agreement with the JDC, the Jewish National Fund is entitled to carry on its normal year-round activities, such as stamps, box collections, tree planting, golden book inscriptions, etc. It is not authorized to put on any special campaigns for funds.

St. Ann's Church

Cleveland Heights, Ohio

December 13, 1938.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, D.D.,
East 105th and Ansel Road,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi:

I am presuming to write this letter to give my reactions to excerpts from the recent speech of Rabbi Lazaron at the symposium "Religion Speaks." I want you to know that in what I have to say, I am prompted only by motives of anxiety for the future welfare of my many cherished Jewish friends.

I feel that the people of the United States can have no reasonable doubt about Catholic opinion on Jewish persecution in Germany and elsewhere. The Holy Father has forcefully and clearly spoken for the Catholic world. The Catholic Hierarchy, priesthood and laity, of the United States I feel have been generous, for example - the National Catholic nation-wide protest over the Columbia Broadcasting Company chain on Wednesday, November 16th.

With this in mind, I feel Rabbi Lazaron is going too far in attempting to dictate to Archbishop Mooney as to how he should handle the Father Coughlin case. It might be interesting to learn how Rabbi Lazaron reacted to Mayor Hague's recent denial of freedom of speech to Norman Thomas.

I wonder if the Rabbi loves the Jews of Germany more than those of our own country, or if he hates Germany more than he loves the United States. I wonder again if the Catholic Church can only convince the Rabbi by permitting him to dictate to her and her hierarchy, in the regulation of their clergy.

In a recent conference with Rabbi Cohen I stated that one reason why his superiors would hesitate to silence Father Coughlin might be the fear that many Jews might be the first to raise the cry of "freedom of speech."

Hoping that you may understand that my sole desire is that this controversy may only result in solidifying the already close relation between Jews and Catholics in our country, I am,

Sincerely,

John M. Cowers

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

December 13, 1938

To: HM

From: SSW:

The President's Advisory Committee on Refugees reports that they have no more funds. I think the JDC has given them five or six thousand; I rather think the latter sum. They have asked me to send to Mr. James M. Speers or to Mr. Warren on behalf of the UPA a check for \$1,500, which they need.

I think we must do this without delay. It would be a mistake for us to fail to do so. We are sufficiently disadvantaged in many ways by their close relation to the JDC crowd, particularly through Baerwald.

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

December 13, 1938

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Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

This morning there was a conference in the office of Rabbi Jonah B. Wise at which were present Isidor Coons, Joseph C. Hyman and myself in addition to Rabbi Wise. From 10:00 to 12:15 o'clock we considered various technical aspects of the forthcoming campaign giving attention entirely to the national campaign since the program for the New York drive is still nebulous.

It emerged from the discussion that both Mr. Coons and Mr. Hyman are opposed to a unified campaign office. They feel that the structure of the Joint Distribution Committee, as of the United Palestine Appeal, should remain intact, although both agreed that there were many difficulties in the way of directing a combined drive from two separate offices.

The first item discussed was presented by Rabbi Wise and had to do with the first announcement of the campaign. He is now preparing that letter which he will submit to you. The points in the letter were listed in somewhat like the following order:

1) That the combined drive represents the result of the highest statecraft in Jewish leadership and is a response to the overwhelming demand of American Jewry for a single channel through which to direct their support and co-operation;

2) That no public announcement in the newspapers will be made that the goal is twenty million dollars nor will that sum appear on stationery. This is part of the newly adopted policy of minimizing the money goals of such campaigns. The letter will, however, refer to the fact that New York has adopted a minimum quota of eight million dollars and Chicago has adopted one of two million dollars;

3) The communities will be told to abandon all minor campaigns and to integrate all their forces and fund-raising plans within the great drive to be launched;

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

4) Leaders of communities are to be told to hold themselves in readiness for conferences either in New York, Middle West or in regional meetings to which they are to be called. As usual they will also be told of the larger sums that are expected of them. I have urged that each community be told that it is expected to raise at least five times what it did in 1938 for the Joint Distribution Committee and United Palestine Appeal.

At the close of our discussion these were the general lines along which the Joint Distribution Committee, at least insofar as Coons and Hyman were concerned, were agreed:

They felt there should be a single office for the direction, publicity and treasury of the new campaign. I have proposed the title of "America's United Appeal for Refugees". Under that title, or another title to be selected, with reference to the fact that the appeal is sponsored by the Joint Distribution Committee, United Palestine Appeal and National Co-ordinating Committee for German Refugees, will appear the names of the officers to be selected. I take it for granted, of course, that the two Co-Chairmen will be yourself and Rabbi Wise with our national officers and the J.D.C.'s national officers to be merged for the other offices.

According to Coons, this central office would be used for the planning of the campaign. There would be offices for the two Chairmen and perhaps a meeting room for the combined national administration as well as offices for Coons and myself. The publicity that has to do with the campaign but not with the specialized work of the Joint Distribution Committee and United Palestine Appeal would emanate from this central office with the J.D.C. and U.P.A. publicity staffs being represented there. All money would go to this central office.

Coons proposes that the actual administration of the campaign, however, aside from the planning, be conducted from the two present offices. Our staff and the J.D.C. staff, both probably augmented, would each be assigned special territories or cities, the J.D.C. man being sent to the community in which his organization is stronger and the U.P.A. man to particularly strong so-called "Palestine-minded" territory.

Thus, for example, a J.D.C. man would be assigned to Albany, and a U.P.A. field director to Schenectady, and a J.D.C. man to San Francisco and a U.P.A. man to Los Angeles. The Director of each organization would within this framework be responsible for results in the territory covered by his man. The Directors would receive their orders and their salaries from their present organizations.

It is possible that this program may work out, although I visualize many difficulties, as does Coons. In the first place, neither the U.P.A. or J.D.C. Director is going into a community as the representative of the U.P.A. or J.D.C. He will enter as the representative of "America's United Appeal for Refugees", carrying

all the authority that that body can create for itself. Coons has suggested, therefore, that when that representative reports to the office, whether U.P.A. or J.D.C., his instructions as to follow-up correspondence will be carried out not on U.P.A. or J.D.C. stationery but on the stationery of the united campaign which will be in the possession of both offices.

I am meeting with Coons alone tomorrow morning for the purpose of trying to see whether such a scheme is practical. We shall go over the assignment of territory and the allotments of quotas to the various communities.

What gives Coons particular concern in a united campaign is that the united campaign might be utilized to stress one side or the other in such a way that the fund-raising purpose of the united drive may be unfavorably affected. I felt that the United Palestine Appeal fundamental structure should remain intact, even though it might be decreased, to take care of those activities which were particularly Palestinian and could not be embraced within the united drive and the Joint Distribution Committee can do the same, but the actual fund-raising work might be done through the combined office.

To my mind the success of the united drive is dependent upon the extent to which its purposes can be dramatized. There is a danger that if two separate offices engage in fund-raising work, the community may still suffer under the handicap of divisiveness with the partisans of one cause or another thinking of his pride or his prestige rather than the necessity of raising larger sums for all the territories embraced in the drive.

I suggested a number of means whereby there can be impressed upon the community that the emergency drive is of a spectacular character and is of such a nature as to demand the abolition of all the mushroom drives that have sprung up within the last month. The announcement to be signed by yourself and Rabbi Wise would be the first indication to the country of the type of campaign that is projected. This must be followed up.

In the first place, leaders of Welfare Funds ought to be called together immediately. It is their communities which provide the major part of the money outside of New York City. At such a meeting of 50 or 100 men there would be the national leaders of both groups who would give to the forthcoming campaign an atmosphere not merely of necessity but even of sanctity.

It is true that the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds will meet in Baltimore on January 21st and 22nd, but it is my feeling that if we are to wait until that time and are to be made part of the agenda of that conference, the united appeal still may well be one item in a list of fifty or sixty, most of them inconsequential in character at least on the background of the great campaign we are planning.

Unless we create that atmosphere of excitement and of intensity that would be part of an emergency meeting specially called to announce this campaign, we shall lose all the value of a large quota and a combined drive.

In the second place, there ought to be visits to twenty or twenty-five of the major communities throughout the country within a month or six weeks to emphasize the union and the extraordinary importance of the campaign. Would it not be desirable that there be a tour of these cities by a leader of the J.D.C. and of the U.P.A. travelling constantly together, taking away four or six weeks from all their activities for this single purpose? Perhaps you and Rabbi Wise could undertake such a joint visit to the major communities, meeting with major contributors, budget committees and similar influential groups. There should also be other teams similarly constituted, visiting the other communities. May I point out that there are about 400 such communities in the United States which, if galvanized, can do more than provide the twenty million dollars which we are discussing.

In the third place there ought to be a series of radio programs not appealing for money but emphasizing the all-embracing character of this campaign. What I have in mind is one great program during the first week in January in which all the major broadcasting chains would be asked to join. President Roosevelt, who has expressed his interest in the purpose for which we are working, ought to be invited to lead off that radio program and to give his endorsement to the appeal. May I point out that he acts in a similar capacity for the annual "Mobilization for Human Needs". Rabbi Jonah Wise suggested that the "Message of Israel" hour on Saturday night could be placed at the disposal of this united campaign so that week after week there can be constant emphasis on the vital character of this drive.

Although a letter to be sent to every community in the United States announcing the new drive is necessary, I think that there are many steps that have to be taken in the process of dramatizing the campaign. Thus, in addition to the special emergency meeting to be held in New York or the Middle West, there ought to be a direct and personal way of announcing the campaign. A telephone contact would be made with the leaders of approximately fifty communities in the United States from which we get the major part of our funds. Either the Chairman of last year's campaign or the most important individual in the drive would be notified of this telephone hook-up and then you and Rabbi Wise or any one selected would talk to this group of fifty men on the telephone and through this unusual method, at least insofar as fund-raising is concerned, although not unusual in business practices, reemphasize and underline the earnestness with which the twenty million dollar quota has been accepted.

There was supposed to have been a special J.D.C. Emergency meeting in New York City on December 16th at the home of Governor Lehman. This has been abandoned in deference to the forthcoming drive. Governor Lehman has indicated, however, that he will help in every way possible, either in special meetings to be called to his home of major contributors and leaders or through correspondence he is to write.

I asked Rabbi Wise, whom the J.D.C. had in mind for its members on the Allocations Committee. He felt that they probably would be Henry Ittleson and Albert D. Lasker, or perhaps Lessing Rosenwald.

I asked what was going to happen in connection with the New York campaign. Rabbi Wise suggested that we wait until Mr. Jacobi had returned to New York so that Mr. Jacobi and Edward Warburg and the others concerned might meet for a discussion of the 1939 program.

Mr. Coons stated that the New York Federation is still considering the extent to which it will become part of the campaign. Hefelt, however, that if Federation does take over the job of fund-raising, it will use all of its resources. I expressed a fear that perhaps the business council of Federation might not be used as intensively as necessary in the event that the Federation officers did not wish to exploit a field from which the Federation received the greatest part of its income. But Coons believes that once Federation, not merely the staff but the official leadership, adopts this obligation it will feel morally obliged to make a success of it. I emphasized that the U.P.A. would insist that the Federation alone could not direct the campaign but that the U.P.A. and J.D.C. would wish to take a large part in the planning and direction of the New York drive. After all, the U.P.A. is not a one year function but a permanent organization and it must protect not merely its integrity but its contact with contributors and leaders.

Mr. Joseph H. Hyman raised two questions. One of these had to do with the Youth Aliyah. He inquired whether this program was within the U.P.A. I emphasized that it was not and that it was the sole project of Hadassah. He then expressed the view that there ought to be some demarkation of activity insofar as Youth Aliyah is concerned, otherwise the Youth Aliyah campaign would infringe upon the united drive. You will recall that last year I expressed anxiety about the direction being taken by the Youth Aliyah drive.

It is inevitable today that the fundamental emotional appeal of rescuing children has a greater claim upon the imagination of contributors than in any single project. I realize, of course, that every cent that goes to Palestine is that much to the good from whatever source the money comes. But we are obliged to meet the budgets of the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth. It would be unfortunate if the importance of the U.P.A. as a fund-raising instrument for Palestine were to be challenged by the fund-raising work of Hadassah. As I see it, Hadassah is beginning to occupy an even greater place in the fund-raising activities of the community. I saw an instance of this last week in Utica. The combined drive raised \$12,000 for the J.D.C. and U.P.A. One man, Charles T. Sitrin, fascinated by the idea of a Youth Aliyah drive, undertook the responsibility for a special campaign and when I was in Utica he had already raised over \$10,000 for this one project. Youth Aliyah is not a temporary program but one of increasing importance. It seems to me that there ought to be

some adjustment between the Jewish Agency and ourselves in regard to this matter.

The other question raised by Hyman had to do with the Jewish National Fund. He asked how the National Fund fitted in with the U.P.A. I indicated that the J.N.F. would continue whatever work it had done in the past under the agreement between the J.D.C. and U.P.A.

I would appreciate your going over this letter at your earliest convenience and jot down notes either of objection or of approval of some of the suggestions and proposals made so that I may be guided in my further discussions with Coons. Is there any possibility of your coming to the City before December 21st which is the scheduled meeting date of the Executive Committee of the U.P.A., so that we can whip into shape the program now being worked out?

Cordially yours,

Montor

Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM:BC



MEMORANDUM

Date DECEMBER 13, 1938

To DR. GOLDMAN, DR. GOLDSTEIN, MR. LIPSKY,
From JUDGE ROTHENBERG, DR. SILVER, DR. WISE
Subject MR. MENDEL N. FISHER

Refugees are coming to our office constantly with letters of introduction from Zionist leaders abroad.

Included among those who are coming for aid are important Zionists who feel that we ought to give them special consideration in view of their long service in the Zionist movement.

It is our policy of course to send them to the Co-ordinating Committee where they are treated just like all the other refugees. Many of them come to us after they have been at the office of the Co-ordinating Committee.

It seems to me that we ought to give special thought and consideration to this entire problem. It is only natural that Zionists who have been in the service of our movement for many, many years should expect special consideration at our hands. Some of them want employment. Some of them need friends. Still others need advice. It is not only an economic problem but a spiritual one as well.

They leave so terribly disappointed and grieved when we tell them that this problem is one for the Co-ordinating Committee and not for us.

I feel it my duty to bring this matter to your attention because we cannot cope with the problem here. We haven't the funds nor the necessary machinery.

I know that the B'nai B'rith has established a special department at their headquarters in Washington, which department secures visas and also helps refugees who come to this country. I do not know what the scope of their work is but I know that the B'nai B'rith members who write to B'nai B'rith headquarters receive special attention.

We as Zionists ought to consider this entire problem. In addition to all that I have said, I wish to bring to your attention the fact that we receive constant requests from Zionists abroad who appeal to us to secure visas for themselves or their friends. It is heartbreaking to say that we are altogether helpless in a matter of this kind. This is a question that ought to be considered very seriously by the Zionists of this country.

December 14, 1938

Father John M. Powers
St. Ann's Church
Cleveland Heights, Ohio

My dear Father Powers:

Let me thank you for your kind letter of December 13. I am forwarding a copy of it to Rabbi Lazaron of Baltimore who, I am sure, will be happy to answer the questions which you raised.

If I may be permitted to make my own comments, I would say that the question of Coughlin does not involve the matter of freedom of speech. No responsible Jewish leader has advocated that Father Coughlin be denied access to the radio. What they have insisted on is that the radio ought not to be exploited by an official member of the Catholic Church to disseminate lies, forgeries and distortions of facts calculated to arouse racial and religious passions in the United States. In all the years that I have listened to radio broadcasts, I don't recall anyone who has packed into four broadcasts so many vicious and palpable lies as has Father Coughlin.

