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United Palestine Appeal, 1939 January-May.

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David Wertheim

Send word if you plan to attend this important conference to

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

111 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

You are Urged to Enter Dates
These Important Dates
on Your 1939 Calendar

1939 JANUARY 1939						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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NATIONAL CONFERENCE for PALESTINE

of the

United Palestine Appeal

MAYFLOWER HOTEL WASHINGTON, D. C.

Saturday Evening, January 14 Sunday, January 15

EUROPE

AMERICA

PALESTIN

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14 AT 8:30 P.M.

"PALESTINE IN 1938"

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15
AT 10:15 A.M.

"AMERICAN JEWRY'S ROLE IN BUILDING PALESTINE"

SUNDAY LUNCHEON

SUNDAY AFTERNOON 3:45 P.M.

"PALESTINE—KEY TO THE REFUGEE PROBLEM"

SUNDAY EVENING (Banquet)
8:00 P.M.



JAN MASARYK

World Statesman

Son of the founder of the Czechoslovakian Republic, Mr. Masaryk, former Czech Ambassador in London, gained world-wide renown during the recent European crisis.

Legal Authority

The Solicitor General of the United States is one of the most distinguished members of President Roosevelt's official family.



HON. ROBERT JACKSON



JOSEF BARATZ

Pioneer Builder

Mr. Baratz, the founder of Dagania, oldest Jewish cooperative settlement in Palestine, is one of the great leaders of the Yishuv.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Summary of Meeting Held Tuesday, January 4, 1939, 8:30 p.m. at the Jawish Center.

The Council was informed that:

The Balfour Demonstration sponsored by the Community Council had been attended by 3,000 persons at Public Music Hall, to hear Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish leaders express the united support among all elements for the fulfillment of the Balfour Declaration and the Palestine Mandate. Resolutions had been adopted and sent to the British embassador and to President Roosevelt, appealing to Great Britain to keep open the doors of Palestine to Jewish refugees and expressing gratitude to the President and Congress for their moral leadership.

The Population Survey would be completed this month. About 13,000 whool children and 24,000 families had been classified from more than 75,000 individual names. A mass of information had been secured as a basis for sound community planning.

<u>Kashruth</u> -- The Committee headed by Rabbi Porath was holding a series of meetings with the various groups involved, looking toward the possibility of establishing adequate Kashruth supervision.

Y.M.H.A. -- Four sub-Committees investigating the need for a Y.M. & Y.W.H.A. in Cleveland, and the feasibility of such an institution, had almost completed their work. Detailed reports were being prepared on what was desired by the groups which were seeking a Y.M. & Y.W.H.A., what were the actual needs and what facilities already were in existence to provide for them, what has been the experience of other cities in operating Y.M. & Y.W. H.A.'s, and what has been the history of such institutions in Cleveland. On the basis of this information, definite recommendations would probably be made to the Council at its next meeting.

Discrimination in Employment -- All complaints concerning specific compenies had been checked. In a few cases negotiations were still under way with companies where the results had not been satisfactory. Reports had been received from New York and Chicago, which had full time bureaus to deal with such discrimination, and were being studied by the Committee.

Father Coughlin -- The members were informed that the Council had been in constant communication with the national defense organizations since the first anti-Semitic broadcast by Father Coughlin. Inasmuch as the problem was a national one, it had been recognized that any effective action would have to be taken on a national scale.

In contacting the national agencies, the Community Council not only had sought their advice concerning local action, but had repeatedly emphasized to them the widespread concern in the community, and the strong desire that positive action should be taken to counteract Coughlin's broadcasts.

The Community Council had been advised repeatedly not to take any independent local action. The national agencies wished to handle the matter directly, and among other things had (1) sought the cooperation of Catholics—and Catholic journals and priests had condemned Coughlin's untruths; (2) had publicized statements by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the United States Secret Service, Kerensky, and others mentioned by Coughlin, refuting his charges; (3) had arranged for the nationwide broadcast by Frank Hogan, president of the American Bar Association and prominent Catholic, condemning anti-Semitism and some of Coughlin's charges; (4) were tentatively planning a series of six nationwide radio programs by Jews, Catholics, and Protestants to answer the falsehoods spread by Coughlin and others; and (5) were preparing a pamphlet answering each of Coughlin's charges, for national distribution. It had been indicated that the Christmas day broadcast would be the last anti-Semitic one by Coughlin, and further action would depend on whether this report proved to be true. The Community Council would continue to be informed of all developments.

Locally the Council had been involved in one of Coughlin's broadcasts because of its activity with regard to Christmas and Easter programs in the public schools. No direct reply had been thought necessary because Mr Lake, Superintendent of Schools, had issued a strong statement to the newspapers, condemning Coughlin's remarks as "the bunk".

Copies of the address by Mr Hogan were distributed to representatives, to be given to the members of their organizations and others.

The matter was discussed at length. Mr Metzner supplemented the report of the Chairman with information concerning the activities of the national B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League, including the distribution of literature, which he exhibited. He also called attention to two anti-Nazi films, the current March of Time entitled "The Refugee" and the Paramount News Reel, "1938--- A Year of Contrasts".

The members were informed that a petition was being circulated by a group which called itself the "Brotherhood Against Racial Prejudice", demanding that Station WGAR check on the accuracy of Coughlin's speeches before carrying them over the air, and threatening a boycott of the advertisers using the station if this were not done. The sponsors of the petition had not consulted the Community Council before circulating it, but had proceeded on their own initiative without the Council's approval.

In the discussion, the action of the group was condemned because of the irresponsible manner in which they had undertaken the project, and because it was believed that the threat of boycott was unwise and would not help the purpose being sought. When the officers of the Council had learned of it, the individuals who had started the petition had been contacted and had been asked to stop circulating it until the advice of the national organizations could be secured. They had also been informed that WGAR officials already had been contacted and that any change in policy would have to be made by officials in Detroit who operated WGAR and who had been the original sponsors of Father Coughlin. The circulators of the petition had agreed to withhold it until information was received from the national groups, but the Council was told that this pledge had not been kept and that the petitions were still being circulated without the approval of the Council or the national agencies. It was agreed that representatives should inform their organizations of these facts.

Refugees -- The Chairman read a letter from Mr Hyman of the Joint Distribution Committee, in reply to the Council's inquiry, stating that he had no knowledge of American and British wealthy Jews negotiating with the Nazis to ransom Jewish refugees, as had been reported in some newspapers. The opposition to any ransom scheme was well known, Mr Hyman had said, and apparently the newspaper reports were not accurate.

Coordination -- A letter had been received from the General Jewish Council, asking the Community Council to form a joint local Committee of the American Jewish Congress, American Jewish Committee, B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League, and Jewish Labor Committee. It was pointed out in the discussion of the proposal that such coordination of defense activities already had been achieved by the entire Community Council during the past three years. The representatives referred the suggestion to the Executive Committee.

Hebrew Instruction -- The Bureau of Jewish Education had recently approved the introduction of Hebrew into the public high schools, particularly in a school with a large majority of Jewish students, as had been done in other cities for several years. Before seeking such action, however, the Bureau had sought the approval of the Community Council, and the matter had been considered by the Executive Committee at its last meeting. It had been the judgment of the Committee that Hebrew was intrinsically worthy of being a language of instruction in the public high schools, but that the present time was not opportune to try it. The Bureau had accepted this judgment and had agreed to postpone action, continuing the special Committee it had appointed for the purpose until a better time to put the recommendation into effect.

In the discussion of the matter, it was pointed out by some of the members of the Bureau that while the Bureau itself had felt that the time was opportune it was aware of the very strong division of opinion in the Jewish community as to the timeliness of the proposal. The Bureau therefore did not think it advisable to divide the community by trying to force the proposal, believing that in the present circumstances unity in Jewish life was of vital importance. Upon motion made, duly seconded, and carried, the matter was tabled until the Bureau might again raise the question with the Community Council.

Nominating Committee -- The Council elected the following Nominating Committee:

Leo Weidenthal, Mrs Moses Garber, A Brofman, Myron Guren,
Dr I Milcoff, Simon Green, and George Mayer.

New Members -- The Council accepted for membership the Brisker and Grodner Benevolent Society and the Phi Sigma Delta Graduate Fraternity.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Philip Bernstein

Secretary.

National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc. 165 West 46th Street New York City

January 6, 1939.

Mr. Isidor Coons, Joint Distribution Committee, 100 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.

Dear 'Dor:

It was good of you to have told me in our recent conversations something of the details of the set-up of the 1939 unified campaign, to include the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc., so that we may work out some basis for cooperation. This letter is to convey to you some thoughts that have been running through my mind.

As you know, the officers of the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc. ere delighted to be able to participate in this 1939 effort. It is understood quite fully, of course, that the direction and supervision are definitely to be in the hands of Rabors Jonah B. Wise and Abba Hillel Silver, as National Chairmen. However, it is important that contact be established, so that the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc. may be as helpful as possible in lending all the strength and prestige of our organization, for the advancement of the campaign program this year. It is confidently felt, and you, no doubt, agree that, at this time there is a tremendous interest on the part of the American Jewish community in the refugee situation in this country. We of the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc. are eager to have this interest redound to the fullest measure for the success of the campaign.

As you so well know, the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc., in anticipation of its 1939 budgetary needs, commenced to build up a fund-raising organization of its own as early as last September. From then until the unified campaign for 1939 was astablished, Mr. S. Bert Jacobson assumed the responsibilities for the direction of our national fund-raising efforts. In connection with our financial program, Mr. Jacobson has been most active in establishing favorable contacts across the country, and in utilizing every possible opportunity to enlist the understanding and support of key cities.

It occurs to me that the 1939 unified campaign will find it helpful and advisable to call upon Mr. Jacobson for any service he may be able to render for the common cause. I am sure that he will be happy to be at your disposal, and at the disposal of your associates, for any cooperative assistance he may give, such as, representing the unified campaign at community budget meetings, committee meetings, campaign meetings, etc. You realize, to be sure, that Mr. Jacobson would not be acting

as a field representative for the new campaign, but as representing a beneficiary in this enterprise. The National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc. believes that the information which Mr. Jacobson possesses of the operations of our organization, as well as on the problems of the refugee situation, can be very helpful to the new campaign in many directions.

As has already been mentioned to you, the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc. would appreciate it if Mr. Jacobson could be regarded in the campaign by you and your associates as my personal representative, and as the representative of the Fund. It is the sincere desire of the officers and directors of the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc. to be kept currently advised, through Mr. Jacobson, as to the plans, program, and development of this fund-raising effort, so that we may, insofar as we are able, contribute as much as possible. Accordingly, will you be good enough to establish the necessary contacts within the fund-raising organization itself, to insure a close and pleasant relationship between Mr. Jacobson and the officers and executives of the unified campaign, in order that the objectives outlined may be realized.

It is also urged that Mr. Jacobson be considered, in no way, on the pay roll of the campaign. This is essential, from our viewpoint, as he will be called upon to concern himself with many other details and responsibilities of the National coordinating Committee Fund. Inc.

It would be greatly appreciated if you would discuss this with your colleagues of the 1939 campaign as soon as possible. If they are agreeable to these suggestions, will you please get in touch with Mr. Jacobson promptly in order to establish the necessary contacts to effectuate these arrangements.

With thanks for your attention in this matter, and with kindest regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

William Rosenwald, President National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc.

January 9, 1939

Mr. Paul Baerwald 9 East 86th Street New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Baerwald:

Let me thank you for both your telegrams. I am sorry that you did not succeed in reaching me by telephone.

I thought that the matter of the relationship between our United Campaign and that of the other groups had been definitely disposed of. On the day of our last joint conference in Mr. Ittelson's office, Babbi Jonah Wise and I had lunch with Mr. Rosenberg at which time we discussed the matter at great length. At my first conference with Rabbi Jonah Wise on December 22, Rabbi Wise and I, charged with implementing and carrying out our joint agressant, had a further discussion of the matter in the presence of Mr. Coons and Mr. Montor. the directors of the campaign. It was our feeling that it would be a great mistake to include the non-Jewish refugee committees within the United Campaign. We would be unable to allocate out of the Twenty Million Dollar Fund a sufficient amount to these non-Jewish agencies which would be regarded in the eyes of the non-Jewish world as fair. To announce our Campaign as a non-sectarian campaign inclusive of these Christian refugee organizations and then to give them, as we would have to, a relatively small appropriation, would be readily seized upon by our enemies as "another example of Jewish sharp dealings". To give them a substantial appropriation would not be warranted by the non-Jewish monies which would be contributed to such a joint campaign based on the actual experience of the campaign efforts of these Christian refugee organizations up until now.

It was therefore our thought that this Twenty
Million Dollar campaign should be a Jewish campaign and its
appeal should be directed to the Jews of America from whom
a sum of twenty million dollars, in this unprecedented emergency,
is not an excessive amount to ask. If non-Jews, out of their
sympathy with the plight of our unfortunate people in Europe
wish to contribute, their contributions would, of course, be

Mr. Baerwald -2-January 9, 1939 be greatly melcomed. It was suggested by me, and my understanding was that it had been warmly approved by Rabbi Wise, that our United Campaign, out of its own funds, should, as a gesture of good will, make a contribution to the Christian refugee organizations - say a sum of Fifty or a Hundred Thousand Dollars. Such a contribution, we believed, would be very much welcomed by these non-Jewish refugee organizations and would, moreover, be applaused by the entire press of the nation as an act of generosity and all-embracing sympathy on the part of Jews who, in spite of their own desperate needs, are yet ready to give of their substance to take care of non-Jewish sufferers. Such an arrangement would redound also to the benefit of our own Caspaign for it would create tremendous good will for it throughout the country. It is in this way, my dear Mr. Baerwald, that we interpreted the thought of our joint committee which provided that arrangements, if feasible, should be worked out by our group in connection with the Christian refugee committees. It is my thought that it was a wise decision. I am also of the opinion, with which I am confident you will concur, that all future contacts with these non-Jewish refugee organizations involving our United Campaign, should now be made officially by the officers of the United Caspaign, and that the national chairmen of the United Caspaign or their representatives should from now on be responsible for whatever conferences or negotiations may be deemed advisable. With all good wishes and hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you in the near future, perhaps at the Baltimore Conference of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, I remain Most cordially yours, AHS: BK

January 10, 1939 Mw. Henry Montor United Palestine Appeal 111 Fifth Avenue New York, N.Y. My dear Mr. Montor: I read the draft of the proposed second letter which is to be sent to the key people throughout the country. My reactions are as follows: 1) It is too long - much too long. The same ideas are repeated in the letter sometimes four or five times, which is not necessary. 2) The request to communities not to oncrease their appropriations to other agencies should be somewhat less categorical; some attenuated phrase like "by and large". "as a general principle", or "in the main" should be added. Otherwise we are in danger of getting a terrific kick-back from some organizations at least who may feel that in certain communities they have received an utterly inadequate allocation. We will involve ourselves in unnecessary controversy. 3) In the same manner, the suggestion that the quota for 1939 should be five times as large as in 1938 for the average community should be supplemented by a statement that of course in the case of the larger communities or those communities which have contributed in 1938 exceptionally well, the quota will be somewhat less. The actual quota will be assigned to each community by the Executive Committee of the United Campaign in New York. 4) Included somewhere in the statement should be the thought that this year we shall be forced to ask many Jews to give not merely out of their income but out of their capital and that the present emergency warrants such a request, that only if people dig into their capital can the goal be reached. 5) There are details mentioned in this statement which might well be left for a personal communication later on to the executive directors of the local campaigns, matters of

Henry Montor -2-January 10, 1959 detail, technique, etc. 6) The statement in the third paragraph "The first nine and a half million will be divided between the three organizations for immediate basic needs" should read "for immediate commitments". The whole twenty million is for immediate basic needs. Knowing the unique and traditional weakness of the JDC folk for letter writing, I would suggest that you exercise pressure not to flood the country with too many letters. Such a practice defeats its very objective. The country resents seeing too much money spent on mail, etc. With all good wishes, I remain Most cordially yours, AHS: BK Enc.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL SUNDAY, JANUARY 15, 1939, AT 8:30 A.M. AT THE MAYFLOWER HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PRESENT: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, presiding, Leon Gellman, Solomon Goldman, Israel Goldstein, Arthur M. Lamport, Louis Lipsky, Louis Rimsky, Morris Rothenberg, Elihu D. Stone, Joe Weingarten, David Wertheim.

David Ben Gurion, Samuel Blitz, Mendel Fisher, Henry Montor.

AGREEMENT CONSTITUTING 1939 UPA

There was put into the record of the United Palestine Appeal the agreement reached between the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth constituting the 1939 United Palestine Appeal (Appendix A).

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

The Chairman read the list (in Appendix A) comprising the Administrative Committee of the United Palestine Appeal for 1939 as designated by the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth.

A question was raised as to the preponderance of New Yorkers on this list.

Recommendation was made that the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth revise this list, adding to it the names of representatives outside of New York to be selected from the list of Honorary Vice-Chairmen.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CAMPAIGN: MEETINGS

The Chairman said that a decision must be made between the functions of the Administrative Committee and the Executive Committee. If it is the Executive Committee that is to do the active work of the campaign it will not be necessary for the Administrative Committee to meet as often as had been asked in the K.H.-K.K. agreement.

Dr. Goldstein stated that it was contemplated to have a meeting of the Administrative Committee at least once a month, and a meeting of the Executive Committee more frequently.

Dr. Silver felt that that was too often, especially when it is considered that the UPA campaign this year is part of a united campaign embracing also the JDC and the National Coordinating Committee which will be run by another executive committee.

Mr. Lipsky disagreed with this conception of the 1939 campaign. He did not feel that the campaign for 1939 could be conducted by three men of the UPA and three men of the JDC. As far as the UPA is concerned, that is impossible because there are any number of questions that are going to arise that cannot be turned over to the sole responsibility of three men acting in another campaign structure.

Dr. Silver pointed out that there will be a large Executive Committee—as large as the present Executive Committee of the UPA — which will run the united campaign. He did not see the wisdom of having endless meetings. It was one thing to have a meeting once a month and another thing to have a meeting every week plus another meeting every month plus other meetings of the Executive Committee of the united campaign.

Mr. Lipsky felt that there is created in the course of meetings a certain common understanding of purposes; and the views of everybody concerned at that meeting are usually reflected in the final action taken.

Dr. Silver believed that when there is a united campaign with 50% representation from each organization, the Executive Committee of the united campaign must run the campaign. Then if there is a wish to check up, there are meetings of the Executive Committee of the UPA for that purpose. Two or three times a year the larger Administrative Committee could be called together. But the language of the resolution of the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth seemed to make it mandatory that we have a meeting once a week of the Executive Committee, and once a month of the Administrative Committee; and that, for him, is impossible.

Mr. Lipsky stated that the resolution was not intended to be mandatory. It was an indication of a desire on the part of the committee that the affairs of the UPA shall be conducted in 1939 as a going concern that has responsibilities; and in view of the fact that during the past year regular meetings were not held, it was felt that it is desirable that the regular recording of the responsibilities of the UPA should be made in due course. There was no intention of making the time of meetings mandatory.

Dr. Silver said that then the provision as worded should not have been included in an agreement.

Dr. Goldstein did not know whether Mr. Lipsky's interpretation that this understanding was not mandatory is the one that is shared by all the people. His understanding was that this procedure would be carried out at least at the beginning of 1939. He suggested that we try to call these meetings of the Administrative Committee once a month. He felt that after the second meeting, the members of the committee will realize that there is no need to call so many meetings. But as long as the suggestion was made on the basis of too infrequent meetings in the past, he felt there would be no great harm in proceeding as suggested in the resolution adopted by the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth.

To Dr. Silver this was perfectly agreeable, but he would like the Committee to understand his position so that he would not be charged with violating agreements. "I look upon the UPA as a money-raising campaign. We are not a policy-making corporation. We are not the Zionist Organization. When at the beginning of the year the Administrative Committee of the UPA defines general policies for the campaign and outlines the essential things, its principal work is done; and the actual work of running the campaign is left to the Director and, if necessary, checking up with the Executive Committee; especially in 1939 when we will merge with another body. It is quite clear that if you want your Executive Committee to concern itself with every little detail, you are making it impossible for your own Director or for the united campaign to function, and you are building

up a machinery that is not necessary. I can understand how in the ZOA because of constantly new political problems that arise, it is necessary to hold frequent meetings. I run a campaign in Cleveland. The campaign is set up in the beginning of the year, and the details are left to the Director. There are not endless meetings. If I am wrong I will be glad to step out of the picture."

Mr. Lipsky felt that the idea of transferring all the responsibility for the running of the campaign to the Executive Director is not shared by any of the members of this Committee.

Mr. Lamport stated that Dr. Silver called attention to the fact that the campaign is not a policy-fixing institution. We have a contract to raise money. This money is to be allocated and divided, once the money comes into the UPA, in accordance with the agreement adopted. He said that he for one in connection with setting up the United Jewish Appeal has already had sufficient indications in the last few days of the chaos that might arise through division of authority and division of responsibility.

Dr. Goldman felt that the suggestion made by Dr. Goldstein should be helpful. The UPA is a campaign machinery, but it is, nevertheless, something more. It is tied up with Zionist ideology. He thought that in setting up the campaign for the first few months there should be some meetings, but not of the Administrative Committee. Fifty or a hundred people could not be asked to come together and formulate policy; but the Executive Committee at the beginning ought to have more frequent meetings.

Dr. Silver pointed out that the Administrative Committee had six or eight meetings in 1938 -- more frequent in the beginning of the year. He regarded the number as adequate for the needs. During the period between meetings whenever a question came up of importance, the Director and the Chairman always referred matters both to the Chairman of the Administrative Committee and to the Chairman of the Executive Committee -- Mr. Lipsky and Dr. Wise; and frequently to Rabbi Goldstein. They always consulted on matters of any moment; sometimes on matters of little moment. Neither the Chairman nor the Director ever took the responsibility of making policy decisions.

Mr. Wertheim felt that on account of the merger there would be more matters of principle and policy to decide, and that almost every week there would be new developments in the situation in Palestine.

Mr. Lipsky did not agree with Dr. Goldstein that the intention of the Committee of Ten representing the K.H. and K.K. was that the number of meetings should be mandatory. But there has to be a reasonable application of the idea that in the running of the campaign there should be consultation with a body big enough to be representative. He said thore was a big difference between Montor calling him up and saying "This is the fact. What do you say?" and having a meeting where one could hear what one's associates think.

Dr. Goldstein felt that when issues become complicated, the best thing is to become a little formal, and from the formal standpoint he wanted to review what the authority of this meeting is. The joint committee

arrived at an agreement. The United Palestine Appeal is the creature of that agreement. He felt that it would be well to be guided by that agreement. He felt that after the first meeting or so, this committee, set up by the joint agreement, will of its own accord come to the decision that Dr. Silver initiates. He suggested that the agreement of the joint committee be adhered to and that we accept the suggestion of having meetings once a month of the Administrative Committee and once a week of the Executive Committee, and then when these committees feel that they have dealt with major matters, they will have the right to determine their future action for themselves.

Dr. Goldman pointed out that the UPA has character and identity of its own. It is inescapable that the question of propaganda must enter in considering the United Campaign. In many communities there are Welfare Funds. In those communities where the Director of the campaign or the Chairman or one or two active people are Palestine-minded, in the literature of the campaign Palestine gets a fair chance. Among the speakers who are invited are men who are particularly well disposed to Palestine; but in many of the Welfare Fund campaigns Palestine is rarely mentioned, he declared.

Dr. Silver asked whether Dr. Goldman did not think that the National Chairman and the National Co-Chairmen of the united drive would protect the interests of the UPA.

Dr. Silver stated that if he is to be the Chairman of the campaign he wants to run it and it is impossible to drop in for meetings every Monday and Thursday from Cleveland.

Mr. Lipsky felt that the campaign should not be run by a Chairman. It should be run by a committee; and he refused to be party to a campaign that was run by telephone calls and letters.

Dr. Silver replied that there have been regular meetings.

Mr. Lipsky pointed out that he happened to be the man in New York upon whom is imposed the responsibility of signing checks for the United Palestine Appeal. He was presented with a list of a payroll which was suddenly changed. By whom? By no body of men, because no body had come together.

Dr. Goldstein said that during the past year he did not on the whole feel that he, as a Co-Chairman of the campaign, was exercising that measure of advice and consultation which he had been accustomed to exercise in previous years, and while it was quite true that the Co-Chairmen were advised of what was going on by telephone and letters, he did not regard that as consultation. He wanted the benefit of coming together with his colleagues and discussing a situation and exchanging views and cultivating his own thought as the result of the impact of the view of others.

Mr. Montor felt it should be kept in mind that on numerous occasions, as a result of advice of Dr. Silver, he communicated with the Chairman of the Executive Committee and urged that meetings be held, and Dr. Silver made it clear that he did not feel it essential to be present at all these meetings. These requests were made quite a few times during the year but the Chairman of the Executive Committee, being a very busy man could not always convene such meetings. Dr. Goldstein and Mr. Lipsky are aware of that fact.

Dr. Silver said he did not believe in many meetings as a matter of principle. If his approach to the problem is considered wrong the Committee must make other decisions. He regarded the work of the United Palestine Appeal as a job in raising money. The matter of policy was seldom raised during the year and is not likely to be raised during this year because the UPA representatives on the united campaign are the men represented in the Executive Committee of the UPA. He felt sure that the interests of the UPA would be amply protected by them. What will be involved in the UPA are questions of practical consideration such as Mr. Lipsky had raised. For these matters he maintained that one meeting a month was quite adequate. If it was thought that that is not adequate, and that meetings should be held once a week or once every two weeks, which meant that he as Chairman would not be able to attend the meetings and that he would be getting instructions by letter, he was not the man for it. He liked to take responsibility and carry it through.

Dr. Silver pointed out that there was a fixed budget for the year 1938 and that the organization had lived within that budget, as was indicated in the report to be presented to the National Conference in Washington by Mr. Lamport.

Judge Rothenberg, who joined the meeting a short time previous to this point, said that from past experience he did not feel that what was involved was merely a problem of meetings of the United Palestine Appeal. When there was a joint campaign, it invariably happened that the Keren Hayesod or the United Palestine Appeal merged in the new campaign and remained in the background: the important work was done by the new body. All, he said, have confidence in Dr. Silver and know that Montor did an excellent job. But we have had some experience along this line in joint campaigns with the Joint Distribution Committee. They have a tendency to absorb everything that they can lay their hands on. You will find that in the distribution of territory they will try to get the kind of territory that suits them. They will try to absorb the territory which has the largest givers. They will try to extend their influence in such a way that will not only carry through the course of the campaign, but when the joint campaign comes to an end, we will find ourselves more or less separated from some of our most important factors.

In the New York campaign we introduced the Federation. He believed that the Federation would do very little in getting additional money. But what the Federation will do is to absorb the UPA Trade Council so that when we end our campaign we will find we have no Trade Council.

He felt a unified campaign was inevitable. Nevertheless a certain measure of balance of power should be retained in order to maintain our prestige so that when there is a separation we will come out not reduced in power but we will take out at least what we put in.

Dr. Silver pointed out that every step in the negotiations with the Joint Distribution Committee had been discussed with the Administrative Committee of the United Palestine Appeal. The UPA has fifty percent of the setup in every committee and in every office of the united campaign. The actual working body will be an Executive Committee of some sixteen to eighteen people of which we would have eight or nine. The Executive Committee will meet frequently. Nearly all of them are New Yorkers, and in that committee are included as our representatives, Israel Goldstein, Arthur Lamport, Dr. Goldman, Judge Rothenberg, Louis Lipsky, Judge Lewis, Dr. Wise, myself. In other words, all our active people, whom we count upon to represent Zionism and Palestine, will be on the Executive Committee, and they will have fifty percent of the voice.

Dr. Silver felt that when the campaign is over we will have done the finest bit of Palestine propaganda that was ever done.

> It was agreed to keep in mind the fact that there is a request from the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth that more regular meetings of the Executive Committee be held.

SERVICE CHARGES

Dr. Silver called attention to the fact that there has been considerable criticism throughout the country, not only this year but in previous years, about the rather substantial sums of money that are given to the Zionist organizations. He had been under the impression that these organizations of themselves, in order to satisfy this criticism, would recommend some kind of reduction in their allocations, especially in the case of the ZOA which this year raised money on its own account supplementary to its income, which is not in agreement with the plan which was adopted some years ago that, in consideration of the service charge which was given to the ZOA, the ZOA would not raise funds of its own. However there does not seem to be any reduction intended. Dr. Silver asked whether this is the fihal action and whether it represents the sentiment of the UPA.

Dr. Goldman stated that in view of the enormous responsibilities arising out of the emergency situation, he did not feel that the ZOA is in a position this year to take a reduction in the allocation. He said, with regard to the campaign that the ZOA conducted, that he did not know there was an agreement; and had he known, there would have been no campaign. However it was limited to New York, Chicago and Cleveland, and only personal friends were approached and the amounts were very small. There had been a proposal that a letter be sent out throughout the country asking for twenty-five dollars, but that was stopped when Dr. Goldman discovered that there was an understanding that the ZOA was not to hold any independent campaigns. He mentioned that there might be a world conference held in the United States in March or April, and that money will be required to bring over perhaps thirty to fifty delegates.

Mr. Lamport felt that in view of the fact that the amount raised by the UPA this year will in all probability be much larger than before and inasmuch as the allocation is a fixed amount, it would be quite just to respond to those asking for a reduction, that there would actually be a reduction in terms of percentage.

Dr. Silver doubted whether the ZOA would pay the expense of bringing over the delegates. He asked that it be recorded that the decision on allocations does not represent his sentiments and that he did not think we ought to raise money for Palestine and spend it in the United States.

Dr. Goldman asked whether Dr. Silver would suggest that the ZOA have an independent campaign. He was prepared to do so, being sure that large sums could be raised.

Dr. Silver suggested that the ZOA have an enlarged membership campaign to maintain its work.

Dr. Goldman said that it was impossible to raise sufficient money on the basis of memberships. In accordance with the decisions taken by the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth, it was entered into the record that the UPA was to pay in service charges out of the 1939 campaign; \$54,000 to the Zionist Organization of America, \$9800 to the Mizrachi Organization of America and \$9800 to the Poale Zion.

The K.H. and K.K. would submit a written statement of the transactions involved in legal form.

NEW PALESTINE

Dr. Silver felt that inasmuch as the UPA contributes \$54,000 to the ZOA for service charges, and that the major service that can be rendered to the UPA by the ZOA is the allowance of space in the "New Palestine", the UPA should have a legitimate claim upon space in the New Palestine. There has been considerable friction between the UPA and the New Palestine. The UPA is paying for the New Palestine and therefore has the right to demand that its publicity go in.

Dr. Goldman said that he could not say anything about the New Palestine but he would be most unhappy to think that the \$54,000 is a service charge for space in the New Palestine. He wanted to register his disagreement. He said that the ZOA creates sympathy for Palestine throughout the United States; and that the work of the ZOA, exclusive of the New Palestine, is what makes the raising of funds for Palestine easier.

The emergency work done by the ZOA three months ago, he stated, brought Palestine into tens of thousands of homes. He could not say the UPA was directly dependent upon but the UPA is a creation of the ZOA. The relationship could not be spoken of as merely monetary.

Mr. Montor said there is no necessity of going into the ideological relationships of the ZOA to the UPA. It is purely a practical matter. One of the methods of creating friends for the UPA and Palestine is to make people throughout the country feel that somewhere in national head-quarters there is a sense of appreciation of what they do. This can be done by publicizing campaign activities in the New Palestine. He felt that some of the stories published recently had actually injured the UPA. He believed that the editor of the New Palestine was not in a position to decide what helps and what does not help the United Palestine Appeal since he lacked the constant contact with campaign routine.

Mr. Lipsky stated that he was responsible for the New Palestine. If it was assumed that the Publicity Director of the UPA could come in and demand that every word as he writes it should appear in the New Palestine, he would not stand for it. He felt that his judgment should

Dr. Silver felt that it should not. If the UPA office ask that certain items be published in the New Palestine, this should be done.

Mr. Lipsky felt that if the New Palestine is to be confronted every week with lists of names to be published, he did not see how the paper could retain the respect of the Zionists.

ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dr. Silver recommended the re-election of Mr. Montor as Executive Director. He was unanimously elected.

SALARIES

Dr. Silver said that as he found that in many instances the UPA is paying lower salaries than the JDC for similar service, he felt that in order that our people should not be placed in an inferior position, they should wherever possible receive equal compensation with the JDC, especially since the salaries will be paid out of the united fund.

> Motion was made and carried that the salary list be left to a small committee to be appointed by the Chairman.

SETUP OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

Dr. Silver reviewed the steps taken to form the United Jewish Appeal. When we work with the JDC we have a partner to consider, he pointed out. We cannot have everything our own way. It will require compromise on both sides. Strong pressure had been brought to bear to include a third National Chairman for the National Coordinating Committee, to which we objected as we did not want to give the country the impression that this is a campaign of three organizations. It is now planned to set up a national campaign committee to consist of two Chairmen. Honorary Chairmen, Vice Chairmen and members of a Campaign Committee. The actual work will be in the hands of an Executive Committee most of whom would be in New York and therefore would be abe to meet often and carry on the actual work of the campaign so that Mr. Coons and Mr. Montor, who will be co-Directors of this united campaign, will be in constant communication with the Executive Committee. Dr. Silver read the proposed list. (appendix B)

Mr. Stone took exception to the name of Judge Kaplan on the Executive Committee instead of his own.

Judge Rothenberg did not believe that the Executive Committee would function because it will consist of at least sixteen people, and they will not meet. Therefore his suggestion was that there be an Executive Committee; but there should also be Co-Chairmen of the campaign, and the Co-Chairmen should be of equal number from the JDC and UPA.

He said Mr. Montor will be called upon from time to time to confer with Mr. Coons. We have confidence in Mr. Montor, but occasionally he will need assistance in the negotiations with Mr. Coons and others, perhaps with Jonah Wise. A certain balance is necessary in these negotiations. If you have a small committee on which Mr. Montor can draw, it will be very satisfactory. But if you leave it as it is, you will find that the campaign will come down to negotiations between Mr. Montor and Mr. Coons. It will be an unbalanced situation. Judge Rothenberg strongly urged that there should be the balance created which would come from the Co-Chairmen.

Dr. Silver suggested that they be named Honorary Chairmen. Judge Rothenberg said that they could not function as Honorary Chairmen; that there should be two National Chairmen; then Co-Chairmen consisting of a certain number from the JDC and an equal number from the UPA. These Co-Chairmen together with the Chairmen will be the administrative body of the campaign.

Dr. Silver said that these proposals are subject to approval on the part of the JDC but he did not see why they should object to it.

Mr. Montor pointed out that in that case there would be five Co-Chairmen of the UPA; and then there would have to be five Co-Chairmen of the JDC, which would make ten altogether.

Mr. Lamport moved that the final consideration be left to Dr. Silver and Dr. Goldman, representing the UPA, with power to conclude the arrangements with the JDC.

Dr. Silver said that he would not be responsible for the naming of the officers. This could be decided at the next meeting of the Committee.

NATIONAL TREASURER

Mr. Montor pointed out that certain financial aspects of the campaign could be facilitated if the UPA designated its Treasurer on the UJA.

It was voted that Arthur Lamport be named by the UPA as one of the two National Treasurers of the United Jewish Appeal.

Meeting adjourned

Respectfully submitted

Florence Eitelberg

REPORT ON JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCILS IN 1938

Prepared for Discussion at General Assembly, Baltimore, January 21, 22 and 23, 1939

As of January 1939, community councils are reported in existance or in process of formation in 35 American communities. A list of councils is given below:

City	Jewish Population	Date of Organization
Cleveland, O.	85,000	1935
Detroit, Mich.	71,268	1935
Los Angeles, Cal.	65,000	1937
St. Louis, Mo.	50,000	in process
New Haven, Conn.	25,000	1927
New Haven, Collis	20,000	4061
Cincinnati, O.	23,500	1929
Paterson, N.J.	22,300	1932
Washington, D.C.	18,000	in process
Houston, Tex.	15,000	1937
		1931
St. Paul, Minn.	14,000	1901
Worcester, Mass.	7 D LI (13,000	1936
Bridgeport, Conn.	12,000	1936
Toledo, O.	12,000	1936
Personal Property of the Control of	(00/11,000	in process
Trenton, N.J.		
Louisville, Ky.	10,000	1934
Passaio, N.J.	60 C9,000	1933
Richmond, Va.	6,500	1935
Utica, N.Y.	5,600	1932
	5,000	1934
Dayton, O.		1932
Harrisburg, Pa.	4,500	1902
Schenectady, N.Y.	3,800	in process
Jacksonville, Fla.	3,700	1936
Sioux City, Ia.	3,150	1934
ALIAN MET TO A TABLE TO A STATE OF A PARTY O	3,000	1936
Nashville, Tenn.		1937
Hoboken, N.J.	2,780	1001
Reading, Pa.	2,500	1935
Binghamton, N.Y.	2,400	1937
	2,100	1937
Plainfield, N.J.	2,100	1934
Troy, N.Y.		1936
Erie, Pa.	1,600	1900
Evansville, Ind.	1,500	1936
Easton, Pa.	1,500	1939
Steubenville, 0.	under 1,000	1938
	under 1,000	1937
Winston-Salem, N.C.		
Suburban Essex County, N.	U	1938

As the table indicates, most of the community councils were organized in the last few years. They represent a new form of organization in Jewish life. Their rise is associated with the recrudescence of anti-semitism on a world scale, the diminution of group differences within American Jewry and a growing awareness of the need for unity of action on issues of concern to all Jews.

Organization and Structure

Practically all of the community councils were self-initiated. They began, grew and took on activities as local conditions permitted. Community councils are democratic. Membership is generally open to all Jewish organizations who are given representation on the basis of the number of their members. The constituent organizations surrender no autonomy upon joining, retaining full freedom of program and action.

Objectives

The purposes served by community councils reflect the conditions which brought them into being. Their objectives include the joint consideration of broad Jewish problems, the creation of better understanding between Jews and non-Jews in the community, coordination of Jewish activities, the safeguarding of Jewish rights, and the development of more widespread community leadership. These objectives are not, of course, common to all councils, nor are they always realized. Councils vary widely in the extent to which they are representative of all elements in the Jewish community, and in the range of activities conducted.

1. Promoting Better Relations Between Jew and Non-Jew*

Through appropriate committees four councils have kept watch on the channels of public information for manifestations of anti-semitism, and have striven to promote better relations between Jew and Gentile. The handling of Jewish news

^{*} The operations of four councils in 1938 -- Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland and Bridgeport, Conn. -- are representative of the work of the larger and more active community councils and their activities are summarized in the sections which follow.

and editorials on Jewish questions has been discussed with the editors of local newspapers and their cooperation secured in presenting such material fairly and accurately.

In the same area belong efforts to combat discrimination against Jews seeking employment. Machinery has been set up for investigating cases of job discrimination. Efforts to secure the cooperation of employment agencies and placement departments of schools and colleges are reported. A number of employers, as a result of council activity, have engaged Jewish persons through the local Jewish employment agency.