That the Jews were responsible for the Bolshevik Revolution; that Jewish international bankers financed it; that Jewish Communists killed from twenty to twenty-five million Christians in Russia; that most of the leaders of the Soviet Regime were and are Jews; that the Jews in the United States, through their leaders, have never attacked Communism; that the Jews control the press of the United States and that therefore the Catholic version of the civil war in Spain has not been adequately presented to the American public; that Rabbi Franklin of Detroit faked an interview with Henry Ford; that the Jews of the United States are conspiring to force religion out of the public schools, when the Catholics themselves were primarily responsible for keeping the reading of the Bible out of the public schools; - these and numerous other charges and innuendos, answered over and over again, come from the lips of a Catholic priest over a network of over forty stations, reaching hundreds of thousands of people every week. Are you surprised that the Jews of America are aroused and wondering whether this man speaks in the name of his Church?

December 14, 1938

I was delighted as every friend of your great Church was at the statement made by Cardinal Mundelein, two days ago, and I was amazed to read how this same insolent priest snubbed in public this prince of your Church.

I appreciate more than I can tell you your solicitude and anxiety for the future welfare of the Jews in America. I know how easy it is to arouse prejudices against a minority and how difficult it is to allay them once they are aroused. But what Father Coughlin evidently over looks is that the Catholics in the United States, themselves, are also a minority, one against whom prejudices have been easily aroused in the past and can be easily aroused again. Mr. Hogan, whom you undoubtedly know as an eminent layman of your Church, called attention to this fact when he spoke on the radio, last Sunday afternoon. In the United States, it has been the Catholic Church which in the last few generations has been subjected to periodic outbursts of vicious intolerance.

Father Coughlin and the members of his Church ought to bear in mind that when an official spokesman of one minority group launches a persistent and virulent attack upon another minority group, camouflaged as fatherly counsel and reeking with "Godliness" he is setting fires of hate ablaze which he will not be able to confine only to those areas wherein he would like to confine them. Father Coughlin would like to suggest to the American public that he speaks for Christianity in the United States, both Protestant and Catholic. You, of course, know better. And could you see the letters which come to me and to other Jewish leaders in the United States from influential Protestant sources in direct reaction to Father Coughlin's broadcast, you would be amazed at the harm which this man is doing to inter-faith and inter-group cooperation which has been our common effort over so many years.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ARS:HK

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

CC: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

December 15, 1938

Mr. Isidor Coons
Joint Distribution Committee
100 East 42nd Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Coons:

During our discussion yesterday in the office of the Joint Distribution Committee with regard to technical arrangements for the conduct of the 1939 campaign, you made a reference to one of the aspects of the campaign to which I took exception.

You said that it was your understanding that if an individual in a Welfare Fund city wished to make a contribution to the Joint Distribution Committee, outside of the contribution he had already made to his local Welfare Fund campaign, that gift would be regarded by the Joint Distribution Committee as its own funds and would not be divided with the United Palestine Appeal.

I said to you that this was the very opposite of the understanding had by the officers of the United Palestine Appeal. It is our understanding that every penny raised by or contributed to the United Palestine Appeal, the Joint Distribution Committee and the National Coordinating Committee for refugees during the year 1939, from whatever source, is to be made part of the common treasury of the United Campaign created for these three agencies during 1939.

I made clear at the meeting that I had no authority to speak for anyone but myself, but that it was my conviction that if your understanding was the understanding of the Joint Distribution Committee, no combined drive, such as had been agreed upon, would be possible.

May I ask therefore that you consult with the officers of the Joint Distribution Committee in regard to this matter.

Cordially yours,

Henry Montor
Executive Director

HM:BG

REPORT OF

MR. JAMES N. ROSENBERG

CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL COUNCIL
of the
JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
at the
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE J. D. C.

DECEMBER 20, 1938

Nineteen thirty-eight has been one of the blackest years in modern history. The sufferings of the Jews have been unspeakable. Tragedy has piled upon tragedy, calamity on calamity. This year has seen a succession of blows at Jewish existence, each more devastating than the last.

In January, the sympathy of the world was aroused by the pitiful plight of the 760,000 Jews of Roumania, who faced frightful hardships under the short-lived regime of Octavian Goga, Premier of Roumania. In March, 190,000 Austrian Jews were enmeshed in the crushing tentacles of Nazism, as Germany annexed helpless Austria; in May 450,000 members of Hungarian Jewry, hitherto unmolested, became victims of a 20% numerus clausus which spelt doom to their economic existence. Today's indications are that those restrictions may be made even worse. Early in September, the 57,000 Jews of Italy were dealt a crushing blow in the form of racial legislation; later that month, the partition of Czechoslovakia decimated one of the last fortresses of democracy in Central Europe and left thousands of Jews at the mercy of the Nazi horror. October brought with it the shocking deportation of 15,000-20,000 German Jews of Polish nationality to primitive villages on the Polish-German borders. November saw the

most unprecedented wave of violence and brutality - yes, of assault and murder - within Germany that the world has experienced since the Middle Ages.

The year has not been without some consolation. In July there assembled at Evian, on the French shore of Lake Geneva, a body of men representing 32 governments of the world. Summoned by the humanitarian voice of President Roosevelt, the Evian Conference resulted in the formation of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees with headquarters in London. The conference produced two outstanding personalities, both Americans, who have taken a leading role in the task of seeking some solution to the refugee problem. I refer to Mr. Myron C. Taylor, who acted as Chairman of the Evian Conference and to Mr. George Rublee, director of the London refugee bureau. Mr. Taylor has thrown himself wholeheartedly into this work. He was deeply moved, as was Mr. Rublee, by the human aspects of the problem.

The question of permanent resettlement is receiving today not only the concentrated attention of the Intergovernmental Refugee Bureau, but also of an Advisory Committee, appointed by the President of the United States, of which Mr. James G. McDonald is Chairman and Mr. Paul Baerwald a member. I can personally testify to the days and nights and Sundays which we of the Joint Distribution Committee are giving to these huge problems.

Dr. Joseph A. Rosen, whose work with the Agro-Joint in Russia needs no accounting here, is now devoting himself to resettlement projects. He already has on his desk fifty colonization schemes. All kinds of studies have to be made in connection with these plans: "Is it a white man's

land? Is there room? Can land be obtained? What about diseases? Is it possible to build up life agriculturally? What are the climatic conditions?" It is a most complicated problem. I asked an engineer whom I knew to make a survey of a certain territory, before Dr. Rosen got back from Russia. We got a 500-page report. I was enthusiastic. Here, I thought, was really a place for hope. Dr. Rosen studied the report and then said to me: "Just let me read you four lines of this report. They tell how, in this particular territory, they have to cut their oats and their barley before they really ripen, because the frost comes so early. I don't have to have a lot of geographical or meteorological reports. It is enough for me to know that they cannot let their oats grow to maturity. Such a country cannot be suitable." Expert knowledge of this kind is being brought to bear on all these resettlement problems.

The spontaneous cry of horror and indignation which arose in every quarter of the civilized world as a result of the events in Germany of November 10th offered proof that the conscience of the world has not yet been entirely blunted by the impact of five years of unremitting persecution of the Jews of Germany. The protests voiced by every element of our population (primarily non-Jewish, I may add), - by governmental heads, by leaders in the press, in the pulpit, in the fields of arts and science - sprang from a deep sense of injury and a true spirit of compassion. Even more encouraging was the fact that some of this sympathy was translated into deed; countries already having a substantial number of refugees extended further hospitality, particularly to children.

Herein lies our real hope. That hope has arisen from a growing consciousness among our Christian friends that anti-Semitism is merely

a forerunner for anti-Christianity and the opening wedge for the destruction of all liberty; that all civilized people must therefore join in combatting this poison of anti-Semitism. I hope and pray that the great Christian leaders in this country will become increasingly aware of the fact that the persecution of Jews is but the beginning of the destruction of democracy. Holland and Great Britain have taken many children from their hopeless situation in Germany. Australia has offered to take 15,000 refugees. The President of the United States hopes to extend the permits of 12,000 refugees here on temporary visas, determined that they should not be forced to return to the living hell whence they had escaped. The heads of governments, notably the British, are giving serious consideration to the opening up of colonial territories for mass emigration.

What has been the role of the J.D.C. in these almost daily crises? Our organization has stood by in every instance, has extended itself to the utmost to meet these situations as they arose. How were we able to do it in view of a planned budget, definite commitments, a limited income? It required the constant shifting of appropriations, the most careful judgment.

At the beginning of 1938, we had appropriated \$1,400,000 to meet the minimum needs all over the Jewish world for the first six months of the year. A pitiful sum! When the Austrian Anschluss with Germany occurred, it was necessary immediately to revise these appropriations in order to engage in a program of emergency relief in Austria - feeding and emigration assistance, for the largest part.

For the second half of the year, we appropriated \$1,600,000. Bear in mind that we were not then in a position to estimate even roughly

what the results of our 1938 campaign would be. Obviously, our organization can expend only what it receives from the Jewish communities of America. However, when the mass expulsions over the Polish border took place, late in October, followed almost immediately by the November excesses in Germany, we could not stand by. We were compelled to take prompt action; to incur further obligations of almost \$1,000,000 to cover immediate emergency demands for a period of only two or three months. At that time Rabbi Jonah B. Wise and Mr. Edward M. M. Warburg launched a special emergency appeal in order to meet these commitments. The response was heartening. Some of the communities gave us payments in advance, thus enabling us to continue our activities without interruption. We were prepared, if necessary, to go into 1939 with a cash deficit of half a million dollars. Fortunately, because of the response to our emergency pleas, this will not be necessary. By the end of this year, we will have received and spent in excess of \$4,000,000. For 1939, we must have, according to the latest figures, \$600,000 for January, and \$1,000,000 a month thereafter - \$2,600,000 between January 1st and April 1st. We do not have these funds on hand. Here is an imperative need. We must, we simply must have these sums at once.

I want to take a moment to refer to our new European Chairman, Morris C. Troper, who is doing magnificent work. We induced him to go abroad, and to leave a successful practice as an accountant, a profession in which he has a distinguished position. Mr. Troper went to Europe and plunged into the maelstrom which I have described.

We were also fortunate in having some of our good friends and devoted colleagues willing and available to spend some time abroad in a volunteer

capacity during this tragic year - Mr. Alfred Jaretzki, Jr., Mr. Harold Guinzburg, Mr. Harold Linder and Mr. Alexander A. Landesoo. You will recall that Mr. Landesoo organized our reconstruction work in Poland in 1920-21. The benefits of that work still go on. It has been most helpful to us for him to go abroad and give us the benefit of his views. I am sorry to say his information, in common with that of all the other gentlemen who have come back from Europe, only served to accentuate the magnitude of the horror with which we have to deal. Dr. Bernhard Kahn, who is Honorary Chairman of our European Executive Council, is doing splendid work with the Council for German Jewry and other organizations, and we hope he will be back here to work with us in the near future. To all these friends and co-workers are due the sincere thanks of the American Jewish community.

I am not going to go into our work with the British Section of the Council for German Jewry, with the Hicem, with the Ica and with the refugee aid committees in many countries of Europe and the Americas; suffice it to say that we have enjoyed splendid cooperation from all of these bodies.

I want to take a moment to state that, quite apart from the persecution which Jews have suffered, we have from time to time been called on to help the Christian refugees, the non-Aryan Christians, and we have tried, in conjunction with the American Committee for Christian Refugees and the Committee for Catholic Refugees from Germany to work shoulder to shoulder in these humanitarian efforts. Only during the past week Mr. Baerwald and I have conferred with Mr. Norman Davis, the Chairman of the American Red Cross, in the hope that the Red Cross will take an active

part in this international tragedy.

One of the most important problems in the past year has been that of the National Coordinating Committee, which takes care of refugees in this country, under the notable and devoted leadership of Professor Joseph P. Chamberlain, a Christian, and with the indefatigable efforts of William Rosenwald and David Sulzberger, who have done noble work. It has become more and more important to take care of the refugees in this country and to do it adequately. I bespeak the hearty support of all of you for the work of the National Coordinating Committee. We must not, we cannot let a single Jewish refugee be a burden on the American community. It is a sacred obligation of the Jews in this country to take care of these refugees.

Now as to the campaign for 1939 and the relations of J.D.C. with U.P.A. I wish merely to report that there was a series of meetings with the Plan and Scope Committee of the J.D.C. National Campaign which culminated five weeks ago in Mr. Rosenwald's office at a meeting of a large number of representative Welfare Fund leaders. At that meeting it was unanimously agreed that, based on absolute minimum requirements, the J.D.C. will need at least \$1,000,000 a month for 1939. This sum in no way embraces any large-scale colonization plans which may develop during the coming year. It is founded on careful study of the immediate minimum needs as they now exist. Should any new large-scale tragedies befall our brethren overseas, our estimates will not be able to provide for them.

Now that is more than \$12,000,000 for 1939; we raised \$4,700,000 in 1938. I hope you will consider this problem realistically and contemplate the magnitude of the task which confronts us in raising \$12,000,000.

Every one of us must realize what that burden will mean to the Jews of this country. I say again that this sum has nothing to do with any large-scale organization for resettlement, for which much larger sums will be needed. That will be a separate matter, to be handled in an entirely separate way, should a workable project be inaugurated. This \$12,000,000 will barely keep alive the Jews in Central and Eastern Europe, our wards, in these hours of darkness.

On the other side of the picture, we face the need for cooperation in fund-raising efforts in the United States, to avoid duplication and competitive campaigns. We therefore had a series of meetings with Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Rabbi Stephen Wise, Mr. Louis Lipsky, Rabbi Israel Goldstein, Judge Morris Rothenberg, Mr. Henry Montor and others of the United Palestine Appeal. In the J.D.C. group who discussed matters with these gentlemen we had Mr. Paul Baerwald, Mr. Henry Ittleson, Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, Mr. Samuel D. Leidesdorf, Mr. William Rosenwald, Mr. Edward M. M. Warburg, Mr. Albert D. Lasker, Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, and of course Mr. Hyman, Miss Morrissey and Mr. Coons were with us in all these discussions. The meetings were also attended by representatives of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds - Mr. William Shroder, Mr. Ira Younker, Mr. H. L. Lurie, Mr. Charles Rosenbloom, and Mr. Joseph Willen. The discussions resulted in an understanding which will shortly be presented to the country and of which I wish to give you the bare outline. There is to be one united campaign for \$20,000,000 during 1939. To meet the immediate minimum commitments alone, amounting to \$9,500,000, it is agreed that the National Coordinating Committee shall receive \$2,000,000, the United Palestine Appeal \$2,500,000 and the Joint Distribution

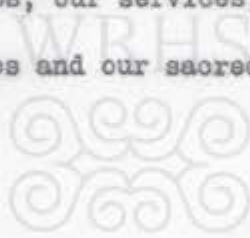
Committee \$5,000,000. We confidently look to the country to raise the entire \$20,000,000 and the \$10,500,000 over and above the immediate commitments will be in the hands of an Allocations Committee - two named by the J.D.C., two by the U.P.A., and a fifth to be selected by these four. We hope that our campaign will find points of contact and ways of cooperating with Christian efforts in behalf of refugees. Such efforts on the part of Christians are becoming more and more necessary as the Hitler persecution of all liberals, of Catholics and Protestants steadily increases.

I need not point out to you that in these times of spreading anti-Semitism, we look to the entire country for a great and earnest united effort. We look forward to creating a better understanding and more harmonious activity among the Jews in this country as well as among Jews and Christians in overseas fund-raising, just as the matter of combating anti-Semitism is proceeding along more coordinated lines ever since the creation of the General Jewish Council at Pittsburgh last April.

The news of a united overseas campaign seems to have electrified those communities to which the facts have been given; several communities planning early campaigns for 1939 immediately raised their quotas to three and even to five times their 1938 amounts for these causes. The plight of children - Jews and Christians - is one that is giving increasing concern to all of us. There are, so far as our approximate figures show, 40,000 children under the age of 14 years, about 13,000 Jewish children between the ages of 14 and 16, and an equal or even larger number of Christian children in Germany and Austria. This is quite apart from the children of political exiles or liberals.

Together with the Christians, we must try to develop a plan which will arouse the whole world so that it will take these children into their hearts and homes. It is a tremendous problem. Its solution depends on the governments. The Executive Committee and officers of the J.D.C. are leaving no stone unturned in trying to aid in that problem. Those children must be saved.

I conclude by saying to you that the J.D.C. is desperately in need of more man and woman power for collecting money and also for the administration of its funds. We must all face 1939, however heavy our hearts, with the grim determination to carry on. We must not fear to tax ourselves - our hearts, our services, our purses. We must consecrate our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor to the task before us.



December 20, 1939

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

My dear Jonah:

At the meeting, last Monday, prior to your appearance, the Negotiating Committee adopted the recommendation of the Allocations Committee authorizing the UJA to make grants up to \$250,000 to organizations dealing with Christian refugees - half to Catholics, half to Protestants. You and I were asked to appoint a small committee to work out the details - when, how, what organizations, etc., - with power to act.

Mr. Ben V. Cohen was present at the meeting and gave the background which led up to this action which, as you know, originated with Bishop Shiel of Chicago, who presented it to a group of Jews at Mr. Ittleson's home some time ago. Mr. Cohen wired me this morning saying that Bishop Shiel can meet with our Committee next week in New York, either on Tuesday or on Thursday. I wired to Mr. Baerwald, this morning, suggesting that our Negotiating Committee meet for its next conference either next Tuesday or next Thursday, so that I will be able to attend both meetings, and obviate the necessity of a special trip to New York. I would suggest that you add one member from the JDC group, and I will do the same from the UPA group, and the four of us could then meet with Bishop Shiel and listen to his ideas as to how the gift to the Catholic Refugee organization is to be set up - either as a memorial to the late Pope, or to Cardinal Mundelein, or in some other form. Later on in the day, we could also discuss the form ~~of~~ our contribution to the Protestant group should take. It would be nice if we could make this splendid gesture of good will during this holiday season when the theme of good will is at least talked about in the Christian world.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

P.S. Mr. Kirstein has written to you and to me asking that we officially notify him and the members of the Allocations Committee of the termination of their services. Please draft such a letter and send it out over our signatures, thanking them for their services. A special word of thanks should be included to the chairman, Mr. Kirstein.

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

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

December 21, 1938

Dear Friend:

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

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

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

Representing the Joint Distribution Committee:

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

Representing the United Palestine Appeal:

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

Representing the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds:

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

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

December 21, 1938

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

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

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

With kind regards, we are

Cordially yours,

Abba Hillel Silver
Abba Hillel Silver

Jonah B. Wise
Jonah B. Wise

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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Executive Committee*
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*Chairman,
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MAURICE LEVIN
WILLIAM M. LEWIS
JOSEPH B. PERSKIE
MICHAEL SCHAAP
ELIHU D. STONE
DAVID WERTHEIM

December 22, 1938

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Chairman
Jewish Welfare Fund,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver:

Through me, as National Chairman, the officers of the United Palestine Appeal extend to you this official invitation for the participation of the Jewish Welfare Fund of your community in the National Conference for Palestine sponsored by the United Palestine Appeal on Saturday evening, January 14th and Sunday, January 15th at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

It is inevitable that as the Jewish people consider the problem of Jewish homelessness in Europe, which has risen to a new plane of catastrophic urgency as a result of the events in Germany, major thought should be directed to Palestine. There, through years of effort, there has been established a community of 450,000 souls whose heroic achievements in the face of all obstacles has given us new faith in the Jewish homeland and new pride in our pioneers.

Finding a new home, rapidly and on a large scale, for the refugees is a task engaging the consideration of various governments. But the burden of facilitating the settlement of the refugees in lands that will absorb them must be borne by the Jewish people, of whom the freest and largest section is to be found in America.

Any constructive program for refugee settlement that is based on realities must give primary place to Palestine. In the formulation of such a program it is the United Palestine Appeal, instrument of American Jewry for the rebuilding of Palestine, which must be made the carrier of our material support.

Extraordinary significance attaches to the National Conference for Palestine in Washington this year. From it there is expected to emerge on the one hand a program commensurate with the problem we are called upon to meet, and, on the other hand, an expression of determination by a united American Jewry to give utmost aid for the realization of that program.

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

HONORARY VICE-CHAIRMEN

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 A. M. AMMICK, *Pittsburgh*
 OSCAR BEEMAN, *Cincinnati*
 J. M. BERRY, *Cleveland*
 PHILIP BERNSTEIN, *Rochester*
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 FRED BUTZEL, *Detroit*
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 LEON FRIER, *Toledo*
 PHILLIP FORMAN, *Trenton*
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 HARRY FRIEDENWALD, *Baltimore*
 DANIEL FRISCH, *Indianapolis*
 HERMAN GESSNER, *Scranton*
 I. M. GOLDEN, *St. Louis*
 ABRAHAM GOLDMAN, *Philadelphia*
 JULIUS GORDON, *St. Louis*
 CHAIM GREENBERG, *New York*
 SIMON GREENBERG, *Philadelphia*
 JAMES G. HELLER, *Cincinnati*
 L. MANUEL HENDLER, *Baltimore*
 ISIDORE HERSHFIELD, *Washington*
 HARRY A. HOLLZER, *Los Angeles*
 EDWARD I. ISRAEL, *Baltimore*
 MEYER JACOBSTEIN, *Rochester*
 A. SIGMUND KAHNENGESER, *Newark*
 JACOB J. KAPLAN, *Boston*
 J. M. KAPLAN, *New York*
 EDMUND I. KAUFMAN, *Washington*
 LOUIS E. KREIN, *Boston*

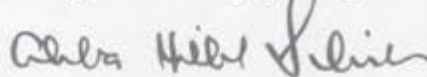
GUSTAVE KLAUMER, *St. Louis*
 MRS. REBEKAH KOHUT, *New York*
 JOSEPH KRAEMER, *Newark*
 SIDNEY LAMBERG, *Baltimore*
 MONTE M. LEMANN, *New Orleans*
 B. L. LEVINTHAL, *Philadelphia*
 ISRAEL H. LEVINTHAL, *Brooklyn*
 FELIX A. LEVY, *Chicago*
 JUDAH LIVINGSTON, *Tulsa*
 EDGAR F. MAHON, *Los Angeles*
 JULIUS MARK, *Nashville*
 ISRAEL MATZ, *Brooklyn*
 MORTIMER MAY, *Nashville*
 LOUIS B. MAYER, *Cairo City*
 EDWIN B. MITCHELL, *St. Louis*
 IRVING MILLER, *New Rochelle*
 CHARLES W. MONTGOMERY, *Seattle*
 MORDE NORDMAN, *Pittsburgh*
 HAROLD PETER, *Albany*
 EDWIN J. SCHANFARBER, *Columbus*
 MAX J. SCHNIGER, *New York*
 WM. H. SCHWARZCHILD, *Richmond*
 SIMON SHUTZER, *Detroit*
 MAX SILVERSTEIN, *New York*
 HARRY SHONHOFF, *Miami*
 HORACE STERN, *Philadelphia*
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 WILLIAM TARDASH, *Miami*
 HERMAN P. TAUBMAN, *Tulsa*
 MORRIS D. WALDMAN, *New York*
 JOE WEINGARTEN, *Houston*
 DAVID T. WILNITZ, *Perth Amboy*
 HENRY WINSTON, *Detroit*
 MRS. STEPHEN S. WISE, *New York*
 SAMUEL WOHL, *Cincinnati*
 ALEXANDER S. WOLF, *St. Louis*

The challenge addressed to American Jewry for the year 1939 will be crystallized by the action taken at this conference. We need your help and guidance.

You are therefore earnestly requested to name five delegates who will represent the Jewish Welfare Fund of your community at the Washington Conference. Through these delegates you will signify your interest in the purposes of the gathering. They will also be in a position to bring back a full account of the action decided upon.

Looking forward to your early selection of representatives, I am

Very cordially yours,



Abba Hillel Silver
National Chairman

AHS.SB



December 24, 1938

Dr. Max G. Currick
523 W. 9th St.
Erie, Pa.

My dear Currick:

Is the Central Conference of American Rabbis a member of the National Council for the Prevention of War? If so, it ought to register a vigorous protest against the statement which it issued yesterday, and which is quoted this morning in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The action of President Roosevelt and the members of his cabinet in protesting the bestial atrocities in Germany are presented by the National Council as acts calculated "to create an international spirit of fear and hate", and as designed "to overcome rising opposition to the president's armament program, and to excite the American people to a point where they would be willing to fight a foreign war."

Consciously or unconsciously, this is dastardly Nazi propaganda. This is the Nazi way of silencing criticism in foreign countries, by denouncing all the critics of their barbarism as war fomenters and breeders of hate. If this line is now to be adopted by a liberal American organization working for international peace, then we shall be faced with the situation when any criticism of Nazi and Fascist terrorism, whether on the part of officials of our government or lay leaders, will be branded as war mongering. The only governments which would then be free to denounce and criticize will be the dictatorships, which seemingly have no fear of fomenting war either by their actions or by attacks on the part of their controlled press of democracies and of democratic officials in all parts of the world.

This is a serious matter, and the Central Conference of American Rabbis ought to protest against this amazing position taken by the National Council for Prevention of War.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

December 27, 1938

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

My dear Mr. Montor:

I am returning herewith the proposed list of officers for the UPA for 1939 which you sent me. I notice that you dropped from the list of Honorary Vice-Chairmen the names of Dr. Henry Cohen of Galveston who is a very important figure in the Southwest, Mr. Jacob Epstein of Baltimore, a very important citizen of that city, Simon Greenberg of Philadelphia and Alexander S. Wolf of St. Louis. These names should be restored. I would also add to the list of Honorary Vice-Chairmen the names of Dr. Louis Finkelstein and Professor Louis Ginsberg. We need some representatives of Jewish learning and scholarship among the large list of lawyers, cloak and suit merchants, etc. The names of Dr. Nathan Ratnoff and Roger W. Straus should be added for their interest in the Hebrew University.

I think that the name of Samuel Untermyer should be definitely dropped from the list of Honorary Chairmen. He has refused to contribute one penny to the UPA this year.

With reference to Nathan Straus - if he has made a contribution to the UPA this year, his name should be retained; otherwise in my judgment it should be dropped.

I note that you have added the name of Rabbi Edward L. Israel to the list of Vice-Chairmen. That ought to satisfy the Seaboard Region.

You sent me also a list of the Administrative Committee. I haven't a copy of last year's list. Is it the same? If not, what names have been added?

With these corrections, you may send on the list to Dr. Israel Goldstein and to Mr. Louis Lipsky along with the enclosed letters which I have signed.

Mr. Montor

-2-

December 27, 1938

I have received a telegram from Providence and a letter signed by Elihu B. Stone from Boston about Potash. It seems as though this is to be another Greenspun affair. Just what is the situation there?

Please send me the final draft of the program of the Washington Conference before you put it into print.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK
Enc. 3



December 25, 1938

Rabbi S. Joshua Kohn
United Jewish Appeal
1607 Genesee Street
Utica, N.Y.

My dear Rabbi Kohn:

Let me thank you for your kind letter of December 22. I regret that you will not be able to attend the United Palestine Appeal Conference in Washington. The Conference promises to be exceedingly interesting with Jan Masaryk, Baratz of Palestine and Robert H. Jackson as guests and speakers.

The question of granting allotments to Zionist organizations for services has been an exceedingly nettling one and has been discussed over and over again both at the administrative committee meetings of the United Palestine Appeal as well as at the executive meetings of the Zionist Organization of America. It is possible that this year a smaller amount will be allocated. You must remember, however, that most of the allocation goes to pay for the printing of the New Palestine which the United Palestine Appeal uses extensively throughout the year for its campaign publicity. Otherwise the United Palestine Appeal would have to publish some such periodical on its own which would be far more expensive.

The question of ratios between the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal has been obviated this year by the agreement reached between the two organizations for a united campaign. You have probably received by now the official announcement. Under the terms of the agreement, each organization is to receive first whatever it actually received in 1938. The remainder of the money is to be distributed by an allocation committee on the basis of actual needs as they arise through the year. This allocation committee is to be composed of two representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee, two of the United Palestine Appeal and a fifth member to be selected by the four.

December 25, 1938

Confidentially, I might tell you that if we did not have the Forty-Sixty ration in 1938 for welfare fund communities, that the United Palestine Appeal would have suffered financially and seriously in many of the larger cities of the United States.

Generally speaking, the subject of ratios has been over emphasized. Palestine is not being built on ratios but on actual cash received. If we can get thirty percent out of twenty million dollars, you readily understand that Palestine would have much more money than if Palestine were to receive fifty percent of five million dollars. We are going out for a twenty million dollar drive. If all the communities of America do their share, Palestine will receive a far larger sum of money than it has ever received in this country.

If I may make any suggestion to you as a Zionist, I would call your attention to the funds raised in Utica and indicate to you that the total sum raised is quite inadequate and is not in keeping with the funds raised in other communities of the size of Utica and even in smaller communities. I have just been informed that in your neighboring city of Schenectady, a sum close on to twenty-five thousand dollars was raised. What we should worry about is not ratios and percentages but increasing funds for the increasing needs of our people.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK

December 26, 1939

Dr. George A. Buttrick, President
Federal Council of the Churches
of Christ in America
960 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Buttrick:

The forces of intolerance and irreligion have brought great suffering to innocent men and women of many faiths and many races, but they have struck with peculiar malevolence and intensity against those of Jewish faith or origin. For that reason the United Jewish Appeal was organized to make a special appeal to American Jews for funds to give succor to the victims of religious and racial intolerance.

Although the funds raised are inadequate to meet the needs of Jewish relief organizations, it was the feeling of those responsible for the allocation of these funds that a portion of them should be reserved for distribution through Christian agencies to help victims of persecution without regard to race or religion.

In this connection it was felt appropriate and fitting that a fund of \$125,000 should be put at the disposal of the Protestant Churches of America as an acknowledgement on our part of the sympathy and support of the leaders of the Protestant Churches for all victims of religious and racial persecution.

We realize that the problem of the refugee is by no means a Jewish one, but that it includes members of all faiths who have suffered most cruelly from the tyranny of those governments whose programs are foreign to American thought and the American way of life.

In order that those men and women of all faiths shall have a share in the deep concern of the Jews of America in this crisis in their lives, we extend this gift to be used as you see fit in the interests of those who have been so unjustly dealt with.

Dr. George A. Buttrick

December 26, 1939

We hope that you will accept this gift and see that it is used according to your best judgment in which we have implicit confidence.

Sincerely yours,

Abba Hillel Silver

Jonah E. Wise

National Chairmen

EG



THE WINTHROP

LEXINGTON AVE. AT 47 ST.,

NEW YORK

C
O
P
Y

December 26, 1939

(written in longhand)

Dear Dr. Silver:

In reading the draft of the letter to Bishop Sheil to Judge Mack this evening, he suggested, and I think wisely, that there should be some expression of our regard for the present Pope. I would therefore suggest that we insert the underlined words in the first clause of the final paragraph so that it would read:

"When this gift was first conceived, it was our thought to have it presented to His Holiness, Pope Pius XII, the most worthy successor of the late Holy Father, through his Eminence, George Cardinal Mundelein", etc.

With much appreciation and kindest regards

Yours,

Ben V. Cohen

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

(same letter sent to Dr. Jonah B. Wise)

December 26, 1939

Most Reverend Bernard J. Sheil, D. D.
Bishop of Chicago
719 North Wabash Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Bishop Sheil:

The forces of intolerance and irreligion have brought great suffering to innocent men and women of many faiths and many races, but they have struck with peculiar malevolence and intensity against those of Jewish faith or origin. For that reason the United Jewish Appeal was organized to make a special appeal to American Jews for funds to give succor to the victims of religious and racial intolerance.