2. Regulating and Coordinating Jewish Practice

In the interest of the Jewish community as a whole, community councils have used their good offices to regulate and coordinate activities tending to strengthen Jewish group life. Where Jewish educational activities are not co-ordinated through a central bureau, this function is sometimes assumed by the community council. Improved methods of instruction, sounder financing, a rise in the number of pupils, and wider community support of Jewish education, are some of the achievements in this area.

In an effort to keep out of court controversies between Jewish groups and individuals involving Jewish problems, courts of arbitration have been formally established by two councils and is now under consideration by a third on the basis of its experience in handling such disputes through a special committee.

The responsible enforcement of Kashruth regulations is a problem in a number of communities. Kashruth committees have been established by two councils. One community through its council, secured the cooperation of all elements in placing the administration of Kashruth on an acceptable level. This was followed by a study of the alleged high price of kosher meat. The council in a second community has had a fact-finding function only to date and at present is considering steps to be taken to effect proper enforcement of the state Kashruth law.

Another regulatory function performed by councils is the oplacing of community support for traditional European and Palestinian agencies on an organized basis, usually through a special contingency appropriation from the welfare fund.

3. Voicing Jewish Community Opinion on Events Abroad

In 1938 action was taken by all four councils on events affecting the welfare of Jews in foreign countries. Appeals were addressed to the President in October for American support of the maintenance of the mandate in Palestine on the basis of the Balfour Declaration. One community council, in addition, sponsored a mass meeting and circulated petitions. A somewhat different course was taken in relation to the November events in Germany, which were viewed as requiring a broad base of action. Mass meetings were discouraged and there seemed to be a general tendency to follow the policies of the General Council.

Related to this function was the moral support given anti-Nazi activities conducted by local organizations affiliated with the Councils. This support was in the direction of strengthening the boycott against German goods, and combatting Nazi propaganda.

4. Unifying Jewish Life

The developments leading to the organization of the General Council of the American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith and Jewish Labor Committee, and the activities of the General Council since have been followed with the closest interest by community councils. They voiced sentiments for an authoritative unit for American Jewry, called upon the four national bodies "to find some formula for cooperative action in defense of Jewish rights." They kept in touch with the General Council during the Palestinian crisis in October and the German crisis in November, generally patterning their action after the activities of the General Council.

In a desire to achieve local coordination of defense activities, the General Jewish Council, in November, circularized all community councils with the suggestion that they aid in setting up cooperating committees representing the local

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affiliates of the four national constituents of the General Council. This proposal has raised a number of questions concerning the relationships of the General Jewish Council and local community councils, and the extent to which the suggested cooperating committee will duplicate activities already carried on by councils in a number of communities. Los Angeles, which alone among the four cities surveyed here, conducts no anti-defamation work through its community council, was the only one to establish a cooperating committee along the lines suggested.

5. Miscellaneous Activities

Other activities reported by councils in these cities in 1938 included community surveys; the promotion of increased Jewish participation in the local Chest drive; the sponsorship of a local committee for family case work and placement service to refugees; a population census; the maintenance of a community calendar; the sponsorship of an annual Yiddish cultural conference, resulting in the formation of a permanent organization to further Yiddish cultural activities.

January 15,1939

Dear Dr.Silver:

I am writing this in the evening at home—since I didn't have an opportunity during the day to dictate the letter, and also because I wanted to have my sense of humor restored so that I could objectively describe the meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal on Monday night, January 23rd.

The attendance included: Dr. Wise, Mr. Lipsky, Dr. Goldstein, Judge Rothenberg, Mr. Rimsky, Mr. Lamport, David Wertheim, Mendel Fisher, Sam Blitz and myself.

First, I presented a report on the technical set-up of the office, as regards office structure and administration and also field staff and division of territory and communities.

Secondly, there was a discussion of the slate of officers. Dr. Wise felt keenly that William Rosenwald should not be an Honorary Chairman. He felt this was an insult to Albert Einstein and the other older men. I took the position, as did several others that we could not determine for the JDC the names that they wished to present, although we were perfectly entitled to suggest whatever names we wanted. Dr. Wise said that if Rosenwlad's name remained, he and Judge Mack would withdraw and gives public explanation. In view of the feeling which Dr. Wise had in the matter, which might have an ethical although not a legal ground, it was suggested that an effort be made to reduce the total number of Honorary Chairmen in view of the number of Co-Chairmen. Thus the names of Nathan Straus, Henry Morgenthau and William Rosenwald might be eliminated on that ground -- and these three because they were the younger men and not in the class of the "sages". It was felt that since this could not be advanced as a demand by the UPA, you might on a personal basis deal with the matter with Rabbi Jonah Wise. I know that I shall find it most difficult to do such a thing with Coons -- and do it gracefully; particularly since Coons felt that Rosenwald had been unfairly treated on the other issue.

Thirdly, the entire list of officers was approved. I brought out that Elihu Stone had demanded that he be a member of the Executive Committee, and that he was more representative than Judge Jacob Kaplan, as regards Boston. Dr.Wise brought but that Mr.Stone was a member of the Campaign Committee which comprises a distinguished list. Mr.Stone's request was overruled.

Fourthly, a request for an allocation to the Sieff Institute was turned down on the ground that the UPA could not deal with an allocation of funds, this being a province of the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth.

Fifthly, a request of the Hashomer Hatzair for \$1200 was similarly turned over to the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth for action.

Sixthly, Dr. Wise made a statement on the relation of the President's Advisory Committee to the UPA. The relationship was tenuous, he admitted. At my suggestion, he agreed that reports of the activities of the Committee might be incorporated into UPA records so that there might be justification for occasional grants. I pointed out that George Warren, Secretary of the Committee, in an address on refugee possibilities at the Baltimore Council meeting, did not once mention Palestine.

Seventhly, Dr. Goldstein referred to Ben Gurion's statements that land purchase restrictions were possible in Palestine and that now was the time to buy

land. Accordingly, Dr.Goldstein suggested that a large loan be contracted by the UPA, the total sum to be turned over to the JNF on account of its share from the campaign. I pointed out that when a similar request was made by the Jewish Agency some months ago for emergency funds the JNF insisted the money of a loan be divided equally. Dr.Goldstein admitted his apparent inconsistency. He and Mr.Lipsky stated that a cablegram would be sent to Jerusalem inquiring of the Executive and the keren Kayemeth authorizing such a loan specifically for the JNF.

Eighthly, Mr.Lamport presented the budget, having gone over all details during the day. The budget for current UPA activities totalled about \$62,000 for the year. A number of items, involving educational activities and field contact, and dependent on the acceptance of a policy in that direction, totalled an additional \$22,000. The total compares with over \$146,000 spent in 1938. It was decided that the latter program should be held in abeyance, although expenditures for regions might be made in the meantime until a definite policy was adopted. Mr.Lipsky took the position that the JDC should be persuaded to abandon its field program, its field men and its regional activities. This, he advocated, should be discussed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the USA. I thought the procedure futile, since the JDC takes the justifizable ground that it has not lost its identity.

The budget discussion aroused little debate, except that the program policy was shunted aside for the time being. Then salaries were discussed. Mr.Lamport felt that all the salary adjustments were proper, with the possible exception of Steinglass, who had been raised from \$60 to \$90. He pointed out that he had suggested \$80 at first but had become convinced by Mr.Steinglass of the merit of his demand. He mentioned my salary as \$175; Rothenberg at \$100, from \$85; Magida as \$100 from \$70.

Mr.Lipsky made a general condemnation of the practise: no consultation as to placement of field men, selection of a publicity director for the United Jewish Appeal; naming of Magida for the UPA to work with Bob Herman of the JDC with the field staff. He contended that Steinglass was not a proper man and that neither was Magida. I was permitting myself to be hoodwinked, thus harming the UPA. Herman and Goons were Machiavellian figures, etc. Moreover, certain stenographers weren't getting adequate increases.

I pointed out that after consultation with you I had informed Messrs. Lipsky, Goldstein and Wise that they could examine the salaries and decide. Goldstein declined to serve; Lipsky took the same general attitude; Wise thought it was up to the Executive. Accordingly, I had called in Mr.Lamport; as the Treasurer and as the business man. Incidentally Rimsky agreed with Lamport on the salaries. There was a lengthy discussion, during which more was left bitterly unsaid that was said. It was evident there was dissatisfaction, though expression was not formally or openly given to it. It was decided, on suggestion from Dr.Goldstein to Dr.Wise that the salary question be turned over to a committee consisting of Lamport, Rimsky and Liebovitz. Lamport said he could see no point to another meeting, since he had examined the matter; and that Rimsky, now at the meeting, agreed with him. But the vote was taken on that basis.

Discussion of other minor matters followed. In the meantime, I decided that the atmosphere in the UPA, essentially because of Mr.Lipsky, had become intolerable. I had seen Mr.Lipsky in his office last Friday and submitted the salaries to him. He had made certain complaints but suggested no remedies—and left out all mention of stenographers' pay. But the attack he made on Steinglass, Magida and on my being hoodwinked made me feel that I wasn't regarded as suitable for the job. I was dealing with the JDC constantly; I was going out to various communities for the UFA. If my judgment as an administrator was unsound and I felt I wasn't receiving the support of the UPA, I couldn't continue in the or

gamization. Therefore, I offered my resignation -- and walked out of the room.

I was informed later by Blitz of some of the things that transpired. Mr.Lamport felt his judgment too was being disrespected. He had been asked to handle an item and then his opinion was turned aside, and he was asked to go into the matter again. Mr.Lipsky explained to him that there was more to the situation than appeared on the surface. For two years now no one had had an opportunity to examine the affairs of the UPA. The organization was being run by a Czar, Dr.Silver and by an assistant Czar, Montor. They weren't going to stand for it. They had a right to discuss everything and not be informed of details later, etc.

Look, Mr.Lipsky said, here is my secretary, Miss Weinberg. She is passed over for a substantial raise, though she is most competent. Whereupon, Mrs.Eitelberg, Dr.Wise's secretary, interrupted to say: yes, she too was being discriminated against; she was getting only a \$1 raise. And so it went, with Mr.Lipsky suggesting a raise for his secretary and Dr.Wise for his.

This, of course, is the prerogative of the Executive Committee--but I felt I owed it to myself to say I couldn't agree that increases were warranted for Mr.Lipsky's secretary, at least insofar as the UPA share of her salary is concerned, when she sits in Mr.Lipsky's office all day--doing nothing whatever for the UPA as such.

Truly trivial, my account of this episode. But no more trivial than the earnestness with which the members of the Executive Committee discussed the Stenographers'
salaries.

The meeting ended by turning the salary list over to Mr.Rimsky for action.

Mr.Rimsky called me today, saying that they didn't expect me to resign, that all salaries were approved; but that Steinglass should take a \$10 cut and salary increases would be given to some of the girls. Let's wante a \$100 bill if necessary, but let's keep the peace, Mr.Rimsky advised. Mr.Lamport and Dr.Wise also communicated with me--not to take my resignation seriously.

The funny thing is I really hoped my resignation would be accepted. I don't know how long it will be possible for me to operate in this intolerable atmosphere. I can just visualize the time when you may wish to withdraw as National Chairman and Mr.Lipsky will again be able to operate the UPA without "no-men" annoying him. I am sorry to have to report these circumstances to you, since I have never relished passing on news which creates additional feeling in an already charged Zionist climate; but I want to give you an inkling of the daily atmosphere in which I have to operate---which miss the large problems which ought to concern me without distraction to be reduced to the level of the inane coffee-house statesmanship brought to bear on them from outside.

I feel that it is really miraculous, considering the years, how much money Balestine has received since 1921. Which really goes to show, I suppose, that movements and not men count.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

moulor.

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD)
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)
For the Settlement in Palestine of Jews of Germany, Poland, Rumania and Other Lands

111 FIFTH AVE. CABLE ADDRESS-PALFUND NEW YORK CITY

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Honorary Chairmen

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

National Chairman Abba Hillel Silver

National Co-Chairmen

Stephen S. Wise

Chairman,

Executive Committee

Louis Lipsky
Chairman, Administrative
Committee

Solomon Goldman Israel Goldstein Morris Rothenberg

Treasurer
Arthur M. Lamport

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 Joe Weingarten David Wertheim

Secretary, Administrative Committee

Charles Ress

Executive Director Henry Montor January 25, 1939.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver The Temple Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

There was a meeting this morning in the J. D. C. office to discuss the question of Christian participation in the campaign. Among those present were: Paul Baerwald, Edward M. M. Warburg, Joseph Willen, Isidor Coons and myself for the Jewish side; Father Joseph Osterman for the Catholic Committee; James Speers, Frank Ritchie and Dr. Ashworth, representing the Protestant Refugee Committee.

As a result of the atmostphere created at the meeting at the Harmonie Club Monday night where vigorously fought against any appeal that was not fundamentally addressed to the Jewish community, a different spirit prevailed at the meeting this morning.

Joseph Willen, strong advocate of the non-sectarian campaign, now that a different policy had been decided upon, just as vigorously expressed the view that the Jews Catholics and Protestants could best serve their interests by making their own and separate appeals. He did suggest, however, that there be a coordinating committee on publicity so that stories addressed to the papers would not clash with each other. Mr. Baerwald and Rabbi Wise also emphasized that there could be no common appeal.

Thus, this question is satisfactorily disposed of.

Cordially yours,

Henry Montor

Executive Director

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Dear Mr. Wohlthat:

I have had the honour of holding conversations with Dr. Schacht and yourself. In order that I may not fail to make a correct report of the conversations I should be greatly obliged if you would have the goodness to confirm whether the following strictly confidential memorandum is correct:

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM: THE EMIGRATION OF JEWS FROM GERMANY.

It has been ascertained that Germany is disposed to adopt a policy which will in every way facilitate and encourage the organized emigration of Jews. A program along the lines hereinafter outlined will be put into effect when Germany is satisfied that countries of immigration are disposed to receive currently Jews from Germany in conformity with this program. If the program is put into effect - and its implementation will be greatly facilitated by an improvement in the international atmosphere - the emigration will take place in a uniform and orderly manner.

I.

Organization of Emigration

ONE. This program relates exclusively to Jews of German nationality or stateless Jews in Germany. The term "Jew" where used in this memorandum as provided by the Nuremberg laws means the following:

- (1) A Jew is a person who has three or four Jewish grandparents. A grandparent is deemed to be a Jew if he or she embraced the Jewish faith:
- (2) A person is also deemed to be a Jew who has two Jewish grandparents and who on September 16, 1935, was of the Jewish faith or thereafter embraced the Jewish faith, or who has two Jewish grandparents and on September 16, 1935, was married to a Jew or thereafter married a Jew.
- TWO. There are approximately 600,000 Jews remaining in Germany, including Austria and the Sudentenland, at the present time. Of this number, 150,000 are classed as wage earners; approximately 250,000 are regarded as the dependants of the wage earners; the remainder are primarily the old and infirm who for that reason are not included in this program of emigration.
- THREE. The wage earner category shall consist of all men and single women between the ages of 15 and 45, who are individually capable of earning a living and are otherwise fit for emigration.
- FOUR. The dependant category shall consist of the immediate families of the wage earners, excluding the old (persons over 45 years of age) and the unfit.
- FIVE. The wage earner category shall emigrate first, in annual contingents over a period of three years not to exceed a maximum of five years.
- SIX. All persons from the wage earner category as defined above shall be admitted by the receiving governments in accordance with their established immigration laws and practices.

1 5 E A

SEVEN. The practical work of organizing emigration shall be carried out with the participation of Bureaus representing the Jewish organizations of Germany under the control of a Commissioner designated by the German Government.

EIGHT. The Bureaus organizing the work of emigration may be assisted by foreign experts representing outside private organizations concerned with immigration and enjoying the confidence of receiving governments, on condition that these experts are agreeable to the German Government.

NINE. Passports shall be furnished to persons emigrating from Germany under this arrangement. Stateless persons in Germany shall be furnished suitable papers for emigration.

TEN. Conditions which have lead to the retention of Jews, other than persons detained for reasons of public safety, in camps should automatically disappear if a program of organized emigration is put into effect.

ELEVEN. Facilities shall be granted for the retraining of wage earners for emigration, notably in agricultural retraining centers but also in artisan schools. Retraining shall be encouraged.

TWELVE. Emigration of persons in the dependant category shall take place when the wage earners are established and able to receive them.

II.

Position of Persons Remaining Permanently in Germany and of those Awaiting Emigration.

THIRTEEN. A definite method has not as yet been found for caring for old persons and persons unfit for emigration, who are not included in this program and who will be allowed to finish their days in Germany. It is the intention on Germany's part to assure that these persons and persons awaiting emigration may live tranquilly, unless some extraordinary circumstances should occur. There is no intention to segregate the Jews. They may circulate freely. Persons fit for work shall be given the opportunity of employment so as to earn their living; Jews employed in the same establishments as Aryans will, however, be separated from Aryan workers. Generally, in order to provide for adequate administration of the program, centralization of control over Jewish affairs is contemplated.

FOURTEEN: The support and maintenance of the persons referred to in paragraph thirteen above, who are not able to earn their own living, will be financed in the first instance from Jewish property in Germany apart from that portion thereof to be set aside in the trust fund (hereinafter described), and from the income from this trust fund. If the above resources do not suffice, there will be provided for these persons decent conditions of existence from the material standpoint in accordance with prevailing practices relating to the public relief of destitute persons generally. There will be no recourse to sources outside Germany for the support and maintenance of these persons.

III.

Financing of Emigration

FIFTEEN. In order to finance the emigration contemplated by the program, a trust fund shall be established in a specific amount to be ascertained but at all events in an amount not less than 25% of the existing Jewish wealth in Germany, which, if transfer possibilities are found, will represent a material increase over the present rates of transfer. At the present time the remaining Jewish wealth in Germany is in the hands of its individual owners; it has not yet been decided how the requisite amount thereof will be set aside in the trust fund.

SIXTEEN. The trust properties shall be held by a corporation administered by three trustees. Two of the trustees shall be of German nationality. The third trustee shall be of foreign nationality and recognized standing.

SEVENTEEN. The principal of the trust fund may be used to purchase equipment for emigrants of the wage earner category and (subject to cartel agreements) capital goods for the development of settlement projects and for travelling and freight expenses of the emigrants in Germany and on German boats, all in connection with this program of emigration. It is contemplated that an outside purchasing agency will be established to effect all purchases out of the fund, to maintain contact with the German authorities and generally to handle all problems arising outside of Germany in connection with the transfer of the fund. The types of goods which may be purchased by the purchasing agency may be restricted to those which, in accordance with prevailing practice in Germany, are computed to contain no imported raw material or a relatively small percentage thereof; or, alternatively, no restrictions will be imposed if arrangements can be made to pay to Germany in foreign exchange a portion of the aggregate price of goods purchased which represents the computed value (on an over-all percentage basis to be agreed upon) of the imported raw material content of such goods. Arrangements shall be made to secure the exemption of goods purchased out of the fund from the scope of clearing, compensation and payment agreements in force between Germany and the respective countries into which such goods are imported. Assurances shall be required of the purchasing agency that the goods purchased will not be disposed of otherwise than for the purpose of equipping emigrants or for the development of settlement projects. It is the intention to facilitate the purchase out of the fund of such goods of the requisite types and in adequate volume to meet the current emigration needs. The prices to be paid shall not be in excess of inland prices for goods or services of a similar character and quality.

EIGHTEEN. The Haavarah method of transfer shall be permitted to operate within its traditional sphere. The Haavarah purchases are to be paid for out of the trust fund.

NINETEEN. The principal of the trust fund, except to the extent that it is used for the purposes above referred to, shall be eligible for transfer whenever a change in conditions may render transfer possible or whenever arrangements to that end can be made, whether by way of agreed schemes for additional exports or otherwise.

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TWENTY. Goods purchased out of the trust fund may be exported free of all taxes or other payments, and emigrants may take with them, free of all taxes, levies, contributions or similar exactions, their personal effects (with the exception of jewelry, precious metals, objets d'art and with the exception of goods of special value recently acquired with a view to emigration), household goods, tools and equipment for use in their trades or professions, owned or which may be acquired by them in a reasonable amount for personal use.

TWENTY-ONE. No flight tax or exaction of a similar nature shall be levied against Jews emigrating in accordance with this program.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) G. RUBLEE.

WRHS 0920 0660

TRANSLATION

Berlin, February 2, 1939.

My dear Mr. Rublee:

In reply to your communication of February 1, 1939, I have the honor to confirm that the strictly confidential memorandum, a copy of which was transmitted to me, correctly reports the subject matter of the conversations you began with Dr. Schacht and concluded with me in Berlin.

With the expression of my highest esteem.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) HELMUTH WOHLTHAT.

George Rublee, Esquire,

Berlin.

MEMORANDUM

February 3, 1939

TO

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

FROM

Henry Montor

Attached herewith is an excerpt from a letter which I received from Palestine in which I think you will be interested.





Jerusalem, January 10, 1939

Dear Montors

I haven't written to you for a long time already, though I have often meant to do so. I wanted to keep you informed about everything that is happening here and give you also some of my own comments. I shall try to do so now and write you privately.

First of all the situation in Palestine: You know that there is a certain set-back in our political situation. The Administration, which has never distinguished itself in friendliness towards our wause, has now become - if I may say so weren worse. The time is very favourable for them. British public opinion, and especially British policy in the world, gives them the ideological ground for their behaviour in Palestine. The policy of appeasement which they have favoured all through the years has now become an ideology. It seems that they ere now doing everything to carry through a policy of appeasement towards the Arabs. The stern measure which the seem as well as the Administration carried out against the terrorists for some time ere now being relaxed. Information has reached us that almost every official in the Administration as well as in the army is working against us and sending memoranda to London claiming that there is no other way of suppressing the terror in Palestine except by appearing the Trabs. They are working now on a scheme of getting the Arab policemen back into the police force although they are fully aware of what great assistance the Arab police were to the terrorists during all this time and that they sabotaged all measures that were taken against the terrorists. Both in the army and civil administration combined there are altogether perhaps three or four men who are pro-Jewish. I don't mean to say that the rest are all anti-Jewish, but they are all opposed to stern measures in wiping out the terror in Palesine. I don't want to mention the names of the three or four gentlement for obvious reasons. However, I do want to mention the names of one, and that is Sir Charles T., who said the other day that the more he sees the British Administration in Falestine the more he becomes an Irish nationalist. The other two, who have done a great deal for our cause and who have fought the terror and nearly overfome it, have been put aside and rendered ineffective. As I said, I don't claim that the others are anti-Jewish, but it is simply a matter of unwillingness to face danger and undergo certain inconveniences. The know that putting down a rebellion calls for sacrifices - the sacrifice of life or of some daily conveniences which they are not willing to make. In the meantime the Yishuv in Palestine has become accustomed to this unsettled way of living. Acts of violence are being committed almost every single day, and it is really a wonder that we still keep our spirit and carry on with our daily work. About high politics I don't have to tell you; you probably know more than I do: But I have a firm contact with one of the men in the army who keeps me informed

about local politics. Perhaps you have heard about him from Herrmann.

On the other hand, the economic situation is much better There is very little unemployment now. The organge harvest is keeping all the unemployed at work. It has been a very good year for orgages this year. Prices are good on the British market and the fruit is very good. This state of affairs will last for the rest of the winter, but I don't know what will happen when the winter is over. I saw a copy of the letter that Kaplan wrote you the other day. He spoke about what Palestine is doing for German refugees. Before the end of this mason -I meen until April - about 12,000 German refugees will have matered Palestine, which is more than any other country, except America, is Absorbing. We have not made a great fuss about it, and it's a pity we did nt do so. We don't emphasize enough in our reports and articles this very important fact. When you read the report of the Keren Hayesod for the last year you will find only one item of about \$20,000 - if I remember well - which was turned over to the German Department. But the truth is that more than 40% of our budget is being spent for German Jews in Palestine. If we say, for instance, that such and such a sum was spent for Immigration and Training we must remember that 60% of the total number of immigrants are from Germany, hence 60% of our budget for Immigration was spent on German immigrants . When we say that such and such sum was spent on Security we must also remember that 30% - or perhaps even more - of the 10,000 supernumerary police in Falestine are German Jews: and the same applies to other items in our budget. We have asked Mr. David Horowitz, whose name is probably known to you from his pamphlet. #Economic Surey of Palestine", to write a pamphlet on Tim Palestine is giving directly and indirectly to the German Jews. I think we ought to concentrate on this in our promaganda work.

Speaking of German immigrants, I could tell you hundreds of stories told by these immigrants upon their arrival in Palestine. It is really heart-rending to hear them. They come in every possible way. They come by means of Immigration Certificates. They also come on so-called errant boats - travelling from one port to the other in 30-40 days. Most of those who come with certificates are old people, mostly over 70, who bring no money with them. They come with a few marks in their pocket - to see their children and die in Palestine. Gold only knows what is going to happen to this category of immigrants.

[Feb. 6, 1939]

CONFIDENTIAL

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL HELD AT THE HOTEL ASTOR, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6th at 12:30 P.M.

PRESENT: Louis Lipsky presiding, Abraham Liebovitz, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, David Wertheim.

Henry Montor and Mendel Fisher.

ALLOCATIONS COMMITTEE:

It was reported that Governor Herbert H. Lehman, who had been invited to be the fifth member of the Allocations Committee, had regretfully declined this office. The question was then raised as to the fifth member to be selected by the nominees of the United Palestine Appeal and the Joint Distribution Committee. It was stated that Rabbi Jonah B. Wise had suggested the names of William Shroder of Cincinnati and Louis Kirstein of Boston. Since the members of the Executive Committee felt that there was no necessity for hasty action on this important matter, the selection of a fifth member insofar as the United Palestine Appeal is concerned was left for later decision.

It was asked that the United Palestine Appeal name two alternates for its nominees on the Allocations Committee. The Joint Distribution Committee had informed the United Palestine Appeal that it had named as its alternates Paul Baerwald and Rabbi Jonah B. Wise.

At the suggestion of Dr. Silver, the Committee voted to name as the alternates of the United Palestine Appeal on the Allocations Committee Mr. Louis Lipsky and Judge Morris Rothenberg.

ASSOCIATE TREASURERS:

Mr. Abraham L. Liebovitz, Associate Treasurer of the United Palestine Appeal, indicated that he was prepared to withdraw from the New York campaign of the United Jewish Appeal, in which he had been named Co-Treasurer, in order to serve as Assistant Treasurer in the national campaign of the United Jewish Appeal. The names previously suggested for such office were Jacob Sincoff and Emil Mayer.

PROPAGANDA POLICY OF UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL:

Mr. Montor reported that the Joint Distribution Committee was conducting in full force its activities for the promotion of the name and program of the Joint Distribution Committee. Regional conferences were being held under the auspices of the Joint Distribution Committee, publicity and promotion were being fostered by the Joint Distribution Committee throughout the country and field men especially employed by the Joint Distribution Committee were engaged to make contacts throughout the country aside from the work being done by the United Jewish Appeal.

It was pointed out by Mr. Montor that at one of the meetings of the Executive Committee of the United Palestine Appeal two budgets had been submitted: one involving the maintenance of the national and regional offices, and the other urging special promotion work, including field men employed by the United Palestine Appeal as such, in order that the name and activity of the United Palestine Appeal might not suffer during the year 1939.

In the discussion that followed, participated in by Messrs. Lipsky, Silver, Wertheim and Liebovitz, it was strongly urged that both the Joint Distribution Committee and United Palestine Appeal separate activities ought to be subordinated in 1939 to the United Jewish Appeal. Dr. Silver felt that in 1939 a series of regional conferences should be held for the United Jewish Appeal and not for the individual organizations as such. He did not think that sufficient had been done to promote the identity of the United Jewish Appeal. Dr. Silver and Mr. Lipsky felt that there would be a confusion in the public mind if some effort were not made to stop the competitive activities of the Joint Distribution Committee with the United Jewish Appeal.

It was agreed that this view would be expressed at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Jewish Appeal to be held that night.

CHICAGO'S RELATION TO UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL:

Dr. Silver read a letter which he had received from Samuel Goldsmith, Executive Director of the Chicago Welfare Fund (Appendix A). It was felt that the attitude of Mr. Goldsmith with regard to the United Jewish Appeal and the relation thereto of the United Palestine Appeal require special action. It was voted that the problem be submitted to the United Jewish Appeal at the meeting that night.

SALARIES OF UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL STAFF:

Mr. Wertheim conveyed to the Executive Committee a view adopted at the last meeting of the Central Committee of the Poale Zion. This was to the effect that as a matter of principle no salaries in the United Palestine Appeal should have been increased for the year 1939. Mr. Wertheim stated that if representatives of the Poale Zion had voted they would have voted against any salary increases. His remarks were ordered placed in the record.

LETTER FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE:

The United Palestine Appeal was in receipt of a communication from the Department of State (Appendix B) acknowledging resolutions adopted at the National Conference for Palestine of the United Palestine Appeal in Washington on January 15th.

It was voted to make Public the contents of the message from the Department of State and to see that copies were sent to London.

HONORARY SECRETARY:

It was reported that the officers of the Joint Distribution Committee had strongly suggested the name of Joseph C. Hyman as the sole Honorary Secretary of the United Jewish Appeal. It was felt by Dr. Silver, in view of the fact that Mr. Hyman had held this office in all other campaigns in which there had been a unification of forces, that the United Palestine Appeal should accede to this request. Mr. Lipsky felt, however, that Mr. Hyman in the position of Honorary Secretary might assume functions which would give the Joint Distribution Committee special powers in the United Jewish Appeal.

It was agreed that Mr. Hyman should be allowed to become Honorary Secretary of the United Jewish Appeal if it were understood and accepted that his office would be completely honorary and would have no power or function. It would be understood that he would not be secretary of the corporation.

MINUTES:

Mr. Montor reported that Mr. Coons and he had agreed that Mr. Montor would be in charge of minutes of meetings of the Executive Committee of the United Jewish Appeal.

\$2,000,000 FOR REFUGEE WORK

Sponsored by the JEWISH WELFARE FUND 128 North Wells Street Chicago

January 26, 1939

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, National Chairman United Palestine Appeal 111 Fifth Avenue New York City

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I enclose herewith a check in the sum of \$78,950. This is the first distribution to the United Palestine Appeal from the funds currently collected in the 1939 drive of the Jewish Welfare Fund of Chicago.

I wish to emphasize that this drive has been called a refugee drive, and the funds are being raised by the Jewish citizens of Chicago to be distributed by the Welfare Fund. We have announced that among the organizations through which money will be distributed will be the United Palestine Appeal.

I wish to call to your attention the fact, however, that these funds will be distributed from time to time. Currently they are being distributed on the basis of the agreement between the three organizations in New York with regard to the distribution of \$9,500,000. As we understand this agreement between the three organizations, the Joint Distribution Committee is to receive \$5,000,000 of the first \$9,500,000 collected, the United Palestine Appeal is to receive \$2,500,000 and the National Coordinating Committee \$2,000,000.

Our first distribution of funds to these three organizations is on the basis of this agreement. Our Welfare Fund has thus far agreed only to this part of the agreement made between the various national organizations. You understand, of course, that there are other agencies in addition to these three, that are participating, to a limited extent, in our campaign.

I have received a letter from Mr. Montor and, for the first time, I see that a very considerable part of the United Palestine Appeal funds are going to the Palestine Emergency Fund. This Palestine Emergency Fund was not included in any fund raising effort made by the Welfare Fund of Chicago, and I should like to know promptly just what it consists of, and whether it is part of the United Palestine Appeal this year.

We should also like to have in our office from time to time the detailed reports of expenditures by the Keren Kayemeth, Keren Hayesod, and any other beneficiary of the United Palestine Appeal, including the Zionist Organization of America.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) SAMUEL A. GOLDSMITH

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Division of Near Eastern Affairs
Washington, D.C.

February 2, 1939

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

Dear Mr. Montor:

The Department has received, by reference from the White House, your letter of January 23, 1939, enclosing copies of two resolutions adopted by the National Conference for Palestine, held in Washington on January 14th and 15th, with regard to Palestine.

You may be assured that this Government is giving constant attention to all phases of the situation referred to in the resolutions, as evidenced by the enclosed copy of a public statement issued by the Department concerning the Palestine question.

Subsequent to the issuance of that statement, the British Government, as you are aware, invited representatives of the Palestine Arabs and neighboring States, on the one hand, and of the Jewish Agency, on the other, to confer in London regarding future policy in respect of Palestine, including the question of immigration into that country. It is the Department's understanding that if the London discussions should not result in an agreement within a reasonable period of time the British Government will take its own decision and will announce the Policy which it is Proposed to Pursue.

The Department has been informed that in considering and in settling its policy, the British Government will keep constantly in mind the international character of the Palestine Mandate with which it has been entrusted and its obligations in that respect.

We have kept constantly before the British Government the interest which our people have in Palestine and we have every reason to believe that the Government is fully aware of public opinion on the matter in this country. Thus, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the British Colonial Secretary, is quoted as having stated in the House of Commons on November 10th that the British Government is conscious of the great interest of the United States in Palestine. He added, in connection with the forthcoming discussions in London concerning the determination of British policy in that country, that, if any question arises of the treaty rights of the United States being involved, the British Government would enter into discussions with the United Stated immediately.

You may be assured that we shall continue to give full and appropriate consideration to the diverse factors involved in the Palestine problem.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State; (signed) WALLACE MURRAY,

Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs

RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Adopted at National Conference for Palestine

Sunday, January 15, 1939 Hotel Mayflower, Washington, D.C. Auspices, United Palestine Appeal

The National Conference for Palestine expresses its gratitude to our fellow Americans for their sympathy with and assistance to all the oppressed now suffering in lands of persecution.

This conference conveys its heartfelt thanks to our President,
Franklin Delano Roosevelt, spokesman of the American people, for his
unfailing concern for human and religious rights and liberties wherever
impaired or threatened.

We record with the deepest gratitude his unswerving support of the Jewish claim to Palestine and of the right of the Jewish people under the Palestine Mandate, to the uninterrupted settlement of their Homeland. In pursing this course, the President and the Secretary of State, the Hon. Cordell Hull, with the full accord of the American public, are maintaining the traditional American policy of earnest solicitude for human freedom and welfare, regardless of race and creed.

RESOLUTION TO PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN

Adopted at National Conference for Palestine Sunday, January 15, 1939 Hotel Mayflower, Washington, D.C. Auspices, United Palestine Appeal.

Whereas the present tragic situation abroad calls for the immediate resettlement of the Jews of Germany in new lands, and

Whereas the economic, social and cultural development of Palestine warrants the admission into that land of at least 100,000 new settlers during the year 1939, and

Whereas the Jewish Agency for Palestine has expressed its readiness to undertake this additional settlement program in Palestine,

The National Conference for Palestine respectfully petitions the President of the United States, and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, to address an appeal to the British Government that it fulfill its solemn obligation under the Palestine Mandate by granting permission for the entry of 100,000 Jewish immigrants into Palestine during the current year.

CONFIDENTIAL

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL FOR REFUGEES AND OVERSEAS NEEDS

> Monday, February 6th, 1939 at 8:45 P.M., 100 East 42nd Street, New York City

Present: Dr. Jonah. R. Wise, prosiding, Messrs. Paul Baerwald, Solomon Goldman, Israel Goldstein, Arthur M. Lamport, Sidney Lansburgh, Louis E. Levinthal, Louis P. Rocker, James N. Rosenberg, William Rosenwald, Morris Rothenberg, Abba Hillel Silver; Isidor Coons and Henry Montor

STATUS OF THE CAMPAIGN

A prepared statement on the progress made in setting up the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs and in activities within the office and in the field to raise \$20,000,000 was read to the Committee by Mr. Coons on behalf of Mr. Montor and himself. (Appendix A)

During a discussion that followed, Judge Levinthal inquired as to the funds which were to be considered part of the United Jewish Appeal. Mr. Coons explained that all campaigns held within the calendar year 1939 were to be regarded as for the United Jewish Appeal, whereas communities which had conducted campaigns during the calendar year 1938, regardless of When payments were made, were to send their allotments directly to the offices of the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal in the proportions that had originally been decided upon.

THE BUDGET

Referring to the budgetary estimate, Mr. Lamport pointed out that the National Treasurers had not had an opportunity to examine carefully the figures which composed the budget. He suggested that the matter be referred to the Treasurers, who would make a careful analysis of the figures, and then return the budget to the Executive Committee for its action. This was approved, with the understanding that the National Chairmen would be given the prepared budget for examination and approval.

CHICAGO'S RELATION TO UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

Dr. Silver read a letter which the United Palestine Appeal had received from Samuel A. Goldsmith together with the first check from the current campaign for \$2,000,000. (Appendix B)

The question raised by Chicago was one for serious concern to the United Jewish Appeal, Dr. Silver declared, pointing out that Chicago wanted to take the position that its distribution was to be made as though no unified campaign existed and that it had not approved of the agreement costituting the United Jewish Appeal, insofar as it left complete determination of distribution to an Allocations Committee.

Mr. Baerwald reported that a similar letter had been received by the Joint Distribution Committee and that the latter had sent a formal acknowledgment of the check, stating that it would be turned into the treasury of the United Jewish Appeal. Mr. Rosenwald reported the receipt of a check for the National Coordinating Committee Fund in a similar manner. Dr. Wise pointed out that all three checks must be turned into the common treasury.

Mr. Goldsmith's letter did not represent the facts, Dr. Goldman declared. He stated that at a luncheon in honor of Albert Lasker in Chicago, Mr. Lasker had announced the details of the United Jewish Appeal and had said that Chicago would leave its funds for distribution by an Allocations Committee. Mr. Goldsmith's letter, then, was a complete reversal of the official, publicly-stated position of the Chicago Welfare Fund, he said.

Dr. Silver suggested that the problem should be met by a joint letter signed by the organizations requesting Chicago to send its payments directly to the U.J.A. treasury and to point out that the distribution of funds, after the first \$9,500,000 was in the hands of the Allocations Committee.

Mr. Coons proposed that the subject be discussed beforehand with Mr. Lasker. Mr. Baerwald also declared that it was preferable not to exchange letters at this time, since if the issue should become known in other communities there might be a temptation to imitate Chicago. Mr. Baerwald agreed to take up the problem verbally with Mr. Lasker. This was agreed to. Mr. Baerwald had previously said that he could not imagine that Chicago would do anything except abide by the agreement constituting the U.J.A.

FUNDS RECEIVED BY COORDINATING COMMITTEE

During the discussion on Chicago, Mr. Rosenwald remarked that the check received from there by the Coordinating Committee was being credited to the allotment intended for the Coordinating Committee. Mr. Baerwald stated that all money received by the Coordinating Committee, as by the other agencies, should be turned into the general treasury of the United Jewish Appeal and not merely credited to the allocation.

TREASURY SETUP

Mr. Lamport described a meeting attended by Mr. Goldwasser and himself, Messrs. Montor and Rosner for the purpose of establishing procedures for the office routine and for the receipt and expenditure of money.

There would be two accounts in the bank, one to be known as the General Fund Account and the other as the Administration Fund Account. The first would be the major account in which all deposits would be made and from which (a) distributions would be made from time to time to the beneficiary organizations in accordance with the agreement and (b) money would be made available for current administrative and campaign expenditures. The second, or minor, account would be used to pay for current expenses, reimbursements being made to this revolving fund from time to time as the account required.

The General Fund account would be subject to withdrawal on four signatures, those of the two National Chairmen and the two National Treasurers, with any National Chairman and any National Treasurer sufficient for withdrawal, it being understood that two signatures would be used.

Withdrawals from the Administration Fund account would be subject to any one of six other signatures, these being, for the U.P.A., Messrs. Jacob Sincoff, Abraham L. Liebovitz and Emil Mayer, and, for the J.D.C., Mrs. H.B.L. Goldstein, with two others to be named by the J.D.C. Mr. Lamport suggested that Mrs. Goldstein serve as a coordinator for the various signatories so that the work might be equitably divided. Mr. Lamport reported that the question of one or two signatures for Administration Fund Account checks had been submitted to Klein, Hinds and Finke and that the latter had stated that one was sufficient.

Mr. Lamport stated that it was the intention of the Treasurers to distribute funds in the General Fund Account as rapidly as possible to the beneficiary organizations.

Discussing the need for immediate cash, Mr. Baerwald said that each organization should be responsible for borrowing on its own account instead of the U.J.A. borrowing money from the bank. He reported that the J.D.C. is badly in need of cash within the month and has already made arrangements to borrow money from the bank. Mr. Lamport agreed that the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. have adequate means of borrowing money and that the U.J.A. should not be used as a borrowing instrument.

Mr. Lamport reported that the National City Bank had been agreed upon as the depository for the national campaign of the U.J.A., and that Klein, Hinds and Finke had consented to become the auditors upon the request of all the parties concerned.

Mr. Lamport, reviewing a meeting held with Messrs. Goldwasser, Montor and Rosner, said that a proposal had been made that Mrs. H.B.L. Goldstein be invited to serve as Comptroller of the U.J.A. The U.P.A. would wish to offer one of its own nominees to serve as Co-Comptroller. Mr. Lamport felt there was no purpose in having such an arrangement, particularly since he did not understand the functions of a Comptroller which ought to be performed by the Treasurers. In view of the fact that suggestions had been made for six signatories on the Number Two or Administration Fund account, he believed that Mrs. Goldstein might well be named by the J.D.C. as one of its signatories and that in getting the various signatories to carry out their obligations Mrs. Goldstein might serve as a coordinator.

DATE OF CAMPAIGNS

Referring to one of the passages in the report rend by Mr. Coons, Mr. Baerwald urged that as many as possible of the campaigns should have their dates advanced. He felt the situation abroad was such that it would be unfortunate if fund-raising efforts were delayed.

Mr. Coons pointed out that most of the Welfare Funds have prescribed annual campaign dates and that it is difficult to get them to change their dates. Wherever possible, however, earlier dates were being urged.

NEW YORK CITY CAMPAIGN

The city most seriously affected is New York, Mr. Montor remarked. There had been rumors that the New York City campaign might not get started until March 15th. This would be unfortunate. He had originally been informed that February 15th was the starting date. He hoped this would be adhered to.

Dr. Silver pointed out that there had been a demand that the New York campaign be discontinued by June 30th. Under those circumstances, it was essential to get started as quickly as possible. In a city as large as New York the more time available for organization the better. He also stated that the New York campaigns had always held supplementary appeals in the fall and that these ought not necessarily be abandoned, particularly since they would not interfere with major campaigning.

Mr. Lamport remarked that the U.P.A. conducts "Night of Stars" annually in the fall and that it is unwilling to discontinue this supplementary effort. Moreover, the U.P.A. and J.D.C. have been recipients of funds from high holiday appeals in the synagogues which ought not to be disregarded. Everyone welcomes the cooperation of Federation in the New York U.J.A. campaign, he said. Federation is valued for its efficiency and competence. The U.P.A. and J.D.C. are willing to cooperate but not to step aside.

In this connection, he stated that a proper governing body for the New York campaign did not yet exist. There was only a temporary committee which had met only intermittently but not for some time.

Mr. Baerwald, saying that he had had no negotiations with the New York campaign, could not express any view as to "Night of Stars" but so far as holiday collections are concerned, he did not believe that anyone could stop synagogues from sending contributions to the U.J.A. He did not feel, however, that the campaign was being neglected.

Mr. Lamport felt that those concerned with the New York campaign considered themselves a separate entity instead of being part of a national campaign. He urged that Mr. Warburg as chairman of the temporary organizing committee in New York call an early session of the Executive Committee and that this be reorganized to be fully representative.

Dr. Silver pointed out that a delay in the New York campaign is serious, since it is expected to raise half the money of the U.J.A.

Mr. Coons said he had some knowledge of the New York campaign and that in his opinion the organizational details had been fairly well planned, but that in preparation for the intensive work the staff had been given a vacation for a week or two. The organization of trade groups and the women's division was well in hand. He had enough confidence in Federation that since it undertook the campaign we could be assured of complete coverage.

Judge Rothenberg did not feel that it was a matter of the New York campaign taking orders from the national committee, since New York must be regarded as a unit like every other city. But he did feel there should be a greater co-relation between the Executive Committee, whose actual composition and character seemed vague, and the executive staff entrusted with the conduct of the campaign.

Dr. Silver felt that the National Chairmen ought not to be expected to give less attention to New York than to any other city. In other communities where it was believed stimulation or assistance was advisable, the national campaign provided it. The same attitude ought to be taken toward New York.

Dr. Wise agreed with this position. He therefore undertook to communicate with the New York campaign committee to find out the status and to urge an early start of the drive.

INCORPORATION

The question of the legal status of the United Jewish appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs had been turned over to Jonah J. Goldstein, Dr. Wise reported. Judge Goldstein had suggested that use be made of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc., the corporation which had been formed in January, 1935 for the conduct of the campaign in 1934 and 1935 by the Joint Distribution Committee and the American Palestine Campaign. Judge Goldstein felt that with a few minor changes the certificate of incorporation of the United Jewish appeal, Inc. was applicable to the present campaign.

Mr. Montor was asked to take up with Judge Goldstein whatever alterations had to be made in the certificate of incorporation and procedure to be adopted to be sure of tax exemption for the United Jewish Appeal.

Mr. Rosenberg pointed out that the resignations would have to be secured of some of the directors of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. formed in 1935 and that others would be named in their place. He proposed the names of Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, Rabbi Silver, Messrs. Baerwald, Lamport, Goldwasser and Professor Chamberlain. Following questions voiced by Rabbis Silver and Wise to the latter name, the name of Dr. Joseph Klein, the accountant, was agreed upon with the others.

NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE - LOCAL PROBLEMS

Mr. Montor reported that in a number of communities, notably Pittsburgh and Washington, they were asked to raise funds net only for the national organization of the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc. - which is embraced in the United Jewish Appeal - but also for local activities related to the work of the National Coordinating Committee. In other words, such communities were apparently raising three types of money for the Coordinating Committee: for the national organization, for the local organization and for the maintenance locally of refugees.

If these local committees were actually part of the machinery of the National Coordinating Committee, their budgets should be paid by the latter. But if not, this should be made clear to the communities which were protesting. This, of course, had nothing to do with the maintenance and placement of refugees within communities but only with the servicing charges which were made by local committees. Thus, the National Coordinating Committee sends refugees weekly to the Pittsburgh district. A committee in the latter then relayed the refugees to nearby communities, acting as a servicing body. Unless it was made clear to the local committees that the servicing work they did was not part of the National Coordinating Committee work, we would find that allocations intended for the United Jewish appeal would have deductions made from them, because local committees would think some of the work of the National Coordinating Committee was being paid for by them. It had to be made clear, then, that the \$2,000,000 which the N.C.C. was receiving from the U.J.A. had nothing whatever to do with the local servicing problems.

Mr. Rosenwald said he had a great deal of sympathy with Mr. Montor's viewpoint. However, an attempt had been made to clarify this problem. The N.C.C. had drafted a letter which it was intended to send to all communities where the problem might exist. The essence of the letter stressed that any local refugee problem, whether for servicing or actual care, must be an additional responsibility of the local community and could not be allowed to detract from the major fund-raising effort of the U.J.m. Mr. Rosenwald was prepared to have the letter go to whatever communities the campaign executives thought necessary.

Upon inquiry from Dr. Silver whether it was intended to spend the entire \$2,000,000 in New York City, Mr. Rosenwald replied in the affirmative. To a further question from Dr. Silver whether local committees had been organized by the N.C.C. and whether they were really branches of the N.C.C., Mr. Rosenwald stated that the National Coordinating Committee had stimulated the setting up of the local committees but that they are designed solely for local activity.

Mr. Montor pointed out that there is an impression that these local committees are functional parts of the National Coordinating Committee.

Mr. Coons said that as he understood it, the N.C.C. had a national budget for operation in New York, to take care of the staff and the New York needs. The N.C.C. does not assume responsibility for the clearing of refugees within regions or in local communities. These refugees then become a local problem for which the local committee assumes full responsibility. The N.C.C. is asking the country to provide sufficient money for the U.J.A. to enable it to carry its national budget. But that does not free the local community from responsibility after the refugees get to that community.

Mr. Lansburgh stated that the committee in Baltimore considers itself part of the N.C.C. doing nothing without orders from national headquarters. Baltimore had set aside \$50,000 for local N.C.C. needs.

Mr. Montor felt that a distinction ought to be made between the local care and servicing of refugees and the national work of the N.C.C.

Dr. Silver felt that the name National Coordinating Committee was misleading and that communities should be informed that the \$2,000,000 was for New York City only.

It was suggested by Mr. Montor, following a statement by Dr. Silver on the Cleveland situation, that the communities should be asked to change the names of their local refugee or anizations and that the name of National Coordinating Committee should not be used for local work, some other appropriate title to be chesen.

Mr. Rosenwald stated that he would submit his letter to the U.J.A. before it is sent to the communities.

MISCHA ELMAN CONCERT

The question of the Mischa Elman concerts was brought up by Mr. Lansburgh. He felt that this and similar small fund-raising efforts were a distraction for communities planning large campaigns. Dr. Silver agreed to this.

Mr. Coons, explaining the origin of the Elman concerts, said that Mr. Elman had offered a year of his time to give a series of concerts throughout the nation. This had been before the U.J.A. was decided upon. The money was to be divided between the J.D.C. and the Catholic and Protestant refugee committees. Since the J.D.C. was not equipped to handle such a project, an independent commercial agency was engaged to handle the tour. All the profits were being devoted to the refugees, with Mr. Elman receiving no payment for his services. Most of the communities had avidly welcomed Mr. Elman. The funds were now going into the U.J.A. insofar as the J.D.C. share was concerned.

Dr. Wise felt that it was necessary to avoid small projects which might irritate local communities. These were being rejected as much as possible. He referred to an offer made by the motion picture companies which would have involved sale of tickets in the various communities. This was turned down with appreciation for the spirit of the offer.

REGIONAL CONFERENCES

Dr. Silver raised a question as to the wisdom of a multiplicity of activities by the J.D.C. and U.P.A. independent of the U.J.A. In this connection he referred to the regional conferences planned by the J.D.C. as such. He did not question the right of either the J.D.C. or the U.P.A. to conduct such activities to stress its own program, but he did question the practical wisdom of the procedure. To his mind the important organization in 1939 was the United Jewish Appeal and everything should be done to center attention on its \$20,000,000 quota. With the J.D.C., the U.P.A. and the Council of Federations having endless regional conferences, an intolerable strain would be placed on local Jewish leadership. The J.D.C. was planning to hold eight regional conferences, while, so far as he could note, no regional conferences for the U.J.A. were being planned. He felt that all the other conferences should be set aside and that during the year some six conferences should be held specifically for the U.J.A.

Dr. Wise felt that the value of J.D.C. conferences for the U.J.A. was very great. Although the meetings were called by the J.D.C. all the institutions within the U.J.A. were referred to. He pointed out that in the recent J.D.C. conference held in Boston, speakers for the N.C.C. and U.P.A. as well as the J.D.C. had been heard.

But not under the auspices of the U.J.A., Dr. Silver remarked.

Referring to the conference to be held in Houston, Dr. Wise stated that in effect it would be a U.J.A. conference.

Mr. Coons declared that the J.D.C. was the last to establish regional conferences. It had found that people did not know much about the J.D.C. As a result of meetings organized with a great deal of effort, the message of the J.D.C. was now being carried everywhere. When the U.J.A. campaign was originally discussed, he thought it was to be a unification of fund-raising activities but that aside from this, each agency was to carry on its own work. The combined strength of the J.D.C. regional efforts, he continued, was being put behind the U.J.A. That is the keynote of the conferences. He thought the J.D.C. would lose a most valuable asset if the conferences were to be discarded or to be combined with any other cause.

Mr. Rosenwald stated that the people whose interest lies in Palestine are constantly having conferences, and that the J.D.C. was merely following the same procedure.

The major objective of the three organizations, Mr. Rosenberg said, is to make a great success of the U.J.A. campaign. If the business of the U.P.A. requires it to hold certain conferences and if the J.D.C. requires the holding of some, he was sure that Dr. Wise and Dr. Silver could resolve the difficulties involved and agree upon a satisfactory procedure.

Mr. Baerwald said that the idea of regional conferences of the J.D.C. did not originate in national headquarters but came from leaders out in the country. There had been great enthusiasm for the conferences and thousands of people had attended the various sessions. For the J.D.C. to abandon these conferences would be to let down the local people who were so interested in their continuance. He could not see how the J.D.C. could afford to let down these people just because there was a combination in fund-raising.

Dr. Wise added that he had discussed the matter with various people and had come to the conclusion that it would be a serious mistake, from the campaign standpoint, to discard these regional conferences.

Mr. Lamport asked if it would not be possible for the J.D.C., in the conferences it was calling, to say that they were under the auspices of the United Jewish Appeal. That, Mr. Coons pointed out, would be impossible, since the intention was to emphasize the individual identity of the J.D.C. Mr. Coons felt, furthermore, that it was too late to arrange effective U.J.A. conferences. When the J.D.C. invites people to its conferences it addresses them not as J.D.C. people but as leaders generally in the community, so that all elements are represented.

Mr. Rosenberg said that the success of the U.J.A. campaign lies in the idea that for the first time the whole country has a united appeal. There are Zionists who do not want to give to the J.D.C., he said, and there are J.D.C. people who did not want to give to the U.P.A. Fortunately the number of these on both sides was decreasing constantly. To make a success of the U.J.A. it is necessary to show a united front. That does not mean that each organization must submerge itself in the U.J.A. But in every way feasible, subject to the individual autonomies, the organizations should work together. He depended on Rabbis Wise and Silver to resolve all the difficulties. He did not think that any headway was being made by such discussion as was being held. It was for Messrs. Montor and Coons in their day-to-day work to solve the issues as they arose. This could be done if they were animated by a spirit of cooperation and ignored partisanship for their individual organizations.

Dr. Goldman said that he did not approve of the discontinuance of all conferences, but that there should be a reduction in their number. He understood what was behind the regional conferences. There was a possibility there might be no U.J.A. in 1940 and each organization wanted to keep its activities before the public. But if the number were reduced, and not eliminated, then there might be two or three regional conferences under the auspices of the U.J.A.

Mr. Montor felt that more than the subject of regional conferences was involved. What was at issue was the extent to which the J.D.C. and U.P.A. would continue their separate activities to such an extent to overshadow the U.J.A. itself. What he was interested in was the establishment by the Executive Committee of the U.J.A. of a general policy to be followed, whatever that policy might be.

Aside from regional conferences that the J.D.C. was holding, there would be special J.D.C. and U.P.A. field representatives making contacts with the community; separate J.D.C. and U.P.A. radio programs; separate J.D.C. and U.P.A. publicity departments would be maintained; separate literature would be issued, etc. The U.J.A. would be rarely, if ever, mentioned in all these independent activities. Was that desired?

Mr. Rosenberg commented that such a situation would be unfortunate.

Dr. Goldstein said that the U.P.A. had entered the partnership with the idea that although it was not required by the terms of the agreement, it seemed advisable to reduce the number of conferences it was holding and that the emphasis should be on the U.J.A. If the J.D.C. is to insist upon its separate activities, there is no alternative for the U.P.A. but to emulate its zeal.

Mr. Coons pointed out that the U.P.A. had been first to hold a national conference in Washington before the J.D.C. had held regional conferences anywhere.

Dr. Silver replied that this was the annual meeting of the U.P.A. at which officers were elected and work set up for the year.

Mr. Rosenberg declared that the U.P.A. national conference was a larger thing than any J.D.C. regional conference. It was natural that the J.D.C. should wish to keep its organization before the public. He felt however that the number of conferences should be reduced, with chief emphasis on the U.J.A. The U.P.A. had had a great national meeting with wide press reporting. The J.D.C. was interested in reaching a similar public.

Dr. Silver remarked that the J.D.C. had had its annual meeting, similar to the annual meeting of the U.P.a. Mr. Rosenberg observed that the J.D.C. meeting was a small one.

as to literature and the special field men of the J.D.C., Mr. Baerwald felt that people were eager for information and were glad to see representatives from head-quarters.

Dr. Wise did not believe that any special J.D.C. publicity program was contemplated. He felt that activities would have to be coordinated and that the publicity should bear upon the U.J.A.

Mr. Coons stated that the J.D.C. has an educational program. He did not think that it was intended that the J.D.C. was going out of business.

Dr. Wise inquired if it was intended to abandon The New Palestine as a publicity medium. Mr. Montor replied that the United Palestine Appeal had nothing to do with the management of The New Palestine but that it was the organ of the Zionist Organization of America. Dr. Silver pointed out that publicity now appearing in The New Palestine is for the U.J.A.

But the Zionist propaganda and literature continues, Dr. Wise stated.

Dr. Silver felt that right of way should be given to the new organization, the U.J.A., and that both the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. should curb their independent publicity activities.

Mr. Baerwald did not fully agree. Right of way certainly, but at the same time there were specific instances where special stimulation was necessary.

Dr. Wise said that in the actual operation of the campaign he would be guided by the opinions expressed. The U.J.A. cannot be a success unless all the bodies in it campaign properly before the American public. Some will be moved by the special appeals of the U.P.A., the J.D.C. or the N.C.C. We cannot disregard the need for keeping the individual units before the public.

Mr. Montor wanted a practical definition of the publicity program. If the J.D.C. issued a report on Poland, would it be distributed under the U.J.A. imprint or solely by the J.D.C.?

Dr. Wise answered that this would depend largely upon the intended recipients. If it were for the officers of the J.D.C., then it would be handled by the J.D.C. But he expected that all publicity about Poland would go through the U.J.A.

It was agreed that publicity should be channeled through the U.J.A.

BANKING PROCEDURE

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Lamport, it was agreed to ask Mr. Rosenberg to cooperate with Messrs. Lamport and Goldwasser in drawing up the necessary resolutions for the opening of bank accounts.

RATIFICATION OF LEASE

The Executive Committee voted to ratify the signing of a lease for the national headquarters of the U.J.A. at 342 Madison Avenue, which was originally signed individually by the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal.

The meeting adjourned at 11:20 P.M.

Mr. H. L. Lurie, Executive Director Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc. 185 West 48th St. New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Lurie:

Please pardon the long delay in answering your kind letter of January 31. I have been away from the city a good deal of the time and my correspondence has lagged.

I wish I were free to come to the Regional Conference in Boston on March 4th and 5th. Unfortunately I am scheduled to be elswhere on those days. It is quite possible that we shall hold an important meeting in New York on March 5th in connection with the United Jewish Appeal, and it will not be possible for me to I ave Cleveland on March 4th.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Jewish Appeal, some of us took up the question of the multiplicity of regional conferences being arranged by the JDC, the UPA, the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds and some other organizations, all practically appealing to the same group of community leaders, and all attacking by and large, the same problem - the oversess relief problem. Thus the JDC, I understand, is planning eight regional conferences, one held in Boston quite recently. While it is true that each organization has its own specific interests not entirely covered by the other organizations, and its own particular emphasis, it has appeared to many of up that the multiplicity of such conferences is "too much of a good thing," which and likely to tax our lay-leaders unnecessarily. It would have been logical for the United Jewish Appeal, at this time, to hold regional conferences throughout the country in behalf of the tremendously big task of raising Twenty Million Dollars, the largest sum every reised for overseas relief in the United States in any one year, yet, because of the projected regional conferences of other organisations, it was felt that this should not be done.

Mr. H. L. Lurie -2-2-9-39 I am wondering, my dear Mr. Lurie, whether some agreement cannot be reached between the three or four major organizations to reduce the number of regional conferences this year and to schedule them in such a way so that they will not come on top of each other. With all good wishes, I remain Very cordially yours, AHS: BK

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Ira M. Younker 115 Broadway New York City February 15, 1939

Mrs. Moses P. Epstein, National President Hadassah 1860 Broadway New York, N.Y.

My dear Mrs. Epstein:

Let me thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of the letter which you addressed to Mr. Montor.

I regret to say that the contents of it do not correspond with the understanding which we arrived at during our interview at the Commodore Rotel. The understanding was that the United Jewish Appeal would give you the names of the cities where campaigns are to be held within the next few months, and that you would request the Hadassah organizations to postpone their Youth Aliyah campaigns until a later time. I realize the difficulties which confront you, in the same way as I realize the difficulties which confront the Jewish National Fund in its independent fund-raising activities. Nevertheless, it is clear that the United Jewish Appeal, reaching out this year for the largest sum ever raised by American Jewry in a single year, and which, if successful, will not Palestine the largest sum of money that was ever raised for Palestine in any single year, must be given the right of way. Furthermore, we owe this obligation to the Joint Distribution Committee and to the National Co-Ordinating Committee, our co-partners in the United Jewish Appeal, who made definite concessions to us on the understanding that all other Zionist money-raising efforts would be definitely subordinated to the major campaign.

I would suggest that you discuss the matter further with Mr. Montor.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS: BK

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
OF B'NAI B'RITH
130 N. WELLS ST. SUITE 1602
PHONE FRANKLIN 2221

SIGMUND LIVINGSTON.

RICHARD E. GUTSTADT,

CHICAGO.

February 8th,

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I enclose herewith a memorandum from Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, dictated by phone to one of my secretaries, during my absence from Chicago. I shall be pleased to have your reaction to the situation which Smith here oreates.

Naturally, I recognize his great rabble-rousing possibilities. I would rather have him with us than against us. At the sametime, I do not want to go so far with him as to expose ourselves or our people. What is your judgment on this?

Richard E. Gutstadt

REG:ebf Encl: fore be certain that I will be glad to sit down with you when you are in Chicago.

Very sincerely yours,

Richard E. Sutstadt

Director

REG:ebf

I continue to run into people who say they have received confidential bulletins from the A.D.L. derogatory to me.

When I conferred with Mr. Gutstadt last time at the Congress Hotel, he indicated that such derogatory statements were based on fabrications according to his knowledge. This, of course, is the case.

In an address before the Advertising Club of N.Y.C., Mr. Lowell Thomas, President, I made a complete attack on the Coughlin position. I did the same thing yesterday before the American Legion Post at the Sherman Hotel.

Recently in Ohio I have uncovered a very vicious conspiracy on the part of my political foes to use the Jews as a football to hurt me.

In a personal conference with Rabbi Silver, I urged that he look into the matter and told him also that I would bring the details to the attention of the League.

These facts merely indicate the importance of a conference that will check this deliberate program which makes it necessary frequently for me to encounter the opposition of both Jews and anti-Semites.

It is a little too much to expect that I be asked to stand up against the vicious opposition of both Coughlinites and misguided Jews.

Dictated to S.F. by Mr. Gerald Smith, Blackstone Hotel. He left Tuesday, February 7th for N.Y., but will return to Chicago on the 16th. He is speaking before the Executive Club at the Sherman Hotel and has extended an invitation to Mr. Gutstadt and Mr. Livingstone to hear him speak at that time. He is leaving Chicago on the 18th.

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February 9, 1939

Dr. Richard E. Gutstadt, Director Anti-Defamation League 130 N. Wells St. Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Gutstadt:

With reference to your in uiry about Rev. Smith: He was with me some few weeks ago and during a three hour conversation sought to impress me with the fact that he at no time attacked the Jews, etc. It seems to me that it would be a simple matter to trace down his record. I recall that certain speeches of his appeared in print or were quoted in the newspapers. Perhaps some friends of yours in the South could procure that material for you. Rev. Smith may be innocent of the charges made against him. If he is, then certainly we should do our utmost to exonerate him. He can be very useful. I believe that he is anxious to receive financial backing to enable him to get on the radio again. This is just an impression of mine for he did not speak of it at all to me. I think that if he would go on the radio and strip the hide of that shyster in Detroit, it would be very helpful, for as a rabble-rouser, he has it all over that mealy-mouthed faker from Detroit. Jews, of course, should not undertake to finance him for two reasons: first, that any answer on the radio undertaken by Jews should be made by a Jew; secondly, Rev. Smith is one of the bitterest foes of President Roosevelt and his Administration and there is no reason why we should link up the expose of the Detroit faker with a partisan attack upon the present Administration.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS: BK

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD)
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)
For the Settlement in Palestine of Jews of Germany, Poland, Rumania and Other Landa

111 FIFTH AVE.

CABLE ADDRESS-PALFUND

February 17, 1939

NEW YORK CITY

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Executive Director Henry Montor Dr. Abba Hillel Silver The Temple Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Attached herewith is a report as of February 14th of the 1938 campaign of the United Palestine Appeal.

The national cash collections have been extraordinarily good.

Cordially yours.

Henry Montor

Executive Director

HM:FE

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Committee

NUMBER OF TRANS

REPORT ON 1988 CAMPAIGN ON THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL CAMPAIGN HELD FROM JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 51, 1988.

(As of FERRUARY 14, 1989)

INCOME:			
	PLEDGED	CASH COLLECTED	PLEDGES RECEIVABLE
Mational Campaign Greater New York Jewish Mational Pund (Gross: \$413,646.06) Youth Aliyah transferred by Hadassah direct to Palestine: \$493,561.61.	\$1,638,608.11 626,705.71* 524,995.89	\$1,264,927.97 450,000.00 324,995.89	\$378,680.14 176,705.71

	\$2,590,309.71	\$2,039,925.86	\$550,385.85
TOTAL INCOME		\$2	,039,923.86
	DISBURSEMENT	8	
ALLOCATIONS:			
Palestine Foundation Fund Palestine Emergency Fund	\$589,000,00 269,500,00	\$808,500.00	
Jowish Mational Fund Palestine Emergency Fund	\$539,000.00 269,500.00	808,500.00	
Misrachi Palestine Fund		60,000,00	
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS		\$1,677,000.00	
SERVICE PAYMENTS:			
Zionist Organisation of A Misrachi " "	9,800,00		
Poale Zion-Zeire Zion	9,800,00	78,600,00	
SPECIAL ALLOCATIONS:			
American Friends of the H President'r Comm-Politica			
Transportation of Refugee	The state of the s	29,500,00	
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		149,609.98	
CAMPAIGN ADVANCES:			
U.P.A. for 1939	\$27,254.61		
U.J.A. * 1989 Sundry Advances	5,164.76	36,484.91	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			,966,194.89
BALANCE IN BANK AS OF FEB	RUARY 14, 1989		78,728,97
ogross Pledges-H.Y.	\$780,670.78 108,965.07		
and the same of	\$626,705.71		

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

CAMPAIGN HELD JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 1938

(as of FERHUARY 14, 1959).

	ADOPTED	ACTUAL EXPENDITURES	
Payroll Printing Bultigraphing. Stationery and Supplies Telephone and Telegraph Pemt and Light Postage, Parcel Post and Express Carfares, Newspapers and Incidentals	\$77,442.06 1,750.00 2,500.00 1,250.00 5,500.00 3,186.00 5,000.00	\$68,494.98 1,549.66 1,921.97 872.48 4,968.56 2,598.80 4,235.38 925.65	
Rentals and Repairs	1,000,00 464.25 1,000,00 2,000,00 2,500,00 10,000,00	267.00 1,459.51 226.30 1,100.00 1,667.11 220.84 14,046.66	(a)
Pieldmen's Travel, Per Diem Expense Mational Conference Expenses Maintenance of Six Regional Bureaus Legal Foos	6,000.00 12,000.00 2,500.00 15,000.00	2,786,41	(b)
Tri State U.J.A. Expenses Discount on Hotes Payable Hewspaper Advertising	E	351.65 374.10 898.11	
0.60	147,692.51	\$149,609,98	

- (a). Traveling and Speakers Fees includes "Films" in the amount of \$1,352.63
- (b). Fieldmen's Travel, Per Diem expense includes payments to:

George Greenspum for removal of family to and from Chicago \$1,200.
Bernard Stone " " " Los Angeles, Cal. 1,100.

(c). Payments to Regional Offices:

New Jersey Region	213,503.09
West Coast Region	2,511.27
Midwest Region	3,084.02
Southwest Region	1,450,00
Seaboard Region	2,499,96
New England Region	\$2,501.18

Tewish National Fund of America

III FIFTH AVENUE

קרן קימת נישראל

NEW YORK

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President

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February 24, 1939.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver The Temple Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Dr. Silver:

Ben Gurion, when he was here recently, told me that he spoke to you just as he spoke to me about the urgency of raising a large sum of money for the J.N.F. by means of a loan here, which would enable the J.N.F. in Jerusalem to buy the considerable land areas available now which perhaps may not be available shortly. Mr. Ben Gurion discussed this matter before he left at the meeting of a small group at which Dr. Wise, Mr. Szold, Mr. Lipsky, Judge Rothenberg and I were present. He urged upon us to exercise every effort in that direction.

Since then Mr. Barratz and Skolnick have made the same urgent recommendations.

Needless to say, we have received from our Head Office in Jerusalem communications to the same effect.

At a meeting of our Board, held last night, it was decided to approve the idea of a million dollar loan issue, the term to be five years, the interest rate 4%, and amortization at the rate of 20% a year.

It was felt almost unanimously that the sum is realizable and that it would not require any great publicity stunts but a quiet approach to a relatively limited number of people who would be in a position to subscribe a thousand dollars or more each.

In my recent visit to Texas, I sounded out the possibilities informally and Iam inclined to believe that we could accomplish it without any high pressure. Furthermore, that the people who would lend the money to us would not do it at the expense of their contributions to the U.J.A.

I should very much like to have your reaction to this decision of our Board before we go further with it. May I hear from you at your earliest convenience?

DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN, President.



UNITED JEWISH APPEAL FOR REFUGEES AND OVERSEAS NEEDS

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver Rabbi Jonah B, Wise National Chairmen

Committee in Formation

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

> 342 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

February 24, 1939.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver The Temple Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Attached herewith is a list showing quota assigned by the United Jewish Appeal, quota accepted by the community either definitely or tentatively and the name of the person who has assumed responsibility for the community, or would be the next person to visit the community. This is a list of a selected group of cities.

Cordially yours,

Henry Montor

Executive Vice Chairman

HM: F encl.

R E P O R T - 1939 SHOWING ASSIGNED & ACCEPTED QUOTAS

CITY	QUOTA ASSIGNED BY UJA	GUOTA ACCEPTED BY COW.	TO BE VISITED NEXT BY
Birmingham, Ala,	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	Campaign Completed
Los Angeles, Calif	600,000		Isidor Coons
San Francisco, Calif.	450,000	Quota Tent. accepted	Isidor Coons
Bridgeport, Conn.	35,000.	15,000 (T)	Henry Montor
Hartford, Conn.	100,000	-	Henry Montor
New Haven, Conn.	85,000	50,000 (T)	Henry Montor
Washington, D. C.	350,000	200,000 (T) .	Henry Montor
Atlanta, Ga.	90,000	90,000	Henry Montor
Peoria, Ill.	20,000	(Recommended by leader)	S. Pereira Mendes
Springfield, Ill.	25,000	25,000	S. Pereira Mendes
Fort Wayne, Ind.	40,000		Maurice Klatch
Indianapolis, Ind.	100,000	80,000 (T)	Henry Montor
Terre Haute, Ind.	12,000	O - 1747	Maurice Klatch
Des Moines, Ia.	45,000	(a/c) 25,000 (a/c)	Rabbi Jonah B. Wise
Louisville, Ky.	65,000	Allocation made 67,000 (a/c)	Campaign Completed
New Orleans, La.	100,000	Allocation made 60,000 - 70,000 (T)	Henry Montor
Baltimore, Md.	500,000	-	Isidor Coons
Boston, Mass	600,000	520,000 V	
Springfield, Mass	45,000	40,000 (T)	
Worcester, Mass	50,000	40,000	
Detroit, Mich.	600,000	430,000	
Minneapolis, Minn.	100,000	150,000	
St. Paul, Minn.	60,000	(Total Federation Goal) 70,000 (T)	
ensas City, Mo.	125,000	_	
t. Louis, Mo.	4001000	350,000 (T)(Min)	Isidor Coons
omaha, Neb.	50,000	-	Henry Montor
tlentic City, N.J.	50,000	15,043 (a/c) Allocation made Possibility of Add*1 Spring Appeal	Henry Montor
		Vobest	

WF / 1 -0-			
CITY / /	QUOTA ASSIGNED BY UJA	QUOTA ACCEPTED BY COM.	TO BE VISITED NEXT BY
Jersey City, N. J.	\$ 50,000	\$ 37,500	Campaign Completed
Newark, N. J.	600,000	Allocation Made	Henry Montor
Paterson, N. J.	60,000	-	Albert J. Amateau
Albany, N. Y.	75,000	60,000 - 75,000	H. Lee Goldby
Buffalo, N. Y.	150,000	58,000 (a/c) Allocation Made Possibility of Emerg. Campaign	Isidor Coons
Syracuse, N. Y.	60,000	Quota Tent. accepted	
Utica, N. Y.	60,000	Leaders consider quota excessive	
Greensboro, N. C.	30,000	-	M. Robert Herman
Akron, Ohio	40,000	-	Abram Magida
Centon, Ohio	32,000		Dr. Abba Hillel Silv
Cleveland, Ohio	600,000		Dr. Abba Hillel Silv
Columbus, Ohio	82,500 KH	S - William	Isidor Coons Henry Montor
Oklahoma City	40,000	5 - 60	Baruch Braunstein
Portland, Ore.	75,000	9) - 1	Louis J. Platt
Allentown, Pa.	35,000	-	M. Robert Herman
Harrisburg, Pa.	40,000	-	Abram Magida
Lancaster, Pa.	20,000	16,000 (Min.)	Abram Magida
Reading, Pa.	25,000	-	M. Robert Herman
Scranton, Pa.	40,000	-	M. Robert Herman
Wilkes Barre, Pa.	30,000		Abram Magida
York, Pa.	18,000	Quota Tent. accepted	M. Robert Herman
Pittsburgh, Pa.	400,000	275,000 (T)	Henry Montor
Nashville, Tenn.	35,000		Henry Montor
Beaumont, Texas	12,000	20,000	
Dallas, Texas	65,000	40,000 Allocation made Will hold emergency Appe	Isidor Coons

45.61	-3	m.	
CITY	QUOTA ASSIGNED BY UJA	QUOTA ACCEPTED BY COM.	TO BE VISITED NEXT BY
Fort Worth, Texas	\$ 25,000	-	Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
Galveston, Texas	20,000	-	Baruch Braunstein
Houston, Texas	100,000	80,000 - 90,000	Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
San Antonio, Texas	35,000	**	Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
Norfolk, Va.	30,000	Leaders believe quota excessive	Dr. Israel Goldstein
Richmond, Va.	75,000	-	M. Robert Herman
Seattle, Wash.	65,000	40,000 - 50,000	Maurice Platt
Milwankee, Wis.	125,000 (\$200,000 suggested by H.M. to leaders)	120,000 (T)	B. J. Jacobson Henry Montor





STATEMENT OF MR. ISIDOR COONS REGARDING THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

TO: Joint Distribution Committee Officers of United Jewish Appeal

Mr. Montor met with Mr. Coons on March 3 to review the progress of the United Jewish Appeal to date and to consider that which must be done between now and July 1st, which represents the Spring rhase of the campaign.

Mr. Coons stated that he believed a minimum of \$11,000,000 would be raised in gross pledges by the end of the Spring period. This Jas on the basis of a minimum estimate of \$6,000,000 from New York City, a possible minimum of \$1,500,000 from Chicago, and an average of \$300,000 each from the cities of Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco, making a total for these cities of \$2,100,000. We estimate the smaller communities in the aggregate will contribute during the Spring phase not less than \$1,400,000. This total of \$11,000,000 will represent approximately 70% of the total amount to be raised in 1939 and on this basis we can probably anticipate a minimum of \$16,000,000 for the year, which is a conservative estimate. Mr. Coons recognizes Newark as a problem city and has already invited the cooperation of Rabbi Jonah B. Wise and Mr. Paul Baerwald to persuade Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld to give large individual contributions, as if this is not done, Newark will probably not contribute more than \$75,000 maximum to the U.J.A.

Mr. Coons stated that he has personally visited and secured definite and acceptable commitments for participation in the U.J.A. for the following major cities; Boston which has accepted a quota of \$520,000 and which in 1938 contributed to the three agencies a total of \$118,500; and St. Louis which has accepted a quota of \$350,000 to \$400,000 and which contributed \$115,000 in 1938. Mr. Coons plans to visit San Francisco and Los Angeles on a Western trip for which he will leave on March 9. Mr. Coons has accepted the assignment for Baltimore and is working on it. It may be that Baltimore will not participate in the Spring of this year, and if they decide locally not to participate, we will not be able to do much about it although it is definite that Baltimore will participate in the 1939 campaign.

He further reported that he paid a cooperative visit to Detroit where Mr. Montor had secured a commitment for a gross quota for the U.J.A. of \$530,000 with an assured minimum of \$428,000. Mr. Coons stated that he has also visited and secured favorable responses from the cities of Indianapolis, Columbus, Kansas City, and that on his ensuing tour, he will visit Houston, El Paso, San Diego, Oakland, Portland, and Seattle, for the exclusive purpose of securing appropriate commitments for the Spring campaign.

Mr. Coons stated that he continues to recognize the autonomy of the New York City campaign as a unit independent of the national campaign, and that he regrets that at meetings of U.J.A. officers and members of the Board, this suggestion is not presented in its complete form with a knowledge that we all have that a number of officers are uninformed. Mr. Coons stated he believed that the issue at stake is a lack of so-called parity in matching officer for officer in the New York City campaign and he further stated that he was glad this parity in all officers in the national campaign had been brought up in preliminary discussions with Mr. Montor, because he did not believe that as a matter of fundamental fund-raising, it was important one way or another whether a name appeared on stationery, in literature and in general publicity.

Mr. Coons stated that he hopes the J.D.C. as a participant of this organization will continue to support fully the principle that the New York City campaign is autonomous; that he understands that when the J.D.C. and the other participating organizations agreed that the New York Federation fund-raising forces should take over this job, they were obviously expected to assume complete responsibility for organization and success and that he assumes that they are organizing in accordance with their best principles and practices in order to make that success possible.

He further stated that he believes that the New York City campaign, in the same manner as any other community, is privileged to invite and even command the cooperation of the national organization for the success of the effort in New York City. Mr. Coons stated that the J.D.C. has through him placed its entire resources behind the U.J.A. and while exception was taken at a meeting of the Executive Committee to the J.D.C. continuing with its regional program, the continuance of this program is, in Mr. Coons' opinion, of vital importance for the advancement of the U.J.A., as through this program we are able to reach in a definite and helpful way all community leaders and urge them to give the fullest powers at their command to support the U.J.A.