Although the funds raised are inadequate to meet the needs of Jewish relief organizations, it was the feeling of those responsible for the allocation of these funds that a portion of them should be reserved for distribution through Christian agencies to help victims of persecution without regard to race or religion.

In this connection it was felt appropriate and fitting that a fund of \$125,000 should at this time be presented to His Holiness, Pope Pius XII, as a memorial to the late Holy Father, Pope Pius XI, such fund to be used as His Holiness sees fit for the relief of victims of religious or racial persecution. It was hoped that such a fund would be accepted as a small token of the deep appreciation and abiding affection of the Jewish people for the late Holy Father. They will never forget the magnificent struggle he made to combat the ungodly doctrine of racialism which strikes at the very roots of the religious faith of civilized men. They will always remember his unflagging efforts to vindicate the divine doctrine of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man which alone can bring peace on earth.

When this gift was first conceived, it was our thought to have it presented to His Holiness, Pope Pius XII, the most worthy successor of the late Holy Father, through His Eminence, George Cardinal Mundelein, who in the minds and

hearts of American Jews has always been peculiarly associated with the noble struggle of the late Holy Father Pius XI to combat racialism and anti-Semitism. In view of the recent lamented death of His Eminence, we turn to your Grace, who has been so closely and intimately associated with him and his great and munificent works, to make the presentation of this gift on our behalf to His Holiness Pope Pius XII.

Sincerely yours,

Abba Hillel Silver

Jonah B. Wise

RG

National Chairmen



December 28, 1938

Dr. Israel Goldstein, President
Jewish National Fund of America
111 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Goldstein:

Let me thank you for your communication of December 27.
I should like to make one or two observations.

First, under 2a you state "That it will not launch or conduct new activities or initiate special projects in 1939 unless it be with the consent of the UPA administration." The UPA being bound by its agreement with the JDC will be in no position to give any such consent so that the proviso should be eliminated.

As regards the meaning of the word "intensification" - its meaning is very simple, the idea being that the JNF will not step up any of its customary activities under one excuse or another in such a way that it will, to all intents and purposes, be a special campaign without actually being called one. Mr. Fisher and his co-workers in the JNF office fully understand what is implied by this provision. The danger lies in an effort to circumvent the plain meaning and purpose of this agreement by some "pilpul"...

It is to be understood that the same provision against intensification of effort for the JNF shall apply also to the JNF activities of the Hadassah, the Labor Group, the B'nai B'rith and other fraternal orders. Otherwise new projects will be launched for the JNF under theegis of one or another of these organizations which would be a clear violation of the spirit of our agreement with the JDC.

As far as the Roosevelt Golden Book is concerned, the whole matter should be liquidated as close to the first of the year as possible. In such communities like Chicago, where the 1939 campaign for the JDC and UPA is already on, it should be liquidated at once. A definite date, say the fifteenth of January, should be set for the rest of the country and the

December 28, 1938

communities should so be notified. I do not believe that the size of the Golden Book will in any way affect its political significance.

I agree with you fully that this agreement will have value only if it is predicated on a whole-hearted and enthusiastic compliance and not as something accepted under duress by the JNF. You realize of course, and I am sure that your co-workers must realize, that the exclusion of the traditional collections of the JNF from the UPA-JDC pool which I succeeded in obtaining is "gift from heaven" for the JNF. It was neither expected and if you will recall the sentiment at our Administrative Committee meeting last week, it was even opposed by some. The JDC met us handsomely on this issue. The JNF can do no less.

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK



Dec 29, 1938

Minutes of meeting of a Sub-Committee, the members of which were appointed by the American Keren Hayesod and the Jewish National Fund of America for the purpose of negotiating and completing the United Palestine Appeal Agreement for 1939.

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The meeting was held on Thursday afternoon, December 29, 1938, at the offices of the Jewish National Fund, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. There were present:

For the Jewish National Fund: Dr. Israel Goldstein
David Freiburger
Rabbi I.M. Kowalsky
Dr. Harris J. Levine
Louis Rinsky
Louis Segal
Mendel N. Fisher, Executive Director

For the Keren Hayesod: Louis Lipsky
Rabbi Max Kirschblum
Charles Ress
Judge Morris Rothenberg
Sigmund Thau
David Wertheim
Robert Silverman, Executive Director

Dr. Goldstein and Mr. Lipsky stated that the sub-committee had been appointed by their respective organizations, with full power to make the agreement for 1939, excepting for one point that was to be considered, to wit: the proposal of the Zionist Organization of America for an allocation of money to be expended in Palestine, to be earmarked outside the budget of the Keren Hayesod.

On motion of Dr. Goldstein, Mr. Lipsky was nominated and elected as Chairman of the meeting.

The Chairman stated that in discussions with all parties concerned, including the Chairman of the U.P.A., the President of the Z.O.A. and others, it had been agreed to recommend the continuance, in substance, of the agreement of 1938 for the period of 1939. The division of funds as between the Jewish National Fund and the Keren Hayesod was to remain the same, i.e. 50-50. The program of the work of the Jewish National Fund was to remain the same except in certain particulars. It had been agreed that the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. should have sole authority to determine the meaning of the phrase large-scale campaigns, and the manner in which they are to be conducted. It was felt that the conduct of large J.N.F. campaigns impaired the position of the U.P.A. in Welfare Fund cities.

Upon motion made and seconded, it was decided that the agreement as between the Jewish National Fund and the Keren Hayesod for the setting up of the U.P.A. in 1939 shall remain in substance the same as in 1938, with the addition of a proviso giving authority to the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. to decide as to the meaning of the phrase large-scale campaigns, and the manner in which such campaigns are to be conducted.

The question was raised by Dr. Goldstein as to what would be the position with regard to fraternal organizations that had undertaken to collect funds for projects before December 31, 1938, on which collections would have to be made in the course of the year. Dr. Goldstein inquired whether such collections would be regarded as a violation of the agreement.

It was unanimously agreed that there be added to Article 11 of the proposed agreement a paragraph to the following effect:

All efforts undertaken on behalf of the Jewish National Fund through affiliated organizations (such as B'nai B'rith, Brith Sholom, Order Sons of Zion, Nachlath Connecticut, Nachlath Texas, Leon Blum Colony) which were started prior to January 1, 1939, shall be regarded as undertakings collections for which can be made in 1939 without infringement of the provisions of the new agreement.

The old agreement had a provision to the effect that the Executive Directors of the Jewish National Fund and the Keren Hayesod should be invited to attend all meetings of the U.P.A. and have access to the records of the U.P.A. There seemed to be no reason why that provision should not be included in the new agreement.

It was therefore unanimously voted that the paragraph contained in the 1938 agreement to the effect that the Executive Directors of the Jewish National Fund and the Keren Hayesod shall be invited to attend all meetings of the U.P.A., have access to the records of the U.P.A. and shall be liaison representatives between the U.P.A. and their respective organizations, be included in the agreement for 1939.

It was felt that in the proposed agreement the paragraph with regard to the Executive Committee was not sufficiently clear.

It was therefore agreed that the Executive Committee of the U.P.A. shall consist of the officers, which shall mean the inclusion of all Vice-Chairmen, and such other members as may be named by the Administrative Committee. The Executive shall meet at least once a week, and the Administrative Committee shall be required to meet at least once monthly.

It was also agreed that provision shall be made for a Secretary of the Administrative Committee.

ALLOCATION TO THE MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND:

The Chairman stated that at an unofficial meeting held between Dr. Silver, Dr. Goldstein, Judge Rothenberg, himself and three representatives of the Mizrachi, after hearing the views of the Mizrachi representatives, it had been agreed to recommend to the sub-committee that the

appropriation for the Mizrahi Palestine Fund should be increased from \$60,000 to \$90,000 for the year 1939. It was felt that in view of the pressure upon all institutions in Palestine, and the consequent pressure upon the Mizrahi Organization in America, a reasonable increase on the basis of percentages for Mizrahi purposes in Palestine was called for, and therefore it was felt that a fixed amount was more desirable than a percentage arrangement.

It was therefore moved, seconded and carried that the appropriation to the Mizrahi Palestine Fund for the year 1939 be increased from \$60,000 to \$90,000 with the understanding that the Mizrahi Organization be required to provide the Executive of the Jewish Agency in Palestine with an accounting and a full report on the expenditures involved, with the further understanding that copies of these reports shall also be supplied to the U.P.A. for its information.

SERVICE CHARGES:

It was reported by the Chairman that there had been discussion in various circles of the possibility of bringing about a reduction of the payments of the U.P.A. for service charges to the Zionist Organizations in America. In view of the changed circumstances, however, the Chairman declared that after discussion with the various organizations involved, it was felt that the exigencies of the situation made it inadvisable to change the arrangement.

It was therefore moved, seconded and carried that the service charge for 1939 to be paid to the Zionist Organization of America, the Mizrahi and the Poale Zion-Zeire Zion, shall be left as of 1938.

(Mr. Segal and Mr. Rens refrained from voting on this motion).

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES IN PALESTINE TO BE EARMARKED BY ZOA.:

On behalf of the Z.O.A., the Chairman submitted a proposal that an attempt be made by the U.P.A. to rectify an anomalous situation which prevails in American Zionist organized life. It appears that all Zionist Organizations (with the exception of the Z.O.A.) have provided themselves with special funds for special work in Palestine. This special work adds to the strength and prestige of these organizations. It enables them to exercise a special influence in affairs of Palestine. It strengthens their position in the United States in various ways. It also helps to create a situation in Palestine, under which certain elements in Palestine have the protection, in addition to assistance that may be given by either the Keren Hayesod or the Jewish National Fund, of special funds and special groups who are interested in them, while others are left entirely unprotected.

In recent years, the Z.O.A. has been the recipient of any number of demands coming from Palestine from various groups for subventions and subsidies. The leadership and the personnel of the Z.O.A. being completely absorbed in raising funds for Palestine through the Keren Hayesod or the U.P.A., have been unable, without detriment to the national funds, to give assistance to such groups that have applied. The pressure becomes more difficult to resist from year to year.

It is therefore proposed that out of the income of the U.P.A. an appropriation be made of an amount to be fixed, which is to be expended in Palestine for constructive purposes, these purposes to be indicated by the Executive of the Z.O.A., and that these funds be disbursed through the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, or, in the event the Executive of the Jewish Agency declines to serve as the disbursing agency, a special committee be set up in Palestine by the Z.O.A. and under the aegis of the Executive of the Jewish Agency.

The proposal of the Chairman was supported by Dr. Goldstein. Judge Rothenberg thought that it was necessary to get the consent of the Executive, otherwise the procedure adopted might be interpreted as a lack of confidence. He felt that there certainly was an inequality in the situation, which should be corrected.

It was finally agreed that the Chairman be authorized to send a cablegram to the Executive, expressing the desire of the Sub-Committee that the proposal be accepted by the Executive of the Jewish Agency, and asking for the views of the Executive of the Jewish Agency on the whole matter. It was agreed that the Chairman formulate the cablegram to the Executive.

(Mr. Wertheim and Mr. Segal asked to be recorded as voting in the negative on the motion).

It was agreed that Mr. Ress be asked to draft the agreement for 1939 in consonance with the agreement worked out by the Sub-Committee, and that he also be authorized to include the paragraph referring to the intention of the U.P.A. to participate, together with the J.D.C., in the \$20,000,000 appeal to be known provisionally as United Emergency Campaign, and to make such other changes in the text of the agreement as may be required by decisions that have been made.

ADMINISTRATION OF U.P.A. FOR 1939:

According to the agreement of 1938, as renewed in the agreement of 1939, the administration of the U.P.A. should be named by the partners constituting the U.P.A., to wit: the Keren Hayesod and the Jewish National Fund.

The Chairman stated that both he, as Chairman of the Keren Hayesod, and Dr. Goldstein, as Chairman of the Jewish National Fund, had discussed the set-up for 1939 with the President of the Z.O.A., with the Chairman of the U.P.A. for 1938, and with the representatives of the parties, and that

the matter had been discussed at a recent meeting of the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. It was understood that, as in previous years, suggestions of names could properly be made by all concerned, but that the final list would have to be validated by the sub-committee authorized to act on behalf of the respective organizations constituting the U.P.A.

The Chairman stated that an official communication had been received from Dr. Silver, as Chairman of the U.P.A. for 1938, and that all his suggestions had been duly noted and considered.

The whole matter, therefore, was submitted to the meeting, and it was urged that action should be taken in the light of all the suggestions received.

After a lengthy discussion, it was finally unanimously agreed that the following Administration be set up for the United Palestine Appeal of 1939:

HONORARY CHAIRMEN:

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

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN:

Abba Hillel Silver

CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Stephen S. Wise

CHAIRMAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE:

Louis Lipsky

NATIONAL CO-CHAIRMEN:

Solomon Goldman
Israel Goldstein
Morris Rothenberg

TREASURER:

Arthur M. Lampert

ASSOCIATE TREASURERS:

Abraham L. Liebovitz
Louis Rimsky

VICE-CHAIRMEN:

Barnett R. Brickner
Leon Gellman
James G. Heller
Edward L. Israel
William M. Lewis
Elihu D. Stone
David Wertheim
Joseph Weingarten

The list of Honorary Vice-Chairmen, as submitted by Dr. Silver, was approved in its entirety, with the understanding that such additions may be made as the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. may decide.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE:

Louis Altschul
George Backer,
Samuel Bonchek
Barnett R. Brickner
Jacob H. Cohen
Sol Cohen
Mrs. Moses Epstein
Harry P. Fierst
David Freiburger
Leon Gellman
← Leonard Ginsberg
Leib Glantz
Solomon Goldman
Israel Goldstein
Sylvan Gotshal
James G. Heller
Edward L. Israel
Alexander Kahn
Dr. Maurice J. Karpf
Max Kirschblum
I.M. Kowalsky
Joseph Kraemer
Abraham Krasne
Abraham Krumbein
Arthur Lampert
John L. Leibowitz
Maurice Levin
Harris J. Levine
William M. Lewis

Ludwig Lewisohn
Abraham L. Liebovitz
Louis Lipsky
Joseph H. Lookstein
Samuel Markewich
Abraham Mazer
Irving Miller
Louis J. Moss
David Pinski
Charles Ress
Louis Rinsky
Louis P. Rocker
Mrs. Sol Rosenbloom
Morris Rothenberg
Israel Sachs
Michael Schaap
Joseph Schlossberg
Baruch Schnur
Louis Segal
Abba Hillel Silver
Jacob Sincoff
Ferdinand Sonneborn
Elihu D. Stone
Sigmund Thau
Abraham Wechsler
Morris Weinberg
David Wertheim
Stephen S. Wise

SECRETARY TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Charles Ress

The list of members of the Administrative Committee includes practically all the members serving in 1938, with additions made upon the recommendation of Dr. Silver.

It was agreed that the Chairmen of the respective committees be asked to summon meetings of the Executive Committee and of the Administrative Committee in advance of the date of the National Conference at Washington, on January 14th.

The meeting then adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

Held on Wednesday, December 21, 1938 at 5 P.M.

At the office of the United Palestine Appeal
111 Fifth Avenue, New York City

CONFIDENTIAL

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PRESENT: - Stephen S. Wise presiding, Barnett R. Brickner, Solomon Goldman, Israel Goldstein, Arthur M. Lampert, Louis Lipsky, Morris Rothenberg, Abba Hillel Silver, Louis Rinsky and David Wertheim.

Samuel Blitz, Mendel N. Fisher, Henry Montor.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

Mr. Montor reported on the Washington Conference to take place on Saturday evening, January 14th, and Sunday, January 15th, 1939 in Washington, D.C. at the Mayflower Hotel. After outlining things that had been done to arouse interest in the conference through invitations to individuals and leaders, he submitted a tentative program for discussion in outline form.