Mr. Coons stated further that the Junior Division of the J.D.C. is to function this year practically exclusively as a part of the U.J.A., and that arrangements have again been made with the Central Relief Committee to give its fullest support in orthodox circles.

On the basis of what the J.D.C. has done and without urge, outside of its own circles, Mr. Coons views with regret that the problem of the J.N.F. channeling monies into the U.J.A. has not been settled as of March 3 and he regrets furthermore that the Hadassah through its Youth Aliyah movement, despite conversations, is continuing to hold campaigns in a number of communities, large and small, and in the small communities is, through the merits and emotional nature of its appeal, securing larger sums than the U.J.A. can probably secure.

Mr. Coons noted that as of March 3 the participating agencies of the U.J.A. have channelized the following amounts into the common treasury of the U.J.A.:

J.D.C. \$167,288. U.P.A. \$82,828. N.C.C. \$63,150.

Mr. Coons further stated that insofar as he knows or can discern, the N.C.C. including Mr. William Rosenwald, its President, is giving its full strength for the advancement of the U.J.A. The N.C.C. has been responsive to every suggestion that we have made for cooperative effort, has agreed that all monies received by it from any sources from January 1 to December 31 be made available to the common treasury, and has made almost completely available the services of its Director of Fund-Raising, Mr. S. Bert Jacobson.

Mr. Coons views with regret the results of the Publicity Department of the U.J.A. to date, as reflected by the clippings he has received. These clippings, although they may not be complete as of this date, show no coverage of the Anglo-Jewish press, and none for the Yiddish press. There may be other ways to judge the publicity coverage through the press but Mr. Coons said that he knows of no other way except by clippings which he receives. Mr. Coons recognizes the quality of the Speakers Bureau manual and local campaign Publicity Manual even though these are routine matters. He also recognizes arrangements having been made to utilize the radio through the hours previously allotted for the Message of Israel, through the courtesy of Rabbi Jonah B. Wise.

With full appreciation for what has been accomplished by the Publicity Department, Mr. Coons continues to regard the publicity efforts to date for a campaign of these proportions as inadequate and certainly not up to the standards enjoyed by the J.D.C. in its campaigns in previous years.

Mr. Coons recognizes with appreciation the splendid services which a number of expert field directors are giving to the communities, thereby making it possible for these communities to raise a much larger sum of money than it has ever been possible in the past and he believes it is a most valuable contribution of the national campaign to the communities.

He stated that he has reviewed the field status up to this point and is exceedingly concerned with the lack of commitments at this stage when campaigns should be getting under way. He raised the question as to whether or not we should face this problem squarely and either eliminate men who have not demonstrated their ability to do an adequate field job, or take steps to do their jobs for them if they must be retained on our payroll. He sees no reason why communities should be sacrificed for the sake of any man and he knows of no time in any national campaign in the past where so many men have been employed at such tremendous expense. After his return from his Western trip, Mr. Coons will concern himself personally with this problem so that some definite action may be taken.

It has been brought to the attention of the officers, the Executive Vice-Chairmen of the U.J.A. that the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds has issued information on financial budgets to their regional officers and constituent members, setting forth erroneous high figures for the cost of raising money in the past on the part of the national overseas agencies and stating that it is important that members of the Welfare Fund movement now give consideration to increasing the budget of the Council. It is pointed out by the Council that their income through Foundations in the past has been materially reduced and their expenses materially increased. At the same time, the Council urges the U.J.A. in response to a mandate which they created at their Baltimore meeting to find ways and means to cooperate in the field and for a regional set-up. Messrs. Lurie and Rabinoff have had two meetings with Messrs. Coons and Montor on this subject and while we have agreed to exchange ideas and meet at some points, Mr. Coons recommends heartily that we proceed very, very carefully in this matter.

To allay suspicions that the Council seeks to build itself at the expense of our agencies, they particularly stress in the bulletins to which I have referred that the cost of raising monies by the national agencies has been reduced because they, the Council, has established welfare funds. Mr. Coons cannot agree with this conclusion because the Council has not, to his knowledge, during its existence thus far provided field service, campaign direction, or speakers to the Welfare Fund communities to which they refer.

The U.J.A. is fortunate in having a number of volunteer and fee speakers who are covering the country in advance of the campaigns and creating an atmosphere where information regarding the overseas situation and refugees in this country is completely discussed. We believe that while considerable expense is being incurred in this direction, it will be a contributing factor to the success of the campaign.

It will not and cannot nor will anything that we can do from national headquarters by direct mail, by publicity or in any other way, substitute for the necessity of dealing with the leaders within the community itself if we are to secure the type of commitment which we must have for raising \$20,000,000. That is the problem and

duty of the field force of the U.J.A. Mr. Coons further stated that while it is well to have an adequate national headquarters force, it must be understood that this is for the purposes of service only and nothing further can be expected of it.

The preliminary acceptances to the Governor Lehman meeting are in Mr. Coons' opinion favorable but not significant in relation to the sums of money from individuals accepting outside of New York City. Some way will have to be found for officers of the U.J.A. to assist Governor Lehman in establishing a suitable follow-up in order to insure a larger and more representative attendance. It is Mr. Coons' belief that Governor Lehman will not send out any follow-up letters.

IC:J



After two months of operation we do not find the country responding to the United Jewish Appeal in the terms of generosity that had been hoped for. When the \$20,000,000 unified drive was decided upon, it was assumed that communities would be prepared to bear their share of the responsibility with that same earnestness with which the national leadership had adopted the unprecedented goal.

Aside from the fear of local leaders of the larger quotas asked for by the national office and aside from the still lacking indication that individual Jews will give on a new basis, one of the reasons for the slow response is to be found in the national headquarters and leadership.

\$20,000,000 cannot be raised through an ukase from a central headquarters. In actuality, the J.D.C., U.P.A. and N.C.C. raised between them in 1938 something over \$7,000,000. Approximately three times that amount is not only being asked in 1939 but actually expected. The money can be obtained only if the national leadership shares with the local leaders in the responsibility for getting the new kind of response required.

It was assumed when the negotiations were held in December, 1938 that unusual forces would be brought to bear on the campaign. It was agreed that the powerful influence and prestige of men like Henry Ittleson and Albert Lasker and similar individuals would be at the disposal of the campaign, not merely for counsel but active cooperation in persuading individual donors to lift the level of giving. That type of help has, thus far, been absent. The directors of the campaign have had to content themselves, in the main, with the normal techniques of campaigning, involving pressure for the acceptance of quotas, assistance in speakers for functions and aid in literature and similar campaign devices. Economic pressure, social influence, personal friendship are the factors which will mean the difference between a successful and unsuccessful campaign. To my mind, the responsibility of national headquarters has not ended when a quota, especially the ones asked by the U.J.A., has been adopted. From that point on, unparalleled cooperation must be given to the community to enable it to reach and influence its potential big givers.

For various reasons, the United Jewish Appeal, it seems to me, has not yet inflamed the imagination of this country. That is due to the absence of the supernormal pressure and also to the fact that, for reasons good or bad, our publicity and promotion has had to be quiet and reticent instead of vigorous and dynamic.

But aside from that we have not truly impressed ourselves on the country as the great UNITED JEWISH APPEAL. Although our agencies comprise the major activities for Europe, Palestine and America, there are numerous other agencies which have not only not curtailed but actually enlarged their activities in the current year.

Mr. Coons has referred to the activities of the Jewish National Fund and Hadassah. It needs to be recalled that it was agreed that the traditional activities of the Jewish National Fund, involving small sums essentially, were to be continued in 1939. The pledge of the J.N.F. to stop its large campaign projects is being adhered to. Wherever because of local zealousness certain infractions occur, the J.N.F. headquarters immediately cooperate to stop them. It is inevitable that in an organization with a history of over thirty-five years certain practises should persevere since they cannot be halted abruptly. But the J.N.F. is anxious that everything be done to raise the maximum sum through the U.J.A. In certain instances Welfare Fund campaigns are making allotments to the Jewish National Fund. These, of course, revert to the U.J.A. in their entirety.

That the Hadassah is not and never has been within the framework of the United Palestine Appeal was always made clear and understood. We have tried to secure the cooperation of this organization as we would that of any other unit to reduce the competitiveness of campaigning. Last week I met with Mrs. de Sola Pool and Mrs. S. J. Rosensohn in the Hadassah offices to urge close cooperation. The most that these women were willing to do was to promise to call upon all their chapters to cooperate in local U.J.A. drives and also to consider individual cases of friction called to the attention of the national Hadassah office by the national U.J.A. office. The Hadassah people made it clear that they could not do more since they had their own obligations, which were not included in the U.J.A., and that they were engaged in year-round activities which they did not designate as campaigns. The position taken by the women was that the U.P.A. (considering me a representative of the U.P.A.) was the chief objector to the Youth Aliyah activities, whereas the J.D.C. people were most helpful and cooperative. In fact, the Hadassah women said, it is J.D.C. leaders, men and women, who frequently take the responsibility for Youth Aliyah campaigns. Why then does the U.P.A. keep on hammering at the necessity of keeping Youth Aliyah campaigns within certain limits? At least the U.P.A. should be as cooperative in spirit as the J.D.C. is, I was told. All that I could say was that the U.J.A., as the greatest drive in American Jewish history, had the right to call on all sections of the community to cooperate and, to every extent possible, to postpone or accelerate campaigns to avoid conflict with great U.J.A. drives.

The fact is, however, that the U.J.A. has other sources of concern. In the first place, Ort, which derived its largest strength previously from the J.D.C., is going out for the biggest quota in its history. Moreover, Mr. George Backer, widely known as an officer of the J.D.C., heads that Ort drive. His prestige is responsible for the desire of many communities to enlarge the allotments to the Ort, because for some years the J.D.C. itself has been stressing the importance of Ort. In addition, there is the enlarged campaign of Hias, and also of the Polish Committee Appeal.

When the agreement was first discussed and adopted, it was believed that the \$2,000,000 or \$2,500,000 intended for the N.C.C. would cover all the obligations. But in fact, supplementary fund-raising is being done throughout the country = not merely for the maintenance of refugees, which is proper and necessary, but for the servicing locally of N.C.C. responsibilities. The last meeting of the U.J.A. Executive Committee approved that course. But in considering the many sources of competition this item must be kept in mind. And now, a campaign has been announced under the leadership of Clarence Pickett to provide for 10,000 or 20,000 German refugee children in the United States. Surely that will be as great a source of competition, if not greater than Hadassah's Youth Aliyah campaign.

These various items are being cited - not to diminish the value of any of these other campaigns, even though admittedly they are relatively negligible in importance - but to show that the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs has the handicap of not being recognized as the one and only great drive to meet the various aspects of relief and rehabilitation, settlement in Palestine and refugee adjustment in the United States.

It is my impression at this date - unless signs improve - that we will not raise the full \$20,000,000. Gifts have not yet been gauged to that target.

First, new influences of financial strength have not/been available. The officers of the United Palestine Appeal and of the Joint Distribution Committee have done the most that could be expected of them. Rabbi Silver has accepted virtually every call made upon him from the communities to help in the raising of funds. This has also been true of Rabbi Jonah B. Wise whose counsel has always been available and who has through phone calls, letters and personal contacts, kept himself

constantly in the campaign for funds. On the U.P.A. side, Arthur Lamport has not only helped in office procedures but has gone to every community, large or small, to which he was asked by the campaign department to go = and this has been often. Such men as Rabbi Solomon Goldman, Rabbi Israel Goldstein, Rabbi Irving Miller, Judge Morris Rothenberg and Rabbi Barnett Brickner have visited various communities or indicated their readiness to go wherever called. A special word of praise should go to Mr. William Rosenwald, who has been always available for the helpfulness which he alone could provide. Anything asked of him was done. And Mr. Edward Warburg is another of the campaign officers whose help has been valuable.

The Zionist Organization of America is giving its wholehearted cooperation to the campaign. Instructions have gone forward to the presidents of Zionist districts to put their full force behind local campaigns. The New Palestine, Z.O.A. organ, has consistently given large space to the U.J.A. as well as firm editorial support. Various officers of the Z.O.A. as well as of the U.P.A. have proffered their support to the U.J.A. and it has been used and will be used to an even greater extent in the coming months.

Secondly: the field staff of the U.J.A. has not been completely of the calibre adapted to a \$20,000,000 campaign. Each of them is doing his best but the imagination of some of them and the personalities of others are not equipped for the kind of pressure that goes with the present drive. It is, of course, easy from a chair in New York to criticize a field man on the scene of operations who may be dealing with problems which no one in New York can realize. But with this reservation in mind, it can be said that not all the field men, who are in the greatest number of cases the major representatives of the United Jewish Appeal to the community, are of first class calibre. The men employed by both the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. had to be employed in the U.J.A. If observations are to be made on any of them it must be on the basis of their merits and not on the ground of whether they were formerly employees of one organization or another.

Robert Herman was selected to direct the field staff. It is his responsibility to see that they move quickly and function effectively. But in the final analysis it will be the responsibility of the Executive Vice-Chairmen to see whether these men have done their utmost. The field man who doesn't grasp the unusual nature of this year's campaign, who doesn't have the capacity to convince communities and leaders to take larger quotas and to help them raise these quotas should not be retained on the staff. Labels do not concern me. The best methods of raising \$20,000,000 do. It is my impression that a large number of the men have not made their personalities adequately felt in the communities, particularly when it is remembered that the larger cities are under the supervision of Mr. Coons and myself.

Thirdly: I have found an indication of the trend of the campaign from those cities which I have visited or with which I have had contact: not only from among the 13 major cities divided between Mr. Coons and myself but from other communities which I have kept a special eye on.

Pittsburgh has been one of my cities. After visiting it and establishing contact with the leaders and particularly with Oliver Kaufmann, Chairman, a quota was accepted. The U.J.A. had asked \$400,000. The community had not thought in those terms. The last word is that a quota of \$430,000 total has been adopted, with \$260,000 for the U.J.A. In addition, a non-sectarian campaign for \$75,000 or \$100,000 is being launched, the total amount to go to the U.J.A. I assigned High Saltpeter, one of our field men, to conduct the Pittsburgh campaign. This is the first time in years that Pittsburgh has consented to an outside director, which it has badly needed.

Detroit was another city with which I established contact. A quota of \$600,000 was originally asked. At a meeting which I attended with the Budget Committee, with the stimulating help of Mr. Edward Warburg, the figure of \$530,000 for the U.J.A. was considered. At a subsequent meeting of the Budget Committee this was officially reduced to \$430,000, with the effort to be made, however, to reach the \$530,000 goal. Detroit felt that its community would be discouraged by a seemingly unattainable goal. Last year it provided some \$160,000 for the three agencies in the U.J.A.

Another community in my jurisdiction is Newark. The quota of \$600,000 was assigned to it. But we recognize how almost unattainable that goal is in the light of the past giving history of the city. Last year the J.D.C. and U.P.A. received \$48,000 from the town. In line with our efforts to cooperate with each city, we have been working on getting a chairman on the suggestion of the local people. They asked for Abraham Lichtman. Mr. Rosenwald invited him to lunch but after making the date, Mr. Lichtman failed to appear, owing to the sudden illness of his wife. The effort to contact him will continue. For some weeks Rabbi Jonah Wise has been after Mr. Louis Bamberger, largest giver in Newark. Rabbi Wise obtained from Mr. Bamberger consent for some function of potential big givers which he would sponsor or attend. At Rabbi Wise's suggestion, I telephoned Mr. Bamberger yesterday and made a tentative appointment to see him in Newark on Monday to help plan his cooperation. We must put a U.J.A. field man, or even two, at the disposal of the Newark executive director, for only through such extraordinary pressure from all sides can lethargic Newark Jewry be aroused.

The Cleveland situation is, of course, in the hands of Dr. Silver, who has indicated to me that the action of Detroit and Pittsburgh will naturally have an effect on the kind of quota adopted by Cleveland. Dr. Silver is scheduled to address a number of campaign opening functions and to meet with potential big givers in such cities as Boston, Detroit, St. Louis, Indianapolis, San Antonio, Fort Worth, Scranton, etc.

In the past few weeks I visited Washington, Atlantic City, Bridgeport and New Haven. In the case of Washington, I not only met with the local people but saw Mr. Bugene Meyer, who is now taking an interest in the campaign. I met with the officers of the Zionist District in Atlantic City, numbering about a thousand members. This influential group is prepared to take responsibility for a spring supplementary U.J.A. campaign. I also met with the Federation President who is opposed to a spring supplementary drive, although the U.J.A. received only \$15,000 from some \$52,000 raised in November, 1938. But because of the past history of negligence in this community we must be prepared to cooperate with the Zionist group to have a spring drive especially for the U.J.A., unless the Federation will itself assume responsibility for the drive. We are carrying out several suggestions broached to the Bridgeport community to make it give in proportion to its Jewish population. New Haven, which gave \$32,000 in 1938 accepted a quota of \$65,000 for the U.J.A. alone out of a total for the Welfare Fund of \$88,000. Some of the community leaders had felt previously that an all-over quota of \$60,000 was the maximum they could adopt.

In the next two weeks I shall visit Atlanta, Ga., Nashville, Tenn., New Orleans, Omaha, Indianapolis and Columbus, to meet with individual leaders and quota committees for the purpose of bolstering our quota requests. In most instances we have already been told that the assigned quotas are excessive.

Fourthly: the Lehman meeting. To my mind this is the most important single incident of the campaign. The meeting at Governor Lehman's home on April 2nd, originally scheduled for March 5th, should serve the purpose of determining what big gifts may be expected to set the tone for the larger Welfare Fund communities. It should also impress on these men, many of whom do not ordinarily identify themselves with their local campaign leadership, the importance of raising the community quotas.

The attendance report for those outside New York City is quite satisfactory at this point. I believe that a follow-up will be necessary, in the name of someone like Albert D. Lasker, for those who have indicated they will not come, without giving an acceptable reason. The help of Mr. Ittleson would be very important too in impressing upon the invitees the value of their presence at the April 2nd meeting.

Aside from the Lehman meeting, there are two primary things that must be done at this stage:

The national officers of all ranks must be made to feel that the campaign is not succeeding to the extent of the hopes they had when negotiations for the unified drive were in progress; and the personal pressure, of visits to the community, of telephone calls, of personal contact must be brought into play.

The field men should be strengthened or replaced where necessary. We have sufficient staff, both in national headquarters and in the field, to make these adjustments possible. I am sorry to note, however, that in some instances I am made to feel the continued existence of a spirit which I hoped was eliminated automatically on January 1st. There is still an effort made to identify a field man as J.D.C. or U.P.A. This can only be bad for the morale of all concerned. In my own estimate of Mr. Herman, who was formerly with the J.D.C., I have regard for him as a person and not because of any previous association. That attitude, I trust, will be taken toward all those employed by the United Jewish Appeal, so that if any criticism is to be voiced or suggestions made it should be to an individual and not to someone formerly connected with the J.D.C. or U.P.A.

Mr. Coons has made certain criticism with regard to the Publicity Department. Most of it, I believe, is unwarranted. One cannot let two months go by without constant counsel with the Publicity Department and then in a total review issue a condemnation for work for which ultimately not the Publicity Department but we are responsible.

It is my conception of the office of Executive Vice-Chairmen that we are held responsible for everything in the campaign: whether it concerns publicity, the direction of the field staff or any other phase of raising \$20,000,000. We distribute the tasks but we must answer finally for them. To my mind the Executive Vice-Chairmen have not met with sufficient frequency with all the heads of departments, to review what they have done, to censure acts of commission or omission and to give general guidance as to the future.

The work of the Publicity Department illustrates some of the difficulties under which the U.J.A. as a whole has been operating. That work has been hedged about with restrictions under which no normal campaign can operate. We agreed at the beginning that varying policies of the organizations involved required their consent for publicity. Mr. Coons turned over to Mr. Belth, publicity director of the J.D.C., responsibility for taking up with the U.J.A. publicity director the merit of individual pieces of literature and the substance of publicity stories. Mr. Belth, being occupied with his own affairs, held up literature and stories for days and sometimes even weeks before giving his approval, without which the U.J.A. publicity director could not operate. Today some three or four individual pieces of literature will have been completed. If they have not appeared before this, it has been because of delays elsewhere and not the fault of the U.J.A. publicity director.

The U.J.A. is hedged about by the inability to refer to a \$20,000,000 quota in the press. A story on officers was delayed for a long time. Contacts originally made by the publicity department for broadcasts over the three national broadcasting chains were allowed to lapse because of counter-instructions received by the publicity

department. The Executive Vice-Chairmen must consider it their function to guide the publicity department before and not merely criticize after. A six-month program was decided upon, but even within the range of that program there are so many restrictions that the tremendous drive which the U.J.A. needed in the press, over the radio and in other channels is not complete.

We agreed from the beginning that raising \$20,000,000 required the cooperation of all: national headquarters, the national and local leadership and the field representatives. Insofar as the effectiveness of the national office is concerned, it would be strengthened if regular meetings were held with the responsible executives and constant pressure brought to bear on every phase of the campaign that needs improvement or change.

As a final comment I should like to express appreciation of the fine spirit of harmony and cooperation which exists between the members of the staff of the United Jewish Appeal. There is evident a keen desire of all concerned to help to the utmost. I would like particularly to compliment Miss Rubenstein, who has served as liaison between Mr. Coons and myself, for her competence and devotion.



ABSTRACT OF ADDRESS DELIVERED BY RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER AT THE TEMPLE, ANSEL ROAD AND EAST 105TH STREET ON SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1939

"THE TRIUMPH OF THE WICKED IS SHORT"

Purim underscores the ancient wisdom contained in the verse "The triumph of the wicked is but short, and the mirth of the ungodly is but for a moment." The defeat of the enemy of Israel in ancient Persia brings a message of hope to our persecuted Jewish communities today. Haman decreed doom for Israel, and even fixed a day for their total destruction. But it was Haman who was destroyed and not Israel.

Haman was the first unscrupulous schemer who tried to arouse hatred against a minority by calling attention to the cultural and spiritual differences which characterized that minority and which he wishes men to believe was hostile and hurtful to the rest of the country. All minorities have thus been victimized in history. The early Christians in the Roman Empire were branded as disloyal enemies of the state and atheists. They were charged with incendiarism, with cannibalism and incest. The Church Fathers had to defend Christians against the oft-repeated charges that all the disasters which overtook the Roman Empire were due to Christians, and in later times, to the fact that the Romans had ceased to worthip their own gods and had turned to the worship of the oriental god of the Christians. All you need to do is to substitute the word "Nazis" for "Romans", and "Jews" for "Christians", and ancient history becomes present-day narrative.

The confidence of Israel in these dark hours today derives from the same source as in the days of Mordecai and Esther - faith in God and loyalty to the things of God. It is only through faith, and in the name of God that the tyrannies of our day can be successfully fought. If democracy and liberalism will rediscover their religious inspiration, they will reconquer the world. Secular liberalism is doomed. So is every appeal for social justice in the name of statistics or class struggle or any materialistic philosophy of history.

Jews and non-Jews alike must realize that the crisis of our day is essentially a spiritual one, and the victory belongs to those whose weapons will be taken from the armory of God.

CAMPAIGN HEID FROM JANUARY 1, TO DECRMER 31, 1938 (AS OF MARCH 16, 1939)

INCOME :					
	PIEI	XED	C	ASH COLLECTED	PLEDGES RECTIVABLE
Hational Campaign Greater New York Jewish Hational Fund		243.17 274.37 *	\$1,	328,722.96 450,000.00 324,995.69	\$261,520.21 176,274.37
(Gross: \$413,646.06) Youth Aliyah transferred		_		_	
by Hadassah direct to Palestine:- \$493,881.61	-	\$2,541,513.43		,105,718,85	\$437,794.58
TOTAL CASE COLLECTED				\$2	,103,718.85
		DISSURS	RIDGETS		
ALLOCATIONS:					
Palestine Foundation Fun Palestine Emergency Fund		\$559,000 279,500		\$838,500.00	
Jowish National Fund Palestine Emergency Fund		\$559,000 279,500		838,500,00	
Misrachi Palestine Fund				60,000,00	
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS				.\$1,737,000.00	
SERVICE PAYMENTS:					
Zionist Organization of America Hisrachi Organization of America Poale Zion-Zeire Zion		\$ 54,000 9,800 9,800	0.00	75,600,00	
SPECIAL ALLOCATIONS:					
American Friends-Hebrew University President's Comm. Political Refugees Transportation of Refugees		\$ 25,000 4,000 500		29,500,00	
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.				. 149,664.43*	
CAMPAIGN ADVANCES:					
U.F.A. for 1939 U.J.A. " 1939		\$ 49,010		60,141,35	
TOTAL CASE DISBURSEMENTS					02,049,905.78
BALANCE IN BANK AS OF MAI	RCH 15, 1939				\$ 53,813.07
* Gross Pledges-N.Y.	732,115.41 105,889.04				
Het (as above)	626,274.37				

^{**} Itomized on attached sheet

ITEMIZED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES OF 1936 U.P.A. CAMPAION

CAMPAIGH HELD JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 1938

(AS OF MARCH 16, 1939)

	ADOPTED	ACTUAL EXPENDITURES
Pieldmen's Travel, Per Diem Expense Hational Conference Expenses Haintenance of Six Regional Bureaus Legal Pees Tri State U.J.A. Expenses Discount on Hotes Payable Hewspaper Advertising	1,750.00 2,500.00 1,250.00 3,500.00 3,186.00 5,000.00 600.00 1,000.00 464.25 1,000.00 2,000.00 2,500.00 12,000.00 2,500.00 12,000.00	\$68,459,38 1,549,66 1,921,97 872,46 4,977,26 2,598,80 4,235,38 925,65 286,50 1,459,51 226,30 1,200,00 1,667,11 220,84 14,008,46 (a) 5,643,91 21,047,90**(b) 2,736,41 13,603,09**(c) 500,00 351,63 374,10 896,11
G/69/09	47,692.51	\$149,664,43

- (a). Traveling and Speakers Fees includes "Films" in the amount of \$1,552.63
- (b). Fieldmen's Travel, Per Diem Expense includes payments to:

George Greenspun for removal of family to and from Chicago- \$1,200.00 Bernard Stone " " " to Los Angeles, Cal. 1,100.00

(c). Payments to hegianal Offices:

\$2,501.18
2,499.96
1,450,00
8,084.02
2,511,27
1,456,66

\$13,503,09

REPORT OF INCOME AND DISBURGEMENTS

UNITED PALESTINE APPRAL FOR 1989

FROM JAMUARY 1, 1939 TO MARCH 16, 1939.

INCOME

United Jewish Appeal - 1939 Jowish National Pund - 1939		\$175,000.00 83,946.03	
(Gross: \$100,404.96) Advanced to U.P.A. for 1939		49,018.67	
TOTAL DICORE	•••••		\$307,964.70
DISBU	RSEMBITS		
ALIGCATIONS: VA / TO I I C			
Palestine Foundation Fund Jowish Estional Fund Eisrachi Palestine Fund	\$60,000.00 60,000.00 20,000.00	\$140,000.00	
SERVICE PAYMENTS:			
Zionist Organisation of America Misrachi Organisation " " Poale Zion-Zeire Zion	13,901.33 2,000.00 2,000.00	17,901.33	
SPECIAL ALLOCATIONS:			
Hashomer Hatzair		1,200,00	
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS: ************************************		\$159,101.33	
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		15,457.58*	
CAMPAIGE ADVANCES:			
Petty Cash Fund Postage Fund Advance to Greater H.Y. Advance to J.H.F.	300.00 200.00 1,618.06 62.80		
Loens Receivable	308,25	2,489.11	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	•••••		\$177,048.02
BALANCE IN BANK AS OF MARCH 16,	1939		\$180,916.68

ITEMIZED REPORT OF EXPENSES INCURRED BY U.P.A. POR 1959 FROM JANUARY 1, 1939 THEN MARCH 16, 1939

	ADOPTED	ACTUAL EXTENDITURES
Payroll	1,500.00 1,500.00 2,000.00 2,596.80 2,000.00 400.00 267.00 226.30 1,000.00 1,500.00 7,500.00 2,500.00 2,800.00 2,800.00	\$ 3,082.56 233.90 363.20 482.23 630.43 380.76 186.29 5.58 362.12 32.50 13.62 100.00 3,469.14 (a) 1,350.66 2,835.73 1,666.66 (b) 262.20 (c)
	\$63,492.10	\$15,457.58
TRAVELING & SPEAKERS PERS	(b)	PAYMENTS TO REGIONAL OFFI

(n)		SPEAKERS	

Joseph Barats	\$543.55
Jan Basaryk	809,05
Lady Reading	1,993,23
Indeig Lore	59,23
A.M. Immport	8,50
I. Miller	28,75
A.S. Magida	5.96
Abe Goldberg	10.50
Judge Morris Rothenberg	10.37
As listed above	\$3,469,14

ICES

New England Region	\$250,00
Midwest Region	500,00
New Jersey Region Seabourd Region	250,00 416,66
Hest Coast Region	250,00
As above	\$1,666,66

(c) MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE INCLUTES:

Film Now Hog	Film Now Hogland	Conference	145.60
			0262.20

(C.) 2 1600 12h 1939 Soul 19 Zo A A. C. Minutos - 3/19/39 -- -11-

Mr. Joshua Sprayragen suggested that a Committee of Five be named by the Chairman to be in charge of the work of the Administrative Committee between meetings.

RECESS FOR LUNCH

The afternoon session was called to order at 1:30 P.M., with Judge Louis E. Levinthal in the Chair. Judge Levinthal called upon Mr. Robert Szold, who, together with Dr. Wise and Mr. Lipsky, represented the American Zionists at the London Conferences. Ir. Szold reported on the Conferences as follows:

MR. ROBERT SZOLD'S REPORT:

"The conferences began about the first week in February and Dr. Wise and I were there, representing the Americans; Mr. Lipsky joined us shortly thereafter. The two sessions with the Government were held at St. James Palace and the first session was a more formal one. We were all properly equipped and formal speeches were made, the contents of which you are familiar with. After the formal first session there were sessions with Jews separately and with Arabs separately. At the beginning, Dr. Weizmann gave a presentation of the Jewish case and two or three sessions were devoted to a general discussion of the Jewish case. Then the Arabs presented their case. Mr. MacDonald gave us the Arab case in these first few sessions and added 'You must understand that those Arabs consider the country theirs and they constitute the majority of the population of Palestine. We are now in the year 1939 and the A rabs object to the presence of the Jews in Palestine. Are you Jews going to insist, against the consent of the Government and against the wishes of the majority of the population, on still taking the position you do?! He said he was presenting the A rab case as they had presented it, but a number of us got the feeling the in the presentation of that case was reflected his own views. Ho repeated the statement he made in Parliament: 'If I were an Arab, I should also protost. If the Jews should want to come to Scotland, I as a Scotchman would be opposed to it.

"In the general presentation of several other points of view, the Palostinians spoke and Dr. Wise. Dr. Wise was not only adequate but elequent as usual, not only in the way he presented the point of view of the American Zionists, but in the very fine style in which he did it, which was to the satisfaction of all of us.

"On the 26th or 27th of February, Mr. MacDonald had a session with the Arabs and a session with the Jows, at which he said he would discuss the socalled constitutional aspects. When discussing the matter with us, Dr. Woizmann wanted to get the whole picture, not only the constitutional aspect, but the matter of immigration and sale of land. MacDonald in the beginning shoved aside the matter of immigration and land and said he wanted one point at a time. He kept pressing on the matter of the constitution. Dr. Weizmann at one stage in the earlier part said: 'On what basis are we discussing here?' Is the original provise still valid? Is it still recognized by the British Government as of right to rebuild in Palestine our National Home, as was decided by the nations of the world and as was accepted by the British Government when they accepted the trusteeship? If that is not the premise, then we cannot go on discussing it. If that is the promise, we can go forward. MacDonald said: 'The promise still holds and you are there as of right; but the Arabs also have a good case. On Friday, Mr. MacDonald explained the attitude of the British Government on the constitutional aspects and then he

outlined the idea of the termination of the Mandato for the establishment of an independent State, and after that, for cortain safeguards that might be provided for minorities, the roligious places, the British interests and the Jewish National Home. Then, on Saturday morning, the minutes of that session came in to us as well as to the A rabs. These proposals could have been discussed with us without prejudice, but when the proposals were handed to the Arabs at the same time, it changed the situation. These were said not to be proposals, but suggestions. However, they were in writing. In the discussions that we had on this matter there was a good deal of division among us internally, as to whether this was a proposal or a suggestion and finally, I think, we referred to it as a document. The general summary of the British Government's suggestions was that the British Government would declare that they wished to see in due course an independent Palestine State under which the people of Palestine would enjoy the rights of self-government which other people enjoyed. They would declare that it was their intention that the Mandate should come to an end, that an independent Palestine State should be created in Treaty relations with Great Britain. As to how it was to be set up, the political constitutional framework was to be evolved at a round-table conference to be called some time later to work out the details. In the meantime, the existing Executive Council which now consists of four members was to be enlarged to include Jews and Arabs and to be called a Council of Ministers, and the Advisory Council which would be changed to some other high-sounding name, would be enlarged by the addition of Jews and Arabs.

"Mr. MacDonald said these were suggestions and not proposals, that there was nothing rigid about them, and that, as a matter of fact, it was an inadvertance, that some clerk, in the Colonial Office had given instructions that the results of the conference, at which he gave these things orally, should go out, but that he had no idea that anything as formal as this would be sent out.

"From that time on the Conference was quite another matter. Within a very short time the Jewish delegation, having considered the matter, gave an answer which was handed in on the 27th of February, rejecting the proposals of the British Government, and this answer was unanimously adopted by what we informally called 'the Panel'. It was regarded by all of us as a matter of great importance that everybody in that 'Panel' join in this decument. When Dr. Weizmann handed in that document, the British delegation asked him to withdraw it. There is no doubt that this clear plan on the part of the Jews created a profound impression on the part of the British, and after the British had withdrawn and considered the matter for some little time, Mr. MacDonald came back and again proceeded to explain our misunderstanding in the situation.

"Halifax and MacDonald pressed on us that it was to our own advantage to compromise and do whatever was nocessary to give peace to the situation in Falestine, MacDonald said, 'Of course, we have our obligations here, but these obligations are vague. What does Jewish National Home mean? And, after all, the Mandate and the Balfour Doclaration both had provisos with respect to the Arabs. And surely, the Mandate cannot go on forever. You have got to recognize the fact that the British tax-payers are paying for this army, and we do not want to do something that is wrong; and it is right that these Arabs who are now developing a political consciousness should have their own country and their own government."

"Dr. Weizmann immediately pointed out that this was not a fair quostion, that the question really was whether at this particular moment concessions were to be made to them when the land was pervaded by force, violence and terrorism. After all, there is a Mandate, and the essential characteristic of the Mandate without the consent of the Government is inapplicable. Dr. Weizmann asked, 'Are we here on solid ground to reconstitute our rights? If not, finish the agony, tell us what you have in store for us. Besides, we challenge the whole point that the Arabs do not give consent. Twelve thousand Arabs have left Palestine within the last year. Those 12,000 Arabs did not want to go. Nashashibi says that 75% of the Arabs are opposed to the Mufti. Why did the nations of the civilized world decide that Palestine should be the National Home of the Jews and that the Arabs should not have all the political rights? Because they understood something of the Jewish People, something of the unique connection to that land, the homelessness of the Jews, the whole theory of Zionism. The attachment of Jews to Palestine has always been there and they have never ceased their prayers to go back, and from that aspect the people at the Peace Conference, the nations of the world, decided on the Mandate.

"The attitude of the American delegates and of the Palestinians was the same; the other attitude was that of the British Jews who are not particularly Zionists. One said that we Jews are weak, that we need Great Britain, we need public opinion. The attitude of the Palestinians was that we have nothing to lose, we are with our backs to the wall. We are being condemned to a minority status forever. This is a situation which does not brook any compromise. The attitude of the Palestinians was something to make me proud of them.

"We do not know whether the British had a complete plan, thether they changed it or not. What we have to take into account are the results, and the results are perfectly clear. What will be the final result, no one can tell. I don't take it at all as certain that Great Britain will impose this plan. The situation is perfectly clear so far as Zionism is concerned, that is, that we have a fine upstanding unit in Palestine who will stay there and will fight for Zionism, and American Jewry will fight with them."

Before calling upon Dr. Wise to report, the Chairman called attention to his 65th birthday anniversary observed on March 17. All present congratulated Dr. Wise, amid applause.

REPORT OF DR. STEPHEN S. WISE:

"I cannot feel very happy about the Conference because we achieved nothing. Perhaps if the Conference had not been held it would have been still worse. Mr. Lipsky was not there the first ten days and missed nothing. The fusiness began the day he arrived, when we actually got our first statement that Wednesday or Thursday. Both Mr. Szold and I knew before we landed in London just how things would go. There is an extraordinary parallelism between the first proposal and the final statement. The first

suggestion of Mr. MacDonald was so bad that we really thought it was offered as a bargaining point. At that first meeting he said: 'Among the things we are thinking of is an immigration, perhaps fairly large, for an indefinite period. He mentioned tentatively five years, ten years. He even said twenty years on one occasion. But at the end of five or ten years of the the trads. Provested in the trads. was so bad, so intolerable that I did not believe that that was seriously meant. I can see now that he had in mind an independent State. But, of course, if there be an independent State, the British Government cannot say that after five or ten years of an independent State, there should be this immigration or that immigration or no immigration or a large immigration. MacDonald was thinking of a veto in relation to and with the contingency of an independent State. The first two things that he said were bad enough, but he did not at the outset tie that up with the Independent State. The whole decision had nothing to do with the Balfour Declaration, the Mandate, the historical rights of Jews and the work we have done in Palestine. This decision, this conference, is all a part of the decision of the British Government to strengthen every outpost of the British Empire.

"I think of the great things Weizmann did. I think he spoke with a little less of his usual, undue inhibition in dealing with the Government officials. He spoke at length when he complained of the character of the English Administration in Palestine. It was a tremendous thing. 'It should never, never have come to this, ' he said, making clear that it would never have come to this if we had a decent Administration. He was not dealing with the High Commissioner; he was dealing with the Mandatory Administrator in Palestine. England prepared it: England desired it: England chose it; and England is weakly yielding. If we have any doubt about the outcome, at least we have reason to be decently proud -- we never yielded. Not a single member of the Jewish delegation -- and there were forty of us -- could for one moment even be talked to by Arab or Englishman in order to change his mind or to weaken his position. On one occasion when Sholom Asch spoke before Mr. Mac-Donald and Lord Halifax, he said, with a great deal of effectiveness: When one is hurt by an enemy that is the sort of thing one expects and one does not complain; but when a friend does wrong, when a friend disappoints, when a friend wounds, then one feels deeply wounded. !

"I can only repeat what Mr. Szold said. I really keenly feel that we should give our fullest moral support to the Yishuv when it goes on strike. I believe it will be postponed until the day after the final decision. But that strike will come -- and more than the strike will come. The Yishuv will not cooperate in the setting up of an Arab State, and the Yishuv would be transgressible to the Jewish world, if it cooperated in the setting up of an Arab State in Palestine.

"I was amazed to hear Dr. Weizmann say: 'Land purchase is more important than immigration.' He said: 'We can afford to give up immigration if we have to give up anything, but not land purchase.' We cannot dispense with land sales, and I would rather get money for the purchase of a thousand dunams in Eretz Yisroel than do anything else in the world. There is an unlimited amount of land. You can buy it everywhere.

"The one thing to make up our minds about is this: The Yishuv in Palestine -- which numbers nearly 500,000 -- are there with the idea that they are trustees for us, for Klol Yisroel. But we on the other hand are the trustees for them. When they went there they had the right to expect that if

anything happened in Jewish life we would protect them, we would defend them, we would safeguard them; and we will. They have very solemnly resolved not to cooperate or to take a single step from which will develop the setting up of an independent Arab State in Palestine.

"Eretz Yisroel belongs to us just as surely as it belongs to the Mosloms. It came to me as I sat there together with Weizmann and Ben Gurion, and we sat there before Kings. We spoke as men and acted as men, and for the first time in Jewish history we were able to meet with a great Government and to speak as Jews. We were expected to speak as Jews, without hate and without fear. I am sure that the Conference will go down in history as marking a great step forward although we seemed to emerge unsuccessful. Palestine has become for us not merely a Holy Place, but there is a cumulative resolve on the part of world Jewry to build one place on earth, to create one land, where we shall never be in the minority."

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Louis Lipsky, third member of the Delegation.

REPORT OF MR. LIPSKY:

"I think it can be said without any exaggeration that these discussions in London represented a historical milepost in the development of the Zionist movement, and have revealed certain aspects of our life which are of the utmost importance for the guidance of our future. I came into the proceedings after they had been congealed, but I had the improssion of somothing unique in Zionist experience, in the fact that at one table there were seated the controllers of one of the greatest Empires of the world, and on the other side were Jews maintaining their position in the face of great difficulties. I think it is important to give an impression of the procedure and how ideas took form. It was rightly said here that, as a matter of actual fact, what appeared at the end was there at the beginning in every identical detail. Nothing had been created in anticipation of the discussions or during the discussions. It aswas if somebody had in his pocket a manual which he intended to submit piecemeal until the time came for submission. I remember distinctly how Mr. MacDonald fought with all the tenacity in his power the position which he assumed. The first impression I had was that the Government was pressed by the necessity of circumstances to take an action of appeasement towards the Arabs; but in the course of a little while, all the facts were destroyed, as Dr. Wise indicated. Half an hour after the arguments were made they were disposed of without any concern as to the ethical aspect of the thing they were talking about. Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Halifx were engaged in defending their Government, That is all they were concerned with. MacDonald was interested in presenting the case as it would suit his own purpose and not ours or the Arabs'. From the very beginning, he hopt saying the proposals were 'fluid'. He tried to give the impression that the proposals were no part of his original idea, that the statement had been given out by mistake. These proposals were heard in the discussions a week before and when he said it was a mistake, he really was saying something which was not actually correct. He is simply liquidating the Mandate in accordance with their privilege. He said, 'How long are we going to carry this Mandate? We have come to the point where we ought to put an end to it. The Jewish attitude had nothing to do with the constitution of the new State. It was assumed under the Mandate that the Mandate would be liquidated only if and when there was a Jewish National Home, but not having

realized it up to now, he thought he could go through the mechanization of terminating it. As a matter of fact, when he began to talk about the guarantees, he said 'Have you anything against the stopping of the Mandate?' He said the only thing we ought to be concerned about is: 'What are the guarantees of the Jewish National Home?' If we had once gone into the question of what guarantees there should be in the Independent State, for the Jewish National Home, we would be an Independent State, we would be in a position where we would not be able to withstand the idea of the majority control. And that was why we had felt that the important thing was to refuse to enter into a discussion with regard to the fundamental proposal, which is, that there should be set up, whether now 6r in two years, five years or in ten years an Independent State, without any consideration of whether the Jewish National Home had been fulfilled at that time.

"We have built up in these 'panels' a unanimous opinion, and everybody in the 'panel' regarded it as being very important that Lord Reading and Lord Bearsted identified themselves with us, and we ought to consider ourselves fortuante in having the opinion of mon of that great weight.

"As Dr. Wise and Mr. Szold rightly indicated, just as we have consolidation of opinion outside of Palestine, we have something in Palestine which, I think, for the first time has been revealed to us in this connection. The Yishuv in Palestine has become a morsel that would have to be digested by any State that is set up, with which it is not in compliance; that this Yishuv represents for all practical purposes a State with a considerable amount of freedom, which freedom cannot be hampered by politics, by Governmental discussions, or by laws that are written on a piece of paper and represent no morality and no purpose. Without the consent of both Jews and Arabs no State can be set up, and without the consent of Jews it is quite possible for nothing to be created in Palestine. Thus, without war and without manifestos, the Jews thomselves refrain from participation, and they are the State. You cannot take a citizenship that contributes two-thirds of the revenue of the State, that two the only loyal police guard that there is in the State, that embraces the industry and the economics of the country -- and say that this State can become subordinate to another State that has not got the means to maintain itself for six months. We are building a State on sovereignty and freedom. We have built such a state of freedom in Palestine today, and without any hesitation we can ignore the pretense that goes on in England. All this proves that nothing that has happened, in any way lessens our strength or blurs our vision. Our strongth lies in more Jews, more wealth and more ability in Palestine. It is hard to keep Palestino within restraints. Mr. MacDonald has done us a tromendous injury by using words which create confusion. He has made it more difficult for us. There can never be an Arab State in Palestine and he knows it. The Arabs have not the means to establish themselves. Therefore, I think that our way is clear and our way is as hopeful as it can be, considering what is happening in Europe. So far as we are concerned, the State which is being built in Palestine has strength and resources. We have a Jewish National Home which is gradually becoming a Jewish State. Mr. Ben Gurion has very ingonious ideas and they strike fire in him. He said that we ought to organize the Zionist movement on the basis of the Jowish State. We ought to build up that State for the protection of the Jewish right to live, with that idea in mind. The whole Zionist movement changes its front. The Jowish People are now a political factor. I came back here feeling that I have a perfect right to say, 'wo can go ahead with our work.' It would be better if we had the cooperation of England and the Arabs, but we will go ahead without them. We can plow our way through the difficulties and reach the end without begging, without domanding. It may take longer; but the end is visible, and I think we have the power under these circumstances that prevail in Jewish life in general, to make that end within our own lifetime."

The Chairman then called upon the President who spoke among other things of what had been done in the United States during the London discussions.

DR. GOLDMAN'S REPORT:

"We should be in a position to indicate what we are to do now, after we have heard the report of the discussions in London. The task might have been very difficult if we had not been fortunate in our delegates to the London discussions. Many non-Jews in the last several weeks, individually, privately and publicly, have been bemoaning the fact not so much of the British betrayal -- which they should have done -- as rather the despair of the Jew, the plight of the Jew; and we accept even this bit of generosity with gratitude. But the Jews are not in mourning; they are not bowing. This, I believe, we heard from the first word of Mr. Smold, through the address of Dr. Wise, to the conclusion of the report of Mr. Lipsky.

"We are continuing to some extent along these lines: First of all, we are doing some quiet work through the Washington Burea, of which Dr. Isadoro Breslau is the Director. Peoplo in high office are being seen; we have their interest; I think they will go beyond the ordinary sympathy or expression of it; we may expect some action. Second, we are seeking to win many friends among the non-Jews of America. There is a definite program; we are furthering that program. You have seen numerous statements from Governors and Senators of the United States. You have seen various editorials in the papers. We have sent cables to London, one to Chamberlain carrying more than 60,000 signatures. It is a great achievement with little effort. But we are not going to continue writing editorials. We are not going to continue sonding cables, nor arranging mass meetings. We will got tired of these things. All of these protests outside of Palestine will not prove sufficiently effective. In the Yishuv, we can extend a program of non-cooperation; but hero, our program of protest which will be most effective will be practical work. If we come to the Convention this year with 50,000 members; if we raise this year one million dollars, or a million and a half -- this will be a political answer as affective as anything else. Building and protest with the omphasis on building.

"With regard to the general situation, I am very happy that our delegates brought back this report. They might have painted a very black picture; but they did not minimize the difficulties. Economically, we are irresistible in the Yishuv; it is the Jewish Homeland. Culturally, we have recreated it. You will see at the Palestine Pavilion how we have reconstructed the spirit of the country. Just as we are happy with the economic and the cultural achievement, so can we be pleased with the military progress made. We do not make wars, but we have the courage to defend ourselves. We are prepared. In the Yishuv in Palestine is a national rebirth of a People,

rooted economically, robuilding its literature, its culture, its spirit, prepared to defend itself and conscious of itself as a People. This is the answer to the proposals which Mr. Smold read. We stand with the Yishuw. Whether we can adopt the resolution which we prepared in connection with the strike, or not, of one thing I am confident — that the members of the Administrative Committee here assembled, representing not only the Zionist Organization of America, but representing all of the Zionists of America, reaffirm our dedication to the redemption of Eretz Yisroel.

"When asked about the report brought here by Dr. Wise, Mr. Lipsky and Mr. Szold, the answer should be 'encouraging, hopeful - build, build, for we will make this Eretz Yisroel what wo will make it, and not what the English will make it and not what the Arabs have made it. They have had it for twelve hundred years and they have lost their right to it. A people that has had for twolve centuries such a land and has neglected it and now claims it, do not deserve it. And these British and so many others who suddenly became interosted - what have they done in twolve conturies? What have the crusaders achieved? Our poets and philosophers said there are two names for the Sea in Palesting: 'It is a Doad Son and a salt sea.' And they were asked: 'Whence comes this difference in name? And they answered: 'When the Jow is not there, the Sea goos doad, and when the Jew returns, it becomes a Salt Sea. And what is true not only of the Sea is true of the whole country. We have not taken anything from anyone. What is there, we have created anew, just as when we came there thousands of years ago. This is our Zionist faith, our Zionist determination, our Zionist program. On with the work. 18

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND LAND PURCHASE -- LOAN:

Dr. Israel Goldstein, Prosident of the Jowish National Fund of America. called attention to the fact that the Jewish National Fund is one of the most important weapons in our hands for the political struggle which lies ahead. It now becomes our most important task to deal with the acquisition of land as the next stop that lies immediately before us. It was therefore no accident that we began to receive cables from London during these Conferences, including a cable from Mr. Ussishkin, informing us of the purchase of land in various parts of the Yishuv, and urging us to "expedite immediately the enlargement of resources for the Jowish National Fund". There are available in Northern Galilco and other strategic points, about 98,000 dunams of land. With all the optimism expressed, the fact yet romains that restrictions very likely will be issued, and it is the policy of wisdom to buy the maximum at a time when there are no restrictions. We know approximately where those restrictions will fall. They will fall probably upon Galileo, and we want to buy now the land in those areas which are to be the first to be restricted, because what is subject to restriction is of the most crucial importance for us. It safoguards our claims to the whole of Palestine; it consolidates the settlements which are now-scattered and isolated. It gives us the first and most necessary approach to the development of the Jewish State-to-be. And so the Zionists of America have before them today one of the great opportunities which have confronted our movement since the days of the Balfour Declaration. Wo are once again standing before a period of confusion and uncertainty, and as we review the history of the past twenty-one years, we find that the periods of confusion and uncertainty in the development of the Jewish National Home have been the periods during which our most contructive work has been done.

Dr. Goldstein continued that in order to make available the capital, which is not available from the ordinary income of the Jewish National Fund, to bring these 98,000 dunams into our possession, we have been called upon to raise a loan in this country. The Board of the Jewish National Fund in America has authorized a loan of \$1,000,000 to be repaid within five years, 20% to be repaid every year, the interest rate to be 4%. A sinking fund of \$200,000 is to be set aside every year to meet the amertization, and an additional amount to meet the interest. The repayment of the principal and interest is to be collected from the income of the Jewish National Fund in America. The income of the Jewish National Fund in America for 1939 is conservatively estimated to be one million and a quarter to one million and a half. These figures are quoted in order to guarantee the safety of these investments.

Dr. Goldstein reported further that as a result of a meeting called recently of a small group of persons, over \$108,000 had already been subscribed to the loan. Furthermore, Madassah had taken out of its own reserve funds \$100,000 for this purpose -- \$75,000 as a loan and \$25,000 as an outright gift.

At the conclusion of Dr. Goldstein's report, a number of pledges for the loan were received from among the members present.

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL:

The Chairman then called upon Dr. Goldstein to report briefly on the progress of the United Jewish Appeal. Dr. Goldstein said that the response thus far throughout the country is considered to be encouraging, and the U.J.A. is hopeful of raising close to \$20,000,000. Several hundred campaigns are being conducted by the major communities. The United Palestine Appeal will do its full part towards the successful conduct of these campaigns and the plans for these campaigns are going forward. The officers of the Z.O.A. and U.P.A. have cooperated to an unprecedented extent in stimulating interest in the U.J.A.

RESOLUTION ON SUPPORT OF YISHUY:

Mr. Szold moved

TMAT a cable be sent to the Yishuv, as an expression of the sentiment of this Administrative Committee, supporting whole-heartedly the action of the Yishuv.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS TO ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE:

It was decided to send monthly reports to every member of the Administrative Committee, of the action taken by the Executive of the Z.O.A.

Meeting adjourned at 6:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

MORRIS MARGULIES Secretary MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, MONDAY, MARCH 20,1939 AT 8:30 P.M. AT THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL OFFICE, 111 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y.

PRESENT:

Abba Hillel Silver presiding, Jacob H. Cohen, Sol Cohen, Harry Fierst, David Freiberger, Leib Glantz, Israel Goldstein, Abraham Krumbein, Arthur Lamport, Abraham L. Liebovitz, G.A. Lowenstein, Charles Ress, Louis Rimsky, Louis P. Rocker, Morris Rothenberg, Louis Segal, Abraham Sincoff, Morris Weinberg, Stephen S. Wise.

Henry Montor, Samuel Blitz, Mendel Fisher, Morris Margulies, Alex Rothenberg, Meyer Steinglass.

CONGRATULATIONS ON MR. LIPSKY'S WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Upon learning that Mr. Lipsky's absence from the meeting was due to the fact that today was his wedding anniversary, a resolution offered by the Chairman was passed to extend to Mr. Lipsky the congratulations of the Committee.

FINANCIAL REPORT

A Financial Report of the 1939 United Palestine Appeal covering the period from January 1, 1939 to March 16, 1939 was presented by Mr. Montor. (Appendix A)

He pointed out that the fund-raising efforts of the United Palestine Appeal in 1939 are combined within the framework of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs. However, the Jewish National Fund under an arrangement made between the UPA and the UJA is conducting its traditional activities, the proceeds of which are excluded from the UJA. The item of \$175,000 represents the first distribution of income from the UJA, paid into the account of the UPA. The largest part of the \$83,946.03 paid into the account of the UPA represents the traditional collections of the JNF. There may be some smaller items that will be credited to the UJA. The item of \$49,018.67 represents an advance made by the 1938 UPA account to the 1939 UPA for expenses and similar items. This was advanced before there was any income from the 1939 campaign.

In addition to the regular allocations to the Zionist parties, a special allotment has been made to the Hashomer Hatzair of \$1,200 as a result of decisions reached by the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth. This does not represent a service charge but money to be used for Palestine purposes.

Mr. Montor also presented a report (Appendix B) of the 1938 UPA campaign as of March 16, 1939.

The reports show that the UPA on account of 1938 and 1939 campaigns has in the bank the sum of \$184,729.75 for distribution between the participating agencies.

Motion was made and carried that the 1939 UPA repay to the 1938 UPA the sum of \$49.018.67 and that proper allocations be made from the 1938 and 1939 monies

Mr. Montor explained that the allocations are automatically made as sufficient monies become available.

Motion was made and carried authorizing the establishment of a 1939 bank account for the UPA with the same signatories as in 1938 - the Treasurer, Associate Treasurers and Co-Chairmen.

Motion was made and carried that allocations from 1939 UPA be automatically made to participating agencies as sufficient monies become available.

Mr. Lamport stated that an additional sum is owing to the Hebrew University over and above the \$25,000 allocated. It was the understanding of the Committee that the definite allocation was \$25,000 and that there is no further adjustment to be made. Mr. Lamport remarked that an examination of the agreement between the New York UPA and the Hebrew University would show the exact arrangements (involving a percentage above \$600,000 income in New York in 1938).

STATUS OF 1939 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

A report on the progress of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs was presented by Mr. Montor. He said that following the formal organization of the United Jewish Appeal there was some delay in the technical unification of the campaigns of the UPA and the JDC. However, with the opening of national headquarters at 342 Madison Avenue these delays have been overcome, and today there is one unified machinery conducting the campaign on behalf of the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Coordinating Committee Fund. The minimum which the UJA wants to raise is \$20,000,000, and on the basis of that goal quotas have been assigned to the various communities. These quotas allow for a certain possible shrinkage. In 1938 the United Jewish Appeal agencies raised between them approximately \$7,500,000. Communities are being assigned quotas more than 22 times what they were in 1938 -- in most instances much larger quotas - three, four and sometimes as much as ten times as large. The response thus far to the UJA campaign has been very encouraging, particularly from the smaller communities: most of the major communities do not hold their campaigns until April, May and the early part of June. It is expected that the \$20,000,000 will be raised as follows: 75% in the thirteen major cities, which include New York and Chicago; and the balance, 25%, or approximately \$5,000,000 in the rest of the country.

Mr. Montor reported the following estimates of expectations of the UJA by July 1, 1939, made on a very conservative basis: New York City - \$5,000,000; Chicago - \$1,500,000 (\$600,000 has already been received. Samuel Goldsmith, Executive Director of the Chicago Welfare Fund, said that we may expect a minimum of \$1,750,000); Boston - \$400,000 (their quota is \$630,000 which they expect to over-subscribe); Cleveland - \$400,000 (quota - \$500,000 tentative); Detroit - \$375,000; Los Angeles - \$400,000 (quota - \$600,000); Newark - \$200,000; St. Louis - \$350,000; Pittsburgh - \$265,000; San Francisco-will have Fall campaigns. Baltimore is still in question. The other large cities are expected to provide a minimum of \$9,000,000. The so-called minor communities will produce approximately a minimum of \$3,750,000 by July 1st.

thus netting the UJA by that date (without Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Rochester, Buffalo and various other larger communities which will hold Fall campaigns) a minimum of approximately \$12,000,000.

At this point several members commented that Mr. Montor's figures were too conservative.

The status as of March 20, 1939 in actual cash and definite pledges from communities which have already concluded their campaigns is \$1,588,963.05, of which the UJA has received in cash \$812,224.61

The allocations that have been made by the Treasurers, Mr. Lamport and Mr. Goldwasser, to date are as follows: JDC \$350,000, UPA \$175,000, National Coordinating Committee Fund \$140,000.

The UJA campaign, constituting a unified drive, is represented in the field by some twenty-two men who were formerly on the staffs of the UPA and the JDC. Each representative is a representative of all three organizations.

Mr. Montor pointed out, however, that the regional activities of the JDC are being conducted as they were previously. These JDC regional representatives are paid by the JDC and are responsible solely to the JDC.

It is recognized by the officers of the UJA that in order to raise \$20,000,000, extraordinary pressure must be exercised. Various devices are being used, the major one of which is a meeting which Governor Lehman has called at his home on April 2nd. There are being asked to this meeting persons who are expected to be able to give a minimum of \$25,000. To date some 200 have accepted in New York City, and 65 from outside of New York. The 65 persons are in the main, with certain exceptions, of a higher financail capacity than the 200 from New York City. Additional pressure is being exercised upon those who have not indicated their acceptance or have said that they do not expect to attend. Mr. Ittleson particularly is exerting pressure in order to bring up the total.

In addition to the Governor Lehman meeting, similar meetings are planned and are being held in other communities. Governor Baldwin of Connecticut, Governor Moore of New Jersey, Governor Heil of Wisconsin and others are being asked to call such meetings for the stimulation of major contributions.

There have also been the normal activities to promote a campaign, such as radio broadcasts -- national hookups on which Dr. Silver and Rabbi Jonah B. Wise spoke; Professor Einstein will speak on March 21st; Dr. Goldstein, Professor Chamberlain and Dr. Jonah B. Wise will speak on March 22nd. It is planned to have some important broadcasts in May when the majority of the big campaigns will be inaugurated, the broadcasts probably originating in Europe.

The normal pieces of literature have been printed. In these Palestine has received its fair proportion with no outside effort to determine the Palestine phase of the material.

A very important factor in campaigns are the speakers. Mr. Montor mentioned that there had been some anxiety that the cause of Palestine would not be adequately represented in the UJA drive. However 75% of the speakers that have been utilized and will be used in meetings up to May 1st are men who previously spoke for the UPA. Mr. Montor pointed out that Dr. Silver was speaking almost every day for the next two months, that Mr. Lamport has inaugurated a great many of the initial gift drives; and that Dr. Wise has accepted a substantial number of dates.

Mr. Montor said that if the success of the UJA campaign is not as great as it should be, this is caused by a number of factors, one of which is that a number of other overseas agencies have intensified their campaigns. For example, the ORT has this year gone out for the biggest quota in its history. It is asking Welfare Funds to give it 10% of the amounts allotted to the UJA. Fortunately in most of the communities this appeal is being denied, but the use of the name of George Backer as Chairman of the ORT carries a great deal of weight. The HIAS is conducting an intensive campaign. Mr. Montor felt that a handicap for the UJA in some communities is the enlarged Hadassah Youth Aliyah campaign. The Hadassah Youth Aliyah campaign has an emotional appeal which cannot be denied. Dr. Silver had a meeting with Mrs. Epstein, President of Hadassah, some weeks ago, at which it was understood that Hadassah would postpone its campaigns in communities where the UJA was holding or would shortly hold its campaigns. Subsequently Mrs. Epstein informed us that we had misunderstood the situation; that they do not hold "campaigns" but simply have "fund-raising efforts" that extend over the entire year, and therefore cannot be postponed.

The Jewish National Fund is represented on occasions as going outside the traditional collection activities. Mr. Montor said that the most serious situation of this nature is the one indicating that the JNF had not merely been planning but had actually launched the sale of debentures for the purpose of purchasing land in Palestine. It was reported that some of the officers of the JDC felt that this was not in accordance with the agreement constituting the UJA.

Another factor with which the UJA has had to contend is the campaign for the defense agencies. Mr. Montor pointed out that the American Jewish Committee is now engaged in a campaign for \$3,000,000. They are approaching individuals who are the potential big givers to the UJA.

The organization of the UJA has reached the stage of completion. The Directors of the UJA campaign are Isidor Coons and Henry Montor who are Executive Vice-Chairmen. Their responsibility is primarily the supertision of and contact with the major cities, aside from the general supervision of all campaign activities. In addition to Mr. Coons and Mr. Montor there are Field Directors -- more or less roving directors to supplement what the other field representatives are doing --. Robert Herman who was named to the post by the JDC, and Abram Magida, named to the post by the UPA, who visit communities which require special pressure. . The UJA is doing something that was never done before. In the past field men usually merely made contact with the communities. It is now sending its own men to certain communities actually to conduct the campaign. This is proving very advantageous. For example, Pittsburgh, which was assigned a quota of \$400,000 and which accepted tentatively a quota of \$265,000, has not had a director in the past four or five years. They refused to receive one. This year they were persuaded to accept a field director of the UJA. Mr. Oliver Kaufmann, who is Chairman of the campaign, feels that the UJA can confidently rely on \$400,000

from Pittsburgh. In Boston the UJA has assigned two men for the specific purpose of organizing the surrounding community. Some of these communities which raised about \$400 last year will raise \$4,000 or \$5,000 this year. The UJA is making men available to Kansas City, Omaha, Columbus and other cities. for the period of the campaign.

One of the greatest services rendered in the perfection of the organization in the national headquarters was that given by Mr. Lamport who from the very beginning investigated and studied every feature and met with all the heads of the UJA in order to make suggestions for improvements, etc.

NEW YORK UJA CAMPAIGN

Mr. Blitz reported on the status of the New York United Jewish Appeal. He was gratified that many of the leaders of the United Palestine Appeal are heading campaign divisions in the trades and sections. He agreed with Mr. Montor in predicting that a minimum of \$5,000,000 will be raised by July 1st because of very large gifts already in hand. The New York UJA campaign will begin on April 2nd at the meeting at Governor Lehman's home. He felt that the Lehman meeting should bring at least \$2,000,000; and with the Women's Division and the borough campaigns and the trades he felt that \$8,000,000 should be fully realized.

Mr. Lamport reported that on January 2nd he attended a meeting of the New York UJA at which all points were agreed upon in definite, clear-cut language with the exception of three items: (1) the duration of the campaign. He would not agree that the campaign irrespective of results should cease on July 1st; (2) he would not agree to the relinquishment of the "Night of Stars"; (3) he would not agree to the relinquishment of the Synagogue Appeals during the High Holidays.

It was at that time agreed that the responsibility for the conduct of the New York campaign should rest in an Executive Committee. It was agreed to have a Temporary Organizing Committee of which Mr. Edward Warburg was to be Chairman. It was also agreed that immediately upon the acceptance of Mr. Ittleson as Chairman, this Temporary Committee would resign, and there would then be designated the permanent Executive Committee. Mr. Lamport stated that it had been impossible to get this committee to convene. The view of Mr. Joseph Willens and Mr. Warburg was that such a committee would hamper the campaign. Nothing could change their opinion on this matter. This afternoon the first meeting of the Executive Committee was called. This committee will probably consist of 32 or 34 members, of which at least 8 will be representative of the UPA.

Judge Rothenberg reported that the Federation personnel stated that they came into the campaign at the invitation of the JDC before the UJA was formed. They came in with the distinct understanding that the campaign would terminate on July 1st. He stated that they agreed to allow the continuance of the "Night of Stars," but he did not believe this was the proper time to argue the matter of the Synagogue Appeals. He said that the administration of the campaign was fairly balanced, Mr. Blitz being Co-Director with Mr. Sanders; Mr. Lamport Executive Co-Chairman with Mr. Warburg, who, he believed, would run the campaign.

Mr. Lamport said that had he known on January 2nd that there had been a written agreement between the JDC and Federation, the UPA probably would have taken a different stand. He did not know this until today. At one time Mr. Willens did make a statement that there was a written agreement between the JDC and UPA that the campaign in New York was to cease on July 1st. Dr. Silver stated that there was no such agreement. Mr. Lamport said that when the JDC was asked to produce such an agreement they failed to do so. However Mr. Lamport felt that there should be no quarrel on this point as it would mean injury to the campaign.

Mr. Lamport and most of the Committee felt that no serious harm would actually be done by closing the campaign on July 1st, and, rather than inject a controversy at this time he felt that we should agree to their demand.

Dr. Silver said that there was the impression given by the representatives of the JDC at the time when the merger and quota were discussed that as far as New York City was concerned, the Federation had volunteered its services, and inasmuch as the Federation had the most adequate machinery for money-raising among the Jews of New York, that was a welcome offer which all acclaimed. Dr. Silver pointed out that it was agreed originally that the New York campaign would begin in January. Actually it will not open until April 2nd which curtails the campaign period by three months. He also felt, however, that we should not get into any controversy on the matter. He believed that the retention of the Synagogue Appeals during the High Holidays should be insisted upon. It was felt by some members that the Synagogue Appeals would not bring in more than \$100,000 at the most.

Upon being asked what he felt the prospects were for raising substantial sums after July 1st, Mr. Blitz replied that they were not good.

Mr. Lamport remarked that the UPA should know that the Federation feels now that it has a claim - and with justice - at the close of this campaign on the UPA workers, and he feels that they will make use of that claim. The attitude of the JDC is that since they are under written agreement with Federation they must also turn over their force, and therefore the UPA cannot count on any cooperation from the JDC after July 1st in the New York campaign.

Mr. Montor asked whether it should not be understood that all funds raised from whatever source during the year 1939 in New York City should be subject to the UJA system of allocation.

Mr. Lamport replied that he felt that there would be no trouble about this.

Mr. Montor asked whether, since the workers of the JDC felt that they have no right to engage in any campaign after July 1st, it isn't possible that the JDC, being free, may decide to conduct a separate campaign.

Motion was made and carried that the general attitude adopted by the UPA representatives in the New York campaign should be approved, it being assumed that the "Night of Stars" and the High Holiday Synagogue Appeals would be continued.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

Mr. Lamport reported on the steps that preceded the sale of debentures by the Jewish National Fund to help raise a million dollars for the immediate purchase of land in Palestine. He felt that, although it was very important that the JNF raise the money through these debentures, the matter must be adjusted in some way not even to seem to interfere with the campaign efforts of the UJA. Otherwise it might interfere seriously with the allotments made by the Allocations Committee of the UJA after the original \$9,500,000 is distributed. He recommended that instead of the medium that the JNF is now employing, the UPA with the permission of the Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth and the other contracting parties make it possible to tide over the needs of the JNF by a loan or an advance in order to keep the UPA out of the jeopardy of losing a very large sum of money later. It was explained, however, that this could not be done.

Dr. Goldstein asked whether it would not be possible for the UPA to contract a loan over a period of five or three or two years - in fact for as long a period as possible. It was explained that the UPA could not contract a loan which extended beyond 1939.

Mr. Rocker stated that an attempt had been made to borrow for a five year period one million dollars in the banks for JNF land purchase but that this had not succeeded.

Dr. Goldstein explained that it was the intention of the JNF to sell these debentures to a few wealthy people through a very quiet campaign. Only those people were being approached who could make a long-term five-year advantageous investment at 4%. Moreover each purchaser of debentures was urged to see to it that this should not in any way affect contributions to the UJA. Dr. Goldstein said that this matter has not gone beyond the initial steps and that he had written Dr. Silver that the JNF was trying out this plan.

Dr. Silver said that when Dr. Goldstein approached him regarding a loan of a million dollars for land purchase, he at once saw the advisability of it and asked Mr. Lamport to try to obtain such a loan. However at the same time he asked Dr. Goldstein not to proceed with the sale of the debentures until the matter was discussed with this body. Dr. Silver emphasized that the JNF had every legal right to sell debentures insofar as the UJA agreement is concerned. Dr. Wise explained that Dr. Weizmann and others had made the matter so urgent in London that Dr. Goldstein undoubtedly felt that it must be initiated at once.

Mr. Montor acknowledged the importance of getting adequate funds for land redemption. However nothing should be done which might prejudice the UJA. He did not believe, furthermore, that the sale of these debentures tepresents a large source of revenue. If the debentures had to be sold this should be done in communities which are not holding UJA campaigns at the present time, such as Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, etc., which hold Fall campaigns.

Judge Rothenberg felt that it was perfectly natural for the JDC to be suspicious of the JNF's sale of debentures, not knowing the full particulars. They read in the papers that there is restriction on immigration and on land sales, and therefore they cannot understand why more money should be needed. He felt that the JDC officers should be acquainted with the facts,

and under those circumstances they might even be of help in the matter. It should be explained to them that this is simply a loan, and for that reason cannot interfere with the raising of funds.

With regard to the legal aspect of the case, Mr. Fisher stated that the counsel to the Securities and Exchange Commission had agreed to the legality of the sale of the debentures. Mr. Rocker felt that the permission of the SEC was simply a matter of course.

Motion was made and carried that a committee of UPA officers be asked to meet with a committee of the JDC to explain to them what is involved in the sale of the JNF debentures.

ALLOCATIONS COMMITTEE OF UJA

Dr. Silver advised that the question of the fifth member of the Allocations Committee of the UJA was still to be determined. The name of Louis Kirstein of Boston had been suggested by the JDC. Justice Brandeis was reported to feel that the name of Louis Kirstein was acceptable.

Dr. Wise said that he expected to see Justice Brandeis the following day and would like to take up the matter with him again. The Chairman thanked Dr. Wise and felt that this should be done.

Motion was made and carried that the question of the fifth member of the Allocations Committee of the UJA be referred to the Executive Committee of the UPA

MACCABI WORLD UNION

Dr. Silver read a statement submitted to the UPA by Jacob B. Glenn, representative of Maccabi World Union. calling upon the United Palestine Appeal to make an allotment to the Maccabi World Union for its work in Palestine.

Motion was made and carried that this communication be referred to the Jewish Agency for Palestine without comment or recommendation; but with a request for cabled suggestion.

Mr. Margulies advised that the matter of the Maccabi World Union was being investigated by the ZOA.

ZOA REQUEST FOR PAYMENT ON 1936 UPA ACCOUNT

A request was submitted from the ZOA for payment of \$2,275 said to be due from the UPA on account of the 1936 campaign.

Mr. Montor read a copy of a letter (Appendix D) addressed to Mr. Margulies denying the validity of the claim.

The request was ordered tabled

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN SITUATION

Dr. Goldstein felt that the new situation in Czechoslovakia should be brought before American Jewry with a request for larger funds and an increase in the quota of the United Jewish Appeal.

It was not felt advisable to urga an increase in the UJA quota.

It was agreed that a recommendation be made to the United Jewish Appeal to utilize the new situation for an intensification of the campaign efforts.

MEETING ADJOURNED AT 11:00 P.M.



TELEPHONE LONGACRE 3 - 3905

NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE FUND, INC.

AN ORGANIZATION TO RECEIVE AND DISBURSE FUNDS FOR THE NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

165 WEST 46TH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

March 25, 1939.

WILLIAM ROSENWALD

DAVID HAYS SULZBERGER VICE-PRESIDENT

S. MARSHALL KEMPNER TREASURER

PAUL FELIX WARBURG SECRETARY

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The Campaign Chairmen, and Members and Alternates of the Allocations Committee of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Gentlemen:

As you know, the original budget of the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc., submitted for inclusion in the United Jewish Appeal, estimated that our needs would be between \$2,000,000.00 and \$2,500,000.00 in 1939. The budget which was prepared in January, (a copy of which is enclosed), practically confirmed this estimate. It showed a total of \$3,034,000.00, and included a working fund of \$400,000.00 with which to start the year 1940. Since then, however, certain unforeseen circumstances have arisen. Recent developments, here and abroad, have affected our work to such an extent, that it now becomes apparent that this amount will be entirely inadequate. After careful consideration of all the factors involved, it would seem that no less than \$4,000,000.00 will be necessary to enable the National Coordinating Committee Fund to carry on its work, without drastically curtailing its activities.

Following is a brief outline of the circumstances AGENCIES RECEIVING APPROPRIATIONS and developments, as a result of which, unexpected demands are being made upon the resources of the National Coordinating Committee Fund:

> 1. It was decided in January that the National Coordinating Committee will, as of January 1, 1939, have to take care of many of those persons arriving from other countries in Central and Eastern Europe (in addition to those from Germany, for whom the National Coordinating Committee was originally established). Among the many new categories of people coming to us for assistance, are American citizens who have resided for many years abroad. Forced by circumstances to return here, they are arriving destitute, in some instances not even speaking English,

DISPLACED FOREIGN PHYSICIANS

GREATER NEW YORK COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR GERMAN REFUGEES

NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR AID TO REFUGEES AND EMIGRANTS

AND OTHERS

To: The Campaign Chairmen, and Members and Alternates of the Allocations Committee of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs.

-2-

March 25, 1939.

and they, thus, present all the problems of newlyarrived immigrants. It was also decided that the National Coordinating Committee would pay for all persons in transit through the United States to other countries. (Professor Chamberlain, in a letter of February 9th, indicated the effect these decisions would have upon our budgetary requirements.)

- 2. It now appears that the Cuban burden will be greater than was anticipated. We shall not be able to speed up the return to the United States of those people sent down from here, as was originally expected. Although the number of such people is small, the cumulative demands upon us will be considerable.
- 3. People are now arriving substantially without any personal resources or means of support. For many reasons (such as, for instance, a change in financial circumstances since signing the affidavit). the affiant today does not seem to be as wellequipped, as heretofore, to assume his responsibility toward the refugee he has helped to come here. Consequently, emergency relief must be given. In addition, those who arrived previously are now exhausting their resources. Whereas it was anticipated that there would be some increase over the rate of expenditure of last November (when the original estimate for 1939 was made), it could not have been expected that, by April the relief burden would be doubled, as now appears likely. If this rate of increase continues, as it seems to be doing, the fall months may see a burden three or four times as great as the November rate.
- 4. Resettlement has become one of the most important aspects of our work. With greater numbers of people coming to the United States, and the acuteness of the relief problem in New York City, resettlement must be attempted on a much larger scale than heretofore. Pressure is being brought from all sides to do this. The expansion of this program depends largely on the funds at our disposal.

To: The Campaign Chairmen, and Members and Alternates of the Allocations Committee of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs.

-3-

March 25, 1939.

5. The March budgetary requests from all the affiliated agencies, received before the Czecho-Slovakian crisis, show that even the expanded relief and service budgets, mentioned above, will be inadequate. The Czecho-Slovakian crisis will, undoubtedly, place further burdens upon us. The effects are already noticeable with regard to demands for service made by American citizens. It is also within the realm of possibility, that further developments in Europe will present additional problems for the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc.

An attempt is now being made to increase the efficiency of our organization. All possible measures are being utilized to decrease the financial burden of the relief problem, and such efforts will be continued. Nevertheless, although effecting every possible economy, and making every attempt to have affiants assume their responsibility, we are faced with the following alternatives: stopping intake of new cases (which may make these individuals subject to deportation, and by so doing, tempt them into sub-standard jobs which may cause the kind of community repercussion which we are so anxious to avoid), reducing relief allotments below any accepted subsistence relief budget standard, cutting down on adjustment, immigration, and other advisory services (including resettlement), or taking a combination of these steps. The effect of any one of these steps may reflect adversely on the public's response to our appeal.

More important is the effect such curtailment might have upon public opinion in this country. The United States has been absorbing the greatest number of refugees. No refugee has been permitted to become a public charge, and emigration to this country has been handled, thus far, without incurring any hostility or unpleasantness, such as has occured in other refugee countries. It seems to us, from our contacts in different parts of the country, that there should be no modification of this policy. In addition, it is especially important, at this time, that the situation should not be permitted to get out-of-hand, lest we impair the confidence of the authorities, and the good-will of officials, friends, and potential givers, as well as that of the general public.

There is a great possibility, because of present developments throughout the world, that we in America may be faced with the decision as to whether the refugees in the United States should not be given prior consideration to those abroad. It seems to us that our primary responsibility is to those in the United States, for only if we safeguard the situation here, can we continue to give help abroad.

In the light of the growing requirements, and the constant and increasing urgency of our needs, it is necessary that we know, at the earliest

To: The Campaign Chairmen, and Members and Alternates of the Allocations Committee of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs.

-4-

March 25, 1939.

possible moment, what amount we may count on in 1939 (including the necessary working fund with which to start the year 1940). The last budgetary figures for the National Coordinating Committee Fund, as given in the January budget, show a need of \$3,034,000.00. For the reasons outlined in the preceding paragraphs, it would seem that at least \$4,000,000.00 will be necessary for our minimum requirements. It is especially important that we, immediately, be in a position to determine our current permissable rate of expenditure.