The session on Saturday evening, January 14th, will be devoted to a review of Palestine in 1938. Dr. Silver will open the session and introduce Robert Bernstein of Philadelphia as chairman of the evening. It is planned that Dr. Goldstein will speak on the activities of the Jewish National Fund in 1938. Mr. Lipsky will report on what the Keren Hayesod has done in Palestine during the year. Mr. Josef Baratz will give the reaction of the Yishub to the events of 1938.

Dr. Wise emphasized that a maximum of places should be given to non-New Yorkers.

The session Sunday morning would be devoted to a review of American Jewry's role in the upbuilding of Palestine, the purpose being to review the activities of the United Palestine Appeal and to give a place on the program to those men who have helped raise funds in their communities.

Jan Masaryk would speak at the luncheon session.

In the afternoon a picture will be shown - perhaps the "March of Time's" new picture, "The Refugee." Solicitor General Robert Jackson will be the principal speaker.

On Sunday evening there would be a banquet addressed by several prominent non-Jewish speakers.

Dr. Silver felt it was unnecessary to have an afternoon session. He thought people should have a chance to rest up. It was the general opinion, however, that the delegates expected a Sunday afternoon session.

It was proposed and decided to invite a spokesman of the Joint Distribution Committee to mark the unified campaign of 1939. The name of Rabbi Jonah B. Wise or Paul Baerwald was suggested.

Dr. Wise suggested that within the next two or three days the members of the Committee send in their suggestions regarding the Conference program.

Mr. Montor stated that Jan Masaryk is leaving on the George Washington on December 30th. He will make no speeches in the United States before the Washington Conference. He is taking no fee for his speech at the Washington Conference. All dates are made through E.D. Hitchcock, his personal representative. Mr. Montor understands that the United Palestine Appeal is to pay his fare to America and back. Thereafter we will pay him for each appearance. Hitchcock suggested \$500. as the fee for each address. To others it will be \$1,000.

Mr. Montor advised that the Chicago Welfare Fund would like to have him on January 18th, and asked whether the United Palestine Appeal should undertake that expense as its contribution to the campaign, or should Chicago pay it. Dr. Silver suggested that it be passed on to the Chicago campaign. This was agreed to.

Mr. Montor stated that the Marchioness of Reading will be here in February. He understood that we have no financial commitment to her. She is to remain here a month. The only request she has made is that the United Palestine Appeal provide her with a secretary who will accompany her during the month she is here.

Mr. Montor, reporting that Mr. Baratz is arriving on the Aquitania on Friday, said that he had tried to sound a number of communities as to their idea with regard to Mr. Baratz. He said that he was deeply impressed with him but that others are not, owing to the fact that he is a Yiddish speaker. Upon being asked who invited Mr. Baratz to come, Mr. Montor explained that he understood that an official invitation was extended to him at the Actions Committee meeting on behalf of the American Zionists.

Dr. Goldman said that they were confronted with a sort of a fait accompli. They were told that Baratz was going to the United States. That came after the meeting in Antwerp at which he delivered an address that moved everybody.

Dr. Silver stated that he was perfectly happy that Baratz is coming, but if he is coming for the Conference, he as Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal might have been given the courtesy of being approached about it. Dr. Wise said that when in London a group of people like Ben Gurion and Shertok insist on something, it is practically impossible to deny them.

Dr. Goldman further explained that he understood that the London delegation were to try to invite a number of people to come here. Mr. Montor said that there was a general assumption that while these people were in London they should scout around for somebody; and Lady Reading, Masaryk and Baratz were some of them.

Dr. Wise felt that after Baratz will have been here a month or two he will have a very much enhanced reputation as he makes a profound impression and is one of the finest figures in Eretz Israel.

YOUTH DELEGATION

Mr. Montor stated that a proposal has been made for a youth delegation

from Palestine. As the result of a discussion on the subject he sent a cable to Eliezer Kaplan to the effect that no one was to come unless there was a full description sent in advance. Mr. Montor had heard that some of the "youths" were between the ages of forty and sixty. It was his understanding that we want to have three or four young people between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three who have the "sunshine of Palestine in their faces."

Mr. Lamport felt that decisions on such delegations ought to be in the hands of a small committee of three who would pass on whether certain people should or should not come.

Dr. Goldstein said that we should make known in Palestine the fact that we want young people, as he has reason to believe that they want to send us members of the Executive. Dr. Wise felt they should be in the twenties.

Rabbi Brickner suggested having Germans come over who have been in Palestine for a few years, and have been re-made by Palestine - boys who speak Hebrew.

Dr. Goldstein said that in view of the fact that the United Palestine Appeal campaign is being unified with that of the Joint Distribution Committee it becomes all the more necessary to give careful consideration to Palestine propaganda.

It was moved and carried that the matter of a youth delegation or other delegations be left to Dr. Silver, Dr. Wise and Mr. Lipsky.

Dr. Goldstein said it is of the highest importance to have these young people in the United States and if the UPA finds it cannot make sufficient use of them the idea be transferred to the Zionist Organization or organizations.

BUDGET

In reply to a question as to expenses of the campaign Mr. Montor pointed out that the UPA has a budget of \$147,000. It will probably end the year with an expense less than the budget allows.

NAME FOR MERGED APPEAL

Dr. Silver asked for suggestions regarding a name for the merged campaign for 1939. Suggestions included "United Emergency Campaign for Refugees;" "America's United Appeal for Refugees"; to which Dr. Wise objected that this name might be objected to by the President's Advisory Committee; "United Jewish Emergency Appeal for Refugees"; and "United Emergency Appeal for Jewish Refugees".

AGREEMENT WITH J.D.C.

Dr. Silver said that he assumed that the committee knew where they stood now and that he did not feel that he had to go into details.

Dr. Silver advised that a letter is being sent out over the signatures of Dr. Silver and Rabbi Jonah Wise to all the key people of the

United Palestine Appeal and the Joint Distribution Committee throughout America just a little ahead of the public announcement of the merged campaign. Dr. Silver read the letter (appendix A) and said that we must arrange for the formal approval of the agreement.

Dr. Silver moved and it was seconded by Rabbi Brickner, that the arrangements proposed and tentatively made by Dr. Silver, Mr. Lipsky, Dr. Wise, Judge Rothenberg and others on our behalf, be approved.

Dr. Goldstein felt that this body had no official authority to do this in view of the fact that the United Palestine Appeal has not as yet been officially constituted for 1939. Mr. Lipsky could not see what objection there could be to ratifying it. Dr. Silver pointed out that the 1939 setup of the UPA was announced at the last meeting of the Administrative Committee. Dr. Goldstein explained that committees had been appointed by the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth to ratify the agreement but they had not as yet met. Judge Rothenberg said that it was essential that this agreement be accepted so that the campaign could be proceeded with.

Mr. Lipsky explained that the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth had agreed substantially on everything with the exception of four items, and that for all practical purposes there is a United Palestine Appeal for 1939.

The motion of Dr. Silver was then unanimously adopted.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN CAMPAIGN

Explaining what had been done to proceed with the technical setting up of the 1939 campaign, Mr. Montor reported on several conferences held in the study of Rabbi Jonah Wise and elsewhere with Joseph Hyman and Isidor Coons for the JDC and Mr. Montor for the UPA. They discussed methods of campaign. At first it was thought by the JDC that there should be separate offices - but after reflection they came to the conclusion that this could not possibly operate. You could not go out on a united campaign and have two offices.

At subsequent sessions between Mr. Coons and Mr. Montor a tentative decision was made that there should be a combined campaign office, the title to be selected. Headquarters are now being sought. The Empire State Building and other places are being inspected. It was hoped to have the campaign set up and the offices working by January 1st.

Mr. Montor said that the JDC emphasizes - and he assumed that we want to emphasize it too - that the separate entities will continue. The JDC will continue their offices at 100 East 42nd St. They will continue their regional organizations. They do not want what they have built up to be destroyed. We do not plan to give up the UPA offices. It is planned to hold UPA functions from time to time, the chief of which will be the Washington Conference

It is believed that the field staffs should be combined. But on this the JDC insisted - and Mr. Montor insisted with equal strength - that

the selection of the man and the placement and the territory be decided entirely on the merit of the man. The final voice on all matters would rest with the JDC and UPA. Both the JDC and the UPA agreed that there would have to be more effective campaigning; than in the past. This year we want a man to have such territory so that within that area he himself can run the campaign. He will set up the quotas. He will see that the big givers will contribute before the campaign starts. This applies to those cities which require special help.

There are thirteen principal cities, however, which have been removed from the jurisdiction of the ordinary field man. These are: New York, with a tentative quota of \$8,000,000., Chicago \$2,000,000 Philadelphia \$1,000,000., Boston \$500,000, Cleveland \$500,000, Detroit \$500,000, Baltimore \$450,000, Los Angeles \$450,000, Newark \$250,000, St. Louis \$250,000 Pittsburgh \$300,000, San Francisco \$350,000, Cincinnati \$250,000. This makes a total of \$14,800,000.

We want from the rest of the country approximately five times what it raised in 1938. Some communities did not raise an adequate amount in 1938 and their quotas will probably be ten times last year's. For instance Fall River, Mass. raised \$5,000 in 1938. Mr. Lamport is going there to speak tomorrow; they adopted a quota of \$25,000 for 1939.

No community is being given a categorical quota. We are using for a basis the amount which each community raised in the best days for the JDC. Each will be considered separately. We assume that when a community is given a quota that it will be able to raise that quota.

We are not going to be able to raise this sum of money with the usual methods, whether through field staff or national headquarters. We will have to have more cooperation by the leaders than ever before. If necessary there must be three or four or five visits by leaders of the JDC and UPA to get the people aroused. In some instances very substantial increases are involved.

Mr. Montor added that Mr. Coons and he discussed the technical administration of the campaign. It was agreed that in each department there should be one head. Otherwise it would be physically impossible to operate. In the United Jewish Appeal of 1934-35 there were two heads and there always was bickering.

The suggestion was made by Mr. Coons that M. Robert Herman of the JDC should direct the field staff for the unified campaign. Someone from the UPA would work with him.

Mr. Montor proposed Mr. Steinglass for publicity director.

There was a discussion of the office arrangements. There seemed to be a willingness on the part of the JDC that Mr. Alex Rothenberg be the office manager for the organization.

Coons and Montor will be the men who will go into those communities where special pressure is involved, and in general will supervise all details of the campaign, nothing being done without the approval of the Directors.

YOUTH ALIYAH AND JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

Mr. Montor said that a number of questions were raised by Mr. Hyman. One had to do with Youth Aliyah. He wanted to know how this campaign would be integrated. Mr. Montor replied that whatever was done before outside of the UPA would continue to be done.

Mr. Hyman raised the question of the Jewish National Fund. Mr. Montor replied that they would continue along the same lines as they did before.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS (continued)

Mr. Montor said that the UPA was asked to submit names of the men who are to represent it in the drive; also nominees of the UPA on the Allocations Committee. These are to be men who inspire confidence, particularly on the part of the big givers.

Mr. Montor assumed that all agreed to the necessity of a written agreement which will incorporate the various conversations and the memorandum of Mr. Rosenberg on the final JDC-UPA meeting. (attached Appendix B)

Mr. Montor felt that one of the points to be particularly emphasized is that all the funds raised by the three groups are to go into a common treasury. During a conversation with Mr. Coons, the latter had said that if an individual gave an additional contribution to the JDC aside from what he gave to the Welfare Fund, the JDC would consider that its property. Mr. Montor said that was not his understanding, and if that was the JDC understanding there could be no united drive. Mr. Montor incorporated this position in a letter to Mr. Coons after consulting with Dr. Silver. There had been no reply to date.

Mr. Montor said that one of the points raised by the Keren Kayemeth is that the money raised by it shall go through the United Palestine Appeal, and not through the united drive.

Discussing the role of the Jewish National Fund in 1939, Mr. Montor said that particularly in the emergency campaign of 1939 there must be absolutely no overlapping. We are out to raise \$20,000,000; greater contributions will have to be obtained than ever before. Anything that diverts our energies, Mr. Montor felt, was a discredit and not helpful. Therefore, subordination of JNF campaign activities was essential.

He stated that the \$2,500,000 mentioned as the first payment to the United Palestine Appeal shall be net.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND INCOME

Dr. Silver stated that the Jewish National Fund will not be asked to put into the common treasury of the united drive the money which it raises on customary activities. Mr. Lipsky pointed out that all the money of the Jewish National Fund goes into the UPA. Dr. Silver said under the new arrangements it need not go into the pool of the 1939 united drive.

Mr. Montor remarked that Hyman had asked; "What is the United Palestine Appeal?" and had been told "The United Palestine Appeal is the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth."

Dr. Silver explained that in the Welfare Fund cities when the UPA asked for a 40-60 arrangement, there was not included in that 40% the money that the JNF raised through its customary activities. They were not involved; nor are they involved now. The objection was not to the customary activities. The objection was that the JNF was launching special drives. Even the UPA objected to this overlapping of the JNF.

Rabbi Brickner said that since all the money of the JNF went into the UPA treasury this year the JDC no doubt would insist on it being included unless it were excluded by agreement. Dr. Silver reiterated that the JDC was not concerned in this \$20,000,000 drive with the customary activities of the JNF which were excluded from our agreement in 1938.

Dr. Goldman felt that since the JDC raised the question of Youth Aliyah, it is thinking in terms of extra campaigns. He felt that in this campaign they will scrutinize our other efforts much more attentively than they have in previous years. He stated that in Chicago they are already realizing that it is going to be a difficult task to get \$2,000,000. He described activities undertaken by the Jewish National Fund in Chicago which seriously interfered with this large campaign. He strongly urged that the JNF subject itself to UPA discipline for the sake of the greater funds that had to be raised.

There followed a discussion of the relation of the JNF income and campaign to the 1939 combined drive in which the participants were Judge Rothenberg, Rabbi Brickner, Dr. Wise, Mr. Lipsky, Dr. Goldstein, Dr. Goldman, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Montor.

Dr. Goldstein said that even if there were no joint campaign with the JDC, this problem would still exist as between the JNF and the UPA. The problem has been brought to their attention chronically. He said that for the records he would like to state that he in turn impressed upon his Administrative Committee and upon his staff and upon those workers who came within the hearing of his voice that they must avoid giving irritation to the UPA.

When Dr. Goldman reports an incident in Chicago and somebody else reports some other incident, it really represents the momentum of the 1938 effort which is coming to a close. He stated that they had done everything to coordinate activities in an harmonious way. He felt that in the course of the next few months that coordination will become apparent. He hoped that what was happening in Chicago would not be charged against the JNF.

Dr. Goldstein then stated that, having said the above, he would like to raise the question from a purely Zionist point of view, whether, going into a merged campaign, it would not be well to try to maintain as strong a campaign as possible for Palestine. He said that from previous experiences we know that that becomes increasingly difficult for us, and he wondered whether it would not be worthwhile to consider how to make use of the one remaining Zionist fund, and also for the purpose of maintaining a constituency, so that if we come back to a separate campaign in the year 1940, we shall have something to work on. Dr. Goldstein hoped that it was understood that he said this not with any intention of reversing the decisions that have been made, but with a serious attempt to consider our decision.

Mr. Fisher said that he gave the Chicago JNF instructions not to do

anything in violation of the agreement. However there are certain traditional activities which must be carried on. In Chicago, the largest city, we raise only \$18,000 or \$20,000. If the representatives of the UPA are going to give the JDC the impression that because we are in a \$20,000,000 campaign we are going to stop all activities, it will become our duty through the UPA to protect the interests of the Keren Kayemeth. In many of these communities the attempt is made to stop us from having collections even for Flag Day. We have certain principles at stake. Irrespective of supplementary campaigns or where the money will go, it is absolutely essential that the JNF money go into the United Palestine Appeal treasury. Otherwise the public will say "Why should we give money to the Keren Kayemeth? We give to the \$20,000,000 campaign. Is our money going for the purposes for which we raised it?" It will be our duty to tell the JDC people that the JNF has certain activities which cannot be given up.

Dr. Silver said "But it must be clearly understood that there will be no special campaigns for the Jewish National Fund."

Dr. Goldman said that with regard to tradition, asking for Chanukah gelt, for example, is not a tradition. It is not a traditional source of revenue. It was injected in the last two or three years. We in the communities away from New York ought not to be placed in this position. There is a Jewish National Fund organization in Chicago. They believe that these activities are legitimate activities. They believe that we are trying to interfere with the work upon which the JNF has decided not only in New York but in Jerusalem. Dr. Goldman said that in Chicago next week if he does not attend a planned JNF function because there may be an appeal for funds, they will not know anything about the decision in New York. They will simply say that he may have some personal reason why he does not want the JNF in Chicago to raise money. He will have to oppose the Golden Book. There will be no appeal because Chicago is in the midst of its campaign, Dr. Goldman emphasized.

Mr. Montor declared that there have been agreements, promises, and understandings between the UPA and JNF. None of them has been kept by the JNF. There is an agreement for 1939 between the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth. If that agreement is adopted, the United Palestine Appeal, and the United Palestine Appeal alone will have the right to decide what constitutes interfering activities. The UPA gets information from the country of interference without any previous word from the JNF. There is a new type of Golden Book activity, for example, involving a booklet of 20 coupons at \$5. each. Whoever sells a booklet gets his name inscribed in the Golden Book. There are big dinners being given by the JNF in Welfare Fund cities throughout the country. From Los Angeles the UPA received a letter asking how the UPA can say it is living up to its agreement if the JNF is having a dinner and raising extra funds. The UPA cannot go on in this way. The essential problem has nothing to do with the JDC. To say that the JNF is the only medium of placing Palestine before the communities is absurd. The JNF by holding these special campaigns is decreasing our ability to get more money. It is to their interest as well as our own to discontinue this practice.

Dr. Silver stated that what will have to happen unless there is a clear statement by the JNF to their organizations throughout the country, is that the United Palestine Appeal will be obligated to send a letter to the communities over its signature informing them which activities are authorized and which are not authorized. We would prefer however to have

such a letter come from the Jewish National Fund and at the beginning of the year specifically indicate to its constituents the activities that are authorized and those that cannot be conducted.

Mr. Lamport stated that in the past the charge has been levelled at the UPA of not keeping its agreements. He by no means is an enemy of the UPA and by no means is an enemy of the integral parts which make up the UPA; he warned that the interest of this organization and its integral parts depends for the future upon its exercise of good faith beyond the written word of any agreement.

WILLIAM B. ZIFF

Dr. Goldmann called attention to the fact that Mr. William B. Ziff, author of "The Rape of Palestine" (former head of the American Revisionist Organization) is travelling through the country raising money for a so-called Society for Refugee Re-settlement and using our names, saying that it is with the approval of some of us. He felt that the Committee of the united campaign should issue a statement explaining the sponsorship of the enterprise.

OFFICERS FOR THE 1939 UPA CAMPAIGN

Mr. Lipsky stated that the Committee of Ten, representing the Keren Hayesod and Kayemeth is supposed to present the names of the officers for the 1939 UPA.

Mr. Montor said it was unfortunate that apparently the UPA as a functioning campaign unit, with a knowledge of the personnel and those who helped the campaign is to be disregarded in the selection of officers. There is no sense, for example, in having officers who are not contributors. There is no value in recommending for posts as officers in the united campaign men who do not actually represent us. There are a number of members of the Administrative Committee who never give a cent to the United Palestine Appeal; never associate themselves with the United Palestine Appeal in any activity. He said that the UPA is constituted as the representative of the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth and as such should be the agency through which these recommendations for officers should be made.

Mr. Lipsky said that the Committee that has in charge all the details of the contract between the K.H. and J.N.F. for 1939 is supposed to bring in the same list of officers for the next year. If anyone has any changes to suggest, they may be made.

Dr. Wise said that Mr. Montor raises the interesting question that these ten men do not represent the United Palestine Appeal.

Dr. Silver said that Mr. Montor's suggestion should be taken into consideration. We ought not to put names on that list that do not mean anything.

Dr. Wise said that there are a number of us who have not claimed the privilege of contributing a penny to the UPA. No one can vote at the Zionist Congress who does not contribute. Why should we in the UPA have men who do not contribute?

Dr. Goldman said that we should not tolerate on the UPA Board any men who do not contribute.

Mr. Lamport pointed out that this is a money-raising organization. We work for various causes. One of them is the Keren Hayesod, the other is the Keren Kayemeth, there may be others. But once we are constituted as a body we ought to attract to that money-raising body those men who will accomplish the best results.

Mr. Lipsky felt that some of the discussion was unfair. Two or three years ago the Keren Hayesod made an arrangement with the Jewish National Fund and established a corporation known as the United Palestine Appeal. The annual agreements are subject to ratification. We always experience difficulties in order to keep up the legal procedure that these things require of us. According to that agreement we submit our recommendations jointly of who the officers are to be. The people who are sitting here are the ones who decide.

Mr. Lamport moved that the Chairman appoint a nominating Committee to nominate the proper officers and directors for the 1939 UPA.

Mr. Lipsky said that technically this cannot be done; but actually any change that is proposed can be made.

Mr. Lamport then moved that the Chairman appoint a nominating committee of three for the purpose of nominating officers and directors, which list shall be submitted to the legal bodies for ratification and then be brought up for voting.

Mr. Lipsky said that if any suggestions are submitted to the joint committee, they will be accepted.

Mr. Montor asked about the officers that the UPA is to recommend to the united campaign.

Dr. Goldman did not think that this question should be raised here. It is entirely in the hands of the Chairman of the UPA.

This motion was adopted.

Dr. Wise said we are not to name people who are known in New York and want to be on the committee. We want a committee of national importance.

ALLOCATIONS COMMITTEE

Judge Rothenberg suggested that Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise serve as UPA representatives on the Allocations Committee, on which the UPA is to have two nominees and the JDC two, a fifth being chosen by the four.

Dr. Wise said that Dr. Silver must accept, but the President of the Zionist Organization of America ought to be the other representative. He represents both the Keren Kayemeth and the Keren Hayesod, which Dr. Wise does not, and he felt that it would be more than fitting that the President of the ZOA be the second representative.

Dr. Silver pointed out that there is in the agreement place for alternates in case one or the other is not available.

Mr. Montor after emphasizing that the problem was not one of personalities and certainly did not intend any reflection on Dr. Goldman, stated that he felt that it was of the utmost importance to the United Palestine Appeal and Palestine generally that Dr. Wise be on that Allocations Committee. His name is identified with Palestine more than any other person in America. If we are going to raise \$20,000,000 we must have men who are known in every back street and in every hamlet. He felt that Dr. Wise must be on that Committee for the prestige of Palestine. The members of the Allocations Committee should represent the foremost names for the sake of the UPA.

Judge Rothenberg said that he certainly felt that Goldman is entirely qualified to be on the committee^{as} but he suggested Dr. Wise rather than Dr. Goldman because Dr. Goldman is the head of the ZOA, and the ZOA is not a fund-raising body whereas Dr. Wise is the Chairman of the Executive of the UPA.

Judge Rothenberg said that he wanted to be quite frank because he has had some experience with allocating committees. This will be a very difficult job. It will require a great deal of aggressiveness. It will require a dominating kind of personality. Without casting any reflection on Dr. Goldman we agree that Dr. Wise can be more aggressive than most of us. His presence is essential. It must not be forgotten that the first amount the UPA is getting is only \$2,500,000. After that it will be a fight to get our money. It will be necessary to have frequent conferences in New York. We must have somebody on the spot all the time.

The Chairman still felt that Dr. Goldman's name should be substituted for his own.

Dr. Wise moved and it was carried that Dr. Silver and Dr. Goldman be named the members on the Allocations Committee on behalf of the United Palestine Appeal in the 1939 combined drive.

Mr. Montor stated that the JDC have mentioned three names for the Allocations Committee, Albert D. Lasker, Henry Littleton and Lessing Rosenwald.

Dr. Silver stated that the question of the fifth member will come up. He did not know when but he felt it would be very helpful to have suggestions from this body as to the fifth.

The Chairman stated that if the four together were to unite in inviting Mr. Brandeis to become the fifth, he believed he would accept.

Mr. Lamport said that as important as the four members of the Allocations Committee are, of much more importance is the fifth man. He suggested that when names for the fifth member are submitted, the final decision should be brought back to us.

Among the names heard were those of Bernard Baruch and Governor Lehman. There was a favorable reaction to the latter name.

GEORGE GREENSPUN

Mr. George Greenspun had submitted in writing a request for reconsideration by the Executive Committee of his dismissal from the UPA by the Executive Director. This item was on the agenda. The chairman reported, however, that Mr. Greenspun's case was considered by the Keren Hayesod at a meeting a few hours previously. A decision was reached to grant him \$2,000 from the K.H. Thus, Mr. Greenspun had withdrawn his request for reconsideration.

Mr. Lamport felt that this was a very bad precedent. Mr. Greenspun had asked the Executive Committee of the UPA for a hearing in order to pass upon his case. The action taken would have an unfortunate aftermath, he declared.

Mr. Lipsky stated that in view of the fact that it is reported here on good authority that Mr. Greenspun has accepted the sum of \$2,000, the request on the agenda for a hearing will be removed. Mr. Lipsky further stated that Mr. Greenspun was in the employ of the Keren Hayesod for a number of years. He accumulated his right for compensation in the Keren Hayesod.

Mr. Lipsky explained that there is a well established precedent in Palestine that a person in the service of the movement for a long number of years is entitled to compensation. In response to Mr. Lamport's inquiry "By whom was he employed", Mr. Lipsky replied that he was dismissed by the United Palestine Appeal.

Mr. Montor said that if Mr. Greenspun was still around he should be heard. He stated that the issue of George Greenspun has not remained a matter of office routine. Mr. Greenspun has every right to submit the case to this body, and this body should decide whether his dismissal was justified or not.

Dr. Silver said that he had been informed that he had that right, but he has now changed his mind.

Mr. Montor stated that he had been informed that Mr. Greenspun had left, and that he had accepted the decision.

Mr. Lamport felt that this was a very bad precedent, and that Mr. Greenspun should have come before this committee. Mr. Lamport left. (At this point Dr. Wise left and Mr. Lipsky took the chair).

MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND

Mr. Lipsky explained that the matter of the subsidy to the Mizrahi will have to be decided by the committee representing the K.H. and K.K.L. There had been a discussion with regard to the matter among the Chairmen and an understanding had been reached to allow the Mizrahi for 1939 the sum of \$90,000.

Mr. Rimsky inquired whether this would come from the \$2,500,000 due the UPA in 1939. Mr. Lipsky said it would out of the UPA fund.

Mr. Lipsky stated that Dr. Silver, Dr. Goldstein, Judge Rothenberg and he had had a meeting with the Mizrahi leaders and it was agreed to recommend this grant. The budget of the Mizrahi for constructive purposes was increased far above \$90,000, and they felt that this was a fair amount to allow.

Mr. Lipsky stated that the subsidies to the Zionist organizations must be settled by the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth committee. The Zionist Organization of America had a meeting that evening and would probably come to some decision with regard to its position.

SIEFF INSTITUTE

Mr. Lipsky reported that there had been a request of the Sieff Institute for a contribution and also of the Hashomer Hatzair.

It was decided that there can be no appropriation made to these organizations by the United Palestine Appeal as such. It will have to be made through the agreement between the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth.

ADVANCE TO PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mr. Montor stated that the President's Advisory Committee has asked of Dr. Wise, who is a member, to have another contribution made to its fund. We had previously contributed \$2,500. It is assumed this would be very helpful to the standing of Palestine in connection with the refugee situation. Dr. Wise seems to feel that the contribution of another amount will be valuable. In response to a question Mr. Montor stated that it would come out of the UPA funds.

Dr. Silver asked how far do we want to be committed. It seems that the UPA as such is not represented on the committee.

Mr. Montor pointed out that Dr. Wise was appointed to the Advisory Committee as an individual by the President. There had been a meeting two or three weeks ago to discuss possible places of refuge for Jews, and they did not even have the courtesy to invite Dr. Wise. There were Mr. Hyman, Warburg and others, some of whom were not even members of the Committee, who were invited; the question of Palestine was not even mentioned.

Mr. Montor stressed that Dr. Wise urged that this additional amount be sent.

Dr. Goldman urged that the matter be referred to Dr. Silver for discussion with Dr. Wise.

Mr. Lipsky suggested that we ask Dr. Wise to make a statement as to what is involved in this for the future.

Dr. Silver felt that we ought to find out what is our official connection with the President's Advisory Committee.

A motion was made and carried that the \$1,500 be allotted to the President's Advisory Committee; and that the matter be referred to Dr. Silver to discuss with Dr. Wise.

PUBLICITY THROUGH "NEW PALESTINE"

Mr. Montor stated that the UPA is having great difficulty in getting proper representation in the "New Palestine". Mr. Lipsky undertook to see that this would be remedied.

MEETING ADJOURNED AT 7:15 P.M.



[Dec. 29, 1938]

(APPENDIX A)

Minutes of meeting of a Sub-Committee, the members of which were appointed by the American Keren Hayesod and the Jewish National Fund of America for the purpose of negotiating and completing the United Palestine Appeal Agreement for 1939.

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The meeting was held on Thursday afternoon, December 29, 1938, at the offices of the Jewish National Fund, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

There were present:

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| For the Jewish National Fund: | Dr. Israel Goldstein David Freiburger Rabbi I.M. Kowalsky Dr. Harris J. Levine Louis Rinsky Louis Segal Mendel N. Fisher, Executive Director |
|-------------------------------|--|

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|------------------------|---|
| For the Keren Hayesod: | Louis Lipsky Rabbi Max Kirschblum Charles Ress Judge Morris Rothenberg Sigmund Thau David Wertheim Robert Silverman, Executive Director |
|------------------------|---|

Dr. Goldstein and Mr. Lipsky stated that the sub-committees had been appointed by their respective organizations, with full power to make the agreement for 1939, excepting for one point that was to be considered, to wit: the proposal of the Zionist Organization of America for an allocation of money to be expended in Palestine, to be earmarked outside the budget of the Keren Hayesod.

On motion of Dr. Goldstein, Mr. Lipsky was nominated and elected as Chairman of the meeting.

The Chairman stated that in discussions with all parties concerned, including the Chairman of the U.P.A., the President of the Z.O.A. and others, it had been agreed to recommend the continuance, in substance, of the agreement of 1938 for the period of 1939. The division of funds as between the Jewish National Fund and the Keren Hayesod was to remain the same, i.e. 50-50. The program of the work of the Jewish National Fund was to remain the same except in certain particulars. It had been agreed that the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. should have sole authority to determine the meaning of the phrase large-scale campaigns, and the manner in which they are to be conducted. It was felt that the conduct of large JNF campaigns impaired the position of the U.P.A. in Welfare Fund Cities.

Upon motion made and seconded, it was decided that the agreement as between the Jewish National Fund and the Keren Hayesod for the setting up of the

U.P.A. in 1939 shall remain in substance the same as in 1938, with the addition of a proviso giving authority to the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. to decide as to the meaning of the phrase large-scale campaigns, and the manner in which such campaigns are to be conducted.

The question was raised by Dr. Goldstein as to what would be the position with regard to fraternal organizations that had undertaken to collect funds for projects before December 31, 1938, on which collections would have to be made in the course of the year. Dr. Goldstein inquired whether such collections would be regarded as a violation of the agreement.

It was unanimously agreed that there be added to Article 11 of the proposed agreement a paragraph to the following effect:

All efforts undertaken on behalf of the Jewish National Fund through affiliated organizations (such as B'nai B'rith, Brith Sholom, Order Sons of Zion, Nachlath Connecticut, Nachlath Texas, Leon Blum Colony) which were started prior to January 1, 1939, shall be regarded as undertakings collections for which can be made in 1939 without infringement of the provisions of the new agreement.