It would be very much appreciated if, as soon as the Allocations Committee is formed and can meet, you would advise us as to the amount we may expect in 1939. Should you wish us to appear before you, or if there are any other steps which we should take to facilitate our getting guidance, we would welcome the opportunity to cooperate.

With thanks, in advance, for your attention to this matter, and looking forward to hearing from you, we are,

Yours,

Joseph P. Chamberlain, Chairman National Coordinating Committee for Aid to Refugees and Emigrants Coming

Joseph P. Chambulain

from Germany.

William Rosenwald, President

National Coordinating Committee Fund. Inc.

(Enclosures)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1 9 3 9

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

National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc.: Administration and auditing of all	
supported organizations	\$ 39,000.
National Coordinating Committee:	
*Immigration service, repatriation,	
and general expenses \$372,000. Resettlement Division	
Total	766,000.
* Greater New York Coordinating Committee	1,006,900.
Estimated subventions toward budgets of committees	
for Scholars, Physicians and other special categories of refugees and subventions to other organizations	273,000.
Estimated requirements to provide for increase in	
volume of work due to cumulative effect of continued immigration and to provide for increased expenditures	
due to the fact that since November 1938 emigres from Greater Germany must leave virtually without funds or	
property	400,000.
Contingency reserve	150,000.
Working fund required to carry work in 1940	
until funds become available from 1940 campaign	400,000.
Grand Total	\$3,034,900.

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

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

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

MEMORANDUM RE MEETING WITH MR. MYRON TAYLOR

This afternoon, at the office of Mr. Lewis L. Strauss, Mr. Ittelson, Mr. Albert Lasker, Mr. Harold Linder and myself conferred for some ten or fifteen minutes prior to going over to the office of Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Lasker stated that if he were called on to express his views he would have to say that the entire matter would have to be much more clearly and definitely set forth before he could set forth his views as to the proposals involved in the plan submitted to Mr. Rublee. Mr. Strauss reviewed very briefly the exchange of cablegrams he had had with our colleagues in London. Mr. Linder said that he was about to prepare the memorandum concerning which Mr. Ittelson had inquired.

At Mr. Taylor's office we found, in addition to Mr. Taylor, Mr. James G. McDonald and Mr. George Warren. Mr. Taylor explained briefly the various stages of discussion, the obstacles in the way of conference with the Germans and, finally, the proposal that had come, virtually in the form of a unilateral statement, from the Germans. He outlined the essential aspects of the plan, which would provide for the creation in Germany of a trust fund to be constituted by means of a levy of 25% on the individual fortunes of Jews; this trust fund to be administered by two Germans and one Aryan non-German: 2, the centralization of emigration control with a view to facilitating an orderly and organized emigration of young and vigorous people at the rate of from 30,000 to 50,000 a year over a period of up to five years, with a view to having these emigrants, in due course, send for their parents and dependents: 3, through the creation of a corporation or corporations outside Germany to provide for transfer of assets of the trust fund and to finance the settlement of refugees in the new countries.

In Germany the emigration fund is to be utilized in the interest of selected emigrants qualified for self-support elsewhere. The fund will also make provision for training centers in Germany or elsewhere for prospective emigrants. Negotiations would be entered into with the respective receiving countries to determine the number and type of emigrants and the selection of useful work, possible training in the receiving countries, all such matters as might necessitate the purchase of buildings, etc. The scheme would require, in addition to contributions from private groups and sources, substantial assistance on the part of governments and/or inter-governmental bodies. The equipment required in connection with the various emigration schemes would be purchased in Germany out of the emigration fund and experted to the countries receiving the emigrants.

In many respects this proposal was similar to the one advanced by Dr. Schacht, saving one definite and important point. Dr. Schacht's plan virtually envisaged forcing the emigrants and the Jewish groups throughout the world to act as involuntary salesmen of German goods. The present plan is entirely different. These are the goods, the equipment, the plants which are to be used, not for sale on the markets of the world but for actual use in the emigration project or by the emigrant himself in his chosen and qualified work. Dr. Schacht's plan had aroused so much unfavorable criticism that this new version, coming as it did from the Germans themselves, seemed to offer a more favorable opportunity than anything heretofore discussed.

Mr. Taylor explained briefly the internal struggle and difference of opinion among those who surrounded Hitler, and finally the victory of the more moderate group who were given a period of six months within which to work out their scheme.

Memorandum re Meeting with Mr. Myron Taylor -2-March 28, 1939 Failing the realization of such program, the alternative will be to turn the matter back to the Party and to the extremist elements to work out. Such a prospect, Mr. Taylor indicated, was quite terrible and appalling in the extreme. The proffer from the Germans, coming with the direct knowledge and consent of Hitler, was something of unusual importance. It represented the complete culmination of all the efforts which had been initiated by the President of the United States, by the participation of the thirty governments which had met at Evian, by the deliberations and activities of the Inter-Governmental Bureau which had been set up thereafter, and by the work of Mr. Rublee and Mr. Pell and their associates, including also his own efforts. In England, just before sailing, a little over a week ago, he had gone into the entire situation with a very important group of Jewish leaders, including a number of members of the Rothschild family, Simon Marks, Max Warburg, and others. He had gathered from the discussion with them that they had expected Mr. Lewis Strauss to come over and join them in their deliberations and that they did not quite know or understand why the American group had thus far failed to take any action or effect closer contact with them. They were proceeding to organize a corporation which would serve in the first instance for dealing advances and transfers to and on behalf of settlers in Great Britain or in the British empire, or perhaps as a central holding company for similar corporations to be established in other countries. Mr. Strauss expressed the appreciation of the group to Mr. Taylor for his magnificent achievements and pointed out that he had only in the last few days been made aware of the fact that his name had been mentioned as a possibility in connection with going to England. There had been no real explanation of what the so-called Rublee plan envisaged. There might well need to be a preparatory period in order to make even interested people understand how this project differed from the Schacht plan and to what extent reliance could be placed in the offer of the German government. Mr. Ittelson said that the entire matter had been veiled in so much secrecy that the memorandum which Mr. Linder had brought back from London had been shown to only two or three people. Obviously, a number of people would have to be informed and completely enlightened on this matter. What troubled him most was not only the fact that neither the details nor the structure of the proposals had been adequately set forth but also that there was not in the United States any central body which could, so to speak, authoritatively speak in behalf of the Jews. It would be indespensable, if not to achieve complete unity, which was unlikely, at least to develop a cohesive body of opinion behind any subject such as this. Mr. Lasker said that he was quite reluctant to express his opinion. In fact, it had been difficult for him to formulate any opinion because he knew very little about the proposed plan. He could contribute very little to this discussion. However, it was quite clear to him that, in line with Mr. Ittelson's thinking, Jews being strongly individualistic in their attitude, one could not hope for a unanimous approach to this problem or to any other. Nevertheless, for three or four men who have not really had the opportunity to think the matter through both in detail and in its implications, it would be premature to think in terms of making any commitments.

Mr. Strauss suggested that what was desired by Mr. Taylor was not complete unity on the part of the Jewish group but rather finding an adequate body of opinion which would justify, a number of leaders in giving their immediate consideration to the proposal. Mr. Lasker supplemented his remarks by pointing out that we are at this very moment engaged in a \$20,000,000 and an additional \$3,000,000 drive, that one could meet emergency requirements and make an emotional plea but when it came to a project conceived of in terms of international agreement with the set up of a large international corporation, one would have to inform thoroughly the people whose support would have to be elicited. That took time and would necessitate some preparation and delay. Moreover, the country was being scoured now for contributions to this large campaign and it was questionable as to whether any large sums of money could be gotten together from the very men who were not only giving, but working and serving and giving of their energies to this large, united drive.

Mr. Taylor referred again and again to the necessity for haste and for losing no time in connection with the German offer. Two months had elapsed since these proposals were made. Less than four months were left. After all of the activity and planning and the receipt of this proposal from Germany, it would, in his opinion, indeed be shortsighted if the offer were not availed of, especially by the Jewish groups. He was not concerned, nor did he believe that we should be concerned, with possible criticism or to be fearful of allegations that we proposed to act without the good will or sanction of our fellow Jews. Here was a critical situation that should be met now. The English group had organized. They recognized all of the implications. There were among them men of considerable intellect and experience. They saw the problem and they thought that Americans should immediately proceed to indicate their interest and participation. He gave no guarantee that the Germans would go through with this whole thing. He realized that many people were not disposed to place credence in the promises of Germans. One could not tell how far they would live up to the agreement but the situation now demanded that we should not be charged with indifference, with neglect, with failure on our part. He had been giving a great deal of thought to this and it would be, in more than one way, fatal, tactically and actually, for the onus to attach to us in the event of any failure. That responsibility and burden should rest on the Germans.

When pressed by Mr. Lasker as to whether it would be necessary for us at this stage to go ahead and raise a very large sum of money, Mr. Taylor said, "Let us not talk of a large sum of money in very precise terms." The thing is to get definite concrete evidence of our being willing to go ahead. It was not necessary that a large corporation should be set up. Perhaps the subscriptions from this end should go to the central corporation in England. Mr. Ittelson and Mr. Lasker asked whether one or two million dollars would be required and the general impressions we got from Mr. Taylor in reply was that perhaps a million dollars or so would do as the first step and during the first stage would be enough to indicate that we were ready to proceed. Above all, Mr. Taylor reiterated his keen desire that the matter should be acted upon promptly and that time should not be lost or wasted.

Mr. Ittelson expressed again our appreciation of Mr. Taylor's efforts and thought on the matter and said that it was clear that we must very soon get together enough of a group of responsible people to think the matter through.

Mr. Hyman pointed out that the present relief load in countries to which refugees were fleeing, by reason of the abnormal and emergency pressure under which they were laboring, was becoming so acute that it was a question of how long private philenthropic organizations and the communities could continue to meet these requirements. If the plan as presented to Mr. Rublee could facilitate an even, modest, normal emigration and avoid the pressure emigration, that the Jewish private organizations are being asked to carry, they would in a measure be relieved of some of the crushing burden which exceeds their capacities today.

Mr. Lasker stated that during the last few minutes of discussion he was able to appreciate more clearly the objectives which Mr. Taylor had in view and that obviously we must give immediate consideration to the thought set forth by Mr. Taylor. He wondered whether, out of the receipts of the United Jewish Appeal, perhaps out of the assets or funds of the Refugee Economic Corporation, etc., some of this initial participation of the American group could not be found.

Mr. Taylor had, earlier in the meeting, indicated that he had spent the better part of yesterday in Washington, first in discussion with Mr. Hull and Mr. Wells and thereafter with the President, and the President had expressed his deep and sympathetic interest and his hope that the project would be set in motion. So deeply interested was the President that although he was leaving tomorrow for Warm Springs for a much needed rest by reason of his health, he was willing to devote some part of the forenoon to a meeting with Jewish leaders and he would be willing to receive Mr. Ittelson and Mr. Lasker and other gentlemen, and also Mr. Justice Brandeis. Mr. Taylor hoped that some of the committee would call on the President. It was the general feeling, however, of Mr. Ittelson, Mr. Lasker, Mr. Strauss, Mr. Linder and myself that it would be merely availing ourselves of the President's kindness to no useful purpose if we were to proceed to Washington; that first we must have a meeting of the minds ourselves with a view to crystallizing the necessary steps to be taken. Mr. McDonald and Mr. Warren, as well as Mr. Taylor, said that Rabbi Stephen Wise had expressed himself as being cordially in favor of the proposal as outlined by Mr. Taylor and while we all realized that this did not mean any substantial sums of money, it did mean that, as far as the mass of Jewish opinion was concerned, there would not be a hue and outcry but possible expression of good will.

The meeting, which had started at four, broke up at about six o'clock. On the way back, Mr. Lasker raised the question as to whether the allotments committee should not immediately constitute itself. It would have to appoint its fifth member. He, for one, would like to see Louis Kirchstein appointed and he would like to get in touch with Rabbis Silver and Goldman about it. He believed that some part of the 20,000,000 dollar drive might well be applied to this project and perhaps later, if conditions permitted, there might be the raising of funds among communities where the present drive had long been completed. Certainly now he could not go into Chicago, which had been denuded, for any purpose, and he doubted whether, anywhere in the country where campaigns were being conducted, one could go out and get fresh money. If Mr. Taylor envisaged a small amount so that it could be said that the Jewish groups were giving a token payment, it would seem to him that the best way to approach it would be to have the allotments committee take it out of the \$20,000,000 fund. At any rate, it was agreed that the group would meet at Mr. Ittelson's home at nine o'clock, tomorrow, Wednesday morning, to go over the matter again.

Memorandum re Meeting with Mr. Myron Taylor -5-March 28, 1939 There was omitted from this memorandum reference to the question which Lewis Strauss said lay in many people's minds concerning the effect this scheme may have on the Poles, who were bringing great pressure for Jewish mass migration. Implications of this were important to bear in mind. Mr. Strauss referred to talks with Count Potocki and others. Mr. Taylor stated that he, too, had had these pressures exerted upon him by the Poles, but in the long run, the Poles would do whatever they decided to do, quite without regard to this scheme; and too much anxiety on this score was unnecessary. Mr. Linder also outlined the functions of the proposed corporation and promised to write a brief memorandum on the subject.

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL (Inc.) FOR REFUGEES AND OVERSEAS NEEDS

ON BEHALF OF

AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.
U N I T E D P A L E S T I N E A P P E A L and
NATIONAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FUND, INC.

National Chairmen
RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER
RABBI JONAH B. WISE

March 27, 1939

342 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

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and officers

Allocations Committee (IN FORMATION)

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

There was a meeting last night at the home of Mr. Henry Ittleson to plan the agenda for the meeting which Governor Lehman is sponsoring next Sunday afternoon.

The program decided upon is as follows: It is to open with a moment of silent prayer to be followed by a ten minute statement by Governor Lehman. Mr. Ittleson will then be called upon to preside and he will speak for five or ten minutes. The program of the agencies in the United Jewish Appeal will be presented in detail by David Podell who is closely associated with the campaigns of both the Joint Distribution Committee and United Palestine Appeal. Podell was the recommendation of the New York campaign officers and seemed to have the approval of the people present. Following Mr. Podell's statement there will be a ten minute direct financial appeal by Albert Lasker which is to be followed by the reading of the names of every individual present, who will be called upon to announce his gift.

Mr. Ittleson opened the discussion at last night's meeting by saying that it was necessary (a) to permit nothing to happen that would disturb the tranquility of the meeting which could be done by people being allowed to get up on the floor and ask questions or make statements before the actual money raising had been completed and (b) that the unification of the three agencies should be emphasized in the presentation of their cases by one individual, preferably one who would deal with all the problems involved in a factual manner. I do not know whether you are acquainted with Mr. Podell. He is the brother-in-law of Robert Szold.

Mr. Ittleson first suggested Judge Proskauer as the speaker for the three agencies. I felt compelled to say that it was my belief that Judge Proskauer's background was such that he could not be said to represent adequately the three causes

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver -2-March 27, 1939 involved in the United Jewish Appeal. Since there was no dissent from this statement, consideration was given to another name and Mr. Podell was suggested. The out of town people are to be invited to take lunch at 1 p.m. at the Harmonie Club as the guests of Mr. Warburg. Governor Lehman will be present at least part of the time. The out of towners are also to be invited to have a buffet supper at the Harmonie Club at which opportunity will be given for questions and answers on the various problems that will have been raised during the day. Cordially yours, Henry Montor HM: DB Executive Vice-Chairman

March 27, 1939

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dr. Israel Goldstein 270 West 89th Street New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Goldstein:

This is not an official communication from me in my capacity in the United Jewish Appeal but rather a lengthy question — in the form of a statement — from one person interested in Palestine to another.

The Full-page advertisement in the March 24th issue of
The New Palestine summoning delegates to the Jewish National Fund
conference in Chicago gives me the apportunity to place certain
matters before you: in your triple relationship as President of the
Jewish National Fund, Co-Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal and
Co-Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal.

We have become so used to talking in millions that it is not easy to keep remembering that the \$20,000,000 quota of the United Jewish Appeal is really the largest in the history of this country. The United Palestine Appeal (which means: Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemethe has a substantial equity in the success of that

March 27, 1939

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

My dear Mr. Montor:

I read your letter and the draft of the letter which you suggest that I send out over my signature to a UJA key list. I find two objections which make me hesitate: first, that I do not like to sign letters of this kind or articles written by someone else; the second and more important reason is that I question the propriety in a united campaign of sending out letters over my signature without the signature of my co-chairman. If I established a precedent of independent contacts with the UJA key list, it might lead to serious embarrassments later on. I would suggest that you talk over the desirability of this procedure with Rabbi Jonah Wise. If he is agreeable to an arrangement whereby I would send out a letter over my signature now, and he over his signature later on, then what you suggest may be possible. I doubt, however, the wisdom of it. I do not see why the letter which you sent me, with a few slight emendations, cannot be sent out over our two signatures as a Passover Message to American Jewry. If Jonah Wise agrees to it, then you may proceed.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

P.S. On the first page, third paragraph, the words "Constantly new communities" should read "an increasing number of new communities".

FORM LETTER TO BE ISSUED TO SAME (AND LARGER) MAILING LIST THAT RECEIVED FIRST LETTER ANNOUNCING 1939 UNIFIED DRIVE

Dear Friend:

We are deeply pleased by the favorable response that has greeted the announcement of a unified campaign in 1939 for the major agencies concerned with the overseas problem: the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal.

Whatever minor differences may have been expressed, there is a unanimous recognition that the scope of the problem is so vast and the need for extraordinary funds so urgent that only cooperative and large-scale action will meet the issue.

American Jewry is faced with the inescapable challenge in 1939: to raise a minimum of \$20,000,000 for the common drive to be known as the United Jewish Appeal, with the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc. as the beneficiaries. As was pointed out in the first announcement, the first \$9,500,000 will be divided between the three organizations for immediate basic needs. The balance will be in the hands of an Allocations Committee, consisting of two nominees of the United Palestine Appeal, two of the Joint Distribution Committee and a fifth selected by these four. This meets a wide desire that the funds given by American Jewry shall be available for flexible distribution in accordance with changing needs during the year.

It is the purpose of this communication to discuss some of the problems arising out of the 1939 campaign goal and to suggest some of the methods by which you, as one of the leaders upon whom the success of this campaign depends, may give your maximum support. Among the points to be touched upon are: (1) relation of the United Jewish Appeal to other campaigns; (2) relation of the United Jewish Appeal to local methods of fund-raising; (3) proposals for the attainment by each community of its local campaign quota; and (4) the purposes for which the funds raised by the United Jewish Appeal will be used.

(1) RELATION OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL TO OTHER CAMPAIGNS.

The United Jewish Appeal represents the supreme effort of American Jewry to deal more adequately with the problems created by the situation in Europe, by the needs of Palestine upbuilding and by the requirements of refugee adjustment in the United States. American Jewry's ability to cope with these three grave tasks will be facilitated by the success of a unified campaign, which eliminates duplication, competition and wastefulness in fund-raising. The provision to the United Jewish Appeal of funds guaged by a minimum quota of \$20,000,000 will make it possible to ease the burden that bears so heavily upon the Jews of Germany, Poland and other lands.

It is our hope that the American Jewish community will not encourage the rise of new and duplicating bodies when the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal are recognized for their experience and competence in dealing with their separate fields of activity. One of the

major aims in forming the United Jewish Appeal was to furnish a single channel through which every ounce of the fund-raising initiative and energy of the community could be directed. It is our belief that a community meeting its obligations to the United Jewish Appeal has, in the most fruitful way, answered the appeal for aid that comes from abroad.

(2) RELATION OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL TO LOCAL METHODS OF FUND-RAISING.

In previous years many communities have held independent and separate campaigns for the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal — or else such campaigns have been held in combination. For such cities and towns the United Jewish Appeal of 1939 offers no problem, since the normal fund-raising efforts will be coordinated and placed on that higher plane of sacrifice demanded by the quota—the largest in the history of American Jewry.

However, there are scores of communities which have become accustomed to meeting their communal obligations through a Welfare Fund or similar institution. Such agencies embrace local, national and overseas needs.

It is to these communities especially that we address ourselves. We respect their autonomy in fund-raising. We appreciate the spirit that animates them in wishing to serve every sound Jewish cause. It is our feeling that every such Welfare Fund will do its utmost, within the framework of its present organization, to make its maximum contribution to the United Jewish Appeal.

The desperate position of Jews in many European lands, particularly those in Germany and adjacent to Germany, the problem of aiding and directing the refugees—in Europe, in Palestine, in America — are the causes which make the most heart-stirring appeal to our people today.

The United Jewish Appeal is, and should be therefore, the core of every Welfare Fund campaign to be held in 1939. We owe it to these causes and to the contributors that the stream of their generosity shall flow through the agencies embraced in the United Jewish Appeal.

The quota of \$20,000,000 is unprecedented. The problems facing us for 1939 are unequalled. It is imperative, accordingly, that our response to this situation shall be equally unusual and not routine.

In communities which have local or other obligations we do not ask that these be ignored, although we assume that leadership everywhere is closely scrutinizing institutions and funds with a view to their maximum effectiveness and economy. But we do ask, pending the 1939 campaign, that no increases be voted to organizations which participated in your 1938 campaign— in order that the whole strength of the community may be focussed on the attainment of the maximum sum for the United Jewish Appeal.

As an instance of what is contemplated, may we cite City A. Last year it raised a total of \$25,000 in its Welfare Fund. \$15,000 was devoted to the agencies now combined in the United Jewish Appeal. The balance of \$10,000 was allocated to local and other causes. City A is being given a quota for 1939 by the United Jewish Appeal of \$75,000. Only if City A and similar cities throughout the country make similarly extended efforts will it be possible to raise the \$20,000,000 goal. But since each contributor is being called upon to make a special and unique sacrifice for 1939 on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal, it is our earnest hope that the leaders of City A will agree that no increases shall be voted, as a result of this increased generosity, to other causes.

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There are some communities—few fortunately—which, in previous years have utilized the appeal inherent in the overseas causes to meet purely local obligations. However important the latter may be, it is unfair that the overseas agencies should be deprived of the support which the contributors intend for them. We feel certain that where this practise has prevailed in the past it will not obtain in 1939.

\$20,000,000- we repeat is the largest goal American Jewry has ever set itself for one year. It must be raised. Only unusual effort will succeed. This means: first, that individual contributors, particularly the leaders of a community, must give on a commensurate scale. Secondly, communities must adopt proportionate quotas. It has been estimated that for the average community, a figure five times what was raised in 1938 for the agencies in the United Jewish Appeal is the quota that should be accepted for the U.J.A. in 1939.

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

Each contributor and each community should think of 1939 as a special year of crisis and emergency, when an ususual sacrifice is called for. Whatever may have been the needs of the past, whatever may be the situation in the future, for 1939 we are asked to do something extraordinary. The history of American Jewry indicates that the nature of the situation will be understood and a commensurate response made.

from

The United Jewish Appeal, it should be emphasized, is a campaign. It has a unified campaign office, from which all correspondence and contact with the communities is held. Quotas are assigned from this unified office. Help will be extended and counsel sought from this unified office. All money raised for the United Jewish Appeal in each community will be sent in full to this unified office.

It should be noted that campaigns held in 1939 are for the United Jewish Appeal and not separately for the three organizations which benefit from its funds. In other words, the desire of the communities for the elimination of the questions of allocations, ratios and similar matters has been fully met. Except for the basic provisions to which reference has previously been made, the decision on allocations will be in the hands of the five men who command the confidence and the esteem of American Jewry.

The United Jewish Appeal embraces all campaigns held on behalf of its constituent agencies during the calendar year 1939. It has no bearing on campaigns held in the calendar year 1928. Campaigns held in the latter period are to divide their funds on the basis of agreements applying to 1938 or on such terms as have been decided upon in the community. The Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal are maintaining separate offices for the collection of funds due from 1938 and previous campaigns and for such other purposes as are part of their respective programs. The United Jewish Appeal for 1939 is solely a fund-raising instrument and does not involve the loss of identity of the organizations on whose behalf it is operating.

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

(5) PROPOSALS FOR THE ATTAINMENT BY EACH COMMUNITY OF ITS LOCAL CAMPAIGN QUOTA.

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

As a result of the unification of a large part of the staffs of the organizations involved, the U.J.A. can place at the disposal of communities not merely field representatives who make occasional contacts but men who will actually direct the local campaigns, if such assistance is desired.

All communities, whether they raise funds through combined drives or Welfare Funds, are hereby advised that they may call upon the United ewish Appeal for the assistance of expert campaigners who will be glad to supplement the resources that most communities have, particularly in Welfare Fund cities. In many of the latter, it occasionally happens that executives are so burdened with other activities that they might welcome the temporary aid of a staff director placed at the disposal of the community and of himself by the United Jewish Appeal.

Recognizing that many communities will have to do the greatest campaign job in their history, we appreciate that an obligation rests upon us, their associates in the national office, to cooperate with them: through such campaign directors, through speakers, through counsel on campaign technique and other channels of stimulation and active support.

(4) THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE FUNDS RAISED BY THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL WILL BE USED

Months of inquiry and negotiations preceded the formation of the United Jewish Appeal. Two factors were primarily responsible for the action taken. First was the overwhelming recognition of the truth that the needs were so great that only a unified people exerting itself to the utmost could meet them. The second was the oft-expressed desire of American Jewry to be allowed to devote itself to such major fund-raising without the handicaps of partisanship.

The agencies benefitting are the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal, with provision being made for the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc.

With every newspaper in the land adding its tragic chapters day after day to the history of Jewry in Germany, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and elsewhere it should be clear to every Jew that a task of incalculable proportions faces the Joint Distribution Committee. These are the fundamental, elementary tasks of relief, shelter and clothing. They are the equally essential tasks of rehabilitation and retraining so that a maximum number of these Jews may be fitted to begin a new life elsewhere.

The screw turns tighter in Germany. With every turn the agony of hundreds of thousands grows more unendurable and their ability to help themselves diminishes accordingly. Is it necessary, then, in this communication which is but a supplement to the vast literature on the subject, to do more than outline the problems falling to the responsibility of the Joint Distribution Committee? In brief, they are: to help hundreds of thousands of Jews to survive the removal from them of the means of self-maintenance (by helping them to live, by aiding them into farms and camps and training centers where they may rebuild shattered lives; by helping them across borders to some place of at least temporary security until permanent home is found and then helping to transport them there).

But heart-breaking as is the plight of German Jewry it is not their woes alone that pierce the conscience of American Jewry. There are millions of other Jews in the hate-infested lands that encircle Germany. Economic, political, social disfranchisement have reduced millions to despair. First obligation upon us is to enable them to survive. It is the Joint Distribution Committee which spells for millions the difference between destruction and hope.

It was estimated by the experts associated with the staff of the Joint Distribution Committee in Europe that a minimum of \$1,000,000 each and every month would be required in 1939 by the J.D.C. if it were to meet a maximum part of the pressing needs. It is in recognition of these extraordinary needs that the unprecedented quota was adopted by American Jewry. From time to time there will be sent to you more detailed reports, supplementing what is made available to you every day in the press of the conditions in Germany, Poland and elsewhere which should convince every one of us that no Jew, enjoying the blessings of America, can make too great a sacrifice to ensure the success of the United Jewish Appeal in 1939.

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

The funds of the United Palestine Appeal are sued to help maintain the institutions which already exist in Palestine to whose development so much was contributed by American Jews in previous years. It is notable that in the past two and a half years, despite political setbacks and the efforts of Arab terrorists, there arose in Palestine 36 new Jewish settlements as token of these two facts: first, that Palestine Jewry will under no circumstances yield in its struggle to assure the right of an oppressed people to enter the Jewish homeland freely, and, secondly, that the great needs of European Jewry for immigration opportunities make essential the increasing development of Palestine. Embraced within the United Palestine Appeal are those two major agencies, the Palestine Foundation Fund and the "ewish National Fund. Their combined budgets for 1939 total over \$10,000,000 and cover such items as colonization, immigration, land purchase, the furtherance of trade, industry and every other avenue of activity which enlarges the immigration capacity of Palestine and assures the integration of Jews into the life of the country.

Despite the temporary restrictions and hindrances, Palestine is playing a pre-eminent part in giving to homeless Jews an opportunity to settle in a land to which they are linked by history and where they are assured of opportunity for creative expression in a friendly environment where they may build securely for the future. The importance of Palestine for the solution of the problem of Jewish homelessness is especially great for the Jewish youth of Germany.

The third beneficiary of the United Jewish Appeal is the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc., which is the organization representing the five major bodies in the United States concerned with the task of reception, resettlement and reintegration of refugees in the United States. Through the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc., American Jewry assures that the refugees who enter this country shall have every opportunity to adjust themselves rapidly and fruitfully to the special requirements of circumstances and environment. The importance of adequate consideration of this problem is admitted by Jewish leadership everywhere.

In conclusion, may we say that we are fully conscious of the solemn responsibility that we and our colleagues have taken upon ourselves in setting a quota of \$20,000,000. We dare not fail -- for the sake of ourselves but, even more, for the sake of our people.

Sincerely yours,

National Chairmen United Jewish Appeal ABBA HILLEL SILVER 342 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y.

National Chairman United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs

March 31, 1939

Dr. Jacob Billikopf, 805 Bankers Securities Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Friend:

Schaller gue he go placements 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 acknowledgment 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,

AHS/BG Enc.

REV. CHAS. E. COUGHLIN ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

March, 1939



My dear Friend:

With this letter it is my privilege to send you a souvenir crucifix. As I announced over the air, it has touched a relic of the True Cross.

Unquestionably you are one of the Christian Americans who recognizes that we are face to face in a fight with anti-Christ. Christ's divinity is denied. His social order is rejected. His doctrine of brotherhood is flouted. His charity is virtually scorned. Anti-Christ is riding high, wide and handsome.

Meanwhile, the Jews of America have not officially condemned Communism. Meanwhile, the government of America is fostering relations with Communistic states. And meanwhile, the people of America are suffering from the rule of those who are opposed to our Christ.

It is very well to quote the Scripture and say, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." But it is just as appropriate to remember that our battling is not against flesh and blood but against powers and principalities and rulers dwelling in high places.

Let's be militant and fight these people to the bitter end, cost what it may. Our Christ Who was crucified was no weakling when He drove the money changers from the temple by physical force. The day has come when we must stand up and fight for all that we hold dear.

Please carry this crucifix in your purse or in your pocket. It is the symbol of our mutual union.

Promising to remember you in our prayers at the Shrine, and thanking you for your cooperation and assistance, may I remain

Devotedly yours in Christ,

CEC: BM

Chaste Cany Llin

P.S. Will you please do me a personal favor and secure one more subscription for SOCIAL JUSTICE MAGAZINE this week or next? It expresses the suppressed truth. The enclosed card is for your convenience. God bless you!

P.P.S. If some friend wants a crucifix, let me know.

C. E. C.

HERBERT H. LEHMAN ALBANY-NEW YORK

April 6, 1939

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

Your presence at the meeting on April 2nd was so great an encouragement that I want to thank you personally for having been there.

I had a feeling that the people would respond but I did not in my most sanguine moments believe that they would respond in such distinguished numbers. Your presence enabled us to realize that the country as a whole has awakened to its responsibility in a way which we have never been able to do heretofore. It is a source of deep encouragement that the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs should have received so significant an impetus toward attainment of the national quota of \$20,000,000. The standards of giving established at the conference must inevitably have their influence throughout the nation.

I am sure you have carried back to your community a sense of the tremendous earnestness of the leaders of American Jewry and their feeling that we must have the means to help meet the needs of the oppressed Jews abroad. From the moment that Mr. Sol Stroock arose to give his beautiful and impressive prayer to the time when the meeting closed, I felt that I was at an inspiring and historic gathering. It was made so by the presence of the fine, earnest and self-sacrificing men and women who came and who participated in the meeting. I want to thank you for having been there and hope that you got from it an impression similar to my own.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Hubuth Jehman

MEETING CALLED BY GOVERNOR LEHMAN - APRIL 2nd

ACCEPTANCES	DECLINATIONS	TENTATIVE
Previous 60 March 23 and 24 9	70	25
69	79	25

ACCEPTANCES

Dr. Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Fa. Mortimer Adler, Rochester, N. Y. Solomon Agoos, Mismi Beach, Fla. (Brookline) C. B. Baker, Atlantic City, N. J. Edward B. Benjamin, New Orleans, La. Joseph B. Block, Buffalo, N. Y. Louis J. Borinstein, Indianapolis, Ind. Morris Cafritz, Washington, D. C. Mark Carter, Los Angeles, Calif. Joseph H. Cohen, Bridgeport, Conn. Hugo Dalsheimer, Baltimore, Md. Samuel Y. Dorfman, Longview, Texas Gustave A. Efroymson, Indianapolis, Ind. Samuel S. Fels, Philadelphia, Pa.

* Prof. Albert Einstein, Princeton, N. J. Sammel S. Fleisher, Philadelphia, Pa.

THermsh Geller, Paterson, N. J. Albert M. Greenfield, Philadelphia, Pa. Lincoln Gries, Akron, Ohio

Joseph H. Hazen, New York City (representing Harry Warner)

* Alexander Hecht, Washington, D. C. Daniel Higier, Johnstown, N. Y. Harold Hirsch, Atlanta, Ga.

* A. Elkin Hohenberg, Memphis, Tenn. Anatol M. Josepho, Pacific Palisades, Calif. Albert Kahn, Detroit, Mich.

Julius Kohn, Cleveland, Ohio * Samuel Kenner, Elizabeth, N. J.

Morgan S. Kaufmen, Scranton, Pa. Edmund I. Kaufmann, Hollywood, Fla. (Washington, D. C.)

Cliver M. Knufmann, Pittsburgh, Pa. Louis E. Kirstein, Boston, Mass.

Charles Kline, Atlantic City, N. J. (Allentown, Pa.

Milton Euts, Wilmington, Del. Sidney Lansburgh, Baltimore, Md.

" Albert Lasker, Chicago, Ill. Jack H. Lehman, Newark, N. J.

Hon. Louis E. Levinthal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Abraham Lichtman, Newark, N. J. Arthur Loeb, Philadelphia, Pa. Abe H. Luntz, Canton, Ohio

Herbert Mallinson, Dallas, Texas Herbert Marcus, Dallas, Texas

Julian J. Meyer, San Francisco, Calif.



ACCEPTANCES (cont.)

* Meyer Neusteter, Denver, Colol Sigmund Odenheimer, New Orleans, La. Morris Pomerantz, Passaic, N. J. (representing Louis Gooper) Henry Posner, Pittsburgh, Pa. Elmer Rauh, Dayton, Chio Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia, Pa. Leon D. Rothschild, Ithnoa, N. Y. Samuel Rothschild, Gloversville, N. Y. Morris Schapiro, Baltimore, Md. Joseph M. Schenck, Beverly Hills, Calif. J. Meyer Schine, Gloversville, N. Y. David Schonwald, Cklahoma City, Okla. Nate S. Shapero, Betroit, Mich. * Louis S. Silberberg, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland, Chic Mathaniel Spear, Hollywood, Fla. (Pittsburgh, Pa.

* Simon W. Stein, Bochester, M. Y. Elihu D. Stone, Boston, Mass. Bertram A. Stroock, Newburgh, M. Y. Leon G. Sunstein, Philadelphia, Pa. Herman P. Taubman, Dallas, Texas

* Morton G. Thalhimer, Richmond, Va. William B. Thalhimer, Richmond, Va. H. Hiram Weisberg, Syracuse, H. Y. Morris Wolf, Philadelphia, Pa. Market



DECLINATIONS

Wathan Applemen, Hollywood, Fla. (Tulsa, Okla) Mrs. Beatrice Auerbach, Hartford, Conn. Henry A. Auerbach, Kansas City, Mo.

Clarence G. Bamberger, Salt Loke City, Utah

* A. E. Barit, Detroit, Mich.

M. E. Blatt, Atlantic City, N. J.

Jacques Blum, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Louis Caplan, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Henry Castleberg, Atlantic City, N. J.

Max Cohen, Arimo, Idaho

Charles M. Cohn, Altoona, Pa.

Bernard M. Cons, Greensboro, M. C.

Louis Cooper, Passaic, M. J. (is sending rep.)

Samuel Daube, Ardmore, Okla.

Nathan L. Dauby, Cleveland, Chic

Lloyd W. Dinkelspiel, Sm Francisco, Calif.

* Charles Dreifus, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Alfred I. Esberg, Palm Springs, Calif. Msurice Falk, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* A. Lincoln Filene, Boston, Mass.

Mortimer Fleishhacker, Sm Francisco, Calif.

L. M. Flesh, Palm Springs, Calif. (Piqua, Ohio)

F. Julius Fohs, Houston, Texas

Is remnining in Fla. On trip

On trip
Previous engagements
Unavoidable circumstances
Cannot come East
Will be in Florida
Health
Is miding refugees

Health - diabetic Geing away for holidays Is siding refugees Will be in Florida

Cut of town, will not be back
for 2 or 3 weeks
Regional Emigre Conf.
Is remaining in Fla. until
latter part of April
Er. Eirstein will report

Is remaining in Calif.
Will not be in M.Y. until
later in the year

DECLINATIONS (cont.)

William K. Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa. Louis Frankel, Reading, Pa. Charles Godchaux, New Orleans, La.

William Goets, Beverly Hills, Calif. Dr. Solomon Goldman, Chicago, Ill. Samuel Goldwyn, Los Angeles, Calif. A. Livingston Gump, San Francisco, Calif. Morgan A. Gunst, San Francisco, Calif. Joseph Haspel, New Orleans, La. Albert M. Hirsh, Aurara, Ill.

Max Hochschild, Baltimore, Md.

S. S. Kauffman, Los Angeles, Calif.

Edgar J. Kaufmann, Pittsburgh, Pa.

William B. Klee, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Irving H. Kohn, Baltimore, Md.

Daniel E. Koshland, San Francisco, Calif.

Carl Lacamle, Sr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

Richard E. Lang, Seattle, Wash.

Bobert Lavarus, Columbus, Chio

Fobert Lazarus, Columbus, Chio
Simon Lazarus, Columbus, Chio
Sol Lesser, Hollywood, Calif.
Jacob B. Lit, Los Angeles, Calif. (Philadelphia)
Joseph P. Loeb, Los Angeles, Calif.

* Samuel R. Lurio, Reading, Pa. * Ben Hay, Mobile, Ala.

Tom May, Los Angeles, Calif. Irving S. Netzhor, Los Angeles, Calif.

* Henry Monsky, Omaha, Nebraska Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Washington, D. C.

* Paul Muni, Burbank, Calif. B. Neiman, Pittsburgh, Pa. I. E. Oppenheim, Scranton, Pa. Jay Paley, Los Angeles, Calif. Hardwig Peres, Memphis, Tenn. Lawrence S. Pollack, Dallas, Texas Edward G. Robinson, Beverly Hills, Calif. Charles P. Rogers, Hollywood, Calif. Leon L. Roos, San Francisco, Cal if. Simon Sakowitz, Houston, Texas Louis W. Schine, Gloversville, M. Y. Joseph I. Schnitzer, Los Angeles, Calif. James H. Schwabacher, San Francisco, Calif. David O. Selznick, Culver City, Calif. William J. Schroder, Cincinnati, Ohio Leon Sloss, Jr. San Francisco, Calif. Jesse H. Steinhart, Sen Francisco, Calif. Edgar B. Stern, New Orleans, La. Aaron Straus, Baltimore, Md. Nahhan Strang, Washington, D. C. Gaston D. Strauss, Memphis, Tenn. Hal B. Wallis, Burbank, Calif. Walter Wanger, Los Angeles, Calif.

Will be South
Will be out of town
Cannot be in N.Y.until later
in the month
In California
Impossible to leave Chicago
Production schedule
Failing sight
Suggests contact with W.F.

Health (will be in N.Y. on 4/25: may see Wm. Rosenwald)

Cannot come East Will be in hospital On West Coast

Will remain in Calif.

Previous engagement

Production schedule
Is remaining in Celif.
Just returned from N. Y.
Will be in Florida
Cannot leave Mobile
Building new store
Stockholders' meeting
Pregious engagement
Will be South
Cannot leave Calif.
Is siding relatives abroad

Business
Local Com.will do everything possible
Just returned from N.Y.
Radio and film schedule
Production schedule

In Florida Business

Studio commitments
Busy in Com.Chest campaign
Cannot leave at present
Welfare Fund campaign opening
Other engagement
In California

Will be in California Cannot leave studio

DECLINATIONS (cont.)

Charles Allen Ward, St. Paul, Minn. Henry Weinberger, Palm Springs, Calif. Joe Weingarten, Houston, Texas * Ed Wynn, Jersey City, N. J.

TENTAT IVE

Irvin Bettman, St. Louis, Mo. Jacob Blaustein, Baltimore, Md. Benjamin Blumberg, Hollywood, Fla. (Terre Haute) Samuel J. Briskin, Los Angeles, Calif. George S. Cohen, Houston, Texas Albert Goons, Lebanon, Pa. Max Epstein, Chicago, Ill. Albert Finston, Tulsa, Okla. Lee Fuller, St. Louis, Mo. Leon Heymann, New Orlcans, La. Albert D. Hutsler, Baltimore, Md. Jerome H. Louchheim, Philadel phia, Fa. Louis R. Lurie, Son Francisco, Calif. William Malamat, Atlantic City, N. J. Morton J. May, St. Louis, Mo Bert A. Polsky, Akron, Ohio Robert A. Roos, San Francisco, Colif. Charles J. Rosenbloom, Pittsburgh, Pa. Robert W. Schiff, Columbus, Ohio William H. Schwarzschild, Richmond, Va. Sydney M. Shoenberg, St. Louis, Mo. Judge Max C. Sloss, San Francisco, Calif. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, New York City Samuel Zemurray, Boston, Mass.

Will be on vacation Cannot be in W.Y. until May Campaign pressure Health - must go away

Out of town - aswered by son Yes (t) Ho (t) Yes (t) Wanted more information Cannot tell On craise - ans. by sec'y Yes, if no solicitation No (t) Yes (t) May be on West Coast On cruise Cannot tell Out of town - answ. by sec'y Out of town - snsw. by sec'y. Yes (t) No (t) In Florida Out of town Cannot tell Cannot tell In Europe at present Tentative speaking engagements Yes, if not South

Mr. Adolph veil Weil Brothers Montgomery, Ala.

Dear Friend:

I have your kind letter of April 11th and the enclosure, which I have read carefully. I believe my letter to you of April 7th to a certain extent answers the first part of your letter.

As to the second part referring to the matter of the division of funds between the United Palestine Appeal and the Joint Distribution Committee, the old 60-40 agreement has been entirely abrogated as of January 1st, 1939. The present agreement in the United Jewish Appeal is, as you have undoubtedly been informed, that but of the first \$9,500,000 the Joint Distribution Committee is to receive \$5,000,000, the United Palestine Appeal \$2,500,000 and the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc., \$2,000,000. The remainder of the \$20,000,000 is to be allocated by a committee, the members of which are Messrs Henry Ittleson, Louis Kirstein and Albert D. Basker and Rabbic Solomon Goldman and Abba Hillel Silver. We confidently look forward to the collection of a sum in excess of \$20,000,000 and it is especially important that we have that much money as at the present writing our obligations are increasing with enormous rapidity.

You can readily understand that there can be no provision in such an agreement for special gifts to any one of the three contracting agencies. I believe, however, that the Allocations Committee will be able to meet fairly any situation so that all monies contributed will be used in the interests of the refugees and those suffering from persecution in Europe. As far as Palestine is concerned, it is my opinion that the maintenance of a fairly open door to that country is of such vital importance that I, for one, am quite willing to set aside for the moment any of my previous opinions as to the advisability or wisdom of my supporting the Palestine project. On the contrary, I am wholeheartedly supporting it as one of the means of helping to meet the refugee question.

The Joint Distribution Committee is in a position to furnish you with competent and complete statements on its expenditures and receipts, as well as the amounts of money it spent in all countries. I am sending you under separate cover a copy of the 1939 budget which probably will give you the information you desire.

I am happy to know that you are willing to serve on our special Field Committee and as a member I trust you will hold yourself in readiness to visit communities within a reasonable radius of your home in order to stimulate their interest, and also to back up the work of our field staff as an authoritative member of our organization. I am quite sure that Montgomery will do its full share in this campaign. It is unthinkable that the American Jews will fail at this time to bring the minimum of aid which we are asking to our opposessed brethren abroad whether they emigrate to Palestine, are in America or are coming to this country under the regular immigration quota.

I am sending a copy of my letter to Governor Lehman and I feel that all of us are indebted to you for the thoughtfulness and care with which you have gone over the situation.

With kindest personal regards, I am.

Sincerely yours.

MEMORANDUM

April 21st, 1939

TO: Mr. Montor

FROM: Mr. Coons

SUBJECT: Hadassah and Youth Aliyah

I refer you to a memorandum of April 18th from Mr. Arthur Adams setting forth that Hadassah raised \$10,000 in advance of our United Jewish Appeal campaign in Jacksonville for the Youth Aliyah; they raised \$17,000 in Atlanta prior to the campaign and that only by special effort were they prevented from raising money in advance of the Welfare Fund campaign in New Orleans. I previously called to your attention at the time of my visit to Tos Angeles that they raised \$54,000 on the very eve of the campaign and I learned in Portland, Oregon that the officers of the Welfare Fund had a great deal of difficulty in persuading them to postpone their campaign until after the Welfare Fund effort. In San Francisco I was advised that although Hadassah was included in the sudget for its Youth Aliyah program, the members of Hadassah had sought to evade the arrangements and raise supplementary funds in advance of the Welfare Fund campaign from which the United Jewish Appeal is to receive up to \$450,000.

While it is quite true that neither you nor the United Palestine Appeal can be held officially responsible for this activity of Hadassah, I think it most regrettable that the Women's Zionist Organization cannot be influenced to cooperate with the United Palestine Appeal at least to the extent of postponing its appeal in each and every community until after the United Jewish Appeal campaign is held.

It is held, as I indicated reviously, that the financial resources of the individual women themselves, as well as their physical resources and enthusiasm, are completely drained in advance of the United Jewish Appeal where Hadassah campaigns are held as in these enumerated cities and in practically every other community of the country.

For example, in my own home community - the Rockaways - the women of Hadassah have just completed a successful campaign for the Youth Aliyah and it is quite plain that they will not contribute as individuals again to the United Jewish Appeal although a separate effort is being made to enlist the contributions of individual women in addition to the contributions of their humbands.

It is my personal hose, and one to which I am sure the officers of the Joint Distribution Committee represented in the United Jewish Appeal will subscribe, that you will find it possible to bring this to the official attention of the proper officers or committees of the Palestine agencies to see if some measures cannot be taken to rectify this matter.

(signed) Isidor Coons

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

THURSDAY, APRIL 27th, 1939 at 8:30 P.M. at UPA office, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City

PRESENT:

Mr. Louis Lispky, in the Chair; Mrs. Moses P. Epstein, Mrs. Sol Rosenbloom; Messrs. David Freiberger, Leon Gellman, Israel Goldstein, I.M. Kowalsky, Arthur M. Lamport, Harris J. Levine, Abraham L. Liebovitz, Henry Montor, Louis Rimsky, Louis Segal, Abba Hillel Silver, Ferdinand Sonneborn, David Wertheim, Stephen S. Wise.

By invitation: Samuel Blitz, Mendel N. Fisher, Paul Himmelfarb of Washington, D.C., Morris Margulies, Alex Rothenberg and Meyer Steinglass.

Excuses for non attendance were received from: Barnett Brickner, George Backer, Harry P. Fierst, Edward Israel, Maurice Karpf, Joseph Kraemer, John L. Leibowitz, G.A. Lowenstein Louis J. Moss.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL:

Mr. Montor stated that a financial report of the United Palestine Appeal had been prepared as follows: Appendix 1, being a report of three years of the United Palestine Appeal - 1936, 1937, and 1938 - to serve merely as a comparative report to indicate the development of the United Palestine Appeal and the total sums made available in each of these years to the agencies participating in the campaign; and Appendix II, a report of the income and distursements of the United Palestine Appeal for the period of January 1st, 1939 to April 25th, 1939.

With regard to the latter, Mr. Montor explained that out of the \$443,724.40 collected on account of the 1939 campaign, the sum of \$325,000 had come from the United Jewish Appeal as the United Palestine Appeal share of the 1939 income, and \$118,724.40 had come from the Jewish National Fund, representing collections made by it through its traditional fund-raising channels through March. The administrative expenses of the United Palestine Appeal for 1939 were \$21,068.97, and the total allocations \$396,280.20. These, plus small campaign advances aggregating \$1,109.96, make a total of \$418,459.14 disbursed, leaving a bank balance as of April 25th of \$25,265.26.

It was moved and carried that these reports be accepted.

REPORT OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL FOR 1939

Mr. Montor presented a report of the amounts pledged, collected and disbursed by the United Jewish Appeal for 1939 (Appendix III). This indicated that \$5,260,385.36 had been raised, as of April 24th, in pledges in New York City and the rest of the country. Of this amount, \$2,943,721.93 was raised in New York City and \$2,316,663.43 in the rest of the country.

Of the \$1,567,497.42 cash received, \$275,000 came from New York and \$1,292,497.42 from the country.

A total sum of \$1,235,000 has been allocated to date. There is an administration charge of \$159,059.39; making a total of \$1,394,059.39 disbursed, and leaving a balance of \$173,438.03.

The financial report of the United Jewish Appeal to date was accepted by the Administrative Committee.

With regard to the technical arrangements and management of the campaign, Mr. Montor reported that the national campaign, distinguishing between the national and the New York campaign, was progressing along the lines which were indicated at an earlier meeting of the Administrative Committee of the United Palestine Appeal. The campaign was having few set-backs. The sums which the communities had set out to raise were in most cases being realized. Quotas were being attained and over-subscribed. However, it was difficult to state what the picture would be by July 1st, since the success of the campaign depended upon the performance of the major communities, must of which were to hold their campaigns in May and June.

There are certain situations arising in the conduct of the campaign he stated, which may or may not have a bearing on the outcome of the campaign but which nevertheless, he felt, ought to be brought to the attention of the officers of the United Palestine Appeal.

For example, the Joint Distribution Committee has made representations regarding Hadassah's launching of Youth Aliyah campaigns in communities just prior to the opening of the Welfare Fund and other campaigns in which the United Jewish Appeal is included. They cited instances like Atlanta.Ga., where \$18,000 was raised by Youth Aliyah in a campaign launched prior to the Welfare Fund campaign, and others, including Los Angeles, etc. Although the JDC recognizes that there is no legal or even moral responsibility on the part of the United Palestine Appeal for Hadassah, they nevertheless feel that all the Palestine forces are not fully cooperating. They also complain of the activity of the Jewish National Fund, realizing at the same time that under the agreement the Jewish National Fund has the right to continue its traditional fund-raising activities. A closer examination of the specific cases reveals the fact that most of the charges are unjustified and the facts presented not completely correct.

On the other hand, attention has been called to the fact that the Joint Distribution Committee is reported to be in the midst of an effort to raise from individuals and particularly from organizations and landsmanschaften money for specific purposes. The Joint Distribution Committee suggests to a group or a landsmanschaft that if they will raise a certain sum of money, the JDC will add a similar sum and the full amount will be sent to the community or town in which that landsmanschaft is interested. This has a direct appeal and is said to be resulting in the raising of funds outside the United Jewish Appeal campaign.

The attitude which the JDC has taken to the UJA has been that the UJA is purely a fund-raising instrument; that major policies must be decided not by the UJA as a body but by the agencies which make up the UJA. Thus the publicity department and other phases of the work are subjected to the decisions not of the UJA but the JDC, insofar as Europe is concerned. For example: The JDC has taken the position that the UJA cannot utilize foreign reports as the basis for its reports. If the JDC receives reports from Europe these are not used first by the UJA but are made available through the

JDC. The effect has not served to emphasize the United Jewish Appeal to the mind of the public as the great medium for fund-raising in America for overseas activity. It seems that nothing can be done to change that attitude on the part of the JDC, which is also reflected in the unilateral action which it has taken with respect to the building up of the JDC machinery. Attention was called to the fact that the JDC is not only maintaining its Attention was called to the fact that the JDC is not only maintaining its original activities but is intensifying them. The JDC has had at least one regional or sectional meeting a week, calling together people in all sections of the country for the purpose of selling JDC alone.

In reply to Dr. Wise' question as to whether these meetings serve the UJA, Mr. Montor replied that he assumed that ultimately the UJA would benefit from them. He pointed out that thus far there has been not a single conference for the UJA either national or regional. The JDC takes the position that it must maintain its structure and it therefore continues to send out speakers and field representatives maintained by the J.D.C. It sends out bulletins stressing the importance of the JDC.

Mr. Montor was of the opinion that the UPA should not be concerned with what the JDC is doing but rather with what the UPA ought to do. He advocated the creation among the Palestine forces of a united front and the fostering of activity which would tend to keep our people informed. At the present time we are relying upon what the ZOA, the JNF and other Zionist bodies are doing individually. He added that the Zionists are anxious to attend meetings and conferences as evidenced by the fact that they make up the larger part of the conferences which the JDC conducts for its purposes. He therefore urged some special UPA action along these lines, so as to strengthen our own position and to keep our friends throughout the country properly informed. He believed that if Zionist separatism could be ended and one really united United Palestine Appeal established, then Palestine would be able to get its proper share of funds.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Blitz reported on the New York City UJA. The New York campaign he declared, had been asked to make way for the Greater New York Fund campaign, since some of the leaders of the campaign, who are also leaders of the New York Fund campaign, were accused in 1938 of failure to cooperate and are anxious to concentrate on making in 1938 of failure to cooperate and are anxious to concentrate on making a success of it this year. Then, too, there is the American Jewish Committee campaign, which is being conducted at the same time. It is said that the American Jewish Committee has raised over \$1,000,000 in New York thus far this year.

Mr. Blitz described the progress of the New York campaign (Appendix IV) which indicated that over \$3,235,000 had been raised and some \$600,000 collected in cash. He stated that it had been agreed that the New York campaign would be concluded on July 1st. but that the "Night of Stars" and collections in synagogues would continue. It was his opinion that approximate-collections in synagogues would continue. It was his opinion that approximate-ly \$5,000,000 would be raised in the Greater New York campaign, which would have yielded more had it not been for the competition offered by the other groups now conducting simultaneous campaigns which in some cases are even given precedence over the UJA campaign. It was generally agreed, Mr. Blitz given precedence over the UJA campaign. It was generally agreed, Mr. Blitz stated, that the organizational set-up of the New York campaign was splendid.

In commenting on the reports, Mr. Lamport maintained that Mr. Montor

had been entirely too conservative in his figures for the country. He was confident of a tremendous response throughout the nation. He was unable to offer any information regarding New York, since he had been unable to obtain any of the financial reports or statements, despite the fact that he is an executive co-chairman. He explained that early in the campaign he had been given copies of reports, then they were stopped. When he protested, he received a report - some three weeks ago - and then again they were discontinued. On several occasions Mr. Lamport had asked for meetings of the Executive Committee of the UJA: those were refused. Then he asked for a meeting of the officers; that was refused, on the basis that work cannot be done if too many people give orders. Mr. Warburg took the position that there must be no interference, and Mr. Willen was given complete control. Mr. Lamport informed Mr. Warburg that though he did not wish to interfere, as officers of the campaign they were responsible, and he would therefore not relinquish his trusteeship, despite Mr. Willen's protestations that the JDC was willing to do so and therefore the UPA should.

In the course of a meeting of the Executive Committee, comprising 36 members, Mr. Lamport stated, Mr. Willen repeatedly announced that the New York campaign would not reach its goal. He did not believe that anything like \$10,000,000 or even \$8,000,000 could be reached.

Supplementing what had been said regarding the campaign Dr. Silver stated that he was convinced that the national UJA would achieve unlooked-for success. With regard to the New York campaign, he had been informed, too, that the New York campaign was not progressing as well as had been hoped and had been given a very pessimistic picture, with the result that he had communicated his fears to Dr. Jonah B. Wise. Dr. Wise wrote him a reassuring letter, contradicting the rumors of failure and stating emphatically that the New York campaign would be successful.

With regard to what had been said about the JDC propaganda activity, Dr. Silver pointed out that the JDC was not solely a fund-raising machinery as is the UPA. THE JDC was a distributing agent in many countries in Europe, and as such was compelled to keep its activity before the public. The UPA had an opportunity to satisfy its ideological needs through the Zionist Organization, the JNF (as witness the successful JNF conference in Chicago recently) Hadassah, Poale Zion, etc. The JDC had no other outlet, therefore it had no alternative than to keep the communities apprised of its operations in Europe, and other parts of the world. For this reason, Dr. Silver believed, the United Palestine Appeal should be more tolerant of the JDC special activity in the direction of regional conferences, field representatives, etc. The UPA has an opportunity for recognition of its work in places where it might otherwise never be able to reach, were it not for the UJA campaign. At meetings of groups which were at one time hostile to Zionist activity and to Palestine. it is now possible to emerge from the composite picture and to talk about Palestine. The publicity material coming from the UJA office deals largely with Palestine. The speakers who travel throughout the country are largely Zionists, or at least sufficiently sympathetic with our work to make them put greater emphasis on Palestine. These are the opportunities which the UPA has and which it ought to develop to the utmost.

Mr. Montor repeated that he found no fault with the activity of the JDC. He merely wished to call attention to it and to urge that some similar action be taken by the UPA. As had been pointed out, there is a diversity of Zionist forces. If all these bodies could be unified into what would really be a UPA, we would have a tremendous driving force, with the result that we would not have to accept the kind of money that we had to accept in 1939.

Mr. Lipsky said that when the UJA had been entered into, there was an idea that there would be created, so far as the campaign was concerned, an ideological union, as well as a mechanical union. This view was expressed in the first letters of the UJA in which was discussed the situation which was overwhelming everyone and which must unite American Jewry. It appeared to him, therefore, that what the JDC was doing through its development of the JDC, is to create a disparity and a disunion under cover of what people think is a union. Mr. Lipsky added that when he went out to speak for the UJA he found himself unable to make Palestine the beginning and the end of the address, because consideration must be given to the refugees and to the total Jewish picture. He felt that the Zionists who went out to speak for the UJA were doing their best to make an ideological combination of the JDC and the UPA.

Dr. Wise was satisfied that in the communities visited by him on behalf of the UJA there was an ideological unity that was surprisingly good. He offered the suggestion, however, that some of the wealthiest Jews in the country were not contributing - some of them because they did not wish any part of their money to go to Zionism. He suggested that they be called either to New York or to Washington, with a view to securing contributions from them. To this Dr. Silver replied that they had all been invited to the meeting in New York called by Governor Lehman on April 2nd and they had not come, but that the matter could be taken under advisement.

With regard to the charge made against the Youth Aliyah activities. Mrs. Epstein felt that Hadassah must protest. She called to witness the records of Hadassah which proved conclusively that in each one of the cities enumerated by Mr. Coons in a letter addressed to Hadassah, the Youth Aliyah campaigns had been inaugurated in 1938 and the funds continued to come in in 1939. In the specific case of Los Angeles, where Mr. Coons went on bahalf of the UJA at the same time as Mrs. Epstein was there for Hadassah, the campaign was launched on December 25th. Mrs. Epstein was there to close the campaign. It was obvious that Hadassah could not halt its activities while the UPA and the JDC were negotiating a joint campaign. The Los Angeles campaign had been scheduled for December; it was held in December. Money will continue to come in all year round. The contributors to Hadassah are not wealthy women. They collect small sums each month and thus make up their annual quota. Mrs. Epstein said that the same was true of the other cities, and she believed that neither Mr. Coons, nor the UJA had the right to contest Hadassah's activity at all - and certainly not its activity in 1938.

Mr. Montor here introduced a copy of a memorandum which he had sent to Mr. Coons, in answer to the latter's charges of violation of agreement, because of the JNF and Hadassah activities. It was also decided to enter into the record an exchange of correspondence between the UJA and Hadassah regarding this matter. Appendices V. VI. VII and VIII.

Dr. Silver stated that there was to be a meeting of the UJA Executive Committee on Thursday, May 4th, at which time he would propose the setting up of a committee on adjustments, which he felt would be able to cope with small irritating problems and clear the way to better understanding.

MATERIAL FOR PRESENTATION TO ALLOCATIONS COMMITTEE:

In view of the approach of the time when the Allocations Committee of the UJA will meet to discuss the division of funds over and above the first \$9,500,000, it was pointed out by Mr. Lipsky that material would have to be prepared which would substantiate the UPA claim to a substantial part of the income.

Mr. Montor reported that Dr. Silver had anticipated this need and in accordance therewith a cable had been sent to Palestine, reading as follows:

"MUST PREPARE IMMEDIATELY EXHAUSTIVE DETAILED MATERIAL FOR SUBMISSION ALLOCATIONS COMMITTEE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL CONSISTING RABBIS SILVER GOLDMAN FOR UPA HENRY ITTLESON ALBERT LASKER JDC AND INUIS KIRSTEIN FIFTH STOP KERJESSOD AND KAYEMETH MUST COMBINE FORCES IN PREPARING UNPRECEDENTEDLY EXTENSIVE DATA WHICH SHOW RIGHT UPA TO ADDITIONAL FUNDS ABOVE DISTRIBUTION FIRST NINE AND HALF MILLION STOP MUST WARN YOU JDC PREPARING MOST ELABORATE BUDGETARY APPLICATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE REFUGEES STOP CONFIRM RECEIPT THIS CABLE ADVISE WHEN MATERIAL MAY BE EXPECTED WOULD COMPETENT INDIVIDUAL IF REQUIRED BE PREPARED COME AMERICA APPEAR BEFORE ALLOCATIONS COMMITTEE TO BOLSTER FIGURES GIVE NAME"

To this cable, Mr. Eliezer Kaplan had replied as follows:

"PREPARING TOGETHER FUNDS DATA FOR FOUR OR FIVE MILLIONS CABLE YOUR ADVICE REGARDING FIGURE WILL BE READY IN TENDAYS STOP AGREE SEND REPRESENTATIVE NAME DEPENDS UPON DATE WHEN PRESENCE REQUIRED

The names of Dr. Georg Landauer, Eliezer Kaplan, Dr. Arthur Auppin and Dr. A. Granovsky were suggested as persons who might be valuable in presenting the UPA case to the Allocations Committee. It was pointed out by the Chairman that in a similar situation, some years ago, Dr. Landauer had been responsible for so marshalling the facts as to convince the allocations committee of the justice of Palestine's claims, thus securing additional funds. However, it was realized that the United Palestine Appeal could not dictate who the representative was to be, except to insist that he be a strong and convincing personality.

REQUEST FROM POALE AGUDATH ISRAEL FOR FUNDS FROM UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL:

Mr. Montor reported that a communication had been received from representatives of the Poale Agudath Israel. Their letter. (Appendix IX) addressed to the United Jewish Appeal, though apparently intended for the United Palestine Appeal, asks for 5% of the UPA income.

After discussion, it was moved and carried that this request be transferred to the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth, the two major agencies in the United Palestine Appeal, for attention.

MAINTENANCE BY UPA OF PALESTINE FILM WITHIN PALESTINE PAVILION:

In view of the fact that many thousands of persons will be visiting the Palestine Pavilion, it was felt that the United Palestine Appeal should utilize the opportunity to bring itself as the fund-raising instrument of the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth to the attention of the visitors. Mr. Montor therefore proposed that a perpetual motion picture be placed in one of the rooms of the Pavilion. The equipment, the preparation of the titles and the maintenance would involve a sum of between \$1200 to \$1500 for the duration of the Pavilion and would provide an unusual opportunity to show the work of the KH and KK in Palestine more graphically than anything else could.

After some discussion, it was moved and carried that the United Palestine Appeal undertake to instal a perpetual motion picture in the Palestine Pavilion at a cost not to exceed \$1,500.

ALLOTMENT TO PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

Dr. Wise reported that he had had several conversations with Mr. Speers who asked for an additional contribution from the United Palestine Appeal for the President's Advisory Committee for Political Refugees. In view of the fact that the work will go on, and that the United Palestine Appeal cannot refuse to participate in it financially, Dr. Wise had advanced a sum of \$1,000 to Dr. Speers on behalf of the United Palestine Appeal. He asked that the UPA ratify his action and that it make available an additional sum for the President's Advisory Committee.

It was moved and carried that a sum of \$2,000 be made available to the President's Advisory Committee, of which \$1,000 be refunded to Dr. Wise on account of his advance, and \$1,000 forwarded to the President's Committee.

REQUEST FROM JERUSALEM FOR ACTION WITH JDC ON TRANSFER OF FUNDS FROM POLAND:

It was reported that a cable had been received from Jerusalem, over the signatures of Ussishkin, Hantke and Kaplan, as follows:

"DURING PREVIOUS NEGOTIATIONS WITH POLISH GOVERNMENT
CONCERNING TRANSFER FUNDS PALESTINE POLISH GOVERNMENT
AGREED FORTY PERCENT RELIEF FUNDS FROM ABROAD BE
USED FOR TRANSFER WE PAYING VALUE ZLOTYS IN POLAND
STOP NEGOTIATIONS SUSPENDED BUT PROPOSAL REALIZABLE
IF JDC SUPPORT PROPOSAL TOWARDS POLISH GOVERNMENT STOP
FUNDS IN POLAND HAVE THREE MILLION ZLOTYS REQUEST YOU
MOVE JDC IN FAVOR PROPOSAL CABLE USSISHKIN HANTKE KAPLAN"

Mr. Montor suggested that Mr. Lamport and a committee be asked to look into the possibilities, before discussing the matter with the JDC.

After some discussion it was moved and carried that the Chairman appoint a committee to investigate the situation and discuss it with the JDC with a view to securing some favorable action, and also to take up the matter with other bodies.

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL HEADQUARTERS:

It was reported that the lease on the present headquarters of the United Palestine Appeal would expire in September, and that it was generally agreed that it would be advisable to find other quarters. It was believed that the Jewish National Fund and the Zionist Organization of America were also interested in seeking other offices, and it was suggested that the three groups act together, if possible.

It was thereupon decided that the Chairmen appoint a committee for the purpose of seeking out new quarters for the United Palestine Appeal.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND CONFERENCE IN OMICAGO

Mr. Mendel N. Fisher reported that the conference of the Jewish National Fund held in Chicago on April 15th and 16th was a successful one. A good part of the conference was devoted to the United Jewish Appeal, in the course of which the Jewish National Fund position within the United Jewish Appeal was clarified. In a number of addresses great emphasis was placed upon the importance of the United Jewish Appeal and the duty of the Jewish National Fund and its adherents to support the campaign to the fullest, both by contributions and actual work.

Mr. Fisher then offered to the Administrative Committee a copy of the resolution on the United Jewish Appeal which was unanimously adopted by the Jewish National Fund conference in Chicago. (attached)

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 10:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted

SARAH BEHRMAN

REPORT FOR THREE YEARS OF THE U.P.A. (1936-1937-1938)

ON BEHALF OF THE

KEREN HAYESOD AND KEREN KAYEMETH

(AS OF APRIL 25, 1939)

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	1936*	1937*	1938*
Gross Total Pledges	\$1,764,866.19	\$2,027,567.65	\$2,611,247.82
Cash Collected	1,758,516.33	1,991,446.46	2,386,906.84
Pledges Receivable	\$ 6,349.86	\$ 36,121.19	\$ 224,340.98

AMOUNTS DISTRIBUTED BY YEAR BY U.P.A.

	1936	1937	1938
Keren Hayesod	\$639,263.83	\$806,098.61	\$934,500.00
Keren Kayemeth	639,263.82	806,098.62	934,500.00
Mizrachi Palestine Fund	28,800.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Mizrachi Organization	16,773.62	9,800.00	9,800.00
Zionist Organization	109,028.53	54,000.00	54,000.00
Poale Zion-Zeire Zion	16,773.62	9,800.00	9,800.00
Amer. Friends-Hebrew University	12,500.00	15,000.00	25,000.00
Pres. Committee-Political Refugee	8		4,000.00
Jewish Agency (Spec. Emer. earmark	ed , 58,500.00	10,000.00	500.00
Youth Aliyah purpos	ses)	****	1,700.00
	\$1,520,903.42	\$1,770,797.23	\$2,033,800.00
		-	

*New York Share	1936	1937	1938
Total Pledges Cash Collected	\$480,576.64 480,576.64	\$501,730.03 492,330.03	\$683,622.60 652,807.76
Pledges Receivable		\$ 9,400.00	\$ 30,814,84
Jewish National Fund			
Total Pledges Cash Collected	\$166,043.65 166,043.65	\$233,104.86 233,104.86	\$324,995.89 324,995.89

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL FOR 1939

REPORT OF INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS

FROM JANUARY 1, 1939 TO APRIL 25, 1939

INCOME

United Jewish Appeal - 1939 Jewish National Fund - 1939		\$325,000.00	
TOTAL INCOME			\$443,724.40
DISB	URSEMENTS		
ALLOCATIONS:			
Palestine Foundation Fund Jewish National Fund Mizrachi Palestine Fund	\$169,250.00 169,250.00 30,000.00	\$368,500.00	
SERVICE PAYMENTS:			
Zionist Organization of Americ Mizrachi Organization " " Poale Zion-Zeire Zion	4,000.00 4,000.00	26,580,20	
SPECIAL ALLOCATION:			
Hashomer Hatzair		1,200.00	
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS		\$ 396,280.20	
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		21,068.97*	
CAMPAIGN ADVANCES:			
Petty Cash Fund \$100.00 Postage Fund 100.00 Deposit-TWA Acct. 425.00 Loans Receivable 158.25 Misc.Advances 326.72		1,109,97	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			. \$418,459.1
BALANCE IN BANK AS OF APRIL 25	, 1939		. \$ 25,265.26

1939 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED AS OF APRIL 24, 1939

* Total Pledges

\$5,260,385.36

** Cash Received

\$1,567,497.42

Disbursements: - Transfers

J.D.C.....\$650,000.00 U.P.A..... 325,000.00 N.C.C..... 260,000.00

Administration 159,059.39 \$1,394,059.39

Bank Balance April 24, 1939 \$ 173,438.03

- * Representing pledges actually recorded in local campaigns for the UJA and the UJA's share or allotment from funds raised to date in combined or welfare fund campaigns.
- Includes pledges of \$2,943,721.93 from New York UJA.
- ** Includes cash of \$275,000 from New York UJA.

(APPENDIX IV)

1939

GREATER NEW YORK CAMPAIGN UNITED JEWISH APPEAL INC.

.08 \$169,545.08	\$3,235,057.16
	587,828,25
	\$2,647,228.91
	.17 49,106.08

REPORT ON STATUS OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL FOR REFUGEES AND OVERSEAS NEEDS

Prepared for the meeting of the Executive Committee, May 4th, 1939 by Isidor Coons and Henry Montor, Executive Vice-Chairmen

Since the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Jewish Appeal on February 6th, all details of the direction from national headquarters of the spring phase of the \$20,000,000 campaign have been completed and the major number of campaigns from which funds are expected during this period have been inaugurated or completed. The task of the national headquarters has included stimulation or organization of campaigns, persuasion of communities to accept the greatly enlarged quotas necessary to raise \$20,000,000; assistance to hundreds of campaigns through the provision of skilled field or community campaign direction; speakers, literature, movies and the creation of a nation-wide atmosphere through publicity and promotion to arouse individuals and communities to a new level of generosity.

STATUS AS OF APRIL 30, 1939

As of April 30, 1939, some 1,190 communities have launched campaigns for the United Jewish Appeal. As of that date, the Treasurers' Department reported total pledges of \$6,012,116.59. This includes \$3,375,507.83 from New York City and \$2,636,608.76 from the remainder of the country. The New York City campaign was formally inaugurated on April 2nd. Most of the larger community campaigns are now either under way or to be launched during May so that the greatest proportion of pledges to be anticipated in 1939 will be formally reported in the next sixty days.

As of April 30th, the Treasurers' Department reported a total of cash collected of \$1,689,412.95. of which New York City had transferred \$375,000 and the remainder of the country had forwarded \$1,314,412.95. The Treasurers have distributed funds to date as follows: \$750,000 to the Joint Distribution Committee, \$375,000 to the United Palestine Appeal and \$300,000 to the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc.

There has been expended for administration a total of \$147,797.75. The fixed budget for expenditures for the year is \$412,225. Attached is the report of the Treasurers' Department showing the exact manner in which expenditures have been incurred in relation to the total budget, in various categories. (See Appendix "A" for Treasurers' Report; see Appendix "B" for Pledge and Payment Report).

CAMPAIGN PROSPECTS

It has been estimated that 13 cities are counted upon to supply approximately three-fourths of the quota of the United Jewish Appeal. Of these, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cincinnati will not conduct their campaigns until the fall. In addition to New York City, the following 9 major cities are definitely participating in the spring phase of the campaign. It should be emphasized that all of these 9 communities have Welfare Funds in which are included other beneficiaries besides the United Jewish Appeal. It is our understanding, however, that the largest proportions of funds so raised will be allotted to the United Jewish Appeal.

	Total Fund Goal	Raised to date	U.J.A. Quota Accepted	Remarks
Boston	\$650,000	\$500,000	\$520,000	Campaign being continued in- tensively.
Newark		87,000		Campaign formally opens in May.
Pittsburgh	431,000	310,000	265,000 Min.	Hope to raise between \$75,000 and \$100,000 through separate non-Sectarian campaign
Cleveland	750,000	240,000	500,000 Min.	Campaign formally opens May 7th.
Detroit	790,000		428,000 Min.	Campaign formally opens May 7th.
St. Louis	_ 507,000	350,000	325,000 Min.	UJA to receive surplus above goal
Chicago	2,000,000		1,750,000 approximately	\$950,000 allotted to date to UJA. Balance of allocation to be made later.
Los Angeles	800,000	600,000	600,000	Campaign formally opened May 1.
San Francisco	700,000 tentative	501,000	450,000	Campaign opened April 28th.

Any prediction of the definite results for the United Jewish Appeal of the spring campaigns to be considered as terminating on July 15th would be hazardous, particularly in view of the fact that so great a part of the funds must come from the major cities including New York City. These cities are, as we have noted, only now in the midst of their campaigns. On the basis of past experience and of results that have been reported from test communities, it is the belief of the Executive Vice-Chairmen that a sum of between \$5,000,000 and \$8,500,000 may be expected for the United Jewish Appeal from campaigns held from the beginning of the year through July 15th; this does not, however, include the income from New York City. Our estimate for the fall phase of the campaign, including the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cincinnati indicates that the United Jewish Appeal will receive an additional \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000.

Assuming that New York City will contribute a minimum of \$6,000,000, representing 30% of the total national goal, we estimate conservatively that the United Jewish Appeal may anticipate raising between \$16,500,000 and \$17,500,000 for the year. It cannot be stressed too greatly that New York City's results must be regarded as the measuring stick of the national campaign.

The prediction of raising over \$10,500,000 nationally during the year outside of New York City is related to the splendid progress that has been registered in scores of the smaller and middle communities which have thus far completed their campaigns. Herewith are listed sample communities showing a comparison of amounts allotted to the United Jewish Appeal in 1939 with the sums received by the three United Jewish Appeal agencies in 1938:

CITY	ALLOTTED TO UJA-1939	ALLOTTED TO THE 3 UJA ORGANIZATIONS IN 1938	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE
New Orleans, La.	\$ 75,000 Min. (probably more)	\$ 29,600	153%
Worcester, Mass.	40,000 Min.	16,110	148%
Dallas, Texas	65,000	21,600	200%
Lewiston-Auburn, Mai	ne 7,800	1,978	294%
Lynchburg, Va.	9,500	770	1,134%
Harrisburg, Pa.	25,000 Min.	9,625	160%
Hamilton, Ohio	11,000	2,297	379%
Monticello, N. Y.	g,000	589	160%
Phoenix, Ariz.	13,500	3,450	291%
Norwich, Conn.	17,000	2,198	673%
Augusta, Ga.	6,500	2,350	176%
Fall River, Mass.	26,000	3,850	575%
Jersey City, N. J.	37,500	10,257	265%
Des Moines, Iowa	32,000	16,000	100%
Houston, Texas	75,000 Min.	53, 225	40%
Lancaster, Pa.	12,440	6,809	82.6%
Miami, Fla.	35,000 Min.	21,478	63%
Indianapolis, Ind.	86,500	36,000	140%
Trenton, N. J.	40,000	11,315	253%
Stockton, Calif.	6,500	1,688	285%

Anticipating a gross return of \$16,500,000 minimum, we estimate that the national administrative cost will be approximately 2 1/2%. This figure includes an anticipated return of \$6,000,000 from New York City. If the New York City income is excluded, the national cost of administration for the remaining \$10,500,000 representing the anticipated minimum return from the country outside of New York, will be approximately 4%. This percentage of cost is maintained despite increased cost of service to communities.

STIMULATION FROM HEADQUARTERS

The field staff of the United Jewish Appeal, made up largely of the staffs of the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal, consists of 23 representatives who, because their territory is more limited than in the past, have been able to establish closer contact with communities and to offer greater service for the conduct of campaigns.

The hope expressed in the past that the two major overseas fund-raising agencies could place their experienced personnel at the disposal of communities has been realized more fully this year than ever before. It has been realized by the campaign leadership that if the new standard of contributions was to be forthcoming, the national headquarters would have to supply far more extensive assistance in every direction, particularly as regards campaign technicians.

Thus, the campaign in Pittsburgh is being directed completely by a field representative of the United Jewish Appeal, while Kansas City, Newark, Chicago and Boston have each availed themselves for long periods of the services of the United Jewish Appeal personnel. Similarly scores of other communities have had their drives actually conducted by United Jewish Appeal field representatives. Communities like Trenton, Bridgeport, Passaic, Portland, Nashville, New Haven, Worcester, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Plainfield, Albany and Oklahoma City have depended largely or completely on the expert help of the United Jewish Appeal campaign staff for the organization and direction of their campaigns. The value of this cooperation has been reflected in the extraordinary increases in income.