The old agreement had a provision to the effect that the Executive Directors of the Jewish National Fund and the Keren Hayesod should be invited to attend all meetings of the U.P.A. and have access to the records of the U.P.A. There seemed to be no reason why that provision should not be included in the new agreement.

It was therefore unanimously voted that the paragraph contained in the 1938 agreement to the effect that the Executive Directors of the Jewish National Fund and the Keren Hayesod shall be invited to attend all meetings of the U.P.A., have access to the records of the U.P.A. and shall be liaison representatives between the U.P.A. and their respective organizations, be included in the agreement for 1939.

It was felt that in the proposed agreement the paragraph with regard to the Executive Committee was not sufficiently clear.

It was therefore agreed that the Executive Committee of the U.P.A. shall consist of the officers, which shall mean the inclusion of all Vice-Chairmen, and such other members as may be named by the Administrative Committee. The Executive shall meet at least once a week, and the Administrative Committee shall be required to meet at least once monthly.

It was also agreed that provision shall be made for a Secretary of the Administrative Committee.

ALLOCATION TO THE MIZRACHI PALESTINE FUND:

The Chairman stated that at an unofficial meeting held between Dr. Silver, Dr. Goldstein, Judge Rothenberg, himself and three representatives of the Mizrahi, after hearing the views of the Mizrahi representatives, it had been agreed to recommend to the sub-committee that the appropriation for the Mizrahi Palestine Fund should be increased from \$60,000 to \$90,000 for the year 1939. It was felt that in view of the pressure upon all institutions in Palestine, and the consequent pressure upon the Mizrahi Organization in America, a reasonable increase on the basis of percentages for Mizrahi purposes in Palestine was called for, and therefore it was felt that a fixed amount was more desirable than a percentage arrangement.

It was therefore moved, seconded and carried that the appropriation to the Mizrahi Palestine Fund for the year 1939 be increased from \$60,000 to \$90,000 with the understanding that the Mizrahi Organization be required to provide the Executive of the Jewish Agency in Palestine with an accounting and a full report on the expenditures involved, with the further understanding that copies of these reports shall also be supplied to the U.P.A. for its information.

SERVICE CHARGES:

It was reported by the Chairman that there had been discussion in various circles of the possibility of bringing about a reduction of the payments of the U.P.A. for service charges to the Zionist Organizations in America. In view of the changed circumstances, however, the Chairman declared that after discussion with the various organizations involved, it was felt that the exigencies of the situation made it inadvisable to change the arrangement.

It was therefore moved, seconded and carried that the service charge for 1939 to be paid to the Zionist Organization of America, the Mizrahi and the Poale Zion-Zeire Zion, shall be left as of 1938.

(Mr. Segal and Mr. Ress refrained from voting on this motion).

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES IN PALESTINE
TO BE EARMARKED BY THE ZOA.:

On behalf of the Z.O.A., the Chairman submitted a proposal that an attempt be made by the U.P.A. to rectify an anomalous situation which prevails in American Zionist organized life. It appears that all Zionist Organizations (with the exception of the Z.O.A.) have provided themselves with special funds for special work in Palestine. This special work adds to the strength and prestige of these organizations. It enables them to exercise a special influence in affairs in Palestine. It strengthens their position in the United States in various ways. It also helps to

create a situation in Palestine, under which certain elements in Palestine have the protection, in addition to assistance that may be given by either the Keren Hayesod or the Jewish National Fund, of special funds and special groups who are interested in them, while others are left entirely unprotected.

In recent years, the Z.O.A. has been the recipient of any number of demands coming from Palestine from various groups for subventions and subsidies. The leadership and the personnel of the Z.O.A. being completely absorbed in raising funds for Palestine through the Keren Hayesod or the U.P.A., have been unable, without detriment to the national funds, to give assistance to such groups that have applied. The pressure becomes more difficult to resist from year to year.

It is therefore proposed that out of the income of the U.P.A. an appropriation be made of an amount to be fixed, which is to be expended in Palestine for constructive purposes, these purposes to be indicated by the Executive of the Z.O.A., and that these funds be disbursed through the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, or, in the event the Executive of the Jewish Agency declines to serve as the disbursing agency, a special committee be set up in Palestine by the Z.O.A. and under the aegis of the Executive of the Jewish Agency.

The proposal of the Chairman was supported by Dr. Goldstein. Judge Rothenberg thought that it was necessary to get the consent of the Executive, otherwise the procedure adopted might be interpreted as a lack of confidence. He felt that there certainly was an inequality in the situation, which should be corrected.

It was finally agreed that the Chairman be authorized to send a cablegram to the Executive, expressing the desire of the Sub-Committee that the proposal be accepted by the Executive of the Jewish Agency, and asking for the views of the Executive of the Jewish Agency on the whole matter. It was agreed that the Chairman formulate the cablegram to the Executive.

(Mr. Wertheim and Mr. Segal asked to be recorded as voting in the negative on the motion).

It was agreed that Mr. Ress be asked to draft the agreement for 1939 in consonance with the agreement worked out by the Sub-Committee, and that he also be authorized to include the paragraph referring to the intention of the U.P.A. to participate, together with the J.D.C., in the \$20,000,000 appeal to be known provisionally as United Emergency Campaign, and to make such other changes in the text of the agreement as may be required by decisions that have been made.

ADMINISTRATION OF U.P.A. FOR 1939:

According to the agreement of 1938, as renewed in the agreement of 1939, the administration of the U.P.A. should be named by the partners constituting the U.P.A., to wit: the Keren Hayesod and the Jewish National Fund.

The Chairman stated that both he, as Chairman of the Keren Hayesod, and Dr. Goldstein, as Chairman of the Jewish National Fund, had discussed the set-up for 1939 with the President of the Z.O.A., with the Chairman of the U.P.A. for 1938, and with the representatives of the parties, and that the matter had been discussed at a recent meeting of the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. It was understood that, as in previous years, suggestions of names could properly be made by all concerned, but that the final list would have to be validated by the sub-committee authorized to act on behalf of the respective organizations constituting the U.P.A.

The Chairman stated that an official communication had been received from Dr. Silver, as Chairman of the U.P.A. for 1938, and that all his suggestions had been duly noted and considered.

The whole matter, therefore, was submitted to the meeting, and it was urged that action should be taken in the light of all the suggestions received.

After a lengthy discussion, it was finally unanimously agreed that the following Administration be set up for the United Palestine Appeal of 1939:

HONORARY CHAIRMEN:

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

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN:

Abba Hillel Silver

CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Stephen S. Wise

CHAIRMAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE:

Louis Lipsky

NATIONAL CO-CHAIRMEN:

Solomon Goldman
Israel Goldstein
Morris Rothenberg

TREASURER:

Arthur M. Lamport

ASSOCIATE TREASURERS

Abraham L. Liebovitz
Louis Rinsky

VICE-CHAIRMEN:

Barnett R. Brickner
Leon Gellman
James G. Heller
Edward L. Israel
William M. Lewis
Elihu D. Stone
David Wertheim
Joseph Weingarten

The list of Honorary Vice-Chairmen, as submitted by Dr. Silver, was approved in its entirety, with the understanding that such additions may be made as the Administrative Committee of the U.P.A. may decide

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE:

Louis Altschul
George Backer
Samuel Bonchek
Barnett R. Brickner
Jacob H. Cohen
Sol Cohen
Mrs. Moses Epstein
Harry P. Fierst
David Freiburger
Leon Gellman
Leonard Ginsberg
Leib Glantz
Solomon Goldman
Israel Goldstein
Sylvan Gotshal
James G. Heller
Edward L. Israel
Alexander Kahn
Dr. Maurice J. Karpf
Max Kirschblum
I.M. Kowalsky
Joseph Kraemer
Abraham Krasne
Abraham Krumbein
Arthur Lamport
John L. Leibowitz
Maurice Levin
Harris J. Levine
William M. Lewis

Ludwig Lewisohn
Abraham L. Liebovitz
Louis Lipsky
Joseph H. Lookstein
Samuel Markewich
Abraham Mazer
Irving Miller
Louis J. Moss
David Pinski
Charles Ress
Louis Rinsky
Louis P. Rocker
Mrs. Sol Rosenbloom
Morris Rothenberg
Israel Sachs
Michael Schaap
Joseph Schlossberg
Baruch Schnur
Louis Segal
Abba Hillel Silver
Jacob Sincoff
Ferdinand Sonneborn
Elihu D. Stone
Sigmund Thau
Abraham Wechsler
Morris Weinberg
David Wertheim
Stephen S. Wise

SECRETARY TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Charles Ress

The list of members of the Administrative Committee includes practically all the members serving in 1938, with additions made upon the recommendation of Dr. Silver.

It was agreed that the Chairmen of the respective committees be asked to summon meetings of the Executive Committee and of the Administrative Committee in advance of the date of the National Conference at Washington, on January 14th.

The meeting then adjourned.



December 31, 1938

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

My dear Mr. Montor:

I wrote you once before that under no circumstances is there to be a national chairman besides Rabbi Jonah Wise and myself. Some other place should be found for Mr. William Rosenwald. You may recall that I suggested him as treasurer. However, regardless of whether another post is found for him in the official family or not, I do not approve of having a third national chairman. This will put the UPA in an inferior position, instead of parity, in this United Campaign. I am surprised that this is even being considered.

I do not approve of spending \$500 or any part of it in order to present Masaryk before the Council of Federations. If they wish him to address that group, they ought to pay for his services. In writing to Mr. Lurie, please state that Mr. Coons is also not in favor of spending this sum of money.

We cannot agree that the UPA-JDC Campaign shall cease their operations by June 30, 1939. Our experience has shown that much of the work must be done in the Fall of the year. The Federation may wish to withdraw its machinery from the Campaign in order to plan its own work, but our Campaign cannot stop in New York City in the middle of the year.

There is also the question of the Night of Stars to be considered. Will that mean that it will have to be given up? And how will that affect this project in future years if it is given up this year?

I agree with you that Judge William M. Lewis should be given a place on the program. A brief address at the banquet would be very appropriate. Judge Lewis has been extremely helpful in our work.

Henry Montor

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December 31, 1938

I would not worry about non-Zionist representation at this Conference inasmuch we are going into a United Campaign anyhow.

I am glad you arranged for a Columbia Broadcast for Masaryk Saturday evening from 6:15-6:30 and also for a National Broadcast from 8-8:30. I think that it would be desirable to have Dr. Wise introduce Masaryk on the Columbia Broadcast. I will introduce him on the National Broadcast and will say a few words about the work of the UPA. I do not think that it is necessary to have any other speakers on the broadcast.

I approve of the letter to be sent to the members of the National Council and to the Honorary Vice-Chairmen.

I am sorry that I cannot attend the luncheon for Masaryk to be held on January the 11th. I trust that no publicity will be given to this meeting as I should like his first word to America to come from the Washington Conference.

I am hesitant about sending the letter to the President. I wonder whether we would not be embarrassing him at this time by too much Jewish appreciation. The recent Ickes affair and the American Hebrew medal have linked him up with Jewish service so closely that another Jewish delegation calling on him to express gratitude for a Jewish matter - I am not sure that it will - would prove somewhat embarrassing. Please consult our friends in New York and let me know.

The enclosed letter from Mr. Miller, of Birmingham, may be of interest. Please return it to me.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK
Enc.

PROPOSED LIST OF OFFICERS FOR 1939

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

HONORARY CHAIRMEN

Cyrus Adler
Albert Einstein
Herbert H. Lehman
Julian W. Mack
Henry Monsky
(Nathan Straus) ?
(Samuel Untermyer)

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

Abba Hillel Silver

NATIONAL CO-CHAIRMEN

Stephen S. Wise
Chairman,
Executive Committee

Louis Lipsky
Chairman,
Administrative Committee

Solomon Goldman
Israel Goldstein
Harold Jacobi
Morris Rothenberg

TREASURER

Arthur M. Lempert

ASSOCIATE TREASURER

Abraham L. Liebovitz

VICE-CHAIRMEN

Barnett R. Brickner
Leon Gellman
James G. Heller
Edward L. Israel
William M. Lewis
Elihu D. Stone
David Wertheim
Joe Weingarten

HONORARY VICE-CHAIRMEN

Oscar Berman, Cincinnati
J. M. Berne, Cleveland
Philip Bernstein, Rochester
Robert M. Bernstein, Philadelphia
Fred Butzel, Detroit
Amos Deinard, Minneapolis
Leon Feuer, Toledo

HONORARY VICE-CHAIRMEN (CONTINUED)

Phillip Forman, Trenton
Solomon B. Freehof, Pittsburgh
Harry Friedberg, Kansas City
Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore
Daniel Frisch, Indianapolis
Herman Gessner, Escanaba
I. M. Golden, San Francisco
Abraham Goldstein, Hartford
Julius Gordon, St. Louis
Chaim Greenberg, New York
L. Manuel Hendler, Baltimore
Isidore Hershfield, Washington
Harry A. Hollzer, Los Angeles
A. Sigmund Kanengieser, Newark
Jacob J. Kaplan, Boston
Edmund I. Kaufmann, Washington
Louis E. Kirstein, Boston
Gustave Klausner, St. Louis
Joseph Kraemer, Newark
Sidney Lansburgh, Baltimore
Monte M. Lemann, New Orleans
B. L. Levinthal, Philadelphia
Israel H. Levinthal, Brooklyn
Felix A. Levy, Chicago
Julius Livingston, Tulsa
Edgar F. Magnin, Los Angeles
Julius Mark, Nashville
Israel Matz, Brooklyn
Mortimer May, Nashville
Louis B. Mayer, Culver City
Edwin B. Meissner, St. Louis
Irving Miller, Far Rockaway
Charles W. Morris, Louisville
Morris Neaman, Pittsburgh
Hardwig Peres, Memphis
Edwin J. Schanfarber, Columbus
Max J. Schneider, New York
Wm. H. Schwarzschild, Richmond
Simon Shetzer, Detroit
Max Silverstein, New York (?)
Harry Simonhoff, Miami
Horace Stern, Philadelphia
Sol M. Stroock, New York
Morris D. Waldman, New York
Henry Wineman, Detroit
Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, New York
Samuel Wohl, Cincinnati

Alexander S. Wolf, St. Louis

*Henry Glueck
Jacob Epstein*

[1938?]

TEXAS SCHEDULE FOR RABBI SILVER

| | | |
|----------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| March 27 | Leave Cleveland via American Airlines | 12:30 P.M. |
| | Arrive Dallas | 8:50 P.M. |

Spend night in Dallas

| | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|------------|
| March 28 | Leave Dallas - American Airlines | 4:55 P.M. |
| " 28 | Arrive San Antonio | 6:48 P.M. |
| " 29 | Leave San Antonio - Missouri Pacific | 1:00 A.M. |
| " 29 | Arrive Fort Worth | 7:15 A.M. |
| " 29 | Leave Fort Worth - American Airlines | 8:55 A.M. |
| " 29 | Arrive El Paso | 11:25 A.M. |
| " 30 | Leave El Paso via American Airlines | 1:12 P.M. |
| " 30 | Arrive Fort Worth | 5:45 P.M. |

Contact Fort Worth agent re regarding the
special limousine from downtown Ft. Worth
to Dallas for connection at 2:15 A.M.

| | | |
|------|----------------------------------|------------|
| " 31 | Leave Dallas - American Airlines | 2:15 A.M. |
| " 31 | Arrive Cleveland | 11:52 A.M. |

LECTURE SCHEDULE - TEXAS
Rabbi Silver

March 27

DALLAS

Time: 9:30 P.M.