One of the most difficult tasks in the campaign was that of persuading communities to undertake the larger quotas which in many instances represented from three to five times and more what had been contributed by them in the past to the United Jewish Appeal agencies. In addition to the efforts of the national officers, the Executive Vice-Chairmen between them visited over a

score of the leading communities in this connection. Mr. Coons visited the following cities from coast to coast: Long Beach, Los Angeles, Oakland,
San Diego and San Francisco, Calif., Indianapolis, Ind., Baltimore, Md.,
Boston and Lawrence, Mass., Detroit, Mich., Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo.,
Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, N. Y., Akron and Columbus, Ohio, Portland, Ore.,
El Paso and Houston, Texas and Seattle, Wash. Mr. Montor visited the following
cities: Bridgeport, New Haven and Hartford, Conn., Washington, D. C., Atlanta,
Ga., Indianapolis, Ind., New Orleans, La., Detroit, Mich., Omaha, Nebr.,
Atlantic City and Newark, N. J., Utica, N. Y., Columbus, Ohio, Pittsburgh, Fa.,
Knoxville and Nashville, Tenn. In addition, scores of communities were visited
at least once and often many times by M. Robert Herman, Director of Field Staff,
and Abram Magida, his associate. The task of all of these was to initiate or
augment the work of the field representatives.

In furthering the entire program of the campaign, the National Chairmen, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver and Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, have contributed the greatest strength and stimulation. Major campaign plans have always been discussed with or initiated by them. In addition to their aid in the planning of the campaign, they have been the bulwark of the campaign's success thus far through their contact with scores of leading personalities throughout the country and through their visits to communities. Another important factor has been the correspondence which both have conducted with literally thousands of individuals throughout the country, spurring the acceptance of larger quotas, urging greater individual gifts and the participation of more individuals in the local drive.

The officers of the campaign are grateful to the scores of men and women who have volunteered their services to visit all parts of the country to address the numerous functions scheduled by campaigns to help raise money and to arouse interest in the campaign. Attached is a list of the men and women who have spoken or are scheduled to speak for the United Jewish Appeal. (See Appendix "C")

In addition to the technical assistance rendered by the officers, the headquarters staff, the field representatives and the speakers, the United Jewish Appeal has made available a large-scale publicity and promotion program on a national and local basis. Hundreds of thousands of pieces of literature, numerous posters and placards, and especially prepared material for publicity and addresses have been distributed. In addition, a number of outstanding broadcasts on national hook-ups have been arranged, reaching hundreds of thousands of listeners.

The United Jewish Appeal has also made available, with the cooperation of the March of Time, numerous copies of the "Refugee" release of the March of Time which has proved one of the most effective instruments of the campaign.

There has also been utilized a one-hour and an 18-minute version of "The Land of Promise", a film depicting progress in Palestine. In addition to the national broadcasts, the United Jewish Appeal has offered several specially prepared recordings for use in local drives. (See Appendix "D")

It is fitting that we pay high tribute to Mr. M. Robert Herman, Director of the Field Organization and Mr. Abram S. Magida, his associate, for the systematic execution of this greatly expanded field program this year: They, together with Miss Julia Rubenstein, to whom we look for the coordination of the national fund-raising necessities in these headquarters, have rendered a service that has elicited wide appreciation from our friends throughout the country. We are very grateful for the conscientious and exceptionally devoted service of all the members of the staff at national headquarters and wish particularly to note the efforts of Mr. Alex Rothenberg, as Office Manager and Mr. Meyer F. Steinglass as Publicity Director.

THE LEHMAN MEETING

Of great importance for the stimulation of national interest in the United Jewish Appeal and for the creation of a greater appreciation of new needs in giving was the Conference called by Governor Herbert H. Lehman in New York City on April 2nd. The letters of invitation were addressed to 394 men and women throughout the country who are outstanding leaders of their respective communities or who might be encouraged to take a greater part in the drives. A total of 64 men from outside New York City were present at the meeting.

Aside from the effect created at the Conference itself, the mere calling of the meeting excited widespread discussion among those who were invited and also in the community generally. Although no publicity or public reference was given to the nature or results of the April 2nd meeting, those who attended quickly spread the word in their communities of the importance of the United Jewish Appeal and of the record levels of giving that had been established on Sunday afternoon, April 2nd.

A meeting convened by Governor Lehman was originally suggested by the national officers of the United Jewish Appeal. Scheduled to be held in March, the date was postponed at the request of the New York campaign officers, so that New York City might at the same time utilize the meeting for its own purposes.

In connection with Governor Lehman's meeting, a luncheon for guests from out of town was held at the Harmonie Club, with Mr. Edward Warburg as the host, and with Governor Lehman and the National Chairmen present, as well as several New Yorkers. The adjournment of the luncheon was followed by a conference arranged by the New York campaign officers at which all the out-of-towners were present.

A deep impression was left on everyone as a result of the type of generosity established by the New Yorkers. Word spread rapidly throughout the country of the action expected of men of means. In addition, Governor Lehman sent a letter to all who had originally been invited as well as to those present emphasizing the United Jewish Appeal and its needs. This was supplemented with a letter from Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, enclosing a copy of Governor Lehman's address and more specifically drawing attention to the \$20,000,000 campaign and the necessity of enlarged cooperation from men of means.

WELFARE FUNDS

In view of an impression that is occasionally registered that Welfare Funds raise funds entirely on their own initiative and without assistance from outside, it should be emphasized that in 1939 the United Jewish Appeal has given more aid to more Welfare Fund communities than at any time in the past. This, as noted before, has taken the form of complete or partial campaign direction. Many communities which in the past relied completely upon their own personnel resources brought strong pressure to bear on the United Jewish Appeal so that its experienced field representatives might come to the community to counsel on or actually completely direct campaigns. The unprecedented participation of national headquarters in the campaigns was supplied through the provision of a greater number of speakers for fund-raising and stimulation purposes; through the furnishing of hundreds of thousands of pieces of literature, including specially imprinted material at the cost of the national office; through making available experienced publicity direction on the spot, through posters, radio programs, movies and other forms of campaign promotion. What cannot be too strongly emphasized is the part played by the national headquarters and staff in creating the response among community leaders for the acceptance of vastly increased quotas. Stress should be laid on the fact that

these expenditures were all borne by the national United Jewish Appeal, thus sharply decreasing the local ratio of expense for Welfare Funds and other campaigns in raising funds not only for the United Jewish Appeal but for all Jewish causes included in campaigns.

What must especially concern the officers of the United Jewish Appeal is that the Welfare Funds, which have in all cases registered extraordinary increases, should make available to the United Jewish Appeal the full benefit of the greater generosity that has been evoked by the needs of the United Jewish Appeal agencies. In some cases already, the increased results have been a signal for greater generosity to other agencies than the United Jewish Appeal, frequently those of a local character.

ALLOCATIONS COMMITTEE

Through agreement reached among the four members chosen by the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal, an Allocations Committee of the United Jewish Appeal has been fully formed. Henry Ittleson and Albert D. Lasker, on behalf of the Joint Distribution Committee, and Solomon Goldman and Abba Hillel Silver, on behalf of the United Palestine Appeal, elected Louis Kirstein of Boston as the fifth member.

The announcement of the membership of the Allocations Committee to the leadership of the entire country brought forth enthusiastic letters of appreciation from leaders in every section.

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL CORPORATION

The campaign is being conducted under the title of the United Jewish

Appeal, Inc., thus utilizing the corporation formed in 1935 for joint Joint

Distribution Committee and Palestine purposes and revising the certificate of
incorporation in minor details. Messrs. George K. Hourwich and Philip E. Hoffman
are serving as counsel for the corporation. Mr. Hourwich has been named secretary
for legal purposes, and Mr. Hoffman assistant secretary.

APPRECIATION

In a campaign of the scope of the United Jewish Appeal, the results produced are the outcome of cooperation by hundreds of men and women in New York City and throughout the nation as campaign officers, workers, contributors, speakers and in other capacities of stimulation. The United Jewish Appeal has had the benefit of the support of a greater number of individuals than ever before in the history of the agencies embraced within the United Jewish Appeal.

What has been particularly notable has been the welcome extended by communities to the formation of the United Jewish Appeal as an instrument through which they could marshall their maximum resources for the assistance of the causes within the United Jewish Appeal.



CONFIDENTIAL
MINUTES OF MEETING OF Z.O.A. EXECUTIVE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 4 P.M., 1939,
AT THE COMMODORE HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY

PRESENT: Dr. Solomon Goldman (in the Chair), and Messrs. David Berenstein, Charles A.Cowen, Henry Ellenbogen, Abraham Goldberg, Israel Goldstein, Edward L. Israel, Louis E. Levinthal, Ludwig Lewisohn, Louis Lipsky, Morris Margulies, Irving Miller, Charles Ress, Louis P. Rocker, A. H. Rosenberg, William I. Siegel, Robert Szold, Morris Weinberg, Stephen S. Wise; Mrs. Moses P. Epstein (representing Hadassah); by invitation: Chaim Greenberg and David Wertheim (representing Poale-Zion) and Leon Gellman (representing Mizrachi); also Dr. S. Bernstein, Samuel Caplan, and Dr. Jacob S. Golub.

Excuses for non-attendance received from Messrs. Barnett R.Brickner, Harry M. Fisher, Harry Friedenwald, A. H.Friedland, James G. Heller, Harris J. Levine, Julian W. Mack, Simon Shetzer, and Elihu D.Stone.

The meeting was called to order at 4:15 P.M., with Dr. Goldman in the Chair.

POLITICAL SITUATION:

It was decided, in view of the tenseness of the political situation, to disregard the agenda planned for the meeting and to discuss instead the political situation. Representatives of Mizrachi and Poale Lion had been invited to this meeting by President Goldman, so that the political question could be considered jointly.

Since the planned agenda of this meeting was to have concerned itself primarily with Convention problems and program, Rabbi Edward L. Israel moved

That the President be empowered to appoint a special committee from the Executive, with power to act in matters related to the Convention.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

The Chairman then read a series of cables received from London and Jerusalem in the last two days, as well as the cable sent to London and Jerusalem reporting what has been done here.

To summarize, Dr. Goldman said, it is evident that the British are ready to go through with the proposals as given to our delegates in London, except that as a result of the Cairo Conferences they are perhaps going to be somewhat worse. It would seem that the establishing of an independent Arab State will not be postponed for a period of ten years, but may come at the end of five years. We here privately have done everything that is humanly possible, that is within our power. except for one or two things which are now to be discussed. We have had no public demonstrations because London and Jerusalem have advised against them, and it has been felt here that it would be unwise to exhaust every means of protest before the publication of the White Paper. Another thing that has not been done is to sppeal to the anti-Zionists or non-Zionists — men like Bernard Baruch, Gerard Swope, and others — and to move them to go to the President as well as to communicate with Chamberlain or others in Great Britain. In addition, we might also be able to get a group of Americans, Others as a communicate of Convertation o

Rabbi Miller told of a conversation with a non-Zionist leader who expressed the belief that the Zionists are too aggressive in their attitude.

Rabbi Goldstein felt that if it is necessary to get the cooperation of outstanding anti-Zionists, it cannot be accompaished in the next day or two; it is something that can be reserved until after the publication of the new policy.

Judge Ellenbogen saw no reason for hesitation in approaching anybody who might be helpful.

Mr. Lipsky believed that unless we divide our action into some chronological order, we may find ourselves doing something prematurely. It now appears that the policy will be declared either on May 15 or 23. Anything that we can do to affect the publication of the policy ought to be done before those dates. The idea that we can affect the issuing of the policy by organizing a popular movement is not a practical one. When the President has already three or four times expressed his opinion to the British Government; and others, leaders of the Republican Party, members of the Cabinet, Zionist leaders, etc., have all directly expressed their opinion to the Government, no kind of a demonstration in this country will have any effect upon the issuing of the policy. Mr. Lipsky urged, therefore, that any public demonstrations be withheld until after the issuing of the White Paper. Nothing that will be done can influence the situation any more than has been done.

Dr. Goldman asked Mr. Lipsky if it was his opinion that nothing further could be done to avert the publication of the White Paper.

Mr. Lipsky said it was his impression that there is nothing more that the President can do, except something that might be very embarrassing for him.

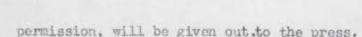
Dr.Goldman stated that until about three weeks ago we had been getting cables from London and Jerusalem informing us that the action of the President was responsible for the postponement of the issuing of the White Paper.

Mr. Lipsky expressed the thought that all cablegrams should now be disregarded, for they reveal a state of mind, a certain hysteria, and a lack of judgment which makes it difficult to place any reliance even in their estimate of the factual situation.

Mr. Abraham Goldberg felt that the situation had changed for the worse, hence this hysteria is justified, and we should be grateful for the cables which have come because they injected a little of the hysteria in us. He agreed with Mr. Lipsky that mass demonstrations are a success only when the event has actually occurred, but not in anticipation of the event. To have mass demonstrations before the issuing of the White Paper will be considered hysteria on our part.

Assuming that the White Paper is issued on May 15, what shall we do in the next twenty-four hours, Dr. Goldman asked.

Dr. Wise stated that he had gotten a member of the Cabinet to go to the President; that he did not have as much confidence in Dr. Goldman's and Mr. Goldberg's proposals with regard to Bernard Baruch and the other gentlemen. There is a great reluctance and fear on their part to seem to do anything which might move others to say that they are attempting to exercise influence over the Administration. Dr. Wise proposed that we telegraph immediately, within a few hours, to six or eight of the leading publicists of America, put the case before them in 500 words and ask them to unite, independent of the President, to make one last effort in behalf of the cause. He read a list of names he had prepared. He suggested further that a committee of two or three should prepare immediately a message of 100 words to be sent to fifty or sixty or more outstanding Americans, and that these be invited to send this message over their signatures to Mr. Chamberlain. This message, when sent, after securing



Dr. Wise made the additional proposal: That fifty Jews in America send a cable tonight, if possible, to Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Halifax, and others, telling the whole story and leading up to the present situation and what it involves.

Mr.Goldberg suggested that both Dr.Goldman's and Dr. Wise's proposed list of names be combined -- making it about five Jews and about fifteen non-Jews -- so that Mr. Kennedy will not be able to say that the assimilationist Jews are not with the Zionists.

Dr. Goldman believed that if the British publish simultaneously with the White Paper a proposal for some colonization scheme, the anti-Zionists will accept it triumphantly as they did Biro-Bidjan and other schemes proposed ten and twelve years ago. At that time it was not as harmful as it would be now. Dr. Goldman felt therefore that it is important that we tie up these men now.

Judge Rothenberg suggested that Governor Lehman be approached to contact the non-Zionists in the matter of issuing a statement.

Mr. Szold inquired as to what the American section of the Jewish Agency had been doing in the last few weeks, and whether they had been advised of the situation.

Dr.Goldman replied that the American section of the Jewish Agency gets every cable received -- copies are sent to Dr.Adler and to Dr. Karpf.

Mr. Szold suggested that a list of non-Zionists who are presumably interested in Palestine and who would respond to a call by Dr. Ailer or by Governor Lehman, be prepared.

Dr. Wise stated that the Jewish names who will mean anything to Chamberlain are Bernard Baruch, Herbert H. Lehman, Nathan Straus, Arthur Sulzberger, Cyrus Adler, Albert D. Lasker, Henry Ittleson, Lessing Rosenwald.

It was decided to draft a statement immediately and to convey it to the Governor, asking him to agree to send it out over his name to the six or seven non-Zionists; and that we ourselves are to appeal to the non-Jews.

The Chairman then called for discussion as to what shall be done after the publication of the White Paper.

Dr. Wise felt that we must be prepared to call a meeting within a few hours after the White Paper is published.

Dr. Goldman pointed out that we can call a meeting in twenty-four hours, but we cannot implement our plans in less than ten days to two weeks' time. He felt that we ought to either discuss the matter and vote on definite proposals, or that a Committee should be authorized to carry out a definite program, and that all action should be undertaken jointly with Hadassah, the Poale Zion and the Mizrachi.

Judge Ellenbogen did not think such a decision was necessary, and moved

THAT the President be empowered to take whatever action the situation requires.

Mr.Szold suggested that we have a thorough discussion on the matter of a demonstration — its character, tone, etc. — as there is a decided difference of opinion among Zionista and non-Zionists. Any demonstrations that are ind must be effective for our own personal purposes, even after we have decided that they will not be helpful so far as England is concerned. Simply to have mass meetings does not solve our problem, and the question should be discussed as to whether we should have mass meetings at all.

Dr.Goldstein said he did not think there will be any immediate need of having action within twenty-four hours after the statement, as the publication of the White Paper will be followed by a debate in Parliament, the League of Nations, etc., and we shall have the time to deliberate very carefully when initiating the kind of action to be taken. In the meantime, there should be a statement issued giving the immediate reaction of American Zionists.

Rabbi Israel felt that the question of mass meetings must be considered very carefully; furthermore, we ought to be acquainted with the policy to be endorsed in formulating the program for the mass meeting.

Mr. Ress moved

THAT the Public Relations Committee (consisting of representatives of the Z.O."., Hadassah, Mizrachi and Poale Zion) be requested to act whenever necessary, at the call of the World Zionist Executive.

The Chairman said that he had learned from sources that cannot be questioned that the Revisionists are planning a demonstration during the visit of the Royal couple to the United States; he did not know the character of the demonstration, but he had reason to believe that they mean to go to the limit. He said he knew of nothing that can hurt us as much both in England and in the United States, both with the Government as well as the people of the country, as a demonstration calculated to insult the King and Queen of Great Britain.

Judge Rothenberg called attention to the fact that there are a number of Zionists unaffiliated with the Organization, who question what the Organization is doing in the emergency. They hear rumors and they wonder what action is being taken by the Zionist Organization. The Yiddish press does not seem to know what we have been doing. Judge Rothenberg suggested that a Yiddish press Conference be convened for the purpose of apprising the members of the press of what is being done in the present emergency situation, and also asking them for suggestions. The suggestion was approved.

Meeting adjourned at 6:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

MORRIS MARGULIES

Secretary

"Give Today --- Tomorrow May Be Too Late"

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD)
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)
For the Settlement in Palestine of Jews of Germany, Poland, Rumania and Other Lands

111 FIFTH AVE.

CABLE ADDRESS-PALFUND

NEW YORK CITY

May 19, 1939

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National Co-Chairmen

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Louis Lipsky
Chairman, Administrative
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Secretary, Administrative Committee

Charles Ress

Executive Director Henry Montor Dr. Abba Hillel Silver The Temple Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Dr. Stephen S. Wise informed me for relay to you that at a meeting in connection with the President's Advisory Committee today, plans were made for the creation of a Board of ten to establish the machinery to carry out the Rublee program for German-Jewish immigration.

The Board is to consist of ten members: five Christians and five Jews. Among the Christians talked of are Owen D. Young and John W. Davis. The Jewish members first proposed were Joseph Proskauer, Paul Baerwald, William Rosenwald, Dr. Wise and yourself. Dr. Wise said that he would rather have his place taken by Lewis Strauss.

I assume that you will be approached officially in this matter. Dr. Wise felt I ought to communicate with you as promptly as possible. He told me, however, that the subject about which he spoke to you today through Mrs. Silver was not on the agenda. I refer to the proposal that \$500,000 should be allocated by the United Jewish Appeal for the purpose of setting up the organization to create the machinery for the Rublee plan.

Cordially yours,

Henry Montor

Executive Director

HM:BC

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Joseph E. Grosberg, Schenectady
Dave Grundfest, Little Rock
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Julius Livingston, Tulsa
Edgar F. Magnin, Los Angeles
Julius Mark, Naubville
Israel Matx, New York
Mortimer May, Nasbville
Louis B. Mayer, Culver City
Millard Mayer, Kansas City
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Irving Miller, Par Rockausay
Charles W. Motris, Louisville
Morris Neaman, Pittsburgh
Kurt Peiser, Philadelphia
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Abe Plough, Memphis
Nathan Ratnoff, New York
Albert H. Rosenberg, Chicago
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Edwin J. Schanfarber, Columbus
Max J. Schneider, New York

W. H. Schwartzchild, Richmond Simon Shetzer, Detroit
Mrs. A. Silverman, Providence Max Silverstein, New York Morris Simon, Washington Harry Simonhoff, Miami Eugene M. Solow, Dallas Ferdinand Sonneborn, New York Michael A. Stavitsky, Newark Horace Stern, Philadelphia J. David Stern, New York Mrs. Joseph Stroock, New York Leon C. Sunstein, Philadelphia Morris D. Waldman, New York Lionel Weil, Goldsboro William Weiss, New York David T. Wilentz, Perth Amboy Henry Wineman, Detroit Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, New York Samuel Wohl, Cincinnati Alexander S. Wolf, St. Louis

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1939 MAY 19 PM 7 47

TO BRING MAXIMUM PRESSURE STATE DEPARTMENT THROUGH CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS BEFORE HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE ON BRITISH WHITE PAPER CLOSES TUESDAY WE ARE CONVENING EXTRAORDINARY SESSION REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN JEWS HOTEL WILLARD WASHINGTON MONDAY MAY TWENTY SECOND NINE AM TO BE FOLLOWED BY PERSONAL VISIT SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN TO EXPRESS DEPTH AMERICAN CONCERN WITH PALESTINE FUTURE, URGENTLY INVITE YOU TO BE PRESENT AT CONFERENCE MONDAY MORNING YOU HAVE MY AUTHORITY TO INVITE ON MY BEHALF OTHER MEN TO INSURE MOST REPRESENTATIVE POWERFUL DELEGATION IN WASHINGTON MONDAY. REALIZE HOW LITTLE TIME HAS BEEN GIVEN YOU TO MAKE THIS TRIP BUT NEED OF EXTRAORDINARY ACTION SO URGENT TO SAVE ALL THAT FOR WHICH WE HAVE WORKED AND DREAMED THAT NOTHING MUST BE PERMITTED TO STAND IN WAY OF UTILIZATION OUR RESOURCES BEG YOU ASSURE ME COUNT UPON YOU MONDAY MORNING IN WASHINGTON REGARDS= STEPHEN S WISE 111 FIFTH AVE NEWYORKCITY

May 23, 1939

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

Dear Friend:

You will be interested in knowing that the country is responding with a rising sense of responsibility to the \$20,000,000 fund for the United Jewish Appeal in which the Joint Distribution Committee is an important participant. Every city, town and village is organized or will be organized and the machinery is growing with activity and enthusiasm. If our experiences in the past years in these matters can prompt us to make a judgment, I would say that the Jews of the United States are eager to meet this obligation. The picture in New York City is a most interesting one. We have hundreds and hundreds of campaign luncheons, dinners and other fund-raising meetings. I believe that some of the men have not dined at home since April 1st. All this indicates the feeling of responsibility which our leaders and our people here have in the dreadful situation that presents itself today.

A few days ago the budget committee of the Joint Distribution Committee met and allocated \$727,000 for the month of May. To our horror and dismay, despite the fact that this was the last monthly allocation made, we find we had to cut down on certain appropriations because we had to face the fact that we were not at the time of these considerations by any means sure that we would be able to meet the annual budget which the increasingly large monthly expenditures would make necessary. If in the next six weeks we have assurances from the leaders throughout the country that they can do the job, we can in the various organizations administer the money required with some degree of adequacy and some degree of competence. It is vitally necessary for people to let us know what they are thinking and what they foresee as the result of the campaigns in their individual communities as well as what they think of their own personal responsibilities.

The Joint Distribution Committee has built up two things - a program and a machine. The Joint Distribution Committee is proud of the confidence expressed in it by the American Jewish community and proud of the fact that it has brought into close contact with its work the Jewish community leaders of this country. The Joint Distribution Committee is now established on a broad basis of national knowledge of its work and national participation in its responsibility. This has been accomplished at some cost of time, energy and money, and I believe that cost to be amply justified. We have tried to keep all the community leaders and through them every community in the United States informed in the most candid way of the work of the Joint Distribution Committee. Mr. Baerwald, our other officers and trustees agree with me that this work is the property of every individual Jew in the United States and that each person is entitled to know all the facts of our work. Indeed, we feel it our duty to bring it to the thoughtful attention of every friend.

The work of the Joint Distribution Committee has increased so rapidly that it is impossible for me to outline it in detail to you in this letter. To-day's program can no more be compared with yesterday's and that of the years gone by, than can be a modern automobile factory with an old fashioned black-smith's shop. We touch at every port, whether it be at Gdynia or Shanghai. We must be ready to meet demands of international significance and importance in Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and France, as well as in Bolivia and the Philippines. Anyone who has not had the opportunity of seeing what clears in our office cannot realize the magnitude of the project and the tremendous pressure of responsibility.

I am writing to you at this length to let you know what is going on. Of course, the meetings of the Joint Distribution Committee officers, Board and other committees grow with regularity. Day after day the officers keep watch over the monies allotted to the stewardship of the Joint Distribution Committee and the problems submitted to their judgment.

I hope when you come to New York you will visit us, sit down and discuss the problems with us and as a dependable friend of the Joint Distribution Committee, let us have your own reaction to our program and operations. You will agree with me that these problems are of material responsibility for every Jew - problems which we must meet in order to answer the degrading actions of the traducers of Israel and the enemies of humanity.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours

JBW:RZW

Jonah R. Wise

MEMORANDUM

Date May 25, 1939

To

Rabbi A.H. Silver

From

Morris Margulies

The following cable in code was received by Dr. Goldman:

WE MUST AND ARE PREPARED TO BRING IN FIFTY THOUSAND JEWS THOUSAND WEEKLY THIS REQUIRES SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS WEEKLY OUR CONTRIBUTION COST BRING THEM TO PALESTINE STOP CONSULT CHATHAM OTHER FRIENDS DEVISE MEANS PROVIDING THESE FUNDS OUTSIDE ORDINARY KEREN YESOD KEREN KAYEMET REQUIREMENTS STOP MOST RELIABLY INFORMED GOVERNMENT WILL BE UNABLE PREVENT THIS IMMIGRATION CARRYING OUT THIS PROGRAMME MEANS DEFEAT WHITE PAPER INFINITE STRENGTHENING JEWISH POSITION ALSO DECISIVE PREPAREDNESS EVENT WAR.



"Give Today --- Tomorrow May Be Too Late"

United Palestine Appeal

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD)
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)
For the Settlement in Palestine of Jews of Germany, Poland, Rumania and Other Lands

111 FIFTH AVE. CABLE ADDRESS-PALFUND NEW YORK CITY

May 26, 1939

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Secretary, Administrative Committee

Charles Ress

Executive Director Henry Montor Dr. Abba Hillel Silver The Temple Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I was present today at a meeting of the Emergency Committee presided over by Dr. Goldman, with the representatives of the various Zionist parties present. I thought you might be interested in the gist of the discussion that took place.

The larger part of the session was devoted to a discussion as to how funds could be raised to provide for the expenditures already incurred and to be incurred in the immediate future as a result of the emergency situation. It seems that up to this time about \$17,500 has been spent -- all of it still on the books of the ZOA, although the Emergency Committee is supposed to represent a united front of the Zionist parties, but apparently only a united front insofar as political decisions and not financial contributions are concerned. Various suggestions were made as to how this money could be obtained. Dr. Wise was opposed to any campaign until the Zionist Congress, or in the meantime the Zionist leadership, would decide on a definite program to combat the White Paper with the American Zionists sharing in the resultant propaganda.

My own feeling is that the launching of a public campaign as was proposed at the Emergency Committee meeting would, in the first place, be misconstrued by "our friends" and would undoubtedly result in the raising of little money. As it is, a number of telegrams have already been sent out to a number of communities. I don't know how much money has been raised but I find that some of the recipients of these wires are turning them over to Welfare Funds instead of conducting supplementary activities such as was expected of them.

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Simon Greenberg, New York
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Dave Grundfest, Little Rock
L. Manuel Hendler, Baltimore
Sidney L. Herold, Shreveport

Isidore Hershfield, Washington Sidney Hillman, New York Harold Hirsch, Allanta Michael Hollander, Newark Harry A. Hollzer, Los Angeles Jacob J. Kaplan, Boston E. I. Kaufmann, Washington Louis E. Kirstein, Boston Gustave Klausner, St. Louis Joseph Kraemer, Newark Sidney G. Kusworm, Dayton Sidney Lansburgh, Baltimore Monte M. Leenann, New Orleans Benjamin Lencher, Pittsburgh Joseph Leonard, Allentown Louis Levines, New York B. L. Levinthal, Philadelphia Israel H. Levinthal, Philadelphia Felix A. Levy, Chicago

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-2-May 26, 1939 Dr. Abba Hillel Silver If the future of Palestine is bound up with the creation of favorable public sentiment in America and the preparation of public minds for resistance to the White Paper, then surely this is the concern of all agencies raising funds in America, so that the obligation ought to be borne by the Keren Hayesod, the Keren Kayemeth, Hadassah, Gewerkschaften, etc. The final decision made at the meeting was the launching of a campaign to raise \$25,000 among Zionists, through organizations or individuals -- that means that all the activities are supposed to be centered in Zionist Districts, Hadassah Chapters, etc., with appeals being directed also to individuals. I don't see much prospect of success in that direction, although perhaps in the excitement that now prevails a number of individuals will respond. Consideration was also given to facilitating the visit of Pierre Van Paassen to Palestine. This was turned over to a smaller committee to consider with a decision being of a favorable character. The smaller committee will now have to worry about getting the funds. About \$3,000 is involved. The question was considered of a visit by Dr. Weizmann to America. Dr. Goldman referred to the negotiations which he had had with you and the views that you had expressed as to the unwisdom of a visit to the United States by Dr. Weizmann at this time. Dr. Goldman said that he agreed with your point of view. This also seemed to be the sentiment of the entire committee and the decision was made to ask Dr. Weizmann to come to the United States after the Zionist Congress. With kindest regards, I am Cordially yours, monton Henry Montor Executive Director HM: BG

"Give Today --- Tomorrow May Be Too Late"

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD)
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (KEREN KAYEMETH)
For the Settlement in Palestine of Jews of Germany, Poland, Rumania and Other Lands

111 FIFTH AVE. CABLE ADDRESS-PALFUND NEW YORK CITY

May 31, 1939

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Executive Director Henry Montor Dr. Abba Hillel Silver The Temple Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I thought you might be interested

in this summary of an interview with the Secretary of State on May 22nd.

Cordially yours,

Henry Montor Executive Director

HM: EH Encl.

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CONFIDENTIAL

NOTES OF A MEETING WITH SECRETARY OF STATE HULL IN THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., MORDAY, MAY 22nd

PRESENT: Br. Stephen S. Wise, Henry Monsky, Jacob Sonderling, Herman B. Kopplemann, Lawrence Beremson, Henry Montor.

The interview began at 3:32 P. M. with the Secretary expressing regret that he could not meet all of the representatives who had come to Washington to present their views on the new British White Paper. In order to conserve his energy and time he has had to make it a rule to receive only the spokesmen of any large delegation.

Br. Wise explained the purpose of the delegation's visit, declaring that Jews feel shattered as a result of the issuance by the British Government of the new White Paper. The tragic case of the Jews is that moral right has given way to political expediency. He illustrated this point by quoting from what Lord Halifax had said at the London Conference in quoting from an interview with Gandhi. At that time Halifax had told Gendhi that there were times when moral justice had to be subordinated to administrative necessity. That was Halifax's interpretation of the present situation in Palestine.

Dr. Wise then described the interpretation which President Wilson had given to the Balfour Beclaration, which he had seen and annotated even before Lord Balfour himself had seen the Declaration. President Wilson had thought of the Balfour Declaration in terms of the eventual establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine. Whatever Lloyd George or Lord Balfour knew about Palestine and its Arab inhabitants, it was certainly clear that President Wilson, a profound scholar, was well aware of the Arab population in the country.

The Jews, Br. Wise continued, have lived on their hopes with regard to Palestine. The hundred million dollars that have been invested by Americans was the least part of the Jewish contribution to that country. Jews have invested their hopes and their dreams for a nationally reconstituted life. It was said years ago that it was a good thing that the Balfour Declaration had been written in English rather than in German; but the way the Chamberlain Government was now acting the Balfour Declaration might well have been written in German rather than in English. Dr. Wise reiterated that the Jews could not possibly accept a minority status in Palestine, for it meant the frustration of all the hopes they had placed on the creation of a Jewish National Home.

Dr. Wise then read the petition presented to him on behalf of the 265 delegates who had gathered in Washington from all parts of the country to voice indignation at the action of the British Government in issuing the new White Paper. Dr. Wise read only excerpts from the petition and emphasized the two points: first, that the American Government should call upon Great Britain to suspend action on the White Paper until there shall have been an opportunity to study the manner in which American rights are affected; and secondly, that the American Government inform the British Government that it could not recognize any action taken under the White Paper in view of the Jeopardy created for American interests.

When Dr. Wise came to the figure of one hundred million dollars as the amount of public and private funds sent into Palestine by Americans, the Secretary remarked "Our investments were really one hundred million dollars?" with a great deal of interest. When Dr. Wise made as though to halt the reading of the petition because it might be too long, the Secretary urged him to read all he liked for he was very much interested.

Mr. Berenson then dealt with Article 7 of the American-British Palestine Mandate Convention, which provides that no modification can be made of the Mandate without the assent of the United States Government. Mr. Berenson felt that the State Department was directly concerned by the terms of this Article in seeing to it that the new White Paper was not implemented.

As Mr. Berenson continued to emphasize the legal relationship of America to Palestine, the Secretary said that that was what he was tremendously interested in. Mr. Berenson pointed out that Great Britain must obtain the specific consent of the United States Government to make changes. He emphasized that America was in effect a co-sponsor of the League Mandate for Palestine, inasmuch as the American-British Palestine Mandate Convention incorporated the language of the Mandate, which provides for the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine.

The Mandate also deals with the facilitation of immigration end of land purchase. Instead of facilitating the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home, Great Britain, he said, is restricting the Jews not to a National Home but to a minority ghetto status. Insamuch as the Mandate was assented to by the United States, any changes which would destroy the Jewish National Home must be of deep concern to the United States Government and to the State Department. It behoeves the State Department, Mr. Berenson continued, to take cognizance of Article 7 and to make representations to Great Britain on that basis.

The Secretary said he was much interested in the benefit of the explanation given by Mr. Berenson on the legal relationship of America to the Mandate. The experts of the State Department, he said, have been going over the White Paper thoroughly in order to establish that point.

Dr. Wise referred to the debate then in progress in the House of Commons and the necessity of action to influence the outcome of that debate. The rebuilding of the Jewish National Home is the one thing about which Jews have dreamed, Dr. Wise stated. He then referred to the interest which Mr. Justice Brandeis has in Palestine. The Secretary interrupted to say that he had been greatly interested in the points made by Mr. Justice Brandeis in a statement on the White Paper attributed to him by Dr. Solomon Goldman. Dr. Wise urged that the State Department get a poutponement of the implementation of the White Paper, or at least a postponement of the vote on it.

The Secretary said "You know, Rabbi Wise, that from the beginning we exerted every possible influence on the British officials. This influence was brought up until the very day of the issuance of the White Paper. We have gone beyond any boundaries in our effort to be of service in this matter. We have hammered away on American interest in the problem up until the last moment. We did not think it wise to get into the press. It would not have been helpful if we, as a Government, were to seem too vociforous in our actions with respect to Palestine. We have had an awful state

of nationalistic sentiment in this country since the League of Mations/and we are surrounded by groups of isolationists. This sentiment pursues us everywhere. I want you to know, however, that we left nothing unsaid or undone to indicate our views on Palestine. to the British Government, and yet they issued this White Paper with this action on our part still ringing in their ears. We did not mant to make a mistake in our representations and are therefore carefully examining the background. There is no question, however, of their being informed of our sentiment. I thought that Viscount Samuel made some interesting points in his criticism of the White Paper. We are trying to digest all the observations that have been made and to see what we can do to map out a satisfactory course of action by us."

Mr. Koppleman also referred to the interest of American Jews in adherence to the Falestine Mandate.

Mr. Montor said that it was undoubtedly true that the American Government had been doing sverything in its power to indicate to the British Government its interest in a satisfactory solution. However, the British Government had not indicated either to the House of Commons or to the press the extent to which American interest had gone. They had made it appear, in direct and indirect statements, that America was disinterested in the entire problem, thus severely injuring the status of public opinion in Great Britain with respect to Palestim. What was essential, therefore, was some public reaffirmation by the United States Government with respect to Palestine that would make it clear to British public opinion that this Government was concerned with the problem.

Dr. Wise, in further emphasis on the deep concern which Jews have with regard to the outcome of the Palestine situation, said to the Secretary that a million Jews had, over the weekend, repeated the eath, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, may my right hand wither". He referred to the consternation in the religious world, resulting from the establishment of an Arab-dominated State in Palestine. He referred to a conversation with Prime Minister Chamberlain in which he asked Mr. Chamberlain whether the Christians would be satisfied if Palestine were made another Arab State in addition to the many which they received following the World War. The Christians might want Palestine for themselves, but certainly they had every reason to feel that the Jewish National Home would be much closer to their interests than a Moslem-dominated Palestine.

Br. Wise again asked whether the British Government could be apprised within the next few hours of the state of mind in America in order that some effect might be created on the outcome of the debate in the House of Commons. He then quoted a German saying which means: "All good things are three". You saved us twice, he said to the Secretary, once in October, 1936, again in the Fall of 1938. You may be able to do it again.

The Secretary said that the British Government was getting a good idea through the State Department of what the feeling is here with respect to Palestine. If we could get in and offer to participate with the British in the Palestine Mandate them maybe we could exert influence, he felt. Referring again to the isolationist sentiment, he remarked with a grin that Congress would throw him out of the window if he made any such suggestion, for example, as sending two or three American gunboats to the coast of Palestine as a physical symbol of American concern with order and development in Palestine.

Wr. Honsky said "Your representations in the past have been so effective that you are now our one source of hope". He added that, of course, the Jews were not at all asking for or wishful of the sending of American gunboats to Palestine.

The Secretary answered that, of course, he had not been thinking of that as a serious approach, but merely to indicate the extent of his real interest in the problem. The Secretary continued, "It has been one of my deepest disappointments that after marshalling every influence we possessed, the British Government should have issued this White Paper".

Mr. Montor asked whether, in view of the dismay which exists among millions of Jews in America as a result of the issuance of the White Paper, the Secretary might not issue a word of comfort to these people - a statement that would merely reiterate the continued concern of the American Government in the maintenance of the Mandate for Palestine.

Dr. Wise again said that "we most earnestly beseach you that before a vote is taken word is sent to the British Government from here before nightfall, with respect to our concern with the outcome of the debate.

The Secretary said that the State Department does not communicate with the House of Commons but only with the Foreign Office.

Dr. Wise suggested that in view of the urgency of time, the representations could not be facilitated if they were made through our Ambassador. Since a delay was inevitable in making contact with the Foreign Office, perhaps some other procedure could be followed so that the views could be communicated directly to the Foreign Office.

The Secretary closed by saying that he was always happy to meet those interested in the Palestine problem and assured the delegation that he would do all in his power to indicate American interest.

The delegation then left the Secretary's office at 4:12 P. N.