Place - Country Club

Will be met at Airport by Mr. Herbert Mallinson

Reservation made at Hotel Adolphus

March 28

SAN ANTONIO

Time 7:30 P.M. - Dinner Meeting

Place St. Anthony Hotel

Correspondence with:

Hannah Hirshberg, Ex. Dir.

Jewish Social Service & Federation

Bexar County Court House

Tel. Number - Garfield 9731

March 29

EL PASO

Time: 8:00 P.M. - Mass Meeting

Place Mt. Sinai Temple

Correspondence with Elias G. Krupp who will meet you at airp't

Reservation at El Paso del Norte Hotel

March 30

FORT WORTH

Time: Dinner Meeting

Place -

Correspondence with Sol Brachman, President

The Jewish Federation

706 Trinity Bldg.

Reservation - Texas Hotel

[1938?]

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner
Euclid Ave., Temple
8206 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio

✓ Sol Cohen
11 West 42nd Street
New York City

✓ Mrs. Moses P. Epstein
c/o Hadassah
1860 Broadway
New York City

Leon Gellman
c/o Mizrachi
1123 Broadway
New York City

**

Dr. Israel Goldstein
270 West 89th St.
New York City

Dr. James G. Heller
Isaac M. Wise Temple
Reading Rd. & No. Crescent Ave.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Rabbi Edward L. Israel
Har Sinai Temple
Bolton & Wilson Sts.
Baltimore, Md.

✓ Harold Jacobi
350 Fifth Ave.
New York City

✓ Alexander Kahn
225 Broadway
New York City

✓ Rabbi Max Kirshblum
c/o Mizrachi
1123 Broadway
New York City

✓ Rabbi I. M. Kowalsky
10 West 28th Street
New York City

✓ Joseph Kramer
790 Broad St.
Newark, N.J.

** Rabbi Solomon Goldman
633 Waveland Street
Chicago, Illinois

Arthur M. Lampert
44 Pine Street
New York City

✓ Dr. Harris J. Levine
2116 Grand Avenue
Bronx, N.Y.

Judge William M. Lewis
Municipal Courthouse
Philadelphia, Pa.

Abraham L. Liebovitz
75 Leonard Street
New York City

Louis Lipsky
c/o Eastern Life Insurance Co.
386 Fourth Ave.
New York City

✓ Rabbi Irving Miller
701 Bolton Rd.
Far Rockaway, L.I.

✓ Louis J. Moss
32 Court Street
Brooklyn, N.Y.

✓ Charles Ress
420 Lexington St.
New York City

Louis Rinsky
226 West 87th St.
New York City

Louis P. Rocker
15 Broad Street
New York City

Judge Morris Rothenberg
The Esplanade
305 West End Avenue
New York City

Joseph Schlossberg
Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union
11 Union Square
New York City

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE (CONTINUED)

Louis Segal
Jewish National Workers Alliance
275 7th Avenue
New York City

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Jacob Sincoff
124 West 26th Street
New York City

Dr. Ferdinand Sonneborn
88 Lexington Avenue
New York City

Elihu D. Stone
Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Federal St.
Boston, Mass.

Sigmund Thau
360 Furman Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Joe Weingarten
808 Prairie Avenue
Houston, Texas

Morris Weinberg
240 Crown Street
Brooklyn, N.Y.

David Wertheim
c/o Poale Zion
275 Seventh Ave.
New York City

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

Leonard Ginsberg
Hearn's
14th St.
New York City

Dr. Israel H. Levinthal
576 E. Pkway
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Max J. Schneider
1384 Broadway
New York City

Abraham Mazer
118 Riverside Drive
New York City



~~(SUGGESTED BY DR. SEITZ FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE)~~

Sylvan Gotshal
60 East 42nd St.
New York City

Dr. G. A. Lowenstein
252 W. 28th St.
New York City

William Salzman
300 Central Park W.
New York City

Abba Hillel Silver
342 Madison Avenue
New York City

[1938? 1939?]

National Chairman
United Jewish Appeal

(Date)

.....
.....
.....

Dear Friend:

Resistance and not despair must be the keynote of action by Jews today! Recognizing that we are in the midst of a struggle in which our tenacity and our assurance of survival are important physically and morally, we can only resolve to go forward with new courage after each seeming defeat. If we are to be of any value to ourselves and to the millions of other Jews who are enabled to survive solely because they believe in us and wait for our support, we must be strong in will and determined in action: as individual Jews and as communities.

I send you herewith an analysis of the Jewish position today which emphasizes the paramount importance of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs in relation to that struggle for our survival. Psychologically, the unification of all elements in American Jewry in this \$20,000,000 campaign is of incalculable value; financially, it should mean a better foundation for the infinitely larger resources that are needed this year by the United Palestine Appeal, the Joint Distribution Committee and the National Coordinating Committee, Fund, Inc.

I want you to know that every time I see the name of a campaign officer I feel a deep sense of satisfaction to know that my associates and I have another soldier in the ranks standing by our side in a phalanx to resist the tide that rises to sweep the world but which, with our herculean efforts and by the natural course of the world, will ultimately be abated.

In acknowledgement of that solidarity will you not give me the great pleasure of writing to me personally at the above address of your own observations on the Jewish situation. I am particularly interested in what you personally have done within the framework of your own community on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs. I have written in the same vein to several others in the community but I would appreciate a personal statement from you.

May the Passover holidays mark the beginning of a new epoch for the redemption of our people. Israel escaped from bondage thousands of years ago. With the help of God and ourselves we can bring about that deliverance once again.

Very cordially yours,

Abba Hillel Silver

[? 1938, 1939]

MEMORANDUM FROM DR. WISE TO EHNRY MONTOR

Telephone to Baerwald, or perhaps better for the records, send a telegram to Baerwald and say something like this, that is with Dr. Silver reformulating the suggestion on the basis of his own experience and the knowledge of what has been said in regard to a combined effort between the JDC and the UPA.

✓ "In the light of his personal knowledge of the entire situation he cannot help feeling that any appeal at this moment which would include Christian organizations and Christian help, excepting under the auspices of the Taylor Committee would be a great mistake. The few millions you might net would be a sorry substitute for the tens of millions the Taylor Committee may yet be prepared to secure. Moreover is it not true that Germany may not *even furnish help to*
even to people.

In the light of yesterdays arrests and the attitude of the Nazi Government for Jews and, in view of the necessity of united action as we feel would be effective, I must insist that as national chairman of the UPA you and one or two other responsible heads of the JDC confer with Dr. Wise and myself within the next few days before any program is launched. It may mean that this temporary immediate help which you wish to obtain may at the same time seriously hurt the larger undertaking which must be initiated in the near future on behalf of emigration and the mass movement of Jews from Germany. We must in any event discuss between the most practical steps for obtaining concerted action from the American public on behalf of the larger responsibility that arises out of the present situation."

Add to Dr. Silver that Wise says that Simon Marks hints to Wise that London is trying to do the same Baerwald-Jonah Wise trick. I will wire you ~~xxxx~~ as soon as meeting which Simon Marks of the Council for German Jewry is ended. We are meeting him at three o'clock today.

Another thing: I believe I can arrange a meeting with Taylor and representatives of President's Advisory Committee and representatives of the UPA and JDC. We should insist upon a meeting within the next 48 hours.

Dr. Wise feels that Dr. Silver should be informed that the JDC may try to initiate a great emergency campaign without his knowledge, consent and approval and leave to him and me the honor of being coadjutor of JONA and the JDC unless you come here and raise hell. BAerwald knows ~~the efforts to~~

It was made known that the German Government despite the pressure of Norman H. Davis had refused to let the Red Cross come in to give those Jews food to whom shops are refusing to sell.

| COMMUNITY | 1939 UJA ALLOCATION | APPROX. UPA SHARE | RECEIVED BY 1938 UPA | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | | PLEGGED | PAID |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | \$ 535,000.00 | \$ 139,100.00 | \$ 59,160.80 | \$59,160.80 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 1,300,000.00 # | 338,000.00 | * | |
| Baltimore, Md. | 300,000.00 | 78,000.00 | * | |
| Boston, Mass. | 400,000.00 | 104,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 49,000.00 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 318,000.00 | 82,680.00 | 60,000.00 | 57,000.00 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 325,000.00 | 84,500.00 | 38,000.00 | 38,000.00 |
| Newark, N. J. | 115,000.00 | 29,900.00 | 24,000.00 | 24,000.00 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 475,000.00 | 123,500.00 | 70,000.00 | 70,000.00 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 240,000.00 | 62,400.00 | 40,000.00 | 40,000.00 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 486,750.00 M | 126,555.00 M | 120,000.00 | 120,000.00 |
| San Francisco, Calif. | 350,000.00 | 91,000.00 | 60,000.00 | 60,000.00 |
| Hartford, Conn. | 55,154.14 | 14,340.07 | 13,500.00 | 13,500.00 |
| New Haven, Conn. | 49,640.00 | 12,906.40 | 12,600.00 | 12,288.49 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 60,000.00 | 15,600.00 | 15,324.80 | 15,324.80 |
| Milwaukee, Wisc. | 120,000.00 | 31,200.00 | 15,333.33 | 15,333.33 |
| Denver, Colo. | 43,300.00 | 11,258.00 | 14,500.00 a/c | 14,500.00 |
| Washington, D. C. | 154,680.00 | 40,216.80 | 32,572.00 | 32,572.00 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | 65,340.00 | 16,988.40 | 12,250.00 | 12,250.00 |
| Jersey City, N. J. | 36,600.00 | 9,516.00 | 4,190.00 | 4,190.00 |
| Paterson, N. J. | 46,800.00 | 12,168.00 | 8,800.00 | 8,800.00 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 118,000.00 | 30,680.00 | 16,160.00 | 10,827.20 |
| Rochester, N. Y. | 80,000.00 M | 20,800.00 | 16,500.00 | 16,500.00 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 190,000.00 | 49,400.00 | 47,000.00 | 47,000.00 |
| Providence, R. I. | 45,900.00 | 11,934.00 | (8,300.00 | |
| | | | (23,500.00 a/c Emer. | |
| Houston, Texas | 60,000.00 | 15,600.00 | (11,130.00 | |
| | | | (8,500.00 Emer. | |
| Bridgeport, Conn. | 15,000.00 | 3,900.00 | 3,364.00 | 3,364.00 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 50,000.00 | 13,000.00 | 11,600.00 | 11,600.00 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 79,900.00 | 20,774.00 | 14,000.00 | 14,000.00 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 67,565.00 | 17,566.90 | * | |
| Springfield, Mass. | 35,000.00 | 9,100.00 | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 |
| Worcester, Mass. | 40,000.00 | 10,400.00 | 8,500.00 | 8,500.00 |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 45,000.00 | 11,700.00 | 6,400.00 | 6,400.00 |
| Atlantic City, N. J. | 16,793.50 | 4,366.31 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| Bayonne, N. J. | 24,000.00 | 6,240.00 | 9,350.00 | 9,350.00 |
| Passaic, N. J. | 15,400.00 | 4,004.00 | 1,800.00 | 1,800.00 |
| Syracuse, N. Y. | 35,000.00 | 9,100.00 | 7,400.00 | 6,900.00 |
| Toledo, Ohio | 60,000.00 Est. | 15,600.00 | 19,200.00 | 16,400.00 |
| Portland Vic., Oregon | 73,000.00 | 18,980.00 | 13,292.31 | 13,292.31 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 55,000.00 | 14,300.00 | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 |
| Seattle, Wash. | 43,000.00 | 11,180.00 | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 |
| | \$5,584,822.64 | \$2,732,453.88 | \$813,227.24 | |
| New York City | 5,500,000.00 | 1,430,000.00 | 661,185.47 ** | 647,049.20 |

* Last campaign was held in 1937

Cash received

** There is still about \$20,000 outstanding on the joint campaigns that have not been included

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

| DOMESTIC | FOREIGN |
|----------------|--------------------|
| TELEGRAM | FULL RATE CABLE |
| DAY LETTER | DEFERRED CABLE |
| NIGHT MESSAGE | NIGHT CABLE LETTER |
| SHIP RADIOGRAM | RADIOGRAM |

PATRONS SHOULD CHECK CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED, OTHERWISE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE COMMUNICATION

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial
CablesAll America
Cables

Mackay

Radio

RECEIVER'S NUMBER

CHECK

TIME FILED

STANDARD TIME

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

Form 26

1938

TEXT OF TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT FROM JOSEPH P. TUMULTY, SECRETARY
TO PRESIDENT WILSON

REPORTS THAT HAVE APPEARED IN THIS COUNTRY INDICATING A POSSIBILITY THAT JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE MAY BE HALTED AND THAT THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME POLICY MAY BE REVERSED ARE PARTICULARLY DISTRESSING TO ALL WHO RECALL HOW KEENLY INTERESTED PRESIDENT WILSON WAS IN THE REESTABLISHMENT OF THE HOMELESS CHILDREN OF ISRAEL ON THEIR ANCESTRAL SOIL IN THE HOLY LAND.

FOR SEVERAL MONTHS IN 1917 THERE WAS AN EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE BRITISH WAR CABINET WITH REGARD TO THE LANGUAGE TO BE USED IN THE BALFOUR DECLARATION THE PRESIDENT CONTINUOUSLY EMPHASIZED THE NEED OF MAKING JEWISH RIGHTS IN THE COUNTRY AS BROAD AS POSSIBLE TO FACILITATE THEIR RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM. IT WAS ON OCTOBER 17, 1917, THAT PRESIDENT WILSON CABLED TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HIS APPROVAL OF A REVISED TEXT OF THE BALFOUR DECLARATION THAT WAS PUBLISHED ON NOVEMBER 2nd TO ASSURE THE ESTABLISHMENT IN PALESTINE OF A NATIONAL HOME FOR THE JEWISH PEOPLE.

ALMOST A YEAR LATER, IN A LETTER WHICH HE ADDRESSED TO DR. STEPHEN S. WISE, AND IN MARCH 1919 WHEN HE SPOKE TO A DELEGATION WHICH WAITED UPON HIM AT THE WHITE HOUSE, PRESIDENT WILSON REAFFIRMED HIS CONVICTION THAT AN HISTORIC WRONG TO THE JEWISH PEOPLE COULD BE REPAIRED BY GIVING THEM THE OPPORTUNITY ONCE AGAIN TO RECREATE THEIR CULTURE IN THE LAND FROM WHICH SO MANY CONTRIBUTIONS HAD BEEN MADE IN THE PAST TO THE LAW AND ORDER OF OUR UNIVERSE.

I RECALL THESE WELL KNOWN FACTS AT THIS TIME TO EMPHASIZE THAT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT IS NOT UNRELATED TO THE MODERN HISTORY OF PALESTINE AND THAT IF WE EXPRESS AN INTEREST IN THE FULFILLMENT OF A PLEDGE WHICH WE HELPED TO MOLD IT IS NOT ONLY OUR OF ADMIRATION FOR THE IDEALISM OF PRESIDENT WILSON BUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH OUR RIGHTS. BUT EVEN MORE IMPORTANT THAN THESE RIGHTS, IT SEEMS TO ME, IS THE RIGHT OF EVERY LOVER OF DECENCY IN HUMAN RELATIONS TO PLEAD THAT MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE MADE TO SUFFER PERSECUTION FOR RELIGION AND RACE SHALL BE GIVEN A CHANCE SOMEWHERE TO FIND SANCTUARY AND TO BE FREE OF OPPRESSION.

HISTORICALLY PALESTINE HAS ALWAYS BEEN A HAVEN OF SANCTUARY FOR THE JEWISH PEOPLE. TODAY MORE THAN EVER THEY NEED THE GENEROUS COMPASSION OF TRUE CHRISTIANS THAT THEY MAY BE ABLE WITH THEIR OWN LABOR WITHOUT HURT TO ANY OTHER TO ENTER PALESTINE AS THE NEED OF THE REFUGEES DEMANDS. NO POLICY, FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC, IS EVER WEAKENED BY ANSWERING AN APPEAL OF DISTRESS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